
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for a historic landscape survey and condition assessment of their holdings at Thorneythwaite Farm, Borrowdale, which was purchased in 2016. This is intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features, which will inform the management of the estate, and in particular will serve to inform the compilation of an overall masterplan. It is also required to undertake a condition survey to establish a baseline for future archaeological monitoring. The aim of the survey is to identify the landscape character and significance of the landscape. It will examine the archaeological history and landscape development as part of this process and will present the results of the survey, allowing the National Trust a comprehensive understanding of the overall landscape. The study area is owned by the National Trust and is 1.2 sq km in extent.
- 1.1.2 The following project design sets out the objectives of the project, provides a method statement demonstrating how these can be met and defines the resource implications of the method statement.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THORNEYTHWAITE AND BORROWDALE

- 1.2.1 The earliest documentary reference to Thorneythwaite was from 1230 when it was a monastic holding of Furness Abbey, and corresponds with a period, during the thirteenth century, of settlement expansion and land improvement in Borrowdale. The period of growth experienced in the thirteenth century across Cumbria was cut short and reversed by a combination of war, plague (both animal and human), famine, and climatic deterioration in the following century, and resulted in the abandonment of many farms, and sometimes whole villages, especially on the more marginal land of the Lake District. However, a boundary wall and fence excavated from beneath a colluvial fan in Seathwaite has revealed that during this period the local woodland was being cleared and that the brushwood was being coppiced around 1300-1450 cal AD (Wild *et al* 2001). In the fifteenth century Borrowdale continued to prosper; a survey of the property of Fountains Abbey in 1418 records 41 farmsteads (Elliot 1961), and provides an indication of a vigorous population in the valley at that time, and was perhaps a reflection of having been spared the worst of the violent disruption throughout the fourteenth century by way of the valleys relative isolation.
- 1.2.2 The general pattern of the farming landscape in the sixteenth century was based on a system of open fields on the valley floor, where each farmer held several strips, which were enclosed from the fellsides by a ring-garth wall. One of the most significant events of the century was the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Furness Abbey was handed over to Henry VIII's commissioners in 1537 and Fountains in 1539. On Jan 20th 1546 the holdings of Fountains Abbey in Borrowdale were sold by the Crown to Richard Greames of Eske in Netherby (Bouch and Jones 1961). On Dissolution the holdings of Furness Abbey were added to the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster (Johnson 1981). The social and economic effect of the closures on the region would have been concerned with the change in ownership of the land, but there is no reason to assume that this changeover brought ruin to the livelihoods of the tenants, as the new owners would have still required shepherds and cattlemen to look after their stock and to farm the land as before. There would probably have been a period of adjustment as the economy was reoriented to accommodate the new conditions under which it operated, and principally would have been that trade no longer flowed through the monasteries but became centred more on the local market towns such as Keswick and Kendal.
- 1.2.3 In the seventeenth century the rise of the yeoman farmer and his growing affluence saw a re-building of many houses in stone and the further enclosure of valley floor and fellside. When James I became king he sold the land once held by Furness Abbey to two London entrepreneurs, William Whitmore and Jonas Verdon (Johnson 1981). They indulged in asset stripping, selling the individual farms in 1614 to 38 people. The next year, while retaining the graphite mines, they sold the 'Manor of Borrowdale' to the same thirty eight in an agreement referred to as the '*Great Deed of Borrowdale*' (Crosthwaite 1879). The list of these 38 people is headed by 'Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel, Knight' and followed by the names of people who mostly lived in the farmsteads of upper Borrowdale. It is clear that the Lawson family was a growing and powerful force in the region and, together with Wilfrid Lawson's inclusion in the Great Deed, meant that they were now the major land holder in Borrowdale

owning much of the land that had previously been held by Fountains and Furness Abbeys (Johnson 1981).

