

# HISTORIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Kidbeck Farm, Nether Wasdale, St Bees, Lake District  
National Park

ARS Report N<sup>o</sup>: 2021/465



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# KIDEBCK FARM, NETHER WASDALE, ST BEES, LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK:



## HISTORIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ARS LTD REPORT 2022/68



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**Planning Reference:** N/A (Pre-planning)  
**Local Authority:** Lake District National Park Authority  
**Site central NGR:** NY 11576 04265

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Project Name:	Kidbeck Farm, Nether Wasdale, Lake District National Park
Planning Authority:	Lake District National Park
Planning Reference:	N/A (Pre-planning)
Location:	Kidbeck Farm, Nether Wasdale
Parish:	St Bees
Bedrock Geology:	Birker Fell Andesite Formation (from BGS 2022)
Superficial Geology:	Alluvium and Devensian Till (from BGS 2022)
Soils:	Soils 6 and 12 (from Soilscales 2022)
Site central NGR:	NY 11576 04265
Date of Report:	June 2022

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dynamic Rivers Ltd to produce a Historic Impact Assessment (HIA) of an area of land at Kidbeck Farm. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for enhancing the wetland around the River Irt by encouraging more frequent wetting of the area. The proposed works includes the creation of ponds, avulsion chutes, wetlands, backwaters, tributary fans, ditch blocks and seepage ponds, as well as the lowering of three embankments and the distribution of spoil.*

*The Lake District HER records 8 non-designated archaeological assets within the proposed development area, and the site walkover has identified a further 17 potential assets. These assets are most likely of a medieval to post-medieval date and represent a historic agricultural environment that perpetuates, largely unchanged into the modern period. These heritage assets are of evidential and illustrative historic value and as a result have local to regional significance. They are also of both historic and archaeological interest. When considered as a group and as part of the wider historical agricultural landscape they are of regional significance due to their evidential value to the landscape as a whole.*

*This assessment has deemed that the creation of ponds and the lowering of embankments would have a moderate impact on heritage assets identified within the PDA. Furthermore, the creation of avulsion chutes, wetlands, backwaters and tributary fans would have a low to moderate impact on heritage assets identified within the PDA. The creation of ditch blocks, seepage ponds and spoil distribution locations would have a low impact on the heritage assets identified within the PDA. Heritage assets potentially impacted by the proposed development include the peat cutting face, as well as a series of built, earthen, and vegetative field boundaries.*

*It is therefore recommended that a series of archaeological investigations take place to enable a further understanding of the landscape to mitigate for the removal of historic fabric and potential archaeological deposits. This includes sediment coring and analysis is undertaken across the area of post-medieval peat extraction (HER 37442, ARS15), as well as the embankments associated with this, to recover evidence for past vegetation and land use. Additionally, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief takes place in areas identified as having a potential impact on heritage assets within the PDA. It is also recommended that there is a level 1 historic building record and archaeological landscape record of the historic features directly physically impacted by the proposed works. This would enable preservation of historic features by record.*



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# I INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dynamic Rivers Ltd to produce an Historic Impact Assessment (HIA) for an area of land at Kidbeck Farm. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for enhancing the wetland around the River Irt by encouraging more frequent wetting of the area outlined in Figures 2 and 3.

The proposal development has the overall aim of enhancing the natural environment and encouraging biodiversity within the PDA. The proposed works can be summarised as follows:

- ◆ The creation of 14 ponds
- ◆ The lowering of three embankments
- ◆ The creation of two avulsion chutes
- ◆ The creation of 10 wetlands
- ◆ The creation of six backwaters
- ◆ The creation of two tributary fans
- ◆ The creation of two ditch blocks
- ◆ The creation of four seepage ponds
- ◆ The distribution of spoil across two locations to create low terrace areas suitable for species rich grassland

## 1.2 Site description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.14.7 ha in area, centred at NGR NY 11576 04265 and is located c.338m to the north-west of the PDA is Kidbeck Farm and c.780m to the east of the PDA is the village of Nether Wasdale.. The PDA is bounded to the north by enclosed and open pastoral land and Birks Wood to the east. The site itself is sat directly north of the River Irt and the southern boundary of the PDA follows the meander of the river. The western area of the PDA is made up of open pastoral land and bisected by a tributary of the River Irt. To the south of the tributary, an area of potential narrow ridge and furrow was identified on LiDAR data but was not visible during the site walkover. To the east, there are a number of enclosed fields and an area of wetland with a high-water level where potential Post-Medieval peat extraction has occurred. This area of peat extraction, ridge and furrow and field boundaries are all visible on LiDAR or OS Mapping and are detailed in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 5.

## 1.3 Geology and Soils

The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises of the Birker Fell Andesite Formation (BGS 2022). This is overlain by a superficial deposit of alluvium and Devensian till in the north-western corner (BGS 2022).

The soils of the PDA are classified by the *Soilscapes* interactive online viewer as belonging to the Soilscapes soils unit 6. These soils are described as '*Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils*' (Cranfield University 2022). In addition, Soilscapes soils unit 12 is also present within the site. These soils are described as '*Freely draining floodplain soils*' (Cranfield University 2022).



## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing the archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried and upstanding archaeological remains, the historic built environment, the historic landscape, and to assess their significance. The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing these aims:

- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and any upstanding buildings/structures within the PDA.
- ◆ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ◆ To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.
- ◆ To provide an initial assessment of potential impacts of the proposed development to the settings of cultural heritage assets and make recommendations for further detailed assessment should this be considered necessary.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

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### 3.1 Approach

The HIA was undertaken in broadly accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020). Setting was also assessed within this report following guidelines set out by Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 '*The Setting of Heritage Assets*'.

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the 'heritage values' that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*. Reference is also made to 'heritage significance' as described in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, which is defined as the '*value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting*' (MHCLG 2021, 71-72).

### 3.2 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment comprises a 1km off-set from the PDA. This study area is depicted by a dark blue outline on Figure 1 and subsequent figures.

### 3.3 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ◆ The Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by the Lake District National Park Authority for information regarding heritage assets, details of previous fieldwork, and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) mapping.

- ◆ The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England for information regarding designated assets.
- ◆ The Cumbria County Council Archives for historic maps, plans and other documents relevant to the study area. A catalogue search of the archive has been conducted and potential documents identified. Due to time constraints, the archive visit has not yet been undertaken, however any relevant archive information will be added to this report once conducted.
- ◆ Groundsure Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps.
- ◆ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS).
- ◆ Cranfield University's *Soilscapes* free interactive online viewer for a simplified version of the 1:250,000 scale Digital National Soil Map for England and Wales.
- ◆ Environment Agency Lidar data.
- ◆ Google Earth and Bing online historical satellite imagery.
- ◆ Various other relevant books, journals and publications identified during the course of the assessment, details of which can be found in the references section of the report.
- ◆ A site walkover to Historic England (2017) Level 1 standard was undertaken in rainy and cloudy weather conditions on 26/5/2022.

## 4 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

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### 4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

In the discussion that follows, where sites recorded on the Lake District National Park HER are described, the relevant HER preferred reference number is provided in parenthesis. Any designated assets are referred to by their unique NHLE number, and any other sites identified as part of this assessment are referenced by their unique ARS numbers. All of these identification numbers can be found in the tables in sections 4.2 and 4.3 below, or in the Appendices at the end of the report.

#### 4.1.1 Prehistoric (-1,000,000 to 43 AD)

There is scant evidence of the prehistoric within the 1km study area. This could be due to a wider pattern where ancient remains are rarely recorded in the Lake District (National Trust 2010), particularly dating to the earlier Mesolithic and Neolithic periods when activity was more ephemeral. A considerable amount of evidence for the prehistoric within the Lake District is derived from cairn sites, while these were constructed during the Neolithic period, the majority date to the Bronze Age. An example of one of these Bronze Age cairns has been found c.288m north of the PDA, but it is relatively isolated (HER 36885). There is further evidence of Bronze Age activity in the form of cairnfields in the upland areas of the Lake District, of note, due to their proximity to the PDA, are Mecklin Park cairnfield (NHLE 1007238) c.2km south-east of the PDA, and Stockdale Moor prehistoric cairnfields (NHLE 1018503) c.3.5km north-west of the PDA. Cairn sites like these provide insight into funerary rites, land clearance and upland use during the Bronze Age, the presence of a similar cairn in the lowland region of the site demonstrates that the area surrounding the PDA was 'exploited, if not settled during this time' (National Trust 2010).

#### 4.1.2 Romano-British (43 to 410 AD)

The majority of Romano-British activity within the Cumbria revolves around the Roman military, due to the proximity to Hadrian's Wall and the sparsely populated nature of the Lake District. The

peripheral location of the PDA may have resulted in very little evidence for Romano-British activity, the closest evidence being the Roman fort at Hardknott (NHLE 1009349), c.10km south-east of the PDA. This fort is a rare example of an unmodified 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman fort and would have been closely involved in the control and policing of the native population within this mountainous area.

Away from the military Roman presence there was very little civilian settlement during the Romano-British period. Evidence for civilian activity represents an area of dispersed settlement with a focus on an agrarian economy. The potentially Romano-British to Medieval settlement, c.300m south-west of the PDA, supports this trend, with archaeological evidence suggesting a small settlement with possibly some metalworking activity (HER 62657).

The majority of settlement activity within the Romano-British period is continuous from the Iron Age due to the isolated nature of the Lake District. As a result, the withdrawal of Roman power in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD had very little effect on this area, it remained agricultural at its core with settlement increasingly dispersed as a result of the mountainous terrain.

### 4.1.3 Medieval (410 to 1540)

The placename Kidbeck has connections with Norse settlers, as the word 'beck' is the Norse word for stream (National Trust 2010). The placenames of surrounding settlements; Gaterigghow, Bengarth, Buckbarrow and Stangends are also suggestive of a similar Norse connotation. The placename 'Nether Wasdale' is neither of Norse origin or mentioned in the Domesday Book, yet the early medieval placenames listed above suggest that the area was probably known and visited by 10<sup>th</sup> century Norse settlers (National Trust 2010). While the 'Nether Wasdale' placename does not appear in documentary sources until the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Watts 2010, p.653).

The township of Nether Wasdale is within the parish of St Bees in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent (Hinson 2003). The parish takes its name from Bega, an Irish Saint who founded a monastery in the area in 650 AD (Lysons and Lysons 1816). The monastery was destroyed by Danes but was later restored by the Lord of Egremont during the reign of King Henry I (Lysons and Lysons 1816). Nether Wasdale itself was part of the tithes belonging to Mr Stanley, whose ancient family seat was at Delgarth (Lysons and Lysons 1816). In addition, the manor of Nether Wasdale belonged to the Earl of Egremont (Lysons and Lysons 1816), divided as such after 1338 when the single unit of the free chase of Egremont was sub-divided into the chases of 'Eynerdale', 'Kynesheved and Netherwacedal' and 'Eskdaleward with Wastedaleheved' (National Trust 2010).

The establishment of political boundaries in the region led to the enclosure and settlement of open land. The earliest forms of field boundaries in this region are 'ring garths', walls separating inbye land and fell side preventing animals from trampling and eating crops. There is potential that the land to the north-west of Kidbeck between Kidbeck Farm and Bengarth Farm was contained within one of these early ring garths (National Trust 2010). After population decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century AD, as a result of plague (National Trust 2010), there was a population increase resulting in more intensive land enclosure during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was at this time that the existing pattern of arable, pasture and woodland was created (National Trust 2010) making it likely that the field boundaries present within the PDA had their origins during this period of intensification (ARS1-14).

Aside from the medieval field boundaries representative of a historic agricultural landscape, the Lake District HER also records evidence for a metalworking industry in the 1km wider study area dating to the Medieval period. This could be a continuation and expansion of the metalworking visible at the Romano-British to Medieval settlement c.300m south-west of the PDA (HER 62657). There are four bloomeries, furnaces used in iron working recorded by the Lake District HER (HER 1315; HER 1316; HER 3706; HER 15912), the closest (HER 1316) being c.320m south-west of the PDA. This is representative of a small-scale local metalworking tradition which likely supported the agricultural activity in the area.

There are limited records for built heritage assets during the medieval period, however the increase in enclosures in the 15<sup>th</sup> century resulted in an increase of farmhouses and other infrastructure. The majority of these buildings would not be evidenced today, an exception is the building platform recorded by the Lake District HER (HER 60211), c.130m north of the PDA. Also of note is the construction of the Grade II\* Listed Church of St Michael and All Angels, c.560 east of the PDA (NHLE 1343688). This was originally the Chapel of St Bees and is said to date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century with later 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations.

#### 4.1.4 Post-Medieval (1540 to 1901)

The Lake District HER records a landscape of continued agricultural importance. There a large number of banks, ditches and enclosures recorded within the PDA and across the 1km study area representative of the new security during the post-medieval period which allowed farming families to invest in their farms and improve their land (National Trust 2010). Improvement and investment in land can be seen clearly in the archaeology from this period, with a large number of clearance cairns listed within the 1km study area representative of farmers adapting and upgrading their land. This is also represented in the construction and reconstruction of farmhouses in the region which have produced the architectural character of the Lake District recognisable today. Kidbeck Farm (c.200m north of the PDA) itself was established at least as early as 1578 and was owned by Thomas Dicson Junior who held a ‘tenement house, a barn, two chambers, a cowhouse, a little garden, a garth of half an acre, and named closes for a rent of 5s. 1d. to the Lord at Cockermouth Castle’ (National Trust 2010). While there is no evidence of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings at the farm today it is clear that Kidbeck Farm has 16<sup>th</sup> century roots. The 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse is listed within the Lake District HER (HER 38043) due to the survival of original features that make it a good example from its period and style of building.

Kidbeck Farm has remained active into the modern day. The 1839 Tithe Apportionments and map demonstrate the mixed agricultural use of the land associated with the farm. These apportionments are listed in Table 1 below and are illustrated in Figure 6.

Table 1: 1839 Tithe Apportionments

Landowners	Occupiers	Plot	Description	Use
Joseph Jackson	James Tysone	26	Crape Croft	Arable and Meadow
Joseph Jackson	James Tysone	27	Rye Croft	Arable

The continued occupation and use of Kidbeck Farm is evidenced in the Census records from 1871 - 1911 (see Appendix I). These records list the occupants of Kidbeck Farm as famers, their families and their servants. The longevity of the activity at Kidbeck farm demonstrates the importance and centrality of the agricultural landscape to the Lake District.

Development of the built environment can be seen extensively across the 1km study area with farmhouses and associated buildings similar to those at Kidbeck Farm being constructed during the Post-Medieval period. Most notably is the Grade II Listed 18<sup>th</sup> century ‘*Stang Ends Farm Cottage with adjoining barn and house*’ (NHLE 1336021), c.200m south of the PDA.

Evidence of this settled agricultural landscape is still visible and largely still used within the Lake District today. LiDAR and aerial photography analysis of the PDA has shown an area of possible narrow ridge and furrow to the north of the River Irt, in the western section of the site (ARS16). This is recorded in Table 4 below and is illustrated in Figure 5.

In addition to evidence associated with the historic agricultural landscape present around Kidbeck Farm, the Lake District HER records a number of sites representative of other industry. Notably the

continuation of iron working from the Medieval period and recorded at Gaterrigshaw Bridge Bloomery (HER 33719), c.685m south-west of the PDA. In addition, a number of Potash Kilns are present across the 1km study area (HER 17899; HER 30476; HER 30478), most likely of a post-medieval date. These kilns were normally constructed from coarse local stone blocks, built into the side of a bank or close to an ancient trackway, used for the production of potash before the industrial revolution. Potash was used during this period as a fertilising substance, again demonstrative of the wider importance of agriculture to society and economy in the post-medieval Lake District.

The importance of the agricultural landscape to the region can further be seen in the establishment of quarries in the 1km study area (HER 37034; HER 37035), c.168m north and c.382m north-west of the PDA respectively. These excavated stone used for the construction and upkeep of farmhouses and other buildings. Further extraction industry is also visible within the PDA with a peat cutting face recorded by the Lake District HER within the eastern portion of the site, labelled as Kidbeck Moss in OS Plans (HER 37442). LiDAR analysis has shown that this peat extraction was wider spread than the HER suggests (ARS15), the potential boundaries of this activity area are illustrated in Figure 5.

The post-medieval period in the Lake District and the study area used here was an era of consolidation of the agricultural economy and landscape. This can most notably be seen in the historic map regression as there is very little change through the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the modern period. The field boundaries, likely of medieval origin, identified from aerial photography and evidenced on the 1863 OS Plan demonstrates the continuity of this historic agricultural landscape.

#### 4.1.5 Modern (1901 to the present day)

There is very little development during the modern period in this area of the Lake District. The Lake District HER only lists a cairn (HER 37411), c.280m north of the PDA, and some cultivation furrows (HER 37439), c.43m north of the PDA, 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. During the site walkover a further mound or possible cairn was discovered, possibly a clearance cairn of post-medieval or modern origin (ARS17). The map regression paints a picture of a continuous agricultural landscape from the post-medieval period with some development in buildings, but with very little change to the nature of the landscape. This is further reflected in the Historic Landscape Characterisation which records the area of the PDA and its surroundings as ancient enclosure and woodland.

## 4.2 Designated Assets

### On-Site

The NHLE does not include any designated heritage assets that are within the PDA.

### Study Area

There are four designated heritage assets within the wider 1km study area beyond the PDA. These are listed in Table 2 below and their locations are depicted in pink (Grade II\* Listed Buildings) and orange (Grade II Listed Buildings) on Figure 7.

Table 2. Listed Buildings within the wider study area

NHLE ID	Description	Period
1086638	<b>Boundary Stone Circa 3 feet west of Cathow Bridge on north side of road – Grade II</b> Boundary stone; probably mid/late C19. Monolithic sandstone block c2 ft high with semicircular-head. Inscriptions in Roman lettering on both faces: East face, NETHER WASDALE; West face, GOSFORTH.	Post Medieval
1086639	<b>Maypole to south-west of Church – Grade II</b> Maypole, erected for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Chamfered sandstone plinth surmounted by tapered cast-iron column c30 ft high. Moulded, splayed base with crown in low relief on column	Post Medieval

NHLE ID	Description	Period
	immediately above; column narrows above collar with 4 foliate lugs. Brass plaque on west side of plinth top inscribed: In commemoration of the 60 <sup>th</sup> Year of the reign of Queen Victoria 1837-1897.	
1336021	<b>Stange Ends Farm Cottage with adjoining Barn and House – Grade II</b> Cottage and adjoining barn probably early/mid C18. Barn remodelled, and house added, 1778 (date on lintel over barn door). Rubble, pebble-dashed to house and cottage; slobbered, with quoins, to barn. Chamfered eaves. Graduated slate roofs; stone chimneys. Stone ridge, copings, and kneelers to house. 2 storeys. Cottage symmetrical, 3 bays: Central plank door with C20 casements in stone-mullioned 2-light window to either side on each floor. 2-bay house (to right) has panelled door with paired sash to each floor on right; tall semi-circular-headed stair window, with interlaced glazing bars, to rear. 3-bay barn (to left of cottage) has part-blocked door with 2 plank loft doors above. Interior of house retains the majority of its original features. Panelled doors, with H-hinges, in eared surrounds; panelled reveals and shutters to windows with fluted pilasters backing mullions; stair arch with Ionic pilasters and carved keystone to semi-circular head; fine Adam fireplace, with original cast-iron inner panels, to 1st floor front; small cast-iron fireplace, with blue-and-white tiled reveals, to 1st floor rear; cut-string stair with scrolled tread ends, turned balusters, spiral curtail, and moulded handrail.	Post Medieval
1343688	<b>Church of St Michael and All Angels – Grade II*</b> Parish Church, originally Chapel of St Bees (dedication uncertain). Said to date from C15; north aisle added 1830. Later additions and alterations. Pebble-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roof with outshut to north aisle; stone copings with bellcote to west end and apex cross to east. Single cell with north aisle. Single storey. Plank door with window to left and 2 to right, all 2-light. Interior: North arcade of elliptical arches carried between monolithic stone columns with stop chamfers and octagonal caps. Similar plaster transverse arches to main body of church springing from corbels bearing winged heads. Decorative plaster bosses to each bay, some foliate, others with open bible, star of David and (over altar) dove in sunburst. Royal coat-of-arms of George III, in plaster on west wall, suggests early C19 date for plasterwork. Richly carved panelling behind altar is C17, brought from York Minster after 1829 fire there; pulpit to left has similar carving. C19 texts on wall to either side of east window; remains of C18 texts on south wall.	Medieval

### 4.3 Non-Designated/Other Heritage Assets

#### 4.3.1 Archaeological Remains

##### On-Site

There are eight known archaeological sites or findspots recorded by the HER within the PDA. These are listed in Table 3 below and are depicted in blue on Figure 8. Further details are provided in the gazetteers in Appendix I.

Table 3. Known archaeological sites/findspots located within the PDA

HER ID	Description	Period
37440	<b>Earthen bank (flood defences?), Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A Post Medieval earthen bank is located at this site. It is likely that the bank may have served as flood defences (manmade constructions used to	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	prevent water flooding the surrounding area) or as a hedge bank (bank, often faced with stone, with a hedge planted on top).	
37441	<b>Raised earthen bank or enclosure, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A pair of Post Medieval earthen banks are located at this site. They seem to have made up an enclosure (area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier). (Photographs 32-35).	Post Medieval
37442	<b>Peat cutting face, Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> Peat cutting (site where peat (vegetable matter decomposed in water and partly carbonised), used for fuel, is cut) earthwork of Post Medieval date. A number of separate faces are exposed in the area.	Post Medieval
60202	<b>Causeways, west of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> Two stone-built causeways (A road or pathway raised above surrounding low, wet or uneven ground) providing access between fields on the west side of Kidbeck Moss of post medieval date. (Photograph 21).	Post Medieval
60203	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> An area of faint narrow ridge and furrow (a series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation) that is aligned south-east to north-west of post Medieval date.	Post Medieval
60204	<b>Boundary Ditch, south-west of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> A shallow linear ditch (a ditch that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land) sub-dividing an improved field. The ditch measures approximately 0.6m wide by up to 0.3m deep of post medieval date.	Post Medieval
60205	<b>Boundary Ditches, south of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> A series of four parallel linear ditches (a ditch that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land) running perpendicular to the River Irt and sub-dividing an improved field.	Post Medieval
60206	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, South of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> An area of very faint narrow ridge and furrow (a series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation) that is aligned south-west to north-east.	Post Medieval

In addition, there are 18 potential archaeological remains identified within the HIA from LiDAR analysis and the historic map regression. These potential assets demonstrate that the study area is part of a historic agricultural environment that perpetuates into the present. These are listed in Table 4 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 4. Other potential archaeological remains identified by the HIA

ARS ID	Description
ARS1	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plans and LiDAR. This boundary is still extant as a dry stone wall. (Photograph 9 and 13)
ARS2	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This boundary is still partially extant. (Photograph 8 and 9).
ARS3	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This boundary is still extant as a mature tree line. (Photograph 10 and 13).
ARS4	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This boundary is still partially extant but is overgrown. (Photograph 7).
ARS5	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. Not visible during site walkover.
ARS6	<b>Field Boundary</b>

ARS ID	Description
	Visible on 1863 OS Plan and partially on LiDAR. This forms the basis of an enclosure partially recorded by the HER (HER 37441). It is still visible as an earthwork. (Photograph 11)
ARS7	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This boundary is still partially extant but is overgrown. (Photograph 7 and 8).
ARS8	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. Not visible during site walkover.
ARS9	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This boundary is extant as a stone and earth boundary. (Photograph 15, 18 and 19).
ARS10	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This is visible in a line of vegetation (Photograph 20).
ARS11	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This is still visible as a stone and earth boundary (Photograph 22 and 23).
ARS12	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. This is still visible as an earthwork. (Photograph 26 and 27).
ARS13	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. Not visible during site walkover.
ARS14	<b>Field boundary</b> Visible on 1863 OS Plan and LiDAR. Not visible during site walkover.
ARS15	<b>Area labelled as Kidbeck Moss</b> Has evidence on LiDAR for potential peat extraction in a wider area than recorded by the HER. (Photograph 1 and 2)
ARS16	<b>Area of potential narrow ridge and furrow</b> Visible on LiDAR. Not visible during site walkover.
ARS17	<b>Cairn</b> Visible on LiDAR and during the site walkover. Possibly just a clearance cairn or a mound related to farm debris. (Photograph 24 and 25)

### Study Area

There are 55 known archaeological sites and/or findspots within the wider study area. These are listed in Appendix II below and are depicted in blue on Figure 8.

### 4.3.2 Historic Built Environment

#### On-Site

There are no elements of the historic built environment recorded by the HER within the PDA.

#### Study Area

There are 46 elements of the historic built environment recorded by the HER within the wider study area beyond the PDA. These are listed in Appendix III and are depicted in purple on Figure 9. The historic built environment within the 1km study area is largely made up of farmhouse, buildings and other agricultural structures, reflecting the historic agricultural landscape in this area.

### 4.3.3 Historic Landscape

#### On-Site

There are three HLC units within the PDA, and these are tabulated in Table 5 below and illustrated on Figure 10. These HLC units further reflect the fossilised ancient origins of the historic agricultural landscape represented within the PDA today.

Table 5: HLC types Located within the PDA



HLC ID	HLC broad type
3758	Ancient Enclosures
3813	Ancient Enclosures
11936	Natural water

### Study Area

A total of 166 HLC units, have been mapped within the wider study area, as illustrated on Figure 10 and detailed in Appendix IV. These HLC units mainly reflect an agricultural landscape which has been present since the late Medieval period.

## 4.4 Previous Investigations

### 4.4.1 Archaeological Events

A total of 12 archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area are currently recorded on the Cumbria HER. These are detailed in Appendix V and their locations illustrated on Figure 11. There are no archaeological investigations listed within the PDA itself, but those within the 1km study area are largely building recordings. There has been a focus within previous work or recording the aspects of the historic agricultural landscape which is still preserved.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AFFECTED HERITAGE ASSETS

It should be noted that the significance of any below-ground heritage assets cannot be precisely quantified or verified without field evaluation. The following assessment is limited to describing the potential heritage values of heritage assets that could be found within the site boundary.

The Lake District HER records 8 non-designated archaeological assets within the site boundary, the site walkover has identified a further 17 potential assets. These assets are most likely of a medieval to post-medieval date and represent a historic agricultural environment that perpetuates, largely unchanged into the modern period. These assets are listed in Tables 3 and 4 and are illustrated on Figures 5 and 8. The historic agricultural landscape represented here is of high significance due to the role agriculture played in the formation of the character of the Lake District. In the North West as a whole *'agriculture formed at least part of the employment of the majority of working people'* in the Post-Medieval period (Brennand et al 2006-2007). This agricultural industry has its routes in the Medieval period as can be seen in the early enclosure evidenced within the PDA.

The majority of the potential non-designated archaeological assets are field boundaries or ditches, those identified from the historic map regression and during the site walkover 7 of these have been identified to be extant or partially extant and 3 are visible as earthworks. These field boundaries are representative of a historic agricultural landscape with possible medieval origins. Those ditches and enclosures identified by the Lake District HER are representative of post-medieval land enclosure which further adds to this historic agricultural landscape, however, these were less visible during the site walkover, appearing as earthworks (Photograph 11). These field boundaries have *evidential and illustrative historic value* and as a result are of *regional significance* due to the insight they provide on *'land use and management change through time'* and on *'late medieval land reclamation'* (Redhead et al 2020). Of particular note is ARS1, a dry stone historical field boundary identified in the southern extent of the PDA (Photographs 9 and 13). The National Trust's *Archaeological Assessment and Management Recommendations* states that *'the dry stone walls that divide the land on and around Kidbeck Farm have high historic landscape value'* (National Trust 2010, 7).

This historical agricultural landscape is further illustrated in other non-designated archaeological assets listed within the Lake District HER and identified during the historic map regression and the

site walkover. Ridge and furrow cultivation has been found to be prevalent across this area and narrow, possibly post-medieval, cultivation marks are recorded within the HER and in ARS16 Table 4. This is demonstrative of a working agricultural landscape that, due to the lack of development in this area survives into the modern period. Also significant during the post-medieval period was the ability of farming families to invest in and improve their land as a result of political stability at this time. This is seen within the PDA in developments such as an earthen bank flood defence (HER 37440), causeways (HER 60202), and was recorded during the site walkover in the form of a potential clearance cairn (ARS17). These assets have *evidential* and *illustrative historic value* and as a result have *local-regional significance* due to the information it can provide on ‘*land use and management change through time*’ (Redhead et al 2020).

Post-medieval exploitation of the landscape can also be seen within the PDA in the form of peat extraction. The exploitation of these non-agricultural resources would have been an important aspect of post-medieval and potentially medieval economy here yet ‘*little archaeological evidence has been recovered for these activities*’ despite the fact that ‘*there are numerous lowland and upland peat deposits which contain good preservation of post-medieval deposits*’ (Brennand et al 2006-2007). The already wetland nature of the PDA potentially means that this area of peat extraction has likely been well preserved and as a result it has *evidential* and *illustrative historic value* and *local-regional significance* due to the potential evidence it holds on ‘*climatic changes in the medieval period (plus human use of landscape/vegetation)*’ and ‘*the exploitation of plants and animals, especially in relation to changes in consumption*’ (Brennand et al 2006-2007).

Due to the lack of evidence for the prehistoric, Romano-British and early-medieval periods within the wider 1km study area there is low to negligible potential for remains of this nature to survive within the PDA. However, if remains of this nature were uncovered, they would be of *regional to national significance* due to their *evidential and illustrative historical and archaeological value*.

## 6 SETTING ASSESSMENT

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### 6.1 Methodology

The assessment also follows the guidelines set out in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition)* (Historic England 2017b) which recommends a 5-stage approach to the assessment of impacts to settings of heritage assets:

- ◆ Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
- ◆ Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
- ◆ Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
- ◆ Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- ◆ Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

For Step 2, the guidance provides a detailed, but non-exhaustive, checklist of potential attributes of a setting which may help to elucidate its contribution to the significance of an asset. However, the guidance highlights that it may be the case that only a limited selection of the attributes listed is likely to be particularly important in terms of any single asset (Historic England 2017b, 11). This checklist is reproduced in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Assessing the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets

<b>The asset's physical surroundings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Topography</li> <li>◆ Aspect</li> <li>◆ Other heritage assets (including buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains)</li> <li>◆ Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces</li> <li>◆ Formal design e.g. hierarchy, layout</li> <li>◆ Orientation and aspect</li> <li>◆ Historic materials and surfaces</li> <li>◆ Green space, trees and vegetation</li> <li>◆ Openness, enclosure and boundaries</li> <li>◆ Functional relationships and communications</li> <li>◆ History and degree of change over time</li> </ul>
<b>Experience of the asset</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Surrounding landscape or townscape character</li> <li>◆ Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset</li> <li>◆ Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features</li> <li>◆ Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point</li> <li>◆ Noise, vibration and other nuisances</li> <li>◆ Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness'</li> <li>◆ Busyness, bustle, movement and activity</li> <li>◆ Scents and smells</li> <li>◆ Diurnal changes</li> <li>◆ Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy</li> <li>◆ Land use</li> <li>◆ Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement</li> <li>◆ Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public</li> <li>◆ Rarity of comparable survivals of setting</li> <li>◆ Cultural associations</li> <li>◆ Celebrated artistic representations</li> <li>◆ Traditions</li> </ul>

Similarly for Step 3, the guidance provides a detailed, but non-exhaustive checklist of potential attributes of a development affecting setting which may help to elucidate the implications for the significance of an asset. However, the guidance highlights that it may be the case that only a limited selection of the attributes listed is likely to be particularly important in terms of any single asset (Historic England 2017b, 11). (Historic England 2017b, 13). This checklist is reproduced in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Assessing the effect of the proposed development.

