BUTTERMERE
CUMBRIA

Historic Landscape Survey Report

Volume 2:
Site Gazetteer and Location Maps

Oxford Archaeology North
February 2009

THE NATIONAL TRUST

Issue No: 2008-9/888
OAN Job No: L9907
NGR: NY 170 170 (centred)
Document Title: BUTTERMERE, CUMBRIA

Document Type: Historic Landscape Survey Report - Volume 2

Client Name: THE NATIONAL TRUST

Issue Number: 2008-9/888
OA Job Number: L9907

National Grid Reference: NY 170 170 (centred)

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### GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNA118159</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>Site:20380*0 The remains of a settlement near Scale Beck, situated on both banks of the two tributaries  that form the rough delta at the mouth of this stream. 1) Old walling with orthostats, 2 sides of an enclosure. 2) Round heaps of boulders as of a cleared site and scattered boulders as of a dispersed enclosure. 3) Indeterminate walling. 4) Norse(?) house 10 yards x 5 yards overall. 5) Curious horse shoe shaped cell. 6) Enclosure walls &amp; cleared area. 7) Large irregular elliptical enclosure 30 yards across containing a horse shoe shaped cell with a smaller similar internal cell. 8) Large Norse(?) foundation, external 14 yards x 8 yards with middle division, the west end heaped up with many boulders. Good cleared area east of here. 9) Much walling, including hut 6 yards x 5 yards with walls 3' high. 10) 24 yards from the hut in (9) is a good Norse house external twelve yards x four and a half yards. 11) 22 yards east of 10 is a) Norse house ten yards x five and a half yards external, with signs of a division. (b) a curious square foundation of 8 yards with a corridor entrance on the east side. (c) a big square of 21 yards with rounded corners, walls standing 4' and looking later than the other remains or possibly rebuilt later. (d) inside (e) a square hut measuring 5 yards with an entrance projecting on one side. Local analogy suggests Scale Beck as possible a 'British Settlement' with subsequent 'Norse' occupation denoted by the rectangular 'Long Houses'. Rectangular structures of Prehistoric date are now known] (Hay, T. 1945). Physically the site is generally as described by Hay, except that the alleged elliptical enclosure (7), (which is now bared of bracken by burning), is most probably a natural build up of stones due to the action of former water-courses passing over the delta of Scale Beck. The remains, consisting of the foundation walls of at least ten rectangular buildings and other small associated garths and fields, do not appear to be earlier than medieval in date, and probably represent a small hamlet. A circular structure, 2.25 meters in diameter, in the east corner of the easternmost building probably represents a hearth, while pieces of iron slag 10 meters to the north-west suggests the existence of a bloomery, although the two would not appear to be connected as there is no trace of slag within the hearth. That at Scales is perhaps to be related to the two bloomeries (forgiae ferri) in Loweswater, mentioned in 1305 but not in later extents of the manor (P.R.O, C133/119/9). Some deserted settlement sites are known as well. Two of the most extensive, Scale Beck, Buttermere and Smithy Beck, Ennerdale, may have been iron working hamlets, rather than agricultural settlements (Winchester, A.J.L. 1988). OAN Oct 2007 - Features shown only on modern OS mapping.</td>
<td>T Hay. 1945. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA121001</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>Site:20381*0 Remains of a circular enclosure on an artificial platform, situated to the left of Buttermere-Honister Road, just beyond Hassness, where the road makes a half turn right as it reaches the upper end of Lake Buttermere. A circular building incorporating large boulders lies on the right of the circle looking from the lake, but it may be a later addition being less ruinous. A circular impression in the enclosure may be a hut site. Outside the enclosure are wall foundations forming two sides of a triangular enclosure (Hay, T. 1945). The remains of a small stone walled Romano-British homestead containing two probable hut platforms. The enclosing wall has been robbed to build a field dyke and sheep pen (Hay's circular building) but is still traceable around the whole perimeter. The entrance is in the south and the hut platforms are in the northern segment where the homestead has been scooped into the slope. Hay has obviously mistaken the field dyke for the enclosure wall as his &quot;two sides of an external enclosure&quot; are, in fact, part of the main enclosure wall.</td>
<td>T Hay. 1945. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA118223</td>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td>HUT CIRCLE</td>
<td>Site:20382*0 A series of possible hut circles can be seen looking north from a point near the top of the road from Buttermere to Newlands waterfall and pass. The most conspicuous are on the lower half of Knott Rigg with a second group across the beck. They show more clearly in winter (Size, N. 1936). Nothing resembling hut circles could be found in the area cited, which is one of moorland pasture. The hut circles were not identified, however the grid reference for these sites covers a large area not all of which was searched (Maxwell, R. 1986).</td>
<td>N Size. 1936. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 36. Robert Maxwell. 1986. Management Plan for Buttermere parts C5-C8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. The grid co-ordinates for this site are too general, the area included in the present survey did not include any features pertaining to hut circle settlement within the vicinity.

**PREFREF**  20384  **MONUID** MNA119062  
**Name** Find spot Roman Coin near Knott Rigg, Buttermere  
**Period** Roman  
**Type** FINDSPOT  
**Sources** Anon. 1944. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 44.  
**Description**  
Site: 20384-0 A first brass of Hadrian was found in a hollow stone on Knott Rigg, Buttermere (Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 1944).

**PREFREF**  20386  **MONUID** MNA118670  
**Name** Shieling near Warnscale Bottom, Buttermere  
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** SHIELING  
**Sources** RCHME. 1970. Shielings and Bastles.  
**Description**  
Site: 20386-0 Remains of shieling (?medieval) in Warnscale Bottom, measuring 22 feet by 13 feet and consisting of two unequal rooms with probable entrance in the south end. The dry-stone walls although badly robbed remain 7 feet high externally and five and a half feet high internally at the north end (RCHME. 1970). From NPA HER - The hut has been badly robbed but stands 5 1/2 ft at the NE angle. The walls are of carefully laid dry-stone masonry with levelling courses of slate, incorporating large boulders in NE angle.

**PREFREF**  20387  **MONUID** MNA120846  
**Name** Enclosure on Loweswater Fell, Buttermere  
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** ENCLOSURE  
**Sources** H Valentine. 1935. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 35.  
**Description**  
Site: 20387-0 An earthen enclosure, 59' square, with banks from 3'-5' wide and some 18" high. It is situated on the east slope of Low Fell, directly opposite the Scale Hill Hotel. The embankments have inner and outer ditches, the upcast forming the banks (Valentine, H. 1935).

**PREFREF**  20388  **MONUID** MNA118377  
**Name** Possible Enclosure (natural) near High Swinside, Buttermere  
**Period** Prehistoric to Medieval  
**Type** ENCLOSURE  
**Sources** Unpublished T C Welsh. 1974. Letter to OS in 13/7/74.  
**Description**  
Site: 20388-0 High Swinside. Trace of small enclosure 5.5 overall diameter, scooped into hill side, about 750' contour. Structure S and SW (Welsh, T.C. 1974). Not an enclosure but a roughly triangular natural depression similar to others in the vicinity.  
OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

**PREFREF**  20389  **MONUID** MNA120169  
**Name** Romano British Settlement at Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Roman  
**Type** ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT  
**Description**  
Site: 20389-0 An enclosure and hut-circles 534' east of the road at Lanthwaite Gate, east of Crummock Water. It consists of a scooped hollow surrounded by a scatter of small stones indicating a former bank which is extant to a height of 2' at the presumed entrance. Within the enclosure are hut circles, stone heaps, 8'-9' diameter; some are oval including one 21' x 9'; two compounds enclosed by earthen walls and three semi-circular recesses out into the bank (Mason & Valentine. 1924). Aquern and a stone hammer from the site are in Keswick Museum (Spence, J.E. 1935). The description is generally correct, the remains consists of a scooped enclosure with internal features as described. The 'stone hammer' was identified at Keswick.
Museum as a perforated fragment of roofing slate. There were, however, no accession details concerning the querns on view (Claris, P.D. 1986). The monument includes a Romano-British enclosed hut circle settlement and an associated annexe located on relatively flat land on Lanthwaite Green a short distance to the east of the B5289 Cockermouth - Buttermere road. The settlement is sub-circular in plan, and internally measures approximately 58 meters in diameter. It is defended by a rubble bank or rampart up to 3 meters wide and 0.3 meters high through which there is an entrance on the western side. The interior of the settlement has been scooped out to form a saucer-like hollow, around the lip of which the rampart runs. There are traces of three hut circles measuring 3 - 4 meters in diameter scooped into the interior side of the rampart on the south side of the settlement. These hut circles front into an inner enclosure which has two sides formed by a low curving bank of stones and a third side formed by traces of a thin line of stones. There is a narrow entrance near the north east side of this enclosure. On the eastern side of the settlement there is an almost identical inner enclosure with a narrow entrance. Within this enclosure the only feature is a rectangular stepped recess 2.3 meters wide, cut into the side of the settlements rampart are two hut circles 3.6 meters in diameter. These circles are cut into the outside of this inner enclosure bank. Elsewhere within the settlement there is a line of five low oval-shaped rubble mounds which may have functioned as hut platforms. There are faint traces of three small enclosures or stock pens built by using the settlements ramparts as one wall. Immediately adjacent to the south west side of the settlement there is a large annexe, bounded on three sides by a stone bank up to 2 meters wide and 0.2 meters high. It measures approximately 70 by 60 meters and has an entrance which is situated immediately to the south of the entrance of the settlement. Limited excavation within the settlement in 1919 found a stone hammer, a number of potboilers (cobbles heated then dropped into water) and a flat slate disk with a hole bored through it. The slate disk is considered to be have been used as a net sinker, a quernstone was also found on the site at about the same time (English Heritage. 1996).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure possible</td>
<td>Summit of a rounded, craggy hill due west of Lanthwaite Green Farm-Possible small fort. Under trees and patchy undergrowth. A stone bank averaging 6 metres broad can be traced on the summit as a marked outward change in the slope, about 1 meter high. This forms an enclosure of which overall dimensions are 36 meters NE-SW by 45 meters NE-SW. The area enclosed is almost level with the top of the bank and in some place only structural evidence for the inside of the bank can be found. A secondary rampart appears intermittently on the south-east, south and south-west, being less evident on west and north-west, and seemingly absent on the north-east (Welsh, T.C. 1974). OAN Site Visit May 2008. No evidence of a 'small fort' could be located on the summit of the craggy hill within Lanthwaite Wood. The summit was minutely examined and the changes of topography and morphology of outcropping rock at this location were found to be entirely natural in origin. There is no evidence of enclosure banks.</td>
<td>Iron Age to Medieval</td>
<td>FORT?</td>
<td>MNA120170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible building</td>
<td>Possible dwelling formation at corner of dyke. OAN Oct 2007- Not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit May 2008. There is no surface evidence of hut foundations here and it is dubious if there was ever a permanent structure. The enclosure wall surrounding Lanthwaite Wood kinks 5m to the east at this location.</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>HUT</td>
<td>MNA118481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Cairn on</td>
<td>Located on the summit of Grasmoor is a prehistoric round cairn. It consists of an oval shaped mound of stones measuring 17.5 meters north-south by 12.5 meters east-west. It measures up to 1 meter high on its down slope north side and 0.2 meters high on all other sides. Also on the summit there is a fell walkers shelter constructed from the stones which originally would have formed part of the round cairn (English Heritage. 1995). Archaeological Comments - Site:20393*0 Round cairns are prehistoric funerary monuments dating to the Bronze Age (c2000-700 BC). They were constructed as stone mounds covering single or multiple burials. These burials may be placed within the mound in stone lined compartments called cists. In some cases the cairn was surrounded by a ditch. Often occupying prominent locations, cairns are a major visual element in the modern landscape. They are a relatively common feature of the uplands and are the stone equivalent of the earthen round barrows of the lowlands. Their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of the beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. OAN Site Visit March 2008 - The original grid co-ordinates given in the National Park HER were actually for the marker cairn some 155m east-south-east of the actual surviving round cairn, these have been amended accordingly. Curiously the Scheduled Ancient Monument Polygon displays the marker cairn some 120m to the west as being the Scheduled area rather</td>
<td>Prehistoric to Bronze Age</td>
<td>ROUND CAIRN</td>
<td>MNA118318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
than the true position of the prehistoric cairn which is sat beneath the shelters marked on the current OS mapping.

**Moated Site of Loweswater Pele, Buttermere**

- **PREFREF**: 20464
- **MONUID**: MNA118362
- **Name**: Moated Site of Loweswater Pele, Buttermere
- **NGR**: 315065 520235
- **Sources**: English Heritage. Schedule Ancient Monuments: Entry Copy.

Archaeological Comments - Site:20464*0

Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consists of wide ditches, often or seasonally water filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigniorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated site were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of Britain. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, they are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown on the Second Edition OS mapping only.

OAN Site Visit 2008 - These bi-vallate earthwork defences, with an additional rampart at the entrance, could indicate the construction of a promontory fort pre-dating the foundation of the Medieval pele. Although suggested by historical references to have been the site of a Medieval pele tower and moat, this is not supported by any visible archaeological evidence. In contrast to a typical moated site, the earthworks form substantial defensive banks that accentuate the inaccessibility of the promontory beyond an area of natural waterlogging, rather than creating and highlighting a sharply-defined moat as the key focal feature within a piece of formalised landscape architecture. There is little indication of a pele tower or manor house on the promontory, with no visible structural evidence at the top of the low summit of the promontory hill. The sunken platform close to the edge of the water (NTSMR 29404) displayed no signs of masonry and offered no vantage point of the earthworks, or the landmark side of the promontory. The feature was not visible from the landmark approach, as might be expected if the pele tower was intended to create the conspicuous appearance of an internal stronghold as part of a coherent system of defence, and therefore did not exploit the potential for a grandiloquent statement of status. It appears likely that the earthworks relate to an earlier use of the promontory, during the Bronze or Iron Ages, and that the site has been subsequently re-used. The possibility remains that the promontory may have been re-used as the site of the Medieval Loweswater Pele, although the location of any related structures can not currently be demonstrated with confidence. Individual records of the elements present on the promontory comprise sites NTSMR 29387-29404. The site is a Scheduled Monument (no 27660).

**High Nook Farm, Buttermere**

- **PREFREF**: 20518
- **MONUID**: MNA120101
- **Name**: High Nook Farm, Buttermere
- **NGR**: 312865 520525
- **Type**: WASH HOUSE, TOILET, KENNELS,
- **Description**: Vernacular Building Survey: de Verre Ellerby, A.J., 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of High Nook Farm, Buttermere. A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Donald.
Site: 20518 A farm complex consisting of three buildings, including: the Farmhouse (NTSMR 26222); the Dog kennels, earth closet and wash house (NTSMR 26223) and the Bank barn (NTSMR 26224).
OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from Thomas Donald's 1787 Estate Plan onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site as described.

**PREFREF 20519**
**Name** Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater, Buttermere
**NGR** 312744 521094
**Type** KENNELS, COW HOUSE, BARN, BOTHY, FARMHOUSE
**Sources** Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.
**Description** Site: 20519 Farm complex consisting of three buildings, including: the Farmhouse (NTSMR 26222); the Dog kennels, earth closet and wash house (NTSMR 26223) and the Bank barn (NTSMR 26224). OAN Survey 2008
OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008. Site as described.

**PREFREF 20553**
**Name** Cragg Farm Complex, Buttermere
**NGR** 317335 517155
**Type** FARMSTEAD, KENNELS, LOOSE BOX, HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE, THRESHING BARN, FARMHOUSE
**Sources** S Denyer. 1991. Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District.
**Description** Site: 20553 Farm complex consisting of eight buildings, including: the Former farmhouse & attached hay barn (NTSMR 26362); the Former threshing barn & Shippon (NTSMR 26363); the Loosebox & hayloft (NTSMR 26364); the Shippon & hayloft (NTSMR 26365); the Loosebox (NTSMR 26366); the Meal store & dog hull (NTSMR 26367); the Former store separating the house & earth closet (NTSMR 26368) and the Wash house, dog hulls & loft (NTSMR 26369). OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF 20581**
**Name** Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere
**NGR** 315875 520625
**Type** HAYLOFT, SHELTER SHED, TOILET, THRESHING BARN, FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE, PRIVY HOUSE
**Sources** Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building Survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.
**Description** Site: 20581 Former farmstead comprising four buildings, including; the Former farmhouse (NTSMR 26446); the Threshing barn (NTSMR 26447); the Earth closet (NTSMR 26448) and the Hayloft, cartshed & shelter shed (NTSMR 26449) (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986). OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF 20583**
**Name** Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere
**NGR** 316285 518715
**Type** BOAT HOUSE, TOILET, WASH HOUSE, SHELTER SHED, LOOSE BOX, BARN, FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD, HOLIDAY CENTRE, PRIVY HOUSE
**Sources** Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T, 01/12/1986.
**Description** Site: 20583*0 A farmstead consisting of 7 buildings, including: Farmhouse (20583*1); Holiday Cottage (20583*2); Barn (20583*3); Loose boxes and Shelter shed (20583*4); Wash House & Earth Closet (20583*5); Peel Place Loose Box (20583*6); OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF 20614**
**Name** Cornhow complex, Loweswater, Buttermere
**NGR** 315073 522283
**Type** FARMHOUSE
**Description** Site: 20614 consists of two buildings: the Cottage (NTSMR 27052) and the Barn (NTSMR 26549) (Whittaker, T, 01/12/1986). OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF 20627**
**Name** Wood House, Buttermere
**NGR** 316944 517443
**Type** FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE, BANK

For the use of The National Trust © OA North: February 2009
BARN, FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD

Description
This house appears to have begun as a two cell, two storey gable-entry house in the 17th century. To this has been added a cross-wing to the side of the stair outshut, and what was possibly an agricultural building, before the 19th century. During the late 19th century or early 20th century major alterations were carried out which produced a symmetrical frontage facing the lake, on the former gable end of the farmhouse. Around the same time the domestic accommodation was extended into the agricultural building. The house is rendered throughout making it impossible to come to any firm conclusions about the historical development and if extensive building work is carried out there is good potential for greater understanding.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT - Wood House stands at the head of Crummock Water with the modern front facing west towards the lake. The house has origins in the 17th century but has undergone piecemeal development and alteration since then, and many details of this are unclear. This is partly due to the fact that the house is rendered through out and the slate roof is a replacement, probably of the late 19th or early 20th century. It is not possible to see the structure of the older roof. Although the modern appearance is of a late 19th or early 20th century two bay house with rear service wing, the house probably began in the 17th century as a two cell, two storey house with the entrance through the W gable beside the fireplace. The stairs (now the move S, service stairs) were contained in a rear outshut. Subsequently a two storey gabled wing was added to the SW corner of the house besides the stair outshut. That this is an addition is suggested by the way it does not align with the earlier fabric, and by the softwood roof timber visible in the upstairs room. Perhaps around the same time (late 18th century?) an addition was made to the E, reputedly an agricultural building, but there is little evidence to support this. It is clear that this is an addition because of a slight change in alignment in the N wall and in the roof line. The next phase appears to be a further addition to the rear, this time to the E of the stairs, but also under a catslide roof of the same pitch as that over the stairs. Again there is a break in the wall fabric visible through the render. If the earlier addition to which this partly adjoins was agricultural, it would be unlikely to have had access to it through this service outshut, but this is not conclusive, and it may be that this formed a service room to the original 17th century house. A purlin visible upstairs is of a whole pine trunk, suggesting a rather later date. The next phase of development is the clearest, and changed the farmhouse into a minor country house. In the late 19th century a large two storey rubble and brick addition was made to the W end, with its own stairs. The ground floor rooms in the 17th century house were heightened, and refenestration was carried out widely, including the construction of a two-storey bay window to the N of the seventeenth century housebody. It is certain that at or by this time the domestic accommodation was extended into the first floor of the eastern addition, if it did have an agricultural function. This created a house easily segregated into two halves, with an upper end to the W and a service end to the E, divided on both storeys, an arrangement which allowed the house to be used as a guest house until the early 1990's. A late addition was made at the S, with the construction of a conservatory in the mid 20th century. There are many doubts about this suggested development, and some other questions raised. In the front of the 19th century part, the two rooms have been opened into one, but the former division follows the same alignment as the rear wall of the 17th century house - raising the possibility that there was formerly a low end to the earlier building containing the cross-passage which has been fossilised.

The property shows well the way in which a 17th century farmhouse has been added to and altered over three centuries, and how it has changed from a farmhouse to a minor country house, with the accretion of extra domestic accommodation. The bank barn is largely unchanged since built (mid 19th century) and provides a good example of this type of farm building, typical of the area. The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century (Stephen Haigh, 1993). The property shows well the way in which a 17th century farmhouse has been added to and altered over three centuries, and how it has changed from a farmhouse to a minor country house, with the accretion of extra domestic accommodation. The bank barn is largely unchanged since built (mid 19th century) and provides a good example of this type of farm building, typical of the area. The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century.

LANDSCAPE VALUE - The house is a key feature of the local landscape. The barn is in sound structural condition, and if possible should be left largely as it is at present. The cottage is a minor building with few or no features of interest, and internal alterations would not destroy anything of great historical interest.

Site:20628*0 The farmhouse range is an interesting example of how a 17th century farmhouse has been extended to form two units, (possible for a married son or daughter), although the precise nature of the development is not clear. Individual features of historic interest are not numerous but include a cupboard and 18th century panelling and doors. The barn to the SW is in good condition and largely unaltered, and is a good example of this local style of building. The dog hull is an unusual type of farm building, though plain. The shippon with brick lean-to is of little interest; the modern shed adjoining has no historical interest. Bowderbeck Barn is an excellent example of a 17th century or early 18th century bank barn with threshing floor and cow stalls etc., although internally it is in poor condition. The farmstead is a key feature of Buttermere Village and a heavily-used right of way passes through it. The house range, barn and dog hull make a good contribution to the landscape; it is difficult to see why they should not continue to be used for their present purpose without alteration The other two buildings on the site are less important. Bowderbeck barn is also a significant historic feature of the valley, but it is in need of internal repair. Restoring it to its original internal layout would not be worthwhile, but with little change it could still be used for limited agricultural or similar purposes.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onward.
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**Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere**

*MONUID* MNA116597

**Name** Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Site: 23014*0 Site comprises of two sections in the shape of a 'T'. The top measures 12m x 8m and was possibly once divided in half. The second section is 10m in length and 8m wide. The location appears significant as it lies adjacent to the junction of two paths and two becks across one of which a ford had been constructed.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The site appeared as described. The top cell of the T-shape is 12m long by 3.5m wide and 1m high. There are the remains of a possible dividing wall across the short axis that would have formed two cells 6m long by 3.5m width. The intersecting portion of the T-shape is 10m long by 8m wide and 1m high. The walls are drystone and built with local surface-gathered stone.

**Sheep Fold, at Swinside, Buttermere**

*MONUID* MNA119995

**Name** Sheep Fold, at Swinside, Buttermere

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Sources** Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Small Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M. OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Site: 23015*0 Fold comprises of two cells built in a figure of eight shape on a level patch of fellside above the valley floor. The site is in poor condition with all the walls tumbled to the footings.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The overall dimensions of the fold are 11m long by 5m wide, with walls 0.4m wide by up to 0.3m high.

**Possible Kiln, near Peel Place, Crummock**

*MONUID* MNA121413

**Name** Possible Kiln, near Peel Place, Crummock

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** KILN


OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Situated along the course of the boundary bank recorded as SMR20744 is a small cut feature some 1.5 by 1m which appears to be partly stone lined. Without excavation it is impossible to discover the true form of this feature. It is possible that the remains of a ruined kiln, although the cut could be a relict stone grubbing hole. OAN Oct 2007 - No boundary was shown on the historic mapping. OAN Site Visit May 2008. The feature appeared as described, with a depth of 0.4m. The feature described as a boundary bank is likely to have been a leat (NTSMR 20744).

**Leat near Peel Place, Crummock**

*MONUID* MNA123365

**Name** Leat near Peel Place, Crummock

**Period** Post Medieval to Modern

**Type** LEAT


OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This feature is a low earthwork comprising a ditch and bank located north-east of the enclosed settlement site at Lanthwaite Green. The boundary appears to arc round the settled area running close by to the trackway and beck to the west. The bank appears to be roughly 0.25m high on average and is between 0.2 and 0.35m wide. There is a small ditch on the upslope of the bank. It is possible that this feature is a boundary bank and may have once supported a hedge. Another interpretation is that it is a drain or even a leat feature and is associated with water management.

OAN May 2008. The feature measures 85m long and has a sinuous course in order to follow the local topography and create a constant gradient. This attribute would be necessary for a leat but not for a boundary bank.
The enclosure walls are of double-thickness drystone construction with rubble infill in places. The sheep shelter or bield wall is 10m long with walls 0.7m wide and 0.7m high. It is aligned east to west.

**PREFREF 23017**

**Name** Sheep Shelter at Swinside, Buttermere

**NGR** 317504 523268

**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Sources**
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Shelter Wall, Swinside. 1 M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Bield at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Bield Remains at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Shelter Wall, Swinside. 1 M.

**Description**

Site: 23017*0 4.5m section of wall, 0.2m high, tumbled to its footings.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The wall is on a north-east/south-west alignment, is of double-thickness drystone construction, and measures 0.5m wide.

**PREFREF 23018**

**Name** Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere

**NGR** 317797 522946

**Type** WASHFOLD

**Sources**
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Washfold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.

**Description**

Site: 23018*0 L shaped washfold measuring 14 x 10 meters with a levelled floor in moderate condition with some wall tumble. Well constructed to a simple design which does not appear to have experienced any rebuilding. A small 0.5 metre high revetment runs between the main wall of the fold and Hope Beck. Located on the valley floor adjacent to the main footpath (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The northern and southern walls provide a revetment to the hillslope for the terraced fold and there has been some rebuilding of the south-western corner. The walls are 0.6m wide and 1.20m high and of double-thickness drystone construction with rubble infill. Stretches of single-thickness walling utilising large stones was also present. A drovewall and enclosure are located adjacent to the southern wall next to the stream. The drovewall measures 5m long by 0.6m wide and is 0.2m high. The most recent use of the structure has been as a sheep fold, although the remains of walls running from the fold to the beck suggest a former use as a wash fold.

**PREFREF 23019**

**Name** Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere

**NGR** 317925 522955

**Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Sources**
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/03/1995. Sheep Fold at Swinside, Buttermere. 1M.

**Description**

Site: 23019*0 Located on sloping fell side overlooking 23018*0. This small single celled fold measures approximately 6 x 5 meters with two exterior walls that project down slope on either side for six meters. Interior has been levelled to compensate for the degree of slope with the front and back walls acting as revetments. Site is in a poor condition with tumbled walls reaching a maximum height of 0.75 meters (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The drystone walls have an average width of 0.75m. Some earthbound boulders were utilised in the construction of the wall and double-thickness sections with rubble infill were evident.

**PREFREF 23020**

**Name** Enclosure at Peel Place near Lanthwaite, Buttermere

**NGR** 316015 521272

**Type** ENCLOSURE

**Sources**
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure Remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure Remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.
- Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/11/1995. Building / Enclosure Remains, Peel Place, Buttermere. 1M.

**Description**

Site: 23020*0 Turfed over wall foundations forming a broadly oval shape on the ground. South-east wall is cut into the angle of slope. North-west edge shows as a clear straight line. Site covers an area of approximately 21 x 8 meters. Relict tracks associated with the site are on the west and east sides, some have stone edging. A second wall bows outwards on the north-west edge creating a level semi circular platform out of which two large trees are growing. This measures 11 x 4 meters. A large stone 2 x 0.5 meters with two large corroded bolts set into it lies within area of the platform (Miscellaneous Note Book 1).
OAN Oct 2007 - This site was depicted on the tithe map of 1844. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The sub-circular enclosure measures 21m long by 16m wide and is defined by an earth and stone bank that is 1.25m wide and 0.4m high. Two sycamores grow at the northern side, and a stone gate stoop, measuring 2.4m long by 0.5m wide and 0.15m thick, with iron fittings had been discarded within the enclosure. The enclosure contains rectangular building platform (NTSMR 29614), which is probably later than the enclosure and may represent an outbuilding associated with the later farm. The position of this building platform gives the initial impression of a sub-divided enclosure, although this is not the case. Sub-ovoid building platform (NTSMR 29610) may have been associated with the enclosure.

**PREFREF** 23021 **MONUID** MNA116085
**Name** Earth mounds in a field close to High Nook Farm, Loweswater **Period** Post Medieval
**NGR** 313092 520810 **Type** MOUND
**Sources** National Trust Report: National Trust. 2003. Recommendations for the Whole Farm Plan for High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Description
Six turf covered low mounds 2 meters in diameter and 4 meters apart. Lying in a straight line parallel to a relict field boundary (Miscellaneous Note Book 1). The function of these mounds is unknown. It has been suggested that they were once corn stoops used for raising the cut corn off the ground. Alternatively they may be associated with the destroyed boundary line. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. They are all uniform sub-circular earth and stone constructed mounds that measure on average 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 23035 **MONUID** MNA115764
**Name** Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
**NGR** 317942 515742 **Type** BUILDING
**Sources** Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Building Remains in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2 M.

Description
Site:23035*0 Rectangular building on a levelled area cut into the angled slope, overlooking Buttermere just above the shoreline. Faces east with a gable end on the west wall which acts as a revetment against the sloping incline. This west wall measures 6 meters long and 2.5 meters high. The north wall also acts as a revetment and is 1.5 meters high at its west end, diminishing in height to 1 meter in the eastern end. It measures a total length of 3.5 metres. The southern wall is 3.5 metres long but has tumbled into the interior of the structure. The east wall is 4.5 meters in length but has been robbed down to the footing stones. There is a 1 metre entrance into the building at the northern end. In the north-west corner of the interior of the building is a rectangular feature projecting from the north wall. It measures 2 x 1.5 x 0.75 metres and appears to be some form of platform.

OAN Oct 2007 - Possibly shown the 1st Edition OS mapping. OAN Site Visit March 2008. The internal structure did not appear to form a platform due to a visible hollow within the walled area. The western wall of the internal feature appeared to have been raised higher in the past, as suggested by stones protruding from the northern wall elevation of the main structure which is above the present height of the internal structure wall. Was the building possibly associated with local copper mining/industry?

**PREFREF** 23036 **MONUID** MNA118047
**Name** Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere **Period** Post Medieval
**NGR** 318005 515685 **Type** SPOIL HEAP, COPPER MINE, COPPER MINE

Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 1M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 1M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 16/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.
Colour Photograph: Chris Whitfield. 01/01/1997. Copper Mine in Burtness Wood, Buttermere. 2M.

Description
Site:23036*0 Adit cut into slope very close to shoreline. The trench in front of the mine is partially in-filled with earth and large boulders. There are remains of revetment walling in front of the mine entrance. The footpath cuts across the spoil heap (Whitfield, C. 1997). A copper mine very close to the western shore of Buttermere (NY180157). It was worked by the Elizabethans in 1569/70, and by Messr Knott and Taylor from 1822 to 1825. The lake side path passes over the spoil heap (Adams, J. 1988).
OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.
OAN Site Visit March 2008. The adit measures approximately 3m wide by 15m long by 1.5m deep. There are surrounding spoil heaps approximately 4m wide by 15m long by 1m high that consist of large stones. There is fine gravel spoil located to the front of the adit measuring approximately 8m long by 6m wide and 2m high.

**PREFREF** 24349 **MONUID** MNA115507
**Name** Site of Click Mill, Buttermere  
**NGR** 317506 517009  
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** WATERMILL  
**Sources** N Size. 1936. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeology Society. 36.

**Description**
Site:24349*0 In Buttermere village, at the point where the ordnance maps shows a change in the name of the Sail Beck to Mill Beck, there is a curiously carved rock showing a large crescent or segment of a circle, the diameter of which must have been about seven feet. It is balanced on the other side of the beck by a broken carving showing a small segment of a similar circle. The two together are said to mark the site of a click mill built across the little gorge through which the beck runs. This site was said to have been dismantled in 1735 when the miller's house for a Parsonage, and for three years was occupied by "Wonderful Walker", who obtained a licence for it as an inn (Size, N. 1936). Archaeological Comments - Site:24349*0 These carved rocks appear to have each contained a shaft with a set of paddles which revolved with the flow of the stream running between them. The shaft went up to the milling chamber above, and each went through the nether millstone and operated the upper one, which would rotate perpetually by direct action, whether in use or not. The Carvings are about eighteen inches deep, and, as there has been a natural fall immediately below them, the paddles (workings horizontally) would not be impeded by slack water, as it would get away rapidly; and the two sets of paddles would occasionally click together, hence the name by which such mills were known in Scotland and Ireland. I cannot learn of any such mill in England, but have seen the remains of one at the Isle of Man, and have drawings of others in Orkney and Shetland. There is one still working at Kilshanawy, near Galway in Ireland, and there still working in Norway. Their merit is that they are very simple and do not get out of order. This Type of mill was probably invented in China in very remote times, as similar remains to ours have been found along the Siberian trade route, Tibet, Turkestan, Persia and various out of the way parts of Europe, so it was almost certainly introduced by the Norwegians who populated these valleys after the withdrawal of King Dunmail (Size, N. 1936).

OAN Oct 2007 - Possible site of a Mill indicated by the name 'Mill Beck'. It was not marked on the historic mapping, but a field opposite Buttermere chapel was marked as 'Mill Dale' on the tithe map. The hand-annotated map created by Davies-Shiel for the National Trust showed this site as a corn mill.

**PREFREF** 24350 **MONUID** MNA115507
**Name** Find spot of Bronze Spearhead found on Swinside, Buttermere  
**NGR** 317493 523489  
**Period** Bronze Age  
**Type** FINDSPOT  
**Sources** J E Spence. 1935. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 35.

**Description**
Site:24350*0 A Middle Bronze Age spear head found on Swinside Fell in April 1818, is in Fritz Parl Museum, Keswick (Spence, J.E. 1935).

**PREFREF** 24351 **MONUID** MNA118606
**Name** Cut Wood or Potash Kiln, 340m east of Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere  
**NGR** 316635 518751  
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** POTASH KILN  
**Sources** Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M.  
Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M.  
Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Cut Wood/Potash Kiln E of Scale View, Buttermere. 1M.  
(National Park Authority SMR).  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Site:24351*0 This cut wood/potash kiln has a circumference 24 meters, the inside area is 2 meters across. This large stone lined kiln is built of dry stone with an internal stone ledge half way down the inside of the structure. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008. The kiln is sub-circular in plan and is 2.2m deep. There is no sign of discoloration or fracturing to the stone. The kiln is inverted trunco-conical in form, measuring 2m wide at the bottom and 5m wide at the top.

**PREFREF** 24352 **MONUID** MNA121154
**Name** Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere  
**NGR** 317238 518812  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** WASHFOLD  
**Sources** Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere. 2M.  
Colour Photograph: Robert Maxwell. 18/02/1992. Washfold near High Rannerdale, Buttermere. 2M.  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - This sub-rectangular sheep fold/wash fold is situated immediately to the west of Rannerdale Beck. The fold is terraced into the hill slope, with a retaining wall at the western side. The bank of the beck, to the east of the fold, is revetted by the eastern wall. An entrance, allowing access to the beck from the fold, is located in the north-eastern
corner and there is an entrance at the south-western corner from unenclosed land. An internal partition creates two interconnected cells with the southernmost cell being the largest. The walls are upstanding and well-maintained with cover bands present. The fold measures 20m long, north to south, by 10m wide, east to west. The walls stand 1.2m high and are 0.7m thick. There is a blocked entrance, measuring 1.2m wide, at the eastern side of the main cell.

**Description**

Site:24353*0 This charcoal burning platform is situated in Lanthwaite Wood. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit May 2008. The platform is heavily overgrown with small trees and bracken. It consists of a circular platform cut into the hillslope and measures 4m in diameter.

**Description**

Site:24354*0 Slag is visible on machined edge of car park. Site of possible destroyed bloomery, probably destroyed by car park construction. OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site as described. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map, on Cinderdale Common.

**Description**

Site:24355*0 This site of a deserted medieval village, earthworks can be seen, however no measured survey has been done of the site. Deserted farmsteads are less easy to trace, but two examples may be given of sites which can be related to documented holdings which had been divided between neighbouring tenants after desertion. At Rannerdale, across the lakes from the site at Scales (20380*0), the footings of rectangular buildings and several small fields probably represent the 'tenement and close formerly in the tenure of John Alenson' which had been divided by 1547 into seven equal shares held by neighbouring farmers in Brackenthwaite township (Winchester, A.J.L 1987). OAN Oct 2007 Not shown on any historic mapping. The site may have formed the focus for the site of the medieval chapel, associated with St Bees (NTSMR 29105) prior to it being a tenement in 1547.

**Description**

Site:24356*0 This is a two celled sheep fold. OAN Oct 2007. Shown from the 1st Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit March 2008. The drystone fold was four-celled with sub-rectangular conjoined cells, each measuring 3m by 3m and 5.5m by 3.5m. The overall length was 21m long by 3m-3.5m wide. The walls measured approximately 0.60m wide and up to 1m high.

**Description**

Site:24357*0 This four celled sheep fold has a well preserved wall on the north, gill side. It is adjacent to the gill but does not appear to be a washfold. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit March 2008. A four celled drystone fold measuring 31m long by 4m-5m wide. The two western cells were the largest with two smaller cells to the east. The entrance was in the north-west side. The second cell from the eastern end featured a perpendicular wall extending to the stream edge suggesting use as a washfold complex, possibly in conjunction with a small sub-ovoid fold on the northern side of Liza Beck (NTSMR 24358). The walls were well constructed with a
batter on the northern side. This free-standing stretch averaged 1.5m high and 0.80m wide at base and 0.50m wide at top. The southern wall revetted the hillslope and stood 1.3m-1.4m high.

**Site:**24358*0 This small sheep fold is circular in shape. Compared to the other sites nearby (24356*0 & 24357*0) it is small with a single cell. It is situated on the other side of the gill from the other sheep folds.

**OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.**

**OAN Site Visit March 2008.** The sheep fold consists of a badly eroded sub-ovoid drystone wall. It measures 6m long by 3m wide and is 0.20m-0.75m high.

**Site:**24410*0 At the edge of Buttermere is a small car-parking area, the flattened spoil heap of two small lead workings on the other side of the road (NY192154). The lower level is 30 ft long and the upper 15 ft, and both are well concealed (Adams, J. 1988).

**OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.**

**Site:**24411*0 By following the stream down from Blackbeck Tarn some vein material containing traces of galena may be found. A very small working can be seen where the ravine opens out a little further down (NY201131) (Adams, J. 1988).

**OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.**

**Site:**24412*0 Buttermere quarry.

**OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the Second Edition OS mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit April 2008.** The slate quarry is currently used as a National Trust coach park. It is sub-circular with an entrance 6m wide. The quarry measures 25m long by 16m wide with a curved working face approximately 2m high.

**Site:**24413*0 The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J. 1998).To the north of Loweswater Mine a fairly long trial level (open) has been driven into the steep west bank of the River Cocker just below Cold Keld (NY148221).Mining Details: The Loweswater vein runs in a NW-SE line from Whinny Ridding to about 50 yards SE of Moss Cottage; it then swings round about 30 degrees or so crossing the River Cocker very close to the northern side of Scale Bridge. The Cold Keld Level is an isolated trial driven on a strong E-W quartz vein. History: Nothing is known about the north level (24413*0), but it was almost certainly driven by own or both of the groups associated with the south one (Loweswater Mine (24425*0), Kirkgate, Scalehill Bridge 24430*0) (Adams, J. 1988).

**OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.**

**Site:**24414*0 Gasgale Gill Mine (Trial) SW of Whin Ben, Buttermere

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Description
Site: 24414*0 This is on the north side of Gascale Gill (NY164210) and to reach it necessitates a short scramble up a rough slope. It is a hole 10ft long containing no mineralisation, and perhaps was the beginning of an attempt to locate the Force Crag Vein on whose course it lies (Adams, J. 1988).
OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. Mike Davis-Shiel unpubl. mapping of Lawton and District shows this as 'Bolt Craig Slate Quarry c.1730'.
OAN Site Visit March 2008. The 2.5m high outcropping face of the crag has been quarried away to reduce the face by 1.5m depth and 4m width and 2.5m height. A trial level extends approximately 4m into the crag and was 1.7m high by 0.75m-1m wide.

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Sources
OAN Survey 2008

Description
Site: 24415*0 Gravel pit and Quarry.
OAN Site Visit April 2008. The feature is 2m deep by 6m long and 3m wide. It is situated immediately adjacent to the roadside. The rear face has been revetted to support the trackway positioned immediately over it.

Site: 24416*0 Gravel pit.
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The gravel pit lies to the south-east of the roadside. It is 7m long by 3m wide and 7m deep. The gravel pit was possibly associated with the construction of the road and with gravel pit (NTSMR 29367), which lies to the north. Traces of gravel were visible within the pit.

Site: 24417*0 Gravel pit.
OAN Oct 2007 - Only shown on the modern OS mapping.

Site: 24418*0 An extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold world-wide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major
city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramways became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24412*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the weight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

History: No one is certain when the quarries were first worked or by whom, though according to local legend the alter may well have been a whisky smuggler, named Moses Rigg, operating some 300 years ago, but nothing has ever been found to confirm this. The slate is said, at this time, to have been cut from the highest outcrop on Honister Crag then pony-drawn along an old track (Moses Trod or Sledgate) crossing Dubs Moor, Brandreth and the head of Ennerdale, thence down to Wasdale. Once here transport would have been a relatively easy matter. The earliest reliable item of information as to tenancy is a lease dated 2nd May 1728 granted to a John Walker enabling him extract slate at ‘Ewecrag and Fletworth’. The extent of Mr Walker’s enterprise is not known nor is that of the other prior to 1879 lease holders. These were: Charles Norman, 30th April 1750; John Atkinson, 14th May 1818; Messr Jobson and Clark, 28th December 1840; Samuel Wright, 24th November 1848. 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PREFREF 24419  MONUID MNA118173
Name Honister Quarries (Yew Crag), Buttermere  Period Post Medieval
NGR 322470 514391  Type SLATE QUARRY

Description
Site:24421*0 An extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold worldwide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramway's became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24421*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the wight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

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| Description   | Extensive system of underground quarries in the crags and high ground either side of the Honister Pass between Buttermere and Borrowdale. They were last worked by the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company Ltd, and the material won was an attractive and durable green slate composed of cleaved metamorphosed volcanic ash. Within the site are three distinct quarry locations Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0), though Honister Crag has been worked in recent years. The slate was processed at the Hause (24421*0) and sold worldwide for roofing, facing, crazy-paving and ornamental work. Mining details: There are three slate beds traversing the property, each approximately 40 ft thick inclined 35 degrees to the horizontal. They are referred to as veins by the quarrymen and will be so described here, though in a strict geological sense the use of this term is incorrect. Between the 'veins' is volcanic rock of no commercial value. The Quayfoot 'vein' contains a cleaved breccia, which despite several trials, has not proved marketable. Yew Crag vein has been worked on both sides of the Pass; at Yew Crag to the north and at Honister Crag (24418*0) and the Dubs (24418*0) to the south. The most recent workings - known as Kimberley Mine - are in this 'vein' and are reached by tunnels at the eastern end of Honister Crag (24418*0). On the north side of the pass the Honister vein has hardly been touched, but the southern workings in the face of Honister Crag (24418*0) are truly enormous. The 'vein' has not been worked for some 40 years but under the last company a start was made on connecting the Kimberley and Honister Mines. The normal method of mining was to drive a horizontal tunnel into the 'vein' at outcrop and after a suitable distance open it out by cutting sideways, upward and forward to form a chamber. Slate was obtained by driving the chamber forward, so after a few years the size of the cavity could be considerable. Indeed, an old plan of the Honister 'vein' shows chambers up to 600 ft long, 80 ft wide and 40 ft high with a few pillars of slate left here and there to prevent roof collapse. As one chamber neared the end of its useful life an adjacent one was started, and quarrymen stated with pride that the population of a major city could be accommodated within the mountain leaving room to spare. Though no exaggeration, any attempt to prove the claim would probably be thwarted, roof collapses having rendered many places inaccessible. Old slate workings are highly unstable and entry should never be attempted. The course of the slate 'veins' across the crag faces can clearly be seen by the lines of tunnel mouths and surface works associated with pathways and haulage systems. In the latter part of the last century the workings on Honister Crag (24418*0) were connected by external ropeways, but later on underground inclined tramways became the preferred method. The workings on Yew Crag were connected by an external incline and the remains can still be seen. Dubs (24420*0), the smallest quarry, was linked to the Hause (24421*0) by a tramway whose course on the map was an almost perfect straight line. The bed of this old tramway is now a fell walkers' path, the rails having long since disappeared. Wherever possible these haulage systems were self acting, the wight of descending full wagons hauling up the lighter empty ones.

