



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A65 North West of Doncaster - Kendal Trunk road	Details Cultural Heritage Report
Road Number A65	Date November 1993
Contractor A.W + P	
County Cumbria	
OS Reference	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 5 Colour 5 (A3)	

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**A65 NORTH WEST OF DONCASTER - KENDAL
TRUNK ROAD**

MOSS SIDE TO LUPTON IMPROVEMENT

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

NOVEMBER 1993

**Cumbria County Council
Highways and Transportation
Citadel Chambers
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA3 8SG**

**Anthony Walker and Partners
Environmental Planning and
Design Consultants
5 North Hill Road
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2EN**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 1993 Anthony Walker and Partners were appointed as sub-consultants by Cumbria County Council to assess the impact the proposed improvement of the A65 North West of Doncaster - Kendal Trunk Road between Lupton and Moss Side, to the west of Kirby Lonsdale, might have on the cultural heritage of the area (see figure 1).
- 1.2 The study area is defined as a rectangular area centred on the existing A65 trunk road (see figure 4).
- 1.3 This document has been prepared as a combined Stage 1 and Stage 2 report on the Cultural Heritage in accordance with guidelines described in the Department of Transport Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 "Environmental Assessment", which was published in 1993.
- 1.4 This report, which includes the collation of all published sources of information dealing with the archaeological and built heritage of the study area, identified a total of 46 sites of recorded archaeological, architectural and/or historical interest. The locations of these sites are depicted on figure 4.

2 INFORMATION SOURCES

- 2.1 In line with standard archaeological practice, the following sources of information were examined as part of the desk-top survey.

County and National Archaeological Databases

- 2.2 Both the County Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR), which is lodged in the Planning Department of Cumbria County Council in Kendal, and the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton were consulted. Details collated from these sources form the basis of the catalogue of known archaeological sites which appears as Appendix 1.

Information on the Built Heritage

- 2.3 The relevant Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, held by the relevant Local Authorities, were consulted, as was information dealing with Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens. The relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2.

Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4 There are very few recent reviews or synopses of the archaeological resource for this particular part of Cumbria, although general works such as the Royal Commission on Historical Monument's 1936 inventory of the monuments in Westmorland, and Rollinson's 1978 "A History of Cumberland and Westmorland" and a collection of essays on the landscape heritage of the Lake District, published in 1989, cover the general region. No detailed systematic field survey, apart from routine data collection for the CSMR, has been undertaken within or adjacent to the study area. English Heritage have recently embarked on a survey of the nationally important monuments in the county as part of their Monuments Protection Programme but none of these sites lie within the study area.

Printed and Manuscript Maps

- 2.5 The Cumbria County Record Office (CCRO) and the Local History Section of the Kendal Central Library (KCL) were consulted for printed and manuscript maps of the study area. Various editions of the relevant Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" and 25" scales, were examined, as were any other appropriate maps and documents. The information gathered from these sources is discussed below and the relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2.

Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources

- 2.6 A number of published and unpublished documentary sources in both national and local collections were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area; these are detailed in the bibliography (section 2) and Appendix 2.

Place and Field Name Evidence

- 2.7 A number of published and documentary sources were consulted for data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area, including place and field name evidence; these are detailed in the bibliography (section 2).

Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 2.8 Aerial photographs held as part of the Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record, the County Planning Department and the National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP), held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Swindon (oblique collection) and Acton (vertical collection), were consulted.
- 2.9 Data collected from these sources is discussed below while a complete list of relevant aerial photographs consulted appears in Appendix 2.

Geological and Soil Surveys

- 2.10 The relevant geological and soil survey data was examined to obtain background and specific information for the study area; this is discussed in section 4.

Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 2.11 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, a preliminary walkover survey is usually carried out to determine current land use, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and listed buildings, to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features, and to assess the significance of potential impact. However, only a small number of limited visits were able to be carried out and it was not possible to examine the proposed route options in any detail; the information resulting from this work is included in section 4 and Appendix 1.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In order to put the archaeology of the study area into context, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background of the region and so reference may be made to sites and monuments lying outside the study area. This information has been compiled from a variety of sources which are listed in the bibliography (section 7).

3.2 The Prehistoric Period (8,500 BC-43 AD)

- 3.2.1 Improving climatic conditions after the last period of glaciation led to extensive forests being established and the history of prehistoric occupation in Cumbria is one of gradually increasing landscape exploitation. Although we can assume that conditions were favourable for human occupation several millennia before the climatic optimum, there is no certain evidence for renewed human activity before 6,000 BC. Initially, hunter-gatherer communities of the Mesolithic (8,500-3,500 BC) period operated from camps located on the coastal fringes or in river valleys, moving to upland clearances in the summer. A more pastoral economy was established during the following Neolithic period (3,500-2,000 BC) and considerable areas of the forest were cleared, often with stone axes quarried from the central Borrowdale Volcanics in the Lake District. Although only a few semi-permanent settlements have been discovered in Cumbria, the quantity of artefacts and the numbers of ritual and funerary monuments, including the stone circles, henges and standing stones, suggests that there was a considerable population in the region at this time.
- 3.2.2 In the Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC), settlements and farmsteads appear to have been concentrated on the better well-drained lowlands, although considerable upland exploitation was also taking place. There are numerous earthwork settlement sites, burial mounds and metal artefacts dating from this period; the work involved in creating the former implies that there was a social and political hierarchy while the production and widespread distribution of the latter suggests that an extensive trading network was established.
- 3.2.3 Traditionally the Bronze Age is characterised by the appearance of the circular hut but it is probable that this form of building began to be adopted in the late Neolithic period. One of the best groups of hut circles occurs at Shap where the settlement zone is separated from the ritual landscape of standing stones and burial mounds. In other cases, groups of huts are separated by considerable distances, suggesting that they formed part of a seasonally occupied pastoral economy. The prehistoric farming landscape at Threlkeld is particularly well preserved, with a number of buildings and yards surrounded by small cleared and walled

arable fields with unenclosed grazing land beyond. It will be seen that this basic land use arrangement is repeated throughout subsequent eras, until the early post-medieval period.

- 3.2.4 A climate deterioration from about 1,000 BC led to large areas of previously cleared farmland being abandoned. The need to gain and protect land to sustain population growth led to the rise of a tribal warrior society. By the late Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) the north of England was dominated by the Brigantes (meaning "upland people"). There were, however, several smaller groups, such as the Carvetii, who were probably centred on Carlisle and the Eden Valley, and the Setantii, perhaps centred on the Fylde, Lancaster and lower Lune Valley; it has been suggested that the southern boundary of the Carvetii's territory lay in the Lune valley near the present county boundary.
- 3.2.5 In all areas defended settlements were established, either as large upland hillforts (as seen around the central Eden Valley and in the coastal regions of the south-west) or as smaller enclosures located on lower ground with attached, often rectilinear, field systems. Many of these latter sites have been identified through aerial photography and there is a particular concentration in the valley of the River Lune.
- 3.2.6 Evidence for prehistoric occupation in and around the study area is limited. Although no specific sites have been positively identified, some of the unclassified cropmarks and earthworks might date from these periods. A concentration of features, including small circular cropmark enclosures, various sub-rectangular earthworks and a quern stone, on the slopes of Kitriding Hill to the north of Lupton might represent a prehistoric settlement while a cairnfield and possible settlement site has been noted near Hale. Other circular enclosures have been identified on Blease Hill, north of Old Town, and at Hincastle. The distribution of prehistoric artefacts is more numerous. A Neolithic flint axe was recovered in the 1880's between Overthwaite and Holme, and flint scrapers have been found on Docker Moor, south of Hutton Roof, and on Burton Fell. Bronze Age stone axes have been found at Kaker Mill, south of Endmoor, at Endmoor itself, at Holme Park and in the Kirkby Lonsdale area. Although these finds in themselves might not suggest the presence of a settlement, they are indicative of a resident or transient population and it is quite possible that further prehistoric material is awaiting discovery within the study area.

3.3 The Roman Period (AD 43-450)

- 3.3.1 Although the Brigantes had become a client state of Rome by AD 47, peace was not established in the region until Agricola marched north from Chester in AD 79. The Lake District was effectively encircled by establishing marching camps and forts at strategic locations, firstly along a north-south road through the Lune and Eden valleys and subsequently along the west coast. Additional forts were then built or reinforced by successive Roman governors throughout the following centuries; this work culminated in the construction of Hadrian's Wall between AD 122 and AD 138.
- 3.3.2 A major centre of Roman interest lay in the fertile valleys of the Rivers Lune and Eden. During Agricola's governorship (AD77 - 84) a road was constructed from Chester through the Lune valley to Brougham where it joined an earlier road from York. Forts were located at Burrow-in-Lonsdale and Low Borrow Bridge and by AD 79 this system formed a framework from which the further penetration of Cumbria could take place. By the end of the 1st century other roads had been built, including one which led from Burrow- in-Lonsdale through Watercrock (Kendal) and Waterhead (Ambleside) to the west coast via the Hardknott pass. Another road linked Watercrock with Low Borrow Bridge and the main north-south route.
- 3.3.3 The relative peace and prosperity brought about by the Roman occupation transformed the region and the roads, forts and other settlements acted as economic and social foci for the local population. Aerial photography has revealed numerous small scattered farmsteads surrounded by field systems and a network of secondary roads and trackways, predominantly occurring in the low lying coastal areas and river valleys, although some upland examples are known; the pattern of rural settlement does not appear to have been markedly different to that of the later prehistoric period. In the Solway Plain approximately 150 settlements have been recognised while the Eden and Lune valleys are similarly densely occupied, with many upstanding sites occurring at or near the 300m contour.
- 3.3.4 The Romano-British rural settlements vary in size and shape, although in general they can be described as single farmsteads rather than groups of structures forming villages. They are often, although not always, enclosed or defended and can be both rectilinear and curvilinear in plan; these appear to exist contemporaneously, although the rectilinear forms may be more commonly associated with field systems. Many settlements have single entrances and exhibit extensive internal divisions which contain circular and rectangular buildings and other structures.

- 3.3.5 Studies of these settlements suggests a picture of intense agricultural activity, based on a mixed arable and pastoral economy. Evidence from the Eller Beck complex in the Lune valley reveals an extensive field system of over 60 hectares spreading up the valley slopes. The presence of mixed farming sites on the upland fells might indicate an attempt to utilise these slopes in a manner similar the valley sides but, on the whole, those sites above 240 metres show, in the evidence of dykes and large fields, the indications of stock management and pastoralism. In the case of the sites at Eller Beck and Waitby, there is also evidence that arable land gave way to pasture in the later Roman period.
- 3.3.6 Although artefacts may allow those sites which belong to the Romano-British period to be identified, it is often more difficult to ascribe precise dates. It is generally held that the more settled conditions and the favourable climatic regime which prevailed from the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries provided a major stimulus to settlement expansion, although some sites are much earlier than this. However, it should be noted that expansion includes not only the appearance of new sites, but also the development of existing ones with, for example, a progression from circular to rectangular structures.
- 3.3.7 The main Roman military sites in the vicinity of the study area are the forts at Watercrock and Burrow-in-Lonsdale. The former, located just to the south of Kendal, lies in a bow or meander of the River Kent. Although this gave it natural protection on three sides, further banks, ditches and a palisade were built. Its topographical situation has led to the suggestion that this fort, and not that at Hardknott, was called *Mediobogdum* (meaning "the fort in the middle of a bow") rather than the traditionally accepted name of *Alauna*. Little now remains of the fort at Burrow, to the south of Kirkby Lonsdale in the east bank of the River Lune. The two forts were connected by a road, the course of which is thought to run along the northern edge of Farleton Fell and through Hutton Roof. The site of another Roman fort or camp was suggested at Hincaster in the 19th century but this has since been discounted.
- 3.3.8 There are also several other Romano-British settlements in and around the study area. Two earthwork sites survive to the south of Highheads Wood near Hutton Roof and at Russell Farm near Burton; both are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The former is an irregular oval enclosure with internal divisions and an inturned entrance on the south-east side. Three obvious buildings can be seen inside, one rectangular and two circular. Another settlement marked by several earthwork enclosures lies on Cockshot Hill in Hutton Roof Park. In addition to these sites, Roman coins have been found on Docker Moor and in Dalton.

3.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (450-1066)

- 3.4.1 The Roman withdrawal from Britain in the early 5th century led to the gradual establishment of small British "successor" states to replace the Roman administration. The impression gained from the limited documentary evidence is one of rapid change, with dynasties enjoying short-lived successes and territories subjected to frequent boundary changes; the kingdoms which emerged in the late 6th century were ruled by kings who were locked into a competitive cycle of raiding and the defence of their home territories.
- 3.4.2 During the early part of the Anglo Saxon period, the Eden valley and the Solway Plain probably formed part of the territory known as Rheged which may have extended as far south as Kirkby Lonsdale, and which covered an area similar to that previously occupied by the Carvetii; the area of the southern Cumbrian lowlands is not attributed. The power of Rheged was declining by the later 6th century and it was probably absorbed into the expanding Anglian kingdom of Northumbria (Bernicia) early in the 7th century. The area remained under Anglian influence for some time but in the second half of the 9th century Northumbria was conquered by a Danish invasion. The resulting power vacuum was partly filled by the British kingdom of Strathclyde which expanded southwards in the 10th century, pushing its frontier to the River Eamont by 926 along the line that was to later become the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. Contemporary with or soon after the expansion of Strathclyde came a period of Scandinavian occupation and settlement, predominantly by Norsemen who arrived from the west including Ireland and the Scottish isles.
- 3.4.3 The pattern of place-name elements occurring in Cumbria provides a clue to the distribution of settlement and the identity of the resident population between the 4th and 9th centuries. Although no documentary sources survive for tracing the extent of the Anglian occupation of the former territories of Rheged, the extent of their occupation can be seen through suffixes such as *-ham* (meaning a village, homestead or manor), *-ton* (farmstead) and *-wic* (a village or dairy farm) being characteristic. *Ham* is generally considered to represent the earliest Anglian place-name element and these are confined to the Eden valley, the Irthing valley in north-east Cumberland, the Solway plain and the coastal fringe around Kendal. The distribution of *-tun* elements in the fertile lowlands around Kendal provides some proof of the type of country chosen by the farmers of the 7th and 8th centuries, although some of the settlements with this suffix do date to the 11th century. It is interesting to note that the distribution of Anglian place-names in the Kendal region is restricted to the Kent valley and its eastern tributaries, with only Newton and Helton standing apart.