- 1.2.4 At the outset of the eighteenth century there was a gradual continuation of expansion of enclosure all over the region and there is no reason to suppose that this was not also the case in Borrowdale. The greatest impact on the landscape was the parliamentary enclosure of large areas of fell, entailing some 40,000 acres of waste land in Cumberland alone. Up until the middle of the century enclosure had been going on in a piecemeal fashion, but in the second half of the eighteenth century it became more systematic and was achieved through agreement between tenants or by Act of Parliament (Whyte 2003). Within Borrowdale the upper valley sides and tops were enclosed in at first a piecemeal then a systematic fashion where sheep grazing lands or 'dalts' were enclosed with more permanent boundary walls and as time went on more extensive areas of remote land were parcelled up as 'intakes'. The pattern of enclosure was completed by the time of the tithe mapping of the 1840s.
- 1.2.5 The valley had existed in general isolation for a considerable period, which had stifled the introduction of new initiatives and developments. The result is a community that, for the greater part of the eighteenth century, appears to have stalled and was failing to exploit its resources to the full potential. Only towards the beginning of the nineteenth century were there signs of improvement. The opening up of the roads connecting it to the outside world, brought in tourists, which coupled with the quarrying at Honister, and later at Yewcrag, employed between 100 and 150 people; the net effect was an unprecedented burst of activity within the valley. A small service industry grew up to support this increased economic activity, such as blacksmiths and joiners and the evidence suggests a picture of growing activity with little sign of recession. This is further reflected by the steady growth in the population starting with 342 in 1801 and growing to 452 in 1851 and 506 in 1891 (Bulmer and Snape c 1901).
- 1.2.6 The pattern of enclosure on the valley floor and lower fellsides would have been complete by the start of the nineteenth century resembling closely the pattern existing today. It is here that the best quality land was centred and an inspection of the 1842 tithe schedule and map shows that a surprising amount of land was given over to the growing of crops. Meadowland was also clearly of importance and its distribution seems to be in the form of blocks of land within the valley, as opposed to the areas of pasture and arable which appear more randomly scattered.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 34 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA FSA) who has over 31 years' experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the National Trust and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, East Riddlesden, Sizergh Estate, Lathom Park and Rufford Park, both Lancashire. The Lyme Park programme involved a comprehensive documentary and archaeological survey of all elements of the large parkland, looking at the formative processes of the park and its buildings which was intended to provide the basis for the restoration and management of this extremely important site. Lowther Park involved a detailed documentary and surface survey of one of the more significant and sizeable parks in Cumbria, and examined both the development of the park and its associated deer park, but also recorded the extensive Roman and prehistoric pre-park remains.
- 1.3.2 Since 1982 OA North has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England and Wales. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Northumberland National Park. In particular OA North has undertaken a detailed survey of an upland estate at Hartley, Eden Valley involving a detailed documentary study and surface survey.
- 1.3.3 OA North undertook surveys of moorland areas on behalf of Yorkshire Peat Partnership including Stags Fell in 2011 and 2012. OA North has undertaken archaeological surveys of substantial National Trust estates, which include Nether Wasdale, Borrowdale (see below), Buttermere, Ennerdale, and parts of the Langdale valley. To date OA North has undertaken archaeological field surveys of over a

thousand sq km of upland landscapes and can claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.

- 1.3.4 **Borrowdale Valley Historic Landscape Survey:** in 2006 OA North was commissioned to complete a valley survey of Borrowdale which had been mostly undertaken by the National Trust, but which had stalled before it could be completed. OA North undertook further fieldwork, and in particular undertook a boundary survey of Seathwaite and Seatoller, and created a GIS dataset comprising all the data from the National Trust survey work but also incorporated new datasets entailing a full over-arching record of changing landuse in the valley.
- 1.3.5 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 NATIONAL TRUST BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to undertake an archaeological survey of the National Trust landholding and to assess the condition of the identified monuments so as to inform the management of the property. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by The National Trust and are as follows:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest. This will augment the existing archaeological data held by the National Trust's Sites and Monuments Record.
- To produce a gazetteer of all the monuments, sites and features of archaeological interest within the property.
- To assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management.
- To produce a chronological narrative to describe the evolution and development of the property, from the prehistoric period through to the present.
- Collate and interpret any other relevant documentary or archive material evidence (including both primary and secondary source material) that might assist in the understanding of land-use, enclosure, settlement and industry on the property.
- Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey and condition survey in a meaningful way and is able to be used as a tool for future property management.

- 2.2.2 **Verbal Brief:** in accordance with a conversation with the National Trust Archaeologist, it was recognised that an historical landscape survey that simply looked at the Thorneythwaite landholding and was not set within a wider context would not have a very high archaeological or historical significance or value. It was therefore agreed that the data from the documentary study and field survey of the Thorneythwaite estate would be incorporated into the Borrowdale Valley Survey GIS and the results of that wider survey would be graphically output to show how the Thorneythwaite estate compared with the rest of the valley. The Historic Landscape Survey report would reflect the GIS study and would similarly describe the development of Thorneythwaite in relation to the Borrowdale valley.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

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

3.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 3.2.1 The aim of the documentary study is to collate the historical and archaeological information relating to the Thorneythwaite study area. This will specifically look at the historical evidence for the development of the Thorneythwaite estate, and will entail a search on archives held by Whitehaven

and Carlisle record offices, and potentially Barrow Record Office. It will also draw upon the primary documentary research undertaken by both the National Trust and OA North during the compilation of the Borrowdale Historic Landscape Survey (OA North 2007).

- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the property, and will provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. An archive search of the full range of potential sources of information will be undertaken for cartographic and documentary records relating to the property.
- 3.2.3 The work will also involve visiting Cumbria Records Office (Carlisle), where there are records relating to the property. A rapid search will be made for archives held by other record offices, and may include Barrow Record Office for records relating to Furness Abbey. An investigation will also be made of the Carlisle Local Studies Library. The archive at the National Trust regional office, where there may be pertinent records relating to the property. Published secondary sources that might assist in the understanding of past land-use, enclosure, settlement and industrial activity on the property will also be examined. The study will draw upon the records held by the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3.2.4 **Map regression:** a detailed map regression will be implemented which will incorporate all available maps which will include tithe and multiple editions (6" and 25") of OS mapping. A close scrutiny of all maps will be undertaken to identify all archaeological and potential archaeological features. Each map will be presented within the report to enable direct comparisons between each map.
- 3.2.5 **HER:** A search will be made of all pertinent records from the Lake District HER, the HER database records, aerial photography. HLC data and reports. In addition, a search will be made on all records held by National Trust SMR. These will often point to useful secondary sources.
- 3.2.6 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.
- 3.2.7 **Borrowdale Historic Landscape Survey:** a search will be made of the digital archive of the Borrowdale Historic Landscape survey. This archive comprises the GIS which is the compilation of all the landscape research, but also the report, the report figures, digital copies of historic mapping and digital photographs. The paper archive for the project is held by the National Trust and this will be consulted for any data pertinent to the Thorneythwaite estate.
- 3.2.8 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include any obliques and verticals held by the Cumbria HER, the NMR, and the National Trust.
- 3.2.9 **Map Processing:** the historic mapping will be incorporated into a GIS system (ArcMap). Initially the historic maps will be scanned and adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map. Features identified from the map regression will be plotted and an entry incorporated into the gazetteer. LiDAR coverage for the study area will be extracted and incorporated into the GIS and an examination of the raster data would add to the quality of the survey output, both in terms of the final mapping and in terms of the ability to be able to define and record subtle earthworks. In particular, it would show features and structures within the woodland, and the recording of these would be more precise and detailed than can be achieved with a GPS.
- 3.2.10 **Gazetteer:** existing known sites within the study area, held by the National Trust SMR, will form the basis of the gazetteer. New sites discovered through the documentary and cartographic research will then be added to the gazetteer. The results will be presented as a GIS map linked to a database incorporating the gazetteer, which can then be used during the archaeological survey.
- 3.2.11 **Archive:** as part of the documentary research a file containing copies of all relevant documents will be collated. The file will also have a comprehensive catalogue page, listing its contents. Secondary source material will also be listed in the file.

3.3 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). The survey study areas are as defined in the project brief and encompasses 1.2sq km. The sites already identified on the Cumbria HER and NT SMR will be

checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.

- 3.3.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 30m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the Historic Environment Record and also the National Trust SMR, and OS First Edition maps will be investigated. Sites already on the NTSMR will be included in the resultant site gazetteer.
- 3.3.3 The area of Thorneythwaite Fell is potentially on the line of a northerly route out from the Neolithic axe factory sites on Glaramara, and there is the potential for small working sites on these communication routes as has been found at Brown Tongue, north of Scafell Pike and on Mart Crag Moor in Langdale. It is therefore intended to search the area intensively for any evidence of axe working.
- 3.3.4 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand held GPS. The technique will work in areas of woodland, albeit with reduced accuracy, but where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not Fair satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have Fair reception. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.
- 3.3.5 **Site Description and Assessment:** a detailed description will be provided for all identified sites for subsequent transcription into an access database. The data format will be consistent with the NTYSMR, running ExeGISis, using their mandatory fields, and will use a block of NTSMR numbers. Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground will be incorporated into the gazetteer. The input into the system will be guided by a pro-forma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, and will provide input for the following fields.
- NTSMR No
 - Site Description
 - Site Type
 - Survey Number
 - Site Name
 - NGR
 - Location
 - Character
 - Period
 - Condition
 - Threats
 - Recommendations
 - Significance
- 3.3.6 Each category will be categorised for their significance as defined below:
- Grade 1: Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.
- Grade 2: Archaeological Sites of regional significance
- Grade 3: Archaeological Sites of local significance
- Grade 4: Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic
- 3.3.7 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.
- 3.3.8 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a

scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken with a digital camera (at least 16 megapixels).

3.4 CONDITION SURVEY

- 3.4.1 The condition survey will entail visiting each site and recording its current condition and making any necessary recommendations for future management. The condition information will be recorded on *Pro-Forma* description sheet templates provided by the National Trust and will include mandatory fields using a set of pre-defined terms agreed with the National Trust prior to the commencement of the survey and compatible with entry onto the NTSMR. The mandatory fields will include Date, Condition, Stability, Vulnerability, Survival, Compiler, Damage Agents, Comments/Recommendations, Next monitor date and Photo. A list of generic management terms will be agreed the National Trust prior to the commencement of the survey and will likely include such elements as tree growth, footpath erosion, animal burrows, water erosion and vandalism.
- 3.4.2 The condition survey will also include site wide management recommendations in order to address the most commonly identified issues and threats.
- 3.4.3 The condition description will include the digital photographic record made during the field survey.

3.5 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the management programme will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria HER and also the National Trust SMR. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in GIS shape file format.
- 3.5.2 **Historic Landscape Assessment:** an historic landscape assessment has previously been compiled for Borrowdale by OA North (OA North 2007) and this incorporates a GIS comprising all pertinent, archaeological and topographical information that was available at the time. This included the area of the Thorneythwaite estate, incorporating data from documentary sources.
- 3.5.3 The proposed Historic Landscape Assessment for Thorneythwaite needs to be set within the context of the whole valley and not just the limited 1.2sq km confines, if it is to have any historical or archaeological value. It is therefore proposed that the data captured as part of the present study be incorporated into the Borrowdale Valley GIS and the GIS be brought up to date. The graphic outputs for the whole of the valley will be output from the GIS so as to show how landuse change within this estate has compared with that of the rest of the valley. The report will similarly represent the development of the estate in relation to that of the whole valley.
- 3.5.4 The assessment will examine the chronological development of the estate lands in relation to the overall valley, it will describe the evidence for the history of the wider site, the character and development of the property, and the changes that have been made to them. The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility.
- 3.5.5 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:
- Introduction, aims and objectives,
 - Methodology, documentary sources, and previous fieldwork and research,
 - Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping.
 - A historical account of the property, examining its origins and development, providing a detailed landscape history. This would incorporate a map regression to show the growth and decline of the property based on historic maps and plans.
 - An assessment of changes to settlement and land use patterns across the area,

