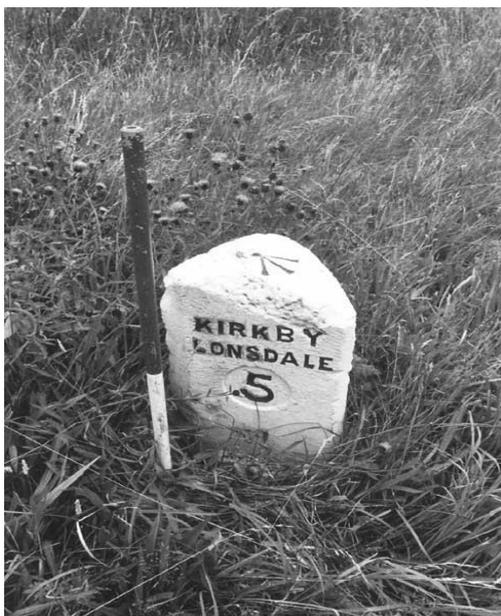


# HAWESWATER AQUEDUCT ENABLING WORKS, Cumbria



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER SURVEY



**Oxford Archaeology North**

December 2003

United Utilities Ltd

Issue No: 2003-4/171  
OA North Job No: L9261  
NGR: SD 5329 9065  
to SD 5970 8351

**Document Title:** HAWESWATER AQUEDUCT ENABLING WORKS, CUMBRIA  
**Document Type:** Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey  
**Client Name:** United Utilities Ltd  
**Issue Number:** 2003-4/171  
**OA Job Number:** L9261  
**National Grid Reference:** SD 5329 9065

Prepared by: Anthony Lee  
Position: Assistant Supervisor  
Date: December 2003

Checked by: Alison Plummer Signed.....  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: December 2003

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....  
Position: Operations Manager  
Date: December 2003

Document Location Alison\projects\L9261oxenholme\Report

**Oxford Archaeology North  
2003**

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Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA

t: (0044) 01524 848666

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01524 848606

f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)

e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

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## SUMMARY

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Following a request by United Utilities Ltd, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook a desk-based assessment and field walkover survey in August 2003, of a proposed pipeline installation route between Oxenholme and Old Town, Mansergh, Cumbria (SD 5329 9065 to SD 5970 8351).

The assessment covered a 500m wide corridor of land centred on the proposed route and involved a study of primary and secondary records held within the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record and the Cumbria County Record Office. This was intended not only to identify potential archaeological sites recorded in early documents and on maps, but also to provide an historical context for the general area. The ensuing walkover survey covered a 200m wide corridor of land and was intended to identify any surface features of potential archaeological interest.

The general area is predominantly agricultural and sparsely populated, with many of the sites identified concentrated in and around the small villages and hamlets situated on the B6254 road, which runs between Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale. The majority of sites identified relate to post-medieval activity and include several quarry sites, two kilns, two pumps, two smithies, a foundry and a watermill.

Several sites are under direct threat by the proposed installation and include three as yet unclassified and undated earthwork sites. A number of relict field boundaries and trackways are also likely to be truncated, as well as the site of a kiln and quarry. The site of a Roman coin find will also be affected.

Seven sites are recommended for evaluation: Sites **9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 26,** and **34**. A metal detector survey and watching brief of Site **26** is also recommended. A permanent presence watching brief should be maintained at all evaluation sites if the topsoil is to be stripped prior to the archaeological works. An environmental assessment in the form of cored samples should be undertaken on the site of the proposed Barkin House Service Reservoir (Site **45**).

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North would like to extend thanks to United Utilities Ltd for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria County Record Office and SMR office in Kendal for their patience and helpfulness.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken by Anthony Lee. The report was written by Anthony Lee and edited by Alison Plummer and Emily Mercer. The drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh and the project was managed by Alison Plummer.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook a programme of archaeological assessment specified by the Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service (CCCAS), for United Utilities Ltd, in advance of the proposed route for a new water pipeline. The proposed route was to run between Oxenholme and Old Town, Mansergh for a distance of approximately 12km (SD 5329 9065 to SD 5970 8531). The area to be affected is one of high archaeological potential, and a desk-based assessment followed by a rapid identification walkover survey was conducted during August 2003.
- 1.1.2 The refurbishment work will necessitate the below-ground disturbance of a large area of land, and so the possibility that archaeological deposits will be disturbed during the work was considered to be high. The study was intended to rapidly appraise the likely archaeological value of the specified area, and to locate and record potentially interesting or important features in the landscape, whether or not they were visible as surface remains. To this end, available documentary and map sources were consulted. All work was carried out in accordance with a project design (*Appendix 2*) prepared by OA North.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken to establish the likely density of sites of archaeological interest within the area of the development. This consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records relating to the history and archaeology of the area, as well as any original documents and relevant maps held in the Cumbria County Record Office (CRO) in Kendal. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), also in Kendal, was consulted; this is a register of all known sites of archaeological interest within the county and is the primary source for a search of this kind.
- 1.1.4 The rapid identification walkover survey took place following the desk-based assessment and comprised the systematic inspection of the pipeline corridor and its immediate environs.
- 1.1.5 This report sets out the results of the work outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work. This is complimented by a gazetteer of sites (*Appendix 3*), both new to the record and formerly known, and a bibliography.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by OA North (*Appendix 2*), in response to a request from United Utilities Ltd, for an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCAS (*Appendix 1*). Following the acceptance of the project design by CCCAS, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several archives were consulted, principally the Cumbria County Record Office and the SMR, both in Kendal, as well as OA North's own extensive library and portfolio of previous work within the region. A limited corridor of approximately 500 metres centred on the pipeline was examined, with the emphasis being on sites which would be directly affected by the pipeline.