- 3.4.4 Place-name elements have also been used to chart the course of the Scandinavian occupation of the region in the 9th century. They took over existing centres of population and colonised previously unoccupied land. Place name elements such as *-by* (meaning a farmstead), *-thwaite* (a clearing), *-saeter* and *-booth* (a settlement on a summer pasture) provide examples of this and many are prefixed with personnel names. Elements relating to the local topography also figure prominently, for example *beck* (stream), *dale* (valley), *fell* (hill or mountain) and *gill* (ravine). The place-names containing the *by* element may suggest an early phase of Norse settlement while *thwaite* may relate to secondary clearance of woodland or waste. The distribution of parishes and townships whose names contain Norse elements, together with the scatter of Viking period crosses and other architectural fragments, both of which highlight the estate and administrative centres, are concentrated in three main areas, the west Cumbrian lowlands, south Cumbria particularly the Kent valley, and the central Eden valley.
- 3.4.5 It is clear that these areas, in common with many other adjoining regions, were well-settled by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period with the complex pattern of manors and parishes that characterise the medieval period already in existence, held either as extensive ancient lordships or as newer smaller holdings. Pollen analysis also shows that Anglo-Saxon communities were engaged in the same kind and pattern of land use that had been present in the Roman period; most cereal cultivation occurred on the lowlands but upland communities practised limited and periodic cultivation.
- 3.4.6 There are various hints of the existence of a settled population in and around the study area during the Anglo-Saxon period. The Kirkby element, seen in Kirkby Lonsdale and Kirkby Kendal stems from the Scandinavian *kirkju-býr* meaning "a village with a church" while Lupton stems from the Old English *Hluppa* and *tun* meaning "Hluppa's farmstead". The "Preston" element in Preston Patrick stems from *prēost* and *tun* meaning "the priest's farmstead". Other Anglian and Scandinavian place-names include Whittington, Deepthwaite, Farleton, Burton and Hutton Roof. The remains of an early medieval cross shaft have been found at Burton.
- 3.4.7 In 1018, the last Cumbria king, Owen the Bald, allied himself with Malcolm II of Scotland and was killed in battle against the English. This allowed Malcolm to annex Cumbria which remained part of Scotland until 1032. Cumbria was then in English hands for a few years, first under Earl Siward, then Earl Tostig, but in 1061 Malcolm III invaded the north-west with the probable intention of regaining Cumbria. He seems to have succeeded but the amount of destruction caused by his army was probably responsible for the numerous vills in south Westmorland and north Lancashire recorded in 1086 as being waste.

3.5 The Medieval Period (1066-1540)

- 3.5.1 The Normans were slow to bring the north-west under control and the northern part of the region may have remained in Scottish hands for some time; the Domesday Book of 1086 shows that only the area around Kendal and the southern fringes of the Lake District were in Norman hands. In 1092 William II mounted an expedition which captured Carlisle and he brought in settlers to colonise the area. Nevertheless, the area remained a far-flung outpost until the early 12th century when Henry I carved up the Lake District into a series of baronial estates.
- 3.5.2 The 12th and 13th centuries saw a period of sustained population growth and numerous farms and hamlets were created from the waste land. This involved the conversion of shielings or *saetrs*, temporary dwellings on land used as summer pasture, into permanent farms; many of the *scale* and some of the *thwaite* suffixes to farm names seen in the region stem from this period of expansion. Much of the new settlement took the form of small hamlets and scattered farms, filling in the spaces between the established communities. This period also saw a rise in monasticism and the original site of a Premonstratensian abbey, the only religious house in Westmorland, lies in Preston Patrick parish. Its exact location is uncertain but is believed to be either at Milton, west of Millness, or at Challon Hall, south of Endmoor, just outside the study area. Little remains above ground at either location for in 1200 the community moved to Shap. Other medieval religious buildings include a chapel in Whittington, a hospital at or near Spittal and 12th century churches at Burton and Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 3.5.3 Soon after 1300, the era of expansion and colonisation was halted by waves of Scottish raids. This, coupled with the widespread cattle plagues and sheep murrains and with the outbreak of the Black Death, led to a widespread economic regression which was felt in the Cumbrian lowlands as much as elsewhere. Documents record impoverished inhabitants, untenanted houses and fields reverting to wilderness. Many settlements were abandoned or shrank in size while the wealthier landowners constructed pele towers, fortified structures attached to their houses.
- 3.5.4 The depression continued until c.1450 when the growth of the woollen cloth industry in the Kendal area and in High Furness led to a period of expansion and population growth. Once again, new agricultural land was required and, given that the limits of improvable land had been reached in the 13th century, most of the new enclosures in the second half of the medieval period comprised small "intakes" reclaimed from the fell sides.

- 3.5.5 During the medieval period, the study area and surrounding region were included in the barony of Kendal which included all the valleys of southern Westmorland. This area, centred on the castle at Kendal, was under the control of Yvo Talboise but on the marriage of his daughter, the territories passed to her husband Ranulf de Briquesart, the marcher lord who already dominated the whole of the Lake District's northern and eastern flanks. Ranulf de Briquesart, or le Meschin as he is also known, ruled until 1120 when he succeeded to the Earldom of Chester. His lands passed to the Crown and the territorial reshuffle which followed led to the creation of the former counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; the study area falls within the latter. The name "Westmorland" means "the district of those living west of the moors" and its territories may date back to the period of Anglian settlement in the 7th century.
- 3.5.6 Although a detailed discussion of the history of the medieval landownership of the study area is beyond the scope of this report, a brief outline can be provided. The area is presently divided between the parishes of Preston Patrick in the west and Lupton in the east, with small sections of Beetham and Hutton Roof in the south. In the medieval period, however, the parish was primarily an ecclesiastical unit while the township denoted the unit of civil administration, usually corresponding to a manor or vill. Originally, Lupton, Kirkby Lonsdale and Hutton Roof were all townships within a much larger parish of Kirkby Lonsdale while Preston Patrick was a detached township of Burton parish. Farleton was a separate township within Beetham parish.
- 3.5.7 The manor of Lupton, which was called "Lupetun" in the Domesday Book, formerly held by Thorfin, formed part of the Barony of Kendal and was held by the Redman family of Levens until the reign of Henry VII. It then passed to the Bellinghams, Huttons and Musgraves, and in the 19th century was owned by the Earl of Lonsdale. The manor of Preston Patrick received its name from Patric de Culwen, younger son of Thomas, son of Gospatric of Workington. The manor had been granted to Thomas who had founded the Premonstratensian abbey. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1550s, the land passed to the Crown. James I granted the manor to Phillip Lord Wharton and it eventually passed Robert Lowther and the Earl of Lonsdale.
- 3.5.8 Evidence of the medieval landscape can be seen in and around the study area. The early origins of many of the villages have already been noted and most appear in the documentary record from the 11th century onwards. There are also a number of apparently shrunken and deserted medieval villages, such as Preston Richard, Clawthorpe and Sealford although only at Dalton are there good earthworks surviving. There are the remains of a motte and bailey medieval castle at Whittington and possible pele towers at Preston

Patrick Hall and Cappleside Hall, south of Ackerthwaite. Many of the 18th and 19th century mills also have their origins in this period, for example, Lupton mill and Kaker mill.

- 3.5.9 Traces of the former open "townfields" that surrounded the medieval villages can also be seen. The earthworks of ridge and furrow, which are characteristic of medieval and post-medieval arable cultivation, survive throughout the region with much larger areas visible on those aerial photographs which predate recent agricultural activity. In some cases, the early Ordnance Survey maps show patterns of long and narrow fields which fossilise the curving medieval strips into which the open fields were originally divided, for example in Farleton and Hutton Roof. Some of the roads and tracks respect these alignments and so are likely to be of a similar age.

3.6 The Post-Medieval Period (1540 Onwards)

- 3.6.1 The early post-medieval period saw the continued enclosure of the open townfields in an attempt to increase agricultural production. Much of this enclosure took place in a piecemeal fashion as small groups of farmers or landowners agreed to consolidate their strips and fence their shares. Other areas were enclosed by more formal agreements, and later by Parliamentary Act. The first wave of Parliamentary enclosures took place in the 1760s and 1770s, when a series of awards carved up the lowland moors while the second phase occurred in the early 1820s when inflated grain prices caused farmers to increase the area under plough. The area to the north of the A65(T) in Kirkby Lonsdale was enclosed in 1808 while a smaller area to the west of Crabtree Lane in Lupton was enclosed in 1841. The landscape created by the Parliamentary enclosures resulted in wide straight public roads and rectilinear enclosures, in marked contrast to the curving field boundaries which preserve the former open fields and their divisions.
- 3.6.2 The late 18th century also saw the beginning of the industrial revolution. Many early industrial processes were dependant on water as a power source and so mills of all types became dispersed throughout the countryside, either based on medieval locations or as new structures. The surviving elements of the corn mills at Lupton, Millness, Kaker and Milton, to name but a few, date from this period and there are also bobbin mills at Park End and Crooklands in Preston Patrick. At Holme, a small industrial complex comprising a flax mill and workers cottages dates from the early 19th century.

- 3.6.3 The numerous lime kilns which remain around the study area, for example around Farleton Fell and Tearnside, provide further evidence of the rural industrial activity; many have not survived to the present day although their locations are shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps. These used wood, peat, charcoal or coal as fuel to roast small lumps of limestone to produce pure lime which was used as a fertilizer and as a building material. Most are sited near quarries, not far from transport links and are often in exposed positions to take advantage of a natural draught to sustain the firing process.
- 3.6.4 The various industries which existed in the area relied on a good system of transportation links and the present A65(T) was turnpiked by the Heronsyke-Eamont Bridge and the Kendal-Milnthorpe trusts in 1753. Toll bars (gates) and houses were built at intervals along its length to ensure that appropriate tolls were taken from travellers and traffic using the road and cast iron mileposts were erected to replace former milestones; many of these are now listed buildings. The Lancaster and Kendal canal, which passes through the west of the study area, was originally promoted by Lancaster merchants who wanted to bring limestone from the north and coal from the south. The first plan was drawn up in 1772 but it was not until 1792 that a Parliamentary Act was passed. The northern section of the canal from Preston to Tewitfield was completed by 1797 but the completion of the final stretch to Kendal as deferred until 1807 when a new act was passed. Work eventually began in 1813 and construction was completed in 1819, including a tunnel at Hincaster. However, as with most canals, the competition brought by the railways, which reached Kendal in 1846, resulted in its collapse and traffic between Lancaster and Kendal finally ceased in 1944.

4 THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Physical Characteristics

- 4.1.1 Generally, the study area falls within a drumlin field which extends between the Yorkshire Dales in the east and the Lake District in the west. The numerous small hummocks, between 105-140 metres high, associated with the drumlin field create a varied topographical setting. Figure 2 shows the topographic details of the study area.
- 4.1.2 The study area generally follows a north-west to south-east trending valley, associated with the Lupton Beck, between Scout Hill to the north-east and Newbiggin Craggs and Farleton Fell to the south-west. The scarp slope at Farleton Fell forms a strong visual feature in views south and west from the existing A65(T) and the proposed route corridors. Between these highpoints, hillocks associated with the drumlin field create further valleys and ridges whilst generally descending in height as Lupton Beck is approached.
- 4.1.3 At the western limit of the study area, beyond the Lancaster Canal, the varied topography of the drumlin field gives way to an area of lower lying ground, between 30-50 metres AOD, extending beyond the M6 and the River Bela in the west. At the foot of Farleton Fell, Lupton Beck forms a localised narrow valley which opens out beyond Nook Bridge into the flatter, low lying landform west of the study area.
- 4.1.4 The underlying solid geology is classified by the British Geological Survey as being upper Silurian Ludlow and lower Carboniferous Dinantian Limestone, named on figure 3 as Silurian Ludlow and Carboniferous Limestone respectively. The drift geology is a combination of alluvium and boulder clay and morainic drift. The soils, as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, are either typical brown earths (Waltham Association), brown rankers (Crwbin Association) or cambic stagnogley soils (Cegin Association). The brown earths and brown rankers are well drained fine loamy soils while the cambic stagnogley soils are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty and clayey soils. Figure 3 shows the solid and drift geological formations and the soil conditions for the general area.
- 4.1.5 Land use is primarily agricultural, comprised almost entirely of pasture. This should assist with the survival of upstanding archaeological features and earthworks although in some cases fields have been ploughed and reseeded.

4.2 Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 4.2.1 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, for both archaeological sites and the built heritage, a preliminary walkover survey of the various route options is usually carried out. For archaeological sites, this work enables the current land use to be determined, the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites to be noted, and any concentrations of finds or other material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features to be identified. For the built heritage, the survey enables any important listed and non-listed buildings and other features of interest to be identified.
- 4.2.2 In compiling this report, only a small number of limited site visits were authorised; it was not possible to examine the proposed route alignments or any of the identified sites within those corridors in any detail. The information collected from the visits is included in the various sections below.

4.3 Archaeology

- 4.3.1 The desk-top survey has identified 46 sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historical interest lying within the study area. Full details of each site are contained in Appendix 1 while their locations are shown on figure 4.
- 4.3.2 Known sites of prehistoric and Romano-British date are absent within the study area. However, the presence of important sites in the vicinity, for example the settlements on Gallowber Lane to the south-east and at Burton to the west, as well as the presumed course of the Roman road through Hutton Roof, must be considered and the potential for the discovery of some prehistoric and Roman features within the study area cannot be discounted.
- 4.3.3 There are no known sites dating from the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area, although the place-name elements associated with Lupton, Preston and Kirkby Lonsdale attest to some occupation of the area at this time.
- 4.3.4 Evidence from the medieval and post-medieval periods is more widespread. Within the study area, most of the open fields were probably enclosed by the 18th century. A map of 1771 shows that Preston Patrick manor was enclosed by that date while the 1841 enclosure plan for Lupton only deals with isolated areas of the township, the rest being marked as "ancient enclosures". This latter plan covers an area of moorland around Crabtree Lane to the north of the A65(T) and the straight regular field boundaries of this area contrasts with the more agglomerated pattern resulting from the "enclosure by agreement" of the former open fields seen elsewhere in the study area.