<b>Location and siting of the development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Proximity to asset</li> <li>◆ Position in relation to relevant topography and watercourses</li> <li>◆ Position in relation to key views to, from and across</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Orientation</li> <li>◆ Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset</li> </ul>
<b>Form and appearance of the development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness</li> <li>◆ Competition with or distraction from the asset</li> <li>◆ Dimensions, scale and massing</li> <li>◆ Proportions</li> <li>◆ Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through), reflectivity</li> <li>◆ Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc.)</li> <li>◆ Architectural and landscape style and/or design</li> <li>◆ Introduction of movement or activity</li> <li>◆ Diurnal or seasonal change</li> </ul>
<b>Other effects of the development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Change to built surroundings and spaces</li> <li>◆ Change to skyline, silhouette</li> <li>◆ Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc.</li> <li>◆ Lighting effects and 'light spill'</li> <li>◆ Change to general character (e.g. urbanising or industrialising)</li> <li>◆ Changes to public access, use or amenity</li> <li>◆ Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover</li> <li>◆ Changes to communications/accessibility/ permeability, including traffic, road junctions and car-parking, etc.</li> <li>◆ Changes to ownership arrangements (fragmentation/permitted development/etc.)</li> <li>◆ Economic viability</li> </ul>
<b>Permanence of the development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Anticipated lifetime/temporariness</li> <li>◆ Recurrence</li> <li>◆ Reversibility</li> </ul>

The checklists presented in Tables 6 and 7 provide a framework for the assessment of impacts to setting which, following a consideration of potential mitigation or enhancement in Step 4, should be clearly documented in Step 5. The GPAN states that:

*'It is good practice to document each stage of the decision-making process in a non-technical and proportionate way, accessible to non-specialists. This should set out clearly how the setting of each heritage asset affected contributes to its significance or to the appreciation of its significance, as well as what the anticipated effect of the development will be, including of any mitigation proposals. Despite the wide range of possible variables, normally this analysis should focus on a limited number of key attributes of the asset, its setting and the proposed development, in order to avoid undue complexity. Such assessment work is a potentially valuable resource and should be logged in the local Historic Environment Record'* (Historic England 2017b, 15).

## **6.2 Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected**

Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017b, 9) states that:

*‘It is important that, at the pre-application or scoping stage, the local authority, having due regard to the need for proportionality:*

- ◆ *indicates whether it considers a proposed development has the potential to affect the setting of (a) particular heritage asset(s), or*
- ◆ *specifies an ‘area of search’ around the proposed development within which it is reasonable to consider setting effects, or*
- ◆ *advises the applicant to consider approaches such as a ‘Zone of Visual Influence’ or ‘Zone of Theoretical Visibility’ in relation to the proposed development in order to better identify heritage assets and settings that may be affected’.*

As noted in section 4.2 above, and recorded in the gazetteer in Appendix III, there are 3 Grade II Listed Buildings and 1 Grade II\* Listed Building within the wider 1km study area. None of these have been identified during the site walkover as having the potential to be affected by the proposed development. All 4 listed buildings area screened from the development by other infrastructure and tree line (Photographs 37-40).

## **7 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

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The proposed development can be summarised as follows:

- ◆ The creation of 14 ponds
- ◆ The lowering of three embankments
- ◆ The creation of two avulsion chutes
- ◆ The creation of 10 wetlands
- ◆ The creation of six backwaters
- ◆ The creation of two tributary fans
- ◆ The creation of two ditch blocks
- ◆ The creation of four seepage ponds
- ◆ The distribution of spoil across two locations to create low terrace areas suitable for species rich grassland

### **7.1 Ponds**

The creation of the ponds would have a *moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

The creation of ponds 7 to 16 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the peat cutting face recorded and identified in the northern extent of the PDA (HER 37442, ARS15). The creation of ponds 7 to 16 would see the excavation of land by 0.5 to 0.7 metres, and the partial removal of land used for post-medieval peat extraction. This would result in the loss of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* derived from the peat extraction area. Additionally, due to the preservative nature of peatland, there is a higher potential for archaeological deposits, as well as information regarding the history of the landscape prior to the post-medieval peat extraction. Consequently, the removal of peat extraction areas would see the removal of this information, and the *evidential value* associated with it.

The creation of pond 2 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the partially extant field boundary located in the central extent of the PDA (ARS4). The creation of pond 2 would see the

partial removal of this field boundary through the excavation of the land by 0.8 to 1.0 metres. This would result in the removal of historic fabric, as well as truncate the fossilised historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. This would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the field boundary that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape.

The creation of pond 17 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the vegetation field boundary identified in the northern extent of the PDA (ARS10). The creation of ponds would see the partial removal of this field boundary through the excavation of land by a depth of 0.8 to 1.0 metres. Whilst the field boundary is currently only visible as a vegetative boundary, it likely fossilises historical field boundaries. This would result in the removal of historic fabric, as well as truncate the fossilised historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. This would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the field boundary that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape.

## 7.2 Lowering of Embankments

The lowering of embankments would have a *moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

The lowering of embankments 1, 2 and 3 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the peat cutting face in the north-eastern extent of the PDA (HER 37442, ARS15). The lowering of embankments would see the excavation of 0.3 to 0.5 metres of land, and the partial removal of banks created through the post-medieval extraction of peat. This would result in the loss of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* derived from the embankments. Additionally, due to the preservative nature of peatland, there is a higher potential for archaeological deposits, as well as information regarding the history of the landscape prior to the post-medieval peat extraction. Consequently, the removal of these peat embankments would see the removal of this information, and the *evidential value* associated with it.

## 7.3 Avulsion Chutes

The creation of avulsion chutes would have a *low to moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

The creation of avulsion chute 1 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the drystone wall field boundary (ARS1). The creation of avulsion chute 1 would see the partial removal of this field boundary through the excavation of the land by 0.6 to 0.8 metres. This would result in the removal of historic fabric, as well as truncate the fossilised historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. This would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the field boundary that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Additionally, the *Kidbeck Farm Management Plan* makes specific reference to the retention and preservation of drystone walls within the farm's historical landscape (National Trust 2010, 7). The removal of historic fabric associated with the creation of the avulsion chute would negatively impact the *historical illustrative* and *evidential value* derived from the fabric of the drystone wall itself.

The creation of avulsion chute 2 would have a *low to moderate* direct physical impact on the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow (ARS16). The creation of avulsion chute 2 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 1.4 to 1.6 metres, and the partial removal of the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow. The narrow ridge and furrow contribute to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and its removal would reduce its *evidential* and *historical illustrative value*. However, the site visit determined that the ridge and furrow were not visible, reducing the potential impact from the creation of avulsion chute 2.

## 7.4 Wetlands

The creation of wetlands would have a *low to moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

Specifically, the creation of wetland 1 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the raised earthen bank and enclosure within the southern extent of the PDA (HER 37441, ARS6). The creation of wetland 1 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.4 to 0.6 metres, and the partial removal of the raised earthen bank that represents a historical field boundary, recorded on the 1863 OS plan, that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Consequently, the creation of wetland 1 would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the historical field boundary.

Wetlands 3 and 4 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the tree lined field boundary located in the southern extent of the PDA (ARS3). The creation of wetlands 3 and 4 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.4 to 0.6 metres, and the partial removal of a tree lined boundary that represents a historical field boundary, recorded on the 1863 OS plan, that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Consequently, the creation of wetlands 3 and 4 would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the historical field boundary.

Wetland 8 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the causeways and vegetation field boundary located in the northern extent of the PDA (HER 60202, ARS10). The creation of wetland 8 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.4 to 0.6 metres. This would see the removal of a post-medieval causeway used for access between fields, and the partial removal of a vegetative boundary that represents a historical field boundary, as recorded on the 1863 OS plan. Both the causeway and the historical field boundary contribute to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Consequently, the creation of wetland 8 would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the historical field boundary and causeway.

Wetland 10 would have a *low to moderate* direct physical impact on narrow ridge and furrow identified by LiDAR in the northwestern extent of the PDA (ARS16). The creation of wetland 10 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.4 to 0.6 metres, and the partial removal of LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow. The narrow ridge and furrow contribute to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and its removal would reduce its *evidential* and *historical illustrative value*. However, the site visit determined that the ridge and furrow were not visible, reducing the potential impact from the creation of wetland 10.

Wetlands 2, 5, 6 and 9 would have a *low* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA. None of wetlands 2, 5, 6 or 9 directly physically impact the heritage assets identified within this assessment. However, the creation of these wetlands will contribute to the overall increased water level of the PDA. This would alter the physical state of the land within the PDA, and change the conditions in which heritage assets are currently preserved. The seepage ponds may, therefore, indirectly physically impact the heritage assets within the PDA. However, the site visit confirmed that much of the PDA is already waterlogged, with changing water levels throughout the year. Consequently, this may lower the potential impact that increased water levels may have on heritage assets within the PDA.

## 7.5 Backwaters

The creation of backwaters would have a *low to moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

Specifically, the creation of backwater 1 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact the raised earthen bank and enclosure within the southern extent of the PDA (HER 37441, ARS6). The creation of backwater 1 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.5 to 0.7 metres, and the partial removal of the raised earthen bank that represents a historical field boundary, recorded on the 1863 OS plan, that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Consequently, the creation of backwater 1 would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the historical field boundary.

The creation of backwaters 2, 3 and 4 would have a *moderate* direct physical impact on the stone and earth field boundary located in the northern extent of the PDA (ARS9). The creation of backwaters 2, 3 and 4 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.5 to 1.0 metres, and the partial removal of the stone and earth boundary that represents a historical field boundary, recorded on the 1863 OS plan, that contributes to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape. Consequently, the creation of backwaters 2, 3 and 4 would impact the *regional significance* derived from the *evidential value* provided by the historical field boundary.

The creation of backwaters 5 and 6 would have a *low to moderate* direct physical impact on the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow (ARS16). The creation of backwaters 5 and 6 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.2 to 0.4 metres, and the partial removal of the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow. The narrow ridge and furrow contribute to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and its removal would reduce its *evidential* and *historical illustrative value*. However, the site visit determined that the ridge and furrow were not visible, reducing the potential impact from the creation of backwaters 5 and 6.

## 7.6 Tributary Fans

The creation of tributary fan 2 would have a *low to moderate* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

The creation of tributary fan 2 would have a *low to moderate* direct physical impact the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow (ARS16). The creation of tributary fan 2 would see the excavation of land by a depth of 0.8 to 1.0 metres, and the partial removal of the LiDAR identified narrow ridge and furrow. The narrow ridge and furrow contribute to the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and its removal would reduce its *evidential* and *historical illustrative value*. However, the site visit determined that the ridge and furrow were not visible, reducing the potential impact from the creation of tributary fan 2.

The creation of tributary fan 1 would have a *low* potential impact on heritage assets identified and recorded within the PDA. Tributary fan 1 does not directly physically impact the heritage assets identified within this assessment. However, the creation of the tributary fan will contribute to the overall increased water level of the PDA. This would alter the physical state of the land within the PDA, and change the conditions in which heritage assets are currently preserved. The tributary fan may, therefore, indirectly physically impact the heritage assets within the PDA. However, the site visit confirmed that much of the PDA is already waterlogged, with changing water levels throughout the year. Consequently, this may lower the potential impact that increased water levels may have on heritage assets within the PDA.

## 7.7 Ditch Blocks

The creation of ditch blocks would have a *low* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.



The creation of ditch block 1 would have a *low* direct impact on the partially extent field boundary in the central extent of the PDA (ARS7). The creation of ditch block 1 would see the specified area infilled 200mm above floodplain level. This would result in the covering of part of the boundary that has fossilised the historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. Consequently, this would impact the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and the *historical illustrative value* of the partially extent field boundary.

The creation of ditch block 2 would have a *low* direct impact on the vegetation field boundary (ARS10). The creation of ditch block 2 would see the specified area infilled 200mm above floodplain level. This would result in the covering of part of the boundary that has fossilised the historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. Consequently, this would impact the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and the *historical illustrative value* of the partially extent field boundary.

### **7.8 Seepage Ponds**

The creation of seepage ponds would have a *low* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA. None of the seepage ponds directly physically impact the heritage assets identified within this assessment. However, the creation of seepage ponds will contribute to the overall increased water level of the PDA. This would alter the physical state of the land within the PDA, and change the conditions in which heritage assets are currently preserved. The seepage ponds may, therefore, indirectly physically impact the heritage assets within the PDA. However, the site visit confirmed that much of the PDA is already waterlogged, with changing water levels throughout the year. Consequently, this may lower the potential impact that increased water levels may have on heritage assets within the PDA.

### **7.9 Spoil Locations**

Both proposed spoil locations would have a *negligible to low* potential impact on the significance of heritage assets within the PDA.

The northern provisional spoil location would have a *negligible to low* impact on the stone and earth field boundary (ARS9). The spoil would provide low terraced areas suitable for species rich grassland. The deposition of spoil would see the specified area infilled above floodplain level. This would result in the covering of part of the boundary that has fossilised the historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. Consequently, this would impact the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and the *historical illustrative value* of the partially extent field boundary.

The creation of the southern spoil location would have a *negligible to low* impact on the partially extent field boundary (ARS2). The spoil would provide low terraced areas suitable for species rich grassland. The deposition of spoil would see the specified area infilled above floodplain level. This would result in the covering of part of the boundary that has fossilised the historic field boundaries recorded on the 1863 OS plan. Consequently, this would impact the understanding of the historical agricultural landscape, and the *historical illustrative value* of the partially extent field boundary.

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Based on the impacts discussed in section 7, it is recommended that a series of archaeological investigations take place to enable a further understanding of the landscape to mitigate for the removal of historic fabric and potential archaeological deposits. This includes sediment coring and analysis is undertaken across the area of post-medieval peat extraction (HER 37442, ARS15), as well

as the embankments associated with this, to recover evidence for past vegetation and land use. This would also enable a further understanding for the potential for archaeology within this area, prior to the excavation of land for the creation of ponds and lowering of embankments. Additionally, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief takes place in areas identified as having a potential impact on heritage assets within the PDA.

It is also recommended that there is a level 1 historic building record and landscape record of the historic features directly physically impacted by the proposed works (Historic England 2016; Historic England 2017a). This would enable preservation of historic features by record.

## **9 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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### **9.1 Archive Deposition**

One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Lake District National Park HER.

A PDF copy of the report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

### **9.2 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

### **9.3 Statement of Indemnity**

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

This report is based on the national and local planning policy and guidance in force at the time of compilation and the information sources listed in Section 3. This report is based on the information available at the time of preparation and any subsequent updates will not have been incorporated. This report should not be relied upon beyond twelve months from the date of compilation.

This report should not be relied upon for any purpose other than as stated in the Aims and Objectives.

### **9.4 Acknowledgements**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Dynamic Rivers Ltd for commissioning this work, and the Lake District National Park Authority for the provision of HER data.

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## APPENDIX I

## CENSUS RETURN

### 1851 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation
Kidbeck	Mary Tyson	Head	52	Annuitant

### 1871 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation
Kidbeck	John Birkett	Head	41	Farmer of 70 acres
	Ruth Birkett	Wife	37	Farmers Wife
	Daniel Birkett	Son	10	Scholar
	Betty Birkett	Daughter	6	Scholar
	Thomas Birkett	Son	3	Farmers Son
	Allan Birkett	Son	1	Farmers Son
	Tyson Birkett	Son	2m	
	Hannah Nicholson	Servant	14	General Servant Domestic

### 1881 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation
Kidbeck	John Birkett	Head	51	Farmer of 50 acres
	Ruth Birkett	Wife	47	Farmers wife
	Daniel Birkett	Son	20	Farmers son
	Betty Birkett	Daughter	16	Farmers daughter
	Thomas Birkett	Son	13	Scholar
	Allen Birkett	Son	11	Scholar
	Tyson Birkett	Son	9	Scholar
	Sarah Birkett	Son	7	Scholar
	Dinah Birkett	Daughter	5	
	James Crellan	Lodger	12	Scholar

### 1891 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation
Kidbeck	Joseph Braithwaite	Head	48	Farmer
	Hannah Braithwaite	Wife	47	
	Annie Ray	Niece	9	Scholar
	Tyson Rainford	Servant	13	General Servant

### 1901 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Relation to Head	Age	Profession or Occupation
Kidbeck	John Porter	Head	30	Farmer
	Eliza Porter	Wife	29	
	William Porter	Brother	22	Farmer
	Jemimmah Conway	Servant	16	Farm Servant

### 1911 Census

Place or Street Name	Name	Kind of Building	Population
Kidbeck	John Porter	Farmhouse	2 males, 1 female

## APPENDIX II GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

### HER Entries

HER ID	Description	Period
36885	<b>Cairn south-east of Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b> This cairn (monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone) is situated in a field south-east of Bengarth Farm.	Bronze Age
62657	<b>Settlement near Stangends Farm, Irton</b> Roman, Early and Late Medieval settlement (a small concentration of dwellings) consisting of cluster of pits, ditches and postholes. Linear features present associated with metalworking residues 450m west of Stangends Farm within the valley of the River Irt.	Roman - Early Medieval
1315	<b>Gaterigshaw Bridge Bloomery</b> Recorded as the site of a bloomery by George & Crawford in their survey of Copeland (S1116 p. 34). During field assessment in 2003 by Cranstone Consultants this site was not located. This may be a mis-reference for HER 1316 (S107). Duplicate of HER 33719.	Medieval
1316	<b>Wrighton Bloomery, Gaterigghow, Irton with Santon</b> Bloomery site recorded in in OS Index (S1361).	Medieval
3706	<b>Irton With Santon Bloomery</b> Bloomery included in George and Crawford's archaeological survey of Copeland (S1116 p. 36).	Medieval
15912	<b>Cinderdale Beck Bloomery Site, Nether Wasdale</b> Site of Bloomery on east of beck bank included on Davies-Shiel's 1995 map and list (S1725).	Medieval
37437	<b>Raised trackway at Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> This trackway (pathway, not necessarily designed as such, beaten down by the feet of travellers) has been recorded as potentially dating from Medieval to Modern date.	Medieval
60505	<b>Charcoal Burning Platform of unknown date at Great Coppice, Irton with Stanton</b> Charcoal burning platform (an area of flattened or compacted ground used for charcoal burning) of medieval to post-medieval date at Great Coppice, Irton with Stanton.	Medieval
17899	<b>Flass Potash Kiln, Irton with Santon</b> Site of a potash kiln, the exact location is unknown, although M Davies-Shiel states it is near Flass House, Strands. This site is included on M Davies Shiel's 1990 list (S1286).	Post Medieval
32905	<b>Early Tudor Coiner's Mould found at Strands, Wasdale</b> A coiner's mould of early Tudor date no later than AD 1500 and the reign of Henry VIII. It is the earliest evidence for the working of the borrowdale metal deposits. The mould was found according to the Rev. T. Paitson during April 1865 by a labourer seeking stone for a wall. No signs of metal working was detected. It is clear from impressions of genuine coins that the products were barbarous (S1878 p. 97-132).	Post Medieval
33719	<b>Gaterigshaw Bridge bloomery, south-west of Bengath Farm, Wasdale</b> This bloomery (charcoal fired shaft furnace used for the direct reduction of iron ore to produce wrought iron) site is situated near to Gaterigghow Bridge.	Post Medieval
37034	<b>Quarry at Berry How, Wasdale</b> This quarry (excavation from which stone for building and other functions, is obtained by cutting, blasting, etc.) is situated near Berry How.	Post Medieval
37035	<b>Quarry near Bengarth, Wasdale</b>	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	This quarry (excavation from which stone for building and other functions, is obtained by cutting, blasting, etc.) is situated near to Bengarth.	
37412	<b>Gravel pit Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> The remains of a Post Medieval gravel pit (steep-sided pit formed by, and for, the extraction of gravel) recorded as an earthwork.	Post Medieval
37414	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37415	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37416	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37417	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37418	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37419	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37420	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37422	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37423	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b>	



HER ID	Description	Period
	Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37424	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37425	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37426	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37427	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37428	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37429	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37430	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37431	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37432	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b>	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	
37433	<b>Clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual clearance cairn (irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of Post Medieval or Modern date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37434	<b>Linear clearance cairn, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Individual linear clearance cairn (long, narrow, irregularly constructed and generally unstructured mound of stones. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes, though prehistoric examples may include burials and other deposits) of Post Medieval date. The cairn is a part of the cairnfield National Trust sites 25145*0 to 25164*0.	Post Medieval
37435	<b>Cultivation furrows, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A series of Post Medieval cultivation marks (manmade marks or earthworks which provide evidence for agricultural cultivation) have been recorded in this area. It is this cultivation of the ground that may have led to the many adjacent clearance cairns recorded.	Post Medieval
37436	<b>Field lynchet, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> This lynchet (bank formed at the end of a field by soil which, loosened by the plough, gradually moves down slope through a combination of gravity and erosion) of Post Medieval date has been recorded as an earthwork field division for the area.	Post Medieval
37438	<b>Site of footbridge, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A pair of Post Medieval bridge abutments (solid masonry placed to counteract the lateral thrust of a vault or arch) can be seen here. The site appears to have been that of a footbridge (narrow bridge for people and animals to cross on foot).	Post Medieval
37440	<b>Earthen bank (flood defences?), Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A Post Medieval earthen bank is located at this site. It is likely that the bank may have served as flood defences (manmade constructions used to prevent water flooding the surrounding area) or as a hedge bank (bank, often faced with stone, with a hedge planted on top).	Post Medieval
37441	<b>Raised earthen bank or enclosure, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A pair of Post Medieval earthen banks are located at this site. They seem to have made up an enclosure (area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier).	Post Medieval
37442	<b>Peat cutting face, Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> Peat cutting (site where peat (vegetable matter decomposed in water and partly carbonised), used for fuel, is cut) earthwork of Post Medieval date. A number of separate faces are exposed in the area.	Post Medieval
38595	<b>Water feature at Gaterigghow, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval water channel (artificial watercourse for the conveyance of water) recorded by The National Trust. The channel is adjacent to a bloomery site and it may be there is some connection with it.	Post Medieval
39628	<b>Bield, Ghyll &amp; Buckbarrow Farm, Wasdale</b>	Post Medieval
60202	<b>Causeways, west of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b>	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	Two stone-built causeways (A road or pathway raised above surrounding low, wet or uneven ground) providing access between fields on the west side of Kidbeck Moss of post medieval date.	
60203	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, west of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> An area of faint narrow ridge and furrow (a series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation) that is aligned south-east to north-west of post Medieval date.	Post Medieval
60204	<b>Boundary Ditch, south-west of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> A shallow linear ditch (a ditch that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land) sub-dividing an improved field. The ditch measures approximately 0.6m wide by up to 0.3m deep of post medieval date.	Post Medieval
60205	<b>Boundary Ditches, south of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> A series of four parallel linear ditches (a ditch that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land) running perpendicular to the River Irt and sub-dividing an improved field.	Post Medieval
60206	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, South of Birks Wood, Wasdale</b> An area of very faint narrow ridge and furrow (a series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation) that is aligned south-west to north-east.	Post Medieval
60207	<b>Coppice, north of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> A discrete well-defined area of coppicing (a managed small wood or thicket of underwood grown to be periodically cut to encourage new growth providing smaller timber) located bordering two improved fields adjacent to the road and on the north side of Kidbeck Moss.	Post Medieval
60208	<b>Clearance Cairn and Bank, north of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> A clearance cairn and bank (an irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally by a product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) located at the edge of an improved field.	Post Medieval
60210	<b>Clearance Cairns and Bank, north of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> A group of eleven clearance cairns (a group of cairns occurring within close proximity to each other) and a bank located within an improved field to the north of Kidbeck Moss of post medieval date.	Post Medieval
60212	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, south-west of Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> An area of faint narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation). This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period).	Post Medieval
60213	<b>Clapper Bridge, north of Cat How, Gosforth</b> A stone clapper bridge located on Turdypack Gill and on the south-west side of Guards Farm.	Post Medieval
60215	<b>Stile, north of Cat How, Gosforth</b> A three-stepped stile (A set of steps or a framework of bars and steps for crossing over a fence or wall) leading to a slotted gap at the top of a boundary wall, of post medieval date.	Post Medieval
60502	<b>Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation south of Mirk Holme, Irton with Stanton</b> Narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (long parallel soil ridges less than 5 metres across separated by furrows, formed by using a heavy plough capable of turning the soil) south of Mirk Holme, Irton with Stanton.	Post Medieval
37411	<b>Cairn on Kidbeck How, Kibeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A Modern cairn (monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone) is located at the top of Kidbeck How.	20th Century

HER ID	Description	Period
37439	<b>Cultivation Furrows, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A series of 1940s - possibly Second World War - cultivation marks (manmade marks or earthworks which provide evidence for agricultural cultivation) can be seen in this area. The ridges appear quite sharp and pronounced.	20th Century
1330	<b>Kidbeck Bridge Enclosure</b> An "ancient enclosure" recorded. A sketch map of the site is held by Mr W Fletcher, Gosforth (S1361).	Uncertain
11592	<b>Kidbeck Farm Ditched Enclosure, Gosforth</b> A rectangular, ditched enclosure is visible on aerial photos from the Cumbria County Council Collection (S917).	Uncertain
12047	<b>Nether Wasdale Saw Mill</b> Site of a Saw Mill shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Cumberland sheet 78 (S1177), no longer marked by OS, although 'Mill How' is marked just to the West.	Uncertain
15149	<b>Field Boundaries, Nether Wasdale</b> An aerial photograph from the Cumbria County Council SMR shows the remains of old field boundaries (S917).	Uncertain
30473	<b>Bloomery, Gaterigghow Bridge, Wraithow Crags</b> Site of a String hearth - large mound, 2 small millponds to east included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30476	<b>Potash Kiln, Hollins</b> Potash Kiln - 9 x 9 x 6ft, by a ruin and pitstead to north included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30478	<b>Potash Kiln, Wingate Wood, Farwell Hill</b> Potash Kiln - 10 x 10 x 6ft, now altered to an iron cistern included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30479	<b>Barkpeelers Hut and Charcoal Pitsteads, Windgatewood, Farewell Hill</b> Site of a Barkpeelers Hut with charcoal pitstead just to west included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30496	<b>Potash Kiln, Burnt House</b> Potash Kiln included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30499	<b>Potash Kiln, Low Coppice, Burnthouse</b> Potash Kiln included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
30500	<b>Fulling Mill, Cat How</b> Site of Fulling Mill included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286).	Uncertain
60216	<b>Boundary Bank, north-western edge of Kidbeck How, Wasdale</b> A linear earth and stone constructed boundary bank (an earthen bank that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land) located on the north side of Kidbeck Bridge.	Uncertain
60501	<b>Clearance Cairn of unknown date at Gaterigghow, Irton with Stanton</b> Clearance cairn (an irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of unknown date at Gaterigghow, Irton with Stanton.	Uncertain
60506	<b>Cairnfield of unknown date near Forest Bridge Plantation, Irton with Stanton</b> Cairnfield (a group of cairns occurring within close proximity to each other) of unknown date near Forest Bridge Plantation, Irton with Stanton.	Uncertain
60507	<b>Extractive Pit of unknown date near Flass Tarn, Irton with Stanton</b> Extractive pit (surface workings including shallow shafts, lode workings, open-pit methods and quarrying including some mines of stone, clays, compounds, etc) of unknown date near Flass Tarn, Irton with Stanton	Uncertain
60519	<b>Clearance Cairns of unknown date at Underwood, Irton with Stanton</b>	Uncertain

HER ID	Description	Period
	Clearance cairns (an irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of unknown date at Underwood, Irton with Stanton.	
60520	<p><b>Clearance Cairns of unknown date at Great Coppice, Irton with Stanton</b></p> <p>Clearance cairns (an irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones. Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes) of unknown date at Great Coppice, Irton with Stanton.</p>	Uncertain

## APPENDIX III GAZETTEER OF THE HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

### Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Description	Period
1086638	<b>Boundary Stone circa 3 feet west of Cathow Bridge on north side of road – Grade II</b> Boundary stone; probably mid/late C19. Monolithic sandstone block c2 ft high with semi-circular-head. Inscriptions in Roman lettering on both faces: East face, NETHER WASDALE; West face, GOSFORTH.	Post Medieval
1086639	<b>Maypole to south west of Church – Grade II</b> Maypole, erected for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Chamfered sandstone plinth surmounted by tapered cast-iron column c30 ft high. Moulded, splayed base with crown in low relief on column immediately above; column narrows above collar with 4 foliate lugs. Brass plaque on west side of plinth top inscribed: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 60TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA 1837-1897.	Post Medieval
1336021	<b>Stang Ends Farm Cottage with adjoining barn and house – Grade II</b> Cottage and adjoining barn probably early/mid C18. Barn remodelled, and house added, 1778 (date on lintel over barn door). Rubble, pebble-dashed to house and cottage; slobbered, with quoins, to barn. Chamfered eaves. Graduated slate roofs; stone chimneys. Stone ridge, copings, and kneelers to house. 2 storeys. Cottage symmetrical, 3 bays: Central plank door with C20 casements in stone-mullioned 2-light window to either side on each floor. 2-bay house (to right) has panelled door with paired sash to each floor on right; tall semi-circular-headed stair window, with interlaced glazing bars, to rear. 3-bay barn (to left of cottage) has part-blocked door with 2 plank loft doors above. Interior of house retains the majority of its original features. Panelled doors, with H-hinges, in eared surrounds; panelled reveals and shutters to windows with fluted pilasters backing mullions; stair arch with Ionic pilasters and carved keystone to semi-circular head; fine Adam fireplace, with original cast-iron inner panels, to 1st floor front; small cast-iron fireplace, with blue-and-white tiled reveals, to 1st floor rear; cut-string stair with scrolled tread ends, turned balusters, spiral curtail, and moulded handrail.	Post Medieval
1343688	<b>Church of St Michael and All Angels – Grade II*</b> Parish Church, originally Chapel of St Bees (dedication uncertain). Said to date from C15; north aisle added 1830. Later additions and alterations. Pebble-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roof with outshut to north aisle; stone copings with bellcote to west end and apex cross to east. Single cell with north aisle. Single storey. Plank door with window to left and 2 to right, all 2-light. Interior: North arcade of elliptical arches carried between monolithic stone columns with stop chamfers and octagonal caps. Similar plaster transverse arches to main body of church springing from corbels bearing winged heads. Decorative plaster bosses to each bay, some foliate, others with open bible, star of David and (over altar) dove in sunburst. Royal coat-of-arms of George III, in plaster on west wall, suggests early C19 date for plasterwork. Richly carved panelling behind altar is C17, brought from York Minster after 1829 fire there; pulpit to left has similar carving. C19 texts on wall to either side of east window; remains of C18 texts on south wall.	Medieval

### HER Entries

HER ID	Description	Period
36886	<b>Clapper Bridge south-east of Bengarth, Wasdale</b>	