- A series of thematic studies concentrating on particular landscape themes, and would include an account of mineral and stone extraction from the study area.
 - Statement of archaeological significance of the archaeological resource,
 - Site specific and generic management recommendations
 - Recommendations for further research
- 3.5.6 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. There will be an appendix gazetteer of sites which will be based directly upon the project database (which will be compatible with the NTSMR).
- 3.5.7 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.
- 3.5.8 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report five bound copies of the report will be submitted.
- 3.5.9 **Archive:** a digital copy of the report in word and pdf formats, along with cad drawings, the digital database, all photographs and digital copies of documentary mapping will be submitted on a datastick. This digital archive will be deposited with the National Trust.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth.

4.2 INSURANCE

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

4.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

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

4.4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.4.1 Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with the National Trust. It is anticipated that there will be a meeting to discuss the draft plan. Any edits to the report by the client should be passed back to OA North within two months following submission of the draft report.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 It is anticipated that the proposed field survey would be undertaken in spring / winter, when the site conditions will be optimum for archaeological investigation. The documentary study will be undertaken prior to this in anticipation of the field survey. The phases of work will comprise the

following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task rather than the number of man-days. The programme anticipates that the work would need to be completed by the end of May, and the documentary survey would be undertaken as soon as the project is awarded. It is anticipated that the fieldwork would be undertaken at the earliest possible opportunity afforded by the weather, and could be in January or February.

- i) **Documentary Study**
10 days
- ii) **Field Survey**
4 days
- iii) **Report Production**
25 days
- iv) **Condition Survey Processing**
5 days
- v) **Report Editing**
8 days

6. RESOURCES

6.1 PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1.1 The documentary research will be carried out by Helen Evans (Project Officer) and it is anticipated that the survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Officer), under the guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. In order to prevent an impact upon the Alderley Edge project which would be undertaken alongside the Borrowdale surveys, the survey work will be undertaken by Peter Schofield if scheduled for January or February. If there is a conflict with Alderley Edge in March then the survey at Borrowdale would be undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine and Helen Evans. The report writing and analysis will be undertaken by Helen Evans.
- 6.1.2 **Project Management:** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. In particular he managed the earlier survey of Borrowdale Valley. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 700 diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.
- 6.1.3 **Project Director:** the survey will be directed by **Peter Schofield** (OA North Project Officer) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. Peter has considerable experience of recording industrial and specifically mining landscapes in north-west England and north Wales. Peter undertook the survey of Paddy End copper mines for the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and other surveys include those at Greenside lead mines (Glenridding), Keld Heads (Wensleydale), Greenhead Mines (Grasmere), the Bengarth and Blea Tarn iron mines (Eskdale), and Carrock Fell mines (Caldbeck Fells). In particular Peter Schofield undertook the earlier survey of Borrowdale.
- 6.1.4 **Documentary Specialist: Documentary/archival study:** will be undertaken by **Helen Evans** (OA Heritage Management Services Project Officer). Helen regularly undertakes archival and documentary analysis and will research the historical background of the site, and contribute to the landscape historical analysis and reporting. Helen produces desk-based archaeological and heritage assessments for OA North, and specialises in landscape conservation reports.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site Number	1
Site Name	Boundary Wall, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25072 13589
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5464
Description	An L-shaped wall foundation constructed of large scree stones extending south-west/north-east for approximately 9m, it then turns south-east for approximately 10m. It is 1m wide by 0.6m high. In addition, there is a rough pile of clearance stones immediately adjacent on the upslope eastern side but with no obvious signs of structure. The wall is depicted as a fragmentary part of the west side of an enclosed field on the First Edition OS mapping, the rest of the field was depicted as a veteran treeline. The boundary was not depicted on the tithe map (1842).



Site Number	2
Site Name	Plantation, Rigg, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25189 13249
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Plantation
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE

Photo Ref 5465

Description Several large fir trees to the south-west of the old saw mill (LDNPA HER 11915), comprise the last remnants of a triangular area of plantation woodland in the south-east corner of a field that was depicted on the Second Edition OS mapping.



Site Number 3

Site Name Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)

NGR NY 25040 13151

NTSMR No N/A

Site Type Charcoal-burning Platform

Period Post-medieval

Sources Walkover Survey

Significance Regional

Condition Fair

Stability Fair

Vulnerability Moderate

Survival Moderate

Damage Agents Bracken

Recommendations Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate

Photo Ref 5466

Compiler PS/HE

Description An oval charcoal-burning platform, 10m long by 8m wide and 1m high downslope on the north side.



Site Number	4
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24977 13099
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5468
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 10m long by 6m wide and 1.5m high downslope on the north side.



Site Number	5
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24928 13140
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5469
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8m long by 7m wide and 1m high downslope on the north side. It has kerbed walling on the downslope side.



Site Number	6
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25038 13277
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5470
Description	A circular charcoal-burning platform, 8m in diameter and 1m high downslope on the north side. It has kerbed walling on the downslope side.



Site Number	7
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25084 13388
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform

Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5471
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8m long by 7m wide and 1m high downslope on the north side.