- 4.3.5 Most of the surviving field boundaries and tracks in the study area will date from the various periods of enclosure and the earthworks of ridge and furrow, seen at Nook (site 11), near Nook Lane (site 33) and near Lupton Tower (site 20) are likely to represent remnants of the former medieval and post-medieval open field system. Other areas of ridge and furrow are reported on Green Hill (site 23) and north of Aikbank (site 31) but these sites could not be visited to confirm their existence or state of preservation.
- 4.3.6 Other aspects of the rural economy are represented in the study area. The site of Box Tree mill (site 27) lies to the south of Lupton Tower while Millness mill (site 45), although largely 19th century in date, stands in the west together with its mill leat (site 46).
- 4.3.7 The settlement pattern within the study area is restricted to a scatter of isolated farmsteads and hamlets. Some of these might have had their origins in the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval periods, for example Aikbank was first mentioned in the documentary record in 1292. Many of the buildings are now of 17th and 18th century and later appearance. All are constructed of traditional materials with limestone walls and slate roofs predominating; a number are listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see below).
- 4.3.8 There are also a number of buildings shown on the early Ordnance Survey and other maps which no longer survive. These include a probable farm and a row of cottages near the Plough Inn (sites 19 and 28); only a barn by the side of the A65(T) now remains. Bottom Farm, to the south of Lupton (site 26) does survive, as a ruined complex of buildings and field boundaries. The well preserved earthworks of two other buildings remain near Spout House (site 32).
- 4.3.9 Evidence for the 18th and 19th century rural industrial activity largely lies outside the study area although there are the earthwork remains of gravel quarries at Lupton and north of Brow Head (sites 16 and 18). A "Kiln Close" field name near Spout House (site 13) might indicate the site of a former limekiln.
- 4.3.10 The line of the present A65(T) was turnpiked by the Kendal and Milnthorpe trust in 1753 while its former route from Moss Side to Millness, along the side of the Kendal and Lancaster Canal, was part of the Heronsyke and Eamont Bridge turnpike of the same date. Milestones were positioned at intervals along the road and two of the three 19th century milestones which lie within the study area are listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (sites 03 and 07). Of the toll gates, one formerly lay at Cow Brow but it is difficult to determine how much of the original structure survives in the present Toll Bar Cottage (site 14). A 19th century parish boundary marker, located on the border of Lupton and Preston Patrick parishes, lies at Cow Brow (site 15).

- 4.3.11 A section of the Kendal and Lancaster Canal passes through the western part of the study area (site 05). As noted above, construction of this section was completed in 1819 and it operated until 1944. The M6 and the A65(T) cross the canal on embankments, preventing navigation although it is otherwise still water-filled. Various elements of canal infrastructure survive, for example bridges (sites 01, 04 and 38), an aqueduct (site 40), basins and coal yards (sites 02 and 40), a feeder channel (site 36) and a milestone (site 39) although one of the bridges has been destroyed (site 42).

4.4 Listed Buildings

- 4.4.1 Of the 46 identified sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest within the study area, 15 are listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. These are included on figure 4 and are:

- 01 Millness Bridge over Kendal/Lancaster Canal (LB II)
- 03 Milestone approx. 50m north of Seven Milestone Bridge over Kendal/Lancaster Canal (LB II)
- 04 Seven Milestone Bridge over Kendal/Lancaster Canal (LB II)
- 07 Milestone approx. 75m north of Summerdale House (LB II)
- 10 Spout House farmhouse (LB II)
- 12 Barn approx. 10m south-east of Spout House farmhouse (LB II)
- 15 Boundary stone approx. 300m south-east of Spout House farmhouse (LB II)
- 25 Boxtree Farm, farmhouse and Lupton Tower (LB II)
- 34 Garden walls and gateways to north and east of garden to east of Summerdale House (LB II)
- 37 Summerdale House (LB II)
- 38 Dovehouses Bridge over Kendal/Lancaster Canal (LB II)
- 39 Milestone on Kendal/Lancaster Canal approx. 90m south of Dovehouses Bridge (LB II)
- 40 Aqueduct carrying Kendal/Lancaster Canal over Farleton Beck (LB II)
- 43 Moss End farmhouse (LB II)
- 44 Barn with cowshed under, Waggon Shed and stores approx. 70m north of Moss End farmhouse (LB II)

Further details of these sites, together with their listed building reference numbers, can be found in Appendix 1.

- 4.4.2 All the listed buildings are constructed of traditional local materials, the majority having limestone rubble walls and slate roofs. Most are either farmhouses or barns, occurring as farm complexes or as single structures with multiple usage. The farm buildings at Spout House (sites 10 and 12), which are late 18th century, and Moss End (sites 43 and 44) form outstanding groups, as does the

complex at Boxtree (site 25). Other listed structures include Summerdale House and its associated boundary walls (sites 34 and 37), two milestones (sites 03 and 07), a boundary marker (site 15) and various elements of canal infrastructure such as bridges (sites 01, 04 and 38), an aqueduct (site 40) and a milestone (site 39), all of 19th century date.

4.4.3 In addition to the listed buildings, there are a number of other buildings and structures within the study area, of probable 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century date. It was decided not to include them in this report, unless they were of architectural merit or if they were to be directly affected by the proposals. Those that are worthy of a mention are the buildings at Moss Side (site 41), Nook Bridge (site 35) and a barn to the east of the Plough Inn (site 19) which form important elements of the rural landscape.

4.5 Conservation Areas

4.5.1 There are no designated Conservation Areas within the study area.

4.6 Registered Parks and Gardens

4.6.1 There are no registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

4.7 Initial Assessment of Value

4.7.1 Using a combination of all the data sources, an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site within the study area can be made. This assessment has been based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, only a simple three tier grading system of High, Medium and Low Importance can be applied; sites which have been completely destroyed are afforded no grade. This information is incorporated in the catalogue of sites given as Appendix 1.

4.7.2 In terms of importance, the following grades of sites have been recorded in the study area:

High

None

Medium

- 01 Millness Bridge, north-east of Millness Row (LB II)
- 04 Seven Milestone Bridge (LB II)
- 05 Lancaster and Kendal Canal
- 08 Former smithy, Nook
- 09 Former town hall, White Cottage, north of Nook
- 10 Spout House Farm and farmhouse, Nook (LB II)
- 11 Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Spout House, Nook
- 12 Barn, south-east of Spout House farmhouse, Nook (LB II)
- 13 Building (site of) and possible limekiln (field name), north-east of Spout House, Nook
- 14 Toll house, Cow Brow
- 19 Oakgate Farm (site of) and barn, east of the Plough Inn
- 25 Boxtree Farm, farmhouse and Lupton Tower (LB II)
- 26 Bottom deserted farm, south of the Plough Inn
- 27 Box Tree mill (site of), south-west of Lupton Tower
- 28 Cottages (site of), east of the Plough Inn
- 32 Two buildings (sites of), east of Spout House
- 34 Garden wall and gateways, Summerdale House, Nook (LB II)
- 35 Nook Bridge
- 37 Summerdale House, Nook (LB II)
- 38 Dovehouses Bridge and canal basin, south of Moss Side (LB II)
- 40 Canal aqueduct, south of Dovehouses Bridge (LB II)
- 41 Moss Side
- 43 Moss End farm and farmhouse (LB II)
- 44 Barn, north of Moss End farmhouse (LB II)
- 45 Millness Mill, north of Millness Hall

Low

- 02 Coal wharf and canal basin, south of Millness Bridge
- 03 Milestone, east side of former A65, north of Seven Milestone Bridge (LB II)
- 06 Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side
- 07 Milestone, north side of the A65(T), north of Summerdale House, Nook (LB II)
- 15 Boundary stone, north side of the A65(T), south-east of Spout House (LB II)
- 16 Gravel pit (site of), north of Brow Head
- 17 Ridge and furrow earthworks and field boundaries (site of), north of the Pleasure Ground
- 18 Gravel pit, Lupton
- 20 Barn (site of), pottery and ridge and furrow earthworks, west of Lupton Tower
- 21 Possible building earthworks, north of Lupton Tower
- 22 Milestone, north side of the A65(T), north-west of Lupton Tower
- 23 Ridge and furrow and other earthworks, Green Hill
- 24 Thirlmere aqueduct

- 29 Pinfold (site of), east of Aikbank
- 30 Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-east of Aikbank
- 31 Ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries, north of Aikbank
- 32 Ridge and furrow earthworks, south of Nook Bridge
- 36 Canal feeder, west of Nook Bridge
- 39 Milestone on canal side, south of Dovehouses Bridge (LB II)
- 46 Mill leat, Millness Mill

No grade

- 42 Moss Side bridge (site of), Moss Side

5 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report considers the effects of the six route alternatives, A4, B1, C2, D1, E1 and F1, on the cultural heritage of the study area. Although the preliminary walkover survey was not fully carried out, it is possible to provide some basic assessment of the proposals and to make an informed decision as to which might be the most acceptable.

5.1.2 For archaeological sites and monuments, the main impacts arising from road construction are:

- possible disturbance and/or destruction of archaeological deposits from works associated with the scheme, whether from actual construction or works associated with secondary operations such as landscaping, balancing ponds, site compounds and burrow pits;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as field systems, agricultural complexes and landscapes;
- changes in the original landscape;
- loss of amenity.

5.1.3 The main impacts for individual buildings and other structures arising from road construction are:

- possible demolition, or loss of part of the structure or grounds of a listed building;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as gardens, outbuildings, lodges etc;
- changes in the original landscape, townscape or garden setting of the house or building;
- loss of amenity.

- 5.1.4 Minor landscape features such as drystone walls, hedges and woodlands, which are part of the cultural heritage of the study area, have been considered in the Landscape Report and so are not included in this assessment.
- 5.1.5 All the route options commence from the existing A65(T) at Moss Side in the west and rejoin the A65(T) near Lupton Tower in the east. All routes would be constructed as two way single carriageway, although all alternatives except B1 would be provided with an additional east bound climbing lane. Figure 5 depicts the six route alternatives in relation to identified cultural heritage sites. In the following account of assessment, the routes are described in chainage (ch) order from west to east.

5.2 Impact grading systems

- 5.2.1 In order to help to assess the impact of the route options on the identified archaeological sites, a simple three tier impact grading system has been devised, based on the scale of impact of the proposals, namely:

Major impact: Major disturbance to the archaeological site (more than 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Significant impact: Significant disturbance to the archaeological site (between 25% and 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Small-scale impact: Minor disturbance to the archaeological site (less than 25% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

In drawing up this information, consideration has also been made of the scale, significance and current condition of the site, defined as the grade or importance of the site.

- 5.2.2 The impact of the route options on the built environment would be mainly visual. To provide an indication of the visual effects of each route option, information relating to visual impact has been extracted from the Landscape Report. Briefly, visual change has been categorised as follows:

Substantial adverse or beneficial.

Moderate adverse or beneficial.

Slight adverse or beneficial.

No change.

For further details of the methodology used when assessing the visual impact, please refer to the Landscape Report.

5.3 Route A4

Summary route description

- 5.3.1 This route option would commence at grade, utilising the existing bridge over the Kendal and Lancaster Canal, and would follow the alignment of the existing A65(T) immediately north of Moss Side. At ch 150 the route would veer southwards from the existing A65(T), rising onto a 5 metre embankment between ch 190-330. At ch 270 a junction would be provided with the existing A65(T), to the north.
- 5.3.2 The route would continue south-eastwards, in a 12 metre deep cutting between ch 330-610 and on a 7 metre high embankment between ch 610-1000. A bridge would be provided at ch 740, allowing for continued access between Nook and Farleton although the existing junction with the A65(T), adjacent to Farleton View, would be replaced by a new access spur on a 4 metre high embankment to the north of Orchard House Farm.
- 5.3.3 Between ch 1000-1400 the route would cross and sever the existing A65(T) on a 5 metre high embankment, rising locally to a height of 9 metres north-west of Cow Brow. An eastbound climbing lane would be provided between the C5091 (Nook Lane) and the severed A65(T), in the east, at Toll Bar Cottage.
- 5.3.4 The route would continue in a 4 metre deep cutting to approximately ch 1540 before passing through an 8 metre deep cutting between ch 1540-1800. At ch 1800 the route would lie on a 3 metre high embankment, reducing in height until the existing A65(T) is rejoined at ch 2200. At ch 1530 and ch 1830 side road junctions to the north would be provided to access Brow Head and Crabtree Farm respectively. Properties to the south of the route, at Lupton, would be accessed via a side road junction at ch 2000.

Impact of development

- 5.3.5 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.2 (A65/149/01/7/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.3.6 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).

- 5.3.7 Impact with the property at Moss Side (site 41) would remain unchanged although to the east, between ch 200-300, the route would pass through an area of former ridge and furrow earthworks (site 06). Although archaeological impact would be significant, this site is considered to be of low grade importance.
- 5.3.8 The Grade II listed structures at Summerdale House (sites 34 and 37) would lie immediately to the north-east of the route. At this point, the route passes on an embankment 8 metres high which would encroach into the gardens. This, together with the construction of the access spur road, would have a substantial adverse visual impact on the views and setting of these features. However, the re-alignment of the existing A65(T) away from the Grade II listed buildings at Spout House (sites 10 and 12) would have a substantial beneficial visual impact although from ch 1000 distant views of the route on embankment would be possible.
- 5.3.9 At ch 1240 the route would require Toll Bar Cottage (site 14) to be demolished. Although the significance of this site has still to be assessed, archaeological impact would be major. Further east, at ch 1800, the route would pass through the earthwork remains of a gravel quarry (site 18).
- 5.3.10 To the east of the Plough Inn, at ch 1900-2000, the side road junction would pass through an upstanding barn and the site of Oakgate Farm (site 19), resulting in a major archaeological impact. The unlisted milestone at approximately ch 2150 (site 22) would also be affected. To the east, the setting of the listed buildings at Lupton Tower and Boxtree would be unaffected by the route, being screened by mature trees within the grounds of the properties.
- 5.3.11 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative A4 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
06	Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side	Low	Archaeological: significant
34	Garden wall and gateways, Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial adverse
37	Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial adverse
10	Spout House farmhouse	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
12	Barn, south-east of Spout House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial

14	Toll house, Cow Brow	Medium	Archaeological: major
18	Gravel pit, Lupton	Low	Archaeological: major
19	Oakgate Farm (site of) and barn, east of the Plough Inn	Medium	Archaeological: major
22	Milestone, north side of A65(T)	Low	Archaeological: major

5.4 Route B1

Summary route description

- 5.4.1 Commencing from the existing A65(T) at Moss Brow, the route would veer south of the existing road before crossing a localised hollow between ch 180-350 on a 7 metre high embankment. The route would then pass through a 13 metre deep cutting (ch 350-570) before crossing the Lupton Beck immediately to the north of Nook Bridge on a 7 metre high embankment (ch 570-900). A junction with the redundant A65(T) would be provided at ch 200.
- 5.4.2 Continuing eastwards, the route would cross a broad shoulder of land extending down from Farleton Fell to Lupton Beck, in a cutting up to 12 metres deep (ch 900-1370), before re-crossing the Lupton Beck at ch 1420 on a 14 metre high embankment. The Beck would be diverted westwards from its present course and would be culverted under the route.
- 5.4.3 The route would then pass to the south of the Plough Inn in a cutting 10 metres deep (ch 1600-1900) before continuing on a 4 metre high embankment (ch 1900-2000) and rejoining the existing A65(T) at grade, west of Lupton Tower. A junction with the redundant A65(T), to the north, would be provided at ch 1950 to access properties at Lupton.