History: No one is certain when the quarries were first worked or by whom, though according to local legend the alter may well have been a whisky smuggler, named Moses Rigg, operating some 300 years ago, but nothing has ever been found to confirm this. The slate is said, at this time, to have been cut from the highest outcrop on Honister Crag then pony-drawn along an old track (Moses Trod or Sledgate) crossing Dubs Moor, Brandreth and the head of Ennerdale, thence down to Wasdale. Once here transport would have been a relatively easy matter. The earliest reliable item of information as to tenancy is a lease dated second May 1728 granted to a John Walker enabling him extract slate at 'Ewecrag and Fleteworth'. The extent of Mr Walker's enterprise is not known nor is that of the other prior to 1879 lease holders. These were: Charles Norman, 30th April 1750; John Atkinson, 14th May 1818; Messrs Jopson and Clark, 28th December 1840; Samuel Wright, 24th November 1848. What is known, however, is that by 1870 substantial underground workings were in existence at Dubs (24420*0), Yew Crag (24419*0) and Honister Crag (24418*0). Slate from the workings was carried in sled's hauled by the quarrymen along treacherous paths. As these paths crossed steep scree slopes and narrow ledges a stumble could result in a man falling hundreds of feet to his death or being run over and crushed by his own sled. The slate was brought down to the Honister Pass road, the empty sled then being towed back for another load. The extreme physical discomfort of this work is made clear in an account by E. Lynn Linton (1864): 'The noise of the crashing slate comes nearer; now see the man's eager face; and now we hear his panting breath; and now he draws up by the road side- every muscle strained, every nerve alive, and every pulse throbbing with frightful force. It is a terrible trade - and the men employed in it look wan and worn, as if they were all consumptive or had heart disease'. Out of these labours came legends; men whose physical achievements were of such magnitude that they were talked of with reverence by succeeding generations. Perhaps the greatest of these was Joseph Clark who according to Green's Guide to the Lakes (1819) 'brought down forty-two and a half loads or 10,880 lbs. Of slate, from the quarry to the road, in one day; but this was in seventeen journeys, averaging each two and a half loads, or 640 lbs. each time, travelling over seventeen miles of the most unfavourable ground, eight miles and a half up hill, with the hurdle, 80 lbs. weight; upon his shoulders. Once but in fewer journeys he conducted forty-six loads, or 11,776 lbs. in one day'.
quarrymen, many of them only going home for a Sunday, lived in small huts scattered about the crag's and an example of one of these huts can be seen at Dubs. This is now used by climbers. In 1870 the quarries were abandoned and nothing and nothing more done until 1878 when a company of gentlemen, James Barratt, Alan Salmon and John Sawrey, working slate from high ground near Yew Crag, applied for a lease. They wished to lead their slate down Yew Crag to the road and also re-open some of the Yew Crag quarries (22582*0-22583*0). The lease was granted on the 28th May 1879 and operations were commenced with great vigour. Within a few months a 230 yard long self acting tramway had been constructed from the crag to the road and rough barracks erected for workmen. In 1881 the company also acquired the lease to the Honister Crag and Dubs quarries and showed similar vigour in the development of these. The workings in the Honister 'vein' were connected by aerial ropeway to a convenient off-loading point thus eliminating the drudgery of using sled's, but the remoteness of Dubs presented a more difficult problem so in 1886 work was commenced on driving a 800 yard tunnel to link workings in the Honister vein to those at Dubs. This undertaking promised to be costly (oe2,500) but dwindles into insignificance when compared with the tunnel started in 1887 which was to connect the Yew Crag workings with the Newlands Valley (estimated cost oe14,000). The roads in those days were poor and it was hoped that a small railway could carry the slate through the tunnel, into and along the Newlands Valley and thence to Braithwaite station on the Cockermouth - Penrith line. The tunnel to Dubs must have been discounted for in 1890, it is reported, a tramway from Honister Hause to Dubs was in an advanced stage of construction. Presumably the tramway was a cheaper alternative. Likewise the Newlands Valley tunnel was discontinued, not due to an alternative having been found, but because a landowner - through whose property the railway would have had to pass - refused to co-operate. Under the new company the quarries went from strength to strength and within a few years were employing 100 men and producing 3,000 tons of slate per year. By 1891 all quarries were either producing or about to do so. However, Dubs (24420*0) proved troublesome; bedevilled by roof collapses and slate discolouration it never yielded really good results right up to its closure in 1932. Around 1895 the company which, almost from its formations, had been called the Buttermere Green Slate Company started to acquire slate quarries in Westmorland, accordingly changing its name to the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company. Properties were also acquired in north Lancashire but most of these, along with the Westmorland holdings, were eventually given up. Hodge Close quarry, however, was still owned by the company up to its recent closure. Accommodation for workers was always a problem and in 1893 the construction of eight houses was begun at Seatoller to augment the barracks and scattered huts on the quarry site. In 1906 some explorations were made in the Quayfoot 'vein' but results were not encouraging and the trials abandoned. 1907 saw a traction engine replacing horses and taking, daily, 12 ton loads to Keswick each journey. In 1910 the arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Despite the six more houses built at Seatoller in 1918 to attract new recruits the road to recovery was not easy. The arrival of new proprietor, Commander Hoare, 1926 heralded a fresh period of energetic development. Large sheds - the ones to be seen today - were built to accommodate slate splitters and slate dressers, also to house a powerful electric diamond saw used to prepare the blocks prior to splitting. The electricity cam from a newly constructed power house containing a 120 hp engine and dynamo. In 1927 a hostel (now a youth hostel) was built to accommodate some 50 men. This replaced the previous huts and barracks. Trade went fairly well throughout the depression years, though Dubs was forced to close. The quarries even managed to stay open though part of the Second World War, but were put on a care and maintenance basis only between 1943 and 1945. In 1960 Leconfield Estates of Cockermouth Castle became the new proprietors and in 1966 Yew Crag closed, having become too unsafe to work. In 1981 the quarries were taken over by Mr B.R. Moore who embarked upon a programme of vigorous development. However, trading conditions were not those anticipated and about 1985 the quarries were closed (Adams, J. 1988). It is possible that this site is associated with nearby quarry workings (22582*0-22583*0) (Siddall, J. 1988).


**PREFREF**

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**Description**

Site:24422*0 A 50ft copper trial which passes under the Honister Pass road (NY223137). It follows a strong NE vein containing spots of malachite and a steel-grey micaceous haematite. The vein has also been tried where it re-appears half way up the spoil heads of Rigghead Quarries (22314*0). This level, hard to find, is about 60 ft long (Adams, J. 1988). OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

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**Description**

Site:24423*0 There is a small working on the east side of the beck (NY157222) where some galena was found (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping although the tithe map shows this field names as 'Above Kiln' possibly indicating some industrial activity. LDFLHS site visit 2008. Small trial mine located in semi-wooded bank side above river Liza. Appears as small area of narrow cut with grasped over spoil heap below. Evidence of quartz vein.
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<td>Rannerdale Trial Mine SW of Rannderdale Knott, Buttermere</td>
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**Description**

- **Low Wax Knott Trial Mine, Buttermere**
  
  Site: To locate, follow the path up to Scarth Gap until it passes over the top of a small crag. Below this is a level and open works (NY188141). It is known to have been worked towards the end of the 19th century by two men living a rough existence in a small hut nearby, and who, when the weather was reasonable, went down each night to the village local. Eventually they stopped appearing and a search located the body of one of them in a deep pool at Warnscale bottom. It was suspected one had murdered the other and taken off (Adams, J. 1988).

- **Loweswater Lead Mines W of River Cocker**
  
  Site: The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J. 1998). Loweswater Lead Mine was accessed by two shafts, the NW or Old Wheel Shaft being located at NY146216 and situated adjacent to Moss Cottage (which was constructed from the old mine building). The last major work here was in about 1840 and both shafts are known to have been almost completely full of rubble by 1856. In 1968 the remaining few feet of the Flat Rod Shaft was filled in, so now there are scant traces of the mine. Mining Details: The Loweswater vein runs in a NW-SE line from Whinny Ridding to about 50 yards SE of Moss Cottage; it then swings round about 30 degrees or so crossing the River Cocker very close to the N side of Scalehill Bridge. Prior to about 1840 the mine was worked 20, 30 and 40 fathom levels as shows on the plan, but soon after a 50 fathom level was driven eastwards from the Flat Rod Shaft. The new level struck a small vein and this produced many tons of ore, but on sinking to a depth of 70 fathoms the yield dropped off considerably. The richest part of the mine was in the region bounded from below by the 30 fathom level and from the sides by the two shafts. Almost all the vein here was stoped out. Good ore was also found to the east of the Flat Rod Shaft as far down as the 40 fathom level. The mine was exceedingly wet and had to be drained by pumps driven by a water- wheel supplied via a leat from Crabtree Beck. Loweswater Vein was discovered in 1816 during land drainage work, and the mineral rights leased in 1819 by Messrs Joseph Skelton and Skelton Wood. The exact length of their stay is not known but they certainly obtained a large quantity of ore. In 1839 it was leased by Messr Mellor, Pratchett, Jones, Clemente (elder and younger) and sealy, with William Jeffery as manager. This company worked the east end of the mine but failure to find good ore in the 70 fathom level, and the loss of about £6,000, caused abandonment in about 1841 (Adams, J. 1988). The site of the shaft located at (NY146216) is not National Trust (Siddall, J. 1988).

- **Quarry near Green Crag Gully, Buttermere**
  
  Site: Quarry near Green Crag Gully.

- **Quarry near Turnerhow, Buttermere**
  
  Site: Quarry near Turnerhow.

- **Rannerdale Trial Mine SW of Rannerdale Knott, Buttermere**
  
  Site: Just before Hause Point on the way to Buttermere a 5ft square hole can be seen up in the crags (NY163183). It goes in about 6ft and at its end there are two small quartz strings containing a little galena (Adams, J. 1988).
OAN Site Visit April 2008. The excavated hole measures 1.5m wide, by up to 1.75m high and 2m deep.

**PREFREF**

**MONUID** MNA118398  
**Name** Scale Force Mine (Level) near Scale Beck, Buttermere  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** IRONSTONE MINE  

**Description**

Site: 24429*0 This site is apart of the Floutern Tarn Sett (Siddall, J. 1988). This iron ore royalty occupies a broad band of land between Floutern Tarn and Crummock Water. Very little work was done here and one has to look hard to find any evidence. Nevertheless, should anyone wish to try, the grid references of some known sites are Red Gill (NY128170); Gale Fell levels (two in the neighbourhood of NY139167 and one at NY140167); and Scale Force Level near the foot of the waterfall, NY151171 NTSMR 24429*0. There are two other levels somewhere on the rough north face of Gale Fell but insufficient information precludes giving their precise locations. All were very small, never developing into true mines, and nothing has been done hereabouts since 1873, possibly a little earlier. Mining Details: The only available information on these trials comes from a report dated 1873, but alas one so vague as not to give the precise location of the veins, nor the dates on which work was done. It would seem that nine veins were known, one at the Red Gill (an E-W vein), one at the Scale Force level (a N-S lode) and seven N-S lodes very closely bunched together on Gale Fell. The report states the Red Gill level to be collapsed, the Scale Force level open and 18 fathoms long and the other levels to be between 8 and 45 fathoms long. Clearly the total tonnage's of ore obtained must have been very small (Adams, J. 1988).


**PREFREF**

**MONUID** MNA118401  
**Name** Site of Scalehill Bridge (Batey's Cave) Mine, Buttermere  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** LEAD MINE  
B Young, D Millward. 1984. N.E.R.C.  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Site: 24430*0 The Loweswater Mines are a group of mines that include a trial level near Cold Keld (24413*0), the site of Loweswater Mine (NY146216) which is partly covenanted (24425*0), the trial mine near Cold Keld (24413*0), Kirkgill Wood (NY140208 & NY139209) not NT owned and the site of Scalehill Bridge Mine (NY149215) covenanted (24430*0) (Siddall, J.1998). On the south side of Scalehill Bridge, just above the car park (NY149215) is a cutting leading to a level whose entrance is now buried. Nearby is a pit with a drainage ditch. According to local tradition the level was known as Batey's Cave and is supposed to run under the Scale Hill Hotel (Highly unlikely!).

Mining History: The Scalehill Bridge workings are very small scale and almost certainly exploited the southern end of the Loweswater vein (Adams, J. 1988).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

OAN Site Visit May 2008. The site is located further to the south-east than the previously recorded grid co-ordinates. It consists of a large shaft cone measuring 11m in diameter by up to 5m deep. There is a large spoil heap mound on the north side which measures up to 9.5m long by 4m wide and up to 2m high. An access trackway/drainage gully runs to the south-west of the shaft and is 32m long by 3m wide and 1m deep.

**PREFREF**

**MONUID** MNA119307  
**Name** Quarry near Loweswater Village Hall, Buttermere  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** QUARRY  
**Sources** Map: Ordnance Survey. 1899. 1:2500, Cumberland sheet LXIII.9. 2500.

**Description**

Site: 24541*0 Quarry.

OAN Oct 2007 - Only shown on the modern OS mapping, the grid co-ordinate given by the original NTSMR entry was inaccurate and has been amended.

**PREFREF**

**MONUID** MNA115177  
**Name** Whiteoak Lead Mine, Buttermere  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** LEAD MINE  

**Description**

Site: 24546*0 Whiteoak Lead Mine is located at NY130199. and Mosdale Lead Mine - which could probably be better described as a trial - is located at NY136186 (Not NT Owned). Whiteoak Mine was last worked in 1891 and this date also sets a upper limit for Mosdale Mine. Mining Details: Whiteoak Mine exploited a feeble and poorly-mineralised NW-SE vein, the workings consisting of several levels and one shaft. The major working was the lowest level near the side of the
beck, now walled up for many years due, apparently, to the nuisance it presented to fox hunters. Near this level are traces of
the old buildings, also a pit for a 40ft water-wheel.

History: Whiteoak Mine was leased in 1864 by Messrs Steel, Robinson and Waugh, then held for only one year 1887, by
Henry Vercoe, the holder of many Derwent mines leases. On 30th April 1888 the Loweswater Lead Company, specifically
formed to work the mine, took a lease but the venture rapidly failed. By August 1891 the shareholders refused to supply
more, the chairman had died and the company had to be put into liquidation. On 28th July 1892 some of the equipment was
put up for sale and the rest transferred to Threlkeld Mine. One of the directors of the Loweswater company was John Sawrey,


**PREFREF** 25057  **MONUID** MNA123674

**Name** Sub-circular Enclosure or Sheep Fold, west of Whiteside End. **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** 315954 521948  **Type** SHEELING

OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This walled enclosure appears to be roughly 70m by 55m and is roughly circular. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - This D-shaped
enclosure is approximately 60m long by 40m wide, with walls that measure 1.25m wide and 1.5 high. The remains of
the northern wall comprise mainly large earthfast boulders measuring up to 1.5m by 0.9m and 0.9m. The drystone eastern wall is
of double-thickness construction with rubble infill and revets the hill slope at this side. A probable drove wall runs
northwards from the northern edge and is 6m long by 0.7m wide and 0.25m high.

**PREFREF** 25058  **MONUID** MNA123775

**Name** Bee Bole, near Peel Place, Lanthwaite, Crummock **Period** Post Medieval

**NGR** 315995 521263  **Type** BEE BOLE

OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This feature is a blocked bee bole which is situated in the corner of a field wall to the south east of Peel Place. OAN Oct 2007
- The wall is shown from the tithe mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The bee bole is 0.4m wide by 0.5m long
and 0.55m high. The back of the feature is collapsing at the junction with a boundary wall on the eastern side and daylight is
visible through the stones.

**PREFREF** 25059  **MONUID** MNA123882

**Name** Abandoned Settlement near, Peel Place, Lanthwaite Green **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**NGR** 315976 521177  **Type** AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This site appears as the remains of a former building or small structure. The structure appear to have been robbed in part to
build the field walls to the immediate west and have been truncated by the pathway leading northwards. OAN Site Visit May
2008 - The surviving extent of the site is approximately 7m long by 4m wide. It is in such a ruinous state that it is difficult to
make out the exact dimensions of the walls, or their precise extent. A possible wall corner, on the opposite side of an adjacent
trackway, may suggest that the building has been truncated by this sunken road. Some boulders in the road at this point
appear to have been associated with the building.

**PREFREF** 25060  **MONUID** MNA123993

**Name** Shieling or dwelling, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**NGR** 315982 520872  **Type** SHIELING


**Description**
This site was discovered during the survey of the Lanthwaite Green enclosed site during fieldwork in 1999. The outline of a
rectangular structure some 7m by 4m can be seen, abutted by a small building some 3m by 3m which has a rounded end. No
entrances or internal partitions can be seen in either of the two components. It is likely that the large rectangular structure
would have been used for human dwelling while the smaller building could have been used as a storeroom or processing
area. These upland cellular structures are thought to be tied into the seasonal movement of cattle to higher grazing during the
summer months, their use continuing on a seasonal basis for perhaps many generations.

**PREFREF** 25061  **MONUID** MNA124101

**Name** Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere **Period** Bronze Age to Roman

**NGR** 316040 521043  **Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN


**Description**
This feature is a stony spread running for around 8m and is on average 1.5m in width. This feature appears to be the result of
stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.
**Name**: Low stone piled bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**
This feature is a stony spread running for around 10m and is an average of 1.5m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.

**Name**: Hollow or stone grubbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: QUARRY  

**Description**
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2.5m to 3m in diameter and 0.4m in depth.

**Name**: Hollow or stone robbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: EXTRACTIVE PIT  

**Description**
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2m in diameter and 0.4m in depth.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 4m by 3.5m in size.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn on Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**
This feature is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 5m by 3m in size and only rises slightly above the surrounding level.

**Name**: Hollow or stone robbing hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: EXTRACTIVE PIT  

**Description**
This feature appears to be a natural hollow or an extraction pit for stone. The hollow has sloping sides and is some 2m by 1.7m in diameter and 0.3m in depth.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 5m by 3m in size and only rises slightly above the surrounding ground level.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**
This is a cairn which is largely covered in turf, although some stone is visible. The cairn is roughly 2.5m by 2.5m in size and is highlighted by a slight rise over this area.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
Description
This cairn is roughly 2.5m by 2.5m in size, the stone piled some 0.2m clear of the turf line.

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<tr>
<td>25076</td>
<td>MNA122845</td>
<td>Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25077</td>
<td>MNA122953</td>
<td>Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25078</td>
<td>MNA123057</td>
<td>Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This cairn is roughly 3m by 2.5m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m.

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m. Cairn material appears to have been partially spread during robbing.

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m although material appears to have been partially spread during robbing.

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.15m.

This feature is a stony spread running around for around 6m and is an average of 1.5m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot.

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.1m.

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 3m by 3m in size and has no protruding stone.

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Description
This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 3m by 3m and a little protruding stone can be seen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25080</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123161</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25081</td>
<td>Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123270</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25082</td>
<td>Low Stone Piled bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123380</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25083</td>
<td>Clearance, Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123458</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25084</td>
<td>Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123469</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25085</td>
<td>Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123480</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25086</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn (Robbed), Lanthwaite Green. Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123491</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25087</td>
<td>Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green. Buttermere</td>
<td>MNA123502</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This cairn is roughly 1.5m by 2m and is clearly visible through the turf line to a height of 0.2m.

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 1m by 1.5m with no protruding stone.

This cairn is roughly 3m by 3m in size. It is possible that this cairn once formed part of a larger bank which has now been robbed out or covered in turf.

This feature is a turfed over lump which is likely to be a clearance cairn. The hump is some 1m by 1.5m with a little protruding stone.

This feature is a stony spread running through for around 8m and is on average 1.2m in width. This feature appears to be the result of stone being piled into linear banks during cultivation, perhaps accumulating at the edge of a cleared plot. Some stone appears to have been robbed from this feature.

This cairn is roughly 1.5m by 2m in size. It is possible that this cairn once formed part of a larger bank which has now been robbed out or covered in turf.

This cairn is some 2m by 2m in size and appears to have been the focus for stone robbing which has created a hollow in the centre of the remaining stone which has largely been covered with turf.

This feature is a stony spread which appears to have two slight banks which abutt at there eastern and northern end of the...
bank close to NTSMR 25128. The banks vary between 1m and 2m in width and can reach 0.1m in height.

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Prehistoric to Roman  
**Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This cairn is roughly 1.8m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible on the surface.

**Name** Low Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This feature is a stony spread which appears to be roughly 8m in length and some 1.7m in width and is up to 0.1m in height. There appears to be a break in slope which has been formed by soil accumulating on the up slope of the bank.

**Name** Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This feature is a turf covered raised area, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 2.5m by 3m and rises to some 0.3m.

**Name** Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This feature is a turf covered mound, probably a clearance cairn. The gentle hump is roughly 1.5m by 1.2m and rises to some 0.2m.

**Name** Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This feature is a partly turfed over stone bank which is some 6m long and roughly 1m wide.

**Name** Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This feature is a partly turfed over stone bank which is some 5m long and roughly 1.5m wide.

**Name** Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period** Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN  

**Description**  
This cairn is roughly 4m by 4.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface up to a height of roughly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25097</td>
<td>MNA123611</td>
<td>Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>PIT</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This feature appears to be a rectangular depression or filled pit which is largely covered in turf. The feature measures some 1m by 0.6m and is roughly 0.1m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective, the feature could be a cist Type feature, or a pit for storage or dumping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25098</td>
<td>MNA123621</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This cairn is roughly 4m by 4m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface and scattered around the cairn to a height of roughly 0.15m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25099</td>
<td>MNA123631</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface to a height of about 0.15m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25100</td>
<td>MNA123652</td>
<td>Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>PIT</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This feature appears to be a rectangular stone lined pit which is one largely covered in turf. The feature measures some 0.7m by 0.4m and is roughly 0.2m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective, although it is likely to be a cist feature, or a pit for storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25101</td>
<td>MNA123663</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface to a height of around 0.15m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25102</td>
<td>MNA123675</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This cairn is roughly 3m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the ground surface to a height of roughly 0.15m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25103</td>
<td>MNA123686</td>
<td>Hollow or Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>EXTRACTIVE PIT</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This feature is a stone free hollow which is some 1m by 1m and roughly 0.1m in depth. This feature could be the result of an episode of stone robbing and is unlikely to be the product of natural geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25104</td>
<td>MNA123696</td>
<td>Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
<td>LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
<td>National Trust Report: Jamie Lund. 1999. An Archaeological Survey of Lanthwaite Green and its Environs.</td>
<td>This feature is a large spread of stone which might be two cairns with a bank linking them or just a spread of stone which is a result of a deliberate episode of stone robbing. The feature appears some 8m in length by 2.5m to 3m in width.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible as loose stone on the surface, and rises up to a height of around 0.11m.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn and Stony Spread, Lanthwaite Green  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This feature consists of one cairn which is some 2m by 2m and has a clear spread of stone scattered around the area. Associated with this cairn appears to be a spread of material which could be a relict bank of piled stone abutting the cairn. It might also be the remains of an episode of stone robbing which has scattered material from the cairn over the short distance.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This cairn is roughly 1.8m by 2m in size. The cairn is largely covered over in turf and is 0.1m proud of the surrounding ground.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface and appears to be piled up to a height of 0.15m. It is possible that this cairn might have been linked to the long linear stone piled bank recorded here as NTSMR 25127.

**Name**: Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This cairn is roughly 3.5m by 3.5m in size. The piled stone is clearly visible and loose on the surface of the cairn. It is possible that this feature might have once been linked to NTSMR 25126.

**Name**: Hollow or Stone Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: EXTRACTIVE PIT  
**Description**: This feature is a stone free hollow which is some 3m by 3m and roughly 0.3m deep. This feature is likely to be the result of a deliberate episode of stone extraction or grubbing rather than a product of natural geology.

**Name**: Probable Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Description**: This feature is turfed over and appears as a smooth lump roughly 1m by 2m in diameter with only a minimum of stone showing through the turf layer. The cairn is likely to be roughly 0.2m in height.

**Name**: Rectangular Stone Lined Pit, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere  
**Period**: Bronze Age to Roman  
**Type**: PIT  
**Description**: This feature appears to be a rectangular depression or filled pit which is largely covered over in turf. The feature measures some 1m by 0.5m and is roughly 0.2m deep. Interpretation of this feature is subjective although it is likely that the feature is a type of cist or storage pit.
PREFREF 25113 MONUID MNA123807
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315972 520878
Description
This cairn is roughly 2m by 2m in diameter. The piled stone is clearly visible and is piled up to a height before 0.15m.

PREFREF 25114 MONUID MNA123816
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315990 520860
Description
This feature appears as a low spread of stone which might be a fragment of stone bank, the feature occupies an area of around 2m by 1.5m. It is also possible that the stony spread could be the result of robbing from the centre of the cairn and material being deposited around the edges.

PREFREF 25115 MONUID MNA123827
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315984 520859
Description
This cairn is roughly 1m by 1.5m in size and rises up to height of 0.15m. There is a clear break of slope formed against the upper edge of the cairn by the accumulation of soil behind the cairn.

PREFREF 25116 MONUID MNA123838
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315982 520854
Description
This feature appears as a low spread of stone which might be a fragment of stone bank, which runs for 4m and is on average 1.5m in width. A break of slope formed by the accumulation of soil against the upper edge of the cairn as a result of soil movement.

PREFREF 25117 MONUID MNA123849
Name Low Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315964 520866
Description
This feature includes the slight trace of a bank which is highlighted by small amounts of stone along a break of slope which runs for around 8m and is roughly 2m in width. There is a well defined break of slope which has formed along the course of the bank.

PREFREF 25118 MONUID MNA123860
Name Clearance Cairn, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315958 520858
Description
This cairn is located in a sunken depression and is some 2m by 2m in size. The stony material is piled up to just over the ground level and is quite ephemeral. The cairn appears to be butted to a low stony bank recorded as NTSMR 25119 which links this cairn with another cairn recorded as NTSMR 25120.

PREFREF 25119 MONUID MNA123871
Name Filed Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere
NGR 315967 520852
Description
This feature is a slight earthwork bank highlighted by a break of slope and a spread of stone which appears to link two cairns recorded as NTSMR 25118 and 25119. The stone scatter is largely hidden within the turf.

PREFREF 25120 MONUID MNA123883
Name Clearance Cairn or Stony Spread, Lanthwaite Green
NGR 315973 520835
Description
This cairn feature is some 3m in diameter but appears to be very low to the ground and is likely to have been robbed at some point. The low stone bank recorded as NTSMR 25119 appears to abut this feature linking it with the cairn NTSMR 25118.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relict Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315965 520840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature appears as a small cairn roughly 1m by 1.5m which appears to have been robbed or spread out over a short distance. It is possible that this feature is actually part of a low stone bank which now appears as a fragmented section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relict Stone Piled Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316033 520859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature appears as a large cairn or fragment of relict stone piled bank roughly 3m by 4m and some 0.1m in height. It is possible that this feature is actually a low stone bank attached to the cairn. A slight break of slope formed by soil movement can be seen just own slope from the cairn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hollow or Grubbing Hole, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316029 520868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature is a hollow or depression in the ground surface which is roughly 2m by 1.5m. The hollow sinks by around 0.1m and a slight bank appears to have been formed around the central hollow. This feature is a possible stone grubbing hollow and is unlikely to have been formed by natural geology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relict Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316003 520863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature appears as a large spread of stone which forms a rough L shaped spread if viewed from above. The total area covered by the spread is 10 - 12m by some 4 or 5m abutted by another spread of around 10 - 12m by 4m. The stony spread appears to contain at least four peaks, likely to be complete cairns which might have been the focus for later clearance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relict Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315945 520849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature appears as a large spread of stone which forms a rough L shaped spread if viewed from above. The total area covered by the spread is 10 - 12m by some 4 or 5m abutted by another spread of around 10 - 12m by 4m. The stony spread appears to contain at least four peaks, likely to be complete cairns which might have been the focus for later clearance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316015 520888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature is a low stone bank which appears to contain just a little stone. the bank is roughly 32m long and roughly 2.5m to 3m in width. Much of the stone is hidden by the turf and the existence of the bank is largely highlighted by the break of slope formed by the accumulation of soil on the upslope side of the bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316020 520919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This feature is a large stone bank which appears to run for 50m and is around 2.5m in width along much of its length. The bank rarely stands above a height of above 08m - 0.15m. A number of cairns or accumulations of stone appear to be included along the length of the bank. The terminals of the bank appear to have concentrations of piled material at either end. It is possible that the bank visible today was built by linking a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The parlour has a skirting board to a depth of approximately 10 cm. There is an early to mid 18th century grubbing holes and scars which suggest it has been the focus of episodic and deliberate stone robbing over a period of time. The break of slope to the south of the bank which is highlighted by the slope of the ground. The bank has a number of clear undertakings, rather than including a number of existing cairns along the edge of an existing field system. The bank has a clear enclosure. The bank in places stands to a height of 0.4m to 0.5m, although on average the bank is roughly 0.3m. The bank does not appear to have any cairns forming part of the bank. This might suggest that the bank was built as part of a deliberate undertaking, rather than including a number of existing cairns along the edge of an existing field system. The bank has a clear break of slope to the south of the bank which is highlighted by the slope of the ground. The bank has a number of clear grubbing holes and scars which suggest it has been the focus of episodic and deliberate stone robbing over a period of time.

### Table 1: Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>25128</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Piled Stone Bank, Lanthwaite Green, Buttermere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUID</td>
<td>MNA123971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bank appears to be roughly 120m in length and is some 4 to 5m in width and runs in a gentle curve to the south of the enclosure. The bank in places stands to a height of 0.4m to 0.5m, although on average the bank is roughly 0.3m. The bank does not appear to have any cairns forming part of the bank. This might suggest that the bank was built as part of a deliberate undertaking, rather than including a number of existing cairns along the edge of an existing field system. The bank has a clear break of slope to the south of the bank which is highlighted by the slope of the ground. The bank has a number of clear grubbing holes and scars which suggest it has been the focus of episodic and deliberate stone robbing over a period of time.

### Table 2: Farmhouse, Hay barn & shippon, High Nook Farm, Buttermere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>26222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Farmhouse, hay barn &amp; shippon, High Nook Farm, Buttermere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>312882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUID</td>
<td>MNA120396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>COW HOUSE, HAY BARN, FARMHOUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Vernacular Building Survey: de Verre Ellerby, A.J.. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of High NookFarm, Buttermere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.

Listed Building Details - Images of England.

**OAN Survey 2008**

**Description**

Site:26222 This farmhouse and barn lie in an enclosed wooded valley to the SW of Loweswater; together with the kennelblock (NTSMR 26223) and bank barn (NTSMR 26224) they form an impressive range of buildings unaltered since the mid 19th century. The plan of this building, position of joists and types of different stonework, all seem to suggest that the core of the farmhouse and barn can be dated mid to late 17th century. However, the bulk of the internal and external detail and ornament, as extant, belong quite definitely to the latter quarter of the 18th century. Thus it seems likely that the second building phases saw the conversion of the fire-room from the main cooking area, to a more genteel parlour. At the same time, the two southern bays of the original barn were turned into the main cooking area/ back kitchen at the same time creating a bedroom. It is possible that the pantry and slurry shed also belong to this period. The third phase of building saw the addition of the lumber-room / box room, kitchen / bathroom in the early 20th century.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof Structure.** 18th century wood detail in fire-room, staircase and the three bedrooms. All the fireplaces - cast iron ornament. Mid to late 19th century lock on back door.

**FIRE-ROOM** - Of all the rooms at High Nook, it is the fire-room which has the best ornament and detail - more usual in a town house than a fell farmhouse. A 4-stage fielded panelled heck forms both a corridor and a lobby, keeping out draughts from the back-kitchen and pantry doors, (latter now blocked). The heck is decorated with a quatrefoil design at door height. The passage side has been stripped - the fire side is painted gloss white. The E-W fireplace wall is divided into three sections. The west section, adjacent to the heck, houses a shelf alcove with scaploped shelves within. It seems that originally this recess was enclosed by two fielded panel doors; the hinges remain on the alcove, and two matching doors are to be found disused, in the stair cupboard. Beneath the alcove with scaploped shelves within. It seems that originally this recess was enclosed by two fielded panel doors; the hinges remain on the alcove, and two matching doors are to be found disused, in the stair cupboard. Beneath the alcove are two plain drawers; under these, a two door fielded panel cupboard. At the base of this cupboard lies a drawer, the front of which consists of beaded planks. In the middle of the wall, the fireplace itself has a sandstone surround and moulded mantleshelf. On the hearth stand two stone hobs with a cast iron, black-leaded grate as centrepiece. The flue to the grate is made of oven bricks, stamped with the work LUCOCK presumably, the manufacture's mark. Above the mantleshelf there is a single fielded panel, with volution moulding, flanked by two fluted pilasters. The upper part of the east end of the firewall is taken up by a large cupboard with two doors, two fielded panels on each door and two fielded panels on either side of each door. The area beneath this cupboard is now occupied by an upright piano - but it seems likely that at one time is housed a build-in desk or bureau - lit by the window. An example of such an arrangement extant, can be found at Hill Top, Coniston. The heck, panelling and window are all topped by a finely moulded dental cornice All the walls in this room carry a skirting board approximately 20 cm deep. The beams in the fire-room and parlour have been boxed in and plastered.

**BEDROOM 1** - Has an early 18th century sandstone fireplace with a fine moulded corbel and lintel. The hob grate interior is...
of a cast iron rococo design c. 1830.

BEDROOM 3 - Has a similar fireplace surround, but with a less elaborate grate.

BEDROOM 2 - Has an early 20th century fireplace surround with a late Victorian grate. The floorboards of all the bedrooms are 20th century sawn softwood planks. The loft-space is reached via a trap door situated in the corridor behind a door.

WALLS - The southern and eastern elevations of the building have been rendered with grey pebble-dash. Those that remain bare can be seen to be a mixture of rough grained and surface gathered slate. The internal walls of the barn, neither upper nor lower, appear ever to have been whitewashed. The pantry interior alone retains the original limewashed surface. The other rooms have either been papered or coloured with modern paint. Throughout the farmhouse, all decorated woodwork and plasterwork are painted gloss white. A string course runs the length of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse above the ground floor windows.

ROOF - The roof is of slate laid in diminishing courses with a sandstone ridge. Two of the chimneys are made of sandstone blocks or 'bricks' and have slate drip courses; the third is rendered with pebbledash. The roof over the farmhouse above the last bedroom is supported by an 18th century twin-angled strut king-post tie-beam truss; over the second bedroom, by a simple tie-beam truss. Both are made of hardwoods. The double purlins are entrenched into the trusses and king post are all chamfered. The rafters are also hardwood, riven, and laid flatways over the purlins. The slates are well-torched. The roof over the bar is supported by two tie-beam trusses resting in the wall. The riven hardwood rafters are 18th century originals and carried on double entrenched purlins.

All the ceilings in the house and barn are of modern sawn pine.

FLOORS - The back-kitchen and pantry floors are of massive Skiddaw slate flags, on average 1m by 2m in size. The floor to the fire-room parlour and stairwell is covered with large pink sandstone flags. ?Muncaster sandstone (de VerreEllerby, A. J, 01/05/1986)

LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/178 High Nook Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Late C17 or early C18 with C18 and C20 alterations and additions. Roughcast walls, under graduated greenslate roof with brick and roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays. C20 gabled porch with plank door. C20 casement and Yorkshire-sash windows with glazing bars in original sashes. The chimney stack is slate constructed. The wash house has a concrete floor and has lost its interior fittings. On the outside of its external wall, near the ridge, a SASH window with a cast iron rococo design c. 1830.

Phases: 1) the uphill section consisting of a former wash house and two dog kennels with a lean-to earth closet at the rear all dating from the mid 19th century. 2) To the above has been added a downhill section probably in the second half of the 19th century, which has two looseboxes, one occupied by a dog and the other two by calves.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Slate sconce against SW gable. Blocked kennel openings.

WALLS - Constructed of surface gathered stonework with some cobbles, all laid in mortar. The quoins are irregular blocks of granite / slate and the lintels and cills slate. The two dog kennels have block opened openings at ground level about 1 meter high, similar openings can be seen at nearby Watergate Farm and at Bengarth Farm, Nether Wasdale. These are possibly for dogs (they could have had a grill over, documented examples are known on the Bedfordshire / Northamptonshire border).

ROOF - Constructed of slate laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters. The wash house chimney stack is slate constructed. The wash house has a concrete floor and has lost its interior fittings. On the outside of its gable is a slate sconce. The earth closet has a WC replacing the original fitting and sawn rafters.

SECTION 2

WALLS - Mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar with a large amount of cobbles. The gable end has fine dressed red sandstone quoins and the door jambs are constructed of mass produced yellow bricks with wooden lintels.

ROOF - Slates laid in diminishing courses with clay ridge tiles and a plastic gutter and supported by sawn upright rafters and purlins (de Verre Ellerby, A.J. 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - A building in this location is shown from the Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Site exterior as described.

A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.

Listed Building Details - Images of England.

OAN Survey 2008

Description

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OAN Oct 2007 - A building in this location is shown from the Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - site as described.
Thomas Donald.
OAN Survey 2008

Description
Site: 26224 This rather grand bank barn lies facing NW across the farmyard to the dog kennel building (NTSMR 26223). Six bays long in consists of a large hay barn with threshing floor above a cartshed and three shippons, one of which was probably originally a stable. In a cheek built onto the SE side is a granary above a small roof possibly originally used for storing turnips although now used as a cattle loosebox, both cheek and main building are all of one build. Although the walls are built of rubble the winnowing door and cartshed entrance have sandstone dressings. All in all this is an extremely fine example of an early 19th century bank barn, probably dating around the period 1820-30.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Shippon stalls. Roof. Cartshed Arch.

WALLS - Constructed of surface gathered and quarried slate and other stone, with many cobbles laid in mortar. The quoins are upright, uneven and slate, and the doors and windows have slate lintels except the winnowing door, which has chamfered sandstone jambs and lintel with slate drip course above and the elliptical cartshed arch which has dressed sandstone voussoirs.

ROOF - A slated roof laid in diminishing courses had sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters. This is supported over the main part of the barn by five king post trusses with chamfered tiebeams and bolts through the king posts. Late 19th or 20th century sawn upright purlins entrenched into the principle rafters support sawn rafters and felting under the slates. The granary roof is supported by one truss and double purlins, all original to the building. The rafters are sawn and slates laid on felting. The appearance of the granary roof timbers suggest that the trusses are possibly not original over the main barn and may date from the latter half of the 19th century.

HAYBARN - Plastered within except SW gable. 20th century boarded floor.

GRANARY - Plastered within with boarded floor.

FORMER STABLE - Rendered within - three chamfered beams and joists original. Concrete floor and shippon stalls probably replace stalls for horses. Evidence that supports this having been a stable are the dimensions and height of room and existence of an original window opening.

CART SHED - This has a cobbled floor and plastered walls, the beams are chamfered and to the side of the cartshed doors hang a set of 3 mid 19th century shelved.

SHIPPON 1 - This has a concrete floor and original wooden shippon dividers and chamfered beams.

SHIPPON 2 - Has concrete floor and shippon stalls - 20th century the beams are chamfered and original (de Verre Ellerby, A.J. 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from Thomas Donald's 1787 mapping onwards.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - site as described.

Sources

For the use of The National Trust © OAN North: February 2009
the corners, and the fine window has unusual shutters. The door into the hall / passage was blocked when a door was inserted linking this room and making it part of the attached cottage. The fireplace is unfortunately a modern granite example. The floor is boarded.

DRAWING ROOM 2 - Possibly the fireroom to an earlier house, this room has various plastered-over beams including one in a firebeam position. The fireplace is in a chimney breast and has a sandstone surround late 18th or early 19th century with a modern tiled interior. A blocked gable entry visible from the adjoining barn supports this having been a fireroom, recesses within the blocked door have a moulded jamb from a window, door or fireplace of late 17th or early 18th century date. The floor is boarded late 19th or early 20th century, and a moulded dado rail runs around the room, the partition forming the passage appears to have been inserted in the late 18th or early 19th century, the passage having a sandstone flagged floor and a moulded cornice.

BATHROOM and BEDROOM 4 - Divided from one room - early 20th century by softwood partition. Purlins over are hardwood and truss softwood.

EXTERIOR DETAILS - The front door is reached by sandstone steps and to the left of the door is a 19th century iron footscraper. To the rear of the house near the window is a recess in stone retaining wall to hillside, it has a slate shelf and lintel and is like a beehole, although this is unlikely in this position. In front of the house across a track is the walled garden to the house, the walls capped with flat slates. Two gates lead in and out of the garden almost on an axis with the front door of the main house. Each gate is constructed of dressed sandstone, with lintels over; that nearest to the house constructed of red sandstone and the other of a grey coloured sandstone each of late 18th or early 19th century date.

E. COTTAGE

From the exterior this small cottage appears to be of late 19th century date, this is however deceiving. Its interior recalls a much earlier date, either 17th or early 18th century, the sitting room possesses a firebeam, indicating the room probably had a chimneystack: elsewhere the ground floor beams are hardwood and indicate a 17th or 18th century date. Whether this cottage was a separate dwelling to the main house and whether it predates it isn’t clear. It may originally have been a separate house, but appears to have certainly been part of the main house by the early 19th century, when it may have served as a service wing. The evidence supporting this 19th century use is the existence of a blocked door between the kitchen in the cottage and the passage (constructed for this door) by the pantry in the main house.

WALLS - Completely rendered, the south wall has been scored to look like stonework; the chimney is rendered with clay chimney pots.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with clay ridge tiles and plastic gutters, supported over the western end by a 19th century king post truss. The truss is set at an angle across the building and supports the rear hip on the roof, it also supports double sawn uprights softwood purlins and felting under the slates.

SITING ROOM - Has a rough firebeam which most probably supported a chimney hood, the other beam is chamfered with a flat stepped stop at the southern end.

KITCHEN - 17th or 18th century beams

STAIRCASE - Late 20th century inserted, probably no staircase here originally.

BEDROOM 6 - Fireplace, circa 1830 with dressed sandstone surround and roccoco cast iron hob grate.

C. BARN - Attached on the northern side of the main house is the barn, consisting of a hay barn reached from the gable end through double wain doors, probably originally with a ramp (now removed), above a shippon and passage. The passage may have been a cross passage, giving access to both shippon and gable entry into house. The eastern end of the passage has no door, but a window instead, it seems likely there was a door here, however the external and internal render hide any joints. The barn which makes a continuous range with the main house dates from the early to mid 18th century.

WALLS - Surface gathered with some quarried slate laid in mortar, has random quoins. The eastern wall is rendered, thus hiding some evidence to the building’s development.

ROOF - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and both cast iron and plastic guttering are supported by an original hardwood structure of three tiebeam trusses notched and pegged at the apex. One of the centre truss members is possibly a reused cruck, and the northern and middle truss tiebeams and chamfered with flat stops. The double entrenched purlins are laid in single lengths over each bay and are original, the sawn rafters - 19th or 20th century.

SHIPPON - stalls - Slate divides in wooden frames, chamfered vertical posts - 18th or early 19th century. Floor - cobbled,
beams and joists chamfered, beams with flat stops, all original, supporting modern boarded floor above. Passage - slate floor, door into shippon has 18th or 19th century door frame (Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF 26226**
**MONUID** MNA121110
**Name** Bothy, Watergate Farm, Loweswater, Buttermere
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** BOTHY
**NGR** 312335 521491
**Sources** Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.

**Description**
Site: 26226 This small bothy lies on the western shore of Loweswater, approximately 1/3 mile NW of Watergate Farm. It appears to date from the early to mid 19th century, was partially reconstructed in the 1930's and may originally have been shepherd's hut. The ground floor has two rooms, the north with a brick fireplace with slate lintel and cast iron grate, the south with a loft reached by a ladder.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Brick fireplace and chimney
**WALLS** - Constructed of a mixture of surface gathered stone - slate, granite, quartz and sandstone, including some cobbles and boulders, all laid in mortar with random rough quoins. Doors and windows have roughly cut slate cills and lintels.

**ROOF** - Local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and an early to mid 19th century brick chimney. (Whittaker, 01/05/1986). In December 2004 a new toilet system was set up at the bothy. During the building work a cobbled surface was encountered during excavation work in the courtyard area to the north-west of the main bothy building. This was photographed by the warden and the photographs attached to the NTSMR. The description of the cobbled surface given by the warden suggests that the cobbled surface was probably contemporary with the first phase of building work to set up the bothy when it found use as a stable. The cobbled surface suggest that the area now used as a enclosed yard was originally enclosed as a stable and then the bothy was at one time much larger. This interpretation is supported by the finding of a drilled stone that is likely to have found use as a pivot point for a stable door.


**PREFREF 26227**
**MONUID** MNA115236
**Name** Hay barns, shippon & loosebox, Watergate Farm, Loweswater
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** LOOSE BOX, COW HOUSE, HAY BARN, STOREHOUSE, KENNELS
**NGR** 312698 521134
**Sources** Vernacular Building Survey: Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986. Vernacular building survey of Watergate Farm complex, Loweswater.

**Description**
Site: 26227 A small complex comprised of four storage / byre areas lying to the north of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26225). The bulk of the stonework and details suggests that the store and shippon were built at the same time as the house in the late 18th century, however, the store has been much altered and repaired both in the 1930's and in Spring 1985. The hay barn and kennel belong to a slightly later ?early 19th century date. The detail in the loose box suggests that it was constructed during a third building possible mid to late 19th century - certainly later than the store and hay barn, and at a date earlier than the use of softwood machine-cut timbers c.1900.

**SHIPPO & STORE -** The shippon and store appear formerly to have had walls of rough quarried and surface gathered slate, interspersed with round sandstone blocks. The north wall has been rebuilt with late 20th century brick and rendered externally with grey pebbledash. A 20th century cast iron gutter runs around the whole building. The shippon stalls, (2 double, 1 single) are divided by two Brathay slate partitions with hardwood uprights. The stall area is raised approximately 20 cm and divided from the cobbled sluice area by a slate kerb. The interior is whitewashed. An internal brick pier provides extra support for the 20th century, sawn, softwood floor to the storage area above. The lintel and quoins are all made of large, well-cut sandstone blocks ('St Bees sandstone').

**DOOR -** 6 plank, 5 batten door, 2 strap hinges. The stone quoins of the double opening of the store have been replaced by yellow bricks manufactured c1900. The original door lintel has been replaced by an iron girder. A rectangular owl hole, also edged with yellow bricks, has been placed above the centre of the doors. The three original barn walls appear to have been whitewashed, the north wall is of plain late 20th century brick. The east gable wall has been rebuilt using six courses of brick above the eaves. A flight of seven slate steps run along the south wall internally rising up to allow access both to the upper floor of the hay barn and to the storage area above the shippon and loose box. However, the gable entry door to the hay barn is now blocked with breeze blocks.

The floor of the upper storage area is of modern, sawn softwood planks as is a double late 20th century plank and batten door with a rectangular light in the top quarter of each. The roof over the store, shippon and loose box is a late 20th century tie beam roof, all the rafters and beams of which are softwood, sawn and upright. The roof covering is corrugated asbestos with heavy asbestos ridge tiles.

**HAY BARN & KENNEL -** The wall of the hay barn consist of rough surface-gathered slate, the quoins are laid horizontally and flatwise. The interior is whitewashed. The blocked doorway in the northern gable are clearly visible and still has a wooden lintel above. The double doors have a wooden lintel with a slate drip course above. The floor of the hay barn was laid with concrete in 1985. The roof is supported by an original hardwood tie-beam roof. All the purlins and beams are hardwood and adzed. The rafters are of sawn softwood laid upright. Two small skylights have been let into the roof either side of the ridge. The slate roof was once torched, but little now remains; it is laid in diminishing courses, topped with
sandstone ridge tiles. Although the upper gable entry can be clearly seen, no internal floor supports remain. The kennel walls, quoins and roof covering are as those on the hay barn adjacent. The internal walls are whitewashed. The floor is slatted, but covered by a raised, wooden dog platform at the northern end. The roof is of the same pitch as the hay barn, supported by two hardwood adzed purlins and principal rafters. The other rafters are of a sawn softwood and laid flat. Above one door a piece of slate has been laid across the wall to form an air vent. A slate drip course runs above the slate lintel. A cast iron gutter runs along the west wall eaves. DOOR - 6 plank, 2 batten door, much patched. Wood frame. The roof details are the same as those of the shippon and store.

LOOSEBOX - The loosebox walls are of mixed quarried and surface gathered slate; the large sawn slate quoins are laid upright and flat wise. On the east wall, externally, there is evidence of a blocked window. Internally the wood lintel is extant. 1 softwood stanchion remains upright, the floor was not seen. DOOR - 9 plank, 2 batten, 1 brace - late 20th century. The roof details are the same as for the store and shippon.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26228 MONUID MNA120560
Name Kennels & byre, Watergate Farm, Loweswater, Buttermere
NGR 312745 521085
Period Post Medieval
Type COW HOUSE, KENNELS

Description
Site: 26228 A small rectangular building lying to the south of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26225). It has a monopitch roof of corrugated asbestos. The walls are mortared and made of a mixture of quarried and surface gathered slate, with a few rounded sandstone blocks included. The quoins are irregular. The front wall has been rebuilt to a depth of two courses below the eaves, the north gable wall for a length of 2m and full height. An iron gutter runs the length of the building on the hill side. The roof is supported by a single principal rafter and purlin, both late 20th century sawn pine, laid upright. The interior of the building was once limewashed and shows signs of having had a floor resting on two wood lintels above 3 doors and on the internal walls; no boards or beams remain extant (Whittaker, T. 01/05/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

PREFREF 26362 MONUID MNA119488
Name Farmhouse, Cragg Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317353 517160
Period Post Medieval
Type FARMHOUSE
Sources Vernacular Building Survey: Green, S. 01/04/1987. Vernacular building survey of Cragg Farm, Buttermere.

Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description
Site: 26362 The relatively unaltered example of 17th and 18th century building in Buttermere is extremely important. It is also of great value for its relationship to this compact small steadying and for its location within the valley. Cragg House Farm is situated north of Buttermere and east of Crummock Water. It consists of a compact L-shaped range of linked buildings, including a fairly substantial farmhouse, former threshing Barn, two shippons, two looseboxes, meal store, calf hall and haylofts. There is also a detached former separating house, a 20th century Dutch Barn and concrete block store. One room, the parlour, was used as a Post Office during the early 20th century. The farmhouse occupies the western end of the range and appears to consist of a number of different builds. The oldest portion consisting of the fireplace and parlour; the wall between these two possibly being built in stone at a later date, replacing the more usual muntin and plank screen. This portion of the building is probably of the late 17th or early 18th century. The features such as firebeam and blocked firewindow both corroborate this. The stairway is probably contemporary due both to its rock hewn construction and the relatively narrow span of the building. The back store being also a later addition. The next phase of building consisted of the pantry and kitchen probably during the early 18th century, since this extension clearly shows firebeam construction. It may have been a small secondary residence. The roof of the original house was raised by approximately one metre and probably at the same time a bedroom was created over the kitchen and pantry. In the late 19th century or early 20th century the internal woodwork of the windows was largely replaced during a renovation programme in the 1940's, the bathroom was added over an external access wash house and the back kitchen and downstairs bedroom converted from a lean-to timber shed. No work has been done on the house since this date and it maintains many features of immense interest.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, 18th century fireplace in parlour, 18th century fire surround in firehouse, flag floor in firehouse, beams, range in kitchen, bread oven, slate sconces, kitchen sink fitting.

WALLS - Whitewash over surface-gathered and some quarried stone with rough quoins to front elevation white washed render to side and rear elevations. Roughcast chimneys, one whitewashed.

ROOF - Graded slate rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon two hardwood tie beam trusses with softwood purlins laid in single lengths.

PARLOUR - Hardwood beams in approximately 'firebeam' position. Though the room always appears to have been a parlour with possibly a pantry at rear, no evidence of this remains. Corbelled beam of fireplace wall and beam set close to the internal wall both suggest some structural alterations. Fine 18th century, simply moulded mantel shelf with deep stone lintel below. Brick fireplace with hardwood shelf and the hearth inserted mid 20th century. Concrete floor. This room was used as a Post Office. The small window being the position of the post box.

HALL - 20th century plank partition. Slate floor.

FIREHOUSE - Chamfered oak main beam and firebeam. The substantial stone heck survives. Mid to late 18th century sandstone fire- surround remains with 20th century brick infill and early 20th century painted pine mantel shelf. Cupboard to right of fireplace with late 19th century single moulded panel door below shelves above. Two panel door to left of fireplace, giving access to very interesting bread oven. Slate floor.
KITCHEN - Two chamfered oak beams one in firebeam position suggesting a possible small dwelling or at least a secondary cooking fireplace. The other beam has attached oak pegs. This room has an extremely handsome c.1900 range. A Foresight Patent Grate the complete fitting unaltered, combining cast-iron and red glazed tile throughout. A small early 20th century plank cupboard is situated to the left of the range. Concrete floor.

PANTRY - Slate sconces on slate uprights line two walls. The rear of the bread oven accounts for the solid wall. Two hardwood beams, one on firehouse wall corbelled out, suggesting a later build. BACK KITCHEN - Situated in 1940's, lean-to timber building. Tongue and groove boarded ceiling. Large Aga and 1940's Belfast sink with wooden draining board and cupboards - very interesting period piece. Concrete floor.

DOWNSTAIRS STORE - Unusual room. Very low door. A beam across the inner wall suggest a doorway which may have been the original entrance rather than being in the gable as would normally be expected.

STAIRWAY - Interesting rock hewn stairway with bentwood handrail.

BEDROOM 1 & BEDROOM 4 - Small late 19th century cast-iron fireplace. Upstairs store with late 19th century or early 20th century plank partition with fanlight over. The shelved recess may have been a window lighting the stairway at one time.

BATHROOM - This room was added in the 1940's and contains its original fittings. 19th century sawn softwood floor throughout the first floor. The two hardwood tie beam trusses and lower purlins are visible on the landing and in the first two bedrooms (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/80 Crag House and adjoining barn II Farmhouse and barn. Late C17 or early C18. Painted rubble (barn unpainted) tinder graduated greenslate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with barn to

BARN - Interior west gable plastered to protect hay from heat of the chimney. Partly brick floor.

SHIPPO - Hardwood posts and rails with plank divides. Softwood beams and joists. Cobble floor to stalls. Flag floor to passages.

HAYLOFT - Sawn softwood floor with trapdoor access to shippon. Also access to loft over loose box (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF**

**Name**
Former threshing barn & shippon, Crag Farm, Buttermere

**Type**
THRESHING BARN, COW HOUSE

**MONUID**
MNA120872

**NGR**
317345 517155

**Sources**

**Description**
Former threshing barn - This five bay barn is attached to the east gable of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26362). It is a long narrow rectangle with a shippon with hayloft over at the east end and is of a later build than the house. It appears to date from the time the roof height of the house was raised, probably the mid to late 18th century. Both upper hay doors and the shippon doors are later insertions. Blocked openings at the west end of the barn suggest an earlier shippon arrangement, though no structural evidence remains. The building was renovated in the late 19th century or early 20th century when the whole farmstead was modernised.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Roof timbers and shippon fittings including flooring.

**WALLS** - Surface-gathered and some quarried stone of rather poor quality with rough quoins. Concrete and brick surrounds to hay doors and shippon door denote later insertions. The rear elevation is rendered.

**ROOF** - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge, resting upon five tie beam trusses. Four hardwood trusses notched at apex resting on the wall head. The central ones showing some failure. The fifth most eastern truss is a 19th century sawn softwood replacement. Two hardwood purlins / pitch laid in single lengths. Hardwood ridge purlin. Sawn softwood rafters. Slates torched underneath.

**BARN** - Interior west gable plastered to protect hay from heat of the chimney. Partly brick floor.

**SHIPPO** - Hardwood posts and rails with plank divides. Softwood beams and joists. Cobble floor to stalls. Flag floor to passages.

**HAYLOFT** - Sawn softwood floor with trapdoor access to shippon. Also access to loft over loose box (Green, S, 01/04/1987).


**PREFREF**

**Name**
Loosebox & hayloft, Crag Farm, Buttermere

**Type**
HAYLOFT, LOOSE BOX

**MONUID**
MNA117383

**NGR**
317345 517145

**Sources**

**Description**
This small building consists of a loose box with hayloft over and is an addition to the threshing barn (NTSMR 26363) to which it is connected at both levels. Its hardwood roof structure suggests an earlier 19th century date.

**WALLS** - Surface gathered and some quarried stone of poor quality.

**ROOF** - Graded slates with tile ridge. Hardwood tie beam truss with hardwood purlins laid in single lengths. Two pitch and hardwood ridge purlins. Sawn softwood rafters slates torched underneath.

**DOOR** - Seven chamfered planks, three battens, Four vents and arrowhead hinges.

**LOOSE BOX** - Cobble floor. Sawn softwood joists and upper floor. Door at rear blocked when rear loose box (NTSMR 26366) was added.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Cobbled floor and roof timbers (Green, S, 01/04/1987).

OAN Oct 2007 - this building is unclear on the historic mapping.
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**Description**

**Shippon & hayloft, Cragg Farm, Buttermere**

This building is situated at the SE corner of the farmstead and terminates the main range. It is of late 19th century date and is built onto the gable of the loosebox & hayloft. Semicircular plinth at gable of unknown provenance. Slate slab divides in shippon of particular interest.

**Walls** - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with slate fines. Large undressed quoins. Clay vent pipes in gable wall.

**Roof** - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge. Sawn softwood tie beam truss. Sawn softwood purlifts laid in single lengths. Sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlins torched underneath.

**Important Features** - Interior fittings of shippon including stone stall divides. Also stone plinth to south especially if former use could be discerned.

**Loosebox, Cragg Farm, Buttermere**

Site: This late 19th century building is an addition filling in part of the re-entrant angle of the L-shaped range. Its addition necessitated the blocking of the winnowing door and it too has two blocked openings of unknown use.

**Walls** - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with roughly dressed quoins and clay vent holes.

**Roof** - Graded slates resting on a hardwood half-tie beam truss with angle struts, three hardwood purlifts laid in single lengths. Sawn softwood rafters. Slates felted underneath.

**Doors** - 1/2 plank and batten door. Interior whitewashed.

**Meal store & dog hull, Cragg Farm, Buttermere**

Site: This low lean-to building terminates the W-E range of the farmstead. It is probably a 19th century addition and still maintains a hardwood roof structure.

**Walls** - Surface gathered and some quarried stone with rough quoins. Brick facings to both doorways.

**Roof** - Graded slates resting upon hardwood purlift sawn softwood rafters and ridge plate. Slates torched underneath.

**Important Features** - Roof timbers.

**Former store, Cragg Farm, Buttermere**

Site: Former separating house and earth closet. This small 18th or 19th century? building is situated about 6m south of the farmhouse and was used until the 1960's as a separating house with loft storage over. It has surface gathered and some quarried stone walls with hardwood lintels. The north gable is rendered and whitewashed. Roof or graded slates resting upon timber rafters. The roof structure was not seen but the building was reroofed in the 1940's. Interior concrete floor and revised timber beams and slate sconce. Mid 1960's hardwood partition creating a small store. 20th century concrete block WC and earth closet attached to rear with doors both plank and batten.

**Wash house, dog hulls & loft, Cragg Farm, Buttermere**

Site: This combined washhouse with two dog hulls & loft over was constructed in the 1940's when the bathroom for the farmhouse (NTSMR 26362) was created. It is of roughcast concrete block construction with sawn softwood roof structure supporting graded slates. Woodwork is of this date. The doors plank and batten. Window/light fixed/fanlight.

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For the use of The National Trust  © OA North: February 2009
OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the modern mapping.

**Name**  Former farmhouse, Lanthwaite Cottage, Buttermere  

**Description**
Site: 26446 This small 17th century farmhouse stands to the east of Crummock Water and faces almost due west. Shown on the 1898 OS map as Miller's Tenement. The house appears to have been added onto at various stages, the house originally consisting of a firehouse with loft above. It is difficult to determine the original layout, but it is possible the house was either entered by the window (originally a door) or one of the other doors, the staircase may have been in its present position of more likely to the right of the fire where a thick block of masonry exists. To this basic two room house, one up, one down, was added a parlour (now kitchen) with another bedroom above, possibly at the same time the barn was built, probably in the early to mid 18th century, this parlour and bedroom above were originally the same height as the barn, but were heightened probably in the late 19th century. At the rear of the house, a pantry, staircase and entrance lobby appear to have been added - 18th century or early 19th century.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Cruck truss. Mantleshelf in firehouse. Slate sconces in pantry. 

**WALLS** - All lime-rendered and limewashed, therefore hiding any vertical joints. The western front has dressed sandstone lintels and cills, some red sandstone and others grey sandstone.

**ROOF** - A roof of local slates laid in diminishing courses with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutters is supported by a rather interesting structure. Over the original house is one oak raised full-cruck truss, half lapped and pegged with two wooden pegs at the apex; it has a tie beam at 2.15 metres height above the 1st floor floorboards, this tiebeam is pegged with two wooden pegs in the crucks at either end. This truss together with the ridge purlin appears original to the house, the sawn upright softwood purlins, rafters and felting under the slates dating from a reroofing in 1983, when a further truss above the 1st floor floorboards. The roof over the third bedroom has sawn softwood purlins and rafters - 1983.

**FIREHOUSE.** - Has firebeam and two other original chamfered beams. A chimney breast has been inserted, it has a late 20th century tiled fireplace, however the mantelpiece is a particularly fine sandstone mid to late 18th century moulded example, this could indicate the date of the chimney breast insertion or could on the other hand be reset from elsewhere. This room is presently entered by a lobby to the rear, now with a concrete floor; a demolished bathroom stood beyond this.

**PARLOUR** - This room together with the bedroom above appears to be added onto the original house either in the early or mid 19th century. It presently has a concrete floor and had a chimney breast (removed 1983) on its south wall, with a recess now made into a door. The joists in this room are oak and chamfered.

**STORE** - This room has a concrete floor and oak joists, one door was probably cut through - 19th or 20th century as this room was originally reached externally through the blocked door now a window.

**PANTRY** - Slate flagged floor and slate sconces, this room together with the staircase was added possibly in the 18th or early 19th century.

**STAIRCASE** - Late 20th century tiled treads and softwood newel and handrails, probably stone underneath - 18th or early 19th century. The 1st floor was probably divided into its present arrangement with three bedrooms in the late 19th century, as the doors are of that date.

**BEDROOM 1** - In 1983 this bedroom was divided to make the present bathroom, it has a chimney breast and had a roof truss forming a firebay (originally with firehood) - all now removed. There are no remains of a corbelled chimney stack above.

**BEDROOM 2** - Softwood boarded floor - 19th century.

**BEDROOM 3** - Originally had a chimney breast (removed 1983) (Whittaker, T. 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping (1844) onwards.

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**Name**  Threshing barn, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere  

**Description**
Site Site: 26447 This former threshing barn is attached to the farmhouse on the south side and probably dates from the early 18th century. Three bays long, it may have been constructed together with the Parlour and third bedroom of the former farmhouse (NTSMR 26446).

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - Roof trusses. Wain Doors.

**WALLS** - Mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar with rough uneven quoins, some laid upright. The west wall is limewashed, the south gable has an owl hole and the NW corner of the barn was rebuilt in 1983. Both blocked winnowing door and wain doors have original hardwood lintels.

**ROOF** - Thick old green slates laid in diminishing courses with cast iron gutter and 20th century clay ridge tiles. The structure underneath consists of two tiebeam trusses notched at the apex with two purlins on each pitch - all 18th century and constructed of various reused timbers - tie beams and principle rafters possibly from cruck trusses. Ridge purlins and rafters - sawn softwood, 20th century; slates torched underneath.

**INTERIOR** - Concrete floor.

**WAIN DOORS** - Partly 19th century, partly 20th century - softwood, with old oak frame - 18th or early 19th century.
(Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).
OAN Oct 2007 - The building is unclear on the historic mapping, but is probably shown on the tithe map of 1844.

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**PREFREF** 26448  **MONUID** MNA120272

**Name** Earth closet, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater, Buttermere  
**NGR** 315865 520635  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** TOILET, PRIVY HOUSE  

**Description**  
Site:26448 This small earth closet stands just north of the farmhouse (NTSMR 26446) attached to the garden wall. The 1935 OS map does not show this structure, this is however most probably an omission as the building dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. To the west of the one roomed earth closet is a small compound with walls around, into which the mucking out hole from the earth closet empties, this is probably contemporary with the earth closet. The east wall of the earth closet is part of an earlier structure, possibly a barn, probably of 18th century date.


**WALLS** - Boulder foundation to east wall of earth closet, with surface gathered stone laid in mortar and large uneven quoins.

**ROOF** - Monopitch with sawn softwood rafters and local slates torched underneath.

**DOOR** - 7 chamfered planks, 3 battens, early 20th century.

**WINDOW** - Constructed of 3 roofing slates - triangular. Sandstone flagged floor, pine seat contemporary with building (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

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**PREFREF** 26449  **MONUID** MNA115872

**Name** Hayloft & cartshed, Lanthwaite Cottage, Loweswater,  
**NGR** 315865 520595  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHELTER SHED, CART SHED, HAYLOFT  

**Description**  
Site:26449 Just to the SW of the threshing barn (NTSMR 26447) stands this two storied structure consisting of a hayloft (pitching door on the northern gable) above a cartshed (door on north gable). The cartshed may have been used as a shelter shed for sheep or calves, and the building dates from the 19th century.

**WALLS** - Quarried slate laid dry, some bricks used in jambs of hay pitching door.

**ROOF** - Rough lengths of softwood form purlins and rafters, the local slates are torched underneath. Sandstone ridge tiles.

**INTERIOR** - Ground floor has various small storage recesses. Pine boarded floor to 1st floor is supported by five sawn upright softwood beams - 20th century (Whittaker, T, 01/10/1986).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping.

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**PREFREF** 26452  **MONUID** MNA121195

**Name** Farmhouse, Rannerdale, Buttermere  
**NGR** 316285 518715  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** FARMHOUSE  
**Sources**

**Description**  
Site:20583*1 Rannerdale Farm is situated on the E shore of Crummock Water adjacent to the B5892. The principle buildings of the farmsteading are linked but are of various dates. The oldest is the part which is now a stable with hayloft above and Rannerdale Close holiday cottage of the turn of the 19th century. The large barn with threshing floor is of c.1840 with the later addition of shippon to the E. The farmhouse is dated 1865 with a shell addition to the E in the late 19th century, now part of Rannerdale Croft holiday cottage and a further addition to the N of the early 20th century. This linked group of buildings form the main part of the farm with some smaller buildings in a range to the E.

**IMPORTANT FEATURES** - All marble fireplaces, interior doors, cornices, archways, slate sconces and floors, staircase, date stone, render scored as ashlar and dressed sandstone window surrounds.

**WALLS** - Hard render scored as ashlar to all elevations painted white to all except E elevation which is left unpainted. Painted dressed sandstone surrounds to al openings. Shield on N elevation dated 1865 with initials SW also carved on inner lintel of wagon way arch.

**ROOF** - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge resting upon a cross wall construction roof with 2 sawn softwood purlins / pitch sawn softwood ridge purlins and rafters. Slates torched underneath.


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**PREFREF** 26453  **MONUID** MNA115116

**Name** Holiday Cottage & Stable with Hayloft, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere  
**NGR** 316285 518705  
**Period** Post Medieval to Modern  
**Type** HAYLOFT, STABLE, HOLIDAY CENTRE  
**Sources** (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

**Description**  
Site:20583*2 This appears to be the oldest building in the farmstead and dates from the turn of the 19th century. It was radically altered in the 20th century when half the building was converted into Rannerdale Close holiday cottage. However, 3 of the original stable stalls remain at the S end. It is linked to Building *1 by the wagon way. Access was not gained to the
holiday cottage but Drawing Office plans exist (interior totally late 20th century).

IMPORTANT FEATURES - All remaining stable fittings and roof truss.
WALLS - Surface gathered stone with roughly dressed quoins. hard white render coursed as ashlar to front (W) elevation. Painted dressed sandstone surrounds to all openings on W front.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge hipped at the S end resting upon a softwood chamfered kingpost truss with softwood double purlins, rafters and ridge purlin. Slates torched underneath.

STABLE - 19th century chamfered hardwood posts and stall divides with pine stall sides with 19th century manger and grain kist, turned wooden pegs for tack. 3 softwood beams and softwood upper floor. Stone flay floor to stable. Concrete block wall at N end. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)

OAN Oct 2007 - Buildings in this location were shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 26454 MONUID MNA120045
Name Barn, Shippon & Hayloft, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere Period Post Medieval
NGR 316285 518685 Type HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE, BARN

Description Site:20583*3 This fine c.1840 former threshing barn provides the majority of the agricultural accommodation of the farmstead. It is linked to building *2 and forms the strongest element within the group. It consists of a shippon with hayloft over, a threshing barn and a cartshed with hayloft over. A alter rear addition contains a shippon with hayloft over. The building is depicted from the first Edition OS mapping onwards.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Roof timbers, stone threshing floor. Dressed sandstone window and door surrounds.
WALLS - Front (W) elevation hard render scored as a shlar with dressed sandstone surrounds to all openings and fine simply moulded curves to the wain and cartshed doors.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge with hipped ends resting upon 5 pitch pine king post trusses with angle struts. Double purlins, all sawn softwood 2/ pitch. Sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Roof of rear hayloft inaccessible.

INTERIOR
SHIPPOON - Softwood chamfered posts with softwood stall divides. Sawn softwood beams and joists.
BARN - Stone threshing floor. Sawn softwood floors in both haylofts. One at N has access to building *2 through an oak framed doorway. Interior walls limewashed.
CART SHED - Stone floor.
REAR SHIPPON - Remains of 4 shippon stalls all softwood. Sawn softwood floor to hayloft resting on sawn softwood beams. Hayloft inaccessible. (NT VBS Surveyor; 1986)


PREFREF 26455 MONUID MNA121317
Name Loosebox & Shelter Shed, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere Period Post Medieval
NGR 316335 518705 Type SHELTER SHED, LOOSE BOX

Description Site:20583*4 This range of farm buildings stands to the SE of building *1; built in three distinct stages, all mid to late 19th century. The west end is depicted on the OS first edition with the rest of the range first appearing on the second edition mapping.

A. First stage consisting of two loose boxes - mid 19th century.
WALLS - mostly surface gathered stone laid in mortar. Slate lintels.

ROOF - Local slates, torched underneath, sandstone ridge tiles. Sawn softwood upright purlins, one on each pitch.
DOORS - 20th century plank and batten.

B. Second stage consisting of one room with flue of S wall. This structure was added to the first stage in mid to late 19th century and is probably too far from the house to be a wash house, was it possibly a slaving house/ - walls plastered within.
WALLS - surface gathered laid in mortar, S wall has been heightened.

ROOF - Local slates, sandstone ridge tiles. Asymmetrical with 2 purlins on N pitch and one on S pitch - all sawn softwood, upright, slates torched.
DOOR - 6 1/2 planks stable door - 20th century.

WINDOW - 4 lights 20th century hopper.

C. Third stage, added to stage B probably late 19th century, consists of shelter shed with loft over W half.
WALLS - Mostly surface gathered laid in mortar. Slate lintels and slate drip courses above and vents above these.

ROOF - Local slates, sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron gutter. Structure consists of one tie beam truss notched at apex with tow purlins on each pitch - all sawn softwood as are rafters. Slates torched underneath.

LOFT - 20th century softwood.
FLOOR - concrete.


PREFREF 26456 MONUID MNA117611
Name Former Washhouse and Earth Closet, Rannerdale Farm, Period Post Medieval
NGR 316321 518718 Type TOILET, WASH HOUSE, PRIVY HOUSE

Sources

Description
Site:20583*5 This former mid to late 19th century washhouse and 2 earth closets are situated E of building *1 and are now used for storage and a WC. Buildings are shown in this location from the second Edition OS mapping.

WALLS - Surface gathered and some quarried slate with vertical slate quoins. Brick chimney at E gable.

ROOF - Graded slates rising to a sandstone ridge. Sawn softwood purlins 1 / pitch in cross wall construction. Sawn softwood ridge purlin and rafters. Slates torched underneath.

INTERIOR - Flag stone floor and whitewashed walls.


PREFREF 26457 MONUID MNA116712
Name Loose Box on Peel Place Farmstead Site, Rannerdale Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type FARMSTEAD, LOOSE BOX


Description
Site:20583*6 Rectangular loose box largely rebuilt in the mid 20th century, situated amongst the remains of a more extensive farmstead. Located about 100 metres NE of Lanthwait e Green Farm and the B5289, close to Liza Beck.

WALLS - Field stone and slate, some of which is quarried. Large stone quoins. Largely rebuilt on older foundations.

ROOF - Graded slate with sandstone ridge upon cross-wall construction with softwood double purlins, upright rafters and ridge piece.

DOOR - late 20th century, plank and batten

NOTES - Platform of building to the N, either a house or a barn with a mature sycamore immediately adjacent to the E. OAN Oct 2007 - Possibly shown from the tithe mapping (1844) onwards. A structure was depicted in this location.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The large threshold stone is made from red sandstone. There is a mark etched in the threshold stone on the hinge side that may be associated with an earlier door, although this may relate to an earlier use of the stone, pre-dating the threshold.

PREFREF 26458 MONUID MNA118907
Name Boat House, Crummock Water, Rannerdale Farm, Buttermere Period Post Medieval
Type BOAT HOUSE


Description
Site:20583*7 A small late 19th century boat house situated on the E shore of Crummock Water W of Lanthwaite Cottage.

WALLS - Surface gathered stone laid in mortar with rough square blocks of slate and sandstone, some reused.

ROOF - Slate roof with sandstone ridge upon hardwood tie beam truss reused possible from a barn, notched at the apex. Hardwood purlins, also reused and softwood rafters. Slates torched on the underside.

DOOR - 6 beaded planks and 3 battens. Strap hinges under a dressed sandstone lintel.

INTERIOR - Loft over part of the interior resting on hardwood beams with plank floor. Concrete walkway along N side. Interior walls plastered.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the 1804 map of Scale Hill onwards, so not late-nineteenth century, or possibly a later rebuild.

PREFREF 26549 MONUID MNA117328
Name Barn, now garage & workshop, Cornhow, Loweswater, Period Post Medieval to Modern
Type CART SHED, HAYLOFT, COW HOUSE, BARN, KENNELS, WORKSHOP, GARAGE


Description
Site:26549 This mid 19th century barn is situated to the west of the cottage (NTSMR 27052). It contains a cartshed and shippon below with attached earth closet, possible pig sty and a hayloft now used as a workshop above. The building was used as an impromptu Village Hall during the early 20th century.

IMPORTANT FEATURES - Shippon, stall divides and posts.

WALLS - Quoined slate walls laid in mortar.

ROOF - Graded slate roof with a sandstone ridge and verge resting upon two sawn softwood tie beam trusses notched at the apex. Sawn softwood double purlins 2/pitch and sawn softwood rafters and ridge purlin. Slates torched underneath.

DETAILS
CARTSHED - Now used as a garage. Stone floor, sawn softwood beams and joists with sawn softwood ladder to upper storey. Early 20th century kennel with concrete block walls inserted in early 20th century in NE corner.

SHIPPON - Cobbled floor, slate stall divides with oak stall posts. Softwood beams and joists with 2 blocked vents in rear wall.

EARTH CLOSET - With oak beam and riven joists. Whitewashed, now used as a kennel.

HAYLOFT - Whitewashed walls and pine floor, 6 glazed vents, some markings on the tie beam, including 16 M (Whittaker,
## Wood House Cottage, Buttermere


### Description

The cottage is of lesser importance; it is however significant in demonstrating the extension of accommodation for servants during the 19th century (Stephen Haigh, 1993).

**MONUID** MNA119008

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## Barn, Wood House, Buttermere


### Description

Site: 20627*2 This large "along the slope" bank barn, dated by the pump in the central cartshed bay to 1837 is typical of the date and area. It is constructed of granite rubble with brick and tooled sandstone dressings, with a graduated slate roof. To the rear the entrance to the hay loft is via a small porch on a semi-artificial slope. There are four softwood roof trusses, with three purlins to each side. On the lower floor there are three bays, the stable, cartshed and shippon or loose box, in which was housed an electricity generating plan prior to mains connection in the 1960's. There is a pitching eye in the centre of the front wall, and a sink mew into the stable. The barn is one of the 19th century improvements to the farm, and dates from soon before the conversion of the property into a small country house.

**MONUID** MNA117952

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<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BARN</td>
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## Cottage, Wood House, Buttermere


### Description

Site: 20627*3 This building probably began as a single storey three-bay agricultural building but has been altered to create a domestic wash-house and two small separate cottages for servants. It is constructed of granite rubble with slate roof and brick and sandstone dressings. About two-thirds of the building has been heightened to two storeys with a dormer window facing S in the W room. This has evidently caused structural problems as a buttress has been built up against the S wall. Each of the four rooms in this part has a fireplace, and there are two sets of stairs. The remaining part has been converted to a wash-house with brick boiler. It also houses two WC's one of which is entered from outside, one from inside. This building illustrates the changing nature of the property during the 19th century from a farmstead to minor country house, when extra accommodation for servants became necessary and was achieved at the expense of farm buildings.

**MONUID** MNA115264

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<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE, COMBINATION FARM BUILDING</td>
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## Farmhouse, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere


### Description

Site: 20628*1 The farmhouse is rubble built with slate roof, now rendered, making it hard to ascertain the precise development, but the following phasing is suggested. The house began as a 17th century two-storied, three-roomed house with direct-entry into the central house body and the stairs and a service room in an outshot to the rear. The room at the S end was probably a heated parlour and that to the N a service room. Shortly afterwards an addition was made to the S end. This comprised a heated room with outshot to the rear again: subsequently a dairy and a shippon with hay loft over were added to the S end. This series of additions appears to have taken place over a short period of time. In the 1980's an extension was made to the N to provide retirement accommodation; there are now three dwellings in the house range in addition to the shippons. Due to the restrictions of time and the extent of the render, the complexities of the development were not fully understood and this phasing is suggested only. Examination of the roof and bare masonry might provide a different interpretation.

**MONUID** MNA116948

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<td>FARMHOUSE</td>
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</table>

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built in the 1980's as a retirement home for Mr Folder. This incorporates a ground floor room of the 7th century building, which is not NT property, but permission was kindly given to include this in the survey. The earliest part of the building is probably the N end, now split between the three modern dwellings. This had three ground floor rooms, all of which now have fireplaces. The doorway to the N room from the cottage has been blocked. The central room, or cottage sitting room, contains an early fireplace, and a partition of late 18th century panelling. To the S is now that parlour for the main farmhouse; steps lead up to the farmhouse living room. The stairs (now for the cottage) were is a rear outshot with a service room to one side of these. These stairs are of stone and would have led to three upstairs rooms, but the doorway of that to the S has been blocked, and access to that room is now from the main house. The second phases appears to be an addition to the S of the above described building. The farmhouse living room has a higher ground floor level and there is a change in the wall alignment at the front here. In the living room is a modern range, and a 17th century cupboard. Part of the addition were a second flight of stairs, again of stone and in a rear outshot, alongside which was a service room, open to the roof until later this century. Ustairs in the farmhouse are now 3 bedrooms, but one of these presumably belonged to the former main house (now the holiday cottage), and another was created by the addition to the S. A bathroom has been recently put in the outshot over the kitchen; the outshot at the other side of the stairs is another addition, probably subsequently to the addition of the agricultural end. A further addition seems to have been made on the S end of this part, now a dairy of the living room, and shippon beyond. The farmhouse breaks forward from the line of this end, suggesting they are of different phases. This agricultural end comprises 2 shippons, now used for storage, divided by a slate and timber partition. Over this, reached by steps at the gable wall, is a hay loft. The roof here is built with 2 sets of purlins to each side and a ridge purlin resting in the apex of the principal rafters, which are all reused timbers, probably crucks. Further minor phases include the extension of the rear outshuts, the extension for the retirement cottage to the N (1980's) and the porches at the front (1990's).

**PREFREF** 26601  **MONUID** MNA121207
**Name** Barn, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  **NGR** 317592 516909  **Period** Post Medieval  **Type** BANK BARN

**Description**
Site:20628*2 This is an "along the slope" bank barn typical of the area and date. It is constructed of mortared granite rubble with brick and tooled sandstone dressings, rough quoins and slate roof. The upper floor is undivided and is entered through a porch. There is a pitching eye in the front wall over the entrance to the cartshed. The kingpost roof is of softwood. On the lower floor there is a stable, cartshed and shippon.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards.

**PREFREF** 26602  **MONUID** MNA116796
**Name** Dog Hull, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  **NGR** 317592 516909  **Period** Post Medieval  **Type** KENNELS

**Description**
Site:20628*3 A small granite rubble-built building, with rough quoins and slate roof, presumably built to house sheepdogs. It rises up the slope and is divided by rubble waps into three, each with its own door. There is a small loft over with an opening in the downhill gable wall, and a stone trough it build into this wall at ground level.

OAN Oct 2007 - This building is unclear on the historic mapping.

**PREFREF** 26603  **MONUID** MNA117198
**Name** Shippon, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  **NGR** 317592 516909  **Period** Post Medieval  **Type** COW HOUSE

**Description**
Site:20628*4 A small stone-built shippon with slate roof and brick dressings, for 6 cows. There is now one doorway at the N end but there is another blocked one adjacent. To the S is a brick-built lean-to used as a workshop, with sheet roof.

**PREFREF** 26604  **MONUID** MNA118407
**Name** Bank Barn, Bowderbeck Farm, Buttermere  **NGR** 317869 516688  **Period** Post Medieval  **Type** BANK BARN

**Description**
Site:20628*5 A long "down the slope" barn built of rubble with rough quoins and slate roof. It has clearly suffered structurally but has recently had consolidation work carried out, new doors fitted, and repairs to the roof carried out. The barn stands across the land from Bowderbeck house, and must have formed part of its farmstead originally. The upper end is next to the road and large double doors give cart access to this part. From there a step down should have led to the hay loft, which is now almost collapsed. Beneath this loft were 2 rows of cattle stalls with a central fodder gang running between opposed doorways. The central area was a threshing area, having a large cart entrance in the E wall and a Small doorway opposite in the W wall, in front of the house. The walls flanking the cart entrance have been recently rebuilt. The lower end
of was also lofted over, again supported at the inner end by a rubble wall to head height. The doorway in the lower gable end wall is an insertion (with brick dressings). There is also a blocked doorway at the bottom of the long wall in the SW corner.

Many of the roof timbers are evidently reused, some of them crucks or parts of crucks. The roof structure is of simply tiebeam and principal rafter construction, but some of the trusses have small braces supporting the lowest purlin.

OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the tithe mapping onwards. The site was initially given the Grid Reference of Wilkinsyke Farm (which owns it), this has been amended to show it at Bowderbeck. OAN Site Visit April 2008. A bank barn is cut into the hill-slope at the eastern end of Bowderbeck. The barn wall is approximately 1m high, to eaves height, at the eastern end and approximately 6m high at the western end, where there the structure has not been cut into the slope. The barn is 27m long and 7m wide and a projecting porch, positioned centrally along the southern elevation and measuring 4m high by 3m wide, appears to have rebuilt. The southern wall is bowing out in the centre and displays evidence of repair work. There is a second doorway in the southern wall, to the east of the main entrance. This is 1.75m high by 1m wide and a third door, in the western wall, measures 1.8m high and 1m wide. Large, quoins are present in the main corners of the barn. The associated farmhouse at Bowderbeck has a central doorway set within a symmetrical structure with mullioned windows, sub-divided to form three vertical panels, present at each side of the door on both floors. There is a stone extension to the east and a wooden clapperboard extension at the western side. The roof slopes further to the rear of the house than the front, which is likely to have been a response to more extreme weather from the exposed rear of the property.

PREFREF 26605
Name Shed, Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317592 516909
Sources
Description
Site:20628/6 A modern(1980's) farm building of breeze block and corrugated iron construction. 9.1m x 13.86m.
(NT VBS Surveyor; 1993)

PREFREF 26855
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315826 520565
OAN Survey 2008
Description
This is an area of ridge and furrow cultivation that was discovered during geophysical survey of an area of ground to lay a new pipeline into the complex of farm buildings. The remains are extensive, covering an area of roughly 30m by 30m, but are very faint.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - Presence of a bull prevented thorough inspection of the field. The ridge and furrow is clearly visible and well-defined. It is aligned north-east to south-west and the ridges measure 1.25m wide and 0.25m high. A distinct lynchet was present.

PREFREF 26856
Name Iron production site (bloomery) on the eastern edge of Crummock Water
NGR 316234 519279
OAN Survey 2008
Description
This bloomery is in part exposed in section at the edge of the road that runs between Lanthwaite Green and Buttermere along the eastern side of Crummock Water. Part of this bloomery was recorded during the geophysical work ahead of the laying of a pipeline along the edge of Crummock Water, along with the remains of another bloomery in the adjacent field (NTSMR 26857). This site has a spread of ironworking debris covering much of the area surveyed. The strongest signals are in the south-west corner, where there are three discrete positive areas around a large area of negative readings. The southern of these positives has a corresponding area of slightly higher negatives within a general zone and this maybe the dipole from a furnace. Although this seems to be the focus of activity at this site the spread of slag seems to be masking any other dipole signals. In the north-western corner is a small apparent dipole, but the positive zone is very small with rapidly changing readings and this is probably due to ferrous material (Price, 1999).

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Several scoops and spoil mounds can be seen to the north of the car park. The scoops are approximately 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The mounds are approximately 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 0.4m high. Animal disturbance of the mounds yielded slag and charcoal remains. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.
OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site has a number of features of considerable interest. In the centre of the surveyed area is a complex series of dipole signals, which are rather weak and discontinuous. They may represent two or more furnaces, which seem to have been degraded by ploughing. Dipoles of this strength would easily be masked or distorted by slags, which have been mostly removed by the agricultural activity. On the south edge of the site is an unusual feature, which forms a discontinuous linear dipole some 8m long. The dipole is not very strong, but is generally consistent, but the implied degree of burning seems fairly consistent and is probably from a single feature rather than a group of features. The linear feature is of special interest. There are no close parallels for an ironworking feature which would produce such a dipole. Parallel linear trenches, interpreted as a method of making charcoal, have been found at a number of late Prehistoric and early Roman sites in the northern part of Northamptonshire, but it is unlikely that charcoal burning would produce such a well defined dipole. The best suggestion which can be made for this feature is that it may be a trench for roasting ore, rather similar to but smaller than those recorded from the Weald (Price, 1999). Geophysical survey ahead of work to lay a new pipeline along the edge of Crummock water revealed a number of site, among them was the remains of a bloomery close to the edge of the lake. The survey reveals two areas of slag and burning, the first more intense area of burning was located to the east closest to the lake, while a less intense area of positive response was recorded a short distance to the west. It is possible these results may suggest the existence of a typical smelting heat and roasted hearth, or it may have resulted from moving the heath (LP Brooks, 2001).
OAN Site Visit May 2008 - There is nothing visible on the ground in terms of structural remains. Slag was evident in the eroded ground around the base of a mature hawthorn tree in the southwestern corner of the field (NY 16151 19261), lying next to the beck and close to the lake-shore. The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 26859 MONUID MNA121475
Name Ironworking site (bloomery) at Rannerdale Farm, Crummock
NGR 316165 519445
Period Medieval
Type BLOOMERY

Description
This site was difficult to survey because of the very high gorse bushes. There is an indication of a weak dipole, with a small positive area and an arc of negative readings. This may be from a degraded or damaged furnace. A spread of slag runs to the south-west, toward the lake (Price, 1999). The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

PREFREF 27579 MONUID
Name Pin Fold, 160m north-west of Crabtreebeck
NGR 312909 521683
Period Post Medieval
Type POUND

Description
This pinfold fronts onto the main road on the north side of Loweswater. The pinfold measures 11m square and the walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.8m wide by up to 1.2m high. The coverband alternates between horizontal slates and angled stone. The entrance is 1.5m wide with a gate stoop at the southeastern side. A felled tree and stump partially blocks the entrance. There is an aperture acting as a water smoot in the south-eastern corner which is up to 0.3m high by 0.2m wide and 1m deep. The interior is overgrown with brambles and immature alder trees. The site is marked on the tithe and First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 27580 MONUID MNA122238
Name Ruined buildings to the north of High Nook Farm
NGR 313021 520764
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type FARMSTEAD
Sources A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald

Description
Site of former farmstead; the remains of three buildings can be seen including farmhouse and bank barn. It is possible that this farm is the precursor to the existing High Nook farm situated further south. The ruined farmstead is not marked on the OS map of 1867 suggesting that it had been robbed of stone by this time. The existing High Nook Farm has a broad range of dates for its buildings from the 17th though to the 19th century, and may have been build with stone from this site. More investigation is needed.
OAN Oct 2007 - Two small (c 6m sq) buildings can be seen in the corner of two small fields marked in this area on Thomas Donald's 1787 estate plan which may relate to this monument. If so, they indicate that some farm buildings were still in use in the late C18th. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The three buildings (NTSMR 29217-29219) may have been associated with an enclosure or field system represented by banks (NTSMR 29215-29216).

PREFREF 27581 MONUID MNA122239
Name Circular enclosure close to High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 312986 520695
Period Bronze Age to Roman
Type ENCLOSURE

Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description
Circular earthenwork enclosure roughly 40m in diameter. The bank stands to a height of 0.8m but is mostly between 0.1 - 0.3m above the ground. Some parts of the bank are over 3m wide, but is more commonly around 2m in width. There is a smaller sub-circular enclosure on the north-west side. More investigation of these features is required to determine their full extent and form. The feature has much in common with enclosed farmsteads from the Romano-British period elsewhere in the valley. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The overall dimensions of this feature are 33m long, north to south, by 20m wide, east to west, with a bank that is between 2m-3m wide and up to 0.5m high. A possible entrance to the main enclosure is situated at the north-eastern side, where a low section of the bank is present. This part of the bank is, however, very near to a current gate access and the lower level of the bank may be a result of gradual erosion by agricultural machines. The field wall, to the east of the enclosure, respects the enclosure and clearly deviates from a straight line in order to circumvent the bank. There was no indication of any internal features associated with the enclosure. A semi-circular feature lies to the north-west of the enclosure. This is defined by a bank abutting the main enclosure bank, and has been truncated by two service trenches. Situated to the north of the main enclosure, and abutting it, is a sub-rectangular annex. The overall dimensions of this annex are 14m, north to south, by 10m, east to west, with earthen banks that measure up to 0.5m high. A possible entrance to this annex is situated at the northern end. According to the farmer, of Nook Farm, although this field is currently used as pasture for sheep, it has previously been subjected to heavy churning by cattle. It was also mentioned by the farmer that the centre of the main enclosure becomes parched in dry weather. The site is not shown on any historic mapping, however the tithe map does show small enclosed fields upon and adjacent to the site, these may have once formed paddocks/enclosures around a farmstead.

Description
Site of iron smelter or bloomery close to the edge of Loweswater. The position of the hearth is not clear although it is likely to be somewhere upslope of the spread of slag waste on the lower slopes alongside a small beck and just above a footpath. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - Slag was visible in an exposed section of the hill slope, due to erosion from traffic on the adjacent trackway, but there was no indication of the site of a platform or furnace. The locality of the putative site to a beck could mean that features have been damaged by water erosion.

Description
This routeway is located in a pasture field on the low fellside to the west of High Nook Farm. The route has clearly been levelled or revetted and appears to have been the product of a deliberate building episode, rather than evolving through time. It is possible that this route may be associated with the lead mines on the fell. OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The track is 3m wide and runs along a terrace cut 1.5m into the hill slope. A mature oak, which could represent the remains of a former hedgerow, grows at the bottom of the cut slope and partially occupies the trackway. There was no indication of a metalled surface, although the track has become entirely grassed. The course of the track was traceable from a stream channel, immediately to the north-west of High Nook Farm, northwards for around 400m.

Description
(Same as NTSMR 24546) This lead mine is positioned on the high fell land to the south of High Nook Farm. The remains have not yet been surveyed in detail. It is clear from this brief visit that there remains consist of around 5 or 6 adit levels. Each of these has either collapsed or have been deliberately blocked. Some of the adit levels has stone work at their entrances and show the former existence of revetted tunnels. Some of the adits also have processing floors immediately outside. Each of the adit levels has a pile of crushed stone and mining waste below. A single shaft also exists. This shaft is blocked at a depth of around 2m. There is a lack of spoil around the mine shaft that may suggest that the mine shaft was abandoned and not completed. There is no equipment left to be seen on-site. OAN Oct 2007 - Shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards, disused by the Second Edition OS mapping.

Description
Gravel quarry north-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

Sources

Sources

Sources

Description
This gravel quarry is located in a field to the north-east of High Nook Farm. It occupies and area of roughly 25m by 20m. OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFREF 27600 MONUID MNA122259
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 312969 521162 Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is orientated approximately from east to west, with ridges 2m wide and 0.25m high.

PREFREF 27601 MONUID MNA122260
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 312836 521061 Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is aligned from north to south, with ridges measuring up to 2m wide and 0.3m high. It extends over the extent of the plot and can be seen clearly when facing south-east. A headland is present at the northern end, which is approximately 3m wide by 0.4m high.

PREFREF 27602 MONUID MNA122261
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 313005 521055 Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - The ridge and furrow is orientated approximately from north to south, with ridges 2m wide and 0.2m high.

PREFREF 27603 MONUID MNA122262
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 313183 520893 Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynchets, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.
OAN Site Visit April 2008 - A possible headland at the western end of the plot that is littered with stones from field clearance. An L-shaped field boundary was also evident (NTSMR 29209).

PREFREF 27604 MONUID MNA122263
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation earthworks on High Nook Farm, Loweswater
NGR 312935 520920 Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
A plan of High Nook Estate in the parish of Loweswater belonging to Mr Phillip Burnyeat surveyed in 1787 by Thomas Donald.
OAN Survey 2008

Description
Area of ridge and furrow cultivation in a pasture field close to High Nook Farm. The cultivation earthworks, that also include plough headlands and lynches, appear to be bounded by the existing pattern of boundaries suggesting that the pasture land had already been enclosed by the time the latest phase of cultivation of this land took place.

OAN Oct 2007 - Ridge and furrow plough marks are illustrated on Thomas Donald's 1787 plan of High Nook Farm in this field and several adjacent.

OAN Site Visit April 2008 - This indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned from south-west/north-east. It is approximately 2m wide by 0.2m high and a headland is present at the south-western end. It measures 3m wide and 0.6m high.

PREFREF 28806 MONUID MNA123366
Name Sub-circular enclosure on the edge of field wall, Lanthwaite Green, Crummock
NGR 315885 521087
Period Post Medieval
Type ENCLOSURE
OAN Survey 2008

Description
The site of a sub-circular enclosure butted to the existing field wall to the south of the field wall north-west of Lanthwaite Green was first identified on an aerial photograph in 1999. The feature has since been identified in the field on a number of occasions although the site had become partially lost in bracken at the time of the last visit. It is likely that this feature was a sheepfold that was built onto the outside edge of the field wall and was demolished and the stone removed some time ago.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The enclosure is 18m long by 10m wide and the remaining earth and stone bank stands 0.4m high.

PREFREF 28807 MONUID MNA123368
Name Clearance Cairns, Lanthwaite Green, Crummock
NGR 315858 521093
Period Bronze Age to Roman
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS
OAN Survey 2008

Description
The site of a enclosure or structure butted to the existing field wall to the south of the field wall north-west of Lanthwaite Green was first identified on an aerial photograph in 1999. The feature has since been identified in the field on a number of occasions although the site had become partially lost in bracken at the time of the last visit. It is likely that this feature was a sheepfold or lean to that was built onto the outside edge of the field wall and was demolished and the stone removed some time ago.

OAN Site Visit May 2008 - The above description is a duplicate of that for NTSMR 28806. The site in fact comprises approximately eight clearance cairns. The largest is 10m long by 6m wide and the smallest is 3m long by 3m wide. Two further cairns lie on the northern side of the boundary wall.

PREFREF 28808 MONUID MNA123369
Name Building Foundations situated on path alongside barn, Peel Place, Crummock
NGR 315977 521274
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type BUILDING
OAN Survey 2008

Description
A line of large local stones set deep into the ground surface are visible along the route of a trackway that runs opposite the remaining field barn at Peel Place. The foundation stones were pointed out by the warden on a recent visit and may well be the last remaining evidence for a demolished structure or building.