Site Number	8
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25031 13320
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5472
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8m long by 6m wide and 1.5m high downslope on the north side.



Site Number	9
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24984 13249
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5473
Description	A circular charcoal-burning platform, 8m in diameter and 1.5m high downslope on the north side.



Site Number	10
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24885 13215
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5474
Description	A circular charcoal-burning platform, 7m in diameter and 0.5m high downslope on the north side. There is a flat-topped stone just upslope to the south, which may have been used for observation of the charcoal-making process.



Site Number	11
Site Name	Boundary Wall/Plantation, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24820 13209
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Plantation
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Poor
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5475
Description	A fragmentary curvilinear wall foundation was identified on the north-east side of small craggy outcrop. It measures approximately 20m long by 1m wide and up to 0.7m high, though mostly collapsed. The knoll was depicted as a small coniferous plantation on the Second Edition OS mapping.



Site Number	12
Site Name	Boundary Wall/Plantation, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24933 13385
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Field Boundary/Plantation
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Tithe Map, 1842, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5476

Description A sub-triangular enclosure with a fragmentary upcast turf boundary bank and external ditch. The boundary survives best on the east side, where it measures up to 3m wide by 0.5m high. The enclosure was depicted on the Second Edition OS mapping as a coniferous plantation, although there are no coniferous trees surviving within the enclosure. The tithe map defined this enclosure as part of a small pasture field called 'Under Wood'.



Site Number	13
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24970 13336
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5478
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform, 8.5m long by 8m wide and 0.5m high downslope on the north side. The east side is not very visible.



Site Number	14
Site Name	Slab Bridge, New Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24753 13291
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Bridge
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, LiDAR
Significance	Local
Condition	Poor
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion, flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5479
Description	A simple slab bridge across a narrow drainage gully. It consists of six angular quarried stone slabs, each measuring approximately 2 x 0.5m. In total, the bridge is 2.5m square. Two of the slabs have been displaced.



Site Number	15
Site Name	Enclosed Farmstead, New Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24703 13281
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Farmstead
Period	Prehistoric to Medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, LiDAR, First Edition OS map, 1867, Topographic Survey
Significance	National/Regional
Condition	Poor
Stability	Poor
Vulnerability	High
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Modern dumping, erosion, access activity
Recommendations	Proactive conservation measures required, following which, regular monitoring
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5481

Description An enclosed farmstead/settlement site beneath the junction of four modern field boundaries immediately south-east of Thorneythwaite Farm. The well-defined enclosure bank, consisting of packed turf-covered small/medium-sized stones (with some boulders present), is D-shaped in plan, and measures at least 85 x 80m in extent. The enclosure bank is 2-3m wide by up to 0.4m high. The outer boundary is evident on the north, west and east sides and is almost intact in the north-east quadrant. The field in the west quadrant has been improved and the enclosure bank remains as a slight earthwork feature. The field to the south remains rough, unimproved pasture, with many small sections of sub-divisional walling and possible structural elements evident, including a U-shaped earthwork (6 x 6m in extent by 0.2m high) that may be the end of a rectangular structure, but this is masked by the vegetation and both this and the walling have possibly been denuded by stone-picking to create the modern field walls. The eastern side of the enclosure abuts a small stream. The settlement is located in an elevated position on the north side, and in the lee of, an end moraine. This protected it from flooding on the valley floor. The present Thorneythwaite Farm is in a similar position on the moraine, a little further to the north-west. The north-east quadrant of the enclosure was depicted as a plantation on the First Edition OS mapping. Stumps of coniferous trees remain on top of the banks, but these are clearly not contemporary with the creation of the plantation. The north-east quadrant has also been subject of modern dumping internally, which masks some of the features within. It is clear that there are several sub-divisional boundaries in this area as well as a possible large platform, up to 29m in diameter, that may have been the focal point for a domestic structure.



Site Number	16
Site Name	Water Smoot, New Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24730 13253
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Water Smoot
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5482
Description	A small water smoot on the course of a narrow stream. It consists of a single slab forming a lintel above an aperture, and measures 0.3m wide by 0.4m high.



Site Number	17
Site Name	Trackway, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24111 12547 to NY 24485 12857
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5483

Description A packhorse track follows the eastern side of the valley, just outside the enclosed lands east of the River Derwent, on the lower wooded slopes of Thorneythwaite Fell. The trackway is depicted on the historical OS mapping, extending in a north-east/south-west direction from just south of Strands Bridge, continuing opposite both Thorneythwaite Farm and Seathwaite village, further up to the head of the valley. The section within the present survey area is approximately 1050m in long. The best surviving section, located 300m south of Thorneythwaite Farm, consists of a well-defined, 2m-wide trackway, cut slightly into the hillside, with a large retaining wall up to 1m high downslope on the north-west side. The track runs in between Thorneythwaite Farm and the potentially early enclosed farmstead/settlement site (Site 15). It passes immediately adjacent to the latter farmstead, where its original route passed through a blocked gateway (Site 38).



Site Number	18
Site Name	Sheepfold, Johnny Dale Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24419 12768
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Sheepfold
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Erosion, bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5485

Description A D-shaped sheepfold at the junction of an intake wall and the lowland enclosed fields south of Thorneythwaite Farm. The structure is depicted on the Second Edition OS mapping. It consists of well-constructed, double-thickness stone walls and is approximately 6m square. It is constructed from field clearance and scree stones, with one larger boulder in the foundations, and slanting coping stones on top. There are two angular gateposts on its northern entrance, where the packhorse track (Site 17) passes through it.