Impact of development

- 5.4.4 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.3 (A65/149/01/8/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.4.5 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).

- 5.4.6 Impact with the property at Moss Side (site 41) would remain unchanged although to the east the route and the new junction at ch 220 would pass through an area of former ridge and furrow earthworks (site 06). Although archaeological impact would be significant, this site is considered to be of low grade importance. Clear views across open farmland to the large embankment, between ch 570-900, would be possible from the Grade II listed structures at Summerdale House (sites 34 and 37). This would have a moderate adverse visual impact on the views and setting of these features. The creation of a 7 metre high embankment immediately to the north of Nook Bridge (site 35) would have a substantial adverse visual effect on the setting of this unlisted structure. The diversion of the Lupton Beck, and associated regrading of adjacent higher ground required to accommodate the diversion, might cause further disturbance to as yet unidentified archaeological deposits.
- 5.4.7 To the east of Nook Bridge, the route passes through two areas of ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries (sites 31 and 30). Although the significance of these features has not been accurately determined, it is likely that the construction of a 12 metre deep cutting in the area of site 31 and a 14 metre high embankment in the area of site 30 would have a significant archaeological impact.
- 5.4.8 To the east of the Plough Inn, at ch 1900-2000, the route and a road junction would pass close to, but not affect, an upstanding barn which is of local interest (site 19). However, the route would pass through the site of Oakgate Farm (site 19), resulting in a major archaeological impact. The unlisted milestone at approximately ch 2150 (site 22) would also be affected. Views of the route from the Grade II listed buildings at Lupton Tower and Boxtree (site 25) would be unchanged, being screened by existing vegetation.
- 5.4.9 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative B1 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
06	Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side	Low	Archaeological: significant
34	Garden wall and gateways, Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: moderate adverse
37	Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: moderate adverse

35	Nook Bridge	Medium	Visual: substantial adverse
31	Ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries, north of Aikbank	Low	Archaeological: significant
30	Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-east of Aikbank	Low	Archaeological: significant
19	Oakgate Farm (site of), east of the Plough Inn	Medium	Archaeological: major
22	Milestone, north side of A65(T)	Low	Archaeological: major

5.5 Route C2

Summary route description

- 5.5.1 Between ch 0-1400 this route alternative would follow the same alignment as alternative A4. The route would commence at grade, utilising the existing bridge over the Kendal and Lancaster Canal, and would follow the alignment of the existing A65(T) immediately north of Moss Side. At ch 150 the route would veer southwards from the existing A65(T), rising onto a 5 metre embankment between ch 190-330. At ch 270 a junction would be provided with the existing A65(T), to the north.
- 5.5.2 The route would continue south-eastwards, in a 12 metre deep cutting between ch 330-610 and on an 8 metre high embankment between ch 610-1000. A bridge would be provided at ch 740, allowing for continued access between Nook and Farleton although the existing junction with the A65(T), adjacent to Farleton View, would be replaced by a new access spur on a 4 metre high embankment to the north of Orchard House Farm.
- 5.5.3 Between ch 1000-1400 the route would cross and sever the existing A65(T) on a 5 metre high embankment, rising locally to 9 metres in height to the north-west of Cow Brow. An eastbound climbing lane would be provided between the C5091 (Nook Lane) and the severed A65(T), in the east, at Toll Bar Cottage.
- 5.5.4 Whereas alternative A4 would continue around the north of Lupton, alternative C4 would follow a more southerly alignment. The route would lie in a 7 metre deep cutting between ch 1400-1700 before rejoining the existing A65(T) to the west of the Plough Inn. The existing road would be improved on line while side road connections to Brow Head in the north, at ch 1500, and

the redundant A65(T) in the south, at ch 1640, would also be provided.

Impact of development

- 5.5.5 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.4 (A65/149/01/9/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.5.6 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).
- 5.5.7 Impact with the property at Moss Side (site 41) would remain unchanged although to the east, between ch 200-300, the route would pass through an area of former ridge and furrow earthworks (site 06). Although archaeological impact would be significant, this site is considered to be of low grade importance.
- 5.5.8 The Grade II listed structures at Summerdale House (sites 34 and 37) would lie immediately to the north-east of the route. At this point, the route passes on an embankment 8 metres high which would encroach into the gardens. This, together with the construction of the access spur road, would have a substantial adverse visual impact on the views and setting of these features. However, the re-alignment of the existing A65(T) away from the Grade II listed buildings at Spout House (sites 10 and 12) would have a substantial beneficial visual impact although distant views of the route on embankment would be possible.
- 5.5.9 At ch 1240 the route would require Toll Bar Cottage (site 14) to be demolished. Although the significance of this site has still to be assessed, archaeological impact would be major.
- 5.5.10 This route alternative would not affect any of the identified sites to the east of Cow Brow, namely the gravel pit at Lupton (site 18), the sites of Oakgate Farm and cottages (sites 19 and 28) or the unlisted milestone (site 22).
- 5.5.11 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative C2 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
06	Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side	Low	Archaeological: significant
34	Garden wall and gateways, Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial adverse
37	Summerdale House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial adverse
10	Spout House farmhouse	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
12	Barn, south-east of Spout House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
14	Toll house, Cow Brow	Medium	Archaeological: major

5.6 Route D1

Summary route description

- 5.6.1 This route option would commence at Moss Side, approximately following the horizontal alignment of the existing A65(T) to ch 700 near Nook. East of Moss Side, the route would lie in a side cutting before crossing hollows on a low embankment (ch 350-850) varying between 2-4 metres in height. Access to the south would be provided to the properties at Moss Side at ch 140 and 220 while at ch 440 an access would be provided to the north. Side road junctions would also be provided at ch 800 to Nook in the north and at ch 830 to the C5091 (Nook Lane) in the south.
- 5.6.2 Between ch 850-1100, to the south-west of Spout House, the route would continue eastwards in an 8 metre deep cutting before rising onto an embankment approximately 4-5 metres high between ch 1100-1400. The embankment would follow a similar, but slightly more northerly alignment than for alternatives A4 and C2. An eastbound climbing lane would be provided, commencing at ch 850.
- 5.6.3 From ch 1400, the route would follow an alignment common to alternative C2, that is through a 6 metre deep cutting between ch 1400-1700 to the south of Brow Head before rejoining the existing A65(T) west of the Plough Inn. The existing road would be improved on line while side road connections to Brow Head in the north, at ch 1500, and the redundant A65(T) in the south, at ch 1640, would also be provided.

Impact of development

- 5.6.4 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.5 (A65/149/01/10/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.6.5 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).
- 5.6.6 The visual impact on properties at Moss End would remain unchanged and there would be no impact on the area of former ridge and furrow earthworks to the east of Moss End (site 06). Further east, at approximately ch 690, the Grade II listed milestone (site 07) would be affected.
- 5.6.7 Lying in a deep cutting between ch 850-1100, the route would be screened from the Grade II listed buildings at Spout Farm (sites 10 and 12). Removal of through traffic from the existing A65(T), which lies immediately adjacent to the buildings, would give rise to a substantial improvement in visual quality.
- 5.6.8 Toll Bar Cottage (site 14) would not suffer any direct archaeological impact. This route alternative would also not affect any of the identified sites to the east of Cow Brow, namely the gravel pit at Lupton (site 18), the sites of Oakgate Farm and cottages (sites 19 and 28) or the unlisted milestone (site 22).
- 5.6.9 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative D1 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
07	Milestone, north side of A65(T), north of Summerdale House	Low (LB II)	Archaeological: major
10	Spout House farmhouse	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
12	Barn, south-east of Spout House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial

5.7 Route E1

Summary route description

- 5.7.1 This route would commence at Moss Side, following a common alignment with alternative D1 between ch 0-700. East of Moss Side, the route would lie in a side cutting before crossing hollows on a low embankment (ch 350-850) varying between 2-4 metres in height. Access to the south would be provided to the properties at Moss Side at ch 140 and 220 while at ch 440 an access would be provided to the north.
- 5.7.2 In common with alternative D1, side road junctions would be provided at ch 800 to Nook in the north and at ch 830 to the C5091 (Nook Lane) in the south; the junction alignment would be slightly further to the south-west than that associated with D1. The route would continue to veer to the south of the alternative D1 alignment, passing through the Lupton Beck Valley, south and east of Cow Brow. Between ch 850-1000 the route would pass through a 6 metre deep cutting, severing the C5091 at ch 1000. Crossing the valley associated with the Lupton Beck, the route would lie on an approximately 3 metre high embankment (ch 1000-1250) before rising to a height of 8 metres between ch 1350-1620. An eastbound climbing lane would also be provided. At ch 1470 the Lupton Beck would be culverted under the route some 30 metres north-west of its present position.
- 5.7.3 At ch 1640 the route would follow a sidelong cutting before entering an 8 metre deep cutting, at approximately ch 1800, and following a common alignment with alternative B1, before rejoining the A65(T) east of Lupton.

Impact of development

- 5.7.4 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.6 (A65/149/01/11/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.7.5 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).
- 5.7.6 The visual impact on properties at Moss End would remain largely unchanged and there would be no impact on the area of former ridge and furrow earthworks to the east of Moss End (site 06). Further east, at approximately ch 690, the Grade II listed milestone (site 07) would be affected.

- 5.7.7 The visual impact on the listed structures at Summerdale House (sites 34 and 37) would remain unchanged. The route would be largely screened from the Grade II listed farmhouse and barn at Spout House (sites 10 and 12), creating an overall substantial beneficial visual effect as a result of the removal of through traffic from the existing A65(T).
- 5.7.8 The diversion of the Lupton Beck, and associated regrading of adjacent higher ground required to accommodate the diversion, might cause further disturbance to as yet unidentified archaeological deposits. To the east of the Beck, the route passes through an area of ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries (site 30). Although the significance of these features has not been accurately determined, it is likely that the construction of an embankment and cutting would have a significant archaeological impact.
- 5.7.9 To the east of the Plough Inn, the route and a road junction would pass close to, but not affect, an upstanding barn which is of local interest (site 19). However, the route would pass through the site of Oakgate Farm (site 19), resulting in a major archaeological impact. The unlisted milestone at approximately ch 2150 (site 22) would also be affected. Views of the route from the Grade II listed buildings at Lupton Tower (site 25) would remain unchanged, being screened by existing vegetation.
- 5.7.10 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative E1 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
07	Milestone, north side of A65(T), north of Summerdale House	Low (LB II)	Archaeological: major
10	Spout House farmhouse	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
12	Barn, south-east of Spout House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
30	Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-east of Aikbank	Low	Archaeological: significant
19	Oakgate Farm (site of), east of the Plough Inn	Medium	Archaeological: major
22	Milestone, north side of A65(T)	Low	Archaeological: major

5.8 Route F1

Summary route description

- 5.8.1 Between ch 0-850 this route would follow a common alignment with alternative D1. The route would commence at Moss Side, approximately following the horizontal alignment of the existing A65(T) to ch 700 near Nook. East of Moss Side, the route would lie in a side cutting before crossing hollows on a low embankment (ch 350-850) varying between 2-4 metres in height. Access to the south would be provided to the properties at Moss Side at ch 140 and 220 while at ch 440 an access would be provided to the north. Side road junctions would also be provided at ch 800 to Nook in the north and at ch 830 to the C5091 (Nook Lane) in the south.
- 5.8.2 From ch 850 to ch 1050 the route would remain on a common alignment with alternative D1, passing on a low embankment followed by a deep 8 metre cutting, south-west of Nook. The route would continue on a 6-8 metre high embankment (ch 1050-1420) close to the properties at the foot of Cow Brow. Route alignment at this point would be similar to that of alternatives A4, C2 and D1. An eastbound climbing lane would be provided from ch 1000-1800.
- 5.8.3 From ch 1420-2000 the route would be common with alternative A4. The route would continue in a 4 metre deep cutting to approximately ch 1540 before passing through an 8 metre deep cutting between ch 1540-1800. At ch 1800 the route would lie on a 3 metre high embankment, reducing in height until the existing A65(T) is rejoined at ch 2200. At ch 1530 and ch 1830 side road junctions to the north would be provided to access Brow Head and Crabtree Farm respectively. Properties to the south of the route, at Lupton, would be accessed via a side road junction at ch 2000.

Impact of development

- 5.8.4 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed route option on the cultural heritage sites, all construction and landscaping works as specified on Drawing 1.5.7 (A65/149/01/12/Am.A) dated February 1993 have been taken into account.
- 5.8.5 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified cultural heritage sites would be affected (see figure 5).
- 5.8.6 The visual impact on properties at Moss End would remain largely as existing and there would be no impact on the area of former ridge and furrow earthworks to the east of Moss End (site 06). Further east, at approximately ch 690, the Grade II listed

milestone (site 07) would be affected.

- 5.8.7 The visual impact on the listed structures at Summerdale House (sites 34 and 37) would remain unchanged. Between ch 850-1050, the route, which lies in a deep cutting, would be screened from the Grade II listed buildings at Spout Farm (sites 10 and 12). Removal of through traffic from the existing A65(T), which lies immediately adjacent to Spout House, would give rise to a substantial improvement in visual quality.
- 5.8.8 At ch 1280 the route would require Toll Bar Cottage (site 14) to be demolished. Although the significance of this site has still to be assessed, archaeological impact would be major. Further east, the route would pass through the earthwork remains of a gravel quarry (site 18).
- 5.8.9 To the east of the Plough Inn, the side road junction would pass through an upstanding barn and the site of Oakgate Farm (site 19), resulting in a major archaeological impact. The unlisted milestone at approximately (site 22) might also be affected.
- 5.8.10 From west to east, the assessment of the various archaeological and visual impacts of alternative F1 can be summarised as follows. Visual effects in the "no change" category have not been included.

Site no	Site name	Grade	Impact
07	Milestone, north side of A65(T), north of Summerdale House	Low (LB II)	Archaeological: major
10	Spout House farmhouse	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
12	Barn, south-east of Spout House	Medium (LB II)	Visual: substantial beneficial
14	Toll house, Cow Brow	Medium	Archaeological: major
18	Gravel pit, Lupton	Low	Archaeological: major
19	Oakgate Farm (site of) and barn, east of the Plough Inn	Medium	Archaeological: major
22	Milestone, north side of A65(T)	Low	Archaeological: major

5.9 Preliminary Summary of Impact

- 5.9.1 The following table provides a preliminary summary of the adverse archaeological and visual impacts for the various route alternatives. When using this table, it should be noted that only a small number of site visits were carried out and that it was not possible to examine the route alignments in any detail. There may, for example, be additional earthwork features or other sites of interest within the route corridors which have not yet been considered and so will not appear in the table.