OAN Oct 2007 - A farmstead was shown on the tithe mapping of 1844 onwards, but was depicted as a ruinous on the First Edition OS mapping. By the Second Edition in 1899 only the loose box structure (NTSMR 26457) is mapped. The farmstead was noted by Angus Winchester. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - Five cells, lettered A to E, are located on a single building platform range. A loose box (NTSMR 26457) overlies Cell A, which consists of a large rectangular platform, measuring 16m long by 5m wide, that may originally have consisted of more than one cell. Foundation stones are visible alongside the track at the western side, with a section of wall visible in the base of a mature sycamore to the east and a standing section of wall measuring 0.6m wide by 0.85m high and 1m long adjoining the loosebox at the eastern side. The section of wall entwined in the tree roots is double-thickness with rubble infill. A mature hawthorn is growing on the southern wall. A wall on the southern side of the loose box, adjacent to the trackway, is built along an extension of the alignment of Cell A. Cell B is 3.75m wide by 5m long. There is a double-thickness wall with rubble infill, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.7m high, on the northern side. The present boundary fence crosses this cell from north to south. Cell C is 10m long by 6m wide and is defined by a wall 0.6m high by 1m wide. Foundation stones are clearly visible alongside the trackway bordering the eastern side of the platform. Cell D is 6m wide by 6m long with a wall 0.3m high by 0.8m wide. There are foundation stones visible alongside the trackway to the western and southern side of the cell. A double thickness wall to the east, which adjoins Cell C, forms the northern wall of Cell D. Cell E is a narrow building or passageway running between Cells D and A. It is 2m wide by at 6m long, with a maximum height of 1m.
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**PREFREF 28891**

**Name**  
Bloomery, Lanthwaite Wood, Crummock

**NGR**  
315650 520637

**Sources**  
(Organization Name) OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Possible bloomery mound located in woodland. The site was identified by Roy Calver, NT Warden, after the discovery of slag eroding out of the ground along a pathway. From NPA HER - Quantities of tap slag exposed on footpath leading down south-east facing slope towards beck indicate location of a bloomery site. A small terraced area adjacent to the path may indicate the location of the furnaces and/or may be the remains of a later pitstead (J. Hodgson).

OAN Oct 2007 - not shown on any historic mapping. OAN Site visit 2008. The terraced area is sub-circular and slightly mounded, it measures up to 4m in diameter by 0.5m high on the downslope side. A footpath crosses the centre of the mound. There is dispersed slag evident for up to 17m downslope in the footpath scar and to a much lesser extent upslope. Charcoal is only exposed on the edges of the path within the mound itself.

**PREFREF 29096**

**Name**  
Earthwork, North of Bargate Farm, Lanthwaite Green

**NGR**  
313900 520300

**Sources**  
Smith, DS; OS Index; CW24,120 plan; Ken Robinson. M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

**Description**

From NPA HER - A 3-sided earthwork consisting of a bank 3 ft high, 16-30 ft wide and enclosing a space 136 ft x 70 ft, lies 1 1/2 miles W of Lanthwaite Green adjoining Bargate Farm. Outside the SW corner is a further enclosure 42 ft x 15 ft wide with lower banks (SMR 1083) Site visited as part of the Monument Protection Programme. It has banks of turf covered rubble, 6-9m wide and up to 1m high. Attached is a further enclosure, c 14 x 10.5m with banks of turf covered rubble 2-4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The larger enclosure is open-ended with no evidence of a bank on its east side. However, the earthwork may have been robbed to provide material for walling. Local tradition suggests this is the site of a church but the existing ruins do not bear this out. The lack of satisfactory evidence concerning the earthwork's origin and use means it can not be considered to be of national importance and it has not been recommended for scheduling (K. Robinson) Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel. He states that the earthwork was probably to cover a henge, and then was as a Tenterbank.

OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping. The tithe mapping does name the field as 'tenter's' however.

**PREFREF 29097**

**Name**  
Round Cairn, Carling Knott

**NGR**  
311750 520370

**Sources**  
OS Index; CW3,247; Clare,T,1933 no 117 i,ii; AM Schedule/3/8/95. (National Park Authority SMR)

**Description**

Two cairns, suggested tumuli. See also SMR 1069. According to OS inspector they consist of 2 large heaps of stones irregularly piled around central cores of natural outcropping rock. Neither feature appears to be the remains of a burial mound.

The monument includes a round cairn located c. 75m north east of the summit of Carling Knott. It consists of an oval-shaped mound of stones up to 0.7m high and measuring 18m north-south by 11m east-west, which has been piled around a central core of outcropping bedrock. Despite some slippage of stones forming the cairn on the downslope northern side of the monument, the cairn survives reasonably well. It will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landsurface beneath. Scheduling includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation (AM Schedule).


**PREFREF 29098**

**Name**  
Round Cairn, Carling Knott

**NGR**  
311700 520310

**Sources**  
OS Index; CW3,247; Clare,T,1933 no 117 ii; AM Schedule/3/8/95. (National Park Authority SMR)

**Description**

Two cairns, suggested tumuli. See also SMR 1068. According to OS inspector they consist of 2 large heaps of stones irregularly piled around central cores of natural outcropping rock. Neither feature appears to be the remains of a burial mound.

The monument includes a round cairn located on the summit of Carling Knott. It consists of an oval-shaped mound of stones up to 0.6m high and measuring 15.5m east-west by 11.5m north-south. On the monument's summit there is a fellwalkers shelter constructed from stones which originally would have formed part of the round cairn. Despite this the cairn survives reasonably well and will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landsurface beneath. Scheduling includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation (AM Schedule).


**PREFREF 29099**

**Name**  
Enclosures, North of Bargate Farm, Lanthwaite Green

**NGR**  
313900 520310

**Sources**  
Aldred E; CW24,120.

M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)
Description
Enclosures. Visible, but not readily so measuring 42 ft x 15 ft wide with low banks (1978). Function and date unknown. See also SMR 1065 as monument lies outside the SW corner of this earthwork. Site visited as part of the Monument Protection Programme. It has banks of turf covered rubble, 6-9m wide and up to 1m high. Attached is a further enclosure, c 14 x 10.5m with banks of turf covered rubble 2-4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The larger enclosure is open-ended with no evidence of a bank on its east side. However, the earthwork may have been robbed to provide material for walling. Local tradition suggests this is the site of a church but the existing ruins do not bear this out. The lack of satisfactory evidence concerning the earthwork's origin and use means it can not be considered to be of national importance and it has not been recommended for scheduling (K Robinson) Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel. He states that the earthwork was probably to cover a henge, and then was as a Tenterbank
OAN Oct 2007 - According to Tomlinson (MSC Mapping 1986) on the 1st Edition OS map a farm is shown at the second grid reference given but this is not the case as Bargate farmstead is further to the south. Recorded by M Davies-Shiel as a ruined house.
OAN Oct 2007 - Not shown on any historic mapping.

PREFPREF 29100 MONUID
Name Enclosure, 200m south-south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315898 520415
Type ENCLOSURE
Sources Welsh,TC; Aldred,E. (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description
Enclosure recorded by Welsh. Site is very overgrown and appears to be common, unfenced land (1978). The site is not marked on any maps.
OAN Site visit April 2008 - A linear bank was observed within an area of marshland. Probing revealed that stone was present, approximately 0.3m below the ground surface, along the extent of the feature, suggesting that this may have represented the remains of a drystone wall. The wall was orientated roughly north to south and was 1m wide and approximately 20m long. The presence of long wetland grasses made the site difficult to discern.

PREFPREF 29101 MONUID
Name Brackenthwaite Corn Mill
NGR 315640 522260
Type CORN MILL
Sources Welsh,TC,(National Park Authority SMR)OS First Edition 6” Map number LXIII.
M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description
Remains of a mill recorded by Welsh. No details. Mill is marked on the tithe map of 1844, and as Brackenthwaite corn mill on the 1st edition OS mapping but is not marked after this. Also recorded as NPA_HER 11696. Also recorded by M Davies-Shiel but as a Fulling Mill then a Corn Mill and with a weir just to the south.

PREFPREF 29102 MONUID
Name Possible House Platforms
NGR 315360 523500
Type BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources Welsh,TC; Aldred,E; Smith,D. (National Park Authority SMR)

Description
Smith, Aldred could find no evidence of house platforms in 1978. Sites suggested by a parish councillor were above the Derwent and inaccessible. The site is above the River Cocker, NOT the Derwent.

PREFPREF 29103 MONUID
Name Pit Circle, Whiteoak Moss
NGR 312710 517460
Type PIT CIRCLE
Sources OS Index; ONB 1898,13(Collingwood); Clare,T,1973 site no 183; CW23,259; Ken Robinson.
M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description
Collingwood describes a “pit circle” 22 ft in diameter, 5 ft deep which appears to have been surrounded by a stone wall. A later OS inspector suggests site is an excavated cairn with the stones piled around the perimeter. Site visited in connection with MPP. It appears to be a robbed out cairn; there is a hollow measuring 4m diameter x 1m deep near the centre, around which the stones have been thrown out thus creating an oval spread of stones 10.5 x 9.8m. Some stones have been arranged around the lip of the central hollow to form a shelter presumably by hill walkers. The cairn appears to be considerably disturbed and cannot be said to be of national importance (K Robinson). Recorded by M Davies-Shiel as 22ft wide and 5ft deep. Marked as a ‘Pit Circle’ on 1961 OS map

PREFPREF 29104 MONUID
Name Stone hammer findspot
NGR 314690 519430
Type FINDSPOT
Sources OS Index (National Park Authority SMR)

Description
PREFREF 29105 MONUID
Name Possible site of chapel of St Mary Magdalene
NGR 316400 518600
Sources Wilson,PA. (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008
Description Possible site of chapel of St Mary Magdalene. Nothing marked on Tithe or historic OS mapping. Location needs to be checked. OAN Site Visit May 2008 - There is no visible evidence of a chapel or of any structural remains surviving above ground. The field is has been extensively cleared and there no building rubble, walls, or banks are present. The field wall does not appear to contain recycled or quarried stone. The field to the north of this location is called 'chapel field' on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29106 MONUID
Name Iron Spear Head, findspot
NGR 316610 517700
Sources Contrebis 2,1; Correspondence, Drawing/CCC SMR. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description An iron spear head found in Crummock Water just off the shore of a small island. Probably Viking or early medieval. At Lancaster Museum. At Lancaster Museum, accession number LM73.24 (|L.Keys 09/2006).

PREFREF 29107 MONUID
Name Building remains, Lanthwaite Wood
NGR 315350 520820
Sources National Trust SMR. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Unclassified building remains. The First Edition OS mapping possibly shows a structure to the west of the track c40m to the west of the location given.

PREFREF 29108 MONUID
Name Fish Pond, north of Godferhead
NGR 314460 521440
Sources OS First Edition Map. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Site of a fish pond, Apparently filled in by the Second Edition OS map a marsh is marked here on the 1974 OS Map. Pond is not marked on Thomas Donald's map of 1782.

PREFREF 29109 MONUID
Name Fish Pond, west of Godferhead
NGR 314260 521360
Sources OS First Edition Map. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Site of a fish pond, first marked on the 1839-45 mapping. The shape of the pond is still marked on the second edition 1899 and the modern mapping but it is not annotated a marsh is marked here on the 1974 OS Map. The pond is not marked on Thomas Donald's map of 1782.

PREFREF 29110 MONUID
Name Lead Mine, Loweswater Fell
NGR 313550 518700
Sources OS first edition 6" Map 69. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Disused lead mine (Levels and Shaft) still in use in the 1860's. First marked on the second Edition OS mapping still marked on the current map sheet.

PREFREF 29111 MONUID
Name Old level, Little Round How
NGR 320790 513230
Sources OS 1:10,000 (1978) Sheet NY21SW. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Site of Little Round How Level. Level not marked on historic OS, date uncertain but probably relates to Dubs quarry complex. (NTSMR 24420)

PREFREF 29112 MONUID
Name Level, North of Dubs Quarry
NGR 320980 513600
Sources OS 1:10,000 (1978) Sheet NY21SW. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Site of a Level marked on modern mapping, relates to Dubs quarry complex. (NTSMR 24420)
PREFREF 29113 MONUID
Name Trial Mine
NGR 315310 518970
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE
Sources OS first and second edition 25" Maps (No 69/1). M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)
Description Marked as 'Iron Stone' on First and Second edition OS map - maybe a natural feature. May indicate shallow mining / industrial activity in this area.

PREFREF 29114 MONUID
Name Possible site of mill, Mill Hill
NGR 313460 520490
Period Uncertain
Type MILL
Sources OS 1:10,000 (1974) Sheet NY12SW. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description The name 'Mill Hill' suggests this may have once been the site of a Mill. A large building of unknown function is still marked on this site on a modern OS Map. The First Edition OS mapping shows this site with at least two further buildings which were gone by the 1899 map.

PREFREF 29115 MONUID
Name Ice House, Hassness? (location uncertain)
NGR 318700 515900
Period Uncertain
Type ICE HOUSE
Sources CW81,149; CW82,193; (National Park Authority SMR)
Description The ice house was built before 1899 but had gone out of use by the 1920's. It is situated in Ice House Wood NW of the house. The entrance passage has been sealed recently, but certain features are still visible. The passage faces S, is slightly curved and has at least one wood-framed door in its length. The roof and walls of the passage are of slate; the roof of the chamber which is barrel vaulted in 2 layers, is made of concrete on the outside and brick inside. The ice chamber is rectangular, and is set in a bank under a mound of earth. The building is about 20 m from Buttermere - the obvious source of the ice. The ice house has been reopened and cleared of rubbish. The ice pit has a square cross-section, an arched roof and a concave floor. The walls and floor of the pit are rendered and scored so as to appear to be constructed of large stone blocks. The roof and end walls are built from multi coloured firebricks. There is a drain beneath a grid in the floor (CW82).

OAN Oct 2007 - Site is not marked on the historic OS mapping.

PREFREF 29116 MONUID
Name Charcoal Burning Platforms, Scales
NGR 316400 516900
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Angus Winchester, March 1992. (National Park Authority SMR)
Description According to Angus Winchester there are charcoal burning platforms at this location. Nothing is marked on the historic OS mapping. OAN 2008. A series of charcoal burning platforms were recorded within the general vicinity of this location by the Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists in May 2008.

PREFREF 29117 MONUID
Name Stone implement, findspot Lanthwaite Gate
NGR 315728 521062
Period Uncertain
Type FINDSPOT
Sources Keswick Museum. (National Park Authority SMR)

PREFREF 29118 MONUID
Name Iron object, Scale Back
NGR 315600 517600
Period Uncertain
Type FINDSPOT
Sources Richardson, C., CW99.,Pt.II.,No.209.,Plate 7.,pp.38 -39; (National Park Authority SMR)
Description A decorative lead object was reported to the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, as having been found near Scale Beck, on the west side of Crummock Water in c. 1895. The item has unfortunately been 'mislaid' by the finder and apart from the illustration reproduced here (see attached sheet), no detailed record exists. The image shows an object in the form of an acanthus (?) leaf measuring approx. 98 x 60 mm and approx. 4 - 5 mm thick. It has a slight inward curve at the broader end with a deposit of solder suggesting repair after breakage. The report from the R.M.S. describes it as "either a Roman lead fitting or belt terminal, or a post-Medieval neo-Classical revival piece". Until the object re-surfaces and can be studied at first-hand, no further useful comment can be made. Reported by Mr J. H. Burns, Edinburgh, June 1992. (Richardson, CW 99., Pt.II., No.209);

PREFREF 29119 MONUID
Name Potash Kiln, to the west of Crummock Water
NGR 315080 519340
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type POTASH KILN
Sources  M Davies-Shiel map and list 1995 (National Park Authority SMR)

Description
Potash Kiln - late medieval, charcoal present on track.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29120</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloomery, Beck Bank</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>BLOOMERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>318810 515780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map and list 1995 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</table>

Description
Bloomery - medieval, on E. side of beck bank.

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<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29121</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mill, Gatesgarth</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>MILL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>319400 515020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</table>

Description
Site of a Mill, not marked on the tithe or subsequent maps. Check Angus Winchester's work on the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29122</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloomery, Crag Wood</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>BLOOMERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
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<td>318680 515720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
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<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29123</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-circular platform, 10m east of Crabtreebeck</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>313110 521630</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR), Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Potash Kiln - 8 x 8 x 5ft. (MDS). Sub circular platform with stone visible on upper & lower edges. Feature previously interpreted as potash kiln by MDS. However seems more likely to be charcoal-burning platform, an interpretation supported by mature oak coppice nearby. The field is named 'Kiln Acre' on both Donald's estate map of Thrushbank and Crabtreebeck farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29124</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potash Kiln, north-west of Askill Knott</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>POTASH KILN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>312190 522800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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Description
Potash Kiln 14 x 14 x 8ft, NE of road bend.

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<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29125</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potash Kiln, north of Netherclose</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>POTASH KILN</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>314650 521800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map and list 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Description
Potash Kiln - burnt stone.

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<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29126</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of a fulling mill, Crabtreebeck</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>FULLING MILL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>313020 521570</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</table>

Description
Site of a Fulling Mill, not marked on the historic mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29127</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of a fulling mill, north of Bargate</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>FULLING MILL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td></td>
<td>313810 520370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Description
Site of a Fulling Millstead, not marked on the historic mapping.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29128</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of a fulling mill, Kirkgill Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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</table>
### FULLING MILL

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>313960 520860</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>FULLING MILL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Site of a Fulling Mill, not marked on the historic mapping.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MONUID</td>
<td>29129</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Name | Site of a fulling mill, South of Netherclose |
| NGR  | 314660 521610 |
| Sources | M Davies-Shiel map 1990 (National Park Authority SMR) |

### VANTAGE POINT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>313720 521160</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>VANTAGE POINT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A viewing station marked as West's 'First Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MONUID</td>
<td>29130</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Name | Vantage Point, South of Highcross |
| NGR  | 314430 520180 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR) |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Second Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). |
| MONUID   | 29131         |               |              |

| Name | Vantage Point, Green Wood |
| NGR  | 315210 521590 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR) |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Third Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). |
| MONUID   | 29132         |               |              |

| Name | Vantage Point, Brackenthwaite Hows |
| NGR  | 316264 518064 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008 |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Fourth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). OAN Site Visit April 2008 - A natural plateau within an area of outcropping rock is the only feature in the landscape that might represent this regatta viewing station. It measures 17m long by 5m wide and the natural terrace is approximately 1m higher that the surrounding ground level at the western, downslope, side. This point offers excellent uninterrupted views over Crummock Water, but does not appear to have been significantly modified. |
| MONUID   | 29133         |               |              |

| Name | Vantage Point, South of Hause Point |
| NGR  | 317770 517070 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008 |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Fifth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). OAN Site Visit April 2008. There is no obvious remains of a viewing station at this location. It is possible that it could refer to the flat summit of a rock outcrop/knoll approximately 30m-40m to the south of the grid reference given. |
| MONUID   | 29134         |               |              |

| Name | Vantage Point, Buttermere |
| NGR  | 319420 514830 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR) |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Sixth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). |
| MONUID   | 29135         |               |              |

| Name | Rock Art, Mill Beck, Buttermere |
| NGR  | 317230 516970 |
| Sources | 'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR) |

| Description | A viewing station marked as West's 'Sixth Station' on Crosthwaite's Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater map (1783) in Hankinson (1988). |

### ROCK CARVING

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<thead>
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<th>NGR</th>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>ROCK CARVING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>'The Regatta Men' by A. Hankinson (1988); (National Park Authority SMR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>OAN Site Visit April 2008 - A natural plateau within an area of outcropping rock is the only feature in the landscape that might represent this regatta viewing station. It measures 17m long by 5m wide and the natural terrace is approximately 1m higher that the surrounding ground level at the western, downslope, side. This point offers excellent uninterrupted views over Crummock Water, but does not appear to have been significantly modified.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MONUID   | 29136         |               |              |
Sources: (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description
No further detail in the NPA HER. OA North Site Visit April 2008. A panel of rock art, measuring 0.5m by 0.25m, is situated on a trackway orientated north-west to south-east, 8m to the north-east of Mill Beck. There is danger of erosion to the cup and ring marks from use of a footpath which runs over the top of the panel. The rock outcrop slopes into the ground and it is likely that further markings exist as two of the cups are partially obscured by soil. On the panel are 14 cups and two rings. The smallest cup is 35mm and the largest is 70mm in diameter with depths that range from 2mm to 5mm. The ring is 75mm in diameter. To the north further carvings of cups in two groups are located on an outcrop of rock (NTSMR 29137).

PREFREF 29137
MONUID
Name  Rock Art, Lowpark, Loweswater
NGR  314652  520457
Sources: (National Park Authority SMR). OAN Survey 2008

Description
(NTSMR 33178). A boulder with approximately 100 cup marks found by the National Trust archaeologist at Crummock in April 2005. A site of rock art comprising of cup marks was discovered by National Trust archaeologist Jamie Lund in April 2005. OA North Site visit May 2008. A group of cup marks is located on a prominent rock outcrop to the north-west of Crummock Water, and east of Low Park. The outcrop protrudes approximately 2m above the surrounding grassland and measures approximately 15m long and 7m wide. There has been extensive quarrying of the outcrop at the northern side and drilled holes associated with these works, and with the construction of a former steel fence, are evident. This group includes numerous cup marks, some of which appear to have been arranged in lines, and the markings appear to respect the ridge of the host outcrop as a limit of engraving. Part of this ridge line has been removed by quarrying, but where it remains in situ none of the cup marks was seen to the north of this line. All of the motifs, therefore, face towards the sloping land to the south leading to the Melbreak fells. There did not appear to be any ring marks accompanying the cups and it is possible that the growth of turf at the base of the outcrop may have concealed further petroglyphs.

PREFREF 29138
MONUID
Name  Sheep Fold, Scale Beck
NGR  315573  517395
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
OAN Survey 2008 - Three-celled sheep fold to the south of the deserted settlement shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29139
MONUID
Name  Sheep Fold, Scale Beck
NGR  315603  517670
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
OAN Survey 2008 - Three-celled sheep fold to the north of the deserted settlement, shown from the First Edition OS mapping onwards.

PREFREF 29140
MONUID
Name  Sheep Fold, south of Rannerdale DMV
NGR  316608  518703
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
OAN Survey 2008 - Shown on the tithe mapping and First Edition OS mapping in the east corner of 'Long Croft' field. Not present on later maps.

PREFREF 29141
MONUID
Name  Possible Mound, Buttermere Moss, High Snockrigg.
NGR  318908  516832
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A possible sub-rectangular turf covered earthen mound. It measures 7m north-south by 4m east-west and is up to 0.1m high.

PREFREF 29142
MONUID
Name  Sheep Fold, Buttermere Moss, 100m to the south of Green Gill.
NGR  319621  516691
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Rectangular sheep fold shown on the current OS mapping. The entrance and drove wall are on the north-west side. It consists of angular scree drystone walls up to 1.8m high and 0.5m thick. Overall dimensions are 15m north-west by 8m south-east.

PREFREF 29143
MONUID
Name  Marker Cairn, south-eastern end of Buttermere Moss
NGR  319564  516612

For the use of The National Trust © OA North: February 2009
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A footpath marker cairn. Consists of heaped angular scree stones and measures 1m diameter by up to 1m high.

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<tr>
<td>29144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Marker Cairn, Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>320118 516844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Marker cairn. It consists of heaped scree stones utilising an earthfast stone base. It measures 1m in diameter by up to 1m high.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Marker Cairn/Shelter, Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>320177 516873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Marker cairn and shelter. It is semi-circular and consists of heaped scree stones built on top of large earthfast rock. It measures 2m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 2.5m high including the earthfast rock. It is situated to the immediate east is a triangulation point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Quarry, west of Newlands Hause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>319264 517674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A sub-circular quarry scoop. It has been later re-used as a stock feeder. It measures 18m long by 12m wide and is up to 2m deep.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Quarry, west of Newlands Hause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>319230 517692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quarry scoop situated immediately adjacent to the road. It measures 15m long by 9m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29148</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Trackway, north of Bowder Beck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>318155 517036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A series of linear ribbon-like hollow ways running from Buttermere up to Buttermere Moss. They were probably peat cutting sledways. It is partially shown on the current OS mapping as a footpath ascending the hill. The unmapped portion measures 286m long, with hollow ways cut into the ground measuring 2m-3m wide and up to 1.5m deep.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Trackway, south of Bowder Beck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>318171 516874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small sunken trackway. It measures 105m long by up to 1m wide and 1m deep. It has a collapsed shelter at the northern extent.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Marker Cairn, Rannerdale Knotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316726 518253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Walkers' cairn that measures 1.5m north-south by 1.5m east-west and is raised 0.8m. It is constructed of scree material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29151</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sheep Fold, Low Bank, 190m to the south-west of Squat Beck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>317524 517802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>L-shaped double celled sheep fold with an entrance to the south. Its overall dimensions are 10m long by 8m wide, the walls that remain are 1.2m high and 0.5m thick. It is shown on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sheep Fold, Low Bank, south-east of Squat Beck

Name: Sheep Fold, Low Bank, south-east of Squat Beck
Type: SHEEP FOLD
Survived: 10m long by 5m wide
Walls remain: 1.2m high with coping stones
Drove wall: 7m

Sheep Shelter, Whiteless Breast, 80m to the north-east of Rowantree Beck

Name: Sheep Shelter, Whiteless Breast, 80m to the north-east of Rowantree Beck
Type: SHEEP SHELTER
Survived: 5m long by 1.5m wide
Wall: 0.5m high on the west side

Sheep Fold, Whiteless Breast, near Rowantree Beck

Name: Sheep Fold, Whiteless Breast, near Rowantree Beck
Type: SHEEP FOLD
Survived: 8m long by 3m wide
Walls mostly tumble: 0.8m high and 0.5m thick

Marker Cairn, Whiteless Edge

Name: Marker Cairn, Whiteless Edge
Type: MARKER CAIRN
Survived: 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.6m high

Marker Cairn, Thirdgill Head Man

Name: Marker Cairn, Thirdgill Head Man
Type: MARKER CAIRN
Survived: 1.2m in diameter by up to 0.3m high

Marker Cairn, Wandhope

Name: Marker Cairn, Wandhope
Type: MARKER CAIRN
Survived: 1m in diameter by up to 0.25m high

Sheep Fold, Addacomb Hole

Name: Sheep Fold, Addacomb Hole
Type: SHEEP FOLD
Survived: Sub-rectangular, two celled sheep fold with curving drove wall on the eastern end
Ground was precipitous, not visited
Marked from the First Edition OS mapping onwards

Triangulation Pillar, Crag Hill

Name: Triangulation Pillar, Crag Hill
Type: TRIANGULATION PILLAR
Survived: Triangulation pillar constructed of mortared stone
Adjacent to it and within the area of the summit there are seven small walkers' cairns, all of them approximately 1m in diameter by up to 0.3m high
Walkers’ or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.6m high.

PREFREF 29161
Name Marker Cairn, western end of Grassmoor
NGR 317360 520363
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Walkers’ or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.7m high.

PREFREF 29162
Name Marker Cairn, centre of Grassmoor
NGR 317623 520287
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Walkers’ or boundary marker cairn. Its measures 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.5m high.

PREFREF 29163
Name Trial Mine, south-east end of Burtness Wood
NGR 318225 515408
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Trial level located on the south-eastern limits of Burtness Wood. This part of the wood was not shown as wooded on the First Edition OS mapping. It measures 13m long by up to 3.5m wide and 2m deep. It is aligned north-east/south-west. There is a small trial pit to the south-west that is 2m wide by 3m long and 1m deep that is similarly aligned. There is a possible fanned shaped spoil heap to the north-east of the larger adit that measures approximately 13m long by 6m wide. The trials are probably copper prospecting pits similar to Elizabethan and later workings further north in the wood (NTSMR 23036).

PREFREF 29164
Name Boundary Wall, centre of Burtness Wood
NGR 317616 515967
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Drystone wall, sinuous and tumbled, apparently occupying a natural raised curvilinear landform along the southern edge of Sourmilk Gill. The piled stone measured c.2.5m wide and 1m high. Difficult to discern as anthropogenic at one end but clearly formed a wall at the north-eastern end. The boundary is shown as delimiting the edge of Birkness Plantation (to the west) and Birkness Intack (to the east) on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29165
Name Possible Shieling Settlement, Liza Beck
NGR 316136 521039
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Three sub-rectangular scoops with rounded edges that are sat on a narrow shelf of land adjacent to the south side of Liza Beck. The easternmost measures 7m long by 3m wide and 0.5m deep with the middle scoop being 6m long by 5m wide and 0.5m deep and the westernmost 3m long by 4m wide and 0.5m deep. There is a potential boundary bank to the south which measures 25m long by 2.5m wide and 0.3m-0.4m high. The complex of features are unlikely to be the result of stone extraction (for the dam NTSMR 29618) due to their regularity and are may possibly consist of a small shieling group.

PREFREF 29166
Name Marker Cairn, Whin Ben
NGR 316572 521261
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A boundary marker cairn, or possibly an earlier cairn. It is turf covered, not prominent and is approximately 5m in diameter by 80p to 0.3m high. The cairn is crossed by a footpath and is shown on current Ordnance Survey mapping.

PREFREF 29167
Name Sheep Shelter, Gasgale Gill
NGR 317554 521570
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Two sheep shelter walls of drystone construction. The westernmost measured 3m long by 0.75m wide and 0.4m high and the easternmost measured 3.5m long by 0.75m wide and 0.3m high. The walls were roughly parallel and lay 4.5m apart and were possibly part of a small structure although no adjoining walls were evident. The walls are on the northern side of Liza Beck and are opposite a sheep fold (NTSMR 24357).
**Marker Cairn, Coledale Hause**

**Period** Post Medieval to Modern

**Type** MARKER CAIRN

**Description** Probable sub-circular walkers' cairn or marker cairn. It measures 2.2m in diameter by up to 0.75m high.

**Sheep Fold, Whiteoak Moss**

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Description** The sub-rectangular fold measured approximately 7m long and 6m wide, and had been terraced into the hill slope at the northern side. The drystone walls were up to 1m high and 0.6m wide. Although shown as a double-celled fold on current OS mapping, there was only a post and wire fence division within the fold. The fold was shown as a smaller, single-celled, structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag**

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** TRIAL MINE

**Description** This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 10m long, by 5m wide. A bank of spoil is situated at the southern side, measuring 8m long and up to 0.4m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 9m long, by 2.2m wide and up to 1.2m deep. Banks of upcast spoil are situated at each side of the trial and an amorphous spoil heap, measuring 4m in diameter lies to the east. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29176  MONUID
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312922 520038
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long, by 2.5m wide and up to 1.2m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, approximately 1.3m high, is situated at the eastern side and forms a curve to the south where it adjoins spoil from other adits (NTSMR 29177). The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29177  MONUID
Name Adits and trial level, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312939 520028
Period Post Medieval
Type ADIT
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
These lead mine adits are part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The entrance of the adits appears to have been blocked and the overall dimensions, as exposed, are 12m long by 10m wide and approximately 15m deep. The adits have been backfilled and there is evidence of scrap metal waste within the remaining pit. A retaining wall, constructed of angular quarried stone, is situated within the southern side of the adits. Spoil is present around the whole perimeter of the site, but is concentrated to the east where it appears to have been utilised as a working platform. This platform is 12m long, by 6m wide and the sloping eastern face of the spoil heap is up to 15m high. At the south-eastern side of this spoil heap, a well-constructed curving retaining wall is visible. This wall is 4m high and 5m long and appears to continue into the spoil to the north, which has almost completely obscured it. A further large spoil heap associated with the adits is situated to the immediate south-east and measures approximately 15m long, from north to south, by 10m wide and 5m high. Situated immediately to the east is an associated trial mine that is also aligned from east to west and is 8m long by up to 3m wide, with a maximum depth of 1.5m. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29178  MONUID
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312943 519996
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 20m long by 5m wide and up to 2.2m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, measuring 6m long by 5m wide and up to 1.5m high, is situated at the eastern side. It is topped with a levelled platform that may have been used as a working area. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29179  MONUID
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312954 519975
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 25m long by 1.8m wide and up to 0.7m deep. There is no visible spoil heap and the upcast from the trial level may have tumbled down the hillside. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29180  MONUID
Name Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag
NGR 312973 519979
Period Post Medieval
Type TRIAL MINE
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 15m long by 10m wide and up to 3.5m deep. A bank of upcast spoil, containing large quantities of ore, is visible to the east of the trial level and the trial cutting appears to have been partially backfilled with spoil from the adjacent trial level (NTSMR 291179). The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29181  MONUID
Name Wall, north-east of Black Crag
Period Post Medieval
<table>
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<tr>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>312952 520044</th>
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**Description**

This length of wall has been constructed using angular stone, apparently derived from the spoil heaps related to a lead mining complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It has a north to south alignment and measures 20m long by 0.4m wide, with a maximum height of 0.4m. It was probably a retaining wall for spoil from the trial levels that are situated upslope, to the west. The wall was not depicted on current or historic Ordnance Survey maps, although the site is situated in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

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<tr>
<td>312989</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>519996</td>
<td>Sources</td>
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**Description**

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long by 6m wide and up to 4m deep. The spoil from the trial level is situated at the eastern end of the site and has been levelled to form a working platform. This platform measures 7m long by 4m wide and the sloping eastern face of the terrace is 12m high. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

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<td>312989</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>519946</td>
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**Description**

This lead trial mine is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The site measures 12m long by 4m wide and up to 1.2m deep. There is a retaining wall, measuring 0.4m high, at the south-western corner and upcast spoil from the trial level is situated at the eastern end of the site. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

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**Description**

This mine shaft is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The shaft is sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of 5m. It has been partially backfilled with spoil and has become heavily overgrown. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

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<td>29185</td>
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**Description**

This sub-rectangular building platform is likely to be associated with mining activity as part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The platform measures 8m long by 3m wide. The drystone walls have been built using angular stone, which may have been quarried from the nearby trial levels. The remains of the walls comprise little more than foundation courses in most places, although a double-thickness wall, measuring 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high, survives at the southern end. The site is situated on the eastern slope of the hillside, in an area marked as 'trial' and 'lead mine' on the First Edition OS mapping.

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<td>29186</td>
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<td>Type</td>
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**Description**

This curvilinear wall is orientated roughly from north to south and is situated downslope of trial levels (NTSMR 27598), before curving west at its southern end. The wall measures approximately 90m long by up to 5m wide, although it is generally around 2m wide. The drystone walling was constructed with angular quarried stone, probably derived from the nearby trial level spoil heaps, and survives up to 0.4m high. The majority of the wall appears to have been demolished, or to have become overlain with spoil from the trial levels. The wall may have been intended as a retaining wall to prevent rock falls from the spoil heaps tumbling into the lead processing area further downslope.

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<td>Type</td>
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<td>520018</td>
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</table>
A short stretch of trackway, measuring approximately 2m wide and 15m long, is visible running from south-west/north-east at the north-eastern end of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The trackway has been terraced into the hillslope and appears to have been constructed in order to provide access to the trial mines. The full original extent of the trackway was not traceable at ground level.

**PREFREF 29188**
**Name** Building Platform, north-east of Black Crag  
**NGR** 313030 520077  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Description**  
This rectangular building platform was associated with mining activity as part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The platform measures 20m long by 7m wide and supports only foundation-level wall remains with a maximum height of 0.3m. The platform has been terraced into the hillslope, although the cutting has not been revetted. At least six cells can be identified from the demolished foundations. The southernmost cell utilises the full 7m width of the building and is 6m wide, with a possible entrance close to the south-eastern corner. The adjacent cell has similar dimensions. At the northern end of the building are four rectangular cells with dimensions of approximately 3m-4m long and 1.5m wide. The external walls measure up to 0.5m wide, whilst the internal divisions appear to be from 0.3m to 0.4m wide.

**PREFREF 29189**
**Name** Industrial terrace, north-east of Black Crag  
**NGR** 313079 520049  
**Type** METAL INDUSTRY SITE

**Description**  
This site comprises several structural elements of the mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546) that occupy the westernmost terrace. A sub-rectangular building platform, at the northern end of the area measures 7m long by 3m wide. Only the footprint of the building is discernible at ground-level and this is defined by an area of gravel with small angular stones and occasional large roughly quarried stone blocks, which measure approximately 0.35m in diameter. A similar patch was identified to the south of this building, which might represent the demolished remains of two smaller buildings. It is possible that these buildings may have featured sunken floors, or cellars, which have now been backfilled. An upstanding retaining wall provides a revetment for the hill slope to the west of the terrace, and stands up to 1.2m high. The southern end of the retaining wall curves to the east.

**PREFREF 29190**
**Name** Wheel Pit, north-east of Black Crag  
**NGR** 313097 520051  
**Type** WHEEL PIT

**Description**  
This wheel pit is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The remains of the wheel pit are sub-rectangular and measure 11m long by 9m wide. The pit has been backfilled with gravel and stones. Although some large stones are visible within the backfill, these do not appear to be in-situ. It is possible that sub-surface structural remains survive within the backfilled pit. The remains of the headrace can be seen to the south of the wheel pit, running for 11m and measuring 0.5m wide where it joins Whiteoak Beck. The tailrace is visible to the north of the wheel pit, running for 13m before joining with the beck. The head and tail races measure 0.3m deep. The terrace that the wheel pit is located on lies directly below terrace (NTSMR 29189) and is 3m lower.

**PREFREF 29191**
**Name** Trial Mine, north-east of Black Crag  
**NGR** 313078 520023  
**Type** TRIAL MINE

**Description**  
These two trial mines comprise part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The south-easternmost of these trial levels has been backfilled and corresponds with the backfilled level noted in the description for mine (NTSMR 27598). This trial level measures 9m long by 7m wide, and extends as far as the beck. The north-western trial remains open and measures 12m long by a maximum of 8m wide and is 7m deep. The spoil associated with this trial lies at the southern side and is approximately 10m long by 6m wide and up to 0.8m high.

**PREFREF 29192**
**Name** Building Platform, north-east of Black Crag  
**NGR** 313064 520053  
**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Description**  
This sub-rectangular building platform is cut into the hillside to the north of the retaining wall of terrace (NTSMR 29189) and is probably associated with part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It is heavily overgrown and obscured by bracken, but has overall dimensions of 4m long by 2.5m wide.
This trial mine forms part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). It is situated immediately to the west of the beck and is 20m long, by 8m wide and up to 4m deep. The majority of this trial has been backfilled and the western extent has been heavily landscaped with the creation of a platform and part of a trackway. The creation of these features appears to have utilised a large amount of spoil from the mine and these works may have been undertaken for the benefit of foxhunters, such activity being alluded to in the description for mine (NTSMR 24546).

This trackway leads to a trial mine (NTSMR 29193) from the northernmost trial level and is part of a mine complex (NTSMR 27598 and NTSMR 24546). The track is cut 1m deep into the hillside to the west and has a counter-scarp bank, up to 0.3m high, at the eastern side. The track is 152m long by 2m wide, including the banking.

This double-celled sheep fold measuring 15m long by 11m wide. The drystone walls utilise local scree stone and survive to a height of 0.8m and are 0.5m wide. The northern wall of the fold provides a revetment for the hill slope and an entrance is present at the south-western corner.

A double-celled sheep fold located to the west of the tarn beneath Black Crag. Most of the walls remain upstanding and the fold measures 15m long by 7m wide. The western wall of the terraced fold provides a revetment for the hill slope. The northernmost cell is rectangular, measuring 4m wide by 7m long, and the southern cell is D-shaped with a curved south-facing wall, within which the entrance is set. The internal division wall contains an entrance at the western end. The walls are battered, measuring up to 1m wide at the base and tapering to 0.4m. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.3m, but the eastern wall has suffered extensive collapse. A 5m length of drove wall extends southwards from the south-western corner of the fold. Little remains of an angled coverband.

This ridge and furrow cultivation has an north-east/south-west alignment with ridges measuring 1m wide and 0.2m high and 0.35m wide furrows. This appears to overlie the remains of earlier, indistinct, ridge and furrow cultivation, with a north/south alignment. This is easiest to discern at the south-eastern end of the area. A curvilinear drainage gully/trackway (NTSMR 29199) overlies the ridge and furrow cultivation in the southern part of the area.

A curvilinear hollow appears to overlie an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29198) and represents the southern
continuation of a trackway (NTSMR 27597). The track is terraced into the slope and an upcast bank lies at the southern side. The hollow measures 1m wide and is up to 0.4m deep whilst the bank is 2m wide and 0.4m high. The track is approximately 60m long and runs south-westwards, from a field wall in the north and follows a gentle curve to intersect with a track (NTSMR 29644) located close to the crossing point of Highnook Beck.

PREFREF 29200 MONUID
Name Rabbit Smoot, 500m north of Black Crag
NGR 312468 520281
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description The drystone rabbit smoot is set within an intake wall. The internal dimensions are 0.4m high and 0.4m wide. The smoot has been blocked at the northern side.

PREFREF 29201 MONUID
Name Stile, 500m north of Black Crag
NGR 312468 520281
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description The drystone step stile allows access over an intake wall. Three through-stones protrude either side of the wall to form steps that project 0.3m outwards.

PREFREF 29202 MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of High Nook Farm
NGR 312620 520484
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description Two phases of ridge and furrow cultivation are superimposed at this location, although it is unclear which is the earlier of the two. The earthworks are very indistinct when viewed from within the field, but are clearly visible from the track located to the west. One set of earthworks has a roughly east/west alignment and a second set is aligned from north/south. Both sets of ridges appear to measure approximately 1m wide by 0.10m high. The earthworks span two currently enclosed fields.

PREFREF 29203 MONUID
Name Sheep Fold, Carling Knott
NGR 312086 520658
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A double-celled sheep fold measuring 10m long by 4m wide. Only one small portion of the southern wall has not collapsed and this measures 1m high by 0.4m wide. Each cell appears to have been of equal size. This site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29204 MONUID
Name Marker Cairn, Carling Knott
NGR 312091 520602
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This site consists of a pyramidal marker cairn located at the top of Carling Knott. It has been constructed around a wooden post. The cairn measures 1.2m in diameter by up to 1.4m high. It is of drystone scree construction. The cairn has been purposefully constructed, rather than being a gradually accumulated walkers' cairn, and, although of modern construction, could overlie an earlier boundary marker cairn.

PREFREF 29205 MONUID
Name Boundary Bank and Wall, east and south-east of Holme Wood
NGR 312602 520678
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A derelict field boundary, it is aligned roughly east/west and lies approximately 7m to the east of a current field boundary. It comprises an earth and stone bank, measuring 0.8m high, with a 4m deep ditch to the west. The southern portion of the boundary bank, orientated south-west/north-east, and runs to the eastern side of a trackway (NTSMR 29638) and is overlain by the current boundary wall. At the northern end of the wall, to the east of Holme Wood, the remains of a drystone wall, reinforced with a post and wire fence, continue the line of the bank. Evidence of the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge can also be seen growing on top of parts of the bank, suggesting that walling and hedged banking may have been used, simultaneously or in succession, to define the boundary. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29206 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, 450m south-west of High Nook Farm
NGR 312497 520278
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This clearance cairn located on the western side of the field, near to a gate and 4m west of disused field boundary (NTSMR 29205). It measures 3m in diameter and is 0.3m high, and consists of small to medium-sized angular stones. A pile of larger stone is situated 3m to the east, and is probably associated with the building and rebuilding of the wall.

PREFREF 29207 MONUID
Name Rabbit Smoot, 380m south-west of High Nook Farm
NGR 312515 520444
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This drystone rabbit smoot situated within the north-eastern corner of the field, within a wall aligned north/south. It measures 2m high by 0.25m wide.

PREFREF 29208 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, 300m south-west of High Nook Farm
NGR 312492 520376
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
The clearance cairn is situated 4m to the south-west of a field boundary. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m high. It comprises small and medium-sized angular stones.

PREFREF 29209 MONUID
Name Boundary Bank, 380m north-east of High Nook Farm
NGR 313178 520844
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This L-shaped field boundary defines the south-western side of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 27603). The boundary comprises an earth and stone bank measuring up to 2m high and 3m wide, and running for a length of 70m. It partially encloses a natural terrace that may represent a small portion of flood plain. The large scale of the bank, and the proximity to Park Beck, suggests it may have served as a flood defence. The antiquity of the bank is suggested by the presence of a very well established oak tree at the north-eastern side. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, although its presence may be inferred by a line of three trees.

PREFREF 29210 MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 250m N of High Nook Farm
NGR 313062 520899
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This indistinct area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north to south alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and a maximum of 0.3m high. There is a possible area of east/west aligned ridge and furrow cultivation at the northern extent of the field. The relationship between the two sets of ridge and furrow is unclear.

PREFREF 29211 MONUID
Name Outbuilding Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook
NGR 313037 520729
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This building is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular double celled building platform is aligned north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 20m long by 11m wide. There is an internal dividing wall located 8m from the south-western end that is approximately 1m wide. The external walls survive as earth and stone banks that are up to 2m wide and 0.5m high. The building platform appears to have been contemporary with a further platform (NTSMR 29212) with which it may abut.

PREFREF 29212 MONUID
Name Outbuilding Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook
NGR 313033 520744
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This building is part of part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular building platform is orientated east/west and measures 15m long by 10m wide. There is a possible internal division 5m from the eastern end. The external walls survive as banks up to 2m thick and 0.5m high. The building appears to be contemporary with a further platform (NTSMR 29211), which lies to the south.
Description
This building is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The sub-rectangular building platform measures 10m long by 5m wide and is oriented north-east/south-west. The walls survive as earth and stone banks that are between 1m-2m thick and up to 0.4m high. The building platform is likely to be contemporary with two further platforms (NTSMR 29211 and 29212), which lie to the south.

PREFREF MONUID
Name Group of Outbuilding Platforms, 250m NNE of High Nook Farm
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 313028 520737 Type BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site comprises a group of outbuilding structures (NTSMR 29211-29213) that appear to represent part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). These structures, and other possible structures represented by inscrutable undulations, occupy a raised platformed area, measuring approximately 0.4m high. They are separated from the farmstead range by an 8m wide hollow that possibly served as an access route to the land behind the farmstead, to the south-west.

PREFREF MONUID
Name Boundary Bank, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm
Period Medieval
NGR 312955 520732 Type BOUNDARY BANK
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The boundary bank runs parallel, and to the south of, the current northern field wall. The earth and stone bank measures up to 1.5m wide by up to 0.4m high and is aligned east/west. The boundary runs from the north-eastern corner of the current field for approximately 80m, at which point it terminates close to the eastern end of another bank (NTSMR 29216). The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF MONUID
Name Farmstead Building Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 312975 520764 Type BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The westernmost building platform of the medieval farmstead range is sub-rectangular with a north/south alignment. The platform measures 12m long by 7m wide and is up to 0.4m higher than the surrounding ground level. Although the lines of walls are not discernible, stone litters the site. Two mature trees occupy the platform and a stone gatepost has been discarded on the site.