Site Number	19
Site Name	Gate Stoup, Noon Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24486 12891
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Gateway
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Erosion
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5487

Description A gateway, at which a short section of trackway splits from the packhorse track (Site 17) and runs into enclosed fields. The gateway has a single, quarried slab gatepost on the north side. It measures approximately 1.5m long by 0.4m wide, and is depicted upon the historical OS mapping.



Site Number	20
Site Name	Bridge, Black Sike, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24459 12886
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Bridge
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Negligible
Condition	Poor
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Flooding, erosion
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5488
Description	Abutments for a small bridge carrying part of a farm track across Black Sike. It has modern breeze blocks on the northern end but the rest has probably original stone footings. The bridge's superstructure consists of railway sleepers. It is depicted upon the historical OS mapping.



Site Number	21
Site Name	Mound, Meadow, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24335 12896
NTSMR No	N/A

Site Type	Earthwork Mound
Period	Unknown
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5490

Description A shallow, oval turf-covered mound on the eastern side of an oval boggy area within enclosed farmland between the River Derwent and Black Sike. The feature has a rounded top and gently sloping sides, and measures approximately 10m long by 5m wide but is only 0.25m high. The surrounding field contains obvious palaeochannels. It is probably not a burnt mound, although it is definitely more visible because of the lush green grass on the top. Aerial photography suggests that there is a possible further kidney-shaped mound on the northern end of the boggy area (just beyond the present study area), although this was not identified in the Borrowdale landscape survey (OA North 2007).



Site Number	22
Site Name	Plantation, Noon Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24483 12979
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Plantation
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Moderate local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5491
Description	A rectangular coniferous plantation adjacent to the east side of Black Sike and south of Thorneythwaite Farm. It is depicted from 1867. Several fir trees are still evident.



Site Number	23
Site Name	Plantation, Over Close Bottom, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24516 13045
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Plantation
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5492
Description	A small square coniferous plantation south of Thorneythwaite Farm, depicted on the OS First Edition map of 1867. Several fir trees are still evident.



Site Number	24
Site Name	Culvert, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24533 13012

NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Culvert
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5493
Description	A small slab-topped culvert carrying the packhorse track (Site 17) over a narrow drainage gully. Two slabs have dimensions of 1.5 x 0.75m, and the smaller central slab is 0.5 x 0.45m. It is depicted on OS mapping from 1867.



Site Number	25
Site Name	Stile, Tup Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24586 13121
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Stile
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5494
Description	A three-stepped through stile adjacent to a gateway south of Thorneythwaite Farm.



Site Number	26
Site Name	Quarry, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25090 13116
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Low local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5495

Description The foundations of a collapsed, curvilinear double-thickness stone wall defining the upper south side of a quarried crag face. The wall is orientated roughly west/east and measures approximately 37m long by 1.3m wide and 0.5m high. The possible quarry face measures 25m long by up to 4m high.



Site Number	27
Site Name	Sheep Shelter, Thorneythwaite Fell, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 4)
NGR	NY 24605 12230
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Sheep Shelter
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Local
Condition	Poor
Stability	Poor
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5496
Description	A slightly curvilinear wall of a sheep shelter, external to the south-east corner of the southern intake on Thorneythwaite Fell. It extends towards the corner of the intake wall and is mostly collapsed. It is a double-thickness wall constructed of scree stones, and measures approximately 20m long by 1.2m wide, surviving up to 1.4m high in places.



Site Number	28
Site Name	Boundary Marker Cairn, Thorneythwaite Fell, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 4)
NGR	NY 24534 12086
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Boundary Marker Cairn
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5497
Description	A conical scree-constructed boundary marker, or walker's cairn, located on the northern flank of Capell Crag on Thorneythwaite Fell. It is relatively near to the modern footpath. It measures approximately 2m in diameter by up to 0.8m high.



Site Number	29
Site Name	Boundary Marker Cairn, Capell Crag, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 4)
NGR	NY 24404 11992
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Boundary Marker Cairn
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5499
Description	A conical scree-constructed boundary-marker cairn on the summit of Capell Crag on Thorneythwaite Fell. It measures approximately 2.5m in diameter by up to 0.75m high. It is depicted as a triangulation pillar on the Second Edition OS mapping.



Site Number	30
Site Name	Hollow-way, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)

NGR	NY 25028 13533 to NY 25111 12920
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Hollow-way
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, LiDAR, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	High
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5500

Description A sinuous, braided hollow-way leading upslope, on the northern flank of Thorneythwaite Fell. It ascends from Thorneythwaite Farm and reaches a series of sheepfolds/shelters nestled in Combe Gill, just outside the intakes (and beyond the present survey area). The modern footpath continues from there south up Capell Crag. The section of trackway within the present survey area measures at least 875m long and, where it is well preserved, it has a V-shaped profile up to 3m wide by 1m deep. The V-shaped profile may be indicative of its use as a peat sledway, as well as being for livestock access.