Degree of impact	Route alternative					
	A4	B1	C2	D1	E1	F1
Archaeological: major	4	2	1	1	3	4
Archaeological: significant	1	2	1	-	-	-
Archaeological: small-scale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visual: substantial	2	1	2	-	-	-
Visual: moderate	-	2	-	-	-	-
Visual: slight	-	-	-	-	-	-

- 5.9.2 On the basis of current knowledge and information, it is considered that alternative D1 would have the least impact on identified cultural heritage sites. This route would only impinge on one archaeological site, the listed milestone north of Summerdale House (site 07), while no other listed buildings would be adversely affected; indeed, the two listed buildings at Spout Farm (sites 10 and 12) would receive a beneficial impact.
- 5.9.3 Alternative E1 is considered to be the next most preferable route although it would have a major impact on the potentially most significant identified archaeological site, the former site of Oakgate Farm located to the east of the Plough Inn (site 19). Other major archaeological impacts relate to the removal of various milestones, some of which are Grade II listed. However, appropriate mitigation for these damaging works can be readily achieved, by simply removing, conserving and re-erecting the milestone in suitable new locations.
- 5.9.4 Alternatives F1 and A4 are considered to be the least preferable of the options. Both involve the destruction of Toll Bar Cottage (site 14) and the barn located to the east of the Plough Inn (site 19), and would pass through the former site of Oakgate Farm (site 19).

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Based on the cultural heritage impacts described in section 5, some recommendations to mitigate the effects of each route alternative are described below, in chainage order (ch) from west to east. However, given that it was not possible to visit the proposed route alignments, only very general recommendations can be produced at this time.

6.1.2 Archaeological remains survive both as upstanding earthworks or as buried features beneath the ploughsoil. All remains will be susceptible to damage and/or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of these proposals and their associated landscaping works. The removal of topsoil and subsoil is likely to destroy most archaeological deposits and even where embankments and other methods are used to raise the overall ground level, preparation works often result in the destruction of those most sensitive archaeological deposits which lie at shallow depths. In addition, while the burying of archaeological features beneath a development is often an accepted form of preservation *in situ*, care must be taken to ensure that any significant deposits are not subject to undue compaction and shrinkage. Some form of monitoring might be required to ensure that this does not happen.

6.1.3 For archaeological sites, possible mitigation measures have been described as:

- locate the route away from archaeological remains and their settings;
- design the scheme's vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations in advance of construction;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations in advance of construction;

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

6.1.4 Listed buildings and other elements of the built environment are, by definition, upstanding structures. In addition to demolition, they are particularly susceptible to increased visual intrusion, noise, vibration and disturbance and severance from other linked and associated features.

6.1.5 For the built environment, possible mitigation measures have been described as:

- locate the route away from historic buildings or sites, avoiding demolition wherever possible;
- keep a route low within the natural topography to exploit any natural screening and enhance this by the use of cuttings and, in exceptional circumstances, tunnels. These measures will also help to reduce noise and vibration;
- use other landscaping techniques to integrate a scheme into its setting.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

6.1.6 It is envisaged that, once the preferred route alignment has been determined, five separate stages of works will be required to ensure that the cultural heritage of the route option has been considered to an appropriate standard. The results of each stage will influence and set the parameters for the next. Stages 1 to 2 deal with the assessment and pre-construction works, stage 3 deals with the recording of archaeological deposits while construction is in progress, and stages 4 and 5 deal with the assimilation, publication and deposition of any results resulting from the previous stages. In detail, these stages comprise:

- Stage 1 Detailed evaluation: initial and intensive fieldwalking, photographic survey, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, trial trenching and building survey as appropriate, leading to the detailed assessment of impact and recommendations for mitigation (DMRB Stage 3).
- Stage 2 Pre-construction investigation: detailed excavation and architectural recording in advance of construction of those sites identified during the previous stage to be of significant archaeological importance and for which no appropriate mitigation measures can be sought.
- Stage 3 Watching brief during construction: investigation and recording of those sites identified during the DMRB Stages 1 and 2 as not warranting prior investigation, as well as the recording of sites which may be exposed during the course of development.

Stage 4 Post-excavation assessment: assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations and the potential of the data for analysis leading to recommendations, timetable and costings for subsequent detailed analysis, publication, storage and deposition.

Stage 5 Post-excavation analysis and publication: data analysis, report preparation and publication followed by deposition of the archive and artefacts and all other materials associated with the investigations with the appropriate institution for long term storage and curation.

6.2 Stage 1 detailed evaluation works

- 6.2.1 This stage of work, comprising detailed evaluation through a combination of initial and intensive fieldwalking, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, trial trenching and building survey as appropriate, corresponds to Stage 3 of the Department of Transport's Stages of Archaeological Assessment as defined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 "Environmental Assessment", which was published in 1993. This work is usually confined to the preferred route alignment.
- 6.2.2 As part of the stage 1 works, the preferred route alignment should be the subject of a preliminary walkover survey. This will determine the current land use, note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features, and assess the significance of potential impact.
- 6.2.3 As noted in Section 5, each of the six route alternatives would have an impact on various identified archaeological sites. It is considered that, while their disturbance should be avoided if possible, none are of sufficient quality or importance to require their physical or *in situ* preservation. The preservation of each site can be accommodated through the implementation of a detailed recording programme in advance of road construction. This work should comprise building recording, earthwork survey, geophysical survey and/or trial trenching as appropriate.
- 6.2.4 Route alternatives A4, B1, E1 and F1 would pass through the former site of Oakgate Farm (site 19). This area should be the subject of a detailed earthwork survey, followed by geophysical survey and trial trenching as appropriate to identify the precise position of the former buildings and to determine their state of preservation and archaeological potential. This work should be carried out in advance of road construction and may be followed by further, more detailed, pre-construction excavation.

- 6.2.5 Route alternatives A4 and F1 would involve the destruction of a non-listed barn to the east of the Plough Inn (site 19). An initial building survey should be undertaken to determine the extent to which any original features associated with the former toll house survive. If appropriate, this work may be followed by more detailed building recording work, in advance of road construction.
- 6.2.6 Route alternatives A4, C2 and F1 would involve the destruction of Toll Bar Cottage (site 14). An initial building survey should be undertaken to determine the extent to which any original features associated with the former toll house survive. This work may be followed by more detailed building recording work as appropriate, in advance of road construction.
- 6.2.7 Route alternatives A4, B1, D1, E1 and F1 would involve the removal of one or more milestones. Any removal should be preceded by a photographic survey, followed by the conservation and re-erection of the milestone(s) in an appropriate position alongside the new road alignment.
- 6.2.8 Route alternatives A4, B1, C2 and E1 would pass through various areas of ridge and furrow earthworks while routes A4 and F1 would pass through the earthwork remains of a gravel quarry. In both cases, a detailed site inspection should take place to determine the extent to which features survive. Depending on the results, any disturbance may be preceded by an earthwork and/or photographic survey as appropriate.
- 6.2.9 Mitigation measures for minor landscape features such as drystone walls, field banks and hedges which are part of the cultural heritage of the study area, have been considered in the Landscape Report and so are not included in this section.
- 6.2.10 Mitigation measures designed to off-set the adverse visual impacts for the various listed buildings would normally be achieved through appropriate landscaping techniques. These have been considered in the Landscape Report and so are not included here.
- 6.2.11 A summary of the mitigation measures for the known archaeological sites affected by the six route options is as follows:

Site no	Site name	Impact	Mitigation
06	Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side	Significant (A4) Significant (B1) Significant (C2)	Stage 1 site inspection followed by earthwork and/or photographic survey as appropriate
07	Milestone, north side of the A65(T) (LB II)	Major (D1) Major (E1) Major (F1)	Stage 1 photographic survey, conservation and re-erection
14	Toll house, Cow Brow	Major (A4) Major (C2) Major (F1)	Stage 1 initial building survey followed by detailed building survey if appropriate
18	Gravel pit, Lupton	Major (A4) Major (F1)	Stage 1 site inspection followed by earthwork and/or photographic survey as appropriate
19	Oakgate Farm (site of) and barn, east of the Plough Inn	Major (A4) Major (B1) Major (E1) Major (F1)	Barn: Stage 1 initial building survey followed by detailed building survey if appropriate. Farm: Stage 1 earthwork and/or geophysical survey and trial trenching as appropriate. Further Stage 2 work as required
22	Milestone, north side of the A65(T)	Major (A4) Major (B1) Major (D1) Major (E1) Major (F1)	Stage 1 photographic survey, conservation and re-erection
30	Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-east of Aikbank	Significant (B1) Significant (E1)	Stage 1 site inspection followed by earthwork and/or photographic survey as appropriate
31	Ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries, north of Aikbank	Significant (B1)	Stage 1 site inspection followed by earthwork and/or photographic survey as appropriate

6.2.12 Given the amount and density of archaeological material in the vicinity of the study area, particularly that dating to the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods, further Stage 1 detailed evaluation work is likely to be required on the preferred route alignment. The scale and extent of this work can only be determined after further field inspections and discussions with the appropriate authorities.

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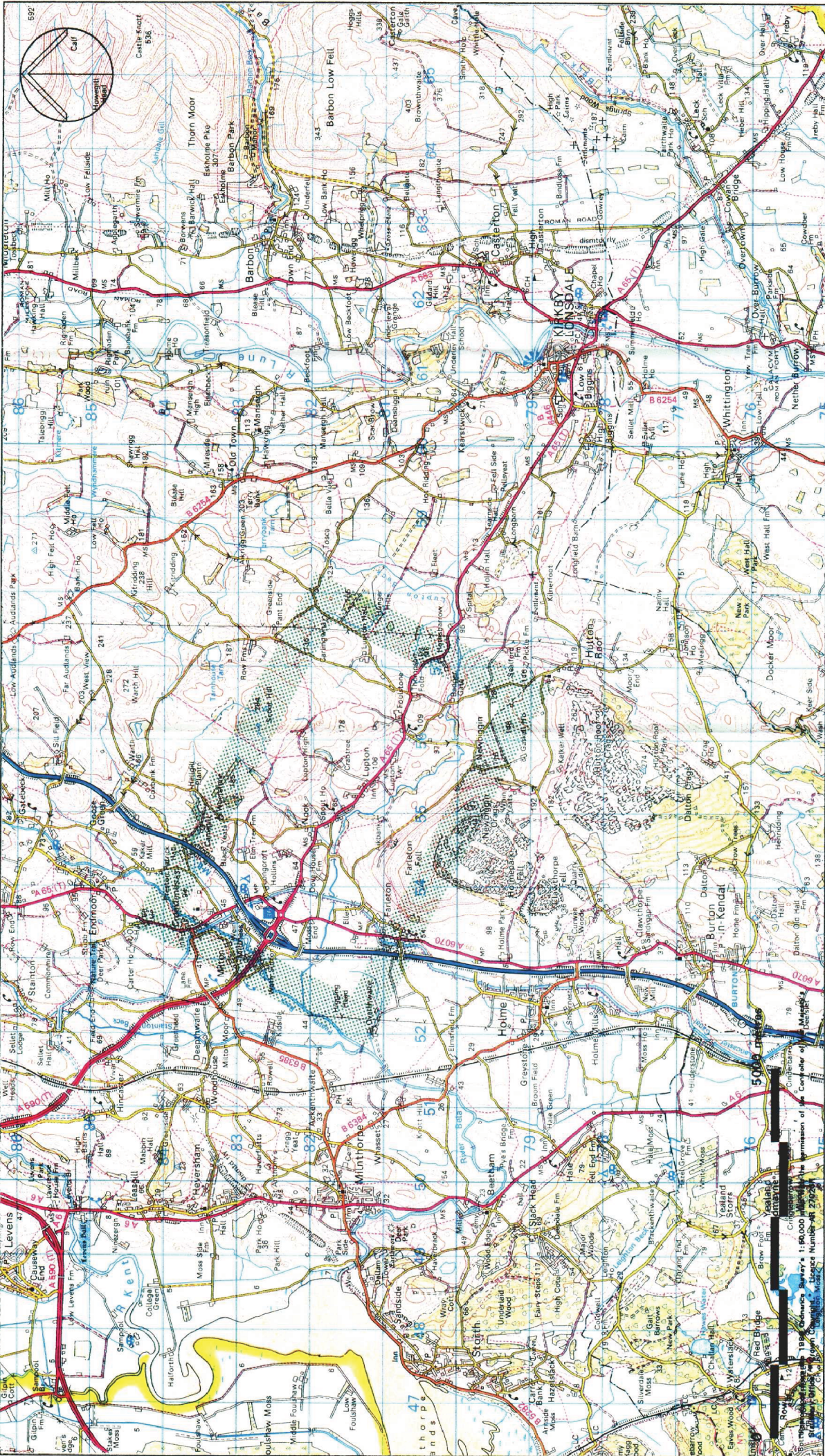
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PROJECT
A65 MOSS SIDE TO LUPTON IMPROVEMENTS