PREFREF MONUID
Name Farmstead Building Platform, 250m north-north-east of High Nook Farm
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR 312987 520759 Type BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The central building of the farmhouse range was previously identified as a bank barn. The sunken platform had an east/west alignment and measured 13m long by 10m wide. The platform has been cut into the gentle slope to a depth of approximately 1.5m at the south-western side and 1.2m high at the north-western and north-eastern sides. Stone and broken roofing slates litter the site.
Description
This site is part of a derelict farmstead complex (NTSMR 27580 and 27581). The eastern platform of the farmstead range is sub-rectangular and measures 13m long, from north to south by 9m wide. The platform sits up to 1.2m higher than the surrounding ground level. The lines of low banks, representing demolished walls, are faintly visible defining the edges of the platform. The site is littered with stone and roofing slates. A large well established tree is situated in the centre of the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29220</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary Bank, 80m to the north of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Description
A derelict field boundary that has a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. It is situated to the south of an enclosure (NTSMR 27581). It measures approximately 87m long by 1.2m wide and up to 0.4m high. It meets with the current drystone wall at the north-eastern end, at which point it is unclear if it was directly overlain by the line of the wall or truncated and destroyed. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29221</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clearance Bank, north-east of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CLEARANCE BANK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This clearance bank has a roughly east/west alignment and measures 22m long by 3m wide and up to 0.4m high. A post and wire fence lies parallel with, and to the north of the bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29222</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trackway, south-east of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This trackway appears to have been associated with the lead mine complex NTSMR 24546), which lies at the southern end of the track. It measures approximately 237m long by 3m wide and is terraced into the slope at the western side to a depth of up to 0.5m. The line of the trackway is not visible within the heavily improved fields in the area. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, however an avenue of trees with the same alignment may suggest that the trackway had become disused by the mid-nineteenth century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29223</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall, 380m south-east of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This wall is situated immediately to the west of Whiteoak Beck. The drystone structure was built using large sub-rounded stones, some of which are likely to have been obtained from the beck. It measures approximately 25m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.4m high. It has a roughly north/south alignment. The wall do not fit with any current pattern of agricultural management. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29224</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall, 370m south-east of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This short section of drystone wall was constructed using medium to large sized sub-rounded stones and is situated immediately to the west of Whiteoak Beck. It measures 7m long by 1.2m wide and up to 0.4m high. The wall may represent the remains of a ruined wash fold, due to its locality to the beck. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29225</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary Bank, south-west of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This linear earthen bank is situated at the north-eastern corner of a field. It measures 8m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. It is likely to represent an extinct field boundary although it is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29226</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary Bank, south-west of High Nook Farm</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
This earth and stone bank has a north to south alignment and is located at the eastern side of a field. The bank measures 25m long by 4m wide and up to 1.5m high and is of uncertain date and function.

### Sheep Smoot, north-east of High Nook Farm

- **PREFREF**: 29227
- **Name**: Sheep Smoot, north-east of High Nook Farm
- **NGR**: 313016 520676
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This drystone sheep smoot is set within a field boundary to the west of the track to High Nook Farm. It measures 0.6m wide by 0.8m high and has a 1m long lintel. The side within the field has been blocked with corrugated iron.

### Boundary Bank and Ditch, west of High Nook Farm

- **PREFREF**: 29228
- **Name**: Boundary Bank and Ditch, west of High Nook Farm
- **NGR**: 312541 520518
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This boundary comprises a double bank with a central ditch, which may represent the re-use of a former stream channel. The ditch is 2m wide by up to 0.4m deep with the southern bank being 3m wide and up to 0.6m high. The northern bank is 2m wide and is 0.4m high. The eroded boundary has been reinstated with the erection of a post and wire fence. The eastern extension of this boundary was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, although this stretch of the boundary was not.

### Building Platform, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

- **PREFREF**: 29229
- **Name**: Building Platform, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm
- **NGR**: 312721 520556
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This sunken building platform is terraced into the hill slope at the north-western side to a depth of 0.7m. The platform is sub-rectangular and measures 12m long by 10m wide. A small clearance cairn (NTSMR 29230) is located to the immediate south-west and may be associated with the demolition of the building. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

### Clearance Cairn, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

- **PREFREF**: 29230
- **Name**: Clearance Cairn, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm
- **NGR**: 312726 520554
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This sub-ovoid clearance cairn located to the south-west edge of a sunken building platform (NTSMR 29229). It measures 3m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The cairn consists of large angular stones and it may be associated with the demolition of a structure from the platform.

### Field Boundary, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm

- **PREFREF**: 29231
- **Name**: Field Boundary, 200m to the west of High Nook Farm
- **NGR**: 312714 520644
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
A derelict curvilinear field boundary bank. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 45m long by 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. The bank contains large quantities of large sub-rounded stone and could represent the foundation levels of a wall. This feature was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

### Water Smoot, south of the south-eastern end of Holme Wood

- **PREFREF**: 29232
- **Name**: Water Smoot, south of the south-eastern end of Holme Wood
- **NGR**: 312580 520628
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This drystone water smoot is raised 0.6m from the base of the wall, in order to compensate for differing ground levels at each side. The smoot measures 0.2m wide by 0.3m high with a 0.8m long lintel.

### Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-east of Holme Wood

- **PREFREF**: 29233
- **Name**: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-east of Holme Wood
- **NGR**: 312736 520737
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation are superimposed in this area, although their stratigraphic relationship is unclear. The two sets of earthworks have alignments of north/south and east/west. The ridges of both sets measure less than 2m wide and are a maximum of 0.3m high, being intermittently visible across the field.
Buttermere, Cumbria: Historic Landscape Survey, Volume 2

Name: Boundary Bank and Ditch, east of Holme Wood
Period: Post Medieval
Type: BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH

Description:
This relict field boundary comprises a bank and double ditch with an east/west alignment. The bank is constructed of earth and stone and measures roughly 150m long by 2m wide and up to 0.6m high. Ditches at each side of the bank measure 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The western end of this boundary joins with another relict boundary (NTSMR 29205), although the exact nature of the relationship is unclear. At the eastern end, the boundary terminates just short of a current field boundary, which continues on the same alignment. The boundary is only shown on the tithe mapping.

Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 180m south of Watergate Farm
Period: Post Medieval
Type: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description:
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and lies to the north and south of relict boundary bank (NTSMR 29234). The ridges are 1m wide and up to 0.3m high and a parallel lynchet (NTSMR 29236) is located at the eastern side.

Name: Lynchet, 180m south of Watergate Farm
Period: Post Medieval
Type: LYNCHET

Description:
This lynchet is located parallel to the eastern edge of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29235). The lynchet has a north/south alignment and represents an accumulation of soil partway down a slope as a result of repeated ploughing. These earthworks are more often found running perpendicular to the ridge and furrow, where the plough turns, however ploughing across the slope has produced a parallel lynchet. It measures roughly 92.5m long by 3m wide and is up to 2.2m high. It is marked as a dashed field boundary on the tithe mapping.

Name: Boundary Bank, 100m south-west of Watergate Farm
Period: Post Medieval
Type: BOUNDARY BANK

Description:
This relict field boundary consists of a bank and double ditch. The bank measures up to 37.5m long by 2.5m-3m wide and is up to 1.2m high. At each side of the bank is a 2m wide ditch measuring 0.4m deep. There is no demonstrable relationship with the current field boundaries at the northern or southern ends of this feature. Ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29235) appears to terminate at this boundary, and a trackway (NTSMR 27597) is not visible to the north of this boundary. This boundary was shown as a dashed line on the tithe mapping.

Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Watergate Farm
Period: Post Medieval
Type: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description:
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.2m high. A possible headland at the eastern end is 3m wide and 0.4m high.

Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m to the west of Maggie's
Period: Post Medieval
Type: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description:
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a possible headland at the southern end, where the ridge and furrow terminates before a drystone wall.

Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m north-west of Maggie's
Period: Post Medieval
Type: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description:
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. The cultivation ridges continue with the same alignment in the field to the west (NTSMR 29241), although they cannot be traced as unbroken lines between the two fields.
**Intrinsically Exhausted:**

**PREF** 29241
**MONUID**

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 250m north-west of Maggie's Bridge

**NGR** 313244 521146

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Description**
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. The cultivation ridges continue with the same alignment in the field to the east (NTSMR 29240), although they cannot be traced as unbroken lines between the two fields.

**PREF** 29242
**MONUID**

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 400m east of Watergate Farm

**NGR** 313181 521066

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Description**
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. This could be part of the same ridge and furrow area that runs parallel to the east (NTSMR 29239), but this cannot be proven.

**PREF** 29243
**MONUID**

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 350m east of Watergate Farm

**NGR** 313101 521139

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Description**
This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and is visible across the whole field. The ridges are 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a possible headland at the southern end of the feature.

**PREF** 29244
**MONUID**

**Name** Stone Dump, Watergate Farm.

**NGR** 313415 521047

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** CLEARANCE

**Description**
This accumulation of stone was suggested by the National Trust Warden to relate to the demolition of a barn at Watergate Farm. The mound is sub-rectangular and measures 30m long by 25m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The stones are generally medium to large-sized and water-rounded or roughly quarried.

**PREF** 29245
**MONUID**

**Name** Boundary Bank, 50m north-west of Maggie's Bridge

**NGR** 313436 521059

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Description**
A relict earth and stone boundary located within a coniferous plantation to the north-west of the National Trust car park. It has an east/west orientation, and may be associated with a further relict bank (NTSMR 29246) to the north-east. The western end of the bank terminates at Dub Beck, and stone is exposed at the eastern end. The bank measures 15m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.25m high.

**PREF** 29246
**MONUID**

**Name** Boundary Bank, 70m north-west of Maggie's Bridge

**NGR** 313445 521100

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type** BOUNDARY BANK

**Description**
Relict curvilinear earth and stone boundary bank located within a coniferous plantation to the north-west of the National Trust car park. The remaining stretch of banking has a generally north/south alignment and curves to the east at the northern end. A current sub-ovoid stock enclosure lies to the north-east of the site and it is possible that this bank represents the remains of a similar feature. The boundary may also be associated with a further boundary bank (NTSMR 29245) to the south-west. The bank measures approximately 35m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.25m high.

**PREF** 29247
**MONUID**

**Name** Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd

**NGR** 316863 523539

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Description**
This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. Each of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1.2m high. It appears to correspond with a V-shaped bield shown on the First Edition OS mapping.
**PREFREF 29248**
Name  Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd  
NGR  316859 523470  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. The longest of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long, with the shorter wall being 5m long. Both walls are 0.6m high and 0.4m wide. This position of this site appears to correspond with a linear bield shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF 29249**
Name  Sheep Shelter, northern slopes of Dodd  
NGR  316863 523451  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This T-shaped sheep shelter has been constructed using surface-gathered scree stones. Each of the double-thickness drystone walls measures 10m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high, although the walls have completely collapsed. It appears to correspond with a T-shaped bield shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF 29250**
Name  Slate Quarry, south-eastern side of Dodd  
NGR  316976 522957  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This slate quarry was identified by Davis Shiel as Dodds Mealton Slate Quarry, which was in use in 1730. It is situated on the south-eastern side of the Crag at the top of Dodd. There is a quarried face measuring approximately 25m high, at the base of which are extensive piles of slate spoil. There is also probable waste slate located on the opposing north-western-facing slope of the pass. It was not shown on any historic mapping or the current OS mapping.

**PREFREF 29251**
Name  Sheep Fold, south-eastern end of Cold Gill  
NGR  316940 522596  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This sheep fold with a pair of drove walls located at the south-western side of Cold Gill. The fold comprises a single triangular cell terraced into the hillside, with the western wall revetting the hill slope. The fold measures 8m long by 4m wide. The northern drove wall extends for 4m from the entrance at the north-eastern corner and the remains of a second 4m long drove wall revetted the hill slope at the south-east of the fold. The double-thickness drystone walls utilise surface-gathered scree material and measure up to 1.2m high and 0.5m wide. The eastern wall is up to 1.5m wide.

**PREFREF 29252**
Name  Sheep Fold, northern end of Penn crag  
NGR  316734 522683  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This large sub-rectangular sheep fold has an entrance at the north-eastern side. The fold measures 12m long by 4m wide, with walls up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide. There are intermittent areas of collapse and two drove walls are present. One extends to the north for 6m, from the western side of the entrance, and the other stretches east for 8m, from the north-eastern corner of the fold. This site was shown on the First Edition and current OS mapping.

**PREFREF 29253**
Name  Sheep Shelter, west of Cold Gill  
NGR  316779 522834  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This C-shaped sheep shelter is situated to the immediate south of Cold Gill. The wall measures 5m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1.2m high.

**PREFREF 29254**
Name  Slate Quarry, southern face of Dodd  
NGR  316689 522955  
Sources  OAN Survey 2008  
Description  This site represents a possible slate quarry, of a Type similar to Dodd's Mealton Slate Quarry (NTSMR 29250), which is situated to the north. Steep and vertical cliff faces, measuring up to 30m high, overlook an extensive area of slate debris, measuring approximately 120m in length.
Name: Washfold, confluence of Swinside Gill and Mill Beck
Period: Post Medieval
Type: WASHFOLD
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This large sub-rectangular washfold is situated to the immediate south-east of Mill Beck and has an entrance at the north-western corner, which provides access to the beck. The fold measures 25m long by 8m wide and the drystone walls utilise medium-sized sub-rounded stones that are likely to have derived from the beck. The walls are up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide. A large upright stone within the fold (NTSMR 29256) may possibly be a boundary marker.

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Name: Boundary marker, confluence of Swinside Gill and Mill Beck
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: BOUNDARY MARKER
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This possible boundary stone is located within a washfold (NTSMR 29255). The stone is triangular in shape, being 1m high and 0.4m wide. The proximity to Mill Beck may indicate that the stone was reinforcing a natural boundary line provided by the watercourse. The stone leans at a 45 degree angle and may have been used as a scratching post by sheep.

---

Name: Platforms, west of Addacomb Beck
Period: Post Medieval
Type: PLATFORM
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Several terraced platforms of unknown function are located to the north of a packhorse road (NTSMR 29258) and to the immediate south-west of Addacomb Beck. On the opposite side of the beck, Davis Sheil had suggested that there had been mining activity, although only large expanses of scree were visible in this area. The northernmost platform is sub-rectangular and measures 15m long by 5m wide. The terrace is revetted at the south-eastern side by a dog-legged drystone wall. The walls are built of angular roughly quarried material and are up to 1.2m high and 0.7m wide. The angle created by the revetment may also have provided walls for an additional structure and further hollows could represent structural remains. This site appears to correspond with that of a sheep fold shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

---

Name: Packhorse track, from Buttermere to Birkrigg Brow, via Addacomb Beck
Period: Post Medieval
Type: TRACKWAY
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This footpath comprises the major walkers' route through the valley and is marked on current Ordnance Survey mapping. The path has been identified by Davis Sheil as a pack road linking Keswick to Whitehaven. In places it survives as a level terraced trackway. Other section of the path, such as that to the north-east of Addacomb Beck, are extremely narrow and appear more as heavily eroded footpaths than constructed tracks. The track measures up to 2m wide and does not display any indications of a stone revetment.

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Name: Sheep Fold, north-west of Sail Beck, 600m to the SSE of Wandope summit
Period: Post Medieval
Type: SHEEP FOLD
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This sub-circular stone bank is situated on the south-eastern slopes of Wandope, and has extensive views to the south-west and the prominent peak of High Stile. There appears to be more than one phase to this structure, with remnants of collapsed walling overlying older stone banking that has been subsumed more deeply by the build-up of soil and vegetation. A drove wall, at the north-eastern side of the structure, suggests use of the site as a sheep fold and an entrance is visible at the north-western side. It is possible that the drove wall and other parts of the walling were built over an earlier site, to form a sheep fold with a diameter of 9m and an internal corner cell measuring 3m by 5m. Most of the surviving structure is formed by a bank of assorted sizes of angular volcanic stone and quartz boulders that have been piled to form a structure reminiscent of a ring cairn. This could, however, merely be an artefact of the collapse of the walls of a small sheep fold. The banks are up to 3m wide and 0.5m high and an uneven interior comprises grass-covered stones.

---

Name: Washfold, confluence of Third Gill and Mill Beck
Period: Post Medieval
Type: WASHFOLD
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This large rectangular wash fold is situated to the north of Mill Beck. The fold is 30m long, from east to west, and 7m wide, with walls measuring 0.5m wide and up to 1.2m high. The fold is terraced in to the hill slope, with the southern wall acting as...
a retaining wall for the higher ground to the south. The walls are of drystone construction and utilise sub-rounded and angular stones. The north-western side is currently open and an entrance is present at the south-eastern corner, adjacent to the beck. Two internal divisions are visible, one at the eastern side that creates a 3m wide cell, and another just west of the centre of the fold. Three cells to the south-west of the structure are defined by post and wire fences and there is little evidence of earlier stone walls. This site was depicted as a single-celled structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29261</td>
<td>Water smoot, north of Mill Beck</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
<td>This drystone water smoot measures 0.3m wide by 0.4m high and has a 0.7m long lintel. The smoot is partially covered by a slate slab, at the eastern side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29262</td>
<td>Boundary Bank, 70m east of Ghyll Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
<td>This field boundary consists of an earth and stone bank and a single tree that may represent the overgrown remains of a hedge. It is h-shaped in plan, with one continuous bank with a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation running the full width of the field. A second, L-shaped, bank adjoins the southern end of the first bank, to form a cell 12m long and 7m wide adjacent to Mill Beck. This L-shaped structure may represent the remnants of a wash fold. There is no sign of a ditch associated with either bank. No relationship was discernible between the current field wall, to the north, and the boundary bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29263</td>
<td>Boundary Bank, 30m east of Ghyll Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
<td>This relict field boundary is visible as a surviving 3m long by 2m wide section of bank, located just to the north of Mill Beck. The extent of the bank is unclear as the site is almost totally obscured by gorse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29264</td>
<td>Quarry, north of Woodhouse Islands, Crummock Water</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>GRAVEL PIT</td>
<td>This small sub-rectangular quarry measures 3m deep by 3m wide and 7m long and is located immediately adjacent to the road. It is likely to have been used for stone or gravel extraction, in association with the construction or maintenance of the road, or for the storage of materials during road construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29265</td>
<td>Quarry, north-east of Woodhouse Islands, Crummock Water</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>GRAVEL PIT</td>
<td>This small sub-rectangular quarry measures 4m deep by 3m wide and 10m long and is immediately adjacent to the road. It is likely to have been used for gravel extraction, in association with the construction or maintenance of the road, or for the storage of materials during road construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29266</td>
<td>Platform and possible tip site, north-east of Rannerdale Knotts</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
<td>A sub-rectangular platform with a drystone revetment lies to the north-west of Rannerdale Knotts. The platform measures 40m long by 5m wide and the drystone wall is 1.3m high, including an angled coverband. The National Trust warden mentioned that local people understood the site to have been the location of a former tip, and this might explain the presence of a short trackway (NTSMR 29671) located to the south-east of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29267</td>
<td>Rabbit Smoot, north-east of Rannerdale Knotts</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>RABBIT SMOOT</td>
<td>This small sub-rectangular quarry measures 3m deep by 3m wide and 7m long and is located immediately adjacent to the road. It is likely to have been used for gravel extraction, in association with the construction or maintenance of the road, or for the storage of materials during road construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.3m wide, with a lintel 0.5m long.

**PREFREF**  29268  **MONUID**
**Name**  Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316604  518681
**Period**  Medieval
**Type**  ENCLOSURE

**Description**
This enclosure lies at the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355 and 29273). The sub-rectangular enclosure consists of earth and stone banks with large earthfast boulders being present at the southern end. The north-western wall is not visible. The enclosure measures approximately 20m long, from north-west/south-east, by 10m wide. The banks survive to a height of 0.3m and are up to 0.8m wide.

**PREFREF**  29269  **MONUID**
**Name**  Cairnfield, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316600  518683
**Period**  Medieval to Post Medieval
**Type**  CAIRNFIELD

**Description**
This cairnfield comprises 13 clearance cairns that form a line approximately 55m long with a north-east/south-west orientation. Several of the cairns have become completely covered by turf. The cairns are sub-circular, measuring an average of 1m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The site lies to the south-west of a putative deserted medieval farmstead and a possible Romano-British enclosed settlement (NTSMR 24355 and 29273).

**PREFREF**  29270  **MONUID**
**Name**  Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316619  518684
**Period**  Medieval
**Type**  ENCLOSURE

**Description**
This enclosure lies on the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The irregular polygonal enclosure is contiguous with, and lies to the north of a further enclosure (NTSMR 29268). The site is defined by earth and stone banks, the most southerly of which utilises large earthfast boulders. The enclosure measures 30m long, from north-west/south-east, by 5m wide. The banks measure up to 0.35m high by 0.7m wide. The north-eastern bank dog-legs to the south-west halfway along its length.

**PREFREF**  29271  **MONUID**
**Name**  Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316625  518693
**Period**  Medieval
**Type**  ENCLOSURE

**Description**
This enclosure lies at the south-western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-circular annexe is contiguous with, and lies to the south-west of the settlement enclosure (NTSMR 29273). Part of the western side of the settlement enclosure bank is utilised as the north-eastern side of the annexe. The enclosure measures 14m long, from north-west/south-east, by 6m wide. The banks measure between 0.6m-1.1m high and between 2m-3m wide.

**PREFREF**  29272  **MONUID**
**Name**  Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316618  518707
**Period**  Prehistoric to Medieval
**Type**  ENCLOSURE

**Description**
This enclosure lies at the western side of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-circular annexe is contiguous with, and lies to the south-west of the settlement enclosure (NTSMR 29273). Part of the western side of the settlement enclosure bank is utilised as the north-eastern side of the annexe. The enclosure measures 14m long, from north-west/south-east, by 6m wide. The banks measure between 0.6m-1.1m high and between 2m-3m wide.

**PREFREF**  29273  **MONUID**
**Name**  Enclosure, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm
**NGR**  316651  518716
**Period**  Bronze Age to Medieval
**Type**  ENCLOSURE

**Description**
The main embanked enclosure associated with a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). It consists of a sub-ovoid earth and stone bank containing five visible sunken platforms (NTSMR 29274 to 29278), and a sub-dividing bank (NTSMR 29279). The enclosure measures 65m long, from north-west/south-east, by 55m wide. The south-east side of the enclosure bank utilises large earthfast boulders, some of which have fallen from the Dale How crags. Although suggested to be of a Medieval date (NTSMR 24355), the plan of the enclosure is very similar to suggested Romano-British enclosed settlements, which occur at Lanthwaite Common (NTSMR 20389), High Nook Farm (NTSMR 27581), and Muddock Crags (NTSMR 20381). The sites at Lanthwaite Common and Muddock Crags give the appearance of having concave interiors, with the bank of the former probably comprising material scarped from within the site. Although the site at Rannerdale has...
not been scarped, the enclosure of part of the hillside, at the south-eastern side of the site, allows part of the external bank to sit higher than the interior of the enclosure and, therefore, gives the impression of a partially sunk interior. It is likely that this site represents an indigenous enclosed settlement of Romano-British or Iron Age date that was re-used during the medieval period. A bank (NTSMR 29279) and external enclosures (NTSMR 29268, 29270 and 29271) seem less subsumed within the turf build-up, and of a slightly less robust scale, than the main enclosure and may represent Medieval modifications to an earlier site. A footpath crosses through the southern part of the enclosure. The site may possibly have been the focus for the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalen (NTSMR 29105) prior to it being a tenement in 1547 (NTSMR 24355).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29274</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29274</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR 316624 518712</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This sub-ovoid platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273) at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This sunken building platform abuts the internal edge of the western side of enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273). It measures 4m long by 3m wide and is 0.3m deep. The additional banks measure approximately 0.6m wide and 0.3m high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29275</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29275</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR 316650 518704</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sub-rectangular building platform is terraced into the hillside at the south-eastern side of the enclosure. It measures 16m long by 8m wide, and is recessed to a depth of 1.1m at the south-western side. A bank measuring 0.4m high and 0.5m thick is present at the north-eastern side. This platform appears to respect an internal sub-dividing bank (NTSMR 29279) and both features could relate to Medieval re-use of an earlier enclosure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29276</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29276</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR 316672 518722</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The building platform appears to be D-shaped, with a curving wall to the west and a straight wall at the south-eastern side. The structure measures 5m long by 4m wide, with the remains of walls measuring up to 0.6m high and 0.4m wide. Extensive erosion of the foundation-level walls makes it very difficult to discern the precise shape of the structure and it is possible that it is annexed on to the western side of the sub-dividing enclosure bank (NTSMR 29279). Alternatively, a straight wall, parallel to the dividing bank at the south-eastern side may represent the rear wall of the building, or this might have been an internal partition. The platform is crossed by at least two different footpaths in this area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29277</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29277</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<td>NGR 316649 518743</td>
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<td>Sources OAN Survey 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sunken sub-rectangular building platform incorporates part of the main enclosure bank at the northern side. It measures 20m long by 8m wide and is recessed up to a depth of 0.4m at the western side. The remains of low banks, measuring up to 2m wide and 0.5m high were partially concealed by the presence of bracken. A footpath appears to clip part of the southern bank. This structure and further structure (NTSMR 29278) appear to abut, although their chronological relationship is unclear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29278</td>
<td>Bronze Age to Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29278</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR 316633 518739</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources OAN Survey 2008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This platform lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The sunken sub-rectangular building platform measures 9m long by 4m wide and is recessed to a depth of 0.7m at the northern side. The structure utilises part of the main enclosure bank as the northern wall. This structure and a further structure (NTSMR 29277) appear to abut, although their chronological relationship is unclear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFREF 29279</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29279</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td><strong>BUILDING PLATFORM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-dividing Enclosure Wall, 350m east of Rannerdale Farm</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>MONUID 29279</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This boundary wall lies within a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This wall has a north-east/south-west alignment and sub-divides the level ground in the main enclosure from the sloping hillside at the south-eastern side of the enclosure. The wall is up to 0.8m wide and 0.4m high. Although little more than the foundation courses survive above ground level, the condition of this wall is better than that of most of the structures on the site, and the wall has become less subsumed by the development of turf than the main enclosure bank. The wall is not constructed on as large a scale as the main enclosure bank and, as it sub-divides the enclosure, is clearly later. This wall may represent the re-use of the enclosure during the Medieval period.

This wall abuts a possibly Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The wall runs north-north-west from the north-eastern part of the main enclosure bank and along as far as Squat Beck. The foundation-level remains measure approximately 22m long by 0.2m wide and up to 0.3m high. Although the wall is in close proximity to the remains of possible Romano-British and Medieval date, it also contributes to the definition of a riverside terrace, within which a potash kiln (NTSMR 24351) is situated. This wall could, therefore, relate to post-medieval activity in the area, following the abandonment of the Medieval farmstead.

This enclosure adjoins a possible Romano-British enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273), at the site of a putative deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). The enclosure is defined by the foundation-level remains of wall with a north-west to south-east alignment. Much of the enclosure boundary is visible only as an earth and stone bank and the overgrown remains of a possible hawthorn hedge are evident. The remaining wall and bank are up to 3m wide and 0.6m high and run for approximately 120m. The bank defines a linear riverside terrace, approximately 110m long and up to 25m wide, with the north-eastern side being defined by two bends of Squat Beck and the north-western side by enclosure bank (NTSMR 29273). This land appears to have been partially improved, with the cleared stone presumably being used to build the wall. There are no signs of clearance cairns or of ridge and furrow cultivation.

This large sub-ovoid stock enclosure is located at the south-eastern end of the High Rannerdale field system. This enclosure is no longer stock proof and the banks and ditches defining the enclosure have been utilised as level ground by footpaths accessing the fells. The enclosure is defined by an earth and stone bank with an outer ditch. The boundary is divided into four distinct stretches, separated by Sandy Gill, Rowantree Beck, and a third stream channel that runs from south-east/north-west from a sheep fold on Low Bank. The enclosure is approximately 300m long and 150m wide and does not appear to continue to the west of Hole Gill. The banks measure between 1.5m-3m wide by between 0.5m-0.7m high, with ditches measuring between 1.5m-2m wide by 0.5m deep. The enclosure was not depicted on the tithe or First Edition OS mapping.

This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m high by 0.3m wide and is located at a wall junction, where Squat Beck flows through.

This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned approximately north-west/south-east and is overlain by the easternmost field wall of High Rannerdale. At the north-western corner, there is a small section that is aligned from north-east/south-west. The ridges measure 2m wide by 0.3m high.
PREFREF 29285  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-eastern side of High Rannerdale  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned approximately north-east /south-west with ridges measuring 2m wide by 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29286  
**Name** Clearance Cairns, north-western side of High Rannerdale  
**Period** Uncertain  
**Type** CLEARANCE CAIRNS  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Three clearance cairns are present at the south-western corner of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29287) and in a marginal area of outcropping stone. The largest measures 3m in diameter by 0.4m high, and consists of medium-sized angular stones. The cairns are currently in used feeding platforms for sheep.

PREFREF 29287  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-western side of High Rannerdale  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This ridge and furrow cultivation has a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment, with ridges measuring 1.5m wide by up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29288  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-western side of High Rannerdale  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This site consists of two superimposed sets of ridge and furrow cultivation with north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments. The ridges measure up to 2m wide by 0.3m high. The chronological relationship between the two sets of cultivation is not clear.

PREFREF 29289  
**Name** Wall, immediately east of Rannerdale Beck  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** WALL  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This drystone wall utilises medium to large-sized sub-rounded stones. The remains of the wall measure up to 0.5m high and 0.5m wide and it is traceable for a length of 40m. The wall is situated to the immediate east of Rannerdale Beck.

PREFREF 29290  
**Name** Ford, southern end of Rannerdale Beck  
**Period** Uncertain  
**Type** FORD  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A ford allows vehicular access through the southern end of Rannerdale Beck. The crossing point of the beck has been revetted with large sub-rounded stones, with more small rounded stones being deposited on top to form a levelled terrace. The trackway crossing the beck is marked as a footpath on the current Ordnance Survey mapping.

PREFREF 29291  
**Name** Quarry, 200m east of Ghyll Wood  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** QUARRY  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A small sub-rectangular roadside quarry sat on the south side of the road. It measures 10m long by 5.5m wide and is up to 2m deep.

PREFREF 29292  
**Name** Sheep Fold, 200m east-north-east of Syke Farm  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHEEP FOLD  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**
A sub-rectangular sheep fold sat on the eastern side of a craggly knoll on rough ground to the east side of Buttermere village. It measures 10m long by 8m wide and has earth and stone banks measuring 1.2m wide by up to 0.4m high. There are drove walls on the northern end corners, the western measuring 12m long and the eastern measuring 2m long.

**PREFREF** 29293  
**Name** Possible Trial Mine Level, western end of Long Crag  
**NGR** 318023 516514  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A possible trial level on the sloping ground to the west side of Long Crag. There is a sub-oval platform measuring 7.5m long by 4m wide and there is a teardrop shaped scoop downslope of it.

**PREFREF** 29294  
**Name** Quarry, Pike Rigg  
**NGR** 318108 516419  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A semi-circular roadside quarry at Pike Rigg. It measures 12m long by 6m wide and is cut into the hillslope by 2m-2.5m high.

**PREFREF** 29295  
**Name** Boundary Bank, western end of Birkness  
**NGR** 318541 516162  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A sub-divisional boundary bank within a part wooded field at Birkness. It is constructed of earth and stone and measures up to 1m-1.25m wide by up to 0.4m high. The bank is L-shaped in form, with a section orientated north-east/south-west for 48m and doglegs to the east on the south end for 76m. It is not marked on any historic mapping.

**PREFREF** 29296  
**Name** Boundary Bank, eastern end of Birkness  
**NGR** 318807 516090  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A sub-divisional boundary bank within a part wooded field at Birkness. It is constructed of earth and stone and measures up to 1m wide by up to 0.5m high. It is sinuous in form and runs in a general north-west/south-east direction for up to 173m. It is only marked on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29297  
**Name** Boundary Wall, eastern end of Birkness  
**NGR** 318801 516029  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Very fragmentary foundation remains of part of a double-thickness stone wall. It is linear in form, is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures up to 21m long by 1m wide and 0.4m high. It is not marked on any historic mapping.

**PREFREF** 29298  
**Name** Spring/Drain, Birkness  
**NGR** 318671 516111  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A sub-circular stone-lined spring. It measures 1.25m long by 1m wide with a stone lintel spanning the south end. It may alternately be the outcropping remains of a drain.

**PREFREF** 29299  
**Name** Platform, Pike Rigg  
**NGR** 318164 516308  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A possible sub-rectangular platform at Pike Rigg. It measures 7m long by 5m wide. There is no evidence of either charcoal burning or building foundations at the site.

**PREFREF** 29300  
**Name** Boundary Bank, west of Birkness Cottage  
**NGR** 318350 516147  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**
A short linear section of boundary bank sat adjacent to the footpath and lake edge at Pike Rigg. The site is probably shown as the edge of a wooded boundary on the First Edition OS mapping and is shown on the Borrowdale Tithe map as part of the boundary between Low Bank and Low Bank Wood. It is of earth and stone construction and is orientated roughly north-west/south-east. It measures roughly 50m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

**Marker Cairn, western end of Whiteside**

- **Name**: Marker Cairn, western end of Whiteside
- **NGR**: 316871 521974
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: Small sub-circular boundary marker cairn, shown on the current OS mapping. It consists of scree stones piled on top of natural outcrop and measures 1.25m in diameter by 0.4m high.

**Marker Cairn, Sand Hill**

- **Name**: Marker Cairn, Sand Hill
- **NGR**: 318700 521867
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: A sub-circular boundary marker cairn, shown on the current OS mapping and as a 'pile of stones' on the First Edition OS mapping. It is constructed of scree stones piled on a rocky base and measures 2.5m in diameter by 0.6m high.

**Boundary Wall, Ladyside Pike**

- **Name**: Boundary Wall, Ladyside Pike
- **NGR**: 318497 522729
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: Ruinous boundary wall foundations following the ridgeline running roughly south/north from Hopegill Head to Ladyside Pike. The wall foundations at the southern end on Hopegill Head consist of naturally faulted slate with double-thickness wall material placed upon it. The majority of the wall is quite collapsed but survives up to a maximum height of 1m and width of 0.75m in places. Associated quarry scoops run alongside it all way along its length.

**Marker Cairn, Ladyside Pike**

- **Name**: Marker Cairn, Ladyside Pike
- **NGR**: 318488 522743
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: A sub-oval boundary marker cairn located on Ladyside Pike. It measures 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 1.5m high. It is constructed of scree and quarried stone and is built along the alignment of a boundary wall (NTSMR 292303).

**Sheep Shelter, 250m east of High Swinside Farm**

- **Name**: Sheep Shelter, 250m east of High Swinside Farm
- **NGR**: 317180 524605
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: A linear sheep shelter wall located on the steep northern slopes to the east of High Swinside. It measures 8m long by 0.6m wide and although partially collapsed survives up to 0.4m high. It is constructed of angular scree material.

**Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood**

- **Name**: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
- **NGR**: 315114 521126
- **Sources**: OAN Survey 2008
- **Description**: A complex of quarry scoops at the summit of Ladyside Pike. The largest measures 5.5m long by 4.5m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. There are five scoops in an area of approximately 80m by 40m.
A circular charcoal burning platform located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent scoop and platform (NTSMR 29309 and 29310). It is cut into the slope and banked on the north-west side. It measures approximately 4.5m-5m in diameter by up to 0.7m in height.

**PREFREF** 29309  
**MONUID**  
Name: Scoop, centre of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315118 521102  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A shallow oval scoop located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent charcoal burning platform and platform (NTSMR 29308 and 29310). It measures approximately 3m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.5m deep. There is no stone visible within it and it is of unknown date and function.

**PREFREF** 29310  
**MONUID**  
Name: Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315119 521111  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A possible sub-rectangular platformed area located at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and in close proximity to an adjacent charcoal burning platform and scoop (NTSMR 29308 and 29309). It measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide. It is cut into the slope on one side and is flat in the centre. It is of unknown date and function.

**PREFREF** 29311  
**MONUID**  
Name: Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315140 521086  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
An ephemeral curvilinear sub-divisional boundary bank. It is possibly a hag boundary demarcating areas of woodland management within Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 25m long by up to 1.5m wide and 0.2m high.

**PREFREF** 29312  
**MONUID**  
Name: Mound/Marker Cairn, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315009 521278  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Small oval earth and stone mound it measures approximately 3.5m-4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.75m high. It is possibly a hag marker cairn.

**PREFREF** 29313  
**MONUID**  
Name: Boundary Bank, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 314933 521412  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Linear boundary bank or wall foundation on the western edge of a woodland trackway located just to the south of the National Trust car park and weir. It measures up to 33m long by 1m-1.5m wide and is up to 0.4m-0.5m high.

**PREFREF** 29314  
**MONUID**  
Name: Slate-Lined Pit, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315082 520927  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A rectangular slate-lined pit. It measures 1.5m long by 1m wide and is infilled with soil but exposed upon a footpath. There are four stones visible but none on the north side. It is constructed of thin slate slabs measuring up to 1m long by 0.1m thick.

**PREFREF** 29315  
**MONUID**  
Name: Pond, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315072 520946  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Rectangular shaped pond/pit located adjacent to the river in a very boggy area. It measures 6m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.4m deep.

**PREFREF** 29316  
**MONUID**  
Name: Leat/Drainage, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood  
NGR: 315087 520975  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  

A drainage leat or mill race located to the south/upstream of a weir crossing the river (NTSMR 29317). It is orientated roughly north/south and measures up to 62m long by 0.75m wide and is up to 0.3m deep. The northern end has become a sidestream for the river and is wider than originally dug.

**PREFREF** 29317
**Name** Weir, western edge of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315089 521009
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
Weir across the River Cocker. It is constructed of stone blocks and is slate faced. There is also later concrete blocking. It measures roughly 18m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

**PREFREF** 29318
**Name** Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315216 520914
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
Fragmentary boundary bank located on the east side of a trackway. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 163m long by 1m wide and up to 0.2m high. It has several large orthostatic stones placed within it and it becomes more fragmentary towards the southern end.

**PREFREF** 29319
**Name** Forestry Building Foundations, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315263 520876
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
Sub-rectangular scooped but flat-bottomed area that is cut into the hillside. It measures 8m long by 5.5m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. There is a rectangular setting of deep pits (for foundation piles?) along the edges and a drainage gully running towards the lake. There is an upcast bank located upon the south side measuring 5m long by 2m wide and up to 0.75m high. The site is probably modern, either as a site of a pylon base or a forestry building? There is no concrete evident.

**PREFREF** 29320
**Name** Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315550 520537
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
Ruinous boundary wall located to the south-east of the boathouse (NTSMR 26458) in the southern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the eastern portion of an enclosure with another wall foundation (NTSMR 29322). It measures approximately 97m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.5m high in places. The wall runs from a crag in the south and runs in a south-east/north west orientation before kinking to the west on the northern end where the footpath has denuded it. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

**PREFREF** 29321
**Name** Stile, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315543 520481
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
A two stepped stone stile placed over a wall on the footpath in the south-west corner of Lanthwaite Wood.

**PREFREF** 29322
**Name** Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315520 520521
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
A mostly collapsed boundary wall which utilises large boulders and stones as a foundation. The wall measures up to 97m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. It forms the western portion of an enclosure with another wall foundation (NTSMR 29320). It is orientated south-east/north-west and runs from the southern edge of Lanthwaite Woods in the south and becomes denuded at the north end where the footpath has eroded it.

**PREFREF** 29323
**Name** Boundary Bank, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood
**NGR** 315471 520495
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008
**Description**
A linear boundary bank located on the edge of Crummock Water and at the south-west corner of Lanthwaite Wood and to the south of the boathouse (NTSMR 26458). It consists of an earth and stone bank and stone bank that measures approximately 110m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m high.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>29324</td>
<td>Building Platform, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>29325</td>
<td>Boundary Bank, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
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<tr>
<td>29326</td>
<td>Leat, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
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<td>29327</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>29328</td>
<td>Trial Mine, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRIAL MINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>29329</td>
<td>Trial Mine, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRIAL MINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>29330</td>
<td>Trackway, northern end of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

A sub-rectangular building/hut platform located at the south-eastern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It is probably associated with the bloomery located immediately downslope to the south-east of it (NTSMR 28891). The site is very fragmentary and has been disturbed by root action and is covered in brash. It measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is cut into the hillside and has a single course of revetted foundation stones on the north-west side and a disturbed wall on the south-east side.

Fragmentary linear boundary wall located in the south-east corner of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the south and west portions of a rectangular enclosure with another wall (NTSMR 29347) forming the northern portion. The wall is very fragmentary on the north-east and north-western ends but survives to several courses elsewhere. It is roughly V-shaped in form and measures approximately 156m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high in places.

Sub-circular charcoal burning platform located at the southern end of Lanthwaite Wood and to the immediate north of a trackway. It is cut into the hillslope and measures 7m in diameter by up to 1m high. It is heavily masked by vegetation.

Single linear trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood, just to the north-east of the National Trust carpark at Scalehill Bridge. It measures 18m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 1.4m deep. There is a spoil heap on the north side which is up to 0.5m high.

Small sub-oval trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood, just to the south-east of the National Trust carpark at Scalehill Bridge. It is cut into the outcropping rock and measures 4m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 1m deep. There are spoil stones scattered widely downslope of it.

A revetted trackway located within the northern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It is not shown on the current OS mapping but is shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The surviving extent is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 97m long by 1.3m wide. The embanked stone revetment measures up to 0.7m high.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
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<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
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<td>Post Medieval</td>
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<td>QUARRY</td>
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<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Semi-circular charcoal burning platform. It has been partially destroyed on the eastern side by a modern trackway running through Lanthwaite Wood. It measures up to 5m in diameter and survives up to 0.75m high on the downslope side to the west.

Circular charcoal burning platform, located in the northern part of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 5m in diameter by up to 0.5m high, and is cut into hillslope on the east side. There is a small section of linear earth and stone banking located on the northern edge which measures 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.7m high.

B-shaped slate quarry located adjacent to a trackway on the northern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 18m long by 12m wide and is up to 2.5m deep where it is cut into the hillslope. There are piles of roof slates sat within it.

Small quarry working face located on the outcropping crag on the northern end of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 8m long by 2.5m wide and the outcrop it up to 2.5m high. It has spoil heaped to the west of it.

A small rectangular building platform located upon an old boundary wall foundation (NTSMR 29336) and on the eastern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

A sub-divisional boundary wall located within the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. The eastern end is incorporated into the current corner of the field boundaries surrounding, the wood, and also contains a building platform on its eastern end (NTSMR 29335). The wall runs roughly in an east/west orientation following the south side of a trackway. It measures approximately 47m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high. It is not shown on any historic mapping.

A sub-divisional curvilinear boundary bank and ditch located within the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. The wall runs roughly in an east/west orientation following the north side of a trackway. It measures approximately 52m long, with the bank and ditch measuring a combined 3m wide, and the bank being up to 0.5m high and ditch 1m deep. It is not shown on any historic mapping.
Description
Circular charcoal burning platform located on the eastern side of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures 7m in diameter by up to 1m high. It is cut into the hillslope on the north-east end and the platform utilises a large earthfast boulder within the base.

PREFREF: 29339
MONUID
Name: Trial Mine, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315110 521249
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A substantial trial level located in Lanthwaite Wood. It consists of a cave excavated in the outcropping rock and is adjacent to a trackway. It measures 3m long by 4m deep and is up to 2.5m high. There are quartz veins visible within it. A spoilheap extends for 7m over track to the south-west and is up to 2m high.

PREFREF: 29340
MONUID
Name: Boundary Bank, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315153 521093
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
An earth and stone constructed boundary bank located on the east side of a trackway running through the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 160m long by 2m-2.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

PREFREF: 29341
MONUID
Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315139 521140
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope and measures approximately 4m in diameter by up to 1m high.

PREFREF: 29342
MONUID
Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315178 521066
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope and is located adjacent to the east side of a boundary bank (NTSMR 29340). It measures approximately 5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The site is heavily masked by trees/vegetation.

PREFREF: 29343
MONUID
Name: Boundary Wall, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315232 521029
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Slightly curvilinear boundary wall foundations located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. The wall is very fragmentary but survives as wall foundations that are orientated roughly north-west/south-east. It measures approximately 39m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high.

PREFREF: 29344
MONUID
Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315235 521024
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A possible sub-oval charcoal burning platform, located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood and adjacent to the west side of a boundary wall (NTSMR 29340). It measures approximately 5m in diameter, has a shallow depression in the centre and is slightly cut into the hillslope. The site does not look like a tree throw.

PREFREF: 29345
MONUID
Name: Boundary Wall, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
NGR: 315381 520905
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear section of ruinous boundary wall located in the east of Lanthwaite Wood. It runs downslope and is orientated roughly north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 99m long by 0.75m wide and is up to 1m high in places. It may relate to a hag/enclosure boundary.
Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: A possible oval charcoal burning platform, located beneath a large crag at the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope on the east side and measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and up to 0.5m high.

Name: Boundary Wall, southern end of Lanthwaite Wood
Period: Post Medieval
Type: BOUNDARY WALL
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: Small linear boundary wall located in the south-east corner of Lanthwaite Wood. It forms the north portion of a rectangular enclosure with another wall (NTSMR 29325) forming the south and eastern portions. The wall is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 14.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.6m high.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: Sub-circular, charcoal burning platform located on the eastern edge of Lanthwaite Wood. It is cut into the hillslope on the west side and lies adjacent to the modern trackway running along the eastern fringe of the wood. It measures approximately 4m in diameter and is heavily masked by brash and stacked wood.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Lanthwaite Wood
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: Circular charcoal burning platform located in the centre of Lanthwaite Wood. It measures approximately 5m-6m in diameter but is crossed and almost obliterated by a modern trackway. There is no charcoal visible in the surface. The platform is cut into the hillslope on the east side of the track and is up to 1.4m high on the west side.

Name: Quarry, north-eastern end of Palacehow Wood
Period: Post Medieval
Type: QUARRY
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: Small quarry scoop, cutting away the face of an exposed crag adjacent to external boundary on the north-east side of Palacehow Wood. It measures approximately 5m long by 3m wide and is cut into the face up to 2m high.

Name: Boundary Bank, Tindle Crag
Period: Post Medieval
Type: BOUNDARY BANK
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: Relict linear sub-divisional boundary bank which forms the original division between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It is not shown on any historic mapping. It is orientated roughly east-north-east/west-south-west and measures up to 140.5m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

Name: Trial Mine, Tindle Crag
Period: Post Medieval
Type: TRIAL MINE
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: A possible small linear trial level cut into part of Tindle Crag, and located on the north side of the current boundary wall between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It measures approximately 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 1m deep. The site does not look like a tree throw.

Name: Trial Mine, Tindle Crag
Period: Post Medieval
Type: TRIAL MINE
Sources: OAN Survey 2008
Description: A possible small sub-oval trial level cut into part of Tindle Crag, and located on the south side of the current boundary wall.
between Palacehow Wood and Backhows Wood. It measures approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.75m deep. There is an upcast spoilheap on the north side which is up to 1m high. The site does not look like a tree throw.

**PREFFREF** 29354  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Stile, southern end of Backhows Wood  
**NGR** 315276 521713  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
Three stepped stone over stile located on the south-east external boundary corner of Backhows Wood.

**PREFFREF** 29355  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Boundary Bank, Watching How  
**NGR** 315145 521717  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A linear earth and stone constructed boundary bank located in the south-west corner of Backhows Wood at Watching How. It demarcates the northern boundary of a garden extending into the wood from the house. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping. It is orientated roughly south-east/north-west and measures approximately 48m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m.

**PREFFREF** 29356  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Marker Cairn, High Snockrigg  
**NGR** 318695 516897  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A boundary marker cairn or mound located on High Snockrigg. It is marked on the First Edition and current OS mapping. The pile of stones measures approximately 0.5m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

**PREFFREF** 29357  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Wall, northern side of Squat Beck  
**NGR** 316753 518755  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
The remains of this drystone wall lie on the opposite side of the beck to a possible Romano-British enclosure (NTSMR 29273) and a deserted medieval farmstead (NTSMR 24355). This wall may represent one side of an enclosure, which utilised Squat Beck as a southern boundary or alternatively used a further boundary as its southern end (NTSMR 29281). The wall foundations measure approximately 50m long by 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m high.

**PREFFREF** 29358  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Water Smoot, 320m east of Rannerdale Farm  
**NGR** 316639 518821  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This drystone water smoot features two exit channels, one located directly over the other. It measures 0.7m high by 0.4m wide and the lintel is partially collapsed.