2.2.2 **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, a database of archaeological sites within the county, maintained by Cumbria County Council in Kendal, was accessed. A brief record including a grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area. Several aerial photographs were examined with reference to the SMR.

2.2.3 **County Record Office (Kendal):** the County Record Office in Kendal was visited primarily to consult any original documents relating to the study area, although there were few with any specific relevance. Historic maps, particularly early edition Ordnance Survey maps were more useful, especially given the size of the study area. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.

2.2.4 **OA North:** Oxford Archaeology North has carried out a considerable amount of fieldwork throughout Cumbria, and consequently has an extensive archive of secondary sources and assessment reports. These were also consulted.

### 2.3 RAPID IDENTIFICATION WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 Fieldwalking for the walkover survey was undertaken in the designated fields, in systematic transects. The width of the transects varied dependent upon the conditions in each field but were typically 50m. The archaeological features identified were tied into the relevant Ordnance Survey map sheet, and sites identified during the walkover have been included in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*).

## **2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES**

2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the affected area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of the location, origin and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, field survey, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate, and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto a map to illustrate their position. Due to the length of the proposed route the gazetteer map has been divided between Figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 shows the northern section, around Oxenholme, and Figure 3 the southern section, around Old Town.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal, on completion of the project.

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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION

- 3.1.1 The pipeline route is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and begins close to Oxenholme railway station in south-east Cumbria. For a large part of its length it runs alongside the B6254 road towards Kirkby Lonsdale before terminating north of Old Town, Mansergh (Fig 1).

### 3.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1 The study area is underlain by mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Windamere Group of Silurian age. Although these are relatively hard rocks they are rather less resistant to erosion than the Borrowdale Volcanic rocks to the north. Consequently their outcrop is marked by areas of comparatively low relief and fewer craggy fells. Large quantities of glacial debris, mainly boulder clay (till), were extensively deposited, often forming a distinctive hummocky landform (Countryside Commission, 1998).
- 3.2.2 The topography is characterised by undulating farmland with rocky outcrops, fields are typically bounded by well maintained drystone walls. The landscape becomes more rugged to the southeast, with a pattern of rock outcrop, tarns and becks, small wetlands and mires, and rough grassland. (Countryside Commission, 1998).

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Prehistoric:** evidence for prehistoric activity in the region is limited. Areas of lowland Cumbria were gradually cleared of woodland during the early prehistoric period, which opened up the land for human occupation. Much of the evidence for human activity is concentrated in the south-western region, particularly along the coast, for example at Furness and Seascale (Higham 1986, 45). Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the wetlands of Cumbria can be attested by a considerable number of stray artefactual finds at Arnside Moss, Silverdale Moss, Haweswater Moss and Storrs Moss (Middleton, 1995). Neolithic pottery has been found at Crosby Garret, some 20 km north-east of the assessment area. Remains of settlement are predictably scarce, and the site is known, rather, for its mortuary evidence, including a barrow at Raiset Pike (*ibid*, 67). Settlement remains are also known at Hugill, 10 km north-west of Kendal. The natural volcanic outcrops at Great Langdale were exploited for tool-making stone (Rollinson, 1967). Axe rough-outs were produced and exported across and beyond the region, and the discovery of such evidence within the assessment area remains possible.
- 3.3.2 Despite the agricultural potential of the central Cumbrian lowlands, late prehistoric evidence from the assessment and wider region is rare. Bronze Age material is scarce in southern Cumbria, and the little evidence known tends to be found as part of structured deposits. The Ambleside Hoard, for example, situated at the northern end of Lake Windermere, yielded a range of weapons and tools, including swords, axes and spearheads (*ibid*, 102). A hollowed tree-trunk boat from Branthwaite, near Sedbergh provides evidence for Bronze Age activity a little closer to the assessment area (*ibid*, 96). A Bronze Age cremation

cemetery has recently been discovered in Allithwaite and several Bronze-Age crouched inhumations were recently uncovered in Levens, both south-west of the study area (OA North forthcoming). In the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the control of the Brigantes (Cunliffe 1991), and the period is characterised by the introduction of defended sites, and hillforts in particular. Castlesteads hillfort is situated immediately south of Oxenholme on a ridge that drops sharply in height on three sides. (Bingham 1995, 31). Given the often close associations between undefended settlements and hillforts, one may reasonably expect the remains of settlement to be present in the vicinity of Castlesteads.