DRAWING TITLE
LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE NUMBER
1

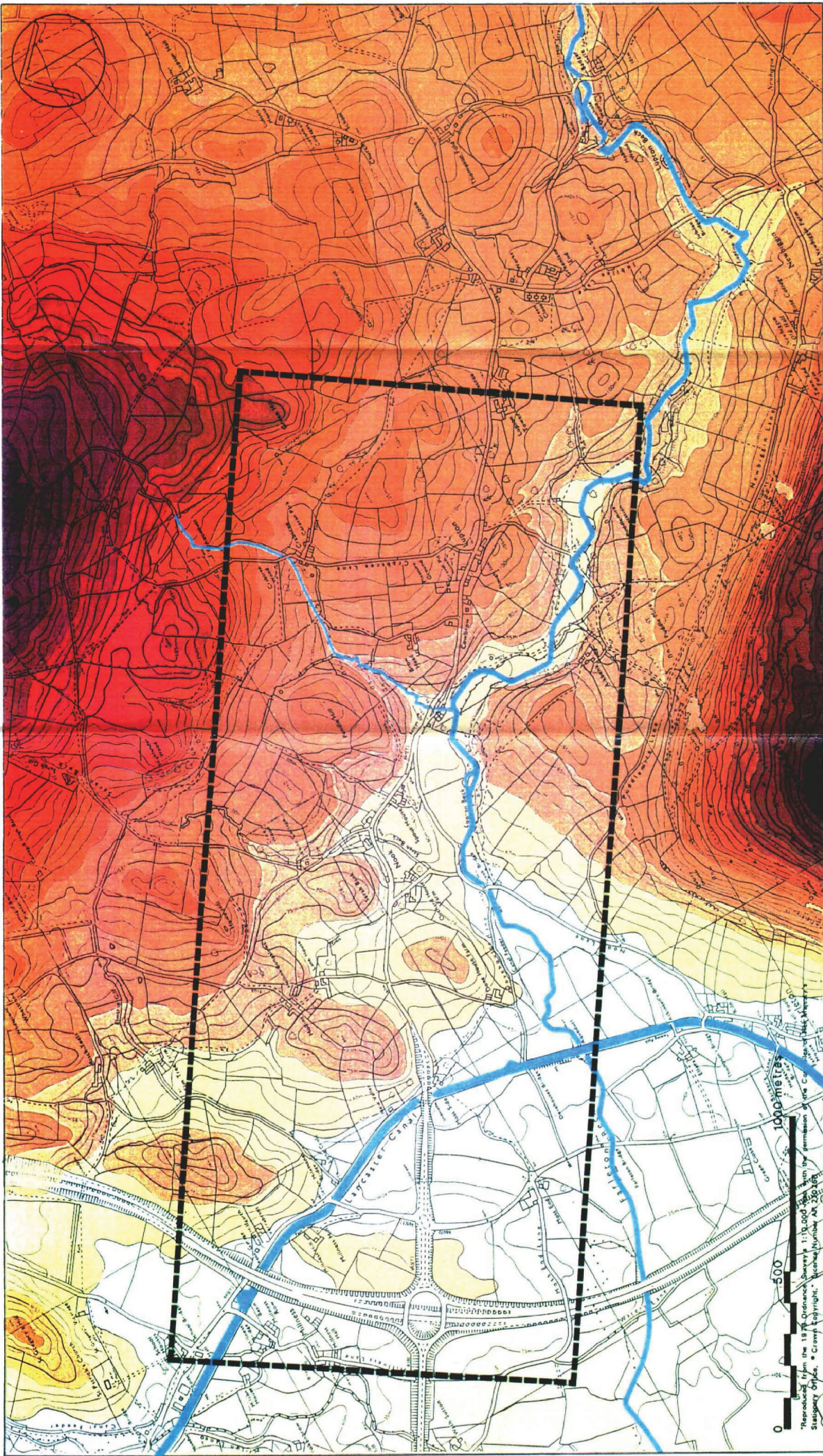
THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Highways and Transportation

ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS

LEGEND

STUDY AREA



PROJECT
**A65 MOSS SIDE TO
LUPTON IMPROVEMENTS**

DRAWING TITLE
TOPOGRAPHY

FIGURE
NUMBER
2

THE DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORT

Cumbria
Highways and Transportation

ANTHONY
WALKER
ASSOCIATES

LEGEND

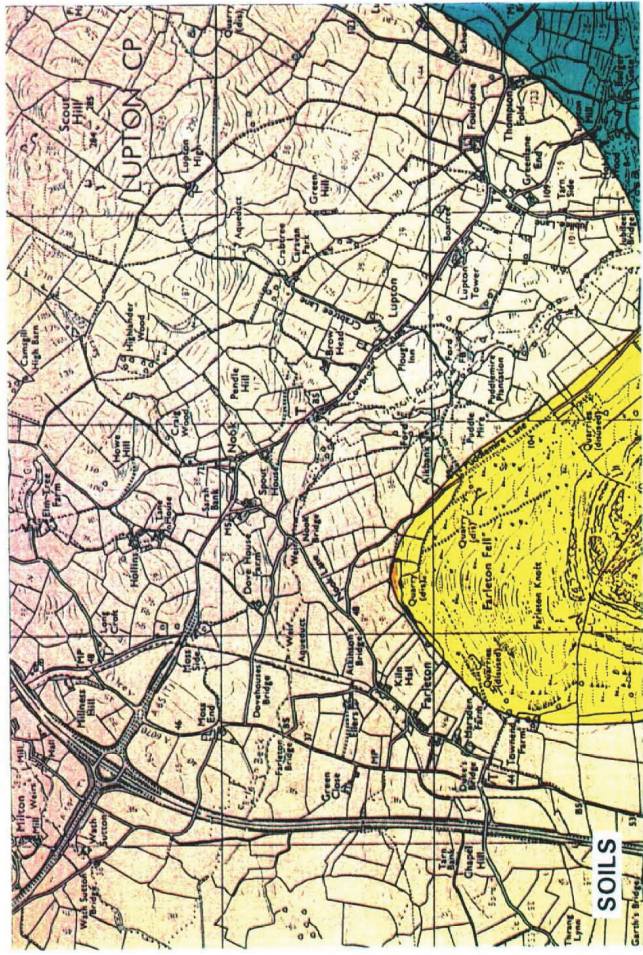
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	70-89m		230-249m		
	90-109m				
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	130-149m				
	150-169m				
	170-189m				



SOLID GEOLOGY



DRIFT GEOLOGY



SOILS

SOLID GEOLOGY

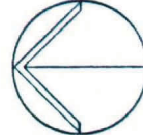
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- 80 CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

DRIFT GEOLOGY

- ALLUVIUM
- BOULDER CLAY AND MORAINIC DRIFT

SOILS

- 541q TYPICAL BROWN EARTH
- 313c BROWN RANKERS
- 713d CAMBIC STAGNOGLEY SOILS



1000 metres



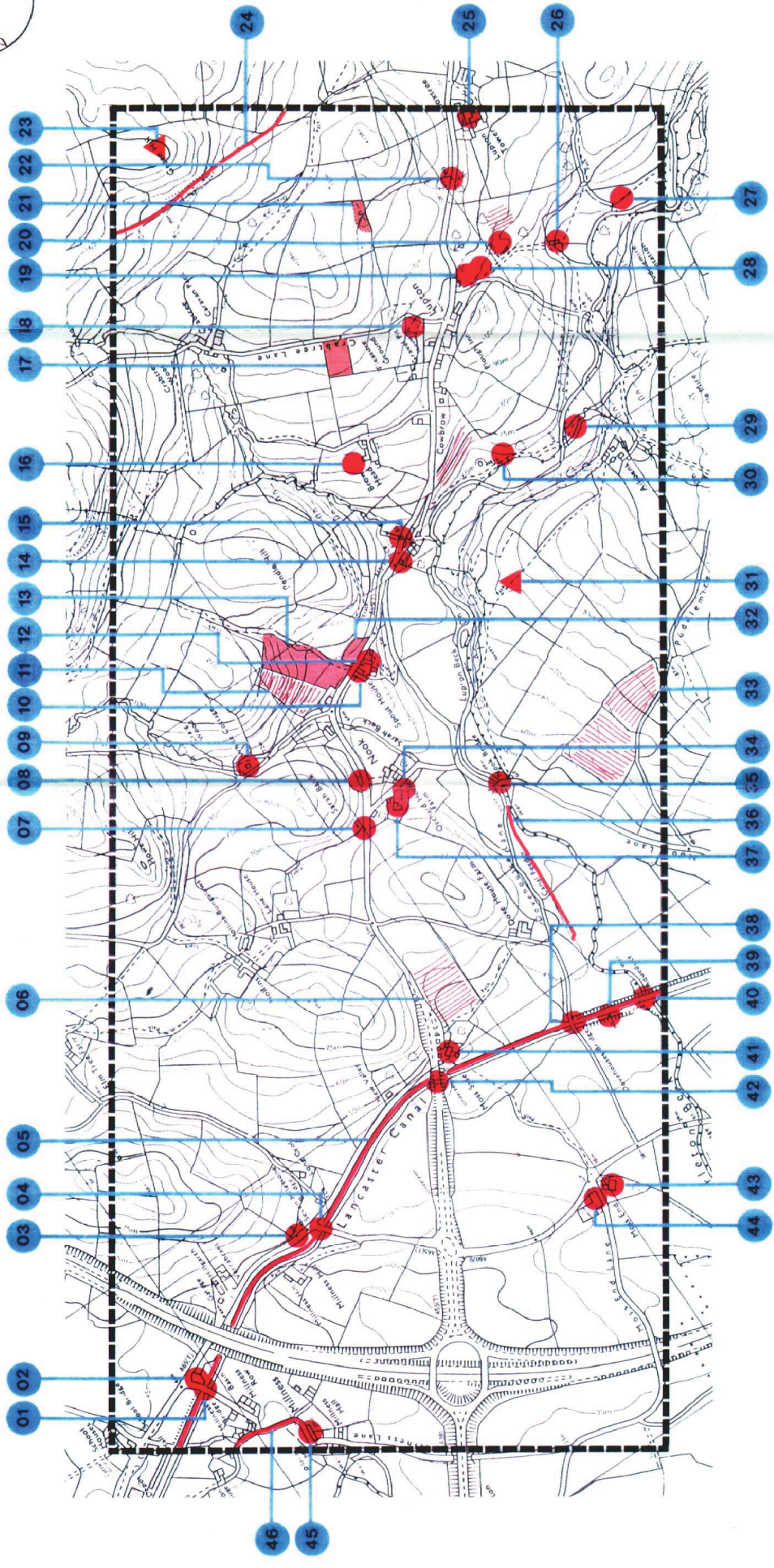
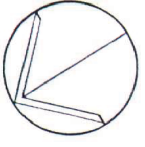
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PROJECT
A65 MOSS SIDE TO LUPTON IMPROVEMENTS

DRAWING TITLE
SIMPLIFIED SOLID GEOLOGY, DRIFT GEOLOGY AND SOILS

FIGURE NUMBER
3



0 500 1000 metres

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PROJECT
**A65 MOSS SIDE TO
LUPTON IMPROVEMENTS**

DRAWING TITLE
**CULTURAL HERITAGE
SITES**

FIGURE
NUMBER
4





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OF TRANSPORT

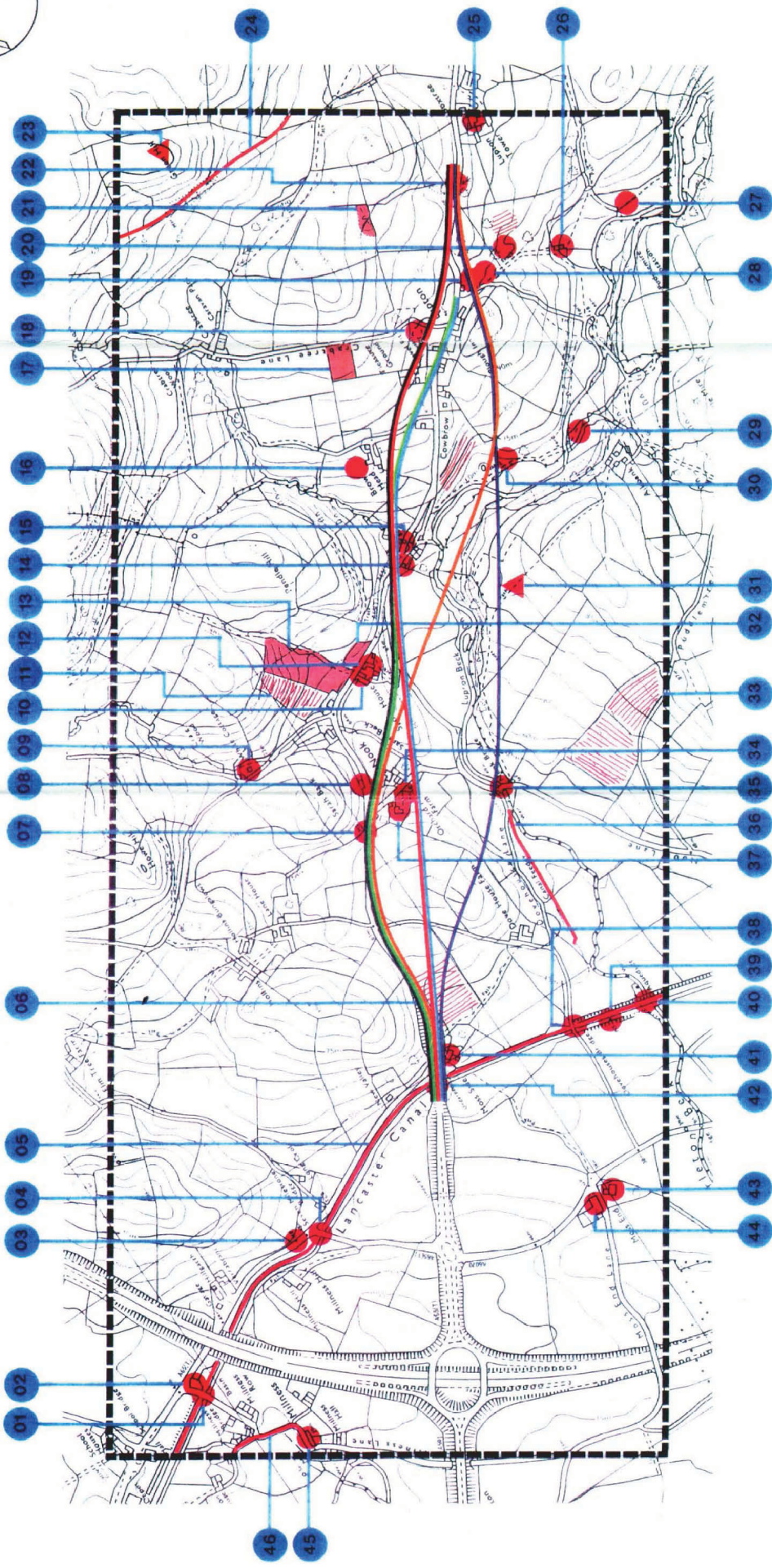
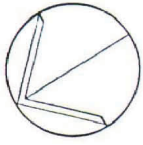
Highways and Transportation

Cumbria

ANTHONY
WALKER
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LEGEND

-  STUDY AREA
-  SITE OF INTEREST
-  AREA OF INTEREST
-  UNDEFINED AREA OF INTEREST



0 500 1000 metres

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THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS

PROJECT: **A65 MOSS SIDE TO LUPTON IMPROVEMENTS**

DRAWING TITLE: **CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES WITH ROUTE OPTIONS**

FIGURE NUMBER: **5**

LEGEND

STUDY AREA	ROUTE A4	ROUTE E1
SITE OF INTEREST	ROUTE B1	ROUTE F1
AREA OF INTEREST	ROUTE C2	
UNDEFINED AREA OF INTEREST	ROUTE D1	

APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES

The following catalogue contains detailed information on each of the archaeological sites or finds within the defined search area. The extent of this area is defined on figure 4.

Each archaeological, architectural or historic site within the search area is allocated a Site Number. This is the reference number of the site as recorded for this survey and which is used throughout the report. The sites are numbered from 01 to 53.

For each site, area or find, the following information is provided.

SMR No: the reference number of the site if recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR) held by the Cumbria County Council Planning Department in Kendal.

NAR No: the reference number of the site if recorded on the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton. This record is based on information initially collected by the Ordnance Survey (OS).

SAM No: the county reference number if the site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

LB No: the reference number of the Listed Building as recorded in the various Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest which cover the search area.