**PREFFREF** 29359  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Wall, 120m north of Dale How  
**NGR** 316828 518853  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This relict drystone wall has a roughly north/south alignment and is located immediately adjacent to a stream channel. It measures approximately 90m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.6m high.

**PREFFREF** 29360  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Wall, 100m north-east of Dale How  
**NGR** 316842 518778  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This drystone wall is orientated roughly north-east/south-west. It utilises large angular surface gathered stone and earthfast and outcropping stones in its construction, and measures approximately 2m wide and is up to 1m high.

**PREFFREF** 29361  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 170m east of Dale How  
**NGR** 317014 518746  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
C-shaped drystone sheep shelter incorporating large quantities of large earthfast and outcropping stones in its construction. It
measures 10m long by 0.8m wide and is up to 1.2m high.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Dale How</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316995 518782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>S-shaped sheep shelter. It measures approximately 8m long by 4m wide with walls 0.75m wide and up to 0.3m high.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Dale How</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 317018 518781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>C-shaped drystone sheep shelter. It measures 4m long by 0.6m wide by up to 0.3m high.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Dale How</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 317126 518765</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.3m wide with a lintel measuring 0.5m long.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Fold, Cinderdale Beck, north Lad Hows</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP FOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 317023 519532</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Sub-rectangular double-celled sheep fold located to the north of Cinderdale Beck. It measures approximately 14m long by 5m wide, with the walls surviving up to 1.2m high and 0.4m wide.</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Fold, south-western end of Cinderdale Beck</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP FOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316321 519282</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A sub-rectangular sheep fold or possible washfold. It is located on the north side of the western end of Cinderdale Beck. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and has walls up to 0.4m wide by only 0.2m high. The fold was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gravel Pit, 150m to the north-east of Hause Point</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>GRAVEL PIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316274 518268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This gravel pit lies to the immediate south-east of the roadside and located to the north-east of Hause Point. There are traces of gravel visible and it is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit measures approximately 16m long by 5m wide and is up to 6m deep.</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Smoot, south-east of Fletcher Fields</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316327 519149</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This drystone water smoot measures 0.4m wide by 0.3m high and has a 0.6m long lintel.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 50m north of Low Kid Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316084 520229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A curvilinear drystone shelter wall located to the north of Low Kid Crag. It measures approximately 16m long by 0.5m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 175m north of Low Kid Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316044 520348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description A linear drystone sheep shelter located to the north of Low Kid Crag. It measures approximately 12m long by 0.4m wide and is up to 1m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29371 MONUID
Name Possible Leat, east of Fletcher Fields
NGR 316197 519609
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description This possible leat has a roughly east/west alignment and is located to the east of Fletcher Fields and beneath Fall Crag. It is visible as a U-shaped linear hollow measuring 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. The channel is not particularly distinctive, however, it was suggested by the National Trust warden that excavations associated with a pipeline in Fletcher Fields had revealed a convincing cross-section of a leat at the southern extension of this linear feature.

PREFREF 29372 MONUID
Name Gravel Pit, east of Fletcher Fields
NGR 316188 519576
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description This gravel pit lies to the immediate east of the roadside and located adjacent to Fletcher Fields. There are traces of gravel visible and it is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit measures approximately 10m long by 5m wide and is up to 4m deep.

PREFREF 29373 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairns, 95m south-east of Lanthwaite Green Farm
NGR 315949 520785
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description A small clearance cairnfield located on the south side of a stream and to the east of the National Trust carpark at Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is probably associated with an extension of the cairnfield located to the south of a previously recorded Romano-British settlement (NTSMR 20389). It consists of a group of three clearance cairns. The first (linear) cairn measures 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The second (linear) cairn measures 4m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The third (sub-circular) cairn measures 3m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29374 MONUID
Name Scoop or Sunken Structure, 145m north-east of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315944 520728
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description A sub-circular scoop or sunken platform located to the north-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. It is of unknown date or function but is has a flattened centre measuring 7m in diameter by up to 1.2m deep. The hollow may represent the remains of a sunken building, with an entrance to the south-west. Large stones are present within the sides of the feature and within a bank (NTSMR 29375) extending to the south-west of the site. The bank might represent a drove wall and, therefore, suggest use as a stock pound.

PREFREF 29375 MONUID
Name Earth and Stone Bank, 125m north-east of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315933 520715
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description An earth and stone constructed bank. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 20m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.35m high. It appears to extend from the entrance of scoop/sunken platform (NTSMR 29374) and is possibly a drove wall. The site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29376 MONUID
Name Sunken Platform, east of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315889 520614
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description The sunken platform measures 16m long by 6m wide and is a maximum of 1.2m deep. The site has been truncated at the south-western side during the construction of the road. Two cells were evident, with a small rectangular sub-division measuring 5m long by 2m wide present in the south-west corner. A hollow to the immediate north of the site is probably associated with recent vehicular access to the common. The site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29377 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, 190m south of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315858 520424
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Description
This single sub-circular clearance cairn measures 2.5m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

**PREFREF** 29378 **MONUID**
**Name** System of leats, 80m east of Lanthwaite Cottage  
**NGR** 315928 520579  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
A system of three relict leats running parallel with one another and located to the east of Lanthwaite Cottage. The first is aligned south-west/north-east and measures up to 120m long by 0.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep. At its southern end it is intersected by a stream and runs for a further 50m. The second leat is situated 15m to the north-east of the first. It measures up to 140m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m deep. The third leat is located 20m to the east of the second and measures up to 360m long by 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The leat empties to the south into a shallow natural basin forming a marshy area. A possible stream or leat, aligned roughly north/south, cuts perpendicularly through the two northernmost leats and empties into a wide palaeochannel.

**PREFREF** 29379 **MONUID**
**Name** Cairnfield, 130m south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage  
**NGR** 315924 520508  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
A small field clearance or funerary cairnfield located on the open common to the south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. The cairnfield could be the result of field clearance, however the large size of the cairns, and the stones comprising them, in comparison with other clearance cairns located to the north, their regularity of shape, and their siting on a slightly raised area of land with extensive views over Buttermere, may suggest a funerary function. The large size of the stones comprising the cairn material could alternatively suggest early primary field clearance. There are five cairns identified in an area cut by a later leat (NTSMR 29378), and the overall area measures approximately 46m long from north-east/south-west by 30m wide. The first cairn is sub-circular and measures up to 4m in diameter by 0.8m high. The second cairn measures 7m long by 4m wide and is up to 1.2m high. The third cairn is sub-circular and measures 7m in diameter by up to 1.1m high. The fourth cairn is sub-circular and measures 4m in diameter by up to 1m high. The fifth cairn is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by 0.4m high.

**PREFREF** 29380 **MONUID**
**Name** Mound, 280m south of Lanthwaite Cottage  
**NGR** 315908 520342  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
A stone and gravel mound located to the immediate east of the road. It could be associated with the construction of the road and the extraction of gravel occurring further to the south in the valley. It measures 6m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.8m high.

**PREFREF** 29381 **MONUID**
**Name** Possible Clearance Cairn, 205m south-east of Lanthwaite  
**NGR** 316015 520483  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
A possible sub-circular clearance cairn located on the open common to the south-east of Lanthwaite Cottage. It is constructed of a high concentration of small angular stones. The cairn measures approximately 4m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.2m high.

**PREFREF** 29382 **MONUID**
**Name** Scoops, 110m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm.  
**NGR** 315983 520807  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
Eight quarry scoops, possibly associated with stone extraction for the building or rebuilding of Lanthwaite Green Farm. The scoops range from 7m long by 3m wide and 1m deep to 8m long by 8m wide and 2m deep. There is little upcast or spoil on the site and any extracted stone was probably removed as it was excavated. The scoops lie within an area that is 30m long by 20m

**PREFREF** 29383 **MONUID**
**Name** Clearance Cairns, 230m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm  
**NGR** 316108 520875  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

Description
A pair of clearance cairns located to the east of Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is probably associated with an extension of the cairnfield located to the south of a previously recorded Romano-British settlement (NTSMR 20389). It consists of a group of
two clearance cairns situated on a flat plateau above the main clearance cairnfield. The first cairn measures 6m long by 5m wide and up to 0.3m high. The second cairn is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.2m high.

**PREFREF**  
**Name** Leat, 185m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm  
**NGR** 316085 520896  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A leat located on the eastern fringe of a large cairnfield on the open common to the east of Lanthwaite Green Farm. It is orientated roughly north-north-east/south-south-west and measures approximately 215m long and varies from 0.4m-1.2m wide and is up to 0.4m-0.6m deep. It has been denuded at the northern end by the construction of a recent drainage gully.

**PREFREF**  
**Name** Scoop, 150m east of Lanthwaite Green Farm  
**NGR** 316028 520838  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This sub-ovoid scoop appears to be a former quarry pit. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 1m deep. An upcast spoil heap on the north-western side measures 1.5m wide by 4m long. The site is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF**  
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 300m south-east of Lanthwaite Green Farm  
**NGR** 316140 520729  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
L-shaped drystone sheep shelter. It measures approximately 18m long by 11m wide and the walls are up to 0.5m wide and 1.2m high. The site appears on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF**  
**Name** Farmstead Range, Loweswater Pele  
**NGR** 315004 520300  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This is the main farmhouse range of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory, and it consists of three adjoining cells. The overall dimensions of this range are 14m wide, east to west, by 25m long, north to south. The eastern wall of the range provides a revetment for the hill slope. The northermmost cell measures 14m long by 7m wide and has only one upstanding wall. This is the southern wall, which forms a partition with the central cell and is a maximum of 1.2m high. All of the other walls of the northern cell survive to foundation level only, being earth and stone banks up to 0.8m high and 0.8m wide. The interior is sunken to a depth of 0.8m and is strewn with angular quarried stones. There are well established hawthorns located within and around the structure. The central cell is the best preserved of the cells, with walls remaining on the eastern side to a maximum height of 2.2m. The internal dimensions of this cell are 5m square and quoins stones have been used on all corners of the building. An entrance is located in the south-western corner and within the eastern elevation is a slitted window measuring 0.5m high and 0.25m wide internally, and 0.5m high and 0.7m wide externally. The walls are 0.6m thick and are constructed of angular quarried stone. A crumbling white lime mortar with small gravel inclusions is intermittently visible, however it is unclear whether this is part of the initial phase of construction, later improvement, or more recent conservation. The southernmost cell of the range measures 10m long by 7m wide externally. The walls at the south-east end have mostly collapsed and survive to a maximum height of 0.4m. An entrance to this cell lies off-centre in the western elevation, which is almost entirely ruinous and contains an established hawthorn. Apart from the shared wall with the central cell the highest portion of waling is the south-western corner, which is 1.8m high and features a lime-based mortar. Internally, this cell is partially infilled by stone from a collapsed wall. Post-medieval pottery was found within the wall core of the central cell, with adhering mortar. This site appears on the tithe mapping and up to the Second Edition OS mapping as a roofed structure.

**PREFREF**  
**Name** Farmstead Outbuilding Range, Loweswater Pele  
**NGR** 315015 520326  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This three-celled range outbuildings is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. It measures 40m long, north to south, by 7m wide. The surviving platform is terraced into the hillslope, with the eastern wall providing a revetment for the slope. The western side of the platform lies adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29391) and is revetted by a stone wall. This wall retains the raised level of the platform, which lies 0.5m higher than the track. The northermmost cell measures 12m long, with the eastern and southern elevations surviving as partially collapsed, and largely grassed, walls. The walls are a maximum of 0.35m high. The base of the platform is levelled with little loose stone evident. An established hawthorn is located at the western end. The central cell adjoins to the northern cell and measures 10m, long. It has a surviving retaining wall on its eastern side that is up
to 1.2m high and is constructed with quarried stones. This cell contains two mature hawthorn trees. The base of the southernmost platform lies 1m higher than those to the north and measures 13m long. The remains of the eastern wall stand to only 0.3m high. Two large deciduous trees are growing at the western side of this cell. The two northernmost cells were depicted on the tithe and First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29389
Name Farmstead Outbuilding, Loweswater Pele
NGR 315000 520319
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The building platform is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. The building is located to the west of the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387). The platform is sub-rectangular and measures 18m long, north to south, by 5m wide and is terraced into the hillside, with the eastern wall providing revetment for the slope. Little structural stone remains above ground-level, although a low grassed bank defined the platform. The platform sits around 0.4m higher than the marshland to the west. An established hawthorn is located in the southernmost bank of the platform, which stands up to 0.4m high and is 0.3m thick. A trackway (NTSMR 29391) runs adjacent to the eastern side of the platform. The site was shown on the First Edition OS mapping as an unroofed structure.

PREFREF 29390
Name Farmstead Building Platform, Loweswater Pele
NGR 314987 520288
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This building platform is part of Peel Place farmstead located at the western side of the promontory. It lies to the south-west of the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387). It measures 6m long by 4m wide and comprises a terraced platform at 1.3m below the level of the hillslope to the east. The site is strewn with large and medium-sized angular stones and the wall faces are obscured by tumbled stone and are largely grassed-over. The site appeared as a roofed building on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29391
Name Trackway, Loweswater Pele
NGR 314979 520249
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The site forms an access trackway to the north of Peel Place farmstead. The track is aligned roughly north/south and measures between 2m-3m wide. There is an earth and stone revetment bank on the western side which is up to 1m high. The trackway forks to the north of an building platform (NTSMR 29390), at which point one branch runs to the western side of the platform and the main track continues between the main farmstead range (NTSMR 29387) and outbuilding (NTSMR 29389).

PREFREF 29392
Name Building Platform, Loweswater Pele
NGR 315041 520345
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This is part of the Peel Place farmstead. It consists of a sub-rectangular building situated to the north-east of farm outbuildings (NTSMR 29388) and to the south of a trackway (NTSMR 29391). The terraced platform measures 12m long by 7m wide and is cut into the ground surface by 0.4m. The interior ground surface slopes gently from north-west/south-east and the long axis of the structure shares this alignment. The sides of the terrace, where the slope had been cut, are not vertical and the gradual slope has a horizontal width of approximately 1m. A 2m long stretch of bank projects into the enclosure from the western side, and may represent an internal division.

PREFREF 29393
Name Enclosure Bank, Loweswater Pele
NGR 315041 520330
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). An earth and stone constructed bank which is orientated north-west/south-east and measures up to 34m long. It forms the north-east side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29394, 29396 and 29397). The south-eastern end of the bank was denuded to the extent that little more than a linear break of slope was evident during the site visit. There was no surviving physical relationship visible on the eastern end with bank NTSMR 29394. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Back of Barn' field on the tithe mapping.
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the south-east side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29396 and 29397). It consists of the remains of a stretch of stone wall that due to extensive erosion and stone removal, is only visible as an earth and stone bank over much of its 89m length. A stretch of visible walling, measuring 10m long by 0.6m wide and 1m high, survives, which is of drystone construction and utilises roughly quarried and water rounded material. The wall is double-thickness with a rubble core. The earth and stone bank measures 0.8m high and 0.7m wide and two trees, representing the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge survive. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Back of Barn' field on the tithe mapping.

**Description**
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). Three scoops are located to the east of a building platform (NTSMR 29392) on the site of Peel Place farmstead. These scoops measured between 4m long by 3.5m wide to 17m long by 6.5m wide and varied from sub-circular to sub-rectangular in shape, with their depths ranged from 0.25m-1m deep. Their function was unclear and the possibility of stone extraction hollows or badly eroded structure platforms remains. The largest (central) of the scoops contained accumulations of quarried and rounded stones. Part of this scoop had recently been planted with young trees, which were enclosed by a post and wire fence.

**Description**
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the west side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29394 and 29397). It consists of a section of earth and stone bank that for the most part is orientated in a south-south-east/north-north-west direction but it kinks to the north-west at the northern end. The bank is extremely eroded at the northern end and the line of the boundary is only suggested by several slightly raised, and therefore drier patches within a marshy area, which have been subsequently colonised by trees. The bank measures approximately 105m long by 1.7m wide and up to 0.4m high. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Outgang' and 'Little Meadow' fields on the tithe mapping.

**Description**
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). It forms the north-west side of the enclosure surrounding the farmstead of Peel Place. The rest of the enclosure consists of three stretches of banking (NTSMR 29393, 29394 and 29396). It consists of an earth and stone bank that is orientated roughly east/west before kinking to the south-east on the eastern end. It measures approximately 30m long by 1.25m wide and up to 0.3m high. The boundary is shown surrounding 'Little Meadow' field on the tithe mapping.

**Description**
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone constructed boundary bank is likely to represent the remains of a stone wall. It is aligned roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 95m long by 1.7m wide and is up to 0.4m high. No relationship is evident between the boundary and a further section of bank to the east (NTSMR 29401). The site is shown as a sub-divisional boundary cutting through 'Peel Fields' on the tithe mapping, but has been removed by the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). The site consists of a double-thickness drystone wall that was constructed using roughly quarried stones, water-rounded boulders, and large clearance boulders with rubble infill. The wall is orientated roughly north-south and measures approximately 72m long by 0.8m wide and is up to
1.25m high. It overlies an earlier defensive bank running along the edge of the promontory (NTSMR 29400). The boundary continues at the northern end as an earth and stone bank with trees, hawthorn, and holly representing the overgrown remains of a hedge. The bank is 100m long by 1.5m wide and 0.5m high.

**Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele**

**Name**  
Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

**NGR**  
314989 520164

**Sources**  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone bank is associated with further defensive earthworks banks (NTSMR 29402 and 29403). It consists of the inner bank of a bi-vallate defensive system, with reinforced entrance, that partitioned the promontory from the land to the west, and is located within a naturally wet area. The defensibility offered by the natural topography of the landscape was exploited and enhanced by these man-made defences. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moat, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences are suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and demonstrable re-use in the Post-Medieval period. This bank measures approximately 125m long by 7m wide and is up to 1.25m high. A ditch was dug on the western side of the bank, to create or enhance a marshy area. Such ditches are features of all three of the banks. The artificial bank joins with a natural scarp edge at the northern end, which continues the line to the north and offers a natural defensive capability. A later entrance appears to have been cut through, or to have gradually eroded into the bank 80m to the north of the lake shore. To the south of this putative access an additional, smaller, bank has been built parallel to, and overlying the sloping western edge of the rampart.

**Field Boundary Bank, Loweswater Pele**

**Name**  
Field Boundary Bank, Loweswater Pele

**NGR**  
315109 520257

**Sources**  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This earth and stone constructed boundary bank is likely to represent the remains of a stone wall. It is aligned roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 92m long by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.4m high. No relationship is evident between the boundary and a further section of bank to the west (NTSMR 29398). The staggered gap between the two banks is likely to represent a gateway and is 13m wide. Some of the remaining boulders in the bank are large (1m long by 0.60m wide by 0.3m deep) and were probably derived from primary field clearance. The bank stops 2m short of the lake shore on the eastern end. The site is shown as a sub-divisional boundary cutting through 'Peel Fields' on the tithe mapping, but has been removed by the First Edition OS mapping.

**Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele**

**Name**  
Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

**NGR**  
314959 520211

**Sources**  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This defensive earthwork bank is associated with further banks (NTSMR 29400 and 29403) and consists of the outer bank of a bi-vallate promontory fort defensive system. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moated site, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences is suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and further demonstrable re-use in the Post-Medieval period. The bank measures approximately 210m long by 11m wide and is up to 2m high. A ditch has been dug to the west of the bank, to create or enhance a marshy area. Such ditches are features of all three of the banks. The artificial bank joins with a natural scarp edge at the northern end, which continues the line to the north and offers a natural defensive capability. A later entrance appears to have been cut through, or to have gradually eroded into the bank 80m to the north of the lake shore. To the south of this putative access an additional, smaller, bank has been built parallel to, and overlying the sloping western edge of the rampart.

**Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele**

**Name**  
Defensive Earthwork Bank, Loweswater Pele

**NGR**  
314978 520126

**Sources**  
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**  
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This defensive earthwork bank is associated with further banks (NTSMR 29400 and 29403), as part of the bi-vallate defensive system of a promontory fort. Although the earthworks have been suggested to represent the remains of a medieval moated site, associated with a historically documented pele tower, the style of the defences is suggestive of a prehistoric promontory fort, with the ramparts representing a major focal point, in addition to the associated wetland area. A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the banks is likely, with possible re-use in the Medieval period and further re-use in the Post-Medieval period. The bank forms an additional outer bank that appears to have been constructed in order to reinforce the appearance of the southern end of the defences. This probably comprised the entranceway of the fort, flanked by the lake to the south side and the other earthworks to the north. The bank measures approximately 15m long by 5m wide and is up to 1m high. It terminates opposite a short
continuation of banking (measuring 4m in length), which protrudes from the outer defensive bank (NTSMR 29402). It is not clear whether an associated outer ditch was ever present at this site.

PREFREF | 29404 | MONUID
---|---|---
Name | Building Platform, Loweswater Pele | Period | Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR | 315132 520319 | Type | BUILDING PLATFORM
Sources | OAN Survey 2008

### Description
This site is part of the Loweswater Pele putative moated complex (NTSMR 20464). This sunken sub-rectangular platform is located on the north-eastern side of the promontory, away from the site of Peel Place farmstead. It measures approximately 12m long by 10m wide and featured earth and stone banks on the eastern and southern sides and a slight bank on the eastern side. The banks measured 3m wide by up to 1.5m high, and the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge was evident. The platform is currently open to the lake on the eastern side, although this is unlikely to have originally been the case with probable erosion of the eastern side of the platform by water action. No evidence of masonry survives on the surface either in-situ or as debris. Severe water erosion at the eastern side of the site has exposed cross-sections of the surrounding bank, which demonstrate the earth and stone construction of this feature. This site has previously been described as the foundation of a medieval pele tower and the sunken area could represent the remains of an undercroft associated with such a structure. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF | 29405 | MONUID
---|---|---
Name | Clearance Bank, 400m east of High Park, Loweswater | Period | Uncertain
NGR | 314929 520187 | Type | CLEARANCE BANK
Sources | OAN Survey 2008

### Description
This field clearance bank was located to the west of the marshy area associated with the promontory fort defences. The bank is curvilinear, with a generally north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 73m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. It is lain close to a current field wall and may once have formed part of a field boundary although it was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping. As the improved land lies mainly to the west of this site, with saturated land to the east, it is likely that the construction of the bank occurred at the outer edge of a field-system lying to the west. As the clearance bank lies to the west of a group of clearance cairns (NTSMR 29405), it is further 'inside' the field system, and it appears to respect the cairns. It is therefore likely that the cairns pre-date the bank.

PREFREF | 29406 | MONUID
---|---|---
Name | Clearance Cairns, 415m south-east of High Park, Loweswater | Period | Uncertain
NGR | 314926 520200 | Type | CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources | OAN Survey 2008

### Description
This site comprises of a group of four sub-circular clearance cairns that are arranged in a curve running parallel to the north-eastern edge of a clearance bank (NTSMR 29405), and a group of five further cairns located close to the southern end of the bank. The southerly group ranges in size from 5m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high to 2m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. The northerly group ranged in size from 2.25m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high to 3m long by 1m wide and 0.3m high. As the improved land lies mainly to the west of this site, with saturated land to the east, it is likely that the construction of the cairns occurred at the outer edge of a field-system lying to the west. As the clearance bank (NTSMR 29405) lies to the west of the cairns, and is therefore further 'inside' the field system, and appears to respect the cairns, it is likely that the cairns pre-date the bank.

PREFREF | 29407 | MONUID
---|---|---
Name | Trackway, 400m east of High Park, Loweswater | Period | Uncertain
NGR | 314914 520370 | Type | TRACKWAY
Sources | OAN Survey 2008

### Description
This trackway leads to the ruins of Peel Place farmstead (NTSMR 29387), which is located on a promontory at the edge of Crummock Water. Although clearly associated with post-medieval activity, the trackway occupies a natural spur, which could represent an access route associated with earlier use of the promontory during the medieval or prehistoric periods. At the western end, the spur is joined by a man-made embanked causeway, of uncertain date, which allowed the trackway to continue to the drier raised ground to the west. The trackway was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF | 29408 | MONUID
---|---|---
Name | Possible Boundary Stone, 80m east of High Park, Loweswater | Period | Uncertain
NGR | 314587 520289 | Type | BOUNDARY STONE
Sources | OAN Survey 2008

### Description
A possible boundary stone pre-dating the current surviving field boundary on the field to the east of High Park farmstead. It appears to represent a modification of an earlier alignment of the boundary. There are no other prominent glacial erratics in the near vicinity. The stone measures up to 1m cubed.
Remains of an earth and stone boundary bank located to the east of High Park farmstead. It is aligned roughly north-west/south-east, and is possibly associated with building platform (NTSMR 29410) which is to the south. The bank measures 12m long by 5m wide and is up to 1m high. There are two hawthorn trees growing on top that are likely to be the remains of a hedge. The presence of hawthorn trees on the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of building platform may indicate that the boundary was originally much longer. The bank is likely to have formed a precursor to the current drystone wall as a field boundary.

A sunken sub-rectangular building platform, possibly a former outbuilding of High Park farmstead. The boundary wall forms a right angle which respects the platform. It measures 12m long by 10m wide and is 1.5m deep. There are two hawthorn trees growing on a section of bank on the north-east side which has collapsed onto the platform. A large boulder measuring 1m cubed is located in the southern end. A boundary bank (NTSMR 29409) is possibly associated with the platform. This site is shown as a roofed structure on the First Edition OS mapping.

This clearance bank is constructed of large boulders, one of which measured up to 1.5m long by 1m wide and up to 1m high. The material appears to have been rolled downhill from the slope to the south-east. The field at the top of this slope featured wide ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29419), which is likely to be of medieval date. It could suggest that this bank could have been associated with primary field clearance during the medieval period. The bank lies at the interface of the dry hill slope and an area of marshy land, although this is likely to be a result of the changing gradient on the rolling boulders, rather than by design. It measures 60m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.75m high. This site was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

This is a sub-circular clearance cairn measuring approximately 2m in diameter by up to 1m high. The mound is of recent origin and was left once the walls at High Park were rebuilt.

Ridge and furrow cultivation located on a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2m wide between furrow to furrow and is up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the upslope end of the field. The field was shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

A possible field boundary survives as a linear lynchet, orientated north/south, which extends the line of a current field wall to the north. The sloping edge of the lynchet is 4m wide and 0.1m high. In the northern part of the field an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29413) could not be seen to extend to the east of this lynchet, although in the southern part of the field the ridge and furrow cultivation continued beyond this line to the natural break of slope. This feature was shown as a dashed field boundary on the tithe mapping.
PREFREF 29415
Name Clearance Cairn, 450m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314895 520060
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This is the eroded remains of a clearance cairn, situated on sloping land to the east of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29413). It is sub-circular in shape and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

PREFREF 29416
Name Rabbit Smoot, 490m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314848 519934
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description The poor construction quality of this rabbit smoot suggests that it may have been added after the wall had been built. It measures 0.25m wide by 0.3m high and is up to 0.9m deep.

PREFREF 29417
Name Rabbit Smoot, 440m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314770 519929
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.3m high by 0.25m wide and is up to 0.8m deep.

PREFREF 29418
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 270m east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314785 520256
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned north/south axis and measures 2m wide between ridges and is up to 0.1m high. The field was shown as arable and meadow on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29419
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 280m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314764 520166
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This ridge and furrow cultivation is aligned roughly east/west and measures 6m wide between ridges and is up to 0.2m high. The width of the ridges suggests that it is the result of the medieval agriculture. The ridge and furrow cultivation in the northern part of this area appears to become narrower, although it shares the same alignment across the field. The ridge and furrow cultivation runs parallel to a former field boundary that was marked on the First Edition OS mapping, and which separates the two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29418 and 29419). At the western end of the cultivation there is a steep slope, at the bottom of which lies accumulated primary clearance material forming a bank (NTSMR 29411). The field was marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29420
Name Water Smoot, 390m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314730 519960
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This drystone smoot measures 0.5m wide by 0.4 high and up to 0.7m deep. A possible former water channel runs to it from the south-west.

PREFREF 29421
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m south-east of High Park, Loweswater
NGR 314686 520054
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This ridge and furrow cultivation is on a north/south alignment and measures 2.75m wide between ridges and is up to 0.1m high. At the southern end there a possible headland visible. A lynchet is visible at the northern end that has formed immediately to the south of a former field boundary that was shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The lynchet continues in the field to the west and an area of ridge and furrow cultivation is also faintly visible in this field too which shares the same alignment, and suggests continuity. The current field boundary, which was depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, appears to overly the site. The field was marked as pasture on the tithe mapping.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 260m south-east of High Park, Loweswater</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This ridge and furrow cultivation is on a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. The cultivation does not extend beyond a faintly visible field boundary, at the south-eastern side, which was shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The field was shown as pasture on the tithe mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 50m east of High Park,</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 314566 520289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is orientated on an east/west alignment and measures 2.5m wide between ridges and up to 0.1m high. There are no headlands or lynches being visible. The small field was shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gravel Pit, 260m north-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>GRAVEL PIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316883 524181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This sub-rectangular road-side gravel pit is now used as a parking place. It measures 20m long by 15m wide, and is up to 5m deep. The pit is likely to have been associated with the construction or maintenance of the road. The pit was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leat, 210m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>LEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316688 523868</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

A leat orientated on a north-west/south-east alignment, and with a channel measuring 90m long by 1m wide, and up to 0.5m deep. An upcast bank at the western side measures 2m wide and up to 0.4m high. The leat feeds into Hope Beck, at which point it becomes 4m wide with a 1m high bank on each side. The leat was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping. As shown on the map by Davis Shiel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leats, 290m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>LEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316903 523768</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

A dual system of leats. The first leat measures 140m long by 0.6m wide and up to 0.3m deep, with banks 1.5m wide. This leat empties into a stream channel to the south-west and it has been breached in several places. There is a second leat, which also measures 140m long and is 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with banks measuring 1.5m wide. This leat connects with Hope Beck further upstream than the first leat. The second leat runs westwards, where it connects with the first leat. The leats were not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trackway, 370m south-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR 316835 523626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This well established curvilinear trackway may have been connected with the Dodds Mealton slate quarry located further to the south on Dodd (NTSMR 29250). It measures up to 1100m long by 4m wide and is terraced into the hillslope, with wheel-ruts being evident in places. A curving branch leaves and rejoins the track, which may suggest a passing system for vehicles going to and from the quarry. The trackway may represent a continuation of a track that crosses a ford (NTSMR 29516) to the south of Coldgill Beck. The trackway was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

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southern course gravel was visible, which could suggest the presence of a metalled surface. The trackway was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
L-shaped drystone sheep shelter consisting of a double thickness wall with rubble infill. It measures 5m long by 0.65m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The walls abut with the hillside, and a series of loose stones. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
A badly eroded sheep shelter consisting of a drystone wall of double-thickness construction with some rubble infill. It measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. Earthfast boulders have been used as a foundation on the south-west end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of random courses of varying thickness and utilises surface gathered stone, as well as incorporating an earthfast boulder at the western end to help to retain the structure. It measures 12m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of varying thickness of walling with surface gathered stones. It measures approximately 6m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.25m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of surface gathered stones constructed into a double-thickness wall. It measures approximately 7m long by 0.8m wide and is up to 1m high, and surviving in very good condition. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double -thickness wall. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Sources**
OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 9m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It utilises an earthen boulder at the south-west end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Y-shaped drystone sheep shelter. The lengths of walling measure approximately 14m long, 8m long and 4m long respectively and are 0.8m wide by up to 1.25m high. The site was shown as a V-shaped bield on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4.5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.7m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.9m high. The shelter utilised an earthen boulder on the south-eastern end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a tumbled double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a tumbled double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.
Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall with rubble infill and measures approximately 4m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The shelter has a large earthfast boulder on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29445
Name Sheep Shelter, 170m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317467 523541
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29446
Name Sheep Shelter, 230m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317508 523546
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a double-thickness wall and measures approximately 7m long by 0.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29447
Name Sheep Shelter, 160m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317482 523459
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness tumbled walling and measures approximately 3m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29448
Name Sheep Shelter, 130m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317488 523370
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mixture of double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7m long by 0.65m wide and is up to 0.4m high. There is a large earthfast stone located on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29449
Name Sheep Shelter, 100m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317589 523105
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a collapsed double-thickness wall and measures approximately 4m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping but is shown on the current mapping.

PREFREF 29450
Name Sheep Shelter, 60m north of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
NGR 317688 523028
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
L-shaped drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mixture of collapsed double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7.5m long by 0.7m wide and is up to 0.3m high. Earthfast boulders have been incorporated into the structure. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

PREFREF 29451
Name Saynside Slate Quarry, Swinside Fell
NGR 317881 523340
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Saynside Quarry has been documented as dating to 1730 (Davis-Sheil). The site comprises of large areas of worked debris lying downslope from the quarried faces of slate outcrops, which display extensive natural splitting along their sedimentary strata. The slate quarry is located close to the top of the south-west face of Swinside Fell and overlooks the Hope Gill Valley. The evident workings occupy and area measuring approximately 300m long by 100m wide, where outcrops occur in patches. The larger grade debris have migrated down the hillside, with finer material debris remaining higher up. A wall marking the boundary of the National Trust holdings to the north may have utilised stone from the quarry and slates used to form an
angled cover band were particularly conspicuous. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29452
**MONUID**
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 310m north-east of Hope Beck, Swinside Fell
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 6m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The shelter has a large earthfast boulder on the western end. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29453
**MONUID**
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 365m north-east of The Hope, Swinside Fell
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of both double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 7m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29454
**MONUID**
**Name** Gravel Pit, 260m south of High Swinside Farm
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** GRAVEL PIT

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
This semi-circular gravel pit is probably associated with the construction of the road. The pit is cut into the hillside and measures approximately 13m long by 6m wide and is up to 1.5m deep. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29455
**MONUID**
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 345m SE of High Swinside Farm, Swinside Fell
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a well constructed double-thickness wall, with rubble infill, and measures approximately 9m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29456
**MONUID**
**Name** Sheep Shelter, 415m S of High Swinside Farm, Swinside Fell
**Period** Post Medieval
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
Linear drystone sheep shelter wall. It consists of a mix of double and single-thickness walling and measures approximately 4.5m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The shelter incorporated some medium-large earthfast stones in its construction. The site was not depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

**PREFREF** 29457
**MONUID**
**Name** Abandoned Farmstead, Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval
**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**
There are five building platforms located in the field immediately to the north-west of Maggie's Bridge. The platforms are defined by grassed banks that appear to represent the remains of demolished walls. The platforms form an L-shaped complex of buildings. The first platform is sub-rectangular and measures 6m long by 4m wide. Three earthen banks were present, which measured 2m wide and up to 0.8m high. Mature hawthorn and holly trees were present in the corners of the platform and there was a sub-ovoid feature in the centre of the platform. The feature which probably consists of dumping material from the surface of the adjacent road measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.1m high. The second platform is sub-rectangular and adjoining the north-western end of the first platform. It measures 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.2m high with wall/earth banks measuring 1.5m wide by 0.2m high. The third platform is sub-rectangular and lies 6m to the west of the second platform. It measures 6m long by 5m wide and has wall/banks measuring 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. There are five mature hawthorn trees growing along the remains of the walls. The fourth platform is sub-rectangular and adjoins onto the third platform, forming a two-celled structure. It measures 5m long by 4m wide. The fifth platform is sub-rectangular and is located on the western side of the fourth platform, where the walls of both have tumbled together, but are still forming two distinct separate structures. It measures 9m long by 5m wide with walls/banks measuring 2m wide by up to 0.2m high. The third, fourth and fifth platforms front onto a revetment wall which continues to the south. The wall has large amounts of stone debris visible which has been caused by erosion from root action and there are further large earthfast foundation stones. This area was suggested to be the location of an abandoned farmstead of medieval date by Angus Winchester. The field is defined...
as pasture and is called 'Maggies Meadow' on the tithe mapping, and there is no evidence of structures marked here on any of the historic mapping.

**PREFREF 29458**

**MONUID**

**Name** Bridge, 75m north-west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** BRIDGE

**NGR** 313447 521007

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Slate constructed single span bridge. Several large slabs of slate span the river horizontally, being supported at each side by large slate piers measuring 1.5m wide and up to 1.5m high. At each side of this base, the height of the bridge is raised by walls, which extend in height beyond the level of the road surface. The walls are 0.3m wide, topped with a coverband of angled slates, and feature lime-based mortar. The piers appear to be of drystone construction. The southern wall measures 7m long and the northern wall is 13m long, as it extends for a short distance along the side of the road. The road across the bridge is 3m wide. To the north of the western side of the bridge, a culvert drains from the field into the river. On the western side of the bridge, the bridge wall joins a perpendicular wall lining the stream bank, which extends 4m to either side. The bridge is marked as 'Stockbridge' on Donald's estate map of High Nook Farm (1787).

**PREFREF 29459**

**MONUID**

**Name** Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** BRIDGE

**NGR** 313484 520945

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

Maggie's Bridge consists of a single-span arched stone bridge. It is constructed of a mixture of squared stones with some water-rounded stones. The bridge measures 15m long by 4m wide with superstructure extending above the height of the track, except for a single course of water-worn stones. A pile of such stone was observed at the south-western corner of the bridge, which could represent the remains of bridge walls dismantled due to disrepair (NTSMR 29460). The south-western side of the bridge has been reinforced with concrete sandbags, possibly due to erosion by water at this point. Lime-based mortar, with large-grained lime particles, is visible in the upper courses with modern, fine-grained, cement having been applied during pointing repairs. The height of the central span above the river is 2m. A stone wall retains the northern side of the river bank. The area is named as Stock Bridge on Donald's estate map of High Nook Farm (1787).

**PREFREF 29460**

**MONUID**

**Name** Stone Mound, south of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** MOUND

**NGR** 313473 520932

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

This is an accumulation of stone at the south-western corner of Maggie's Bridge (NTSMR 29459) and close to the former channel of Park Beck. The sub-circular mound is 8m in diameter by up to 0.6m high. It could have been associated with stockpiling of stone to build the bridge, or the result of partial dismantling of the bridge. It is also possible that the stone is related to the clearance of naturally accumulated stone from the river. The grassed nature of the mound, and the presence of at least one mature tree overlying the site, demonstrates that this is not a recent accumulation of material.

**PREFREF 29461**

**MONUID**

**Name** Clearance Bank, south-west of Maggie's Bridge, Loweswater.

**Period** Uncertain

**Type** BANK (EARTHWORK)

**NGR** 313467 520904

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

A substantial clearance bank associated with the former course of Park Beck. It measures approximately 100m long by 2m wide and is up to 1.25m high. The bank runs roughly south-westwards from Maggie's Bridge, before turning to the west. This bank is likely to have formed as an effort to clear the beck of accumulated stone and to control its course. Between the bank and the present course of the beck there is an undulating topography created by numerous former water channels. Mature trees grow along the line of the clearance bank and along some of the stone-rich relict former stream banks.

**PREFREF 29462**

**MONUID**

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m north-east of High Nook Farm, Loweswater.

**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

**NGR** 313160 520659

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Description**

A area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation that is orientated in a north-west/south-east alignment. The ephemeral nature of the features made it difficult to determine their width, although the ridges may have been up to 5m apart. Given the proximity of the field to a putative medieval farmstead (NTSMR 27580) some 175m to the north-west, the apparently wide form of the ridges could be an indication of medieval cultivation. A headland is visible at the south-eastern end of the field which measures roughly 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**PREFREF 29463**

**MONUID**

**Name** Clearance Cairn, 124m south-east of High Nook Farm,

**Period** Uncertain

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CLEARANCE CAIRN

This sub-circular clearance cairn is located at the edge of a former watercourse of White Oak Beck and 50m from the edge of the field. The cairn measures approximately 1m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has an east/west alignment and measures approximately 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. A headland located at the eastern side of the field runs in a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 2.5m wide by 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

This area of ridge and furrow cultivation has a north/south alignment and measures 2m wide between ridges and is up to 0.15m high. A headland located at the southern end of the field runs east/west and measures 2.5m wide and up to 0.1m high. A former field boundary bisects the present field from east to west (which is not shown on any historic mapping) and demarcates the boundary between the two areas of cultivation in this field (NTSMR 29464 and 29465). The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation that has a north-east/south-west alignment, and measures 2m wide between ridges by up to 0.5m high. There is a surviving headland, located at the south-western end of the field. This has a north-west/south-east alignment and measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation which is orientated roughly north-east/south-west in alignment. The ridges measure 2m wide by up to 0.5m high. A headland orientated north-west/south-east, is visible and measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with an east/west alignment. It measures 2m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the western end of the field and an ephemeral headland is visible along the eastern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with an east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland measuring 0.2m high at the eastern end and a very ephemeral lynchet, obscured by marsh grass, at the
western end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 550m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere

**NGR** 317204 516508

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

**Description** An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet, measuring 0.15m high, at the south-eastern end and a headland measuring 0.1m high at the north-western end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**Name** Boundary Ditch, 500m south-west of Wilkinsyke Farm,

**NGR** 317191 516509

**Period** Uncertain

**Type** BOUNDARY DITCH

**Description** The remains of a relict field boundary, of which only the ditch survives. The ditch is orientated in a north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 0.5m wide by up to 0.15m deep. The boundary is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

**Name** Slipway, north-western shore of Buttermere

**NGR** 317412 516396

**Period** Modern

**Type** SLIPWAY

**Description** A concrete slipway which, according to the National Trust Warden, was constructed during the Second World War (1939-1945) to allow access to Lake Buttermere for the testing of amphibious vehicles (M Astley pers comm). Local recollections were also recorded of a pier and ramps constructed as large slate-built structures (Richardson 1998, 73).

**Name** Boundary Wall, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

**NGR** 318453 515325

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** WALL

**Description** A section of boundary wall located within Horse Close on the edge of Buttermere Lake. It is orientated roughly south-east/north west and runs towards the lake from a stock enclosure (NTSMR 29474). It measures approximately 60m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It is of double-thickness drystone construction with a rubble core and several large earthfast stones have been used in the base. It seems likely that the boundary originally divided Horse Close in two, but the southern end has been dismantled and overlain by the later stock enclosure. The site was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

**Name** Stock Enclosure, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

**NGR** 318429 515312

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** STOCK ENCLOSURE

**Description** This rectangular three celled stock enclosure is located on the south-western end of Horse Close. It measures approximately 13m long by 12m wide with each cell measuring 4m by 5m, 13m by 8m, and 6m by 4m, the last cell being open to the lane to the south-west. The drystone walls are constructed of double-thickness walling with rubble infill, and measure 0.75m-1m wide and up to 1.3m high. All three cells have entrances at the north-east side, facing the lake. The site was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, as a ‘sheepfold’, which also showed an additional cell at the south-east, which was not evident during the site visit. Two piles of stone were, however, present in this area.

**Name** Boundary Bank, Horse Close, SW side of Buttermere

**NGR** 318438 515329

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** EARTH AND STONE BANK

**Description** A sinuous earth and stone constructed boundary bank, located within Horse Close, adjacent to Buttermere Lake. It follows a roughly north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 37m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The bank may have originally formed an outer pound associated with the stock enclosure located to the south (NTSMR 29474) and was probably connected to the boundary wall adjacent to it on the north-eastern end (NTSMR 29473). There are other ephemeral traces of low stony mounds in the area. The bank was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 430m SW of Wilkinsyke

**NGR** 318436 515329

**Period** Post Medieval
Farm, Buttermere

NGR 317408 516520
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland measuring 0.1m high visible at the northern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29477
MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 300m to the SSW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere.
NGR 317475 516557
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland measuring 0.1m high visible at the northern end. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29478
MONUID
Name Building Platform, 250m SSW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317501 516680
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Description
This site comprised an L-shaped raised platform, measuring approximately 14m long by 9m wide, which may represent the remains of an former farmstead. One square shaped sunken cell and three sub-rectangular sunken cells were visible within the platform area. The largest of the sunken cells measures 7m long by 6m wide, with the smallest measuring 5m long by 2.5m wide. Each cell was defined by low grassed earth and stone banks with a maximum height of 0.3m. These banks are likely to represent the remains of walls and the apparent raised platform may simply comprise the grassed remains of tumbled masonry from the demolished structure, rather than representing a separate construction event. A sub-circular platform or mound is situated to the south-east of the structure, which measures 5m in diameter. This feature has been disturbed and is presently in use as a burning place for farm waste. The site was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29479
MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 350m SSW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317548 516570
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29480
MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 380m S of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317641 516542
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29481
MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 440m south-south-east of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere
NGR 317738 516495
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW

Description
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north/south alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a probable field boundary on the southern end of the field, which survives as a line of trees upon the lake shore. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29482
MONUID
Name Building Platform, Bowderbeck, Buttermere
NGR 317851 516684
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Type BUILDING PLATFORM

Description
A sub-rectangular building platform measuring 15m long by 8m wide lies to the west of the cottage at Bowderbeck (NTSMR 29788). There is a large yew tree and a 4m long line of large boulders at the eastern side. Retaining walls support this raised platform at the western and northern sides and the current boundary walls define the eastern and southern sides. The site is likely to represent the remains of an outbuilding associated with the farm.

**Name** | Church of St James, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria  
**Period** | Post Medieval  
**Type** | CHURCH  
**Description**  
NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/78 Church of St James 3.3.67 II Parish Church. 1840 with 1884 and 1933 additions. Squared stone and slate rubble, under graduated greenslate roof with coped gables. 2-bay nave with west twin bellcote, west porch and north vestry; single-bay chancel. Nave has lancet windows. Interior has C20 furnishings and fittings. East window by Henry Holiday, 1893. Stained-glass north window, 1903. Bronze plaque to Alan Catherall by his father Cyril Catherall, 1945. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72162, 03 March 1967.

**Name** | Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 130m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  
**Period** | Post Medieval  
**Type** | NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Description**  
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 1.5m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**Name** | Water Smoot, 230m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  
**Period** | Post Medieval  
**Type** | WATER SMOOT  
**Description**  
This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m wide by up to 0.3m high.

**Name** | Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  
**Period** | Post Medieval  
**Type** | NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Description**  
An area of extremely indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 2.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.05m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**Name** | Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 130m SW of Wilkinsyke Farm, Buttermere  
**Period** | Post Medieval  
**Type** | NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Description**  
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the south-western end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

**Name** | Latrine Pit, rear of the Village Hall, Buttermere  
**Period** | Modern  
**Type** | LATRINE PIT  
**Description**  
This site was the cess pit created for Buttermere School, which was built in 1930. It was used as a cess pit for the school and was covered with ashes on a daily basis. (Richardson, 1998, p73). A structure built against a rock outcrop lies to the rear of the village hall. It is 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and 1.75m high. The walls are 0.3m wide and are of double-thickness construction with small grade rubble infill. The walls utilise modern concrete and a mixture of quarried and water rounded boulders with some bricks. The structure is currently roofless but the angle of the top of the wall on the south-western side could suggest the former presence of a pitched roof. There is no doorway to the structure and it is likely that any roof would have been wooden and hinged along the angle of the apex to allow stored goods to be retrieved. The current telephone exchange is situated 10m to the northern side of the structure.
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**PREFREF** 29489

**Name** Burnt Mound, 85m west of Crag House, Buttermere

**NGR** 317265 517150

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Prehistoric to Bronze Age

**Type** BURNT MOUND

**Description**
This site comprises a kidney-shaped grassed mound with overall dimensions of 13m long by 10m wide by 1m high. There is a linear depression situated to the south-east of the centre of the mound that is 5m long and 2m wide. The mound, without the inclusion of the trough, measures an average of 5m wide. The mound contains cracked and possible fire cracked stone and is situated 12m to the north of the junction of three field boundaries and a stream. There are extensive views of the Buttermere lake, and the surrounding fells and mountains, to the south-east. A small mound is situated immediately to the north-east and measures 3m wide by 4m long by 0.4m high. Within the same field lie other inscrutable undulations. The mound appears to belong to the class of Bronze Age monuments known as burnt mounds, where heated stone was used to heat water contained in a central trough, before being discarded around the trough as heat-cracked waste material. These sites may have been used as cooking places or steam rooms. The field was marked as meadow on the tithe mapping.