- 3.3.3 **Roman:** no finds of Roman date are yet known from the assessment area. Watercrock fort, situated on a bend or crook of the River Kent south of Kendal, is located immediately outside the assessment corridor. The site was built during the Roman retreat from northern Britain in the AD 90s (McCarthy 2002, 53), and yielded a range of material, including coins, jewellery, shoes, altars, and a sculpture of the god Bacchus. Nevertheless, the fort appears to be isolated; a high concentration of settlements can be observed along the Lune valley, but the River Kent valley is practically devoid of comparative evidence (Higham 1986, Fig 5.1). It has been speculated that a road would probably have existed between the forts of Watercrock and Burrow to the south-east. There are traces of an old road close to the present lane leading through Hutton Roof towards Lupton (Margary 1957, 115).
- 3.3.4 **Medieval:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity is extremely limited. Once the administration of the Roman occupation was finally rescinded *c* AD 410, the 'native' Britons reverted to autonomous rule, with the Kendal area perhaps part of the British Kingdom of Rheged (Kirkby 1962). From the early-mid seventh century onwards the expanding kingdom of Northumbria began to influence the area, and a fragment of an Anglian cross discovered in Trinity Church, Kendal is one of the few tangible pieces of evidence relating to this period (Collingwood 1904).
- 3.3.5 During and after this time, land use within the assessment and wider area was pastoral; Bryant's Gill, Kentmere, dating to the 8th century and consisting of rectangular, stone-footed structures, is perhaps typical of contemporaneous farmsteads encountered in the region (Higham 1986, 328). Following Scandinavian incursions into Cumbria beginning probably before the 10th century, the wider region around the study area was subject to intense colonisation (*op cit*, 330). This event is preserved in many place-names, that of Kendal or Kirkby Kendal included (EPNS 1967, 114). Viking material, however, is rare from the immediate environs of the assessment area; a Viking pattern welded sword found near Kendal in 1898 is one of only a few finds.
- 3.3.6 During the ninth and tenth centuries the region was subject to the influence of populations of Hiberno-Norse extraction. The placename evidence (Smith 1967) indicates the presence of these people in the landscape throughout Cumbria and it is probable that they colonised and inhabited new settlements with Norse/Scandinavian names, although they would also have been found in other previously occupied settlements (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 80). Stronger evidence of settlement in the region is shown from the excavations of field

- systems and structures at Bryant's Gill (Dickinson 1985) in the Kentmere valley to the north of Oxenholme.
- 3.3.7 At the time of the Domesday Survey the area lay within the district of *Agremundress* or Amounderness, as the hundred in modern Lancashire to which the district dwindled became known (Ferguson 1894, 70). The township of *Manzsergh* (Mansergh) was listed as being one of twelve manors held in the district during the reign of Edward the Confessor, by *Torfin*, a Saxon Thegn (Ferguson 1894, 66).
- 3.3.8 In the year 1092 William Rufus came north with a large army and drove out Dolfín, ruler of Carlisle. The lands of Carlisle became for the first time part of the English kingdom, and the boundaries of that kingdom were established as they are at present. Thus the county of Westmoreland, after having been divided since 607 between an English and a British kingdom, became wholly English (Ferguson 1894, 67).
- 3.3.9 At the close of the twelfth century we find Gilbert, seventh baron of Kendal, granting Holme, Preston and Hutton to Thomas, son of Gospatric. The distinction between Old Hutton and New Hutton does not appear to be older than the time of Edward I, and is mentioned for the first time in 1297, when John de Culwen confirmed to Patrick de Culwen and his heirs all his lands at Old Hutton and Holmescales.
- 3.3.10 **Post-medieval:** in the reign of Charles I, the manor of Old Hutton and Holmescales appears to have been held by the King, as of his manor of Kirkby in Kendal (Bulmer 1885, 517). Old Hutton church, or chapel as it was formerly styled, probably dates from medieval times. The original structure probably disappeared in the Restoration, which took place in 1628 and was rebuilt in 1699 (*ibid*). It possesses the only known example of pre-Reformation church plate known in the diocese, and a chalice of the mid fourteenth century, of which there are only seven similar examples found in the country.
- 3.3.11 The steady development of the wool trade, which began in the thirteenth century, reached new heights in the later seventeenth century due to the demand for wool and other textile products. This resulted in the construction of the large farmsteads and churches located throughout the area. Small scale industrial development took place however, with the exploitation and smelting of copper ore and the extraction of slate, granite and gravel for building purposes (Countryside Commission, 1998).
- 3.3.12 There are few early post-medieval buildings remaining in the area, but Bleaze Hall, situated north-west of Old Hutton, is one such example. The building is currently a farmhouse, but was, for several centuries, the seat of the Batemans (Parson and White 1829). It was once a large and elegant mansion, much of it taken down to build out-houses, and the only traces of its ancient consequence is a very fine wainscoted room, dated 1624, with grotesque figures and devices carved thereon (*ibid*). Another early historian describes it as "a fair example of an early Jacobean mansion, worthy of note as containing the remains of some originally splendid woodcarving and panelling of this period" (Taylor 1892). The chapel of New Hutton was built in 1739, and endowed by contribution of the inhabitants of New Hutton, Hay, and Hutton in the Hay (Bulmer 1885, 519).