HER ID	Description	Period
	This clapper bridge (simple form of stone slab bridge, particularly associated with South West England) is situated in a field southeast of Bengarth Farm.	
60211	<b>Building Platform, south-east of Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A sub-rectangular platform (A site where a building once stood as identified by a level area of ground, often compacted or made from man-made materials. Use only where specific function is unknown, otherwise use more specific term) located in the field to the south-east of Kidbeck Farm, of medieval date.	Medieval to Post Medieval
37444	<b>Possible stone setting or foundation, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> The remains of a Post Medieval hut (building of basic construction, usually smaller in size than a house and constructed from a variety of materials such as mud, turf, branches, wood, brick, concrete or metal) have been recorded here as ranging from foundation level to standing remains. The hut is largely obscured by undergrowth.	Medieval to Post Medieval
33674	<b>Brunt House Farm, Wasdale</b> A farm complex consisting of four main buildings, including: Farmhouse (National Trust site 20261*1), Cottage (National Trust site 20261*2), Threshing barn and byre (National Trust site 20261*3), Shelter shed (National Trust site 20261*4) and various modern buildings.	Post Medieval
33677	<b>Gaterigg Howe, Wasdale</b> An outshot plan house with an arrangement which appears to be quite typical of Wasdale as seen at Peaghyll and Wasdale Head Hall. It retains no original features with the exception of the late 19th century stairs. It has been heavily renovated. A small outhouse, presumably a wash house and an earth closet have been added on the East gable. Also within the complex is a barn (National Trust site 20264*1). WALLS - Od cleaned stone, pink granite used especially at the angles, some slate and red sandstone. They are of angular and rounded cobbles with mortar infill, the quoins are roughly dressed. The lintels are of pink granite. ROOF - That over the outhouse has slates in decreasing courses to a sandstone ridge purlin. The rafters are in single lengths. The roof over the house rises in decreasing courses to a sandstone ridge and the guttering is dated 1910. There was not a truss rather a cross wall support. The timbers were sawn, the roof torched and two rows of side purlins (S3067).	Post Medieval
33680	<b>Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A farm complex consisting of four buildings including: Farmhouse (National Trust site 20267*1), Threshing barn (National Trust site 20267*2), Kennel (National Trust site 20267*3), and Hen houses (National Trust site 20267*4).	Post Medieval
33681	<b>Peaghyll, Gosforth, Wasdale</b> Farmstead (a farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming a group) of post-medieval date at Peaghyll, Gosforth.	Post Medieval
33683	<b>Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> A farm complex consisting of six buildings, including: Townhouse, Farmhouse (main dwelling-house attached to a farm), and barn (building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock), Barn and Byres; Out buildings (detached subordinate building); Washhouse (A building where clothes are washed); and Garage (building which houses motor vehicles).	Post Medieval
33686	<b>Wrightthow Cottage, Wasdale</b> Farmhouse of post-medieval date at Wrightthow, Irton with Stanton.	Post Medieval
37443	<b>Pathway at Cat How, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval footpath (path for pedestrians only), in places with revetments, recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38011	<b>Farmhouse, barn and cow house of Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b>	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	A series of Post Medieval extant buildings recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The farmhouse (main dwelling-house attached to a farm), barn (building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock) and cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) all make up a single range of buildings, which were built and added to from earlier 19th century construction.	
38012	<b>Outhouses at Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b> A series of agricultural- and out-buildings are recorded at Bengarth Farm. These buildings are all thought Post Medieval in date and survive as extant buildings, though at the time of the 1980s some were disused.	Post Medieval
38013	<b>Sheds at Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b> Series of Post Medieval buildings used to house animals and store implements recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38014	<b>Cow house at Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b> A cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) of the Post Medieval, in part rebuilt in Modern times with Modern materials, recorded in The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38015	<b>Farmhouse of Burnt House, Wasdale</b> The farmhouse (main dwelling-house attached to a farm) of Burnt House is recorded as being built around a 17th century core. Documentary evidence and a date stone record the additions made to the original house over time.	Post Medieval
38016	<b>Cottage at Burnt House, Wasdale</b> An original farm labourers cottage (dwelling place of a farm worker) is recorded in The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The building is now in use as a store, but traces of the domestic nature of the building are still evident.	Post Medieval
38017	<b>Threshing barn at Burnt House Farm, Wasdale</b> A combined agricultural building with a ground floor cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) beneath a first floor threshing barn (barn usually containing a single, central threshing floor) has been recorded at Burnt House Farm by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38018	<b>Animal shed and earth closet, Burnt House Farm, Wasdale</b> A Post Medieval range of agricultural buildings and outbuildings generally are arranged behind Burnt House Farm. These buildings all survive though are undistinguished.	Post Medieval
38043	<b>Farmhouse, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval farmhouse (main dwelling-house attached to a farm) building recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The later 19th century farmhouse retains many original features and, though altered, remains a good example of its type and date.	Post Medieval
38044	<b>Threshing barn at Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Typical Wasdale building recorded as a threshing machine (barn usually containing a single, central threshing floor) recorded in The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The building may be later 19th century as recorded by an inscription found in the building, though this is uncertain.	Post Medieval
38046	<b>Derelict pigsty and earth closet at Peaghyll, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval outbuildings recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record at Peaghyll. The buildings are extant - but much altered state - since undated Post Medieval construction.	Post Medieval
38051	<b>Townhouse at Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Large and elaborate Post Medieval building recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The house was built as part of a range of buildings which include agricultural buildings, though was empty at the time of survey work carried out in the 1980s.	Post Medieval



HER ID	Description	Period
38052	<b>Barn at Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval 19th century agricultural barn (building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock) building recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38053	<b>Barn and cow house, Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Mid-19th century agricultural barn (building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock), specifically for cattle as a cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight), recorded in The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38054	<b>Outbuildings at Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> A mixed series of outbuildings for holding animals, birds and equipment of Post Medieval date at Stangends Farm. The buildings have been altered since their construction.	Post Medieval
38055	<b>Wash house and earth closet at Stangends, Wasdale</b> Series of Post Medieval outbuildings recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The group include earth closet (wooden commode containing earth, which was used to cover and absorb human waste. An alternative, and rival, to the water closet) and wash house (building where clothes are washed).	Post Medieval
38056	<b>Shed and kennels at Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Pair of undated, probably Post Medieval, buildings recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38057	<b>Farmhouse of Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval farmhouse (main dwelling-house attached to a farm) recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38058	<b>Barn and byre at Stangends Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval barn (building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock) and cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) building, with some renewed elements, recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval
38070	<b>Bank barn at Wraithow Cottage, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval bank barn (multi-purpose, two-storey barn, built on a hillside with entrances at both levels) building of the earlier 19th century, with later 19th and 20th century alterations, recorded in use by The National Trust as a garage and store building.	Post Medieval
38071	<b>Stable at Wraithow Cottage, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval 19th century stable (building in which horses are accommodated) building recorded by The National Trust. Attached to the stable is a 19th century cart shed (building used for housing carts and implements, often open-fronted). Both buildings have renewed fittings of later 19th century or early 20th century date.	Post Medieval
38072	<b>Ruined house? at Wraithow, Wasdale</b> Remains of a ruined house? recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The building is thought to be earlier than the second edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area carried out in the 1890s.	Post Medieval
38073	<b>Cragnook ruin at Wraithow, Wasdale</b> Remains of a ruined house? recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record. The building is thought to be earlier than the second edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area carried out in the 1890s.	Post Medieval
60209	<b>Building Platform, north of Kidbeck Moss, Wasdale</b> A conspicuous levelled platform (a site where a building once stood as identified by a level area of ground, often compacted or made from man-made materials. Use only where specific function is unknown, otherwise use	Post Medieval

HER ID	Description	Period
	more specific term) located within the northern end of a gently sloping field to the north of Kidbeck Moss of post medieval date.	
60214	<b>Guards Farmstead, north of Cat How, Gosforth</b> A well-preserved abandoned farmstead (A farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming a group) complex with a farm range, farmyard walls, trackway, and gate stoops of post medieval date.	Post Medieval
60503	<b>Wall of post-medieval date at Broadgarth Coppice, Irton with Stanton</b> Post-medieval wall (an enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones or similar materials, laid in courses) at Broadgarth Coppice, Irton with Stanton.	Post Medieval
60504	<b>Wall of post-medieval date at Broadgarth Coppice, Irton with Stanton</b> Post-medieval wall (an enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones or similar materials, laid in courses) at Broadgarth Coppice, Irton with Stanton.	Post Medieval
64214	<b>Low Wood Hall, Wasdale</b> Villa c.1880, now a hotel.	Post Medieval
33673	<b>Bengarth Farm, Wasdale</b> A farm complex consisting of five buildings including: Farmhouse, barn and byre (National Trust site 20260*1), Outhouses (National Trust site 20260*2), Byre (National Trust site 20260*3) and Various sheds (National Trust 20260*4).	Post Medieval to Modern
35898	<b>Kennels, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Cow house (building in which cattle are housed overnight) now used as kennels (a house or range of buildings in which dogs are kept, eg. hunting hounds) building recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	Post Medieval to Modern
37409	<b>Sheep Fold, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> A Post Medieval or Modern sheep fold (pen or enclosure used for containing sheep) has been recorded in this area. It has been partly rebuilt using concrete.	Post Medieval to Modern
37410	<b>Small hut or hide, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> The ruined remains of a Post Medieval or Modern shepherds hut (small building used as a shelter by a shepherd) have been identified in this area. The structure is a mixture of coursed and orthostatic stones.	Post Medieval to Modern
37413	<b>Hut below Kidbeck How, Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Post Medieval or Modern hut (building of basic construction, usually smaller in size than a house and constructed from a variety of materials such as mud, turf, branches, wood, brick, concrete or metal).	Post Medieval to Modern
38045	<b>Hen house at Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale</b> Modern wooden free-standing poultry houses (structure providing accommodation for poultry) recorded by The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.	20th Century
1340	<b>Bolton Wood Cairnfield, Enclosure</b> An oval walled enclosure with cairns nearby. See article 'Wood enclosure' in the 1937 volume of C&WAAS by Fair (S2048 p. 47). This possible prehistoric enclosure and cairnfield is near Bolton Wood.	Uncertain
30477	<b>Ruined House, Hollins</b> Site of a ruined house included on M Davies Shiel's annotated map 1990 (S1286). Remains of a farmstead recorded under the name "Windgate Ruins, Burnt House Farm, Wasdale" that were occupied between 1700 and 1900 recorded in The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (S2873). The remains have been surveyed by The National Trust and are thought the remains of a small 18th/early 19th century farmstead. It was apparently used up until the early 20th century, the roof being taken off in 1933 to repair those at Wrightow (S3067).	Uncertain
61122	<b>Washfold of unknown date at Kid Beck, Gosforth</b>	Uncertain

HER ID	Description	Period
	Washfold (a pen for holding sheep waiting to be washed) of unknown date at Kid Beck, Gosforth.	

## APPENDIX IV      GAZETTEER OF HLC UNITS

HLC ID	Broad Type
471	Ancient Enclosure of Fell
474	Ancient Enclosure of Fell
487	Ancient Enclosure of Fell
3617	Ancient Enclosures
3625	Ancient Enclosures
3640	Ancient Enclosures
3641	Ancient Enclosures
3661	Ancient Enclosures
3676	Ancient Enclosures
3695	Ancient Enclosures
3698	Ancient Enclosures
3713	Ancient Enclosures
3714	Ancient Enclosures
3716	Ancient Enclosures
3725	Ancient Enclosures
3731	Ancient Enclosures
3733	Ancient Enclosures
3748	Ancient Enclosures
3758	Ancient Enclosures
3760	Ancient Enclosures
3767	Ancient Enclosures
3780	Ancient Enclosures
3784	Ancient Enclosures
3787	Ancient Enclosures
3798	Ancient Enclosures
3800	Ancient Enclosures
3804	Ancient Enclosures
3805	Ancient Enclosures
3808	Ancient Enclosures
3810	Ancient Enclosures
3812	Ancient Enclosures
3813	Ancient Enclosures
3822	Ancient Enclosures
3823	Ancient Enclosures
3846	Ancient Enclosures
3853	Ancient Enclosures
3877	Ancient Enclosures
3910	Ancient Enclosures
3922	Ancient Enclosures
3930	Ancient Enclosures
8719	Ancient Woodland
8721	Ancient Woodland
8722	Ancient Woodland
8723	Ancient Woodland
8732	Ancient Woodland
8733	Ancient Woodland
8755	Ancient Woodland
8756	Ancient Woodland
8761	Ancient Woodland

HLC ID	Broad Type
8763	Ancient Woodland
8766	Ancient Woodland
8777	Ancient Woodland
8781	Ancient Woodland
8784	Ancient Woodland
8789	Ancient Woodland
8790	Ancient Woodland
8793	Ancient Woodland
8799	Ancient Woodland
8804	Ancient Woodland
8812	Ancient Woodland
8816	Ancient Woodland
8818	Ancient Woodland
8824	Ancient Woodland
8831	Ancient Woodland
8832	Ancient Woodland
8837	Ancient Woodland
8867	Ancient Woodland
8877	Ancient Woodland
8889	Ancient Woodland
11802	Natural water
11854	Natural water
11863	Natural water
11864	Natural water
11865	Natural water
11872	Natural water
11879	Natural water
11886	Natural water
11895	Natural water
11901	Natural water
11902	Natural water
11907	Natural water
11913	Natural water
11914	Natural water
11918	Natural water
11936	Natural water
11959	Natural water
14495	Recent Enclosure
14502	Recent Enclosure
14504	Recent Enclosure
14506	Recent Enclosure
14517	Recent Enclosure
14518	Recent Enclosure
14539	Recent Enclosure
14541	Recent Enclosure
15394	Recent Enclosure - modified
15404	Recent Enclosure - modified
15411	Recent Enclosure - modified
16550	Roads and Tracks
16557	Roads and Tracks
16559	Roads and Tracks
16616	Roads and Tracks
19483	Settlement: c.1770-1864

HLC ID	Broad Type
19490	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19529	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19557	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19576	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19579	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19582	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19584	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19585	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19588	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19591	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19592	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19594	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19602	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19611	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19616	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19621	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19624	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19636	Settlement: c.1770-1864
19657	Settlement: c.1770-1864
22503	Settlement: c.Post-1950
22530	Settlement: c.Post-1950
24309	Settlement: pre c.1770
24372	Settlement: pre c.1770
24425	Settlement: pre c.1770
24436	Settlement: pre c.1770
24437	Settlement: pre c.1770
24438	Settlement: pre c.1770
24441	Settlement: pre c.1770
27631	Tree Plantation
27632	Tree Plantation
27659	Tree Plantation
27695	Tree Plantation
27696	Tree Plantation
27697	Tree Plantation
27698	Tree Plantation
27699	Tree Plantation
27700	Tree Plantation
27707	Tree Plantation
27711	Tree Plantation
27712	Tree Plantation
27713	Tree Plantation
27714	Tree Plantation
27716	Tree Plantation
27717	Tree Plantation
27718	Tree Plantation
27721	Tree Plantation
27722	Tree Plantation
27724	Tree Plantation
27727	Tree Plantation
27730	Tree Plantation
27731	Tree Plantation
27736	Tree Plantation
27737	Tree Plantation

HLC ID	Broad Type
27738	Tree Plantation
27742	Tree Plantation
27744	Tree Plantation
27758	Tree Plantation
27766	Tree Plantation
27773	Tree Plantation
27775	Tree Plantation
27779	Tree Plantation
27782	Tree Plantation
27784	Tree Plantation
27788	Tree Plantation
27790	Tree Plantation
27799	Tree Plantation
29734	Unenclosed Land

## APPENDIX V GAZETTEER OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

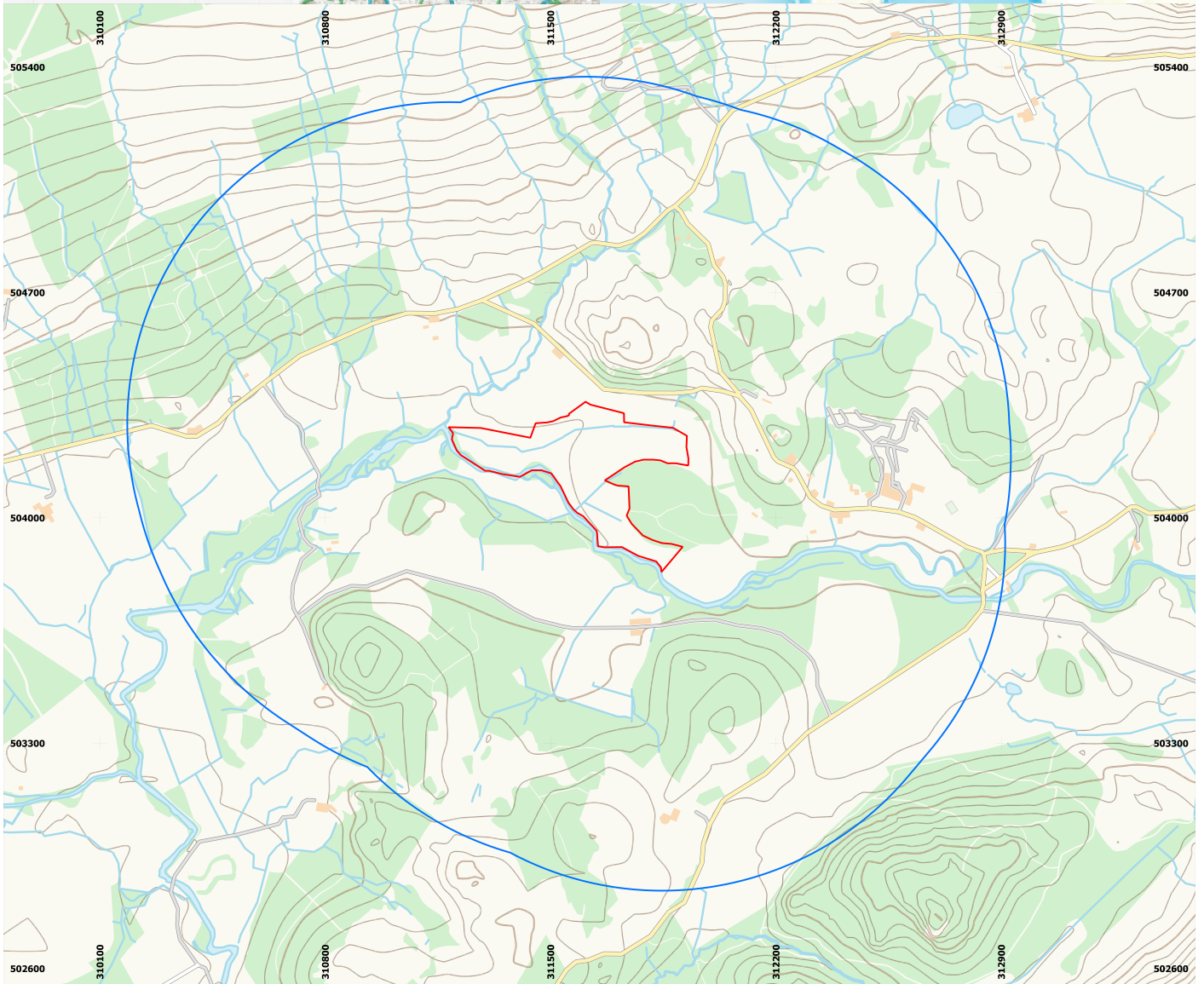
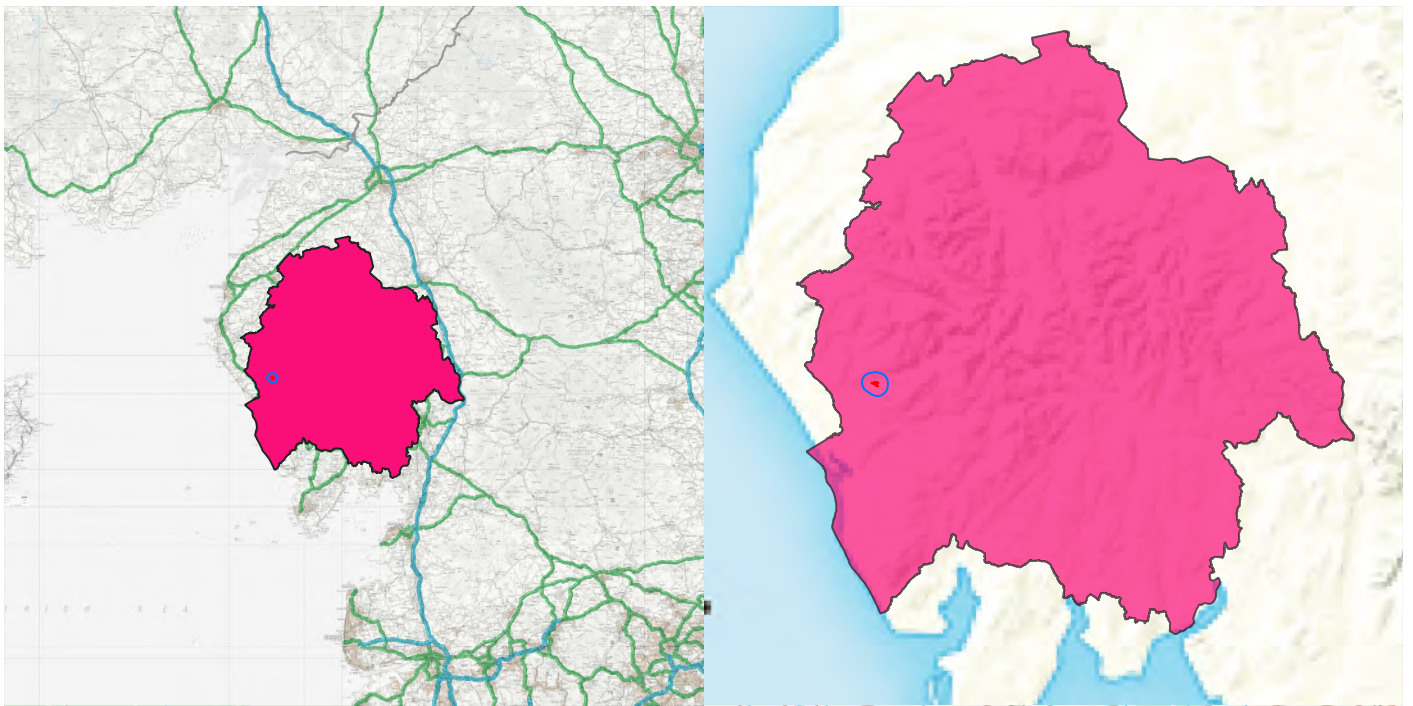
### HER Event Entries

HER ID	Description
861	<b>Lake District Bloomeries Assessment 2003</b> Field assessment for a number of Bloomery sites in Eskdale, between Eskdale and Wasdale and the High Furness area between Windermere and Coniston.
865	<b>Geophysical Survey of Ironworking Sites in the Lake District National Park</b> A fifth series of geophysical surveys of ironworking sites in the Lake District National Park.
1482	<b>Chance Find of a Coiner's Mould, Wasdale</b> The mould was found during April 1865 by a labourer seeking stone for a wall in a small cairn. It was near the River Irt about 1/4 mile outside the village of Strands in Nether Wasdale.
1529	<b>Ghyll and Buckbarrow Rapid Archaeological Walkover Survey</b>
1580	<b>An Archaeological Survey of Kidbeck Farm, Wasdale.</b> Walkover survey undertaken to provide new management recommendations.
1665	<b>Vernacular Building Survey, Robinson Place Farm, Great Langdale, 1986</b> Detailed survey of the farming complex at Robinson Place Farm.
1845	<b>MPP Iron and Steel Industries: Step 3. Introduction to Site Assessments.</b> Site visits and assessments commissioned by English Heritage. Assessments were undertaken between May and September 1998. Sites visits were carried out over a number of regions therefore it is not possible to specify the location of the event.
1852	<b>MPP Iron and Steel Industry Step 4 Report</b> A report on the assessment of the iron and steel industry in England forms Step 4 of the staged approach to selection for designation developed by the MPP for the evaluation of industrial monuments.
1920	<b>Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey: Nether Wasdale Pipeline</b> Desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey along route of replacement pipeline between Low Wood, Wasdale, and Hollins Bridge. 21 new monument sites were identified.
1979	<b>Sheepwashes of the Western Lake District Valleys: Field Survey</b> Field Survey of sheepwashes in catchments of Lickle, Duddon, Annas, Esk, Irt and Calder valleys, resulting in report supported by original survey forms and photographs conducted in 2009.
2088	<b>Nether Wasdale Pipeline. Post-excavation Assessment Report</b> Desk based assessment, walkover, topographical and geophysical survey followed by a watching brief and archaeological excavations on land on a pipeline route between Wastwater and Hollins Bridge.
2156	<b>Nomination of the English Lake District for inscription on the World Heritage List. Volume 2</b> Desk based assessment of the villas and ornamental landscaping of the Windermere valley.



## APPENDIX VI    FIGURES

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Site name: Kidbeck Farm  
 Date: May 2022  
 Drawn by: RS  
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:  
 Site location**



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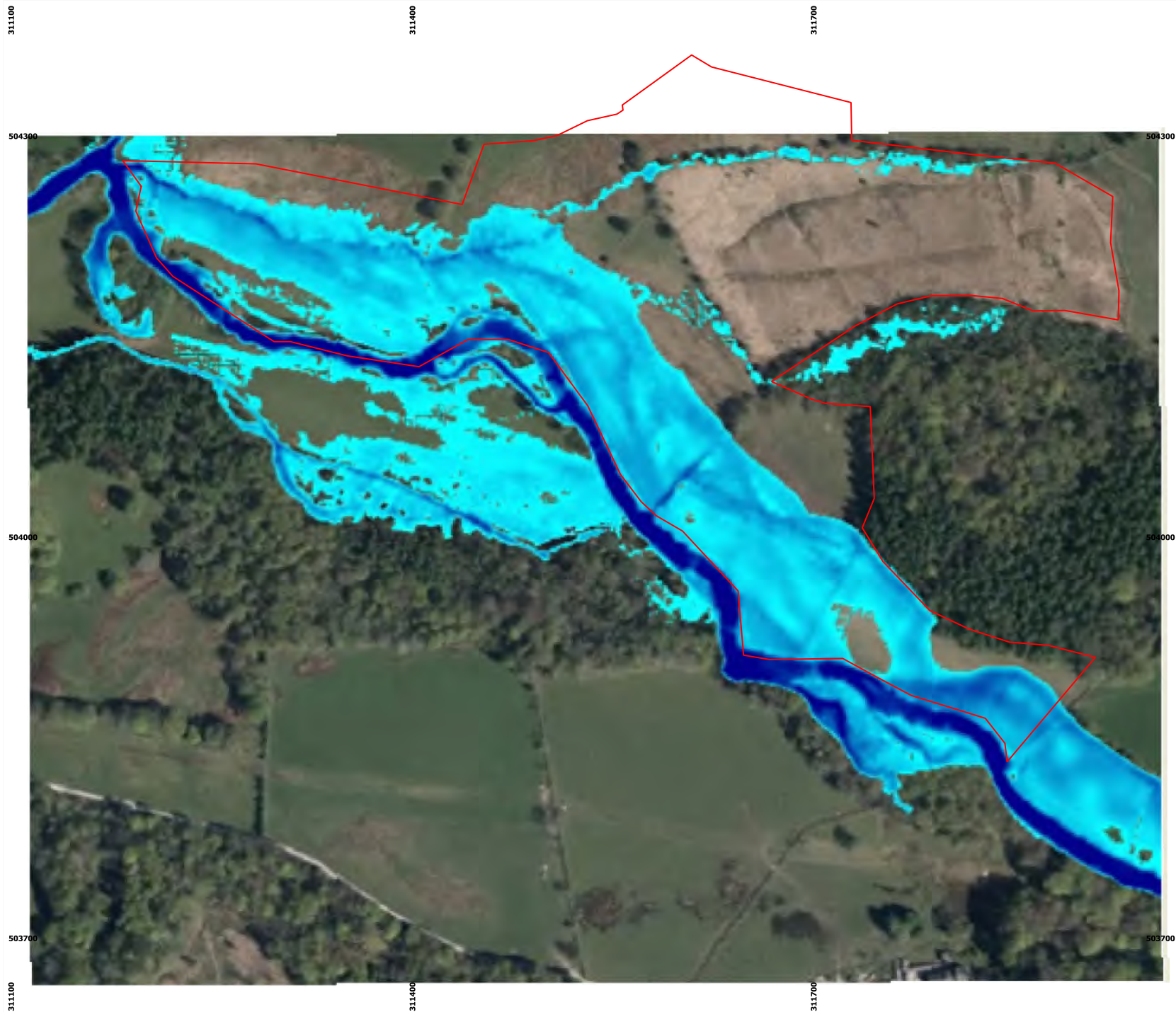
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- Site Boundary
- Lake District National Park
- 1km Study Area

Figure 2: Maximum Flood



 Site Boundary



Site name: Kilbeck Farm  
Date: May 2022  
Drawn by: RS, WR, JE  
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A4

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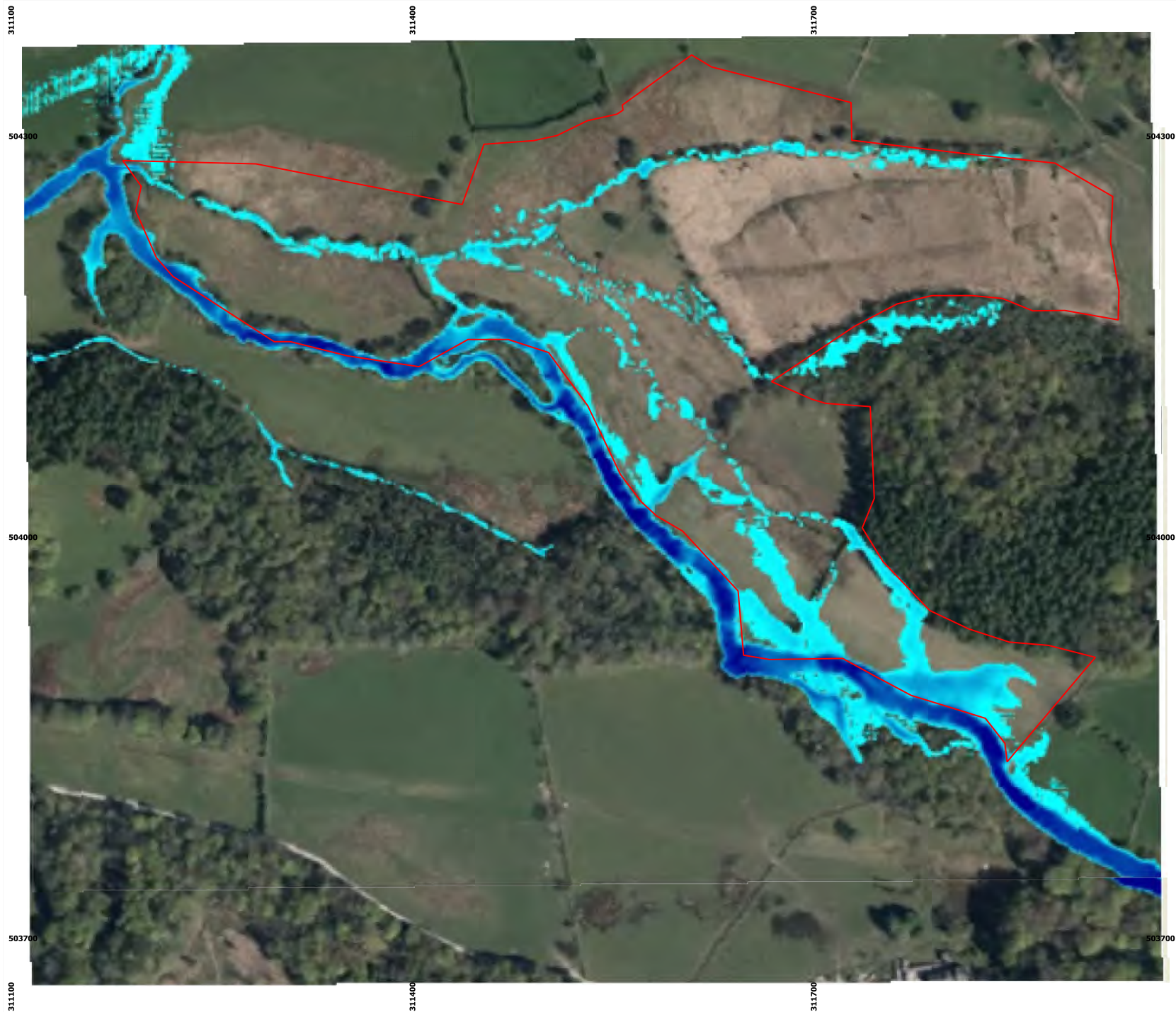