NGR No: the National Grid Reference (NGR) for each site. This is qualified as to whether the NGR is accurate, centred, general or approximate, linear or uncertain. It should be noted that for linear features, such as railways and canals, the quoted grid reference only relates to the search area and may not be their full extent.

Map: the reference number of the 1:10,000 scale map on which each site is located.

Site name and location: the site name and the name of the place or geographical area where the site is located. In rural locations, this is often the name of the nearest adjacent farm or other geographical or topographical feature.

Parish: the present civil parish within which the site is located.

Extent of site (OS): the extent of the site in terms of Ordnance Survey field numbers (where available) which have been collated from the most recent 1:2,500 maps.

Solid Geology: the solid geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

- SL Upper Silurian Ludlow
- CL Lower Carboniferous Dinantian Limestone

A map showing the solid geology for the general area is given as figure 3.

Drift Geology: the drift geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

- A Alluvium
- BL Boulder Clay and Morainic Drift

A map showing the drift geology for the general area is given as figure 3.

Soils: the soil type descriptions associated with each site as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

- Surface-water gley soils
- 313c Brown Rankers (Crwbin Association)
- 541q Typical Brown Earths (Waltham Association)
- 713d Cambic Stagnogleys (Cegin Association)

A map showing the distribution of soils for the general area is given as figure 3.

Land Use: the classification used to describe the general form of current land use for each site, based on that used by the Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain. This is as follows:

- Arable
- Developed
- Grassland
- Heath
- Roughland
- Water
- Woodland.

Ground cover: the present ground cover of the site.

Height: the height in metres above Ordnance Datum of each site. For sites covering a large area, a height range may be given. A map showing the general topographical details for the study area is given as figure 2.

Classification: a basic classification of the site based on the keyword list as used by the County SMR and the RCHME.

Period: the date of the site, based on the main phases of the prehistoric and historic calender as used by English Heritage. This is as follows:

Prehistoric	c30,000 BC - AD 43
Mesolithic	10,000 - 3,5000 BC
Neolithic	3,500 - 2,000 BC
Bronze Age	2,000 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC - AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 - 450
Anglo-Saxon	450 - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1540
Post-medieval	1540 onwards

More accurate medieval or post-medieval dates are given where appropriate (ie. 19th century).

Form: the basic form or appearance of the site, based on a keyword list as used by the County SMR and the RCHME. For the purpose of this study, the following were used:

- Cropmark
- Earthwork
- Find
- Other Structure
- Roofed Building
- Ruined Structure
- Site of
- Soilmark

Grade of site: an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site using the information collected and based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, and until further investigative work is carried out, only a simple three tier grading system can be applied, namely:

- High
- Medium
- Low

Where structures are also listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, these grades are also given. It should be noted that further investigation should result in a more detailed grading system and so some of these initial grades are likely to altered.

Date inspected: the date at which the site was visited, together with the person and/or organisation involved.

Description: a basic description of the site, including the historic background where appropriate and known. Each piece of information is referenced to a specific source which is detailed in the reference section below. All sources mentioned in the description were checked.

References: details of the references used to collate the information contained in the Description section above. For convenience, a number of abbreviations are used, as follows:

AP	Aerial Photograph
AWP	Anthony Walker and Partners
CCC	Cumbria County Council
CCRO	Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal
CSMR	Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record
KCL	Kendal Central Library (Local History Section)
NAR	National Archaeological Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

SITE NO: 01

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/58
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Location information

NGR: SD53678304 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Millness Bridge, north-east of Millness Row	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 48m

Description of site

Classification: Canal bridge	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Millness Bridge over the Lancaster and Kendal canal is not specifically named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps [1] [2]. Named as "Millness Bridge" on second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps [3] [4]. The bridge is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Canal bridge. c.1816. Probably by John Fletcher, engineer, from the original designs of John Rennie whose route for the canal was authorised in 1792. Squared, coursed limestone with limestone string, copings and rounded fender course. Elliptical arch with rusticated voussoirs and keystone. Ramped parapets with flat top, slightly curved in plan; pilasters to each end. Steps up to roadway at north-west corner. Approx. 3.5m wide between parapets" [5]. Still in situ and as described. For canal see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p23 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 02

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD53728304 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Coal wharf and canal basin, south of Millness Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 48m

Description of site

Classification: Coal wharf, Canal basin	Period: 19th century
Form: Roofed building, Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A single unnamed rectangular building is shown on the 1847 tithe map and the first edition 6" and 25" maps in a small enclosure on the north side of the Lancaster and Kendal canal, just to the north of an unnamed bulge in the canal [1]-[3]. The enclosure is named as "Coal Wharf" on the second edition OS 25" map with the canal bulge named as "Basin" [4]. The building is not shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map although the "Basin" is still named [5]. The building still survives as a single storey stone-built structure with a slate roof in a coal merchant's yard. The canal basin survives as an enlarged, almost semi-circular, water-filled area but the field runs straight to the canal edge; no wharf, embankment or mooring stones are visible. For canal see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) [2] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [3] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 03

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/59
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Location information

NGR: SD53868266 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Milestone, east side of former A65(T), north of Seven Milestone Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 48m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"M.S. Burton 4 / Kendal 7" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps [1] [2]. "M.S. Kendal 7 / Burton 4" is printed on the second edition OS 25" map [3]. "M.P." is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. The milestone, located on the east side of the former A65(T) approximately 50m north of Seven Milestone Bridge, is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Milestone. Dated 1826. Cast iron. Half-hexagonal with fluted faces and domed top. Painted black and white. Marked "Burton / 4 miles" on north side and "Kendal / 7 miles" on south side. One of a series of similar milestones and boundary stones on the Heronsyke Turnpike, for which the work was supervised by John McAdam" [5]. Not visited [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p23 [6] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 04

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/60
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Location information

NGR: SD53848260 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Seven Milestone Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 48m

Description of site

Classification: Canal bridge	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Seven Milestone Bridge is not specifically named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps [1] [2]. Named as "Seven Milestone Bridge" on the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 map [3] [4]. The bridge over the Lancaster and Kendal canal is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Canal bridge. c.1816. Probably by John Fletcher, engineer, from the original designs of John Rennie whose route for the canal was approved in 1792. Squared, coursed limestone with limestone string and copings and rounded fender course. Elliptical arch, with rusticated voussoirs and keystone. Shallow arched parapets, slightly curved in plan; pilasters to each end. Steps up to roadway and metal rope guard on north-west side. Approx. 6m between parapets" [5]. Still in situ and as described. For canal see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p24 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 05

Concordance details

SMR No: 14079	NAR No: LIN 126	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD53608320-SD53858168 linear	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Lancaster and Kendal Canal	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A, BC	Solid geology: SL, CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Water	Height:

Description of site

Classification: Canal	Period: 19th century
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Lancaster and Kendal Canal" is printed on the first edition OS 6" map [1]. Similarly named on the first and second edition 25" maps [2] [3]. Named as the "Lancaster Canal" on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. The canal was originally promoted by Lancaster merchants who wanted to bring limestone from the north and coal from the south. The first plan was drawn up in 1772 but it was not until 1792 that a Parliamentary Act was passed. The completion of the final stretch to Kendal was deferred until 1807 when a new act was passed. Work eventually began in 1813 and construction was completed in 1819, including a tunnel at Hincaster. Competition with the railways, which reached Kendal in 1846, caused its decline and traffic between Lancaster and Kendal finally ceased in 1944 [5] [6]. The canal runs from SD53608320 to SD53858168 through the study area. It is water-filled throughout, apart from two short sections which have been infilled and covered by embankments carrying the M6 motorway and part of the A65(T). Water flow is maintained through culverts and the footpath which runs along the west side of the canal passes through a concrete tunnel under the A65(T). For canal bridges see sites 01, 04, 36 and 42, for aqueduct see site 40, for canal feeder see site 36 and for canal basins see sites 02 and 38 [7].</p>	

References:

- [1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO
- [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [5] Hindle, P 1989 "Roads, Canals and Railways". In Rollinson, W, (ed) The Lake District Landscape Heritage, 147-150
- [6] Hatfield, C & Biddle, G 1970 The Canals of Northwest England vol 1, 182-212 & vol 2, 417-443
- [7] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 06

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54208200 centred	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of Moss Side	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 45-65m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An aerial photograph taken in 1950 shows ridge and furrow aligned north-south in the field to the east of Moss Side [1]. Not really visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1956 [2]. A map of 1771 names this field as "Close above" while the 1847 tithe map names it as "Close above house" [3] [4]. The first edition OS 6" and 25" maps, the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features visible [5]-[8]. Nothing is really visible in this field which was improved grassland at the time of the site visit [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP 541/525, 3157 & 3214 (14.05.50) RCHME [2] AP 540/1801, 0118 (13.03.56) RCHME [3] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [4] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) field 15 [5] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [6] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [7] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [8] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 07

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/61
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Location information

NGR: SD54558200 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Milestone, north side of A65(T), north of Summerdale House, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"M.S. Kendal 8 / Kirkby Lonsdale 5 / Milnthorpe 4 ½" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps [1] [2]. "M.S. Milnthorpe 4 ½ / Kirkby Lonsdale 5" is printed on the second edition OS 25" map [3]. "M.S." is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. The milestone, located approximately 75m north of Summerdale House, is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Milestone. Probably early 19th century. Limestone. Upright post with flat top and deep chamfers to front corners. Painted black and white with deeply-incised sans-serif lettering and numbers in sunken oval panels: "Kirkby Lonsdale / 5" to west and "Kendal / 8 / Milnthorpe / 4" to east" [5]. Still in situ and as described [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p24 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 08

Concordance details

SMR No: 14066	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54668194 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Former smithy, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 68m

Description of site

Classification: Smithy	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A long rectangular building aligned east-west along the street frontage is shown but not named on a map of 1771 [1]. Similarly shown and named as "Smithy" on the second edition OS 25" map [2]. The building is shown but not named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps, and the modern OS 1:10,000 map [3]-[5]. The building is also shown on the 1847 tithe map in an enclosure named as "House and garden" [6]. The building still survives as a two storey limestone rubble structure with a pitched greenslate roof which has been converted into three cottages. It was not inspected in detail [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [2] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [6] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) field 22 [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 09

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54828214 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Former town hall, White Cottage, north of Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 75m

Description of site

Classification: Town Hall, House	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 26.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A single unnamed building in an enclosure is shown on a 1771 map of Preston Patrick [1]. Similarly shown on the 1847 tithe map and named as "House and garden" [2]. "Town Hall" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" and second edition 25" maps and shown as a single square building [3]-[5]. Named as "White Cottage" on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [6]. The building is now an occupied cottage which was not inspected in detail [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) field 22 [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 10

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/64
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Location information

NGR: SD54868178 centred, SD54868180 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Spout House farm and farmhouse, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 65m

Description of site

Classification: Farm, Farmhouse	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Two unnamed buildings are shown at this general location on a map of 1771 [1]. Two buildings are shown on the 1847 tithe map and named as "Spout House" [2]. "Spout House" is printed on the first and second edition OS 6" and 25" maps and shown as a collection of buildings centred on SD54868178. The house lies to the north, at SD54868180, and is depicted as a large rectangular structure aligned northeast-southwest with a smaller building to the south-west [3]-[5]. Similarly shown and named on the modern OS 1:10,000 map although the smaller building has gone [6]. The farmhouse is a listed building, first listed on 12.02.62: "House. Probably late 18th century or early 19th century remodelled late 19th century. Squared limestone rubble with chamfered quoins and sandstone dressings; graduated greenslate roof, stone roof. Two storeys, three windows, 19th century sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Central 6-panel door, top two panels glazed, in corniced stone surround. Corniced gutter and two end chimneys. Full-height stair window to rear with round head and glazing bars" [7]. For associated barn see site 12. The farmhouse and associated buildings were not inspected in detail [8].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO)
- [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO)
- [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [7] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p25
- [8] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 11

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54908195 centred	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Spout House, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 65-100m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An aerial photograph taken in 1970 shows ridge and furrow aligned northwest-southeast in the field to the north of Spout House [1]. No really visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1945 [2]. A map of 1771 and the 1847 tithe map name this field as "Backside" [3] [4]. The first edition OS 6" and 25" maps, the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features visible [5]-[8]. Although this field was not inspected in detail, well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks c.0.3m high are visible [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CS/013457 (00.02.70) CCC [2] AP 106G/UK/653, 4001 (13.08.45) RCHME [3] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [4] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) field 25 [5] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [6] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [7] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [8] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 12

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/65
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Location information

NGR: SD54878177 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Barn, south-east of Spout House farmhouse, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 65m

Description of site

Classification: Barn	Period: 19th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Two unnamed buildings are shown at this location on a map of 1771 [1]. Two buildings are shown at this general location on the 1847 tithe map and named as "Spout House" [2]. "Spout House" is printed on the first and second edition OS 6" and 25" maps and shown as a collection of buildings centred on SD54868178. To the south-east of the house lies the farm buildings depicted as three connected ranges forming a Z-shape. The northern of the ranges is on the street frontage [3]-[5]. The modern OS 1:10,000 map shows that only part of this arrangement survives [6]. The barn, located approximately 10m south-east of the farmhouse, is a listed building, formerly listed as part of Spout House farmhouse and outbuildings on 12.02.62: "Barn with cart-shed and cowhouse under and store attached at right-angles. Probably early 19th century with later alterations. Squared limestone blocks with four levels of protruding through stones; limestone quoins; graduated greenslate roof with stone ridge, copings and kneelers. Waggon entrance to left with segmental arch and voussoirs; seven board doors, one small casement and one 20th century panelled door to right of it" [7]. The building was not inspected in detail. For the farmhouse see site 10 [8].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO)
- [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO)
- [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [7] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p25
- [8] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 13

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54958190 centred, SD54918186 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Building (site of) and possible limekiln (field name), north-east of Spout House, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 65-100m

Description of site

Classification: Building, Limekiln	Period: 18th century
Form: Site of, Field name	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A rectangular building located within an enclosure named as "Kiln Close" is shown to the north-east of Spout House on a map of 1771 [1]. Although the enclosure is depicted on subsequent maps, no building is shown [2]-[5]. The significant field name stems from the Old English <i>cyln</i> and is generally taken to mean "land on which a kiln was situated", either a brick kiln or a lime kiln [6]. Nothing of archaeological interest is shown in this area on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1950 [7] [8]. The field is currently a pasture field and no clear earthworks or other items of interest are visible. However, some earthworks might be located on the south-east boundary of the field which is marked by a spring or small stream. A detailed inspection of the earthworks was not carried out [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [2] 1845 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [6] Field, J 1972 <u>English Field-names: a Dictionary</u>, 117 [7] AP 106G/UK/653, 4001 (13.08.45) RCHME [8] AP 541/525, 3157 (14.05.50) RCHME [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 14