Site Number	31
Site Name	Quarry, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 25061 13542
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, LiDAR
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5502
Description	Teardrop-shaped quarry adjacent to the south side of the mountain trackway leading up Thorneythwaite Fell (Site 30). It measures approximately 15m long by 9m wide and is up to 3m deep.



Site Number	32
Site Name	Water Smoots, Horse Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24931 13504
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Water Smoot
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5503
Description	A pair of small water smoots located in the north-east corner of an enclosed field near the confluence of a small tributary with the River Derwent. Each measures up to 0.3m wide by 0.4m high, with a single slab lintel over a squared aperture.



Site Number	33
Site Name	Gateway, Great Field, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24774 13562

NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Gateway
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Description	A blocked gateway at the northern end of two fields north of Thorneythwaite Farm. It Photo
Ref	5504

measures approximately 4m wide by 1.5m high. The wall it is within was not depicted upon the tithe map (1842) but was first shown on the First Edition OS mapping.



Site Number	34
Site Name	Consumption Bank, Great Field, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24708 13513
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Consumption Bank
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5505
Description	A large sausage-shaped consumption bank in the centre of a field boundary within two fields north of Thorneythwaite Farm. It measures approximately 65m long by 1.5m high. It is almost completely infilled with cleared stone in the centre and there are several scrubby trees growing through it. The field boundary and consumption bank are not depicted on the tithe map (1842) but are evident on the OS mapping from 1867.



Site Number	35
Site Name	Consumption Bank, Lamb Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24612 13507
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Consumption Bank
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5508

Description A teardrop-shaped consumption bank at the northern end of what was originally a small triangular plantation north of Thorneythwaite Farm. The plantation and consumption bank are depicted on the First Edition OS mapping. It is almost completely infilled with cleared stone in the centre and there are several scrubby trees growing through it. It measures approximately 15m long by up to 1.5m high.



Site Number	36
Site Name	Consumption Bank, Great Field, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24682 13600
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Consumption Bank

Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; tree removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5509
Description	A teardrop-shaped consumption bank in the northern corner of a field boundary in an enclosed field north of Thorneythwaite Farm. It is almost completely infilled with cleared stone in the centre and there are several scrubby trees growing through it. It measures approximately 25m long by up to 1.5m high.



Site Number	37
Site Name	Gate Stoup, Millbeck Garth, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24620 13611
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Gateway
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5510
Description	A gateway leading to the site of the original farm/footbridge over the River Derwent at Nichol Dub. There is a single large slab gatepost on the west side. It measures 1.5m high by 1m wide.



Site Number	38
Site Name	Gateway, New Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24688 13298
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Gateway
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5511
Description	A narrow blocked field gate (not modern farm-vehicle width) located on the original alignment of the packhorse track (Site 17) where it passes the enclosed settlement/farmstead (Site 15). The route, now a public footpath, has been diverted north of the adjacent field wall. It measures approximately 1.25m wide by 1.5m high.



Site Number	39
Site Name	Water Smoot, Tup Close, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)

NGR	NY 24683 13119
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Water Smoot
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5512
Description	A single small water smoot on the alignment of a stream flowing down Thorneythwaite Fell and into enclosed fields south-east of Thorneythwaite Farm. It consists of a single slab lintel over a small squared aperture, and is 0.6m wide by 0.3m high.



Site Number	40
Site Name	Trackway, High Bank/Johnny Dale Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24372 12720 to NY 24480 12794
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Aerial Photography
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5513
Description	A slightly sinuous platformed trackway cut into the hillside at the foot of Thorneythwaite

Fell. The damaged southern end would have originally met the packhorse track running along the foot of this side of the valley (Site 17). It leads upslope south-west/north-east and possibly zig-zags past a structure (Site 63), although the route there is unclear. There is a definite continuation beyond the point where the track is crossed by a later intake wall and it turns north and descends back down to the packhorse track. The visible route is approximately 136m long by 2.5m wide.



Site Number	41
Site Name	Water Smoot, Johnny Dale Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24218 12614
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Water Smoot
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS map, 1867, Second Edition OS map, 1900
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Good
Damage Agents	Flooding
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5514
Description	A small (0.6m wide by 0.3m high) water smoot; a single slab lintel over a small squared aperture. It is situated on a stream flowing down Thorneythwaite Fell and into Black Sike.



Site Number	42
Site Name	Shieling, Johnny Dale Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24441 12662
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Shieling
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5518

Description A small double-cell stone platformed structure in a figure-of-eight pattern. It is on a north/south alignment, to the west of both an intake wall and a small stream. It consists of two conjoined circular cells with small dwarf wall foundations, one 9m and one 8m in diameter. The smaller southern cell is 0.4m higher than the northern cell. The structure is slightly revetted on the western downslope side and the east side is much more fragmentary. There is an earthfast boulder on the east side of the central sub-dividing wall.



Site Number	43
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24489 12740
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5519
Description	A circular charcoal-burning platform, 7m in diameter and 0.8m high downslope on the north side. It has kerbed walling on the downslope side.



Site Number	44
Site Name	Boundary Wall, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24676 13089 to NY 24736 13030
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Aerial Photography
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5520
Description	The fragmentary foundations of a linear intake wall running directly upslope (north-west/south-east) from the junction of lower enclosed fields. The boundary measures at least 83m long by up to 1m high in places. It is not depicted on any historical mapping.