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**Figure 3: Minimum Flood**



 Site Boundary



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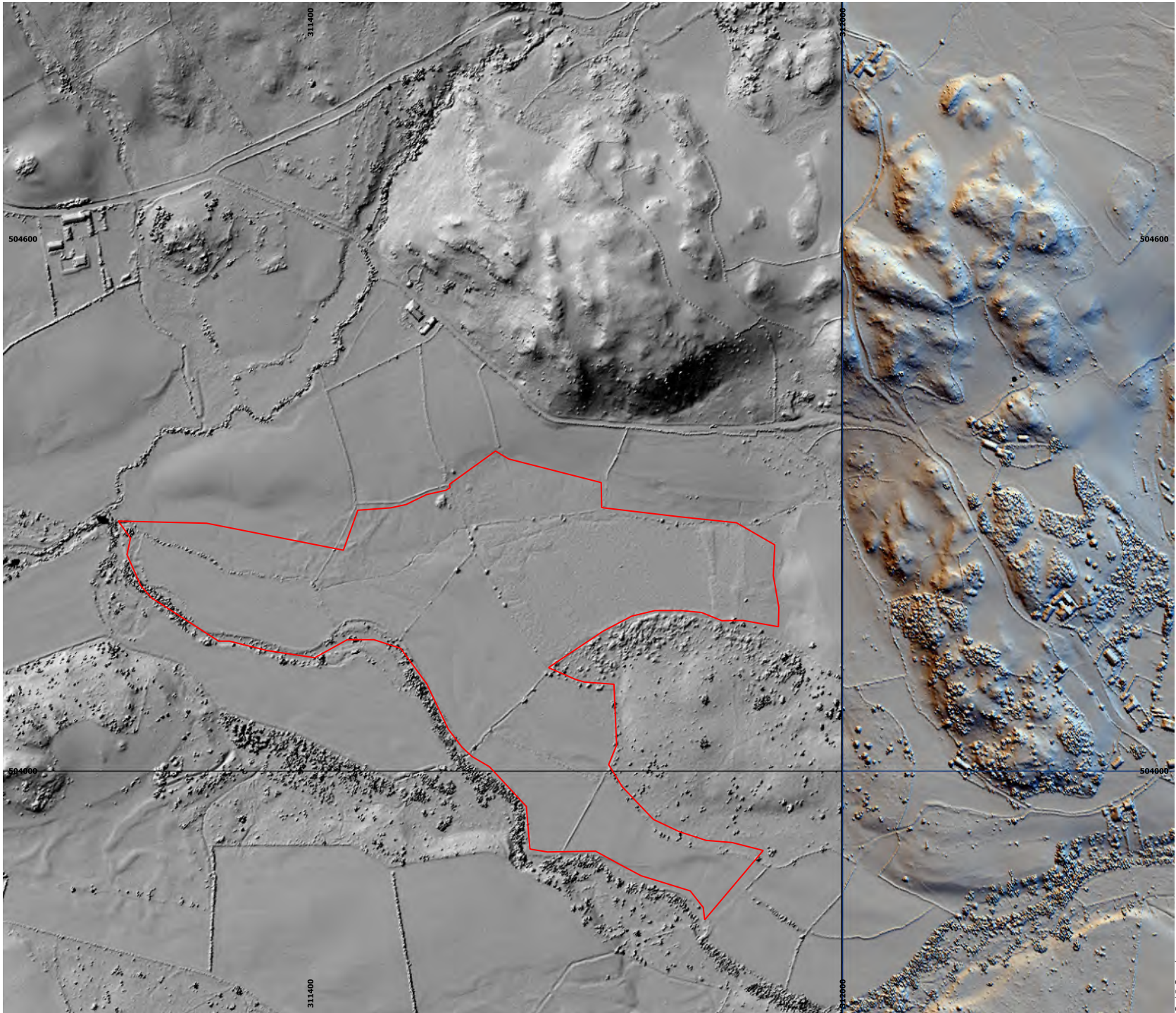


Figure 4: LiDAR

 Site Boundary



Site name: Kiltbeck Farm  
Date: May 2022  
Drawn by: RS, WR, JE  
Scale: 1:6,000 @ A4

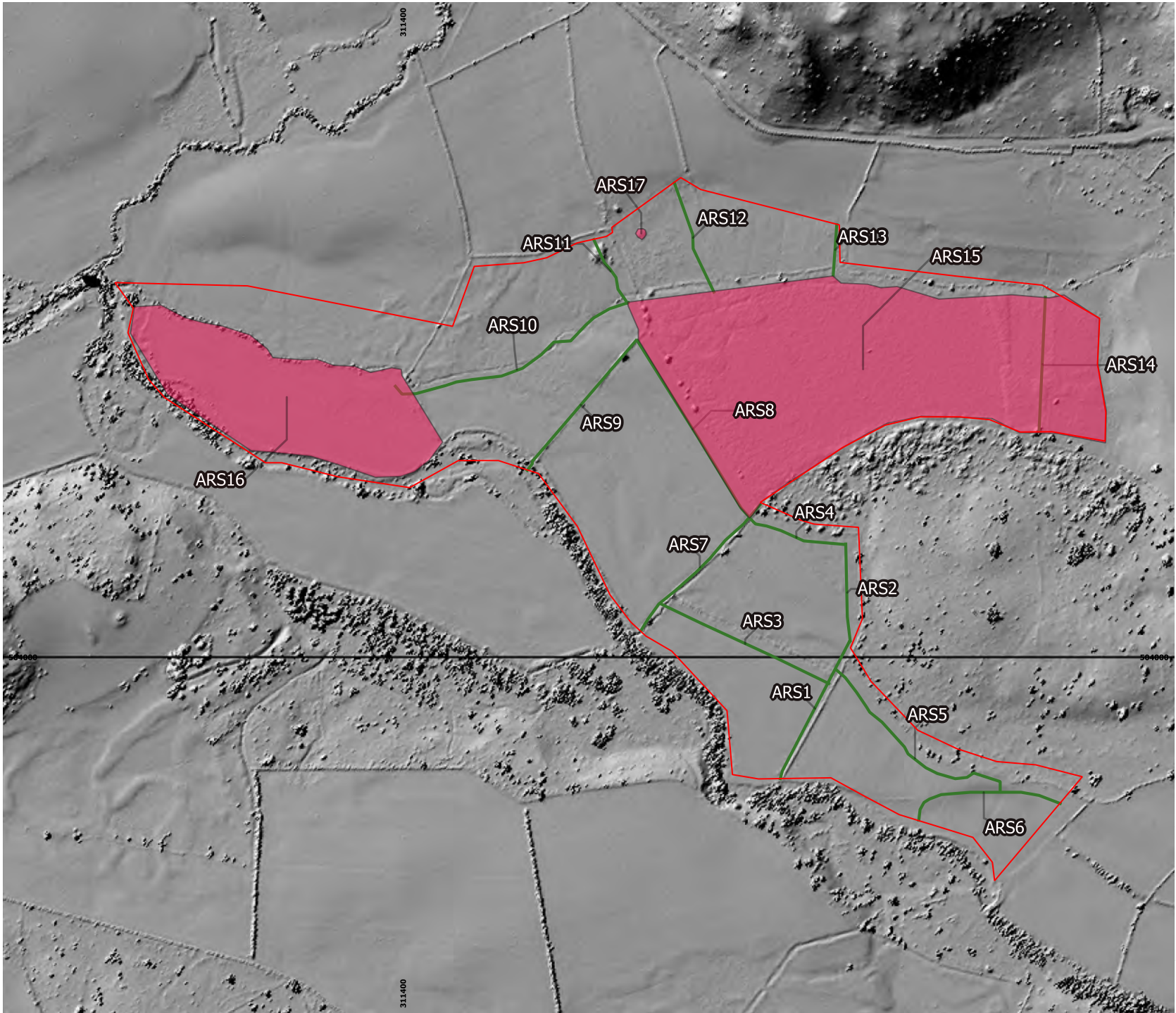
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**Figure 5: ARS Identified Assets**

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- ARS Identified Features Linear
- ARS Identified Features Polygon



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**Figure 6: 1839 Tithe Map**

 Site Boundary

0 100 200 m



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 Date: May 2022  
 Drawn by: RS, WR, JE  
 Scale: 1:6,000 @ A4

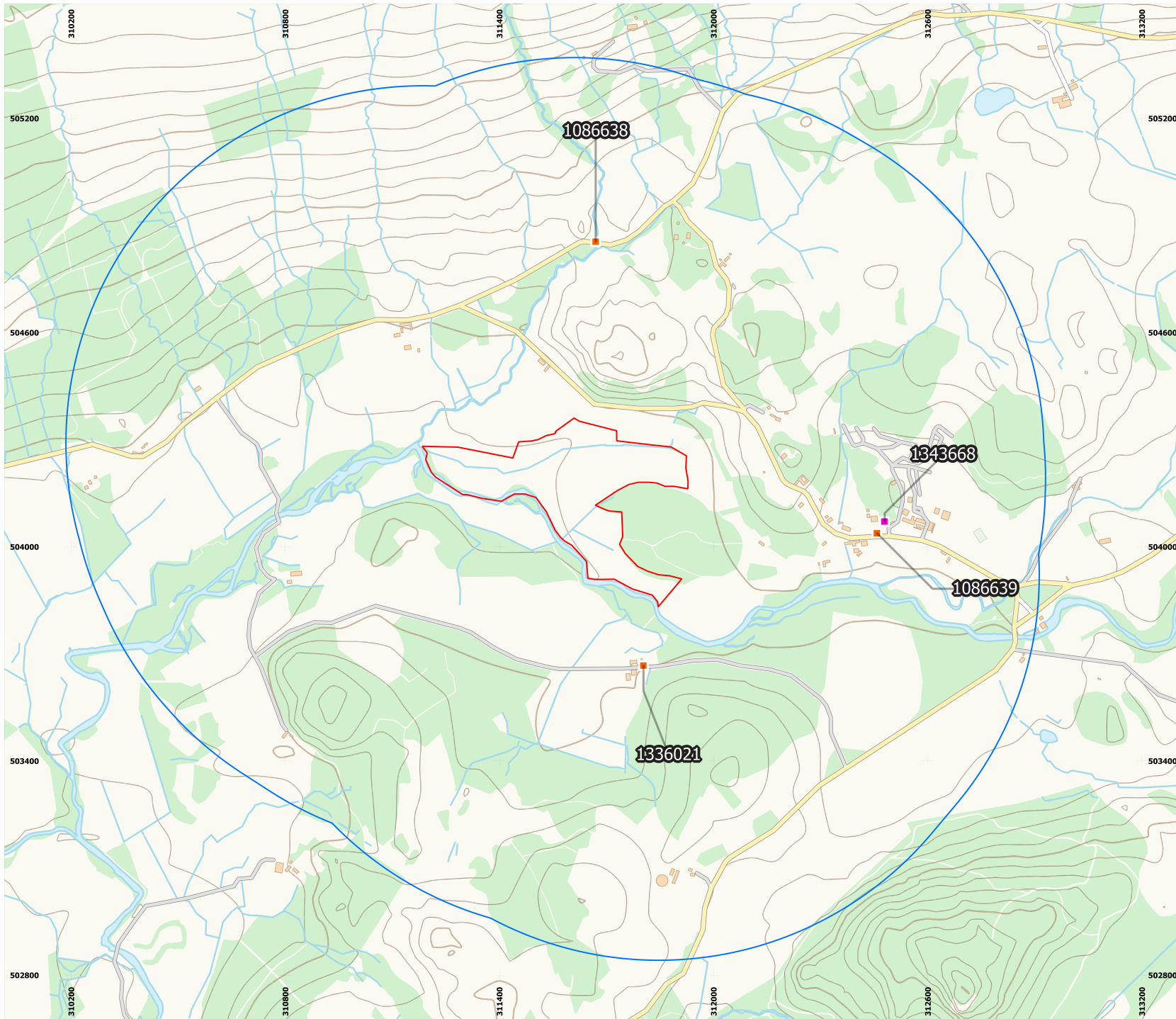
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Figure 7: Designated Assets



- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

- Listed Buildings
- II
  - II\*



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Date: May 2022  
Drawn by: JE, WR, RS  
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

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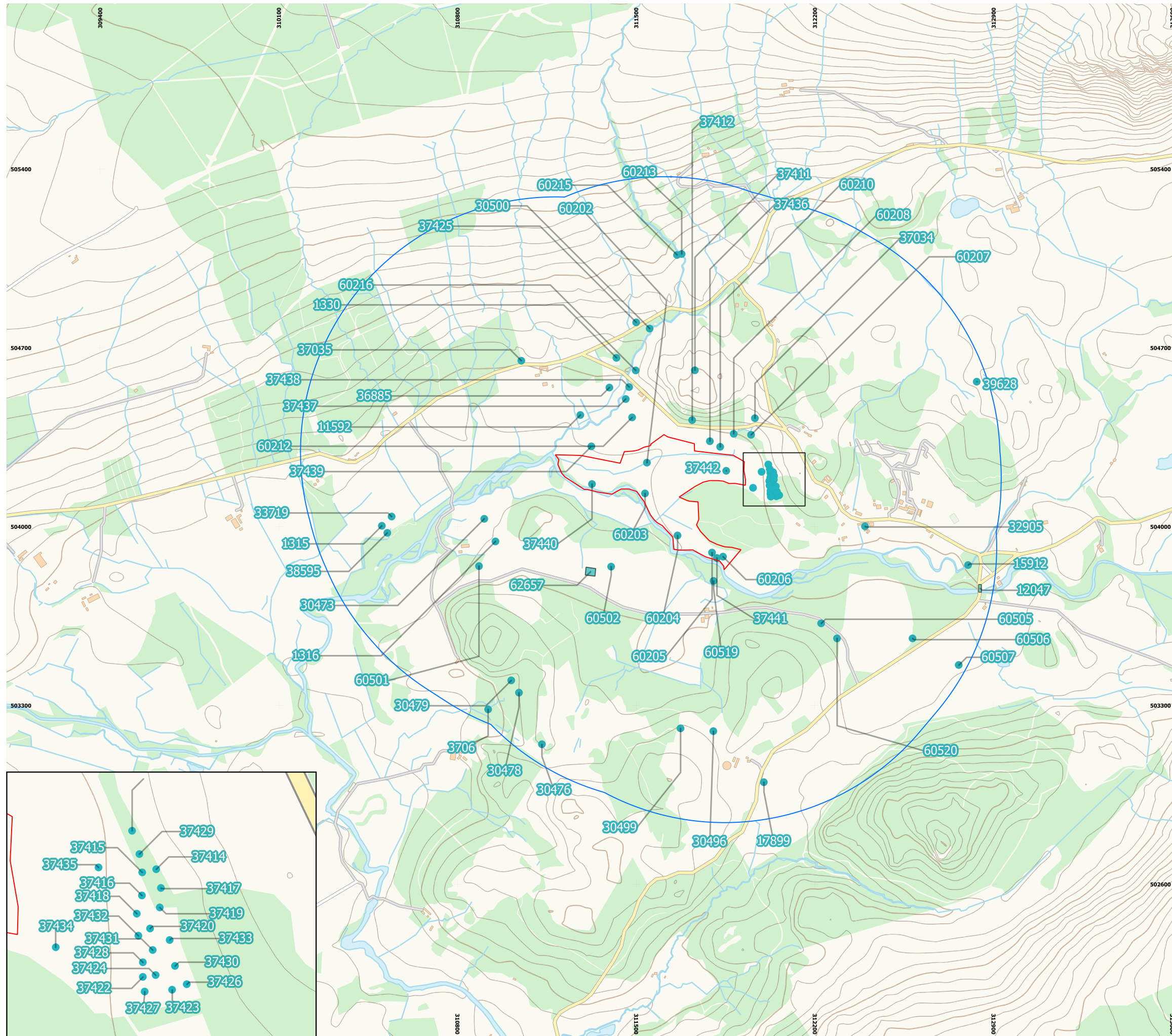
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**Figure 8: Archaeological Remains**



- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Archaeological Remains Point
- Archaeological Remains Polygon

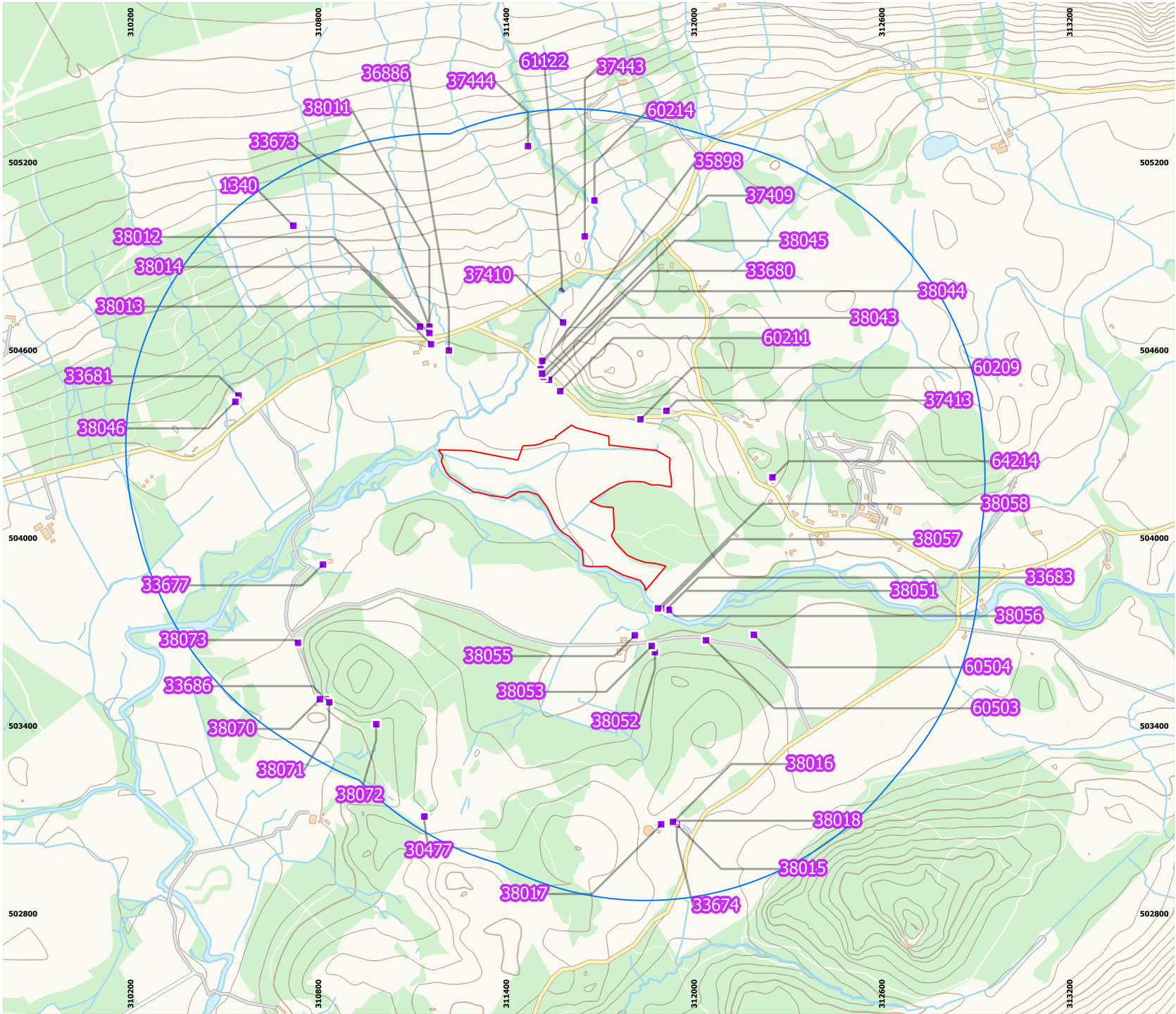


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 Date: May 2022  
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
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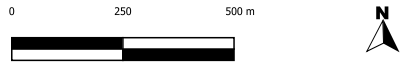


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**Figure 9: Historic Built Environment**

-  Site Boundary
-  1km Study Area
-  Historic Built Point
-  Historic Built Polygon



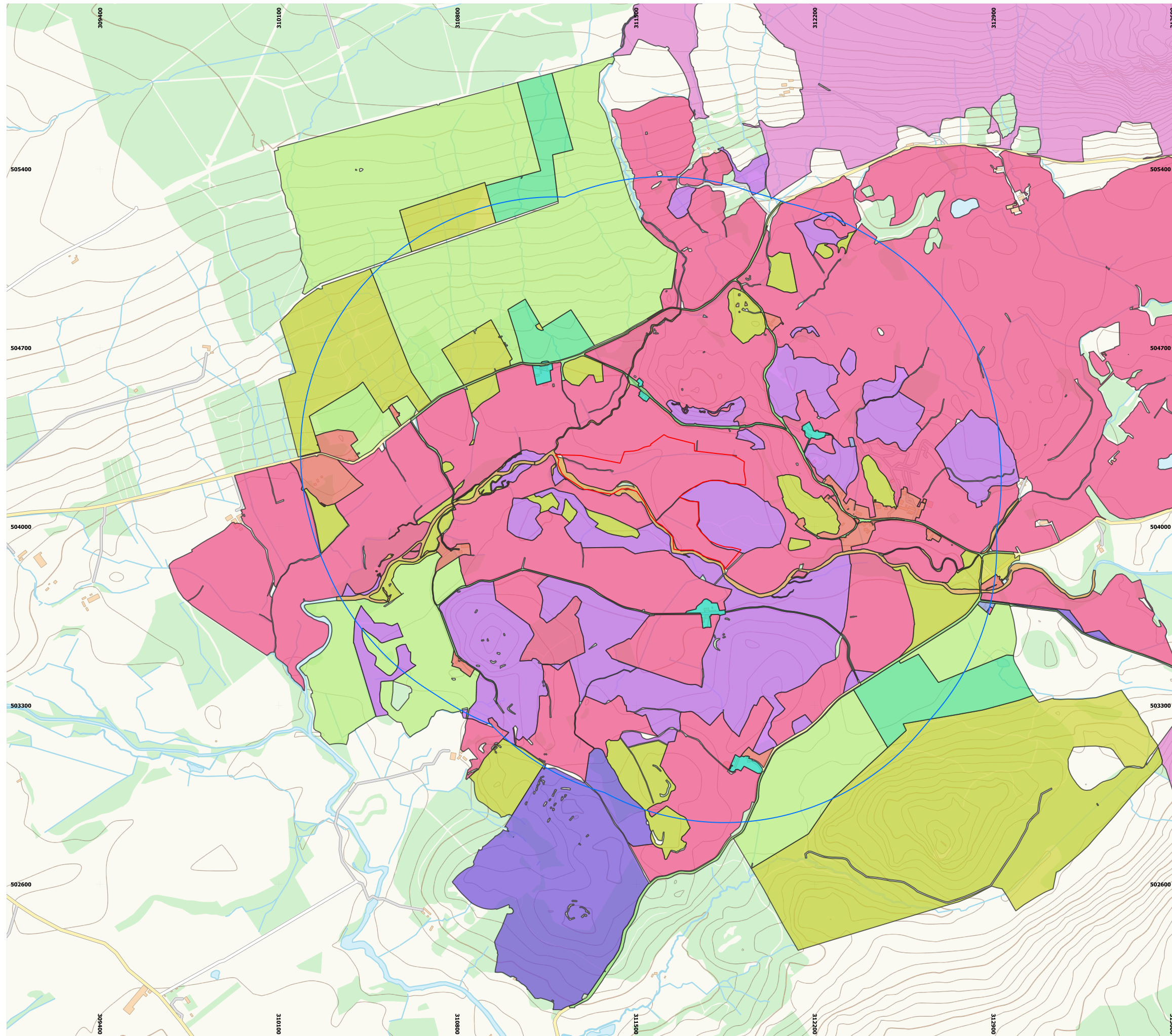
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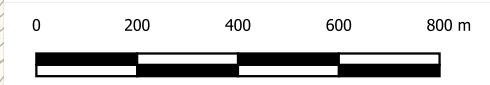
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**Figure 10: Historic Landscape Characterisation**



- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HLC**
- Ancient Enclosure of Fell
- Ancient Enclosures
- Ancient Woodland
- Natural water
- Recent Enclosure
- Recent Enclosure - modified
- Roads and Tracks
- Settlement: c.1770-1864
- Settlement: c.Post-1950
- Settlement: pre c.1770
- Tree Plantation
- Unenclosed Land



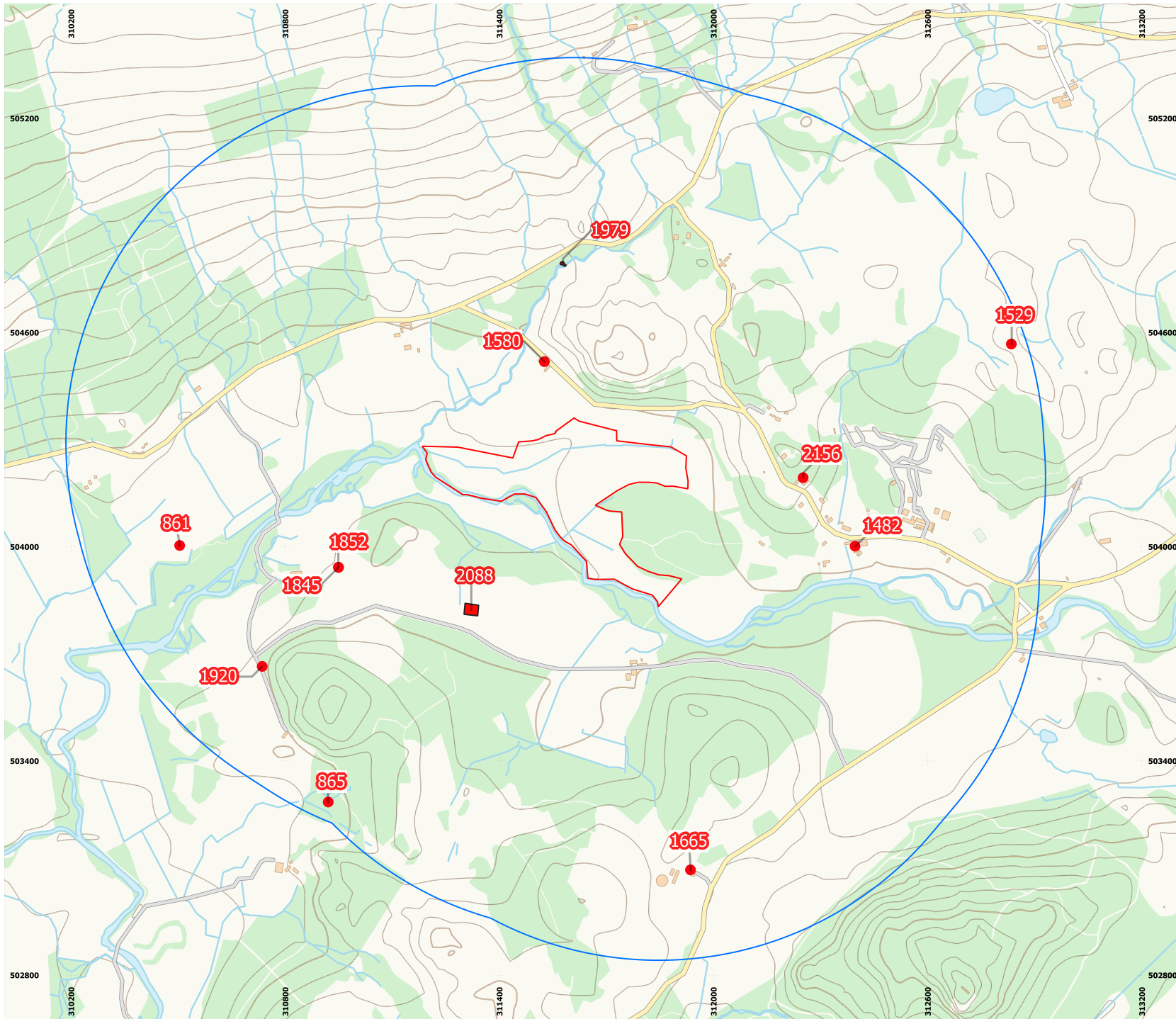
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

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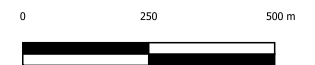


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**Figure 11: Previous Archaeological Events**



-  Site Boundary
-  1km Study Area
-  Events



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Date: May 2022  
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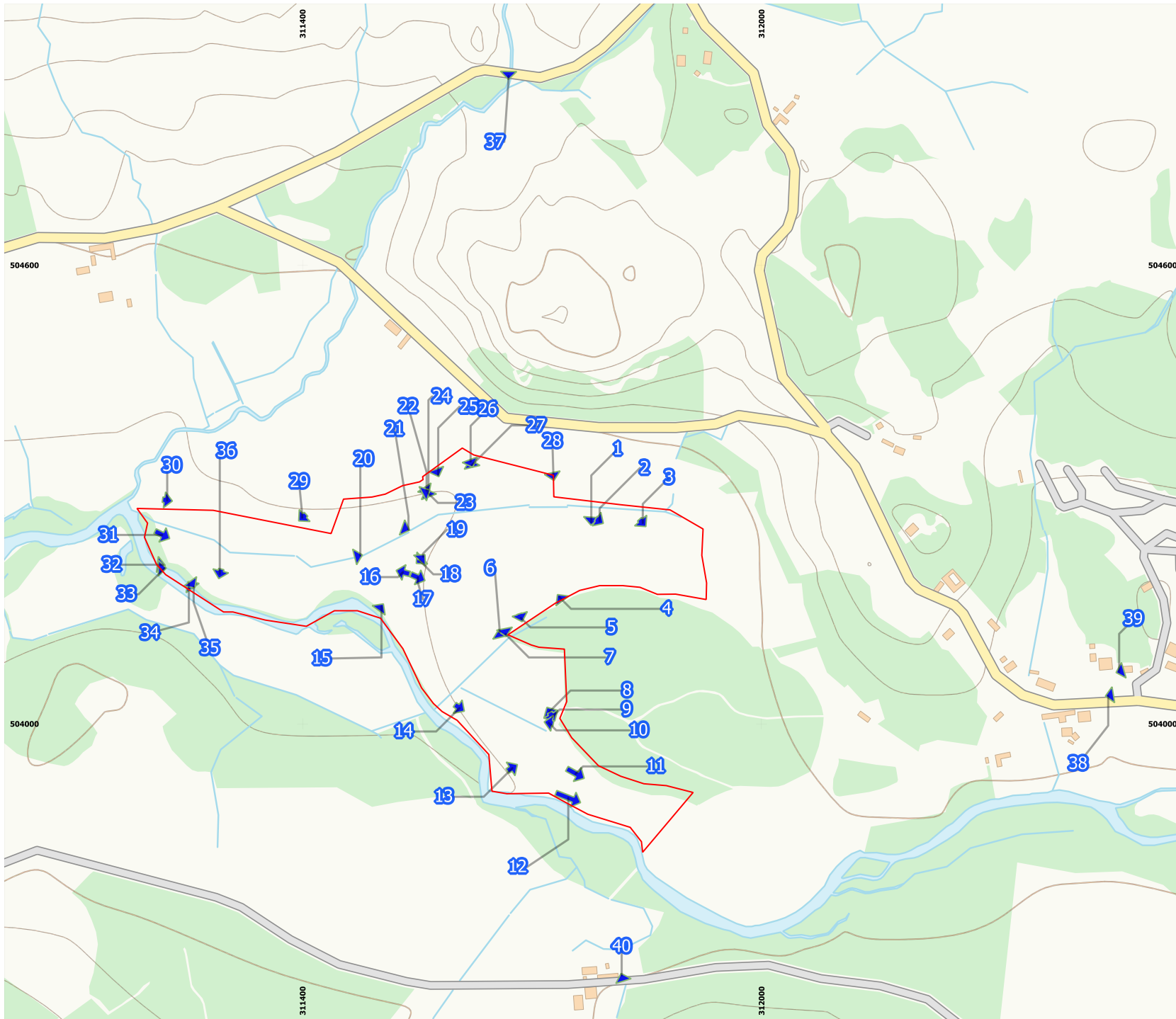
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Figure 12: Photo Locations



-  Site Boundary
-  Site Walkover Photograph Location



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Date: May 2022  
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Photograph 1: View south across Kidbeck Moss (ARS15).



Photograph 2: View southeast towards Peat cutting face, across Kidbeck Moss (HER 37442 & ARS15).



Photograph 3: View southeast towards Peat cutting face, Kidbeck Moss (HER 37442 & ARS15).



Photograph 4: View north towards the PDA across Kidbeck Moss (ARS15).





Photograph 5: View south towards former boundary between Kidbeck Moss (ARS15) and Birks Wood.



Photograph 6: View south towards former boundary between Kidbeck Moss (ARS15) and Birks Wood.



Photograph 7: View southeast towards junction between boundaries ARS4 & ARS7.



Photograph 8: View northwest towards the PDA and boundaries ARS2 & ARS7.



Photograph 9: View southeast towards boundary and gate (ARS1 & ARS2).



Photograph 10: View west towards boundary ARS3.



Photograph 11: View east towards Raised earthen bank or enclosure (HER 37441/ARS6).



Photograph 12: View east along the River Irt across the easternmost field.



Photograph 13: View northeast towards PDA and boundaries ARS1 & ARS3.



Photograph 14: View east towards PDA and boundary ARS1.



Photograph 15: View north along former stone and earth boundary (ARS9).



Photograph 16: View east across central field, no visible above ground narrow ridge and furrow.



Photograph 17: View west across central field, no visible above ground narrow ridge and furrow.



Photograph 18 View south former stone and earth boundary (ARS9).



Photograph 19: View north along former stone and earth boundary (ARS9).



Photograph 20: View east towards PDA across boundary ARS10.





Photograph 21: View southeast of causeway (HER 60202).



Photograph 22: View north towards stone and earth boundary between northern fields (ARS11).