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## 4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 4.1.1 Twenty one sites are recorded by the SMR within the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline route (Sites **1-21**), although listed buildings were excluded from the survey.
- 4.1.2 It is possible that any or all of the earthwork sites (Sites **6, 9, 17, 19**) are of prehistoric origin but they remain at this stage undated. A single coin find represents the Roman period (Site **3**). The medieval period is represented by a parish church (Site **8**). The majority of the sites are post-medieval and include four quarries (Sites **15, 18, 20, 21**), two kilns (Sites **14, 16**), three pumps (Sites **1, 4, 14**), a foundry and watermill (Site **10**), a smithy (Site **5**), a cockpit (Site **7**) a road bridge (Site **11**) and a mill race (Site **12**).

### 4.2 DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC

- 4.2.1 Cartographic sources were found to be considerably more useful than documentary sources for such a large study area, and these revealed a number of sites of interest (Sites **32, 40-44**). Several of the tithe maps for the relevant parishes were unavailable for observation. However, those maps that could be examined produced four sites of interest. These included a gravel pit (Site **32**), a quarry (Site **42**), a smithy (Site **44**), and a field name 'Well Field', which was confirmed by the presence of a well on a contemporary map. First edition 6'' and 25'' Ordnance Survey maps were examined and a guide post (Site **43**), troughs (Site **40**), and a well (Site **41**) were found to have been located in the study area.

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## 5. WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

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### 5.1 WALKOVER SURVEY

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the walkover field survey was undertaken along the proposed route of the pipeline, encompassing an area 100m each side of the projected easement. The main aim of the fieldwork was to rapidly identify and record the existence, location and extent of previously unrecorded sites.

### 5.2 IDENTIFIED SITES

5.2.1 Site **22** consisted of several low mounds, similar in appearance to the Bronze Age round barrows. Closer examination of the exposed bedrock and a little research into the geology of the area meant, however, that the site has since been considered to be drumlins caused by deposited glacial material.

5.2.2 Site **23** has considerably more archaeological potential and is apparently located directly on the proposed pipeline route. The field in which the site lay had been grazed enabling the rather inconspicuous site to be recognised. It was observed as a roughly square area of low earthworks and exposed large stones approximately 15m x 18m. At least two concentrations of stones were present and were both situated in shallow depressions. This indicated the possible presence of backfilled features such as shafts or wells.

5.2.3 A former field boundary, recorded as Site **24**, may have also been the route of a trackway. An intermittent track exists along the line of the field boundary, which would presumably have once been a single track linking Hayclose House/Farm to the B6254 close to Beehive Bridge.

5.2.4 Site **25** is also a former trackway, now disused and surviving as a grass covered cambered bank.

5.2.5 A small concentration of large sub-rounded cobblestones marks the position of Site **26** located very close to the findspot of a Roman Coin found by a metal detectorist in 1987. The stones, however, are more likely to be the remnants of a post-medieval wall running along the west side of Strickley Beck.

5.2.6 Site **27** was a uninscribed standing stone, some 0.45m high and 0.30m wide, on the roadside following the parish boundary. Therefore, it is likely to be a boundary stone.

5.2.7 Site **28** was a low linear bank running up to the edge of Hutton Yeat House: the remains of a field boundary marked on modern OS maps. It appeared that a former track and/or existing path was located along the western edge of the feature. Sites **30** and **38** were also the remnants of field boundaries but were otherwise unremarkable.

5.2.8 Site **29** was represented by a low, sinuous bank, around the bottom of an area of sloping land, atop which was situated Site **14** (potash kiln). The bank may have been created to slow the process of soil creep, or may be a former field boundary.

5.2.9 The large artificial bank, recorded as Site **31**, was almost certainly modern, and created to cover a large water main. The wet, boggy conditions of the locality

mean that this was a more practical method than inserting the watermain into an excavated trench.