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55028158 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Toll house, Cow Brow	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 92m

Description of site

Classification: Toll house	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Cow Brow T.P." is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and shown as a gate across the road and a rectangular enclosure on the west side of the road [1] [2]. It is not named on the second edition OS 25" map although the enclosure is now depicted as a house [3]. Similarly shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. The building, called "Toll Bar Cottage", was not inspected in detail but it appears to be modern without any items of architectural and/or historical interest [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 15

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/66
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Location information

NGR: SD55078155 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Boundary stone, north side of the A65(T), south-east of Spout House	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 92m

Description of site

Classification: Boundary stone	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"B.S." is printed on the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps on the west side of the A65(T) at Cowbrow Foot [1] [2]. It is not shown on the first edition OS 6" or 25" maps [3] [4]. The stone, located approximately 300m south-east of Spout House farmhouse is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Boundary stone. Probably early 19th century. Limestone. Upright stone with deep chamfers to front corners. Unpainted. Inscribed in sans-serif lettering: "Preston Patrick" to east and "Lupton" to west" [5]. Still in situ and as described [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [2] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p26 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 16

Concordance details

SMR No: 14108	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55278153 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Gravel pit (site of), north of Brow Head	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 90m

Description of site

Classification: Gravel pit	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of, Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Gravel Pit" is printed on the third edition OS 25" map and shown as a small depression to the north of Brow Head, which is named as Fell End [1]. Not shown on any earlier or later maps [2]-[6]. An area of disturbed ground is visible at this location on aerial photographs taken in 1945, 1950 and 1970 [7]-[9]. Not visited [10].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(1) KCL [2] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [7] AP 106G/UK/653, 4075 (13.08.45) RCHME [8] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME [9] AP CS/013456 (00.02.70) CCC [10] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 17

Concordance details

SMR No: 13751	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55408140 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks and field boundaries (site of), north of the Pleasure Ground	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 115m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Relict field banks enclosing small rectangles of post-medieval ridge and furrow [1]. The first edition OS 6" and the second edition OS 25" and modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features [2]-[4]. An aerial photograph taken in 1950 shows this field to be ploughed with no soilmarks being present [5]. Nothing of archaeological significance was visible in this pasture field at the time of the site visit [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Information supplied to CSMR by British Gas in 1980 [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 18

Concordance details

SMR No: 14103	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55458126 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Gravel pit, Lupton	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 100m

Description of site

Classification: Gravel pit	Period: 19th century
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An unnamed depression is shown at this location on the first edition OS 6" map [1]. It is named as "Old Sand Pit" on the second edition OS 25" map [2]. "Old Gravel Pit" is printed on the third edition OS 25" map and shown as a circular depression [3]. "Gravel Pit (disused)" is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. Nothing is shown on the 1845 tithe map [5]. An area of disturbed ground is visible at this location on aerial photographs taken in 1945, 1950 and 1970 [6]-[8]. This former gravel pit survives as an earthwork depression cut into the natural hillside in a pasture field at the rear of some houses [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [3] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(2) KCL [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) [6] AP 106G/UK/653, 4075 (13.08.45) RCHME [7] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME [8] AP CS/013454 (00.02.70) CCC [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 19

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55468108 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Oakgate Farm (site of) and barn, east of the Plough Inn	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 100m

Description of site

Classification: Farm, House, Barn	Period: 18th century, 19th century
Form: Earthwork, Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The 1845 tithe map shows a large rectangular house aligned approximately northwest-southeast at this location with a barn to the north on the road frontage. The enclosure is named as "Homestead garden" [1]. The first edition OS 6" map also depicts the large house with a small extension on the east side and the barn. The complex is named as "Oakgate" and there is an open area in front of the house [2]. Only the barn is shown on the second edition OS 25" or modern OS 1:10,000 map when this area is part of a larger field [3] [4]. Only the barn is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1967 and 1970. No other earthworks, apart from some vague disturbed areas, are visible [5] [6]. The barn still survives as a substantial structure of rubble construction with dressed limestone quoins, three levels of protruding throughstones and numerous ventilation holes and slits Greenslate roof with stone ridge, copings and kneelers, and outshut to left under catslide roof to rear. North elevation has central wagon entrance with wooden lintel, central door opening to rear. Nothing remains of the main house except a series of terraced earthworks and uneven ground in a pasture field. No definite features are visible, except for one right-angled earthwork measuring c.5m by c.7m which might represent the north end of the range. For adjacent cottages, see site 28 [7].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) field 219
- [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO
- [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE
- [5] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME
- [6] AP CS/013454 (00.02.70) CCC
- [7] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 20

Concordance details

SMR No: 13750	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55498097 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Barn (site of), pottery and ridge and furrow earthworks, west of Lupton Tower	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 95m

Description of site

Classification: Barn, Pottery scatter, Ridge and furrow	Period: 18th century, 19th century, Post-medieval
Form: Site of, Find, Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Traces of a rectangular stone ?barn measuring 4m by 5m with 18th and 19th century potsherds was revealed during topsoil stripping [1]. No feature is shown at this location on the first edition OS 6" map [2]. A small rectangular building at the corner of a small wooded enclosure is shown on the second and third editions OS 25" maps [3] [4]. Nothing is visible on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [5]. Nothing could be seen on the surface of a large pasture field at this location at the time of the site visit although there were the earthworks of some ridge and furrow with associated field banks surviving to a height of c.0.3m to the west [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Information supplied to CSMR by British Gas in 1980 [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [4] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(2) KCL [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 21

Concordance details

SMR No: 13524	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55708120 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Possible building earthworks, north of Lupton Tower	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 125m

Description of site

Classification: Building	Period: Unknown, ?Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The CSMR notes that earthworks, possibly the remains of a building, have been seen at this location on an undated aerial photograph [1]. This site can only just be seen on the aerial photograph and any firm conclusions are difficult to draw [2]. No buildings or anything else of significance is shown on the 1845 tithe map which names the field as "First Bank" [3]. Apart from a small wood enclosed by a field boundary and another similar shaped enclosure attached to the east, no buildings or other features of interest are shown at this location on the first edition OS 6" and second edition OS 25" maps [4] [5]. Only the wood is shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [6]. No earthworks apart from those enclosing an area of scrub and woodland are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1950 and 1970 [7] [8]. Not visited [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CCC 2950/22A (undated) CSMR [2] Pers comm E Dennison AWP [3] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) field 277 [4] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [7] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME [8] AP CS/013454 (00.02.70) CCC [9] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 22

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/59
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Location information

NGR: SD55708198 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Milestone, north side of A65(T), north-west of Lupton Tower	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 100m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"M.S. Kirkby Lonsdale 4 / Kendal 9" is printed on the first edition OS 6" map [1]. "M.S. Milnthorpe 5 ½ / Kirkby Lonsdale 4" is printed on the second and third edition OS 25" maps [2] [3]. "M.S." is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. This milestone is a poor condition with the top having been broken off and has weathered white paint on the sides. It is made of limestone and is square in plan. Marked "254 / London" on the front face and "5 ½" on the west. Illegible on the east [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [3] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 23

Concordance details

SMR No: 16670	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD56108050 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow and other earthworks, Green Hill	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover:	Height: 130-175m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The CSMR records that ridge and furrow, a field system and various other earthworks have been identified on Green Hill from undated aerial photographs [1]. The first edition OS 6" and the second edition OS 25" and modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features [2]-[4]. Nothing of archaeological significance could be seen on an aerial photograph taken in 1950 [5]. The aerial photograph could not be located in the CSMR. The area was not visited [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP CL 4/30 & 31 (undated) (not in CSMR) [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME [6] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 24

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD56028174-SD56268123 linear	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Thirlmere aqueduct	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height:

Description of site

Classification: Aqueduct	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Thirlmere Aqueduct (Manchester Corporation Water Works)" printed on the second and third edition OS 25" maps and shown as an underground pipeline passing through the study area in an approximate north-south direction [1]. Not marked or shown on the first edition OS 6" or the modern OS 1:10,000 maps [2] [3]. The aqueduct passes through the study area from SD56028174 to SD56268123. Its course was not inspected [4].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [3] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [4] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 25

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 15/125
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Location information

NGR: SD55758085 centred, SD55768085 accurate		Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Boxtree Farm, farmhouse and Lupton Tower		
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):	

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 105m

Description of site

Classification: House, House	Period: 17th century, 19th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	

Description:

"Boxtree" is printed on the 1845 tithe map with the buildings having the same arrangement as that shown on the first edition OS 6" map. The enclosure is named as "Homestead garden" [1]. "Boxtree" is printed on the first edition OS 6" map and is depicted as a collection of buildings. The large house lies to the south of the complex on an approximate east-west alignment. To the north and north-west are other buildings with a long range of buildings lies further to the north with one gable end onto the main road. Other buildings lie to the east, outside the main complex [2]. "Boxtree" and "Lupton Tower" are named on the second edition OS 25" map, with the former positioned to the north and the latter to the south. The arrangement of buildings is largely the same although additional structures have been added in the farmyard area [3]. Similarly named on the modern OS 1:10,000 map although the buildings have been reduced in number to three main concentrations [4]. Boxtree Farmhouse and Lupton Tower are listed buildings, first listed on 21.02.89: "Two houses. Late 17th century or early 18th century with 19th century additions. Stone rubble with some ashlar and slate roofs. L-plan with gabled wings to east. East facade of 4 bays with flanking gabled wings. Windows are sashed with single glazing bars and horns, that to fourth bay of ground floor is larger. Entrance has ovolo-moulded reveals and embattled lintel reading "RSA / 1720". Cross-axial stack and gable-end stack; wings have gable-end stacks. North return has entrance under pentice. West elevation has outshut under catslide roof. South wing forms Lupton Tower. 19th century. 3 bays with recessed range to east. First bay breaks forward as roughcast three storey tower, third bay breaks forward under gable. Tower has projecting embattled parapet with raised angle and roll-moulded coping. 3-light double-chamfered mullioned windows with label mould and sashes with glazing bars. Return has two windows of 2-lights to each floor. Second bay has lean-to porch with gable over segmental-headed entrance, ball finial. Windows have casements; large bay window to third bay has cantered oriel above. Interior has spice cupboard door reading "RGS / 1680". Said to have stair with turned balusters and square newels but this not seen" [5]. The farm and associated buildings were not inspected [6].

References:

- [1] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) field 205
- [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO
- [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE
- [5] 50th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 21.02.89, p47
- [6] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 26

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55438087 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Bottom deserted farm, south of the Plough Inn	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 70m

Description of site

Classification: Farm	Period: 18th century
Form: Ruined building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Two buildings with the same arrangement as that depicted on the first edition OS 6" map are shown on the 1845 tithe map. The enclosure containing the house is named as "Homestead Orchards" while the large field to the west is called "Barn Close" [1]. Two buildings named as "Bottom" are shown on the first edition OS 6" map. One has a small, almost rectangular shape while another just to the east is long and rectangular aligned approximately north-south; these presumably represent a house and barn range. An enclosure to the south is shown as an orchard [2]. Only the latter unnamed building is shown on the second and third edition OS 25" maps [3] [4]. Only a portion of the latter building is shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [5]. The barn range, contained within a small enclosure, is shown as being roofed in 1950 but roofless in 1967 and 1970 on various aerial photographs [6]-[8]. These buildings are in varying states of ruin. The long structure on the east side of the complex, and which is shown on the most recent maps, stands approximately two storeys high although the northern end is more collapsed; the left hand gable still stands to its full height but the slate roof has gone. The building is a barn of rubble construction with dressed limestone quoins. Surviving left side is a wagon shed of 3 bays with door openings in bays one and three and a waggon opening in bay two; all have dressed quoins, voussoirs and/or lintels. Additional opening above wagon opening at first floor level. Little remains of the farmhouse apart from one section of gable end which is built into the southern boundary wall. The whole complex, which is possibly 18th century in date, is surrounded by a drystone wall in varying state of collapse [9].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) fields 223 and 222
- [2] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO
- [4] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(2) KCL
- [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE
- [6] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME
- [7] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME
- [8] AP CS/013454 (00.02.70) CCC
- [9] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 27

Concordance details

SMR No: 14111	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55428069 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Box Tree mill (site of), south-west of Lupton Tower	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover:	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Mill, water, corn	Period: Post-medieval, ?Medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Mill" is printed at this location on Hodgson's 1828 survey of Westmorland [1]. There are the remains of an old mill at Lupton. The race can be traced above and below a hedge which it finally turns round and runs by the side of a stream to the south where the weir was placed. Below the remains of the building is the clear indication of the place where the tail race emptied into the stream. The 1829 and 1849 Trade Directories gives the names of farmers at Box Tree but neither are described as a miller and so it seems likely that the mill has been abandoned for 100 years [2]. No buildings are visible on the 1845 tithe map and the two fields, divided by a boundary running north-south are named as "Far Holme" (to the west of the present field boundary) and "Hill Field" (to the east) [3]. A small unnamed rectangular building aligned approximately north-south is shown on the first edition OS 6" and the second edition OS 25" maps [4] [5]. The third edition OS 25" map shows it as an unnamed ruin [6]. Nothing is depicted on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [7]. Nothing of archaeological significance, except the north-south field boundary, is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1950 and 1967 [8] [9]. Somervills comments about the obvious appearance of the mill race are difficult to find on the map [10]. The site was not visited [11].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1828 Hodgson's survey of Westmorland (CCRO)
- [2] Somervell, J 1930 Water-power mills of Southern Westmorland, 86
- [3] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) fields 213 and 212
- [4] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO
- [6] OS 1914 25" map sheet 47(2) KCL
- [7] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE
- [8] AP 541/525, 3159 (14.05.50) RCHME
- [9] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME
- [10] CSMR site 14111
- [11] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 28

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55468104 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Cottages (site of), east of the Plough Inn	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 100m

Description of site

Classification: Cottages	Period: 18th century, 19th century
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The 1845 tithe map depicts a rectangular row of houses aligned approximately northwest-southeast at this location on the east side of a track. The enclosure is named as "Cottages garden" [1]. It is not shown on the first edition OS 6" map although the enclosure and the track is still shown [2]. Nothing is shown on the second edition OS 25" or modern OS 1:10,000 map, apart from the course of the track, when this area is part of a larger field [3] [4]. No earthworks are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1967 and 1970 [5] [6]. Nothing remains of the buildings except an area of uneven ground in a pasture field in which no definite features are visible. For adjacent farm site see site 19 [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) field 220 [2] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(2) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME [6] AP CS/013454 (00.02.70) CCC [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 29

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55058106 accurate	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Pinfold (site of), east of Aikbank	
Parish: Beetham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Pinfold	