Photograph 23: View south towards stone and earth boundary between northern fields (ARS11).



Photograph 24: View east towards possible clearance cairn (ARS17).



Photograph 25: View south towards possible clearance cairn (ARS17).



Photograph 26 View north along possible former field boundary (ARS12).



Photograph 27: View south along possible former field boundary ARS12.



Photograph 28: View south towards former boundary to the east of northernmost field.



Photograph 29: View towards PDA across raised bank in northwestern field.



Photograph 30: View towards PDA, across wetland area in northwestern field.



Photograph 31: View east towards southwestern field with potential ridge and furrow identified on LiDAR, not visible during site visit.



Photograph 32: View east across possible earthen banks (HER 37440).



Photograph 33: View east across possible earthen banks (HER 37440).



Photograph 34: View northwest across possible earthen banks (HER 37440).



Photograph 35: View southeast across possible earthen banks (HER 37440).



Photograph 36: View south across PDA towards River Irt.





Photograph 37: View south from Boundary Stone, west of Cathow Bridge (NHLE 1086638)



Photograph 38: View west from Maypole, south-west of Church, commemorating the 60<sup>th</sup> year of Queen Victoria's reign (NHLE 1086639).



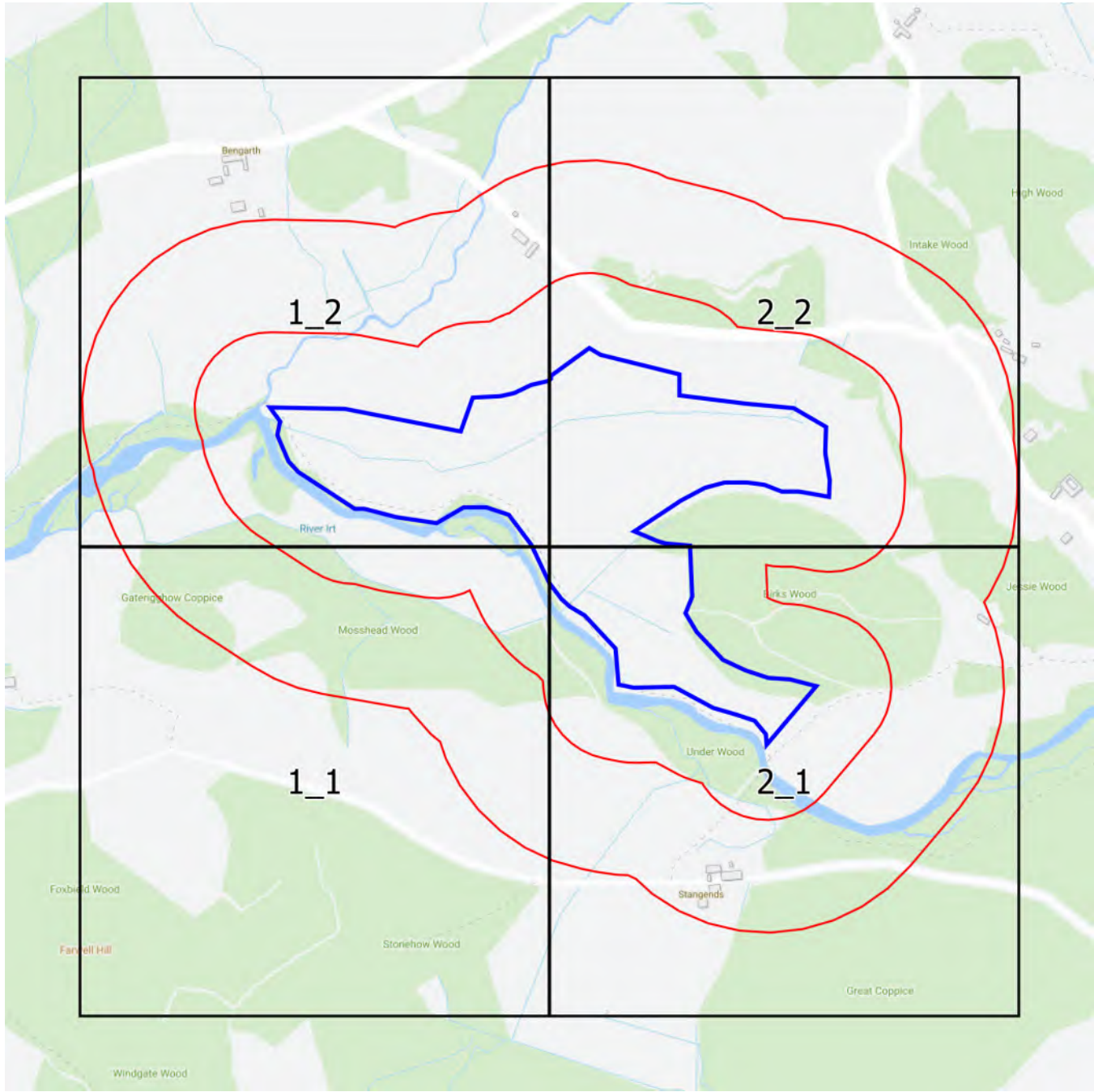
Photograph 39: View west from Church of St Michael and All Angels (NHLE 1086639).



Photograph 40: View north from Stangs End Farm Cottage with adjoining Barn and House (NHLE 1336021).

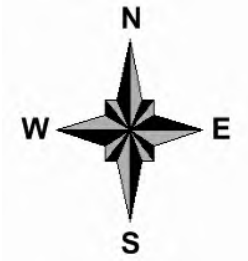
## APPENDIX VIII GROUNDSURE HISTORIC MAP REPORT

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**Groundsure**  
INSIGHTS

1:2,500 Scale Grid Index



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Kidbeck Farm

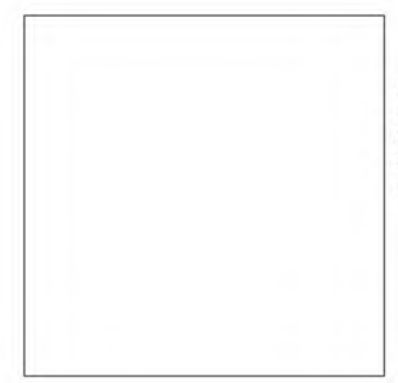
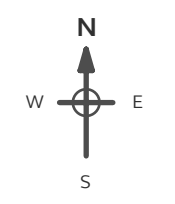
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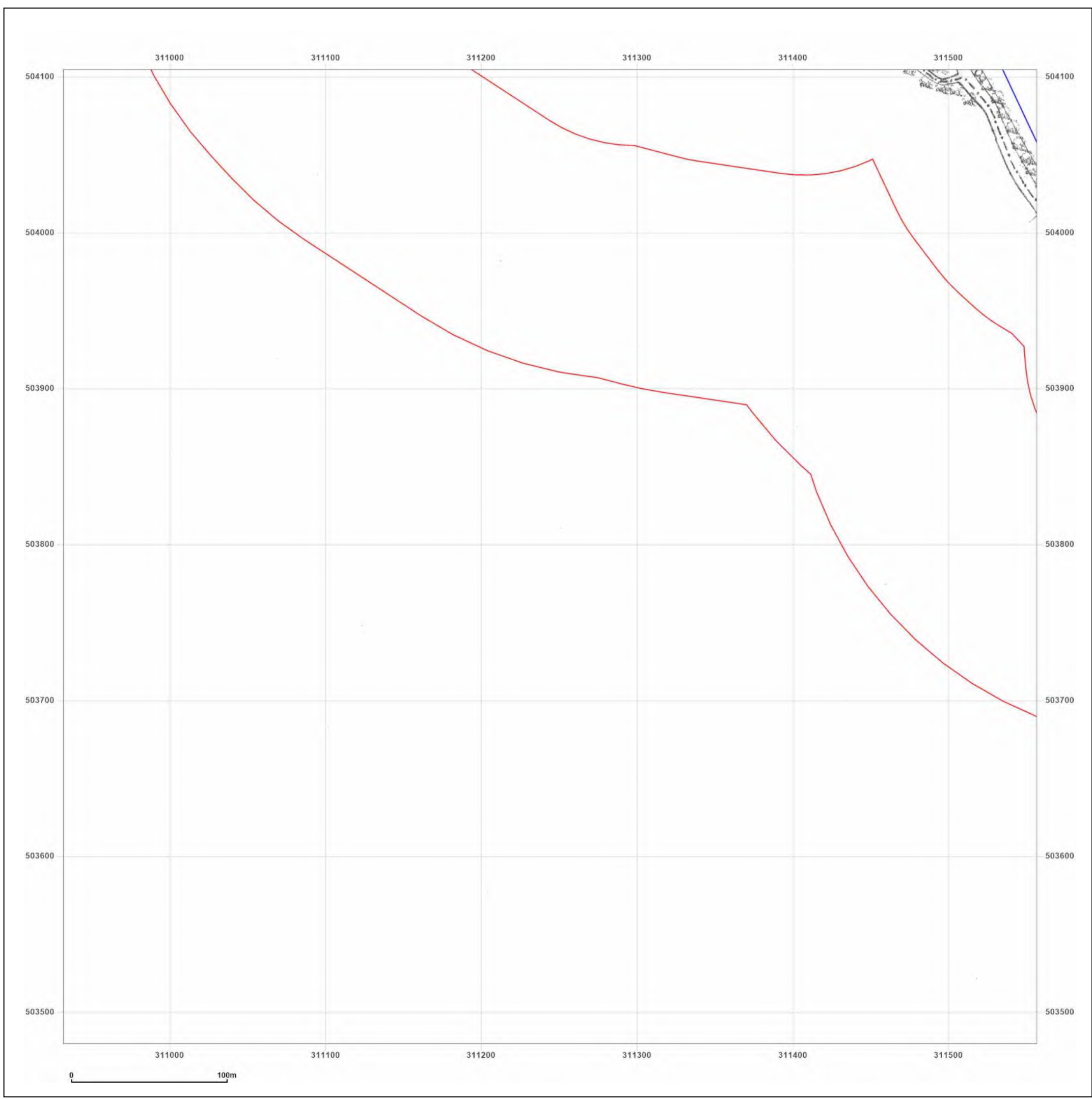


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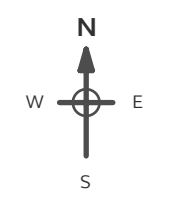
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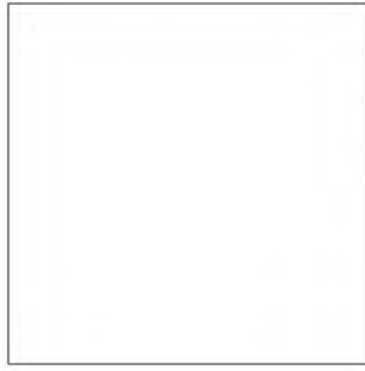
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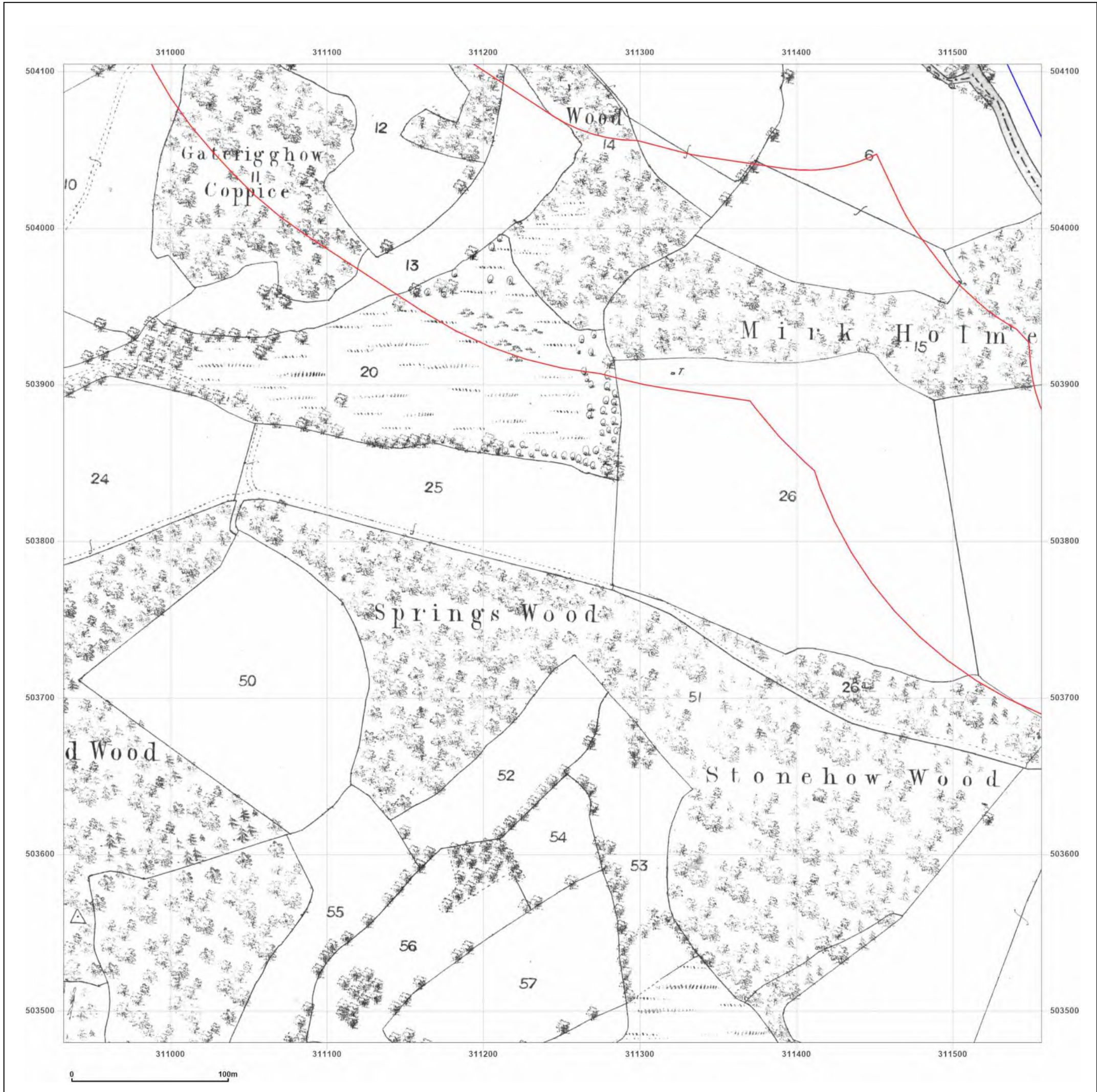


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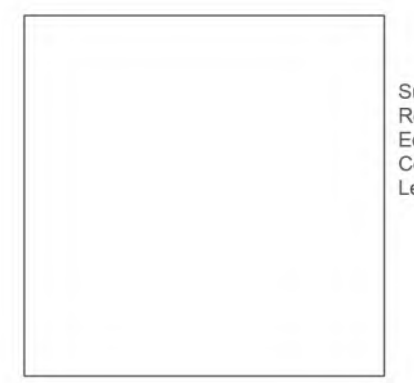
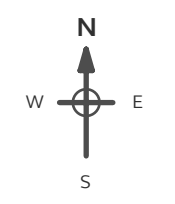
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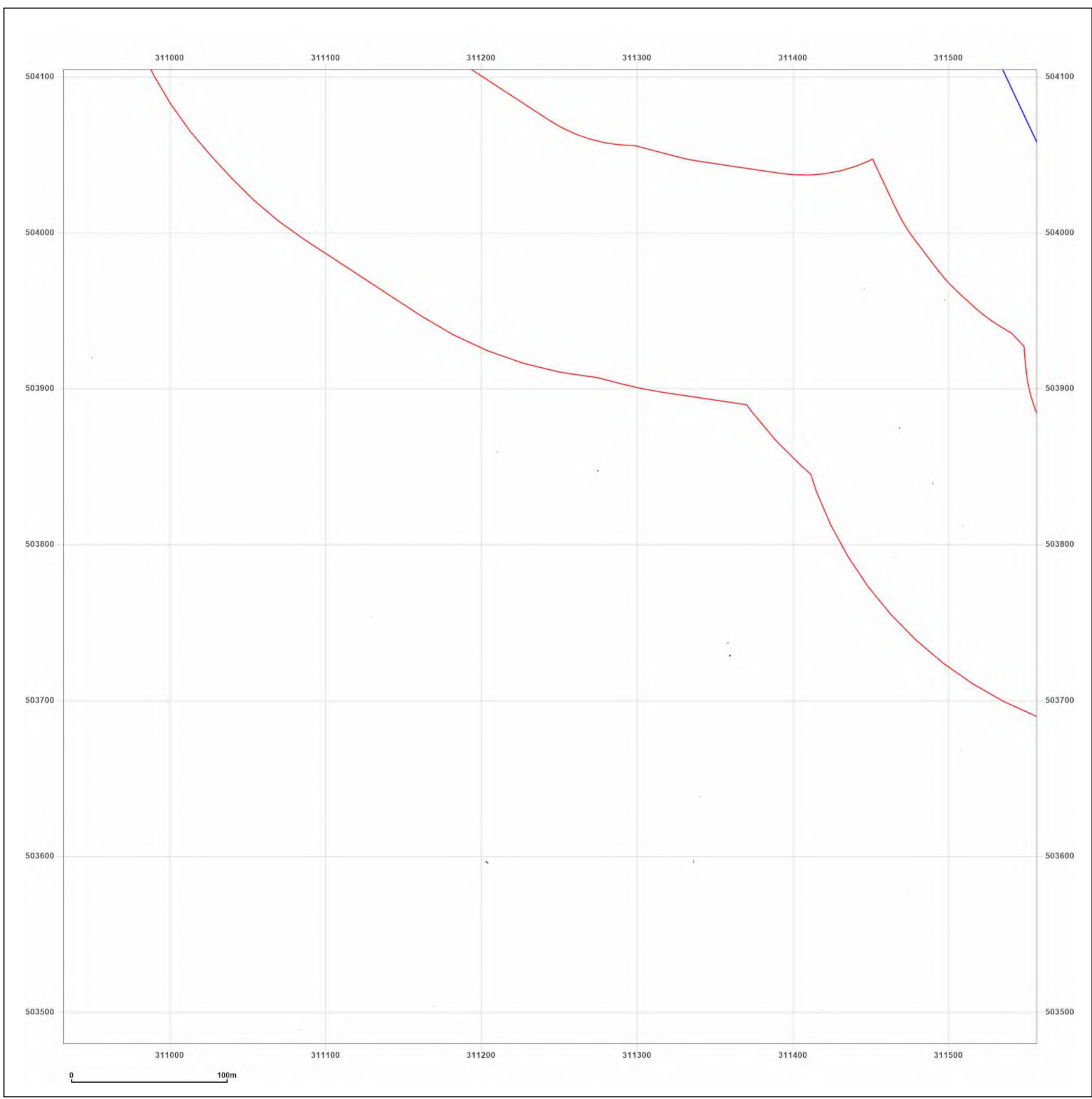


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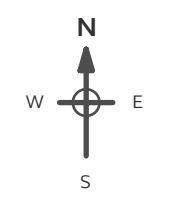
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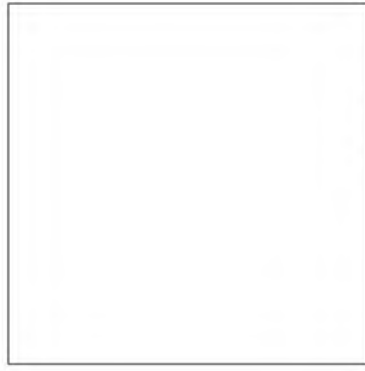
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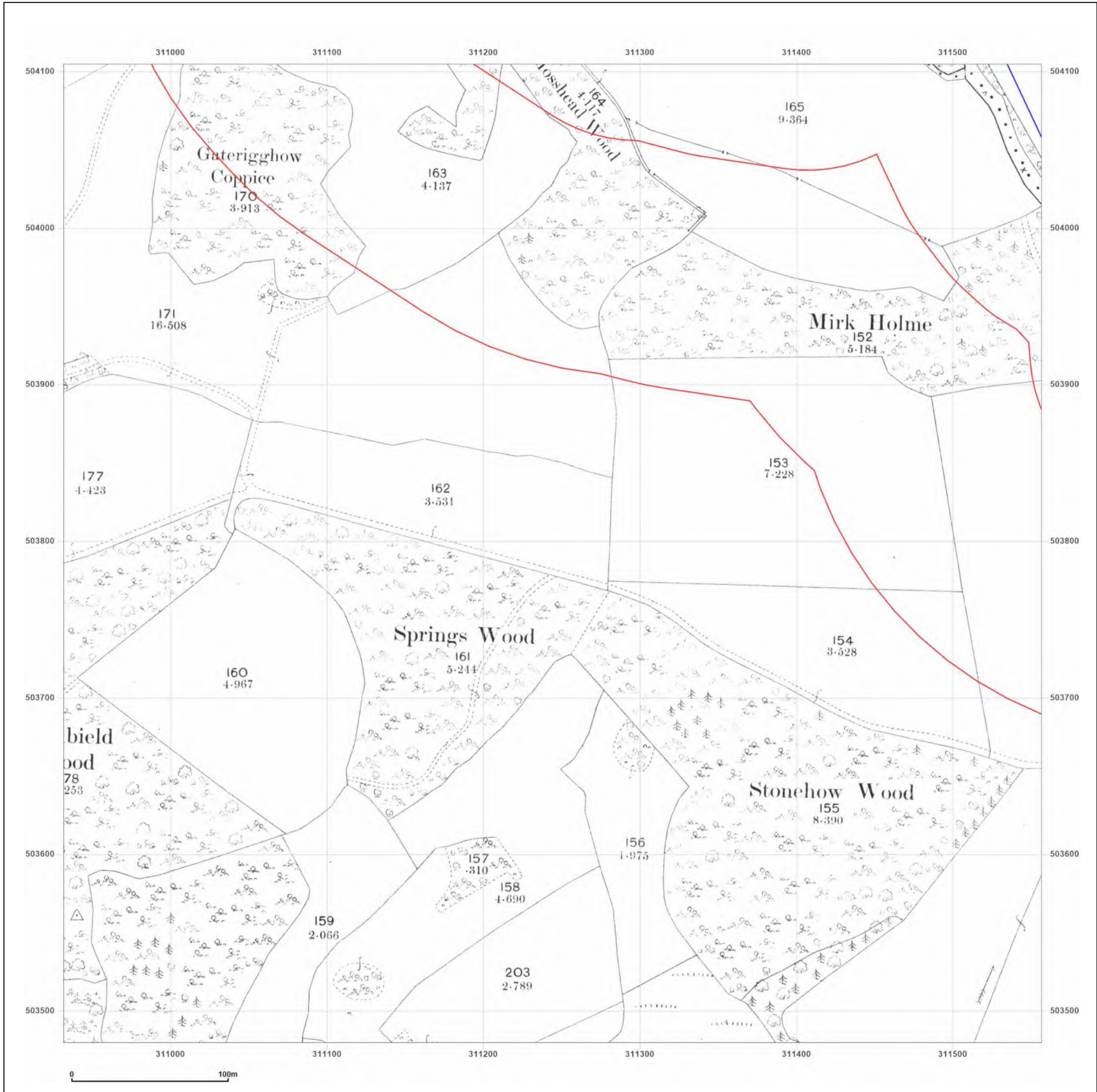
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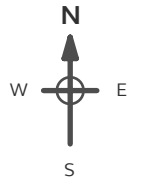
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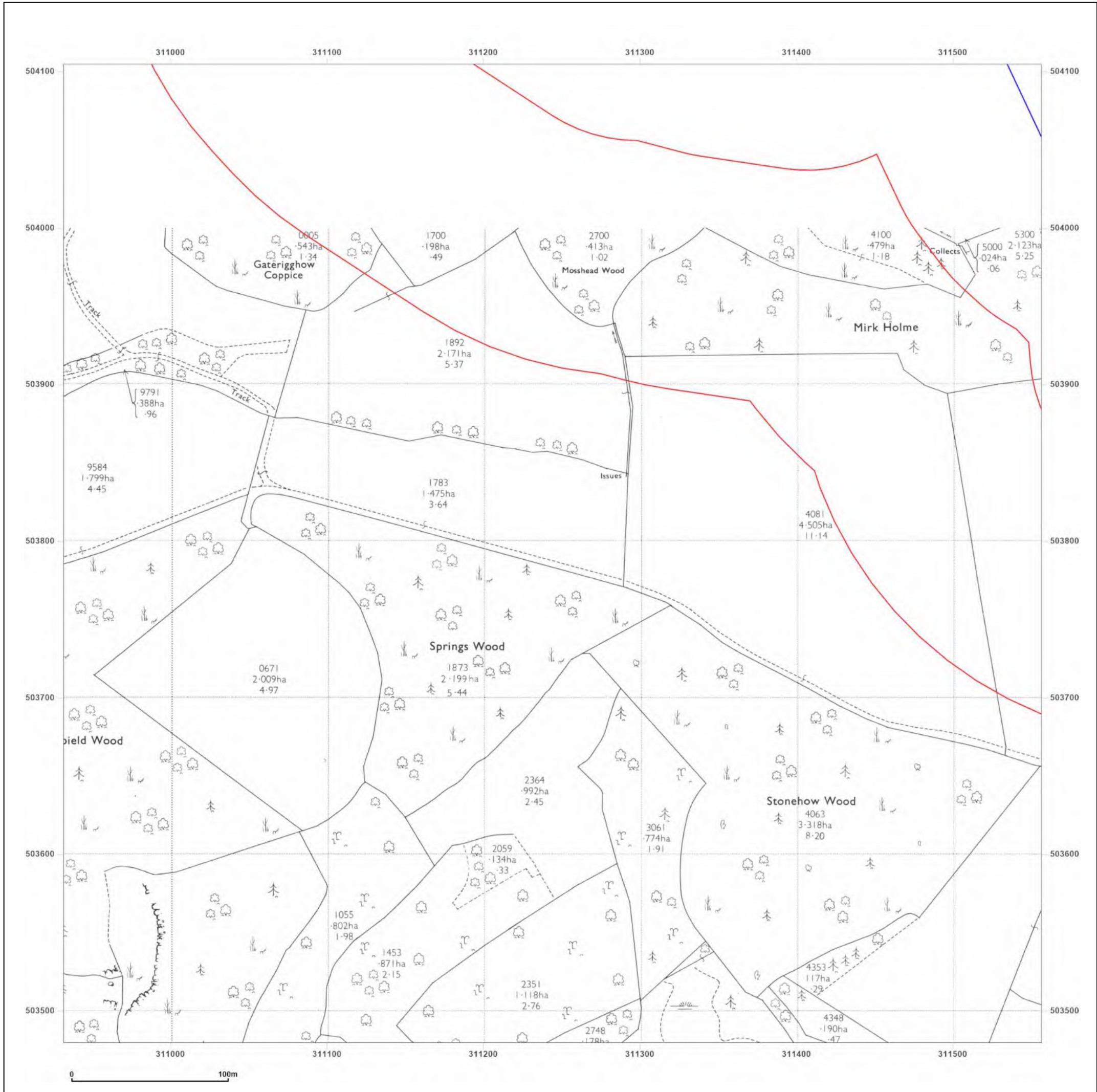


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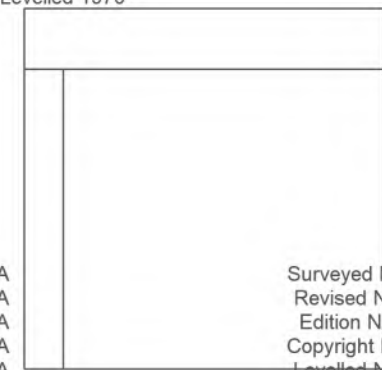
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 Levelled N/A

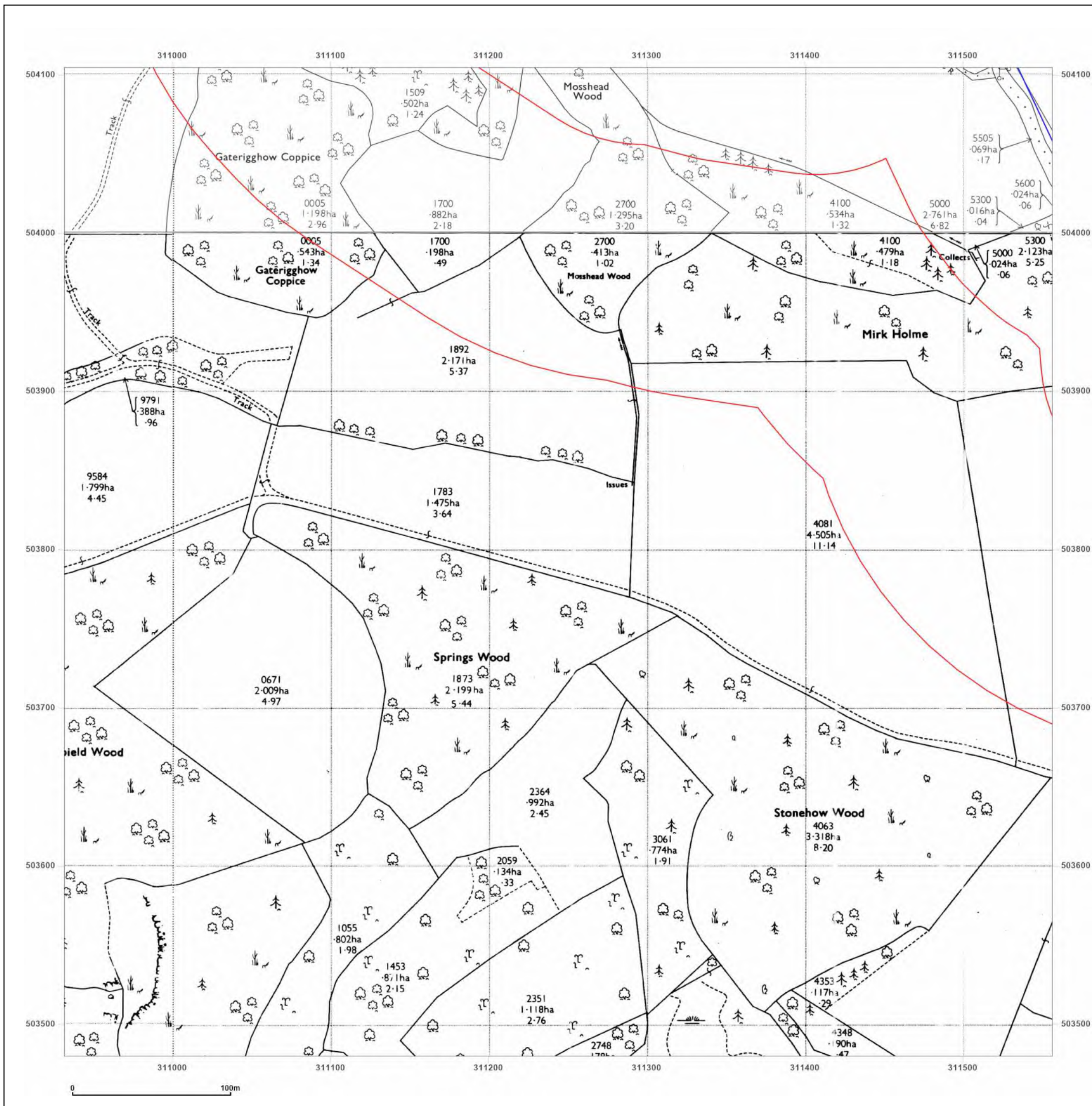


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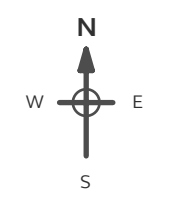
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**Grid Ref:** 311244, 503792