- 5.2.10 The location of a former gravel pit, Site **32**, observed on a nineteenth century tithe map, was evident only as a very shallow depression in an undulating field.
- 5.2.11 Site **33** was a pond, which appeared to have had its edges consolidated to create a safe fishing area. This was discerned from the presence of trout in the water, and a strict “no fishing without permit” sign on the gateway to the site. The pond appeared to have been created some time after the abandonment of a quarry. However, there was no sign of a quarry on early maps of this site, but numerous hollows and small escarpments were observed in a 30m radius around the pond, most noticeably to the west, and these were thought to relate to quarrying activity.
- 5.2.12 Site **34** lay some 60m south-west of the pond (Site **33**) and was a circular earthwork, of uncertain origins. It may relate to the presumed quarrying activity in the area, although its shape is more consistent with a structural feature.
- 5.2.13 The derelict barn, represented as Site **35**, appears to have undergone recent alteration. This was noted by the presence of modern blockwork in part of the interior, glimpsed through the large, open wagon doorway.
- 5.2.14 Site **36**, a milestone, which, as told by the inscription, was situated seven miles from Kendal and five miles from Kirkby Lonsdale. The stone was in a good state of preservation and is a typical example of milestones in the area.
- 5.2.15 Site **37** was represented by a double layer of nine concrete slabs which would have at one time provided a stable platform for a small shed, shack or tank. The slabs were modern.
- 5.2.16 A further walkover survey was undertaken at the site of the proposed Barkin House Service Reservoir in January 2004. This identified a waterlogged area, which may have been the site of a tarn (Site **45**). The site will be directly affected by the development

**Table 1: Sites identified during walkover survey**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>
<b>22</b>	East of caravan park, Oxenholme	Drumlins	Late Glacial
<b>23</b>	Helm End	Earthworks	Unknown
<b>24</b>	Low Garth	Field boundary	Medieval/post- medieval
<b>25</b>	Low Garth	Trackway	Post-medieval
<b>26</b>	Strickley Beck	Ruined wall	Unknown
<b>27</b>	Strickley Beck Bridge	Walkover Survey	Post-medieval
<b>28</b>	Hutton Yeat	Field boundary	Medieval/post- medieval
<b>29</b>	The Old Vicarage	Field boundary	Medieval/post- medieval
<b>30</b>	Little Essett	Field boundary	Medieval/post- medieval
<b>31</b>	Black Essett	Artificial bank	Post-medieval
<b>33</b>	East Ridding	Earthwork	Post-medieval
<b>34</b>	East Ridding	Pond	Post-medieval
<b>35</b>	Nr Crosslands Farm	Barn	Post-medieval
<b>36</b>	Audlands	Milestone	Post-medieval
<b>45</b>	Barkin House	Former tarn	Post-glacial

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## 6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

- 6.1.1 The majority of sites identified by the desk-based assessment will not be affected by the construction of the pipeline, due to their distance from the easement. Several sites are potentially at risk, however, and deserve mention in this chapter.
- 6.1.2 The findspot of a Roman coin (Site **3**, SMR Site 16530) will most likely be disturbed, and further Roman discoveries in this area are possible.
- 6.1.3 Site **20**, Beck Head Quarry (SMR Site 14093), lies on the southern edge of the proposed route and may be disturbed, depending on the width of the easement.
- 6.1.4 The site of a chopwood kiln (Site **16**, SMR Site 17892) may be disturbed, as its exact location is not known.
- 6.1.5 Site **17** (SMR Site 6706), a sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure, is likely to be disturbed. The aerial photographs observed at the SMR office show the site to be perhaps less than 100m from the proposed pipeline route, meaning the immediate environs of the site are under direct threat.
- 6.1.6 The walkover survey has confirmed that the earthworks which comprise Sites **23** and **34**, will most likely be damaged by the pipeline installation. Several former field boundaries and trackways are also likely to be truncated, these include sites **24**, **25**, **26**, **28**, **29** and **30**. The modern artificial bank, Site **31**, is also likely to be disturbed.
- 6.1.7 The site of the proposed Barkin House Service Reservoir is located within a marshy hollow which is possibly the site of a tarn (Site **45**). The waterlogged deposits are likely to hold important palaeoenvironmental information. The site will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 In light of the original planning proposals put forward by the client, an archaeological evaluation of five sites has already been recommended by CCCAS. These are Sites **9** and **17** (possible earthwork enclosures), Site **19** (a possible hut circle), and Sites **14** and **16** (kilns) These recommendations are summarised in Table 2.
- 6.2.2 Following the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, several additional recommendations are proposed. An evaluation of Site **23** should be undertaken in order to understand the nature of the earthworks and stone debris observed during the walkover survey. Another site under direct threat, Site **34**, should also be evaluated as it may be a small enclosure of considerable antiquity. Its proximity to the site of the chopwood kiln, Site **16**, means it is also possible that the sites are related, and an arrangement to evaluate the sites simultaneously may be prudent. If the topsoil stripping is to be carried out before the sites are evaluated then a watching brief should be maintained during this time, as archaeological deposits may be disturbed.
- 6.2.3 The findspot of a Roman coin (Site **26**) close to the proposed pipeline route suggests that Roman remains may be present elsewhere in the vicinity. A