**PREFREF** 29490

**Name** Possible Charcoal Burning Platform, 115m WSW of Crag House, Buttermere

**NGR** 317241 517132

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Description**
The resident farmer at Crag House mentioned that he had encountered charcoal when cleaning out a ditch at the north-eastern fringe of Long How Wood. He said that he was aware of possible charcoal burning platforms in this area and had assumed that the charcoal related to such a site. Slight traces of charcoal were evident within the upcast material cleaned out of the ditch.

**PREFREF** 29491

**Name** Trackway, south-eastern side of Long How Wood, Buttermere

**NGR** 317228 517115

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Uncertain

**Type** TRACKWAY

**Description**
This trackway is visible from a beck at the south-east fringe of Long How Wood. It measures approximately 81m long by 1.75m wide and runs in a westerly direction, before turning north around an outcrop of stone, and then terminating in a broad level clearing. The clearing may be associated with woodland industries as it has clearly been enhanced by human action, and is obviously different to the uneven rough ground of the woodland as a whole.

**PREFREF** 29492

**Name** Shooting Stand, centre of Long How Wood, Buttermere

**NGR** 317098 517191

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Modern

**Type** SHOOTING STAND

**Description**
A sub-rectangular shooting butt located in the centre of Long How Wood. It measures 5m long by 3m wide, with a maximum interior wall height of 0.8m and an exterior height of approximately 0.2m. It is constructed of drystone, double-thickness walling with rubble infill and was built using surface-gathered stones and slate. The structure was built against the southern face of a boundary wall and is located on a crag that overlooks a large area of woodland to the south. The corroded remains of corrugated iron sheeting suggest that the structure may have been at least partially roofed, which might relate to a use for storage. The associated wall was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, although the rectangular structure was not depicted.

**PREFREF** 29493

**Name** Boundary Wall, NE part of Long How Wood, Buttermere

**NGR** 317174 517307

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Post Medieval

**Type** WALL

**Description**
A short linear section of relict boundary wall located in the north-east of Long How Wood. The wall measures 15m long by 0.6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A single line of foundation stones, with a north-west/south-east alignment, remain in-situ. The wall might represent the former course of the current field boundary located just to the north. The wall was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

**PREFREF** 29494

**Name** Possible Platform, N part of Long How Wood, Buttermere

**NGR** 317132 517311

**Sources** OAN Survey 2008

**Period** Uncertain

**Type** PLATFORM

**Description**
A possible sub-rectangular sunken platform, constructed to exploit the natural shelter of a low outcropping rock face. The regular appearance of the site could, alternatively, have resulted from quarrying of the outcrop, as quarried stone is present within some of the nearby boundary walls. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29495</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, north-western edge of Long How Wood,</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29496</td>
<td>Animal Feeding Platform, eastern side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29497</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, W side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29498</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, S side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29499</td>
<td>Arboricultural Plantation Ridges, S side of Nether How Wood, Buttermere</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>PLANTATION Ridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29500</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Long How Wood, Buttermere</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 7m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 0.6m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 0.5m higher than the surrounding ground level. The northern edge of the platform slopes down to a beck. Some stones are present at the northern edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment.

A small sub-circular platform is demarcated by radially placed stones, five being visible. The platform measures 3m long by 1m wide and is cut 0.3m deep into the hillside. This may be an animal feeder.

A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 8m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 0.8m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 0.6m higher than the surrounding ground level. Some stones are present at the north-western edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment. The charcoal burning platform lies within a predominantly oak woodland.

A sub-ovoid charcoal-burning platform that is terraced into the hillside and measures 7m long by 5m wide. The rear recess is 1.4m deep and the excavated soil has been used to form a platform that rises up to 1.2m higher than the surrounding ground level. Some stones are present at the north-western edge but there is no evidence of a constructed revetment. The charcoal burning platform cuts a series of arboricultural plantation ridges (NTSMR 29499) and lies within a predominantly oak woodland.

A series of arboricultural plantation ridges with a north/south alignment. They have been cut by the construction of charcoal burning platform (NTSMR 29498). There are at least 12 ridges, which measure 18m long by 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. They run upslope from the eastern end of Nether How Wood. It is likely that these ridges relate to a phase of tree plantation at Nether How.

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 1.5m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the north-western end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.25m high, and a headland surviving at the south-eastern end that measures 2m wide and 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.
PREFREF 29501
Name Hard Standing, south-west of Long How Wood, Buttermere
NGR 316918 517196
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A two-tiered cobbled surface located to the south-west of Long How Wood, which appears to have been an animal feeder. The lower step measures 5.75m long by 3.25m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The upper step is positioned at the north-easter corner of the lower step, and measures 2.5m square by up to 0.2m high. The upper step is retained by two kerbstones of edge-on slate at the south-western side, each slate measures 1.25m long by 0.1m wide and 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29502
Name Bloomery, 110m west of Wood House, Buttermere
NGR 316834 517417
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A possible bloomery comprised an area close to the top of a wooded rise with large quantities of slag and clinker spread over approximately 60 square meters. There are no structural remains evident, although a pile of stones are present at the south-western side of the site. A piece of ceramic brick and a fragment of asbestos panel were found at the site, suggesting that material had been dumped in this area. The growth of grass is conspicuously absent in the area, with only elder appearing to have colonised the site. This might suggest the sub-surface presence of large quantities of industrial contaminants, such as slag. There is no water supply within approximately 60m of the slag and clinker spread and it is possible that the material has been moved from elsewhere. The site lies within 'Fisher Howe Wood' on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29503
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 230m north-west of Wood House, Buttermere
NGR 316763 517592
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description An area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation with a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment. It measures 6m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The width of the ridges is suggestive of Medieval cultivation practices. The field is marked as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29504
Name Scoop, 150m north-east of Woodhouse Islands, Buttermere
NGR 316749 517715
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A sub-ovoid scoop measuring 4m long by 2.5m wide and up to 0.6m deep. It is possibly associated with stone extraction for a wall located 12m to the north at the edge of the current road.

PREFREF 29505
Name Causeway, North of Hag Sike, Buttermere
NGR 316993 517286
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A causeway runs along the northern side of Hag Sike, following a roughly east/west orientation. It measures 2.5m wide by 0.4m high. It may have been partially constructed from clearance material upcast from Hag Sike. Large boulders revet the northern edge of the track and indicate the purposeful construction of the causeway, rather than a gradual and incidental build-up of earth and stone as a result of stream dredging.

PREFREF 29506
Name Water Smoot, northern end of Wilderness Wood, Buttermere
NGR 316994 517704
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This drystone water smoot measures 0.5m wide by 0.3m high and 0.5m deep.

PREFREF 29507
Name Shepherds' Shelter, 420m NW of Beck House, Whiteside
NGR 316088 522138
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description This shepherd's shelter comprises of three drystone walls of double-thickness construction. It measures approximately 4m square with walls 0.75m wide and up to 1.6m high. The eastern, upslope, side is open. This shelter is of a considerably higher standard of construction than any of the sheep shelters in the local area and the walls enclose a tight space that would have been relatively easy to temporarily roof with a tarpaulin. Alternatively, a perishable roof of branches and heather, or turf, may...
have covered the shelter and have been subsequently removed. It is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Sheep Fold, 100m south-west of Wythe Gill**

**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHEEP FOLD

**Description**
A sub-rectangular two-celled sheep fold. It measures approximately 9.5m long by 4m wide and has drystone walls surviving up to 2m high on one cell. There is a drove wall on the western end that measures 7m long which utilises a large earthfast boulder at the end. The drystone walls of the fold are of double-thickness construction with some through-stones present. Stones for the fold appear to have been carefully selected from scree material of a regular shape and size, whereas the drove walls are rougher in appearance and appear to reflect less care in the selection of building material. The fold is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Sheep Shelter, eastern end of Wythe Gill**

**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Description**
An L-shaped sheep shelter, with a north-eastern wall measuring 8m long and a north-western wall 10m long. The drystone walls are 0.6m wide by up to 1.3m high and are constructed of double-thickness walling using scree stones. The shelter is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Sheep Shelter, 160m north of Wythe Gill**

**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Description**
This sheep shelter has been constructed by the addition of two drystone walls at either side of an outcropping boulder, which acts as its rear wall. The walls are each 4m long by 0.7m wide and up to 1.2m high. They are both of single and double-thickness drystone construction, using scree stones. The shelter is not marked on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Ford, over Coldgill Beck**

**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** FORD

**Description**
This ford provides a crossing of Coldgill Beck and is constructed of large boulders, forming a base overlain by smaller stones and slate fragments. The ford measures 3.5m long and 2m wide and is presently in a well-maintained condition. It serves a terraced trackway (NTSMR 29427) that extends from Dodds Mealdon slate quarry, via the northern slopes of Dodd, and crosses Coldgill Beck to run into an enclosed field. The trackway may also be a continuation of a track that crosses a ford (NTSMR 29516) to the south. The ford was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Sheep Shelter, 30m north of Wythe Gill**

**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** SHEEP SHELTER

**Description**
A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 5m long by 0.6m wide and up to 1m high. The drystone wall is roughly constructed, making use of two large earthfast boulders at the south-eastern end. The wall is a mixture of double and single-thickness construction styles and is built in random courses. The shelter is not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

**Building Platform, 220m east of Low Hollins**

**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** BUILDING PLATFORM

**Description**
A building platform overlain by the present intake wall (where it kinks) and is located to the east of Low Hollins Farm. The platform is terraced into the hillside and survives only to foundation level walls within a sunken earthwork. The platform measures approximately 12m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.9m deep at the eastern recess. The remains of the walls have a maximum height of 0.5m. A stream runs from south-east/north-west along the northern edge of the site. The platform is likely to be associated with an abandoned farmstead identified by Angus Winchester. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description:
A sunken building platform located adjacent to the current intake wall to the east of Beck House. There is a surviving L-shaped wall that lies adjacent to the boundary wall. Overall the platform measures 7m long by 5m wide and with the walls 1m wide and up to 0.3m high. There are stones placed at each surviving corner of the structure and appear to represent the lower quoin stones of a dismantled wall. The stone from the structure was probably re-used in the building of the apparently overlying intake wall. The structure is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29515  
Name: Clearance Cairn, 265m north-east of Beck House  
NGR: 315940 522104  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
A sub-circular clearance cairn located adjacent to the intake wall on the east side of Beck House. It measures approximately 2m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.35m high.

PREFREF 29516  
Name: Ford, 250m north-east of Peel Place  
NGR: 316166 521451  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
The ford provides a stream crossing for a stretch of track that is aligned north/south. The ford is a substantial structure that provides a secure length of terracing for the track in a steeply sloping area. It measures 1.5m wide and has an overall length of approximately 8m. The trackway is likely to be a continuation of a track that crosses a ford further north (NTSMR 29511), and may be an extension of track (NTSMR 29427), which runs to Dodds Mealton slate quarry.

PREFREF 29517  
Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR: 316344 518657  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-west/north-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is no lynchet present, with the ridge and furrow continuing as far as the roadside wall to the south-west. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29518  
Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m SE of Rannerdale  
NGR: 316384 518552  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a west/east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is a lynchet present at the western end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the eastern end which measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.

PREFREF 29519  
Name: Clearance Cairn, 230m south-east of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR: 316480 518540  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
A sub-ovoid clearance cairn located adjacent to the internal edge of the intake around Rannerdale Farm. It measures approximately 2.5m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.25m high. The cairn may relate to early field clearance such as that located to the north-east outside of the intake walls (NTSMR 29269).

PREFREF 29520  
Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m east of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR: 316513 518665  
Sources: OAN Survey 2008  

Description:
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. Although indistinct, it can be seen to continue north-east into the adjoining field. There is a headland present at the north-eastern end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. In the northern corner of the field there are four parallel linear ridges, which are probably the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation running perpendicular to the more obvious ridge and furrow pattern. The field is shown as arable on the tithe mapping.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rabbit Smoot, 200m north-east of Rannerdale Farm</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316479 518803</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>RABBIT SMOOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The drystone rabbit smoot measures 0.25m wide by up to 0.13m high and 0.2m deep. The south-eastern side is blocked due to the corner of the field being used as a dumping ground for farm waste, including building stone and flagstones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29522</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sheep Smoot, 190m north-east of Rannerdale Farm</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316472 518798</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.55m high by up to 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep. It is partially blocked on the south-eastern side due to the build up of rubble, and further stones have also been inserted to purposefully block the smoot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29523</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Clearance Bank, 160m north-east of Rannerdale Farm</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316443 518787</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
A clearance bank located adjacent to the southern boundary of the field to the north-east of Rannerdale Farm. It has a north-east/south-west alignment and measures approximately 17m long by 9m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The bank is currently used as a feeding platform for sheep. There is gravel present within the bank and this may have been a marginal, gravel-rich, area that was subsequently utilised for the deposition of clearance stones. Three mature trees grow on the bank, which currently provide shelter for sheep. The field is marked as 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29524</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Rannerdale Farm</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316372 518768</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as part of 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29525</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316394 518949</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as part of 'Chapel Field' and arable/pasture on the tithe map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29526</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Scoop, 80m east of Rannerdale Cottage</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316366 518964</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This sub-ovoid scoop is located 20m to the north-east of Squat Beck. It measures approximately 7m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.75m deep, with upcast spoil to the north-east. The scoop is of uncertain function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29527</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m E of Rannerdale Cottage</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316394 518949</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29528</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m north-east of Rannerdale Cottage</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316328 519064</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. It occupies the same field as further ridge and furrow cultivation to the south (NTSMR 29527) and the differing alignments of the two systems suggest that there was a former sub-dividing field boundary, although there is no evidence for
it on the historic mapping, but it may survive as part of a clearance bank (NTSMR 29530). The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.

### Water Smoot, north-east of Rannerdale Bridge

**PREFREF** 29529  
**Name** Water Smoot, north-east of Rannerdale Bridge  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** WATER SMOOT  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
This drystone water smoot measures 0.45 high by up to 0.4m wide and 1.25m deep.

### Possible Clearance Bank, 95m north-east of Rannerdale Cottage

**PREFREF** 29530  
**Name** Possible Clearance Bank, 95m north-east of Rannerdale Cottage  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Uncertain  
**Type** LINEAR CLEARANCE CAIRN  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
The remains of a possible clearance bank, although it may have been associated with a former field boundary between two areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29527 and 29528).

### Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 260m north-east of Rannerdale

**PREFREF** 29531  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 260m north-east of Rannerdale  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. There is a lynchet surviving on the north-west end that measures 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as pasture and woodland on the tithe map.

### Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m north-east of Rannerdale

**PREFREF** 29532  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 290m north-east of Rannerdale  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The cultivation occupies the same current field as further ridge and furrow to the north-west (NTSMR 29531) with a natural break of slope dividing the two systems. There is no above-ground evidence of a possible former field boundary. The field is marked as pasture and woodland on the tithe map.

### Boundary Bank, 270m east-north-east of Rannerdale Farm

**PREFREF** 29533  
**Name** Boundary Bank, 270m east-north-east of Rannerdale Farm  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Uncertain  
**Type** FIELD BOUNDARY  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
A relict field boundary bank located on the northern side of Squat Beck. It measures approximately 47m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.2m high. It is constructed of earth and stone, including boulders up to 1.25m long by 1m wide and 0.6m high. The feature was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

### Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 230m SW of Rannerdale Farm

**PREFREF** 29534  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 230m SW of Rannerdale Farm  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving on the north-east end that measures 3m wide and up to 0.2m high. There is a flood defence bank, which the ridge and furrow has cut, at the south-western end that measures 6m wide by up to 0.6m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

### Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of Rannerdale Farm

**PREFREF** 29535  
**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of Rannerdale Farm  
**MONUID**  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**  
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving on the north-east end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
PREFREF 29536  
Name Jetty, 235m south-west of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR 316156 518518  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
A jetty located in a field to the south-west of Rannerdale Farm. It is orientated north-east/south-west and measures approximately 11m long by up to 0.6m high. It is 5m wide at the shore end and tapers to 1m wide on the lake. It is constructed of stone with a wooden revetment on the south-eastern side. The jetty facilitates a landing area to the south-east onto Crummock Water. It is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29537  
Name Hard Standing, 180m west-south-west of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR 316127 518647  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
An area of hard standing, used for a sheep feeder is located in the north-west corner of the field. It is constructed of cleared stones and may represent the remains of a clearance bank. The site measures approximately 14m long by 6m wide, with a stand of trees along the western edge that provides shelter for the sheep from the exposed lake.

PREFREF 29538  
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m NW of Rannerdale Farm  
NGR 316227 518881  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 2m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29539  
Name Clearance Cairn, 75m north of Rannerdale Cottage  
NGR 316282 519034  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
The clearance cairn lies within and adjacent to the eastern field boundary of the field located to the north of Rannerdale Cottage. The cairn is sub-ovoid shape and measures approximately 3m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

PREFREF 29540  
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Rannerdale Cottage  
NGR 316230 519024  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. There is a headland surviving at the east end that measures 2m wide by up to 0.25m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29541  
Name Building (Domestic), Rannerdale Cottage.  
NGR 316288 518963  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
Rannerdale cottage is an L-shaped building that was shown both the tithe and the First Edition OS mapping but was not named, and was likely to have been a barn at the time. The current building has been extensively modernised and has render that has been scored to give the appearance of ashlars blocks. The northern end of the building represents part of the original structure, with the southern block being a modern extension. There are exterior chimney breasts on the western and southern walls of the northern building and a red sandstone ridge tops the slate roof. The resident farmer at Rannerdale Farm, confirmed that, prior to the renovations, the site had comprised a single stone barn, corresponding to the northern block of the cottage.

PREFREF 29542  
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale Bridge  
NGR 316259 519171  
Sources OAN Survey 2008  
Description  
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-east/north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland surviving that measures 2m wide by 0.15m high and a lynchet that measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.25m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north of Rannerdale Bridge</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
<td>An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 1.25m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland that measures 3m wide by up to 0.2m high. The unusually wide headland appears to have been the result of an area of stony and marshy ground. The field is marked as pasture on the tithe map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stile, north-east of Rannerdale Bridge</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>STILE</td>
<td>The step stile comprises two through-stone steps that protrude at either side. The wall is of double-thickness drystone construction, with rubble infill, and measures 1.5m high by 0.6m wide. The steps are formed from large slabs of slate, with the lower being set 0.5m from the ground and measuring 1.4m long by 0.4 wide with a thickness 50mm. The upper step is set 0.75m from the ground and measures 1.2m long by 0.4 wide with a thickness of 30mm. The lower step is a re-used gate stoop and a metal bracket is visible on the upper side, on the southern side of wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Smoots, Cinderdale Beck</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
<td>Three drystone water smoots are positioned within the road-side wall to allow the drainage of water gathering in a hollow of the road. All of the smoots measure approximately 0.3m high by 0.3m wide and 0.7m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomery, south of Cinderdale Beck</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>BLOOMERY</td>
<td>This site comprised a hollow and several surrounding mounds that could represent a former bloomery. The hollow and mounds alone were not entirely diagnostic, however the presence of several bloomeries to the north and north-east (NTSMR 26856, 26857, 24354, 26859 and 29549), along with the proximity to water running through Cinderdale Beck, and a former stream channel to the east, gives credence to this interpretation. There was no visible slag or fuel-waste, and animal disturbance of part of the mounds revealed gravel. The site measures approximately 10m long by 6m wide. The site lies within 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Smoot, west of Cinderdale Common</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
<td>The drystone water smoot measures 0.7m high by 0.2m wide and 0.7m deep and allows water to drain from the main road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Cinderdale Common</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
<td>An area of ridge and furrow cultivation that is only visible in the northern half of the current field. It has an east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomery, west of Cinderdale Common</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>BLOOMERY</td>
<td>The site of a possible bloomery was suggested by a concentrated accumulation of clinker and slag, revealed by the erosion scar of a footpath and within the eroding lake-edge. The overall area of the exposed debris measured approximately 15m long by 6m wide. The accumulation of debris revealed by the footpath was seen to have been cut by an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29550). Quantities of clinker are also to be found along the shoreline beyond this area, but this material is likely to have been subject to movement by the water. Further isolated instances of clinker and slag were observed in the footpath erosion scar beyond the main area of concentration. Such dispersed material, however, is likely to have originated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from the main concentration and been spread during the repair of footpaths. Abundant mature gorse grows in the field, which could obscure further sites. The site lies adjacent to 'Scinderdale Field' on the tithe map.

**PREFREF 29550**

**Name** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south of Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316142 519533  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.25m high. The cultivation is partially covered by gorse and is seen to be cutting through a possible bloomery site (NTSMR 29549). The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

**PREFREF 29551**

**Name** Water Smoot, south-eastern corner of Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316161 519596  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

The drystone water smoot drains from the road into a field. The smoot measures 0.3m wide by up to 0.5m high and 0.7m deep.

**PREFREF 29552**

**Name** Water Smoot, south of Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316187 519562  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

The drystone water smoot drains from the road into a field. The smoot measures 0.35m high by up to 0.25m wide and 0.7m deep.

**PREFREF 29553**

**Name** Sheep Fold, Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316055 519752  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

The westernmost of two sheep folds located in Fletcher Fields, and shown on the First Edition OS mapping. It is two celled and measures 9m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The larger cell has double-thickness drystone walls with rubble infill, measuring 0.9m thick. The smaller cell has walls 0.7m thick, which comprise a mixture of double and single-thickness construction styles. Stone from the walls has been removed to repair a boundary wall located to the south.

**PREFREF 29554**

**Name** Boundary Wall, western side of Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316031 519726  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

This site consists of the extension of a field boundary into Crummock Water. The wall has been constructed using boulders and is currently in a state of disrepair. It measures 10m long by 1.5m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The land formerly extended further to the west, but has been eroded by rising water levels. Two tree stumps situated 5m and 8m from the shoreline demonstrate the extent of the inundation.

**PREFREF 29555**

**Name** Sheep Fold, Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316065 519751  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

The easternmost of two sheep folds located in Fletcher Fields, and shown on the First Edition OS mapping. The sheep fold measures 9m long by 5m wide, with walls measuring 1.3m high and 0.75m thick. The walls are of double-thickness drystone construction, with rubble infill and have an angled cover band. An entrance in the northern corner is 1.25m wide. The excellent condition of the fold suggests rebuilding in the late twentieth century.

**PREFREF 29556**

**Name** Trackway, north side of Fletcher Fields  
**NGR** 316013 519915  
**Sources** OAN Survey 2008  
**Description**

A trackway located in the northern end of Fletcher Fields. There is a 1.5m high stone revetment wall surviving on the eastern side. The revetment is of drystone construction and the trackway is largely concealed by dead bracken. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping and is currently used as a footpath. The tithe mapping shows a dashed boundary bank in this location, sub-dividing Fletcher Fields, and the revetment wall may relate to this boundary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFERENCE</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29557</td>
<td></td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, north-west of Fletcher Fields</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>This sub-ovoid charcoal burning platform measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is terraced into the hill slope to the east, with a depth of 1.5m at the rear of the recess. The lip of the platform protrudes beyond the natural break of slope to the west and is raised 0.75m above the underlying slope. Pieces of charcoal were exposed by the footpath scar, where part of the platform has been recently eroded, supporting the suggestion that this platform was utilised for charcoal production. The area was shown to be scrubby woodland on the First Edition mapping, and the tithe map showed this part of Fletcher field enclosed as part woodland and pasture. A modern bench has been positioned on the platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29558</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary Wall, eastern side of Fletcher Fields</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>A section of relict boundary wall that has a north-east/south-west alignment. It measures approximately 40m long by 1.2m wide and is up to 1m high. It is of drystone construction, utilising surface-gathered stones and some large earthfast boulders. The wall has almost completely collapsed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29559</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Smoot, 130m south of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>The drystone water smoot measures 0.25m wide by up to 0.25m high and 0.8m deep. It is located opposite a further smoot (NTSMR 29561) and serves the same water channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29560</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Smoot, 50m south of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>The drystone water smoot measures 0.47m wide by up to 0.3m high and 0.8m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29561</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Smoot, 150m south-south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>The drystone water smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.5m wide and 0.25m high. It is located opposite another smoot (NTSMR 29559), and serves the same water channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29562</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock Enclosure, 175m SSW of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>This D-shaped stock enclosure is defined by the denuded remains of a wall that had been constructed of roughly quarried stone. The wall measures approximately 29m long by 1m wide and 0.3m high and enclosed a low rise. There is an entrance at the north-east corner, where the enclosure joins a current field wall. Two mature hawthorns and an oak tree grew on the remains of the wall and an uprooted tree was also present. The enclosure was shown on the tithe mapping as a dashed boundary, this presumably related to the realignment of field boundaries/and ownership of West Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29563</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SW of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-west/north-north-east alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as a mixture of arable and woodland on the tithe map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29564</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep Smoot, 160m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NGR 315781  520475  Type  SHEEP SMOOT
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
The drystone sheep smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.5m high and 0.5 wide. The condition of the wall and smoot suggests that they may have been rebuilt recently.

PREFREF 29565  MONUID
Name  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m south-west of Peel Place
NGR 315886  521150
Type  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that is 3m wide and 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29566  MONUID
Name  Stock Enclosure, 220m south of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315800  520396
Type  STOCK ENCLOSURE
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
A D-shaped enclosure that measures approximately 25m long by 20m wide and encloses a low hillock. The walls have largely collapsed and measure 1.5m wide by up to 0.5m high, with a 1.25m wide entrance being present in the north-eastern corner. Two mature oak trees grow within the enclosure. The enclosure was shown on the tithe mapping as a dashed boundary, this presumably related to the realignment of field boundaries/and ownership of West Wood.

PREFREF 29567  MONUID
Name  Hedged Boundary, 230m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315712  520424
Type  BOUNDARY HEDGE
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
This site comprises the overgrown remains of a hawthorn hedge. Five hawthorn trees form an L-shaped boundary, measuring 6m by 7m, which appears to have abutted the field wall to the north-west.

PREFREF 29568  MONUID
Name  Scoop, 220m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315720  520426
Type  SCOOP
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
The sub-rectangular scoop measures approximately 10m long by 3m wide by up to 0.6m deep. This scoop is of unknown function but is of some antiquity as it is respected by the surrounding ridge and furrow cultivation (NTSMR 29563), which diverges around it.

PREFREF 29569  MONUID
Name  Water Smoot, 160m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315742  520486
Type  WATER SMOOT
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
The drystone water smoot measures 1m deep by up to 0.35m wide and 0.35m high. The condition of the wall and smoot suggest recent rebuilding.

PREFREF 29570  MONUID
Name  Lynchet, 235m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315681  520446
Type  LYNCHET
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
The lynchet measures approximately 1m wide and is up to 0.15m high. There is no visible ridge and furrow cultivation surviving within the field, although the lynchet is suggestive of an arable agricultural regime. The field is marked as a mixture of arable and woodland on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29571  MONUID
Name  Causeway, 120m south-west of Lanthwaite Cottage
NGR 315751  520547
Type  CAUSEWAY
Sources  OAN Survey 2008
Description
The causeway comprises a raised section of trackway measuring approximately 18m long by 3m wide and crossing a narrow strip of marshy land, formed by a natural water channel. The causeway has been constructed of stone and gravel, and revetted with large boulders at each side. There is a drainage channel in the middle that is covered with large slate slabs.
PREFREF 29572
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 105m south-west of Peel Place
NGR 315918 521183
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that measures 1m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29573
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 95m west of Peel Place
NGR 315873 521278
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The cultivation is only visible in the eastern end of the current field. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29574
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 195m north-west of Peel Place
NGR 315810 521381
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The cultivation is only visible in the eastern end of the current field. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29575
Name Clearance Cairn, 260m north-west of Peel Place
NGR 315766 521416
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A possible low and denuded clearance cairn. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.1m high, and is an irregular shape. It is turf covered and has possibly been heavily ploughed.

PREFREF 29576
Name Field Boundary, 350m south of Beck House
NGR 315745 521664
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description The relict field boundary has a north-east/south-west alignment. It consists of an overgrown hedge of hawthorn, elder, birch, and beech topping an earth and stone bank. The bank measures approximately 14m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

PREFREF 29577
Name Boundary Wall, 300m north-west of Peel Place
NGR 315856 521540
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A relict field boundary wall that is orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, and survives only at foundation level, with surrounding tumbled material giving the appearance of a low earth and stone bank. It measures approximately 22m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The wall may have been originally intended to enclose an area to the west that was partially enclosed by a bend in Liza Beck.

PREFREF 29578
Name Possible Boundary Wall, 310m SSE of Beck House
NGR 315796 521719
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description A possible boundary wall survives as a low earth and stone constructed bank. The bank has a north-west/south-east alignment and measures approximately 110m long by 1m wide and up to 0.35m high.

PREFREF 29579
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 145m SE of Beck House
NGR 315777 521893
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Description An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a lynchet at the north-western end that measures 1m wide by up to 0.15m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
An area of ridge and furrow cultivation with a south/north alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as pasture and meadow on the tithe map.

**PREFREF** 29580
Name: Clearance Cairn, 150m south-east of Beck House
NGR: 315816 521917
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A sub-circular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A mature oak is present at the northern end with an immature hawthorn at the centre, the area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

**PREFREF** 29581
Name: Clearance Cairn, 210m south-east of Beck House
NGR: 315822 521841
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A large sub-rectangular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 20m long by 8m wide and is up to 0.5m high. Mature sycamores are present on the north and south ends. The area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

**PREFREF** 29582
Name: Clearance Cairn, 260m south-east of Beck House
NGR: 315824 521787
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A sub-circular clearance cairn located on marginal stony land and close to a stream channel. It measures approximately 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.5m high. A mature oak is present at the centre of the site, the area appears to have been used for the deposition of cleared stone.

**PREFREF** 29583
Name: Water Smoot, 345m north of Peel Place
NGR: 315864 521592
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
This drystone water smoot measures 0.3m wide by up to 0.25m high and 0.6m deep. It is blocked at the south-eastern side of the wall by fallen stones and earth.

**PREFREF** 29584
Name: Possible Boundary Bank, 410m north of Peel Place
NGR: 315882 521669
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A possible denuded boundary bank. It consists of a low grassed-over earth and stone bank following a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 55m long by 1.25m wide and is up to 0.35m high. The bank may possibly alternatively relate to twentieth century drainage works.

**PREFREF** 29585
Name: Clearance Cairn, 355m south-east of Beck House
NGR: 315954 521774
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A sub-ovoid clearance cairn that is located adjacent to a stream channel. It is entirely grassed-over and measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.3m high.

**PREFREF** 29586
Name: Clearance Cairn, 320m west of Boat Crag
NGR: 316018 521744
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
A sub-circular clearance cairn, situated in a partially improved field. It measures approximately 2.5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The cairn is probably associated with another cairn nearby (NTSMR 29587).

**PREFREF** 29587
Name: Clearance Cairn, 310m west of Boat Crag
Sources: OAN Survey 2008

Description
Uncertain
A sub-circular clearance cairn, situated in a partially improved field. It measures approximately 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. The cairn is probably associated with another cairn nearby (NTSMR 29586).

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
A crescent-shaped sheep shelter that measures approximately 5m long by 2m wide and up to 0.8m high. The drystone wall was of random coursed construction and utilised surface-gathered stones. Earthfast foundation stones are present at each end and in the centre of the shelter wall.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
This sheep shelter wall measures approximately 2.5m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The drystone wall was constructed in random courses using surface-gathered stone.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
An area of eleven closely packed clearance cairns that are located within an area measuring approximately 25 square meters. The cairns are all sub-circular or sub-ovoid in shape and range in size from 1m-3.5m in diameter, and from 0.3m-0.5m high. There are large quantities of loose stone present in the surrounding area, suggesting that these cairns represent an initial phase of primary clearance that was never completed.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
A relic boundary wall with an east/west alignment. It measures approximately 45m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.6m high. The drystone wall is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill, and utilises large earthfast boulders.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
The sheep shelter wall measuring approximately 9m long by 1m wide and up to 0.6m high. The drystone wall utilises a mixture of single and double-thickness construction styles.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
The sheep shelter wall measures approximately 4m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The drystone wall utilises a mixture of single and double-thickness construction styles. Some earthfast stones were incorporated into the wall foundations.

**Source:** OAN Survey 2008

**Description:**
The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.4m high and 1m deep. It is partially blocked on the northern side of the wall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29595</td>
<td>Sheep Smoot, 410m north-west of Boat Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SMOOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29596</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, 380m north-west of Boat Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29597</td>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 295m west of Boat Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29598</td>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 300m west of Boat Crag</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29599</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 325m north of Peel Place</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29600</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 325m north of Peel Place</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29601</td>
<td>Clearance Cairn, 410m north of Peel Place</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29602</td>
<td>Water Smoot, 430m north of Peel Place</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29603</td>
<td>Water Smoot, 240m north-east of Peel Place</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>WATER SMOOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The drystone sheep smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.85m high and 0.8m deep.

The site might represent a badly eroded clearance cairn. It is possible, however, that this amorphous spread of stone could be the result of the accumulation of stone in association with the building, or repair, of the intake wall. It measures approximately 4m long by 2.25m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 4m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.8m high. It is constructed of surface-gathered stones placed between two earthfast boulders.

A linear sheep shelter wall that measures approximately 3m long and up to 0.7m high. It is of double-thickness drystone construction and uses four earthfast stones as a base.

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with an east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

This part turf-covered kidney-shaped clearance cairn lies at the northern end of an improved field adjacent to a stream course. It measures approximately 9m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The shape of the cairn, and its location may possibly hint at a burnt mound function for this site.

The drystone water smoot measures 0.4m long by 0.3m wide and is up to 0.7m high.
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
The drystone water smoot measures 0.3m high by up to 0.35m wide and 1m deep. The smoot is positioned 0.5m above the field level, due to the higher ground on the fellside to the east.

PREFREF 29604 MONUID
Name Sheep Smoot, 205m north-east of Peel Place
NGR 316145 521362
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Sheep smoot that measures 0.4 wide by up to 0.75 high and 0.7m deep. It is blocked by a boulder placed against the opening at the eastern side.

PREFREF 29605 MONUID
Name Sheep Smoot, 195m east of Peel Place
NGR 316148 521340
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Sheep smoot that measures 0.5m wide by up to 0.8m high and 0.8m deep. It is blocked by a boulder placed over its opening at the northern side.

PREFREF 29606 MONUID
Name Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, north-east of Peel Place
NGR 316037 521384
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
An area of indistinct ridge and furrow cultivation with a east/west alignment. It measures 3m wide between ridges by up to 0.1m high. There is a headland at the eastern end that measures 1.25m wide by up to 0.2m high. The field is marked as arable on the tithe map.

PREFREF 29607 MONUID
Name Scoops and Spoil Heaps, 90m north-east of Peel Place
NGR 316052 521312
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
A series of three scoops and two spoil heaps located to the north-east of Peel Place. They occupy an area approximately 5m square. Some modern rubbish had been dumped in one of the hollows but the nature of the activity responsible for the features was uncertain.

PREFREF 29608 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, 150m east of Peel Place
NGR 316117 521262
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
A sub-ovoid clearance cairn measuring approximately 2m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high. There are very few visible stones associated with the cairn and it is likely that it has been diminished by the removal and re-use of stone.

PREFREF 29609 MONUID
Name Building Platforms, Peel Place
NGR 316006 521267
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site comprised the remains of possible building platforms associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The two celled building platform lay to the west of the enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The first cell measures 5m long by 4m wide and with walls measuring 0.75m wide and up to 0.4 high. These walls are badly eroded and grassed over, but appear to be of double-thickness construction. The second adjoining cell is offset to the north-west of the first cell and only two walls survive that each measure 2m long and form an L-shape.

PREFREF 29610 MONUID
Name Building Platform, Peel Place
NGR 316021 521269
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). This sub-ovoid building platform measures 7m long by 5m wide. The remains of a structure are suggested by the presence of low grassed banks, measuring approximately 1m wide and up to 0.4m high, with a possible entrance in the northern side. The platform appears to have been sited on a shallow terrace, and may have been associated with an adjacent enclosure (NTSMR 23020).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29611</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Building Platform, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316000 521300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The platform is two celled and the first cell measures 10m long by 6m wide and has walls of double-thickness construction, measuring 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. The second cell measures 5m long by 3m wide and the walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.7m wide and up to 0.2m high. The lowest course of the current adjoining boundary wall is comprised of large earthfast boulders that may relate to an earlier, more substantial, wall that the building platform was built against.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29612</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Building Platform, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316013 521265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This site comprised the remains of a platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). This L-shaped earth and stone bank forms a rectangular platform, measuring approximately 21m long by 6m wide. The bank is up to 0.5m high and 1m wide. The platform has a north-east/south-west alignment and a mound lies at the south-western end.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29613</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Trackway, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315995 521275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sinuous trackway that measures up to 3m wide. The trackway runs between the main Peel Place Farmstead range (NTSMR 28808) and the outbuildings. The trackway may have been revetted where it runs close to a building platform (NTSMR 29612).</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29614</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Building Platform, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316013 521277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This site comprised the remains of a building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The site consists of a rectangular platform set within, and apparently later than, an enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The platform is likely to represent the remains of a barn associated with the farmstead. The platform measures 11m long by 6m wide with walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29615</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Boundary Wall, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316019 521287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A relict boundary wall enclosing the farmyard to the north-east of Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808) and adjoining an enclosure (NTSMR 23020). The wall measures approximately 13m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.4m high. The wall runs from the enclosure in the east to the current field boundary in the west and does not continue beyond it.</td>
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<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29616</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gateway, south-west of Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315981 521251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A blocked gateway is present in the current boundary wall running from east/west, and on the south side of Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). It measures 1.4m wide by up to 1.5m high.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PREFREF</th>
<th>29617</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Foundation Stones, Peel Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315976 521282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This site comprised the remains of a possible building platform associated with Peel Place Farmstead (NTSMR 28808). The possible foundation stones of a building are aligned roughly north-north-west/south-south-east and are visible within the eroded surface of the trackway to the north of the loosebox (NTSMR 26457). The line of stones measures 8m long by 0.5m wide and is up to 0.2m high. It is also possible that the stones might represent the remains of a kerb of a narrower, earlier, trackway, with erosion and widening of the track giving the line of stones the appearance of a wall.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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PREFREF 29618 MONUID
Name Dam, Liza Beck
Period Post Medieval
Type DAM AND GRAVEL TRAP
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
The site of a former dam and gravel trap that was breached by floodwaters during the last decade (M Astley pers comm). The dam wall is constructed of banked earth and stone covered with a cobbled surface of stones. Remains of the cobbled surface can be seen on the northern and southern sides and in the east and west facing cross-sections that have been exposed by the breaching of the structure. The dam measures approximately 30m long by 15m wide and is up to 2.5m high. Large heaps of gravel lie on the eastern and western banks from clearances of the gravel trap. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29619 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairns, 110m east of Lanthwaite Gate
Period Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Two sub-circular clearance cairns located to the south of the current boundary wall and to the east of Lanthwaite Gate. The first measures approximately 3m long by 2m wide and up to 0.2m high and the second 1.5m long by 1m wide by up to 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29620 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, south-east of High Wood
Period Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
A clearance cairn located within the eastern end the field to the south of High Wood. It measures approximately 13m long by 3.5m wide and is up to 0.75m high.

PREFREF 29621 MONUID
Name Flint Flake, on the footpath 360m south-east of High Wood
Period Prehistoric to Bronze Age
Type FINDSPOT
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
A flint flake was found on the footpath running from north-west/south-east alongside Crummock Water. The flake is 30mm long, 20mm wide and 4mm thick. It may have been a waste flake, rather than a tool, although possible retouch on one edge could suggest use as a scraper.

PREFREF 29622 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn, south of High Wood
Period Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This sub-rectangular clearance cairn located on the south end of the current field to the south of High Wood. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

PREFREF 29623 MONUID
Name Wall, south of High Wood
Period Post Medieval
Type WALL
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This collapsed drystone walled field boundary has a north-west/south-east alignment. It measures approximately 80m long by 2.5m wide and is up to 0.3m high. It was not shown on any of the historic mapping.

PREFREF 29624 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairns, south of High Wood
Period Uncertain
Type CLEARANCE CAIRNS
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
Two clearance cairns lie to the centre of the current field located to the south of High Wood. One is sub-rectangular, measuring 4m long by 2m wide and up to 0.3m high. The second is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.4m high.

PREFREF 29625 MONUID
Name Charcoal Burning Platform
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources OAN Survey 2008

Description
This platform is located on the site of an ancient charcoal burning area, and is surrounded by the remnants of the wall that once enclosed it. It measures approximately 10m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.2m high. The charcoal was produced using an ancient technique known as charring, which involves heating wood in an oxygen-limited environment to produce charcoal. The site was likely used for the production of charcoal for various purposes, including the production of pigments for art and the production of fuel for cooking and heating. The presence of this site indicates the importance of charcoal production in the area during the medieval to post-medieval period.
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description  Charcoal burning platform, somewhat eroded/tumbled platform, some bracken cover revetment tumbled & moss covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure, eastern shore of Loweswater</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>ENCLOSURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform, Holme Wood, 25m south-west of the ford</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>BUILDING PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn, Holme Wood, 50m south-west of the ford</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Holme Wood.</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>FORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn, north-western side of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stile, north-western side of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>STILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description  This sub-rectangular enclosure is situated on the eastern shore of Loweswater. It measures 7m long by 4m wide and is demarcated by 16 boulders, ranging from 0.4m to 0.8m in diameter, and a large earthfast rock measuring 2.5m and 1m high. This site may have served as a landing area for rowing boats, or could represent a small recreational 'beach'. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

Description  A possible sub-rectangular building platform that measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is up to 0.7m deep. The western and southern sides of the platform are terraced into a low rise and a stream runs to the north.

Description  A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and up to 0.75m high. It is situated 6m to the south of Holme Beck.

Description  This ford across Holme Beck measures 6m long by 3m wide. It is regularly maintained and has been recently renovated. Large boulders and slabs of slate pre-dating the recent renovations remain in place. One slate slab at the south-western side of the ford measures 1.25m long by 40m wide and 40mm thick.

Description  A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.75m high.

Description  The step stile has three steps and occupies a wall measuring 1.2m high. The top step is a re-used gate stoop with metal fittings and measures 1.35m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick. The lower two steps may also be gate stoops.

Description  This rectangular platform comprised a wall of concrete-filled sand bags retaining an apparently earth-filled core. It measures approximately 5m long by 4m wide and is up to 0.8m high. The pattern of the hessian bag is visible on some of the remaining concrete that is exposed on the lakeward side. There are 11 visible bags and the structure is surrounded by an accumulation of gravel, giving the overall structure the appearance of a sub-ovoid mound measuring 8m long by 6m wide. According to the National Trust warden, the local understanding is that the platform relates to a cable that was strung across the lake during the Second World War, in order to prevent sea-planes from landing (M Astley pers comm). No remains of an opposing structure were found on the opposite lake-shore and it is possible that the platform housed a winding mechanism that tautened a line.

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secured around trees across the lake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round Barrow, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood</td>
<td>312295 521657</td>
<td>Prehistoric to Bronze Age</td>
<td>ROUND BARROW</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>A sub-ovoid tumulus located near the shore of Loweswater and in Holme Wood. It measures approximately 11m long by 7m wide and is up to 1m high. It has a north-east/south-west alignment and tapers in both height and width at the south-western end. The site is within 100m of a further barrow (NTSMR 29634) and is 2m from the lakeshore. The local topography slopes gently to the south-west and does not feature raised landforms, such as drumlins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Barrow, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood</td>
<td>312319 521542</td>
<td>Prehistoric to Bronze Age</td>
<td>ROUND BARROW</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>A sub-ovoid tumulus located near the shore of Loweswater and in Holme Wood. It measures approximately 11m long by 7m wide and up to 1m high. It has an east/west alignment and a large mature oak grows on top of it which may attest to the relative antiquity of the site. A footpath and a cycle path cross the western end of the mound and severe erosion of the soil is taking place, with three stones having come loose recently, and a further three being exposed. The site lies within 100m of a further barrow (NTSMR 29633) and is situated 10m from the lake shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn, western shore of Loweswater, Holme Wood</td>
<td>312312 521572</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>A sub-circular shaped cairn that measures 2m in diameter by up to 0.2m high. It is situated within the course of a footpath to the west of the lake shore and is, therefore, subject to erosion. It is of unknown date or function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Bank, western shore of Loweswater, east of Holme Wood</td>
<td>312347 521525</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>This boundary bank follows the lake shore and measures 6m wide and 1.25m high. Mature oak and lime trees are growing on top the bank, which was not marked on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn, east side of Holme Beck, Holme Wood</td>
<td>312200 521724</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.4m high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trackway, eastern side of Holme Wood</td>
<td>312410 521298</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>This trackway runs around the eastern side of Holme Wood and is terraced into the hillside in places. The track is 3m wide, and cut up to 2m into the slope. The track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel Pit, south-eastern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>312701 520886</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>GRAVEL PIT</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td>This gravel-extraction pit located is adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29638) and was probably associated with the construction and maintenance of the trackways. The pit measures 7m long by 6m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
The trackway has a north/south alignment and is terraced into the hillside. The track measures 3m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut 1m deep into the hill slope.

**Description**
The gravel pit was probably associated with the construction and maintenance of nearby trackways. The pit measures 7m long by 4m wide and is up to 3m deep. The pit lies close to the junction of two trackways (NTSMR 29642 and 29643).

**Description**
The trackway measures 3m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut up to 2m deep into the hillslope. The track measures 2m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut up to 1m deep into the hillslope.

**Description**
The trackway measures 2m wide and runs along a terrace that is cut up to 1m deep into the hillslope.

**Description**
The trackway measures 1m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 0.5m deep into the hill slope. The track is becoming overgrown with long grass and tree roots and shows signs of little use. The trackway was shown on the First Edition OS mapping to continue along the whole length of the south-western side of Holme Wood, however, there is now little sign of it beyond a 200m stretch running southwards from Holme Beck.
### Trackway, south-western side of Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trackway, south-western side of Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>TRACKWAY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>312118 521133</td>
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<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The trackway is aligned north-east/south-west, measures 3m wide and occupies a terrace that is cut up to 3m deep into the hillslope. Although this track was shown on the First Edition OS mapping, there has been extensive damage and modification to the site in association with the modern use of heavy vehicles and machinery in the area. The track has been widened and a turning area has been established at the north-western end.

### Sheep Shelter, south-western side of Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sheep Shelter, south-western side of Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SHEEP SHELTER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>312205 521141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
An L-shaped sheep shelter measuring approximately 6m long by 2m wide with a wall that is 0.9m wide and 1.2m high. The drystone wall is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill. The shelter may suggest former use of the woodland as pasture.