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1995

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1995 Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1995 Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1995 Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1995 Levelled N/A
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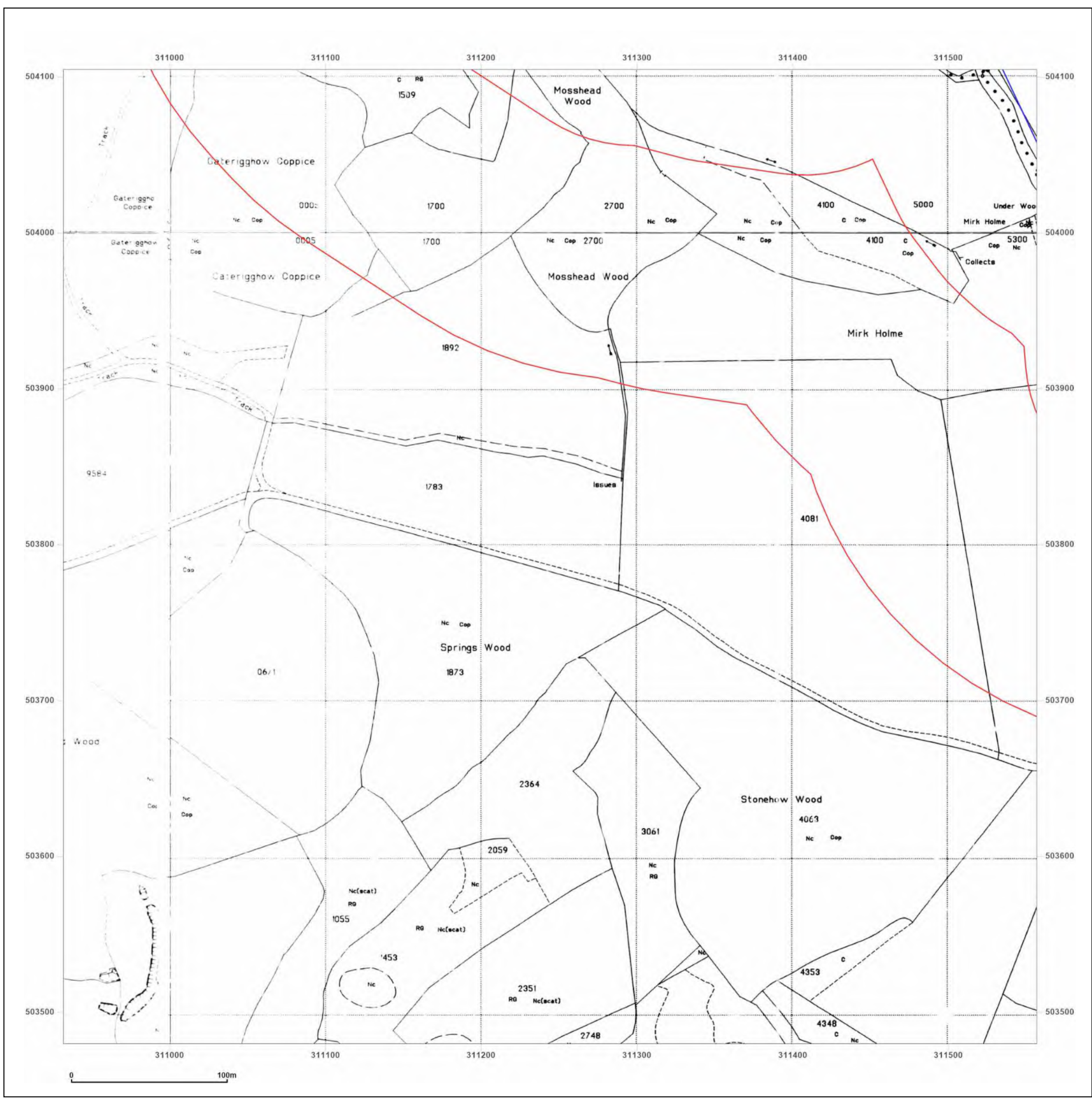


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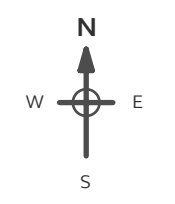
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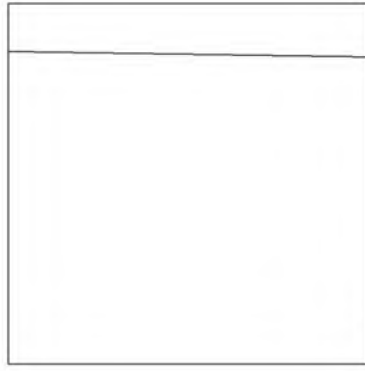
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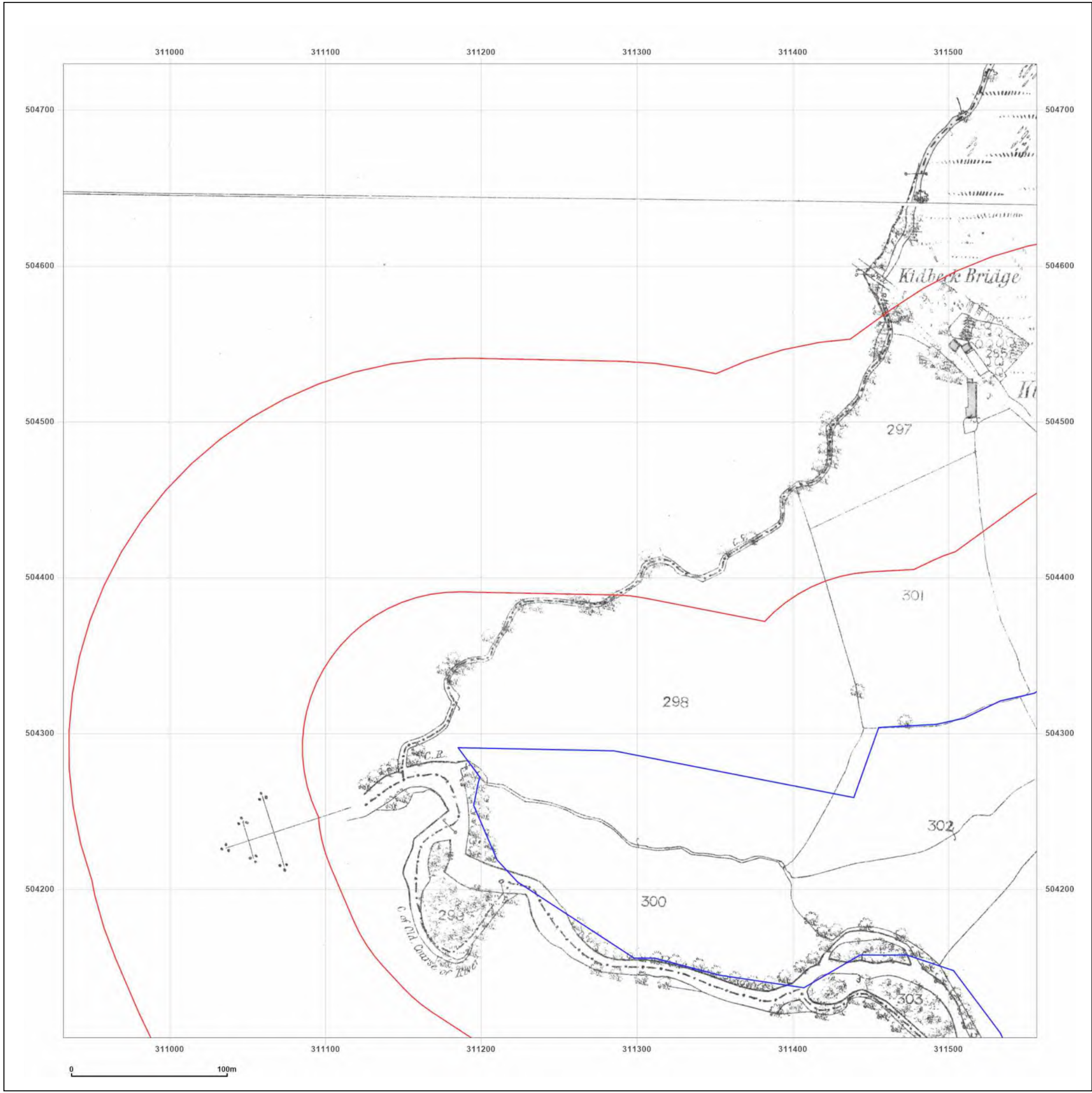
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Surveyed 1863  
 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1863  
 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A



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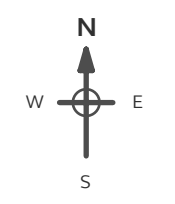
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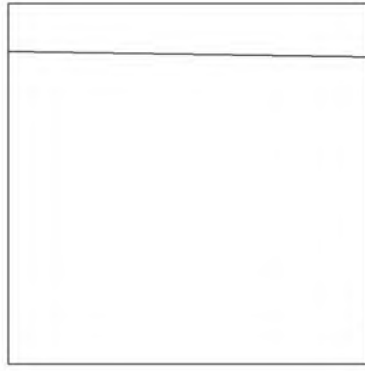
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Surveyed 1863  
Revised 1863  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1863  
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Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

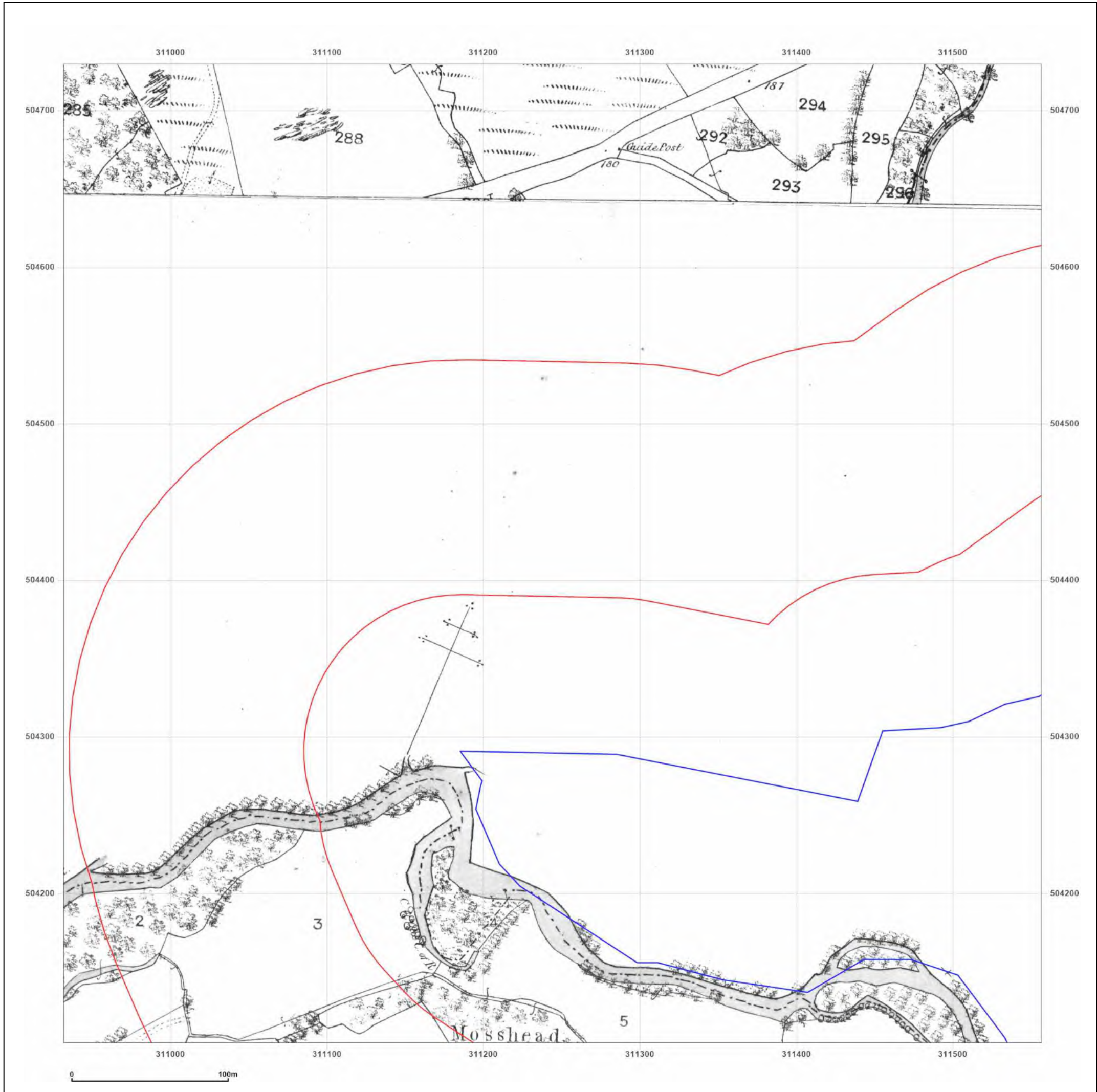


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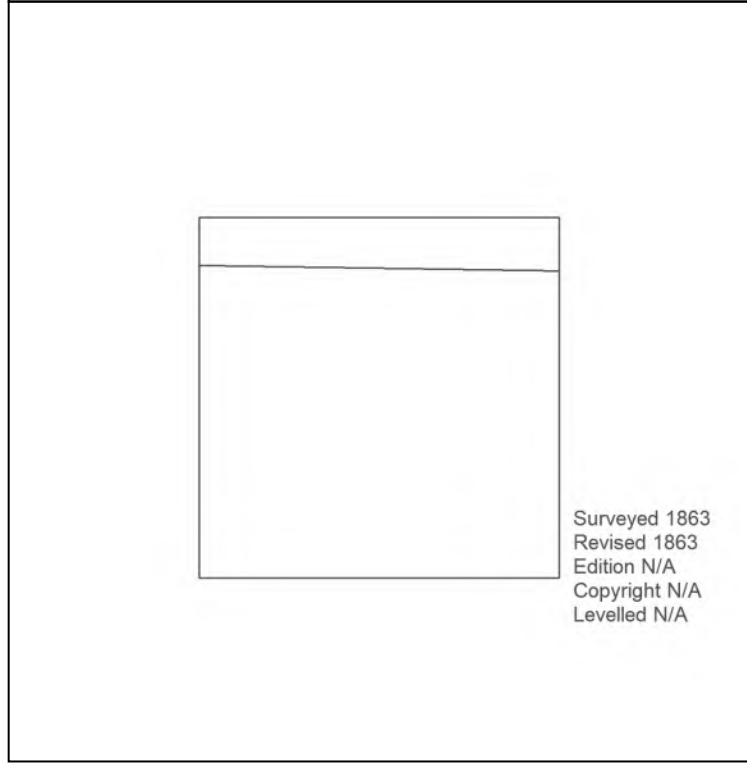
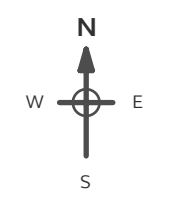
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Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1863  
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 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
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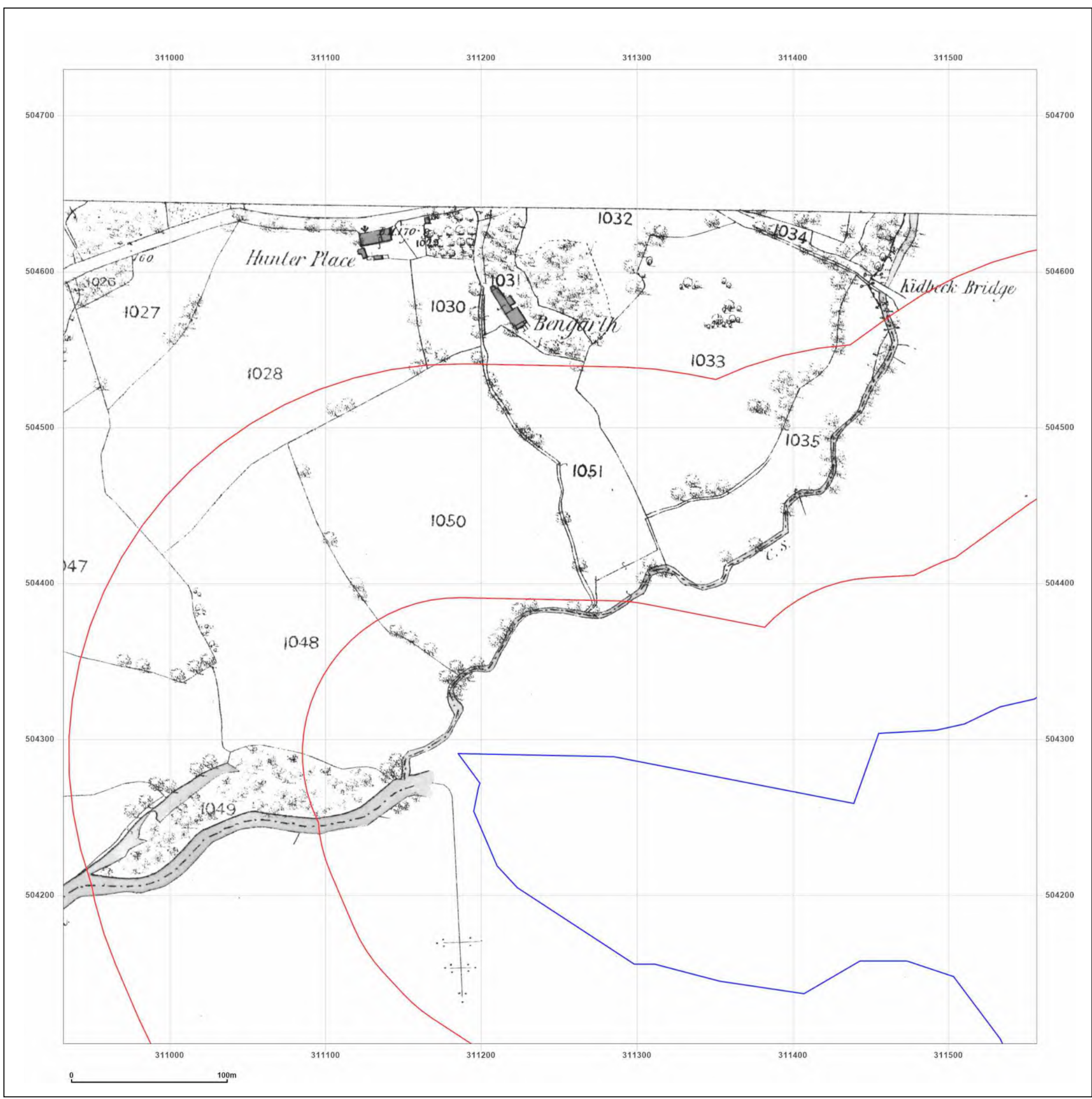


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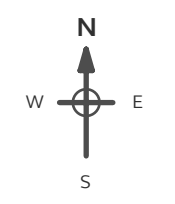
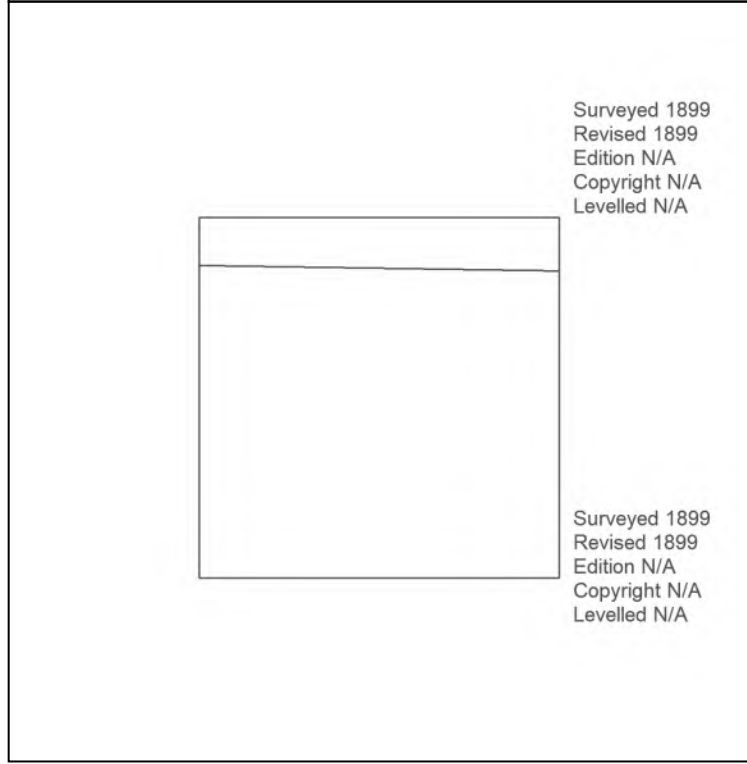
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Surveyed 1899  
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 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
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Surveyed 1899  
 Revised 1899  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

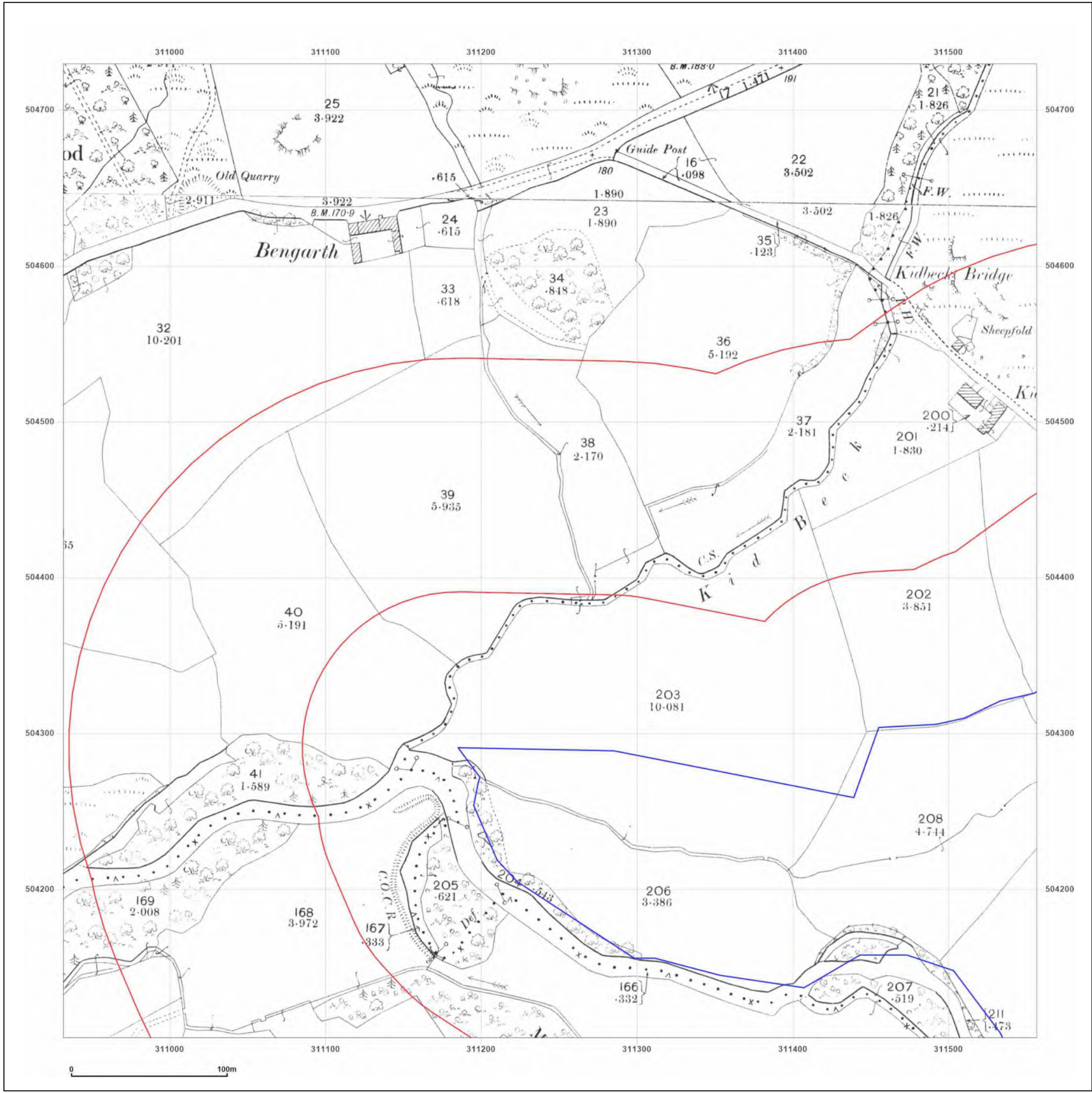


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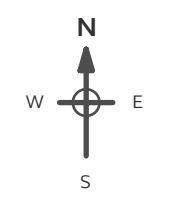
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Surveyed 1970  
 Revised 1970  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1971  
 Levelled 1970

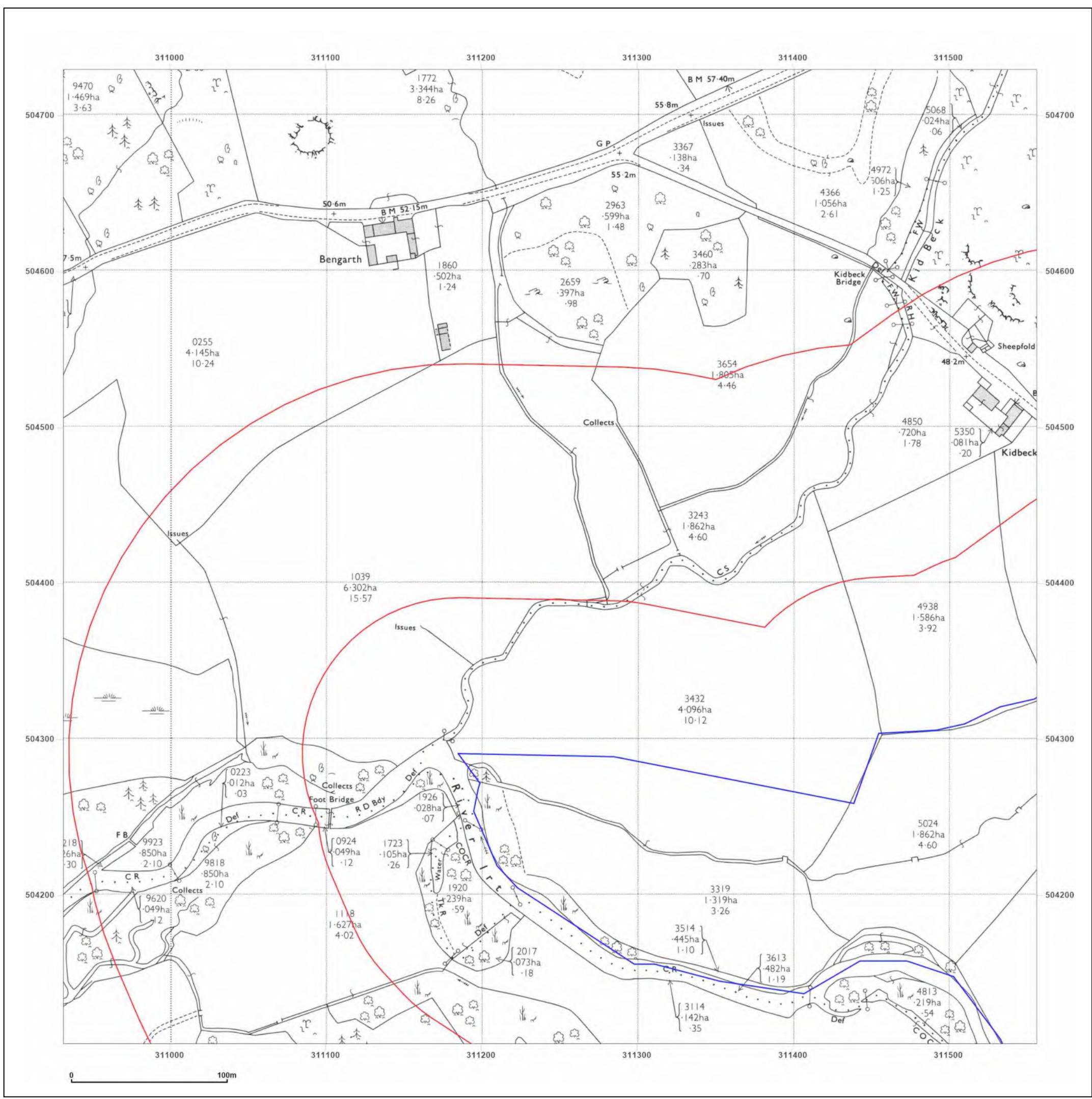


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Surveyed N/A  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

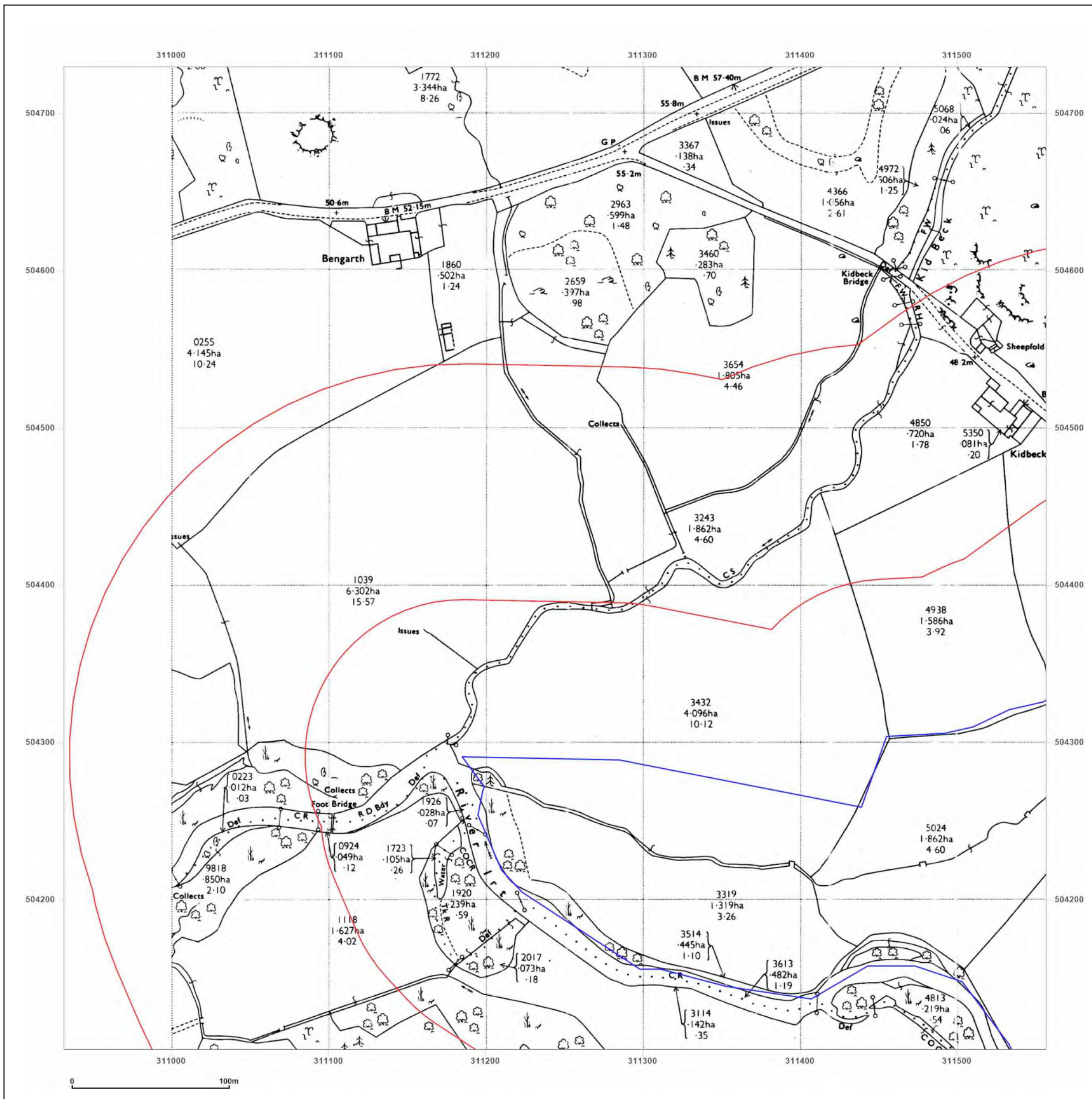


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Surveyed 1995  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1995  
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1995  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
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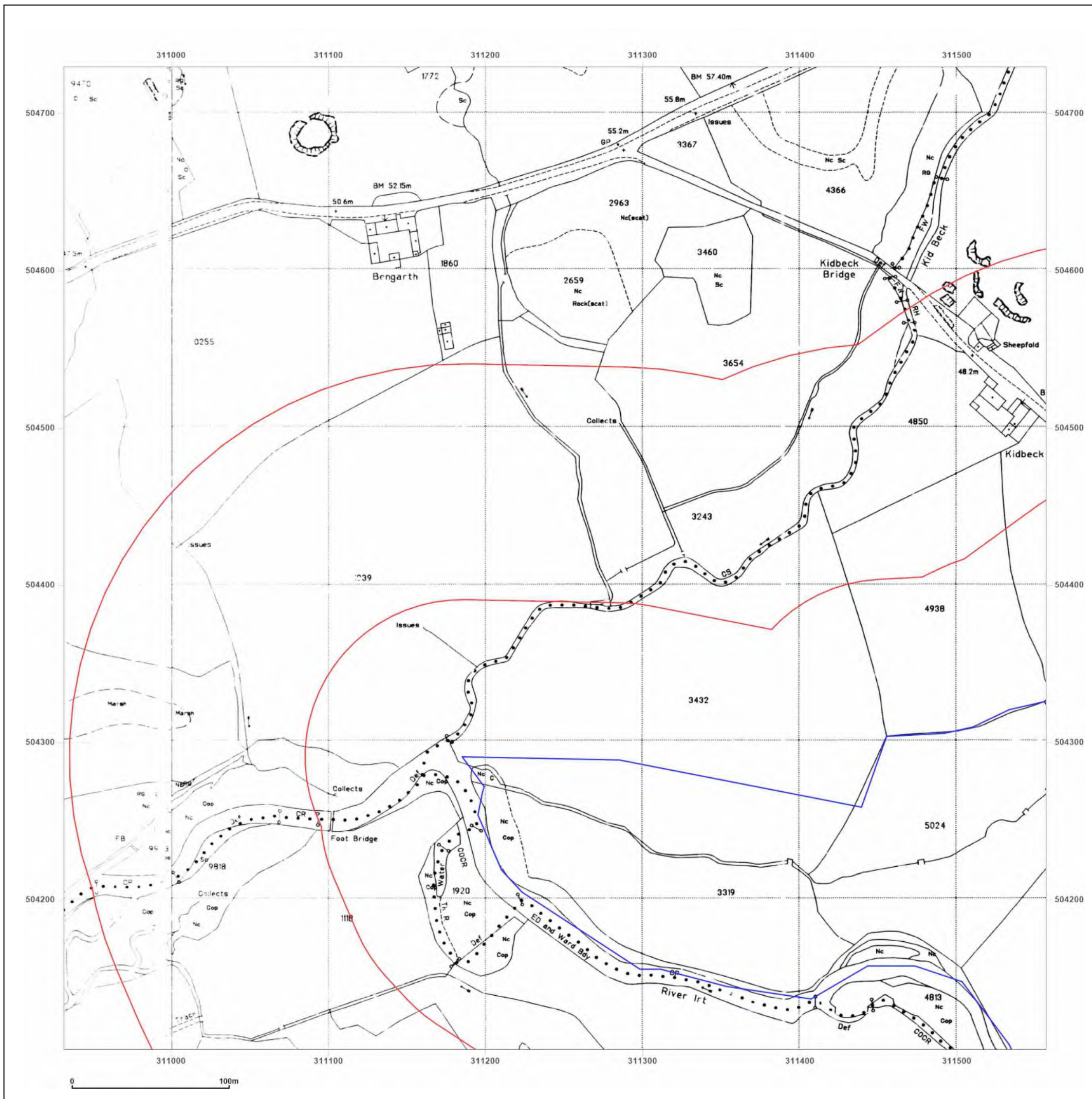