watching brief should be undertaken in the field in question and the field to the south-east during the topsoil stripping phase of work. This should be followed by a metal detector survey of the stripped area to determine whether the coin was a chance loss or an indicator of associated remains in the immediate area. The watching brief should also help determine the age and nature of Site 26. The possibility of further mitigation work will be dependent on the results of the watching brief and metal detector survey.

- 6.2.4 Despite the thorough investigation of the study area by both desk-based assessment and walkover survey, there is a possibility that sub-surface archaeological remains may be disturbed of which we have yet no knowledge. Archaeological sites often show no physical trace above ground, and only become evident when excavation reaches the subsoil. Sites were often occupied, abandoned and forgotten, long before the first mapmakers surveyed the country. It is therefore recommended that a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during the topsoil stripping phase of groundworks.
- 6.2.5 The proposed site of Barkin House Service Reservoir would benefit from a palaeoenvironmental sampling before any groundworks are undertaken.

*Table 2: Table of recommendations*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>9</b>	Evaluation
<b>17</b>	Evaluation
<b>19</b>	Evaluation
<b>14</b>	Evaluation
<b>16</b>	Evaluation
<b>23</b>	Evaluation
<b>34</b>	Evaluation
<b>26</b>	Watching brief / metal detector survey
<b>45</b>	Palaeoenvironmental sampling
<b>Rest of pipeline route</b>	Watching brief during topsoil strip

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Plate 3: Aerial photograph of Site **17**

Plate 4: Site **33**, pond, looking south-east

Plate 5: Site **31**, large artificial bank, looking south-east

Plate 6: Site **36**, milestone, looking east

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## APPENDIX 3: SITE GAZETTEER

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**Site name** Helmend Cottages Pump, Stainton  
**Site number** 01  
**NGR** 353850 489815  
**SMR No** 14260  
**Site type** Pump  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR  
**Description**  
Site of Helmend Cottages pump.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** New Hutton, Strickly Bridge Wetland Site  
**Site number** 02  
**NGR** 354700 489600  
**SMR No** 16536  
**Site type** Wetland Site  
**Period** Post-glacial  
**Source** SMR  
**Description**  
Wetland/former tarn centred at SD547896  
**Assessment**  
The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** New Hutton, Strickley Beck Roman Coin Find  
**Site number** 03  
**NGR** 354540 489660  
**SMR No** 16530  
**Site type** Find spot  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** SMR  
**Description**  
A Roman coin (of Vespasian?) found with a metal detector, September 1987.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be directly affected.

---

**Site name** Strickley Pump, New Hutton  
**Site number** 04  
**NGR** 354550 489440  
**SMR No** 14261  
**Site type** Site of Pump  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS second edition 25'' Sheet XXXIX.13.  
**Description**  
Strickley Pump.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Middleshaw Smithy

---

**Site number** 05  
**NGR** 355520 489135  
**SMR No** 14119  
**Site type** Forge  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS first edition 6'' Sheet XXXIX; OS second edition 25'' Sheet XXXIX. 14.  
**Description**  
 Middleshaw Smithy appears as 'smithy' on the second edition OS map and the building is also marked on the first edition OS map.  
**Assessment**  
 The site to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Unclassified Earthworks, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 06  
**NGR** 355950 488725  
**SMR No** 16658  
**Site type** Earthwork  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR, aerial photographs CL 3, 13 / CL 3, 14 (Lancaster University)  
**Description**  
 Unclassified earthworks.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the north-east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Chapel Houses Cockpit  
**Site number** 07  
**NGR** 356000 488700  
**SMR No** 2642  
**Site type** Cockpit  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR  
**Description**  
 Cockpit. Earthwork. No further details.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the north-east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** St. John the Baptists Church  
**Site number** 08  
**NGR** 355985 488675  
**SMR No** 14118  
**Site type** Parish Church  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS first edition 6'' Sheet XXXIX; OS second edition 25'' Sheet XXXIX.14.  
**Description**  
 St John the Baptist parish church, Old Hutton, is substantially rebuilt but includes 14th Century windows.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the north-east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Bela House Field System, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 09  
**NGR** 356300 488300  
**SMR No** 16659  
**Site type** Earthwork, Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR: Aerial Photograph CL 3, 15 (Lancaster University)  
**Description**

Various earthworks showing ridge and furrow, and traces of earlier field systems and enclosures

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be directly affected.