Site Number	45
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24753 13049
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5521
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 8m long by 7m wide and 0.6m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	46
Site Name	Trackway, Low Bank/High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24741 13105 to NY 25090 13335
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Trackway

Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Aerial Photography, LiDAR
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion (flooding and foot)
Recommendations	Monitor; visit following flood events
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5523
Description	A sinuous trackway extending upslope and passing through two woodland intakes. The trackway gave access to several charcoal-burning platforms. It measures at least 420m in length, the southern end remaining a part of a footpath, but north of a field gate that it passes through, it is harder to discern, but it meets with another trackway at its northern end (Site 61).



Site Number	47
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24811 13077
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5524
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 7m long by 6.5m wide and 0.5m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side and a trackway (Site 46) curves around the western side.



Site Number	48
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24698 12873
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Poor
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5525
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 7m long by 6m wide and 0.5m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	49
Site Name	Boundary Wall, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24680 12886 to NY 24625 12779
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, Aerial Photography

Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Moderate
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5526
Description	Two sections of a well-defined linear intake wall running along the slope (north-north-east/south-south-west). The sections measure 69m and 95m in length and the better-preserved northern section consists of large, double-thickness wall foundations up to 1m wide by 0.6m high. The boundary is not depicted on any historical mapping.



Site Number	50
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24674 12879
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5527
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 8m long by 6m wide and 0.5m high on the northern downslope side. The platform is constructed on top of a natural knoll and is cut into the hillside at the rear. There is no visible retaining wall. The site is crossed by a later field wall (Site 49).



Site Number	51
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24640 12799
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5528
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 7m long by 6m wide and 0.75m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	52
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24583 12705
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform

Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5536
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 9m long by 6m wide and 1m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	53
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24652 12735
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5537
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 7m long by 5m wide and 0.5m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	54
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24670 12779
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5538
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 8m long by 6m wide and 0.4m high on the northern downslope side. The site is built on top of a craggy knoll and there is no visible retaining wall.



Site Number	55
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24766 12878
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval

Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5539
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 10m long by 7m wide and 0.5m high on the northern downslope side. It has kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	56
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24815 12903
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5540
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 12m long by 6.5m wide and 0.4m high on the northern downslope side. It has possible kerbed walling on that side.



Site Number	57
Site Name	Charcoal-burning Platform, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24911 12991
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Charcoal-burning Platform
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey
Significance	Regional
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5541
Description	An oval charcoal-burning platform measuring 10m long by 7m wide and 0.4m high on the northern downslope side.



Site Number	58
Site Name	Sheepfold, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24909 13066
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Sheepfold

Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Walkover Survey, First Edition OS mapping, 1867
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Low
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Bracken
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5542
Description	A D-shaped sheepfold at the junction of an intake wall running straight upslope and a perpendicular sub-divisional boundary wall. The structure is mostly intact and measures 6m long by 5m wide, surviving up to 1m high in places. The structure is depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.



Site Number	59
Site Name	Sheepfold, Capell Crag, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 4)
NGR	NY 23961 11810
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Sheepfold
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	First Edition OS map, 1867, Aerial Photography
Significance	Local
Condition	Unknown
Stability	Unknown
Vulnerability	Unknown
Survival	Unknown
Damage Agents	Unknown
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Photo Ref	5503
Description	A small sheepfold is depicted on the First Edition OS mapping, on the external side of the intake wall below Capell Crag. The site could not be accessed by the survey but is extant on current aerial photography (Google air photography). It appears to be a small, single-celled rectangular walled structure with an entrance at the northern end.

Site Number	60
Site Name	Trackway, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24922 13310 to NY 25094 13511
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Trackway

Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Aerial Photography
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Description	A sinuous trackway runs through the northern end of a woodland intake. It is at least 270m long, and it meets another trackway at its southern end (Site 61).

Site Number	61
Site Name	Trackway, Low Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24814 13281 to NY 25172 13365
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Aerial Photography
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	Erosion
Recommendations	Monitor
Compiler	PS/HE
Description	A sinuous trackway runs diagonally up through the northern end of a woodland intake. It is at least 380m long, and meets two other trackways that extend further north and south (Sites 46 and 60).

Site Number	62
Site Name	Boundary Wall, High Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24622 12940 to NY 24485 126655
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Field Boundary
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	First Edition OS mapping, 1867
Significance	Local
Condition	Fair
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Description	A section of a fragmentary linear intake wall extending along the slope (north-north-east/south-south-west). The boundary measures at least 310m long. It is depicted on the First Edition OS mapping.

Site Number	63
Site Name	Boundary Wall, Johnny Dale Bank, Thorneythwaite Farm (Fig 3)
NGR	NY 24422 12704
NTSMR No	N/A
Site Type	Boundary Wall
Period	Medieval to Post-medieval
Sources	Aerial Photography

Significance	Low local
Stability	Fair
Vulnerability	Moderate
Survival	Moderate
Condition	Fair
Damage Agents	-
Recommendations	Monitor; bracken removal as appropriate
Compiler	PS/HE
Description	A small, fragmentary section of boundary wall extending diagonally upslope in the north corner of a woodland intake. It is set partially on top of a craggy outcrop, aligned roughly east-north-east/west-south-west, and is approximately 50m long. The boundary is downslope of a possible shieling (Site 42), and is not depicted on any historical mapping.