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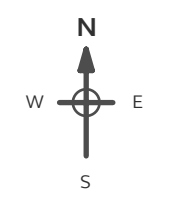
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**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1863

**Scale:** 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1863  
 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

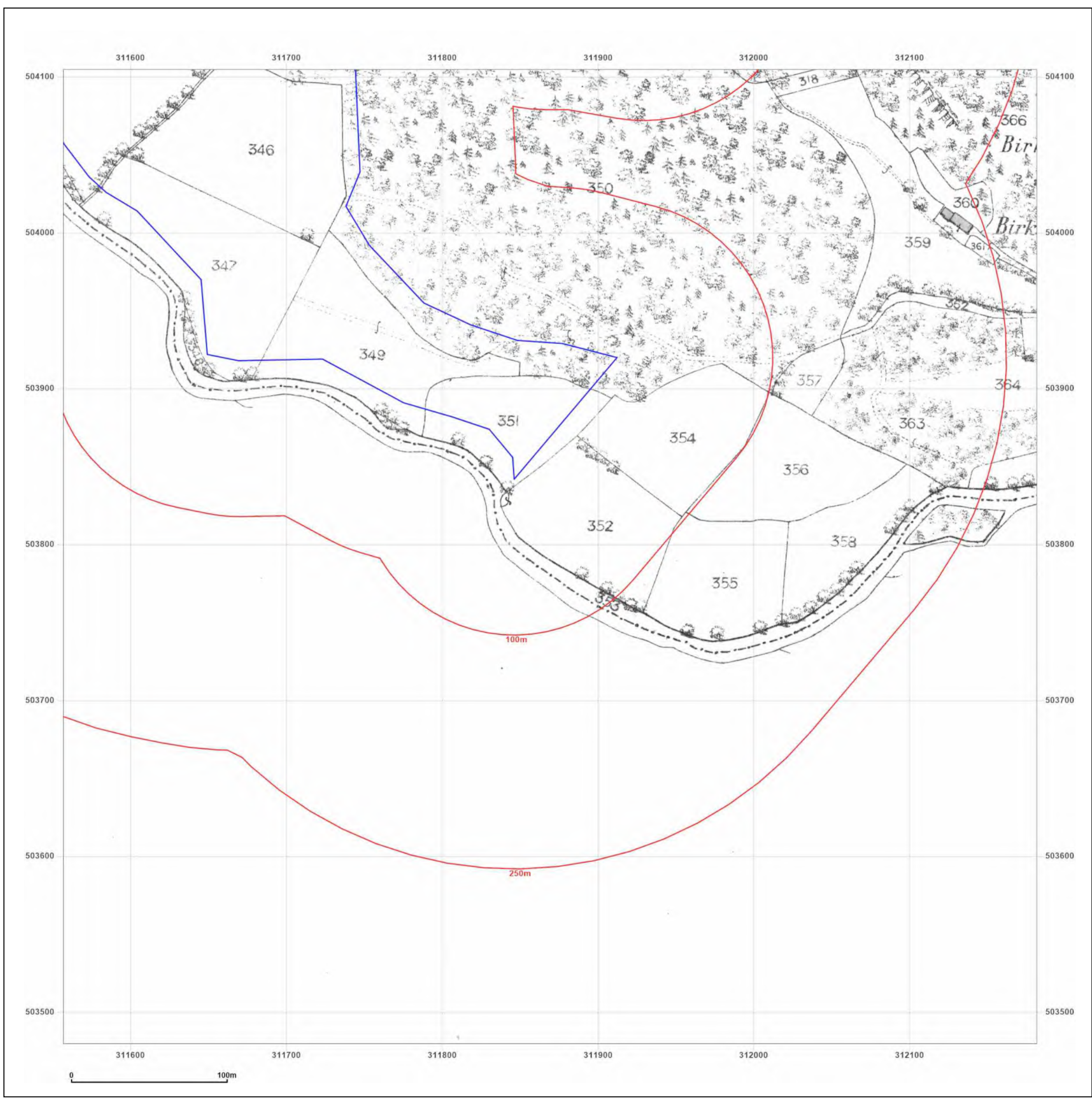


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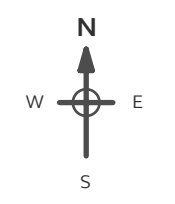
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 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

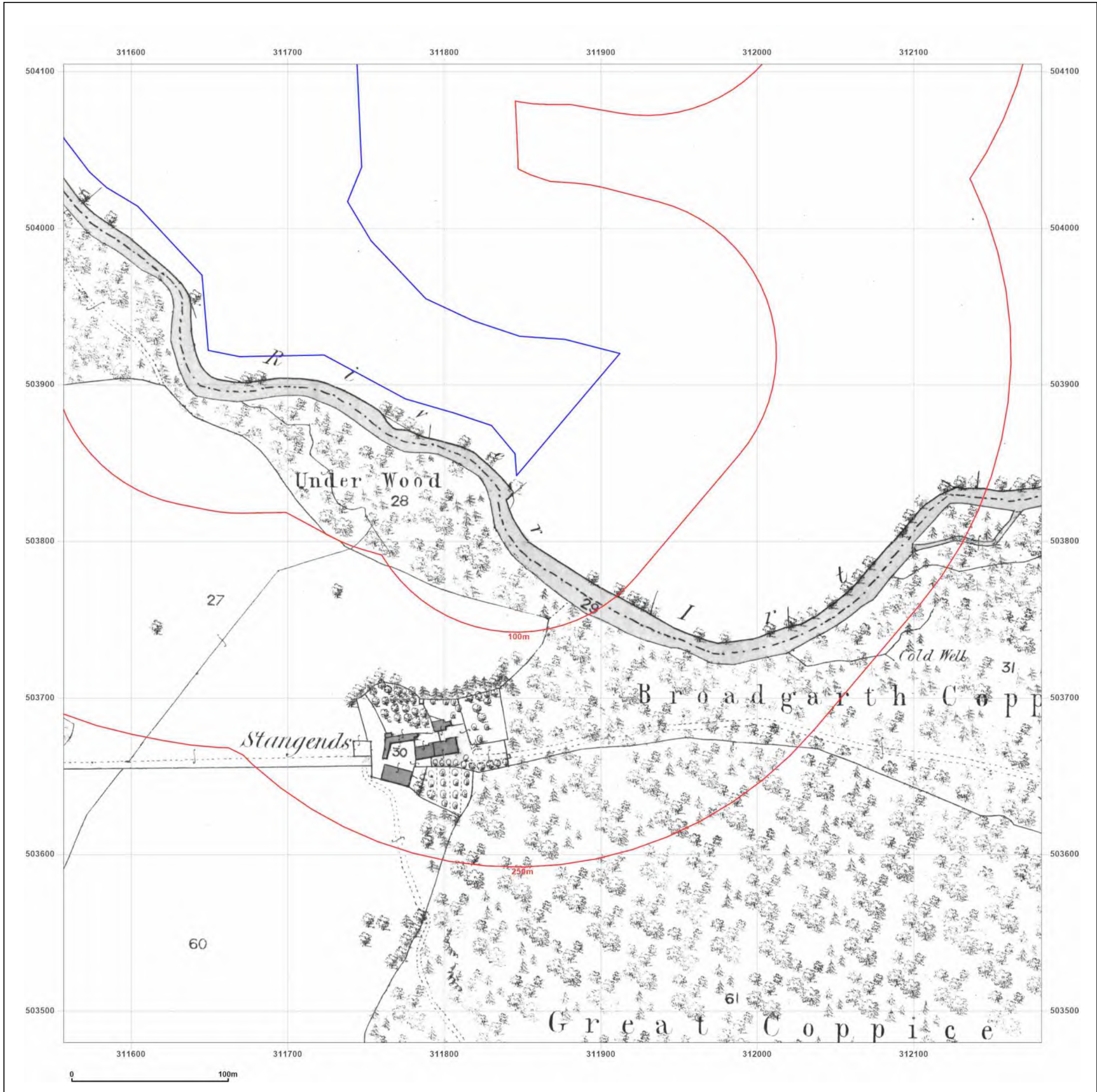


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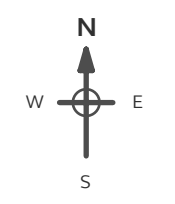
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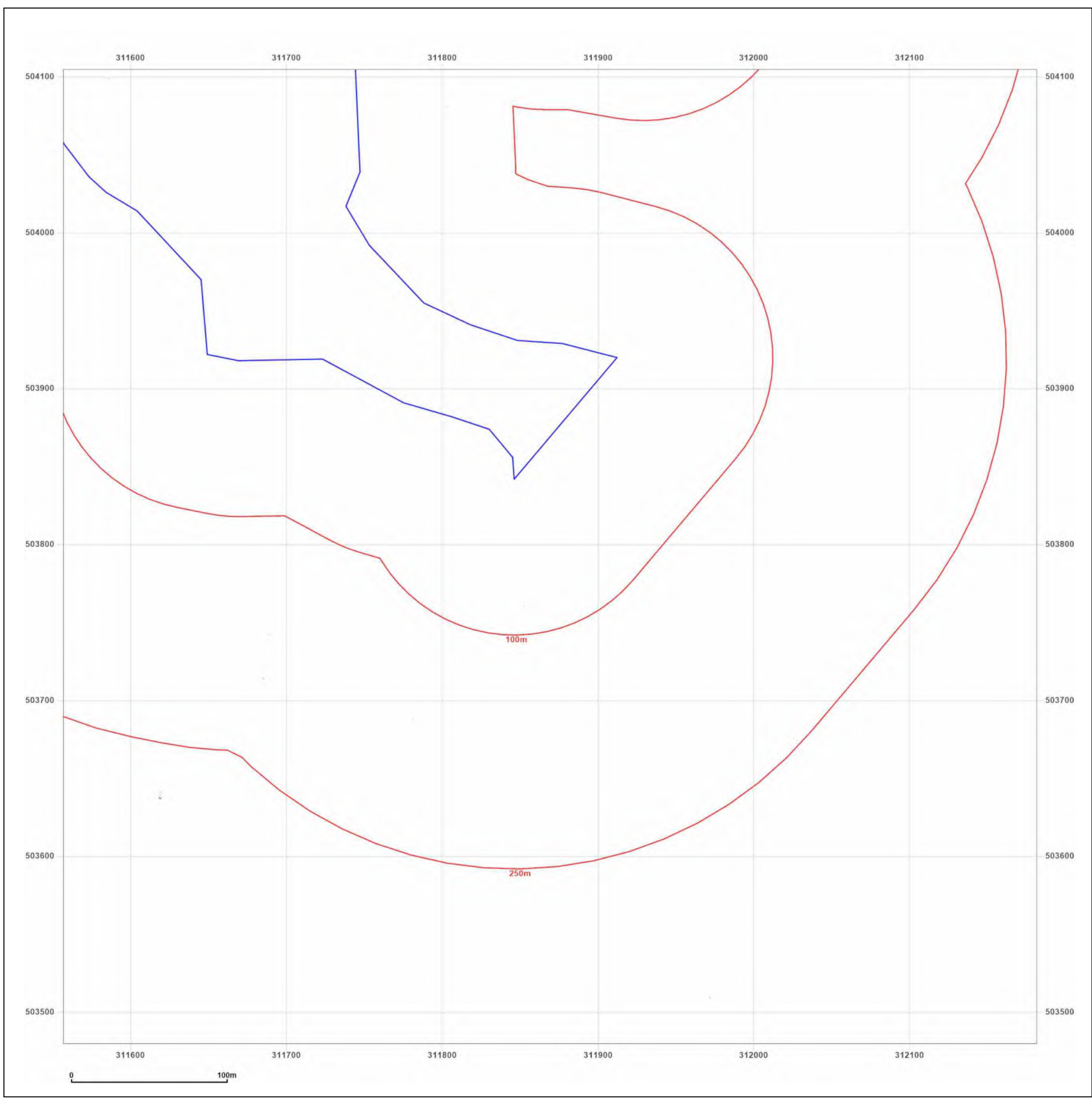


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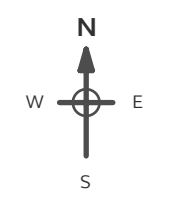
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 Edition N/A  
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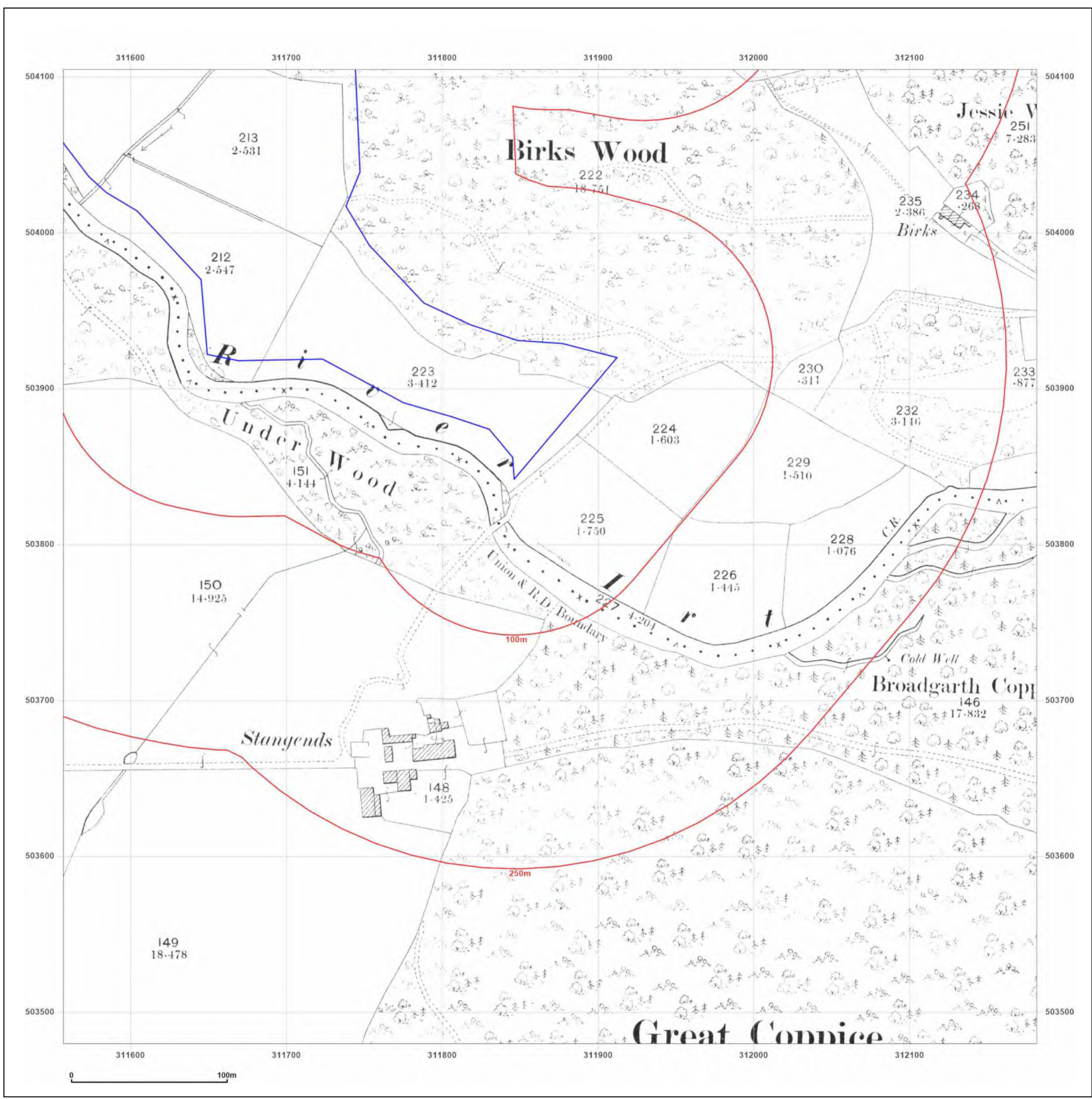


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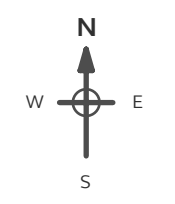
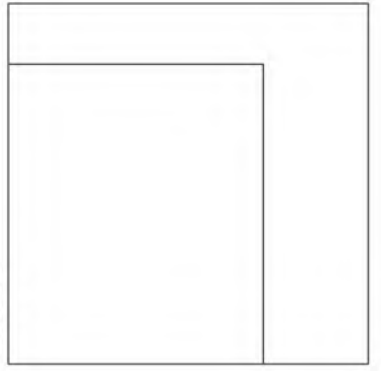
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Surveyed N/A  
 Revised N/A  
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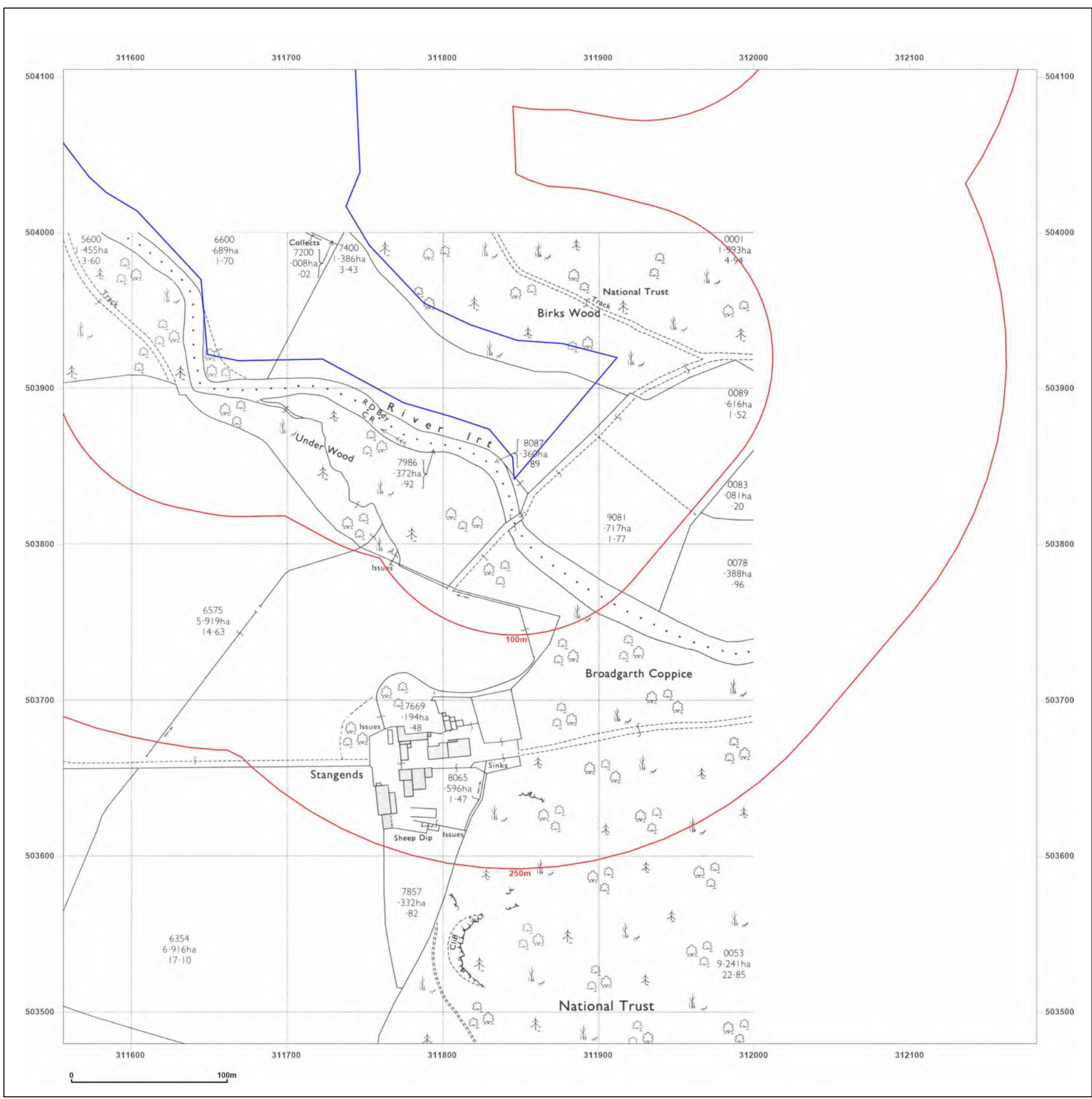


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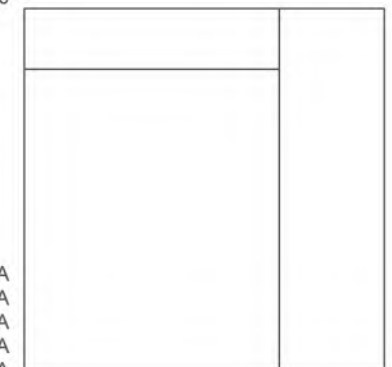
**Map date:** 1971

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1970  
 Revised 1970  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1971  
 Levelled 1970



Surveyed N/A  
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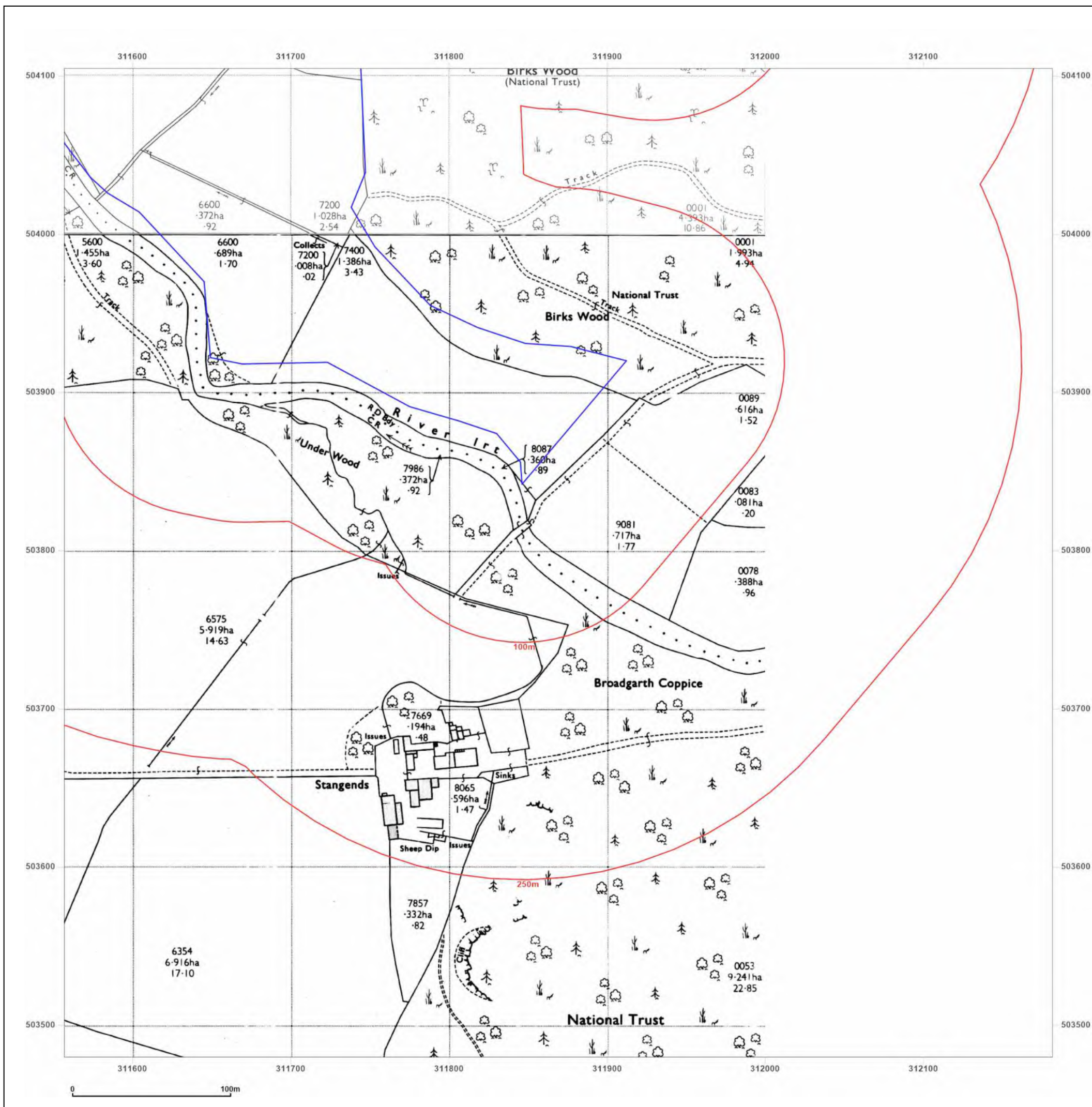


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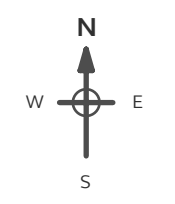
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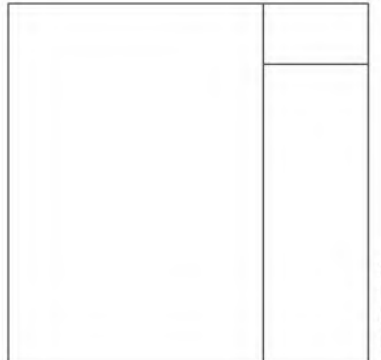
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Surveyed 1976  
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 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1978  
 Levelled 1956