---

**Site name** Bridge End Mill, Foundry, Old Hutton and Holmescales

**Site number** 10

**NGR** 356500 488400

**SMR No** 4020

**Site type** Foundry, Watermill

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** SMR: Machell, 1691/Antiquary on Horseback

**Description**

Machell mentions a corn mill and a mill for boring guns run by James Dawson “an ingenious countryman who has made a mill which grinds corn, threshes and winnows and turns grindstone and polishes wheat and bores gun barrels. He has a whitesmiths shop in his mill, in which he works gun work to admiration, as also clockwork and watches all of which he took up of his own hand.”

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east to of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Hutton Bridge, Old Hutton and Holmescales

**Site number** 11

**NGR** 356465 488415

**SMR No** 14120

**Site type** Road Bridge

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** SMR

**Description**

Hutton Bridge over the river Beela probably partly dates from the mid 17th century.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Hutton Bridge Mill Race, Old Hutton and Holmescales

**Site number** 12

**NGR** 356590 488430

**SMR No** 14127

**Site type** Leat

**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval

**Source** SMR

**Description**

Hutton Bridge Mill race ran for about 300 yards (Mill was completely demolished in 1914).

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Hutton Low Gate Pump, Old Hutton and Holmescales

**Site number** 13

**NGR** 356560 488250

**SMR No** 14128

**Site type** Pump

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** SMR

**Description**

Hutton Low Gate Pump

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

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---

**Site name** Hutton Yeat Potash Kiln, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 14  
**NGR** 356590 488190  
**SMR No** 17844  
**Site type** Kiln  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR

**Description**

Site of a potash kiln. 11ft x 11ft x 8ft (3.35m x 3.35m x 2.45m).

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Little Essett Quarry, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 15  
**NGR** 358005 488050  
**SMR No** 14162  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval (Victorian)  
**Source** SMR

**Description**

Little Essett Quarry

**Assessment**

The site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Banks Plantation Chopwood Kiln, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 16  
**NGR** 357250 486880  
**SMR No** 17892  
**Site type** Kiln  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR

**Description**

Site of a chopwood kiln. 10ft x 12ft x 6ft. (3.05m x 3.65m x 1.85m).

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Lupton, Kitriding Hill Sub Rectangular Enclosure, Earthworks  
**Site number** 17  
**NGR** 358200 484200  
**SMR No** 6706  
**Site type** Earthwork, Enclosed Settlement, Field System  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR

**Description**

A sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure, c110m x 100m, defined by the remains of a shallow ditch.

Northwest perimeter very faint, but possible break/entrance? No other visible breaks. Some internal detail towards the southeast side of the enclosure a few low banks, possible compartments, but all rather faint. To the north-east at SD 5850 8442, there appears to be a rather sinuous trackway running round the hillside.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Blaebeck Quarry, Lupton  
**Site number** 18  
**NGR** 358660 484120  
**SMR No** 14088

**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS second edition 25'' Sheet XLIII.11.  
**Description**  
 Blaebeck Quarry. Marked on the second edition as an 'old' quarry.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Mansergh Circular Enclosure  
**Site number** 19  
**NGR** 359600 484000  
**SMR No** 4284  
**Site type** Circular Enclosure  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR, aerial photographs MU CS 151, 8 (Manchester University)  
**Description**  
 Small circular enclosure  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

---

**Site name** Beck Head Quarry  
**Site number** 20  
**NGR** 359615 483535  
**SMR No** 14093  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS second edition 25'' Sheet XLIII.11.  
**Description**  
 Beck Head Quarry is a sharply defined rectangular hole on the 25'' map. It was possibly defined in this way with quarry boundary stones.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Mireside Quarry, Mansergh  
**Site number** 21  
**NGR** 359640 483345  
**SMR No** 14100  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR, OS first edition 6'' Sheet XLIII; OS second edition 25'' Sheet XLIII.15;  
**Description**  
 Mireside Quarry is marked 'disused' on the modern 1968 surveys.  
**Assessment**  
 The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** East of caravan park, Oxenholme  
**Site number** 22  
**NGR** 353392 490334  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Hummocks  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey  
**Description**  
 Several small hummocks, some with quarried stone exposed, elsewhere exposed bedrock. Likely to be glacial debris, and subsequently used to dump farm rubbish

---

**Assessment**

The site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Helm End  
**Site number** 23  
**NGR** 353899 489909  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Earthworks  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

15m x 18m area of shallow earthworks and exposed stone rubble.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

**Site name** Low Garth  
**Site number** 24  
**NGR** 354158 489844  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Former field boundary  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Former field boundary represented as a low bank situated between two existing boundaries.