### Bridge, Holme Force, Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bridge, Holme Force, Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>BRIDGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>311966 521453</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This bridge spans Holme Beck immediately below the waterfalls of Holme Force. The bridge measures approximately 10m long by 3m wide. A single arch spans the beck and rests upon natural outcropping rock. The arch has a central keystone measuring 0.5m by 0.3m, and mortar has been use as a bonding agent. The bridge does not feature a stone parapet, and a modern wooden fence forms a barrier between the road and the drop to each side. The level of the beck drops rapidly below the bridge, creating a much higher drop to the north-east than the south-west.

### Charcoal Burning Platform, Holme Force, Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Charcoal Burning Platform, Holme Force, Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Medieval to Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>311986 521447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This charcoal burning platform lies to the south-east of the bridge at Holme Force, and adjacent to a trackway (NTSMR 29643). The sub-ovoid platform measures approximately 8m long by 6m wide and is cut 1.25m deep into the hill slope at the north-western side. The platform has become overgrown, with three sycamore trees being present on the terrace and another three sycamores and a large pine being present around the edge of the terrace. Charcoal was evident where the platform had been disturbed.

### Sheep Fold, 125m north-east of Holme Force, Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sheep Fold, 125m north-east of Holme Force, Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>SHEEP FOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>312004 521520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This sheep fold lies on the western side of Holme Beck and to the north-east of Holme Force. The fold is sub-rectangular and measures approximately 10m long by 8m wide. The drystone walls are of double-thickness construction and measure 0.7m wide and 1.25m high. There is an entrance on the north-eastern side that is 1.3m wide. The wall at the north-western side is built against a former bank of the beck. A mixture of water-rounded and surface-gathered stone were used in its construction. The sheepfold may attest to the former pastoral use of this part of Holme Wood. The fold is shown on the First Edition OS mapping.

### Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Charcoal Burning Platform, centre of Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Medieval to Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>312169 521334</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This sub-ovoid charcoal burning platform is terraced into the hillside and lies 10m to the south-west of a trackway (NTSMR 29642). The platform measures approximately 8m long by 5.5m wide and is cut approximately 1.25m deep into the hill slope to the south-west. There are numerous sycamores growing on and around the platform. Charcoal scatters were observed on the sloping face at the front of the platform.

### Stile, north-north-west of Holme Force, Holme Wood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Stile, north-north-west of Holme Force, Holme Wood</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>STILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>311929 521459</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

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*For the use of The National Trust © OA North: February 2009*
This step stile is set within the current boundary wall to the north-north-west of Holme Force. The drystone wall measures 1.6m high by 0.6m wide and is of double-thickness construction with rubble infill, and has an angled cover band. There are five steps set into the wall, ranging from 0.23m-0.42m long by 0.16m-0.34m wide and 50mm-65mm thick.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29655</td>
<td>Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 312058 521767</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by up to 0.5m high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29656</td>
<td>Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 311997 521805</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 3m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m high. There is an immature sycamore growing on top of the cairn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29657</td>
<td>Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 311940 521850</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-circular and measures 2m in diameter and is up to 0.3m high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29658</td>
<td>Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 312080 521747</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A clearance cairn that is possibly a hag boundary marker associated with woodland industries. It is sub-ovoid and measures 4m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.6m high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29659</td>
<td>Earth and Stone Bank, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>EARTH AND STONE BANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 312099 521734</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This section of earth and stone bank measures approximately 20m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.3m high. It extends south-eastwards from a clearance cairn (NTSMR 29658) along the western edge of a trackway (NTSMR 29638). The boundary is likely to represent a continuation of another bank (NTSMR 29661). The boundary may relate to a hag boundary and was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29660</td>
<td>Cairn, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 312105 521719</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A sub-ovoid cairn with a very large mature pine growing on top. It measures approximately 4m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.6m high. As the mound consists mainly of gravel, it is possible that it was associated with the maintenance of the trackways in Holme Wood.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29661</td>
<td>Bank and Ditch, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>BOUNDARY BANK AND DITCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR 311898 521838</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A earth and stone bank with associated ditch. It measures approximately 135m long by 2m wide and is up to 1m high. The ditch is intermittent and is located on the eastern side. Mature trees and tree stumps are present along the bank and it extends as far northwards as a gate within the Holme Wood boundary wall. The boundary is likely to represent a continuation of a bank further south-east (NTSMR29659) and was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29662</td>
<td>Water Smoot, northern end of Holme Wood</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A earth and stone bank with associated ditch. It measures approximately 135m long by 2m wide and is up to 1m high. The ditch is intermittent and is located on the eastern side. Mature trees and tree stumps are present along the bank and it extends as far northwards as a gate within the Holme Wood boundary wall. The boundary is likely to represent a continuation of a bank further south-east (NTSMR29659) and was not shown on the First Edition OS mapping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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NGR 311803 521861
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type WATER SMOOT
Description A water smoot that measures 0.4m wide by up to 0.45 high and 1m deep.

PREFREF 29663
Name Boundary Stone, northern part of Holme Wood
NGR 311950 521700
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type BOUNDARY STONE
Description A possible boundary stone located in the northern part of Holme Wood. It consists of a glacial erratic boulder that has been set upright. It measures 0.85m high by 1m long and 0.5m wide.

PREFREF 29664
Name Water Smoot, northern end of Holme Wood
NGR 311843 521640
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type WATER SMOOT
Description A water smoot that measures 0.15m wide by up to 0.4m long and 0.8m deep.

PREFREF 29665
Name Drainage System, northern end of Holme Wood
NGR 311899 521701
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type DRAINAGE SYSTEM
Description A forestry plantation irrigation system, possibly connected with the planting of mature pine and broadleaf trees in Holme Wood. In contrast with modern commercial plantation irrigation ditches, which tend to lie in parallel rows either side of plantation ridges, the channels run at various angles through the woodland, sometimes intersecting at Y-shaped junctions. This suggests the general irrigation for an early ornamental woodland plantation, rather than a rigid, densely-packed, system. The channels measure 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep, with upcast banks on each side measuring 0.4m wide by 0.2m high.

PREFREF 29666
Name Scoops, northern end of Holme Wood
NGR 312172 521611
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type SCOOP
Description There are a group of five scoops located close to the intersection of two trackways (NTSMR 29638 and 29642). They are all sub-circular and measure 3m-4m in diameter by up to 0.4m-0.6m deep. They may be associated with the extraction of material for the construction or maintenance of the tracks.

PREFREF 29667
Name Culvert, south-west of Kirk Close
NGR 318786 515864
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type CULVERT
Description The culvert measures 8m wide by up to 0.3m deep and runs beneath the main road. The drystone wall above the culvert is of double-thickness construction with an angled cover band.

PREFREF 29668
Name Water Smoot, south of Kirk Close
NGR 318834 515811
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type WATER SMOOT
Description The water smoot measures 0.6m wide by up to 0.7m high and 0.8m deep. It drains into a roadside ditch on the opposite side of the wall.

PREFREF 29669
Name Rock Art, 80m south-south-east of Crag House Farm
NGR 317348 517078
Sources OAN Survey 2008
Type ROCK CARVING
Description This rock art is located in two groups at the highest point of a rock outcrop that is craggy and uneven with no flat surfaces. The first group of petroglyphs lie 2m to the west of the eastern-most mature oak tree, close to the eastern edge of the outcrop. In this group are six carved cup-marks with diameters of 100mm, 70mm, 60mm, 50mm, 40mm, and 35mm, and depths ranging from 10mm to 25mm. The cups occupy an area 0.3m wide by 0.4m long. Six further cups are present in the second group, which lies 7m to the west of the first group. Four cups are positioned in a line, within an area 0.8m long by 0.3m wide. Their diameters are 60mm, 65mm, 70mm, and 75mm, with depths ranging from 20mm to 40mm. Two cups have been...
Positioned 1m to the south of this line, occupying an area measuring 0.3m by 0.2m. These two cups measure 100mm and 60mm in diameter and are 75mm and 20mm deep. A further panel of cup and ring marks (NTSMR 29136) lies 160m to the south-west of this site, at the bottom of the hill slope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29670</td>
<td>Name: Boundary Bank, 90m south of Crag House Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: BOUNDARY BANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This pair of banks that form a T-shape and could relate to a former boundary or stock-pound. One bank is aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measures 34m long. The second bank lies perpendicular to this and measures 10m long. Both banks are 2m wide and up to 0.25m high. The site is not shown on any of the historic mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29671</td>
<td>Name: Trackway, north-west of Rannerdale Knotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: TRACKWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

A trackway that is terraced into the hillside to the north-west of Rannerdale Knotts. It has been surfaced with small grade surface-gathered stone. A section measuring 25m long and 2.2m wide has been revetted at the northern side with large earth-fast boulders, overlaid by a double course of smaller stones. The track is located on ground overlooking a putative former tip (NTSMR 29266), and may have been used in order to gain height before dumping waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29672</td>
<td>Name: Possible Bloomery, 170m south-east of Highpark Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: BLOOMERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: OAN Survey 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

There is a large quantity of tap slag forming part of the metallised surface of a track to the south of High Park farm. The slag is in a well-defined area measuring 7m long by 2m wide, and may be located close to the original source. There are no earthworks visible indicating a bloomery site and the possibility remains that the slag may have been moved a considerable distance from the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29673</td>
<td>Name: Spring fed trough 150m NW of Crabtree Beck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: TROUGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Terracotta pipe set into a stone and mortar surround.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29674</td>
<td>Name: Clearance cairn 100m N of Crab Tree Beck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: CLEARANCE CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Spread of large rounded stones. Likely to be the result of field clearance located on upper edge of an area of relict ridge and furrow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29675</td>
<td>Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, NW of Crabtree Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Large area of ridge & furrow cultivation - across contours, following fall of land. 17 ridges across field E/W. Furrow to furrow 4.5m. Cut through by later network of field drains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29676</td>
<td>Name: Revetted track, 100m NE of Crabtree Beck Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: TRACKWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Revetted track way using stone to build up down slope. Down slope edge includes stone-edged channel for beck. Stone possibly robbed from nearby wall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONUID</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29677</td>
<td>Name: Field system - strip lynchet 100m SW of Thrushbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: LYNCHET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Break of slope formed by cultivation. Upper part of field disturbed by septic tanks & track. No obvious evidence of cultivation.

**PREFREF** 29678  **MONUID**
**Name**  Blasted crag/stone quarry, 100m SW of High Thrushbank  **Period**  Post Medieval to Modern
**NGR**  313160 521440  **Type**  QUARRY
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Large outcrop of stone in field that shows evidence of blasting in the form of shot holes. Much of crag blasted on, only 1 large part of the blasted crag remains in situ. Other large (field clearance) stones have been piled on, to make a clearance cairn, comprising some 10 stones, each 0.4-0.5m in size.

**PREFREF** 29679  **MONUID**
**Name**  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation and 5 Field Drains 180mSE of High Thrushbank  **Period**  Post Medieval
**NGR**  313350 521410  **Type**  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Small area of ridge & furrow.

**PREFREF** 29680  **MONUID**
**Name**  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SW of High Cross  **Period**  Post Medieval to Modern
**NGR**  313540 521240  **Type**  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Small area of ridge & furrow, 22m x 14m located at NE corner of field, approximately 7 ridges visible. Likely to be a product of later ploughing, possible traces of earlier broad ridge ploughing to the west.

**PREFREF** 29681  **MONUID**
**Name**  Tree lined sunken track, 100m E of Thrushbank  **Period**  Post Medieval
**NGR**  313500 521520  **Type**  TRACKWAY
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Tree lined sunken track leading from High Thrushbank in the W, running E/NE for a distance of 150m. The hollow way cannot be traced beyond the beck and hedge bank. Shown as track on 1867 OS Map, just shown as boundary in 1899. More recently may have been used as the line for the new water supply for Thrushbank. Has possible link with water tank/bunded pond which exist up slope of the hollow way. Looking closely at the western end of the hollow way it appears to turn & go up slope.

**PREFREF** 29682  **MONUID**
**Name**  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 150m E of High Thrushbank  **Period**  Medieval to Post Medieval
**NGR**  313480 521580  **Type**  BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Area of ridge and furrow located above tree-lined lane. Quite wide furrows, approximately 2m wide, separated by narrow furrows. 5 distinct ridges can be seen.

**PREFREF** 29683  **MONUID**
**Name**  Embankment, turf wide boulders, 125m E of Thrushbank  **Period**  Uncertain
**NGR**  313480 521550  **Type**  BANK (EARTHWORK)
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Low stone bank including numerous rounded boulders appears to be an isolated feature although other rounded boulders exist nearby, certainly ancient & possibly prehistoric in origin.

**PREFREF** 29684  **MONUID**
**Name**  Earth Bank/Lynchet 250m ESE of High Thrushbank Field  **Period**  Medieval to Post Medieval
**NGR**  313550 521430  **Type**  EARTH BANK OR LYNCHET
**Sources**  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**
Earth Bank located in SE corner of Short Acre Field. Likely to be a product of early cultivation & more clearly visible in field to the E.
**Name**: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation in Short Acre Field, SE of Thrushbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval to Modern  
**NGR**: 313540 521410  
**Type**: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Two clear furrows below lynchet in SE corner of field running along the slope. Numerous narrow ridges in NE corner of field running down the steep slope. There are hints of more extensive ridge & furrow.

**Name**: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m SE of High Thrushbank  
**Period**: Medieval  
**NGR**: 313480 521360  
**Type**: BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Faint evidence of up to 8 broad rigs. Possible evidence of early ploughing rather than drainage. Appears to have been heavily rolled in 20th century.

**Name**: Pond, 200m NE of High Thrushbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval to Modern  
**NGR**: 313510 521600  
**Type**: POND  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Shallow water filled pond or mere. Appears to have been excavated into bedrock. Spoil piled up to form revetment bank on down slope edge. Small trickle of water from culvert at Western end. Outflow at E end to beck (MDSS Fulling mill??)

**Name**: Sheep Shelter, 300m NNE of Thrushbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval  
**NGR**: 313370 521790  
**Type**: SHEEP SHELTER  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: L-Shaped drystone wall to west beside relict field wall in woodland.

**Name**: Leat, 600m N-NW of High Thrushbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval  
**NGR**: 313310 521900  
**Type**: LEAT  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Narrow water channel, dry in parts. Claimed to be the leat feeding Loweswater Lead Mine by Wainwright & others. Site of Mine in Moss Cottage Garden

**Name**: Former Watercourse, 210m N of Nether Close  
**Period**: Post Medieval  
**NGR**: 314690 521860  
**Type**: WATERCOURSE  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Stone edged shallow water course (leat?) developing into deeply incised former water course edged with large rounded boulders. Small length of revetment visible on eastern side. Covered in mature trees. Possible association with nearby field drains.

**Name**: Bloomery Mound, 250m S of Oak bank  
**Period**: Medieval  
**NGR**: 314650 521970  
**Type**: BLOOMERY  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Site of bloomery visible on surface as grassy mound alongside beck. Eroded on NE side to reveal thick layer of tap slag & charcoal. Slag appears heavy, indicating early smelting, probably between 1250-1500.

**Name**: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 100m SW side of Oakbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval to Modern  
**NGR**: 314510 522170  
**Type**: NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**: Large area of ridge & furrow, cultivation visible in areas throughout the field.

**Name**: Potter Gill Farmstead, 475m WNW of Oakbank  
**Period**: Post Medieval  
**NGR**: 314270 522380  
**Type**: BUILDING  
**Sources**: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Description
Ruined Farmhouse. Probably the final phase of Potter Gill farmstead, buttting onto the central compartment which has retained its gable end. Good quality quoins around doorway in NE corner. 2 ruined partitions visible creating 3 sub-compartments possible outshot to S with large stones. Spread of handmade bricks (c.1750) covers the site.

PREFREF 29694 MONUID
Name  Potter Gill Farmstead, 475m WNW of Oakbank
NGR  314280 522390
Period  Post Medieval
Type  BUILDING
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Middle phase of building at Potter Gill, consisting of 3 sides of a building including complete gable end. Appears to have 2 opposite doorways & contains 1 complete & 4 incomplete boskins suggesting use as shippon. Good collection of pierced slates litter the floor, together with sandstone ridge piece.

PREFREF 29695 MONUID
Name  Ruined Building, 475m WNW of Oakbank Farm
NGR  314300 522410
Period  Post Medieval
Type  BUILDING
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Large rectangular ruined structure. Single internal partition suggests 2 compartments, the larger compartment shows signs of having had 1 doorway on the down slope east side (later blocked to form a window) & a larger entrance on western side. Possible interpretation as original (pre 1750) farmstead (later replaced by record 265, Potter Gill Farmstead) afterwards becoming cattle housing.

PREFREF 29696 MONUID
Name  Sheep Fold, at NE end of Potter Gill Farmstead approx 475m
NGR  314300 522410
Period  Post Medieval
Type  SHEEP FOLD
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Sub-rectangular (one side curved) stone wall, mortared & with vertical cam stones. N side of Potter Gill complex. Incomplete on SE extremity. 2 access gates. 3 old steps to narrow doorway at northern end & 2 steps up at southern end to rest of Potter Gill complex.

PREFREF 29697 MONUID
Name  Quarried face & water feature
NGR  314260 522380
Period  Post Medieval to Modern
Type  QUARRY
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Quarried face opposite Potter Gill settlement presumably undertaken to widen track, includes quarried water feature to control flow, may have functioned as water supply/rough etc.

PREFREF 29698 MONUID
Name  Small stone quarry, 400m W of Oakbank
NGR  314290 522220
Period  Post Medieval
Type  QUARRY
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Small stone quarry now visible at quarried face surrounded by banks of full recent stone dumping, has obscured quarried face.

PREFREF 29699 MONUID
Name  Old track way from Miller Place to Low House
NGR  316030 522930
Period  Post Medieval
Type  TRACKWAY
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Track way linking Miller Place, High Hollins, Low Hollins and Low House. Bordered on one side by intermittent field wall & on other by low bank dotted by trees revetment of large stones in places shown on early OS mapping.

PREFREF 29700 MONUID
Name  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 70m NE of High Hollins
NGR  315980 522790
Period  Post Medieval to Modern
Type  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Area of narrow ridge & furrow visible throughout much of field, truncated by later field drains. Best evidence is in SW corner of field. Ridge & furrow running NW to SE down the slope. Each ridge approximately 1.3m wide.

PREFREF 29701 MONUID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three-sided shelter or bield, 250m NE of High Hollins</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>Ruined 3-sided rectangular structure, possible shelter/bield. Spring nearby. Now invaded by holly &amp; thorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Shelter, 270m NE of High Hollins</td>
<td>SHEEP SHELTER</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>Short length of ruined wall, possible bield, upstanding to 8 courses at northern end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four horseshoe shaped banks &amp; 2 rectangular platforms, 150m SE of High Hollins</td>
<td>BANK (EARTHWORK)</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>Four horseshoe shaped banks in NE/SW alignment to top of improved field with 2 rectangular platforms at southern end. The four horseshoe shaped banks are open down slope &amp; are made up of large boulders &amp; rubble fill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three small stone quarries on hillside, 100m E of Low Hollins</td>
<td>QUARRY</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>Three small scoop stone quarries, now turned over. Some evidence of stone extraction on surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, 200m E of Low Hollins</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>Ridge &amp; furrow in 4 distinct areas covering approx. 200m x 200m. Mostly approximately 3m wide (for 1 complete ridge &amp; furrow) divided by lynchets formed by soil creep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform, 200m NNE of High Hollins</td>
<td>CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>Scooped platform with circular upper edge &amp; roughly circular lower edge. Smaller terraces located up &amp; down slope of main feature. 4 or 5 rounded boulders rest on the site. Possible charcoal burning platform suggested by felling of trees between 1860-1899.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levelled platform, 220m SSW of Miller Place</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Sub circular raised sloping platform. Clear break of slope on upper (E) &amp; lower (W) edges. Slight break of slope on N side. S side hidden by rush. Below (W) down slope of sub circular enclosure (record 280). Bordered to E &amp; S by complex network of field drains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains of wall, 200m S of Miller Place</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>Section of ruined wall, part robbed, part tumbled. Uses both quarried &amp; rounded stones. Appears on modern OS map. Likely to have been earlier fell wall before being replaced by existing fell wall 20m up slope. Or, it may have formed 1 side of an outgang the other being the existing fell wall. This is supported by presence of hollow way above existing fell wall on open fell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Ridge and Furrow Cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Buttermere, Cumbria: Historic Landscape Survey, Volume 2

NGR  316200  522970  Type  BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Large area of broad ridge & furrow earthworks located to the north of record 280. Earthworks new along the contour of this steeply sloping ground. Some areas obscured by gorse growth.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Bridge abutment, 75m SW of Miller Place  Period  Post Medieval to Modern
NGR  316130  523050  Type  BRIDGE
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Stone & earth built foundation or abutment. Only visible on S side of beck. Clearly visible on down slope up to 10 courses high. Uses large rounded slabs & boulders. Is likely to have been clapper bridge.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation in field immediately NW of Miller Place Cottage  Period  Post Medieval
NGR  316232  523238  Type  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Large area of ridge & furrow (3m wide) earthworks which includes 1 complete rigg. Earthworks run along the contour of this gently sloping ground.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Building Foundations immediately NE of Miller Place  Period  Post Medieval
NGR  316230  523210  Type  BUILDING
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Building foundations located in field corner near Miller Place Farm. One side of building now in use as field wall. Former wall returns original openings clearly visible. Foundations of one half of the building appear to be raised. Large pile of stone rubble stands adjacent. Building shown as roofed on map of 1899.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Possible site of bridge, 200m SW of Miller Place  Period  Post Medieval
NGR  316000  523070  Type  BRIDGE ABUTMENT
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Possible site of former bridge spans drain or flood beck course fed by water smoot. Abutment on eastern side clearly visible & in line with blocked gate.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Ridge and Furrow Cultivation  Period  Post Medieval
NGR  315860  523280  Type  NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Area of ridge & furrow earthworks (3m from top of ridge to top of ridge). Earthworks running down slope into an area of lumpy stony ground.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Terraced platforms, 200m SE of Miller Place  Period  Medieval to Post Medieval
NGR  316350  523090  Type  PLATFORM
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
2 sloping terraces located just below fell wall intake just E of Miller Place. Both terraces appear to be cleared of stone & each has a large spread of stones of all sizes on its down slope edge. Veteran oaks suggest wood pasture environment.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Clearance Cairns, 250m E of Beck House  Period  Post Medieval
NGR  315940  522040  Type  CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources  Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Two piles of stones comprising a mixture of rounded & angular material more likely to be quarried than gathered. Lack of extensive cultivation nearby suggests possible link to record 289. 1st pile, 5mx3.5mx0.3m is SE of 2nd pile 5.2mx3.3mx0.3m. Possible link to record 290.

PREFREF  MONUID
Name  Extractive pit or trial, 230m E of Beck House  Period  Post Medieval
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>315900</td>
<td>EXTRACTIVE PIT</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Sub-circular extractive pit, most likely to be an unsuccessful lead trial rather than stone quarry. Back filled after capping. 3 piles of loose piled stone on downside of pit &amp; extending 8.5m to the south. Possible links with records 288 &amp; 290.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315920</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Level, linear feature possible tramway, clearly cut in on the upper slope, creating a level access route between records 288 &amp; 289. No other evidence of tramway exists on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315780</td>
<td>PLATFORM</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Sub-rectangular earthwork platform located beside beck. Clearly built up on 3 sides merging with natural slope on S side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315780</td>
<td>CLEARANCE</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Spread of field clearance stone, distributed at random piles along the length of natural sloping river terrace. Mostly small rounded stones with occasional large rounded boulder. Oak stumps suggest formally wooded bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315780</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Faint ridge &amp; furrow extending over most of field running down Se-NW, beckside margins unploughed &amp; shown as scrubbed in 1867. Field also contains field drains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315670</td>
<td>NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>Narrow ridge &amp; furrow extending over north half of field. Ridge &amp; furrow E-W. Approximately 2m distance ridge to ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315670</td>
<td>CLEARANCE</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td>A small spread of field clearance stone located on a semi-wooded riverine bank side. The stone is concentrated around a large oak tree in a spread of approximately 6m x 5m, although stones are found over a much larger area. Likely to be a product of record 295 (ridge &amp; furrow) in field above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site of Brackenthwaite Corn Mill & Kiln, 150m S of Low House

**Description**
Site of Corn Mill & Kiln as shown on First Edition OS mapping. Evidence of wheel pit forming northern edge of building running parallel with beck. No sign of tail race. Recovered finds include clinker, fragments of corn dryer perforated tile & French burr mill stone. SE edge of building visible adjacent to head race. Wrestler ridge tile found. Drain or possible culvert arriving from the south & visible in the collapsing end of the mill race or leat.

**Head race, 150m S of Low House running to Brackenthwaite**

**Description**
Easting 315640/Northing 522250 refers to the northern end; southern end is Easting 315690/Northing 522140. Head race appears as massively constructed raised platform made of stone & earth. Presumably provided the base for leat or launder. Part appears to have been demolished when the road was widened in the area south of the junction with lane to Turner How Cottage (Mark Astley). Moving south, the last 40m, the head race appears as an earthen mound that may have formed an open leat.

**Foundations of hut on E side of Far Ruddy Beck**

**Description**
Rectilinear foundation with stone wall approximately 0.5m wide. Double skin construction of wall visible. No apparent entrance & no apparent chimney but it may have been a charcoal burner's hut as it is adjacent to a charcoal burning pit. Likely entrance on side adjacent to beck, apparently built on pre-existing charcoal burning platform.

**Possible foundations of a wall**

**Description**
Remnants of substantial double-skinned tumbled wall adjacent to charcoal burning platform & hut (records 300 & 301).

**Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck, adjacent to waterfall**

**Description**
Level platform, 2 courses of dry-stone walling at the downslope edge, cut into the bank at rear. Charcoal residue visible.

**Charcoal Burning Platform on E side of Far Ruddy Beck above waterfall**

**Description**
Level platform with traces of stone revetment on the downslope in rough grassland near the woodland.
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Level platform with traces (single course) of stone revetment on the downslope in woodland.

**PREFREF 29734**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, between Far & Near Ruddy Beck

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316360 516840

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Circular platform, evidence of charcoal burning as seen in soil. Outer edge defined by single arc of stones.

**PREFREF 29735**

**MONUID**

Name: Stone Pile located near Ruddy Beck

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316460 516760

Type: CLEARANCE CAIRN

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Tear drop shaped pile of rounded boulders alongside beck. Growth of turf/moss suggests considerable age. Possible interpretation marker cairn or hagg.

**PREFREF 29736**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, 50m NW of Near Ruddy Beck

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316400 516730

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Roughly circular platform with revetment (double or single course of rounded boulders) on downslope. Upper slope shows signs of stone clearance & levelling. Possible foundations of temporary rectangular shelter located 7m SE.

**PREFREF 29737**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, 100m NW of Near Ruddy Beck

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316380 516770

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Ovoid shaped platform with revetment on down slope which incorporates at least 2 massive boulders.

**PREFREF 29738**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316320 516810

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Ovoid shaped platform curving revetment on down slope built of 1 or 2 courses.

**PREFREF 29739**

**MONUID**

Name: Sheep Fold

Period: Post Medieval

NGR: 316350 516990

Type: SHEEP FOLD

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Sheep fold, built structure, one side being long with a small intake area.

**PREFREF 29740**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316570 516750

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Circular platform with double-skinned stone revetment to downslope, charcoal deposits in centre. 40m SE of Near Ruddy Beck adjacent to footpath opposite veteran holly tree.

**PREFREF 29741**

**MONUID**

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform, NW side of Far Ruddy Beck

Period: Medieval to Post Medieval

NGR: 316190 516800

Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description**

Ovoid shaped platform with no apparent revetment. Stone banking to upper slope. Covered in bracken. NW of Far Ruddy Beck (35-40m away).

**PREFREF 29742**

**MONUID**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Medium-sized cairn on cairned route to Scale Force waterfall</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval to Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315890 517180</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>MARKER CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Collection of stones grouped as cairn, probably a marker for pathway to Scale Force waterfall avoiding bog. Lines up with further cairns up hill.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME REFERENCE</th>
<th>29743</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Clearance Cairns, 25m NW of Scale Island</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315880 517400</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>3 possible clearance cairns on either side of footpath. Interpretation not certain as located within general scatter of stones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME REFERENCE</th>
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<th>MONUID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Clearance cairn, 350m W of Scale Island</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315850 517450</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Roughly ovoid mound of large boulders located in shallow hollow. 1 of several clearance cairns in area.</td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Clearance cairn, 24m NW of Cairn on record 317</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315820 517460</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Roughly ovoid mound of large stones some boulders located on open ground, fairly flat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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<th>MONUID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Large clearance cairn, 30m S of cairn in record 318</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>315810 517430</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Roughly circular mound of large stones/some boulders, located on fairly flat ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>NAME REFERENCE</th>
<th>29747</th>
<th>MONUID</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>317150 516170</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Circular platform, front revetment of large rocks but fallen rocks in platform. Heavy moss coverage &amp; bracken. 14m from Sour Milk Gill (NW side).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME REFERENCE</th>
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<th>MONUID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Charcoal Burning Platform</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>316610 516250</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<td>Sources</td>
<td>Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists</td>
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<td>NGR</td>
<td>316220 516650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Circular platform with front stone revetment. Moderate bracken cover. In open area between Near &amp; Far Ruddy Becks.</td>
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<td>NGR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cleared circular platform. Several large stones as revetment. Heavy bracken coverage. 100m due E of record 322.</td>
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Charcoal Burning Platform

**Period:** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type:** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

**Sources:** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description:** Cleared circular platform. Large stones in revetment to lowside. 80m NE of record 323. In bracken covered area of very few trees between Near & Far Ruddy Becks.

Rectilinear stone footing with possible kiln

**Period:** Medieval to Post Medieval

**Type:** KILN

**Sources:** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description:** Rectilinear stone footing with possible kiln.

Woodland charcoal burning platform to E of Near Ruddy Beck. Bracken cover. Stone revetment deteriorated/tumbled.

**Description:** Constructed trackway, cleared of boulders parallel to main path running NW-SE. Stone revetting.

**Description:** Cleared/levelled platform. Possible further charcoal burning platform on adjacent ground (bracken covered).

Clearance cairn, bracken covered. 7m NW of record 319.

**Period:** Prehistoric to Medieval

**Type:** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources:** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

**Description:** Ovoid clearance cairn, 1 of several on a small hill opposite Rannerdale Knotts.

Possible wall/boundary made from clearance stones & boulders. Bracken obscures certain interpretation.

**Period:** Uncertain

**Type:** WALL

**Sources:** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Clearance Cairn in field

**Period:** Prehistoric to Medieval

**Type:** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**Sources:** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Clearance Cairn in field of several

PREFREF 29761 MONUID
Name Cairnfield
NGR 315630 517370
Period Prehistoric to Medieval
Type CAIRNFIELD
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
(a) Cairn, E315670/N517350, 3mx2mx0.3m (b) Clearance Cairn around tree, E315670/N517330, 2mx2mx0.3m (c) Small Cairn, E315630/N517250, 2mx2mx0.3m (d) Small Cairn near hawthorn tree, E315630/N517360, 3mx2mx0.5m, (e) Elongated Clearance Bank, E315600/N517360, 13.7mx2mx0.5m (f) Fairly large Clearance Cairn, E315620/N517370, 3mx2mx0.3m (g) Small Cairn, E315620/N517390, 3mx3mx0.2m (h) Small Cairn, E315630/N517390, 2mx2mx0.4m (i) Small Cairn, E315630/N517370, 2mx2mx0.1m (j) Large Clearance Cairn, E315640/N517370 3mx3mx0.3m (k) Clearance Cairn, E316560/N517370, spread of cairn unclear (l) Small Clearance Cairn, E315640/N517400 (m) Small Clearance Cairn E315660/N517400 (n) Small Clearance Cairn E315530/N517360, 2mx2m.

PREFREF 29762 MONUID
Name Possible Hut Platform
NGR 315610 517350
Period Prehistoric
Type HUT PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Possible hut platform at bottom of slope. Flat circular area surrounded by stone revetment similar to charcoal burning platform, associated with record 334, Cairn Field.

PREFREF 29763 MONUID
Name Sheep Fold, overlooking Scale Beck & Crummock Water
NGR 315570 517380
Period Post Medieval
Type SHEEP FOLD
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Stone built sheep fold SE of Scale Beck on level ground.

PREFREF 29764 MONUID
Name Clearance Cairn downslope of Sheep Fold near Scale Beck
NGR 315540 517380
Period Prehistoric to Medieval
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Clearance cairn

PREFREF 29765 MONUID
Name Small clearance cairn downslope from 337 & sheepfold,
NGR 315540 517390
Period Prehistoric to Medieval
Type CLEARANCE CAIRN
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Clearance cairn

PREFREF 29766 MONUID
Name Possible Charcoal Burning Platform/hut, SE of Ruddy Beck
NGR 316490 516770
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Platform adjacent to Ruddy Beck. Distinct edge to SE side, partial to lowside. Just below Charcoal burning platform E316480/N516730

PREFREF 29767 MONUID
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, adjacent to Near Ruddy Beck, 18m SE of beck
NGR 316460 516700
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description
Circular charcoal burning platform with a metre drop to front of slope. On a steep slope 18m SE of Near Ruddy Beck. Covered in moss, bracken & fallen trees.

PREFREF 29768 MONUID
Name Charcoal Burning Platform, 15m SE of Near Ruddy Beck
NGR 316410 516580
Period Medieval to Post Medieval
Type CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists
**Description**
Typical platform on wooded hillside further up Near Ruddy Beck, on SE side. Some fallen stone on platform. Front revetment moss covered. Sub-surface black with charcoal.

**PREFREF** 29769  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, SE of Near Ruddy Beck, further up the beck from record 341  
**NGR** 316370 516530  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Circular charcoal burning platform with traces of stone revetment (now in poor state) to the front edge. Covered in moss, bracken & fallen trees. 20m SE of beck.

**PREFREF** 29770  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform  
**NGR** 316420 516500  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Circular charcoal burning platform on steep very rough wooded hillside further SE from Near Ruddy Beck, adjacent platform series (100-200m?). Fallen trees, heavily mossed. Some revetment to downside. Large rocks above & to SE side of platform.

**PREFREF** 29771  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform  
**NGR** 316470 516490  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Similar aged charcoal burning platform to record 343, less fallen trees, very mossy front revetment not very clear due to moss etc.

**PREFREF** 29772  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform  
**NGR** 316480 516490  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Circular charcoal burning platform. Further flat area on NW side, 20m only to eastside of record 344.

**PREFREF** 29773  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, downslope of records 344 & 345  
**NGR** 316470 516580  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Charcoal burning platform, some braken cover.

**PREFREF** 29774  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform, downhill from record 346  
**NGR** 316530 516610  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Charcoal burning platform.

**PREFREF** 29775  
**MONUID**  
**Name** Cairnfield, N of Scale Beck in between Settlement & lake  
**NGR** 315770 517730  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
The Cairn Field is dissected by & bounded to the NW by dry channels which are natural but enhanced by stone clearance. (a) Cairn, E315820/N517630, 2mx2mx0.2m (b) Cairn, E315850/N517870, 3mx2mx0.1m (c)Cairn, E315820/N517680, 2mx2mx0.2m (d) Cairn, E315810/N517670, 4mx4mx0.8m (e) Cairn, E315800/N517660, 3mx2.5mx0.3m (f) L-Shaped Clearance Cairn/Bank, substantial in size, (i) Main Clearance Cairn, E315790/N517690, (ii) Bottom of Clearance Cairn, E315800/N517690 20.5mx8m (g) Cairn, E315770/N517710, 4.8mx4mx0.3m (h) Cairn, E315770/N517730, 5.1mx4.7mx0.5m (i) Cairn, E315750/N517710, 5.7mx4.4mx0.5m (j) Cairn, E315740/N517700, 4.4mx4.3mx0.5m (k) Cairn, E315740/N517690, 1.8mx1.8mx0.2m (l) Bank next to dry channel (one of a number, more to W & E) E315720/N517710, 20mx5.3mx0.4m (m) Cairn, E315740/N517590, 7mx5.2mx0.8m (n) Cairn, E315730/N517670, 4.9mx5.8mx0.4m (o) Cairn, E315710/N517610, 5.1mx4.3mx0.4m (p) Cairn, E315720/N517650, 7.5mx5.4mx1m (q) Cairn, E315750/N517670, 5.3mx4.3mx0.3m (r) Cairn, E315770/N517680, 3.3mx3.5mx0.2m
Name: shieling Settlement close to mouth of Scale Beck
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: SHIELING SETTLEMENT
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
(a) Walls up to 1.3m high, 2 collared (?) structure, reeds within, in good condition (b) Small long house with rectangular enclosing wall E315580/N517630, base of walls only, walls covered in bracken, tree growing out of 1 wall (c) Large enclosure with small enclosure within (kiln structure) E315560/N517650, walls covered in bracken, some sheep encroachment/incursion damage (d) Long house, low walls covered in bracken 4.2mx10.6m E315550/N517590 (e) Long hose, low walls with square enclosure on lake end, with rectangular wall, covered in bracken E315530/N517570 5.2mx3.7m (f) Long house, only remains, with rectangular enclosing wall, bracken covered low walls in part otherwise only remains E315520/N517560 9.9mx4.4m (g) Possible lone long house between (e) & (f) with footpath through E315540/N517560 9mx4.6m (h) Shieling, low wall remains, covered in bracken, E315500/N517570

Name: Wall
Period: Post Medieval
Type: WALL
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Relic wall crossing beck after Scale Beck, slits into 2 & loops round from line of current wall for 50m NS back into "new" wall.

Name: Long house/Circular Bield on N side of Black Beck
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: LONG HOUSE
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Long house, possibly a shieling, with hield formed from stone at 1 end.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Charcoal burning platform platform, 200m E of Near Ruddy Beck, above "anomalous track".

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Charcoal burning platform, very mossy/degraded, E of record 352.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Charcoal burning platform in clear & open ground.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Charcoal burning platform E of record 354, old & degraded, near upper edge of woodland.

Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
Period: Medieval to Post Medieval
Type: CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM
Sources: Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description:
Charcoal burning platform, E & down from record 355, much rockfall in vicinity, some on platform.
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description Pitstead, uphill from record 346, tumble & moss obscuring it. Silver birch tree growing out of platform, 4.2m in diameter.

PREFREF 29785  MONUID
Name Large area of possible field system with linear clearance & clearance cairns  Period Medieval
NGR 314800  517480  Type FIELD SYSTEM
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description Large area of possible field systems with linear clearance & clearance cairns.

PREFREF 29786  MONUID
Name Rectilinear enclosure, possible enclosure  Period Post Medieval
NGR 315640  517550  Type ENCLOSURE
Sources Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists

Description Rectilinear stone flooring wider than other long houses in site LDHER no. 1220, maybe remains of agricultural building or build associated with further wall to N, into which is built a kiln (record 360), might be a dividing wall. Building appears to sit on top of lynchet or pile of clearance stone.

PREFREF 29787  MONUID
Name Croft Farmhouse, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria  Period Post Medieval
NGR 317478  516937  Type FARMHOUSE
Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description BUTTERMERE 14/79 Croft Farmhouse 3.3.67 II Farmhouse and cafe. Late C18 or early C19. Painted incised stucco with raised painted quoins on chamfered plinth. Graduated greenslate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays with 2-bay extension to left under common roof and 3-bay single-storey cafe extension to right. C20 door in painted stone surround under shaped lintel and cornice on console brackets. Yorkshire sash windows with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds, with console-bracketed sills. Similar doorway in extension with less elaborate lintel and enlarged C20 ground floor window. Cafe has C20 door and windows in painted stone surrounds. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72163, 03 March 1967.

PREFREF 29788  MONUID
Name Bowderbeck, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria  Period Post Medieval
NGR 317860  516702  Type FARMHOUSE
Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description NY 11 NE BUTTERMERE 14/81 Bowderbeck II Farmhouse. Late C17. Whitewashed rubble walls, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. C20 door in gabled stone porch. 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows. Right-side lean-to has plank door at front. Rear outshut has 2-light stone-mullioned windows. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72165, 08 August 1985.

PREFREF 29789  MONUID
Name Miresyke Farmhouse and Barn Adjoining, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria  Period Post Medieval
NGR 312221  522489  Type FARMHOUSE
Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England

Description LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/172 Miresyke Farmhouse and barn adjoining G.V. II Farmhouse, now private house, and barn. Dated internally 1691 with C18 and C19 alterations. Roughcast walls, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast chimney stacks. Barn of incised render, under corrugated-iron roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with lower right barn. Separating cross passage has panelled door within C19 rendered porch, which partly covers the lintel dated and inscribed, but very weathered, (?)M 1710(?). Sash windows in C19 painted stone surrounds. Barn has C20 ground-floor casement windows and slit vents on 3 levels. Rear of house has outshuts with early C18 flat stone-mullioned windows. Rear of barn has outshut with upper-floor granary doorway now boarded over, which gives the appearance of a spinning gallery. Interior of house has inglenook, the heck partition with supporting C18 fluted pilaster; salt and spice cupboard recesses flanking a moulded stone fireplace dated and inscribed IM 1691. Boxed-in ceiling beams. Built-in panelled court cupboard dated and inscribed I. & I.M. 1691. Panelled doors throughout, those into bedrooms with painted friezes, that to left of huntsman and hounds chasing a deer and to right inscribed John & Mary Mirehouse 1726. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72696, 05 September 1986.

PREFREF 29790  MONUID
Name Barn opposite Miresykes Farmhouse, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria  Period Post Medieval
NGR 312196  522490  Type BARN
Sources Listed Building Details - Images of England
### Description

**LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/173 Barn opposite Miresykes Farmhouse G.V. II Barn. Early C18 with later extensions. Roughcast slate rubble walls under corrugated asbestos roofs. Single-storey central barn with lower right extension and right higher byre extension. Large projecting cart entrance and left plank door. Upper left pigeon holes with projecting slate shelves. Right extension has full-height doorway opening separated by slate shelf. Similar right doorway now partly blocked to leave loft opening. Small right openings. Left extension has loft doorway opening and small chamfered-surround opening. Left return wall has pigeon holes with slate shelves. Interior shows where roof has been raised in height. Listed for group value with Miresyke Farmhouse. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72697, 05 September 1986.**

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<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Crabtreebeck and stables adjoining, Loweswater, Allerdale, Cumbria</th>
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<th>Post Medieval</th>
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<td>521565</td>
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**LOWESWATER NY 12 SW 13/174 Crabtreebeck and stables adjoining II Farmhouse, now private house and stable. Dated and inscribed on stone built into front wall F.B. A.B. 1660, with C19 and C20 alterations. Whitewashed render over slate walls. Graduated greenslate roof, partly replaced with Welsh slate; original painted roughcast chimney stacks with projecting slate drip stones. Probably originally 2 houses; the lower part is 2 storeys, 2 bays of 1660, the higher left part is late C17 of 2 bays with left stable under common roof. Oldest part has plank door in chamfered painted stone surround, within C17 stone porch having an internal stone seat and coved recess. Large ground-floor casement windows, probably in original reveals, that to left under wooden lintel and slate hood. Smaller irregular upper-floor casements in original plain reveals. Higher portion has two 2-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows, another with its mullion removed and one in enlarged C19 opening. Stable has double plank doors, then further left doorway under slate hood; and slit vents. Right return wall of older portion has 3 levels of projecting slate drip stones. Interior of older portion has inglenook with arched firebeam and heck partition. Beamed ground-floor ceilings. Rear semi-circular projecting stone staircase has slate steps. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72698, 05 September 1986.**

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<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>High Hollins House, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Post Medieval</th>
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**NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITHE 10/73 High Hollins House II Farmhouse now private house. Late C16 or early C17, probably for the Fisher family. Painted incised stucco, under graduated greenslate roof with large square rubble chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 7 bays. C20 door in chamfered Tudor-arched surround under hoodmould. Casement windows in original chamfered surrounds all under hoodmoulds. One window has the remains of a mullion. Rear has 2 chamfered cross-mullioned windows. Interior has large inglenook with massive firebeam. Recess within inglenook is probably the partly-blocked firewindow. Beamed ceiling. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72157, 08 August 1985.**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Low Hollins, Buttermere, Allerdale, Cumbria</th>
<th>Period</th>
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**NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITHE 10/74 Low Hollins 3.3.67 II Farmhouse now private house. Dated and inscribed over entrance R. & C.S. 1687 (Robert & Catherine Stubbs). Painted incised stucco and roughcast, under graduated greenslate roof projecting over eaves and supported by projecting timbers; original painted roughcast chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with lower single-bay extension to left. C20 casement windows on ground floor are partly in original chamfered surrounds; small fire window to left. Upper floor 2- and 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows. Projecting wall to right is probably the remains of a barn wall. Extension has C20 plank door in chamfered surround with inscribed lintel under hoodmould. End walls left have small original chamfered windows. 2-bay extension to rear has C20 door and window but one original 2-light stone-mullioned window and an C18 chamfered-surround casement with glazing bars. Interior has inglenook with heck partition and carved plaster frieze of horses and doves. Documents in Cumbria County Record Office, record Robert Stubbs was admitted tenant at a customary rent of 14s. 2d. on the 28 September 1663. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72158, 03 March 1967.**

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<th>MONUID</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Post Medieval</th>
<th>Type</th>
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**NY 12 SE BUTTERMERE BRACKENTHWAITHE 10/76 Picket How and former byre II Farmhouse and former byre, now forming part of dwelling. Late C17. Painted roughcast walls on projecting plinth, under graduated greenslate roof with roughcast and brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with lower former byre to left and rear extension forming overall T-shape. 2-light stone-mullioned windows flank a small window which could have been a firewindow originally. Smaller
upper-floor 2-light stone-mullioned window, others with mullions removed. Cross-passage doorway has plank door in late C18 painted stone surround under shaped lintel. Sash window in former byre has similar surround and shaped lintel. Listed Building - Grade II: Number 72160, 08 August 1985.

**PREFREF 29795**  
**MONUID**

**Name** Charcoal Burning Platform  
**Period** Medieval to Post Medieval  
**Type** CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM  
**Sources** Visit by Lorton and Derwent Fells Local History Society volunteer archaeologists  
**Description**  
Cleared circular platform in woodland between Near & Far Ruddy Becks. Stone revetment to front side.

**PREFREF 29796**  
**MONUID**

**Name** Jetty, Loweswater Pele  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Type** OTHER STRUCTURE  
**Sources** Visit by National Trust archaeologist (J Lund) and warden (M Astley)  
**Description**  
The site of a sunken jetty came to light when the water company dropped the water level in Crummock Water a few years ago. Just beneath the water, at the north-eastern edge of the Loweswater Pele headland, are two stone and timber post-built jetties. The jetties appear to be roughly 2m wide and 20m in length and can be seen clearly beneath the water, 6m or 8m from the shore. The depth of water in which the jetties are submerged corresponds with the 1m rise in water level that occurred following works by the water board between 1890 and 1900. The jetties appear to have been built using large stone slabs retaining a rubble core. Vertical oak stakes can be seen driven into the lake bed along with oak cross beams, which appear to help to retain the stone slabs. It is possible that boats landed here during the Victorian period, and may have landed tourists travelling from Buttermere village to the Kirkstile Inn. The jetties appear to have been too carefully constructed to have represented casual use for local fishing.
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Figure 21: Location of the NTSMR site maplets
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Figure 29: Location map of NTSMR sites
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