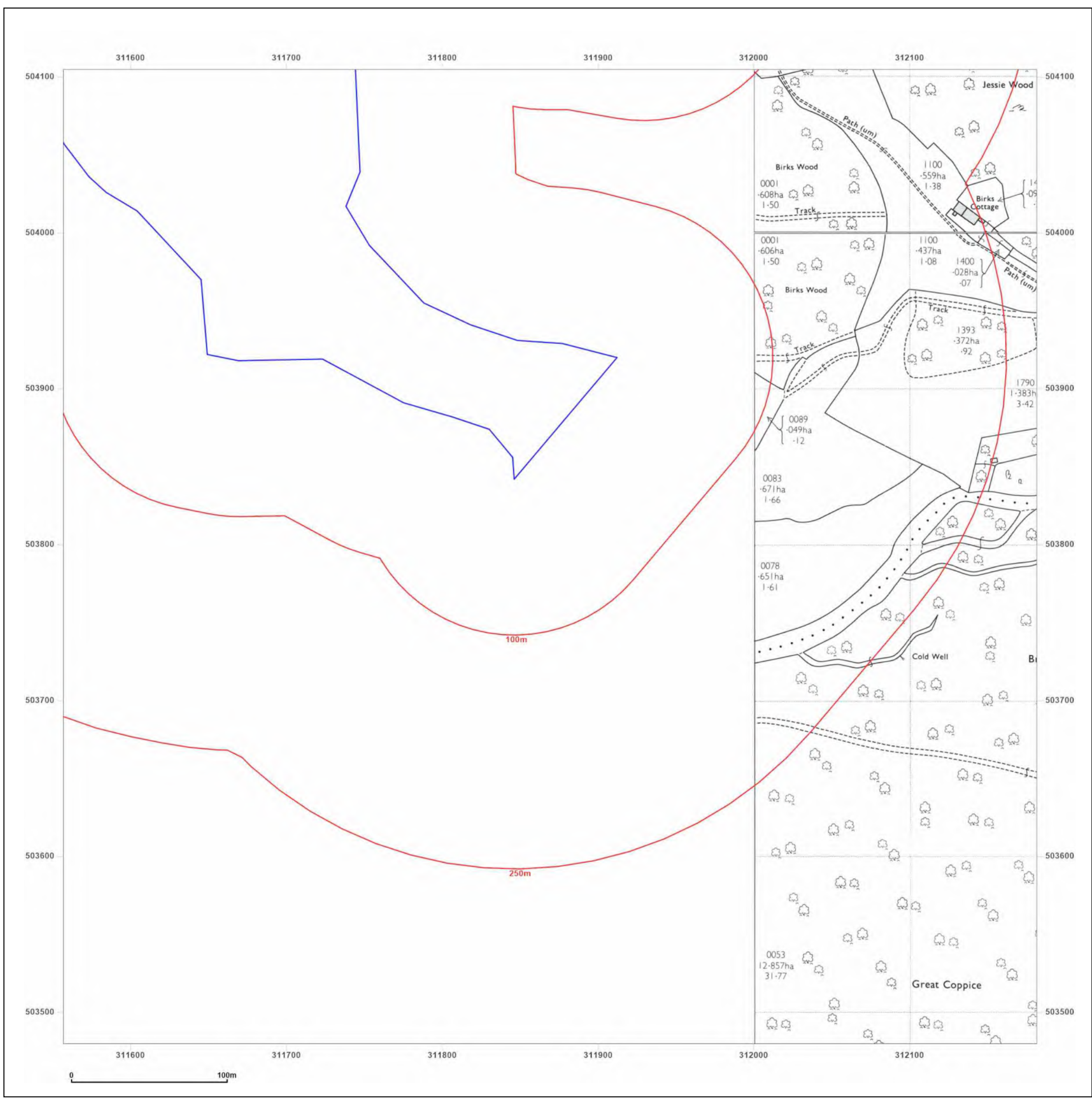


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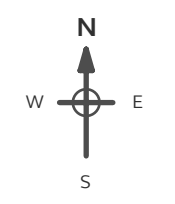
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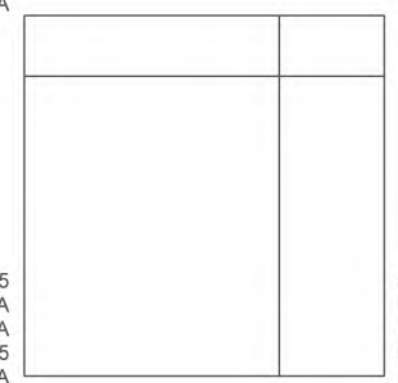
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 Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1995  
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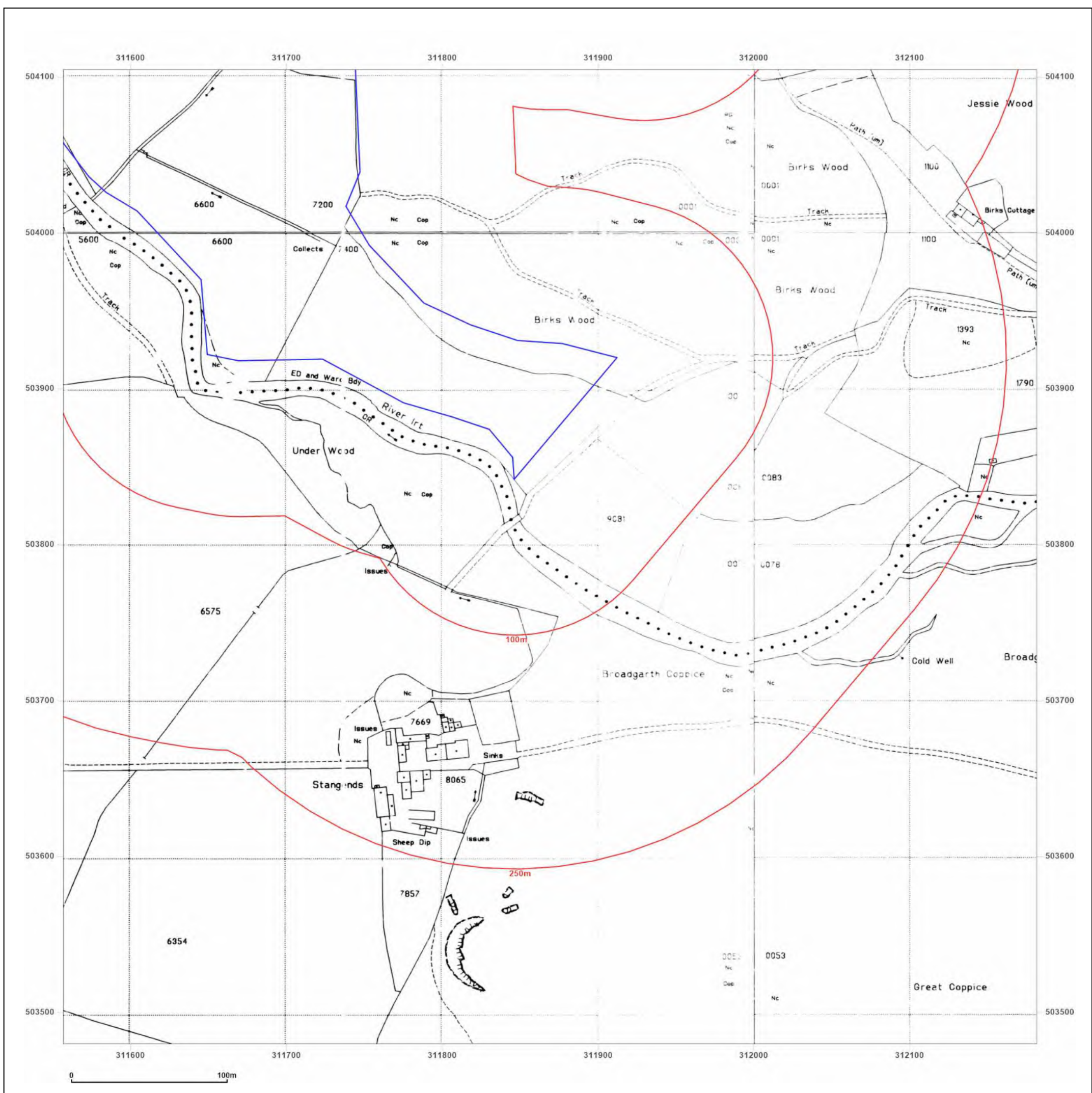


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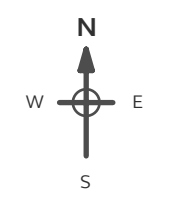
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**Grid Ref:** 311869, 504417

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1863

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
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 Revised 1863  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

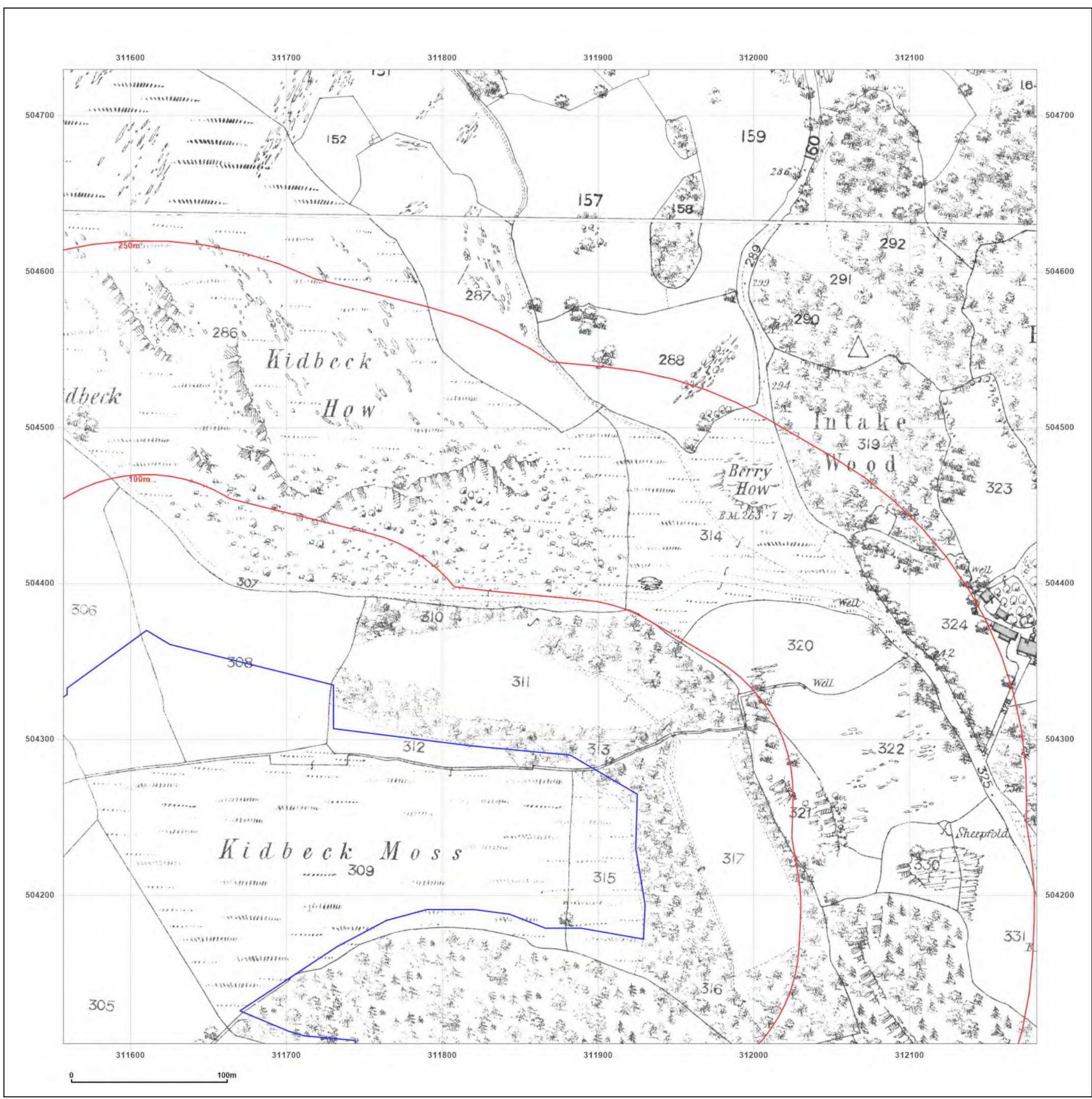


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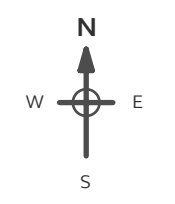
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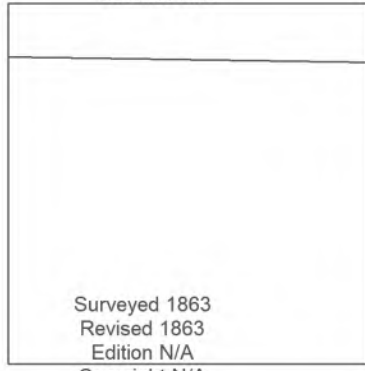
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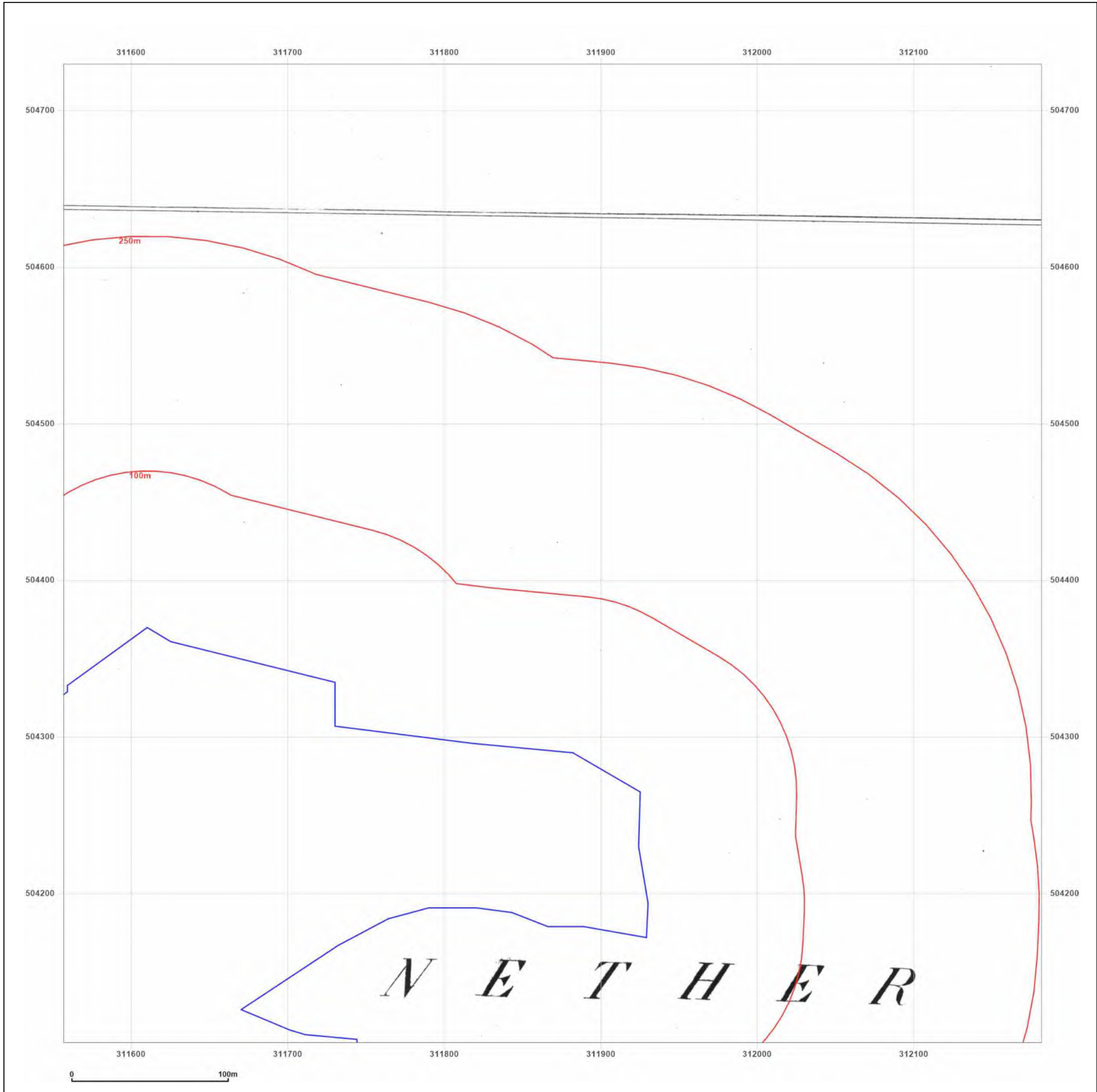
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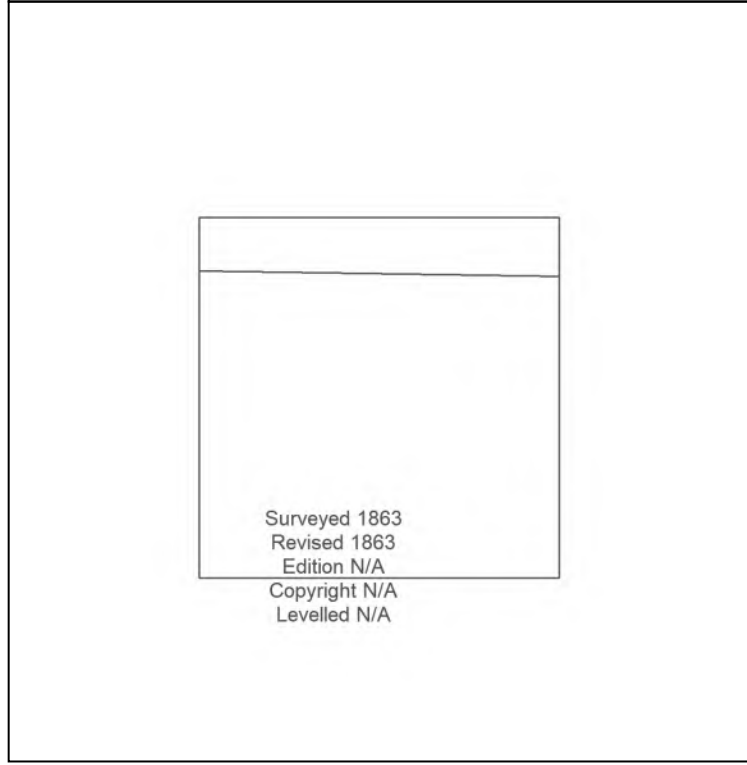
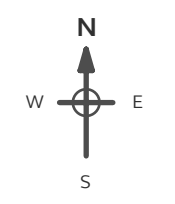
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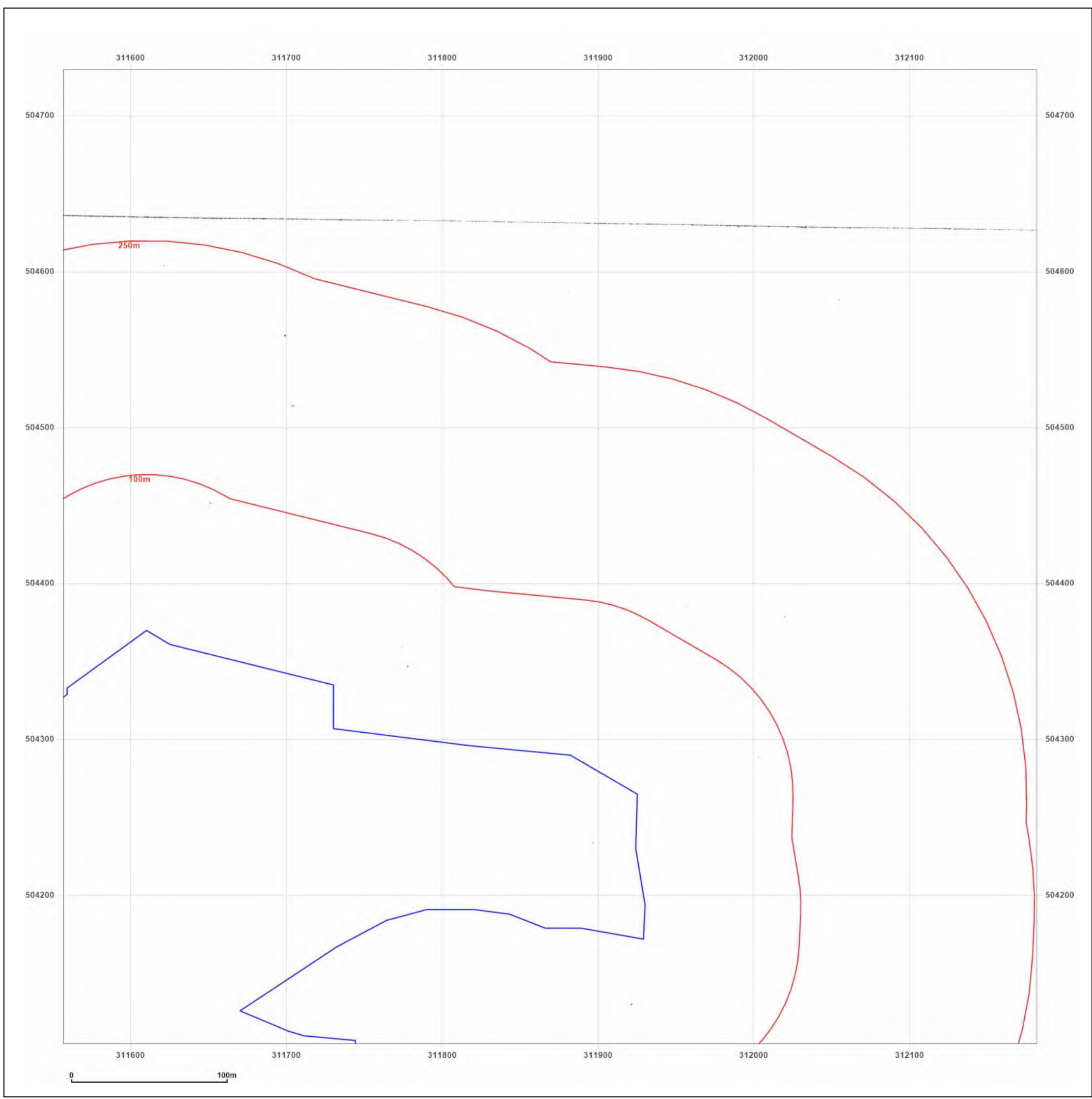


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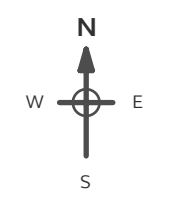
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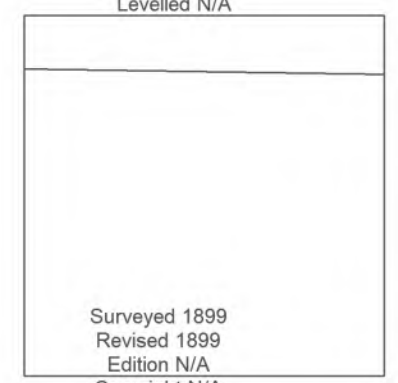
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**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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 Revised 1899  
 Edition N/A  
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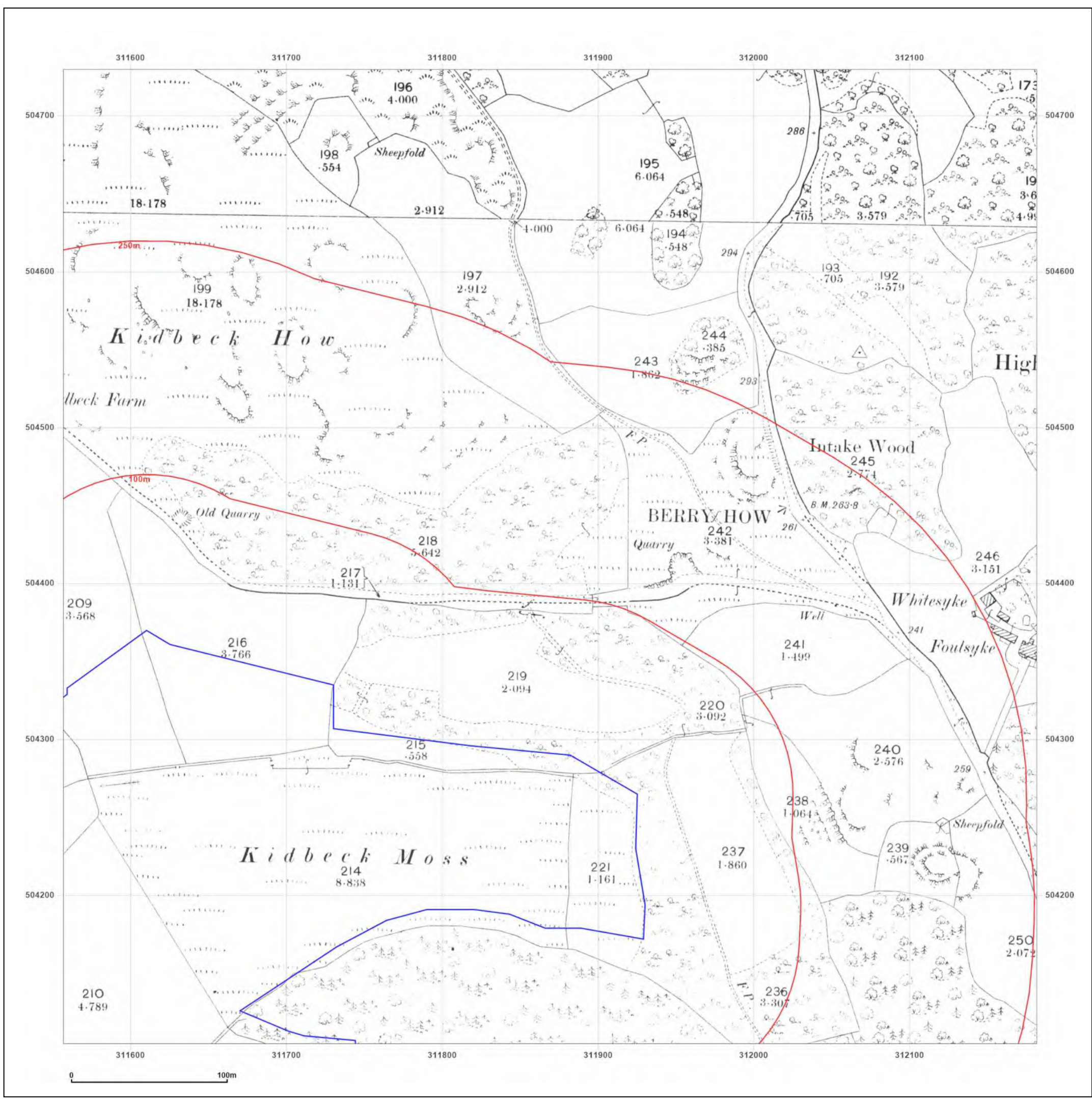


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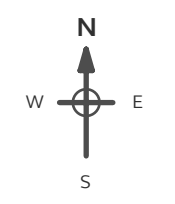
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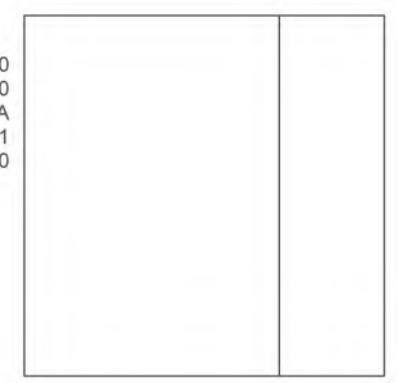
**Map date:** 1971

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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 Edition N/A  
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 Levelled 1970

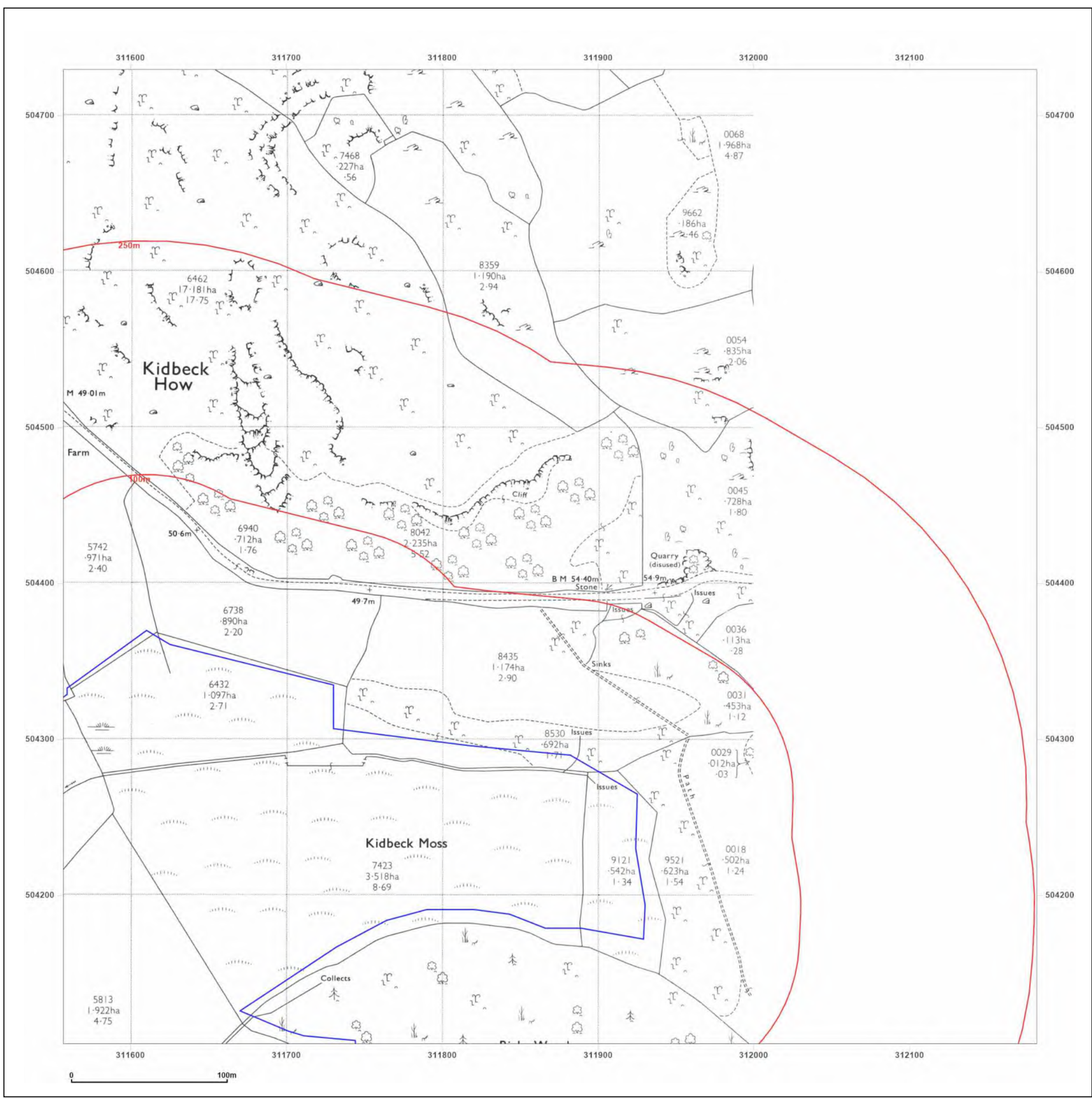


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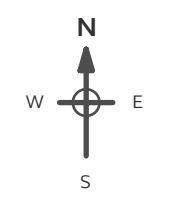
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**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1971

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
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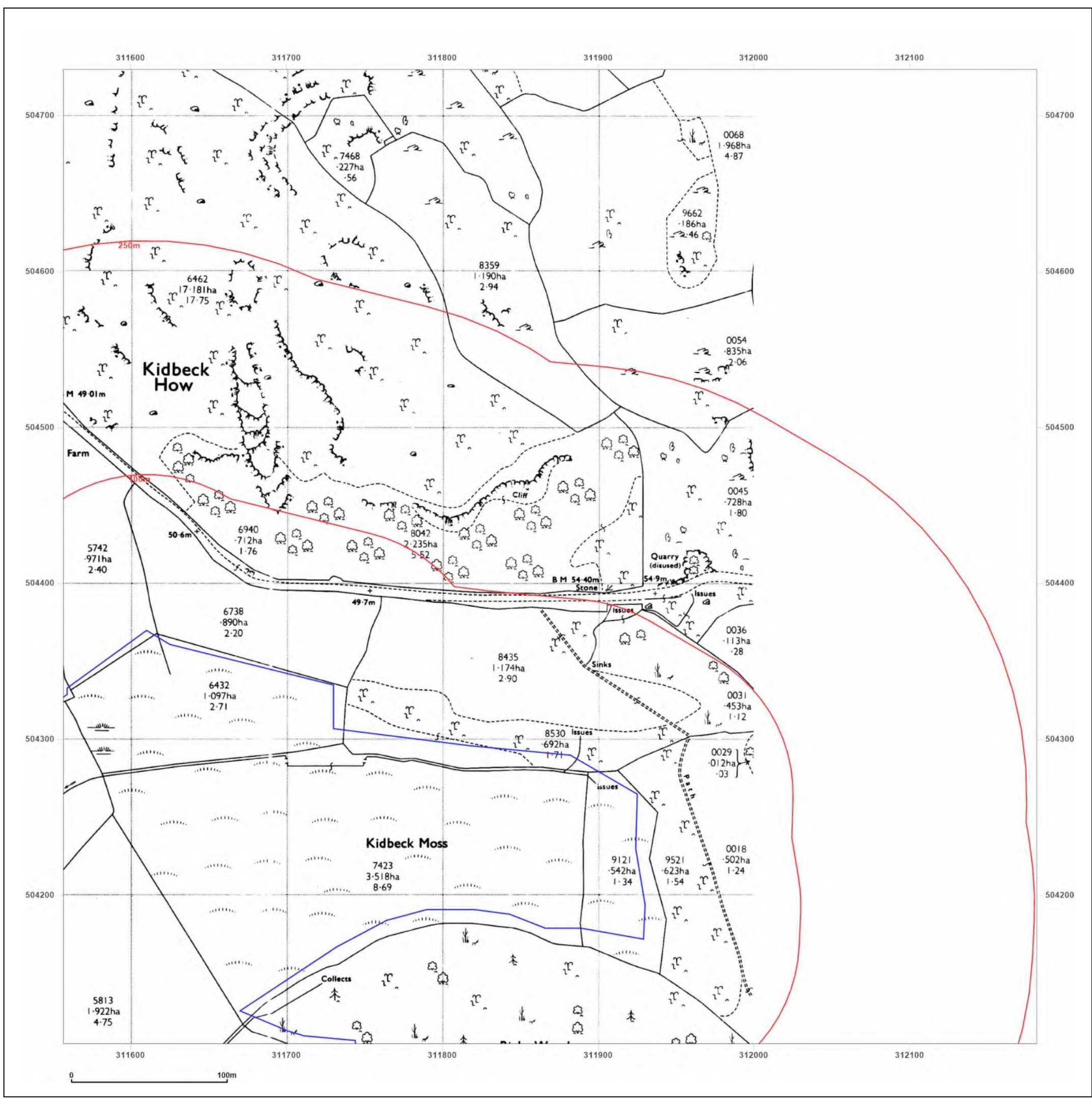


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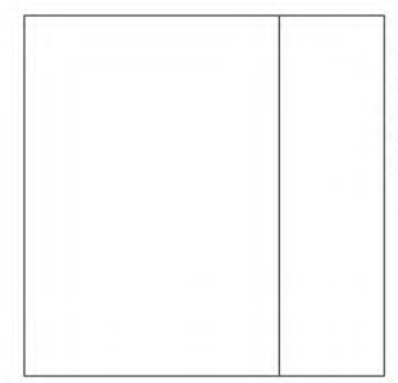
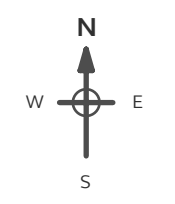
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**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1977

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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