**Assessment**

The site lies partially within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

**Site name** Low Garth Trackway  
**Site number** 25  
**NGR** 354223 489893  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Former trackway  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Former trackway observed as a cambered earthwork running parallel to an existing field boundary in the direction of a farmhouse at Low Garth.

**Assessment**

The site lies very close to the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

**Site name** Strickley Beck  
**Site number** 26  
**NGR** 354617 489703  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Ruined wall  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Site appears to be the remains of a wall running along the western side of Strickley beck.

**Assessment**

The site within the proposed pipeline route, and is likely to be affected.

**Site name** Strickley Beck Bridge  
**Site number** 27  
**NGR** 3544789 489632

**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Boundary stone  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Standing stone situated on Strickley bridge. Lies on the line of a boundary and is therefore likely to be a boundary stone .

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Hutton Yeat, Old Hutton  
**Site number** 28  
**NGR** 356486 488234  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Former field boundary  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Former field boundary shown on modern maps. Represented as a low, linear bank.

**Assessment**

The site lies partially within the proposed pipeline route, and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** The Old Vicarage, Old Hutton  
**Site number** 29  
**NGR**  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Possible former field boundary  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Possible former field boundary represented as a sinuous bank running northeast-southwest.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route, and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Little Essett, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 30  
**NGR** 358058 487974  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Former field boundary  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Former field boundary shown as an existing boundary on modern mapping. Represented as a low, partially earthfast bank with exposed stones.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline and may be affected.

---

**Site name** Black Essett  
**Site number** 31  
**NGR** 358462 488093  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Artificial bank  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Large artificial bank running north-west/south-east along course of an existing water main.

---

**Assessment**

The site lies partially within the proposed pipeline is likely to be affected.

**Site name** Hill Gravel Pit  
**Site number** 32  
**NGR** 356844 487570  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Site of gravel pit  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Tithe Map of 1847

**Description**

Site of a gravel pit represented as a shallow depression in field .

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** East Ridding Farm Pond, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 33  
**NGR** 357267 487015  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Pond  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Fishing pond probably associated with quarrying activity in the area.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

**Site name** East Ridding Farm Earthwork, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 34  
**NGR** 357224 486974  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Earthwork  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Small, shallow circular earthwork. A circular bank, 1.50m wide, 8m diameter, with break to south-west.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Barn near Crosslands Farm, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 35  
**NGR** 357204 486602  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Barn  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Derelict barn. Observed from front only. Single pedestrian doorway in centre, wago doorway on south side. Appears to have undergone some recent alteration, as noted by the presence of modern blockwork in part of the interior

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Audlands Milestone, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 36

**NGR** 357751 485376  
**SMR No**  
**Site type** Milestone  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Milestone situated on east side of the B6254 road. Inscribed "Kendal 7" "Kirkby Lonsdale 5"

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Barkin House, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 37  
**NGR** 357730 485228  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Concrete Foundations  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Concrete foundation slabs which were intended to provide a platform for a shed/tank. These are all that now all that remain. 4m x 2m.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

---

**Site name** Barkin House, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 38  
**NGR** 357921 485164  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Former field boundary  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Former field boundary marked on modern mapping. Survives as a low bank running north-west/south-east, with occasional hedgerow trees.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site name** Barkinbeck Bridge, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 39  
**NGR** 358012 484965  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Manhole  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Small, brick built, rectangular open drain manhole.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

---

**Site name** Middleshaw Crescent, Old Hutton  
**Site number** 40  
**NGR** 355413 489391  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Troughs  
**Period** Post Medieval  
**Source** OS first edition 6" Sheet XXXIX  
**Description**

Troughs shown on the 1847 map.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Middleshaw Crescent, Old Hutton  
**Site number** 41  
**NGR** 355744 489236  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Well  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS first edition 6'' Sheet XXIX, Tithe map 1843

**Description**

Well shown on first edition OS map. Field named "Well Field" on Tithe map.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** East Ridding Farm, Old Hutton and Holmescales  
**Site number** 42  
**NGR** 357245 486846  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Tithe map 1843

**Description**

Quarry shown on the Tithe Map.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Beck Lane, nr. Old Town  
**Site number** 43  
**NGR** 358722 483858  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Guide Post  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS first edition 6'' Sheet XLIII

**Description**

Guide Post marked on the first edition OS map.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Beck Head, Old Town  
**Site number** 44  
**NGR** 359629 483438  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Smithy  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Tithe map 1845

**Description**

The Tithe map apportionment lists a cottage, garden and smithy on the site of Beck Head.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

**Site name** Barkin House Service Reservoir  
**Site number** 45

**NGR** 357942 485072  
**SMR No** -  
**Site type** Wetland site  
**Period** Post-glacial  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

The substantial concave depression in the landscape has a waterlogged base and is possibly the site of a former tarn.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed reservoir development area and is very likely to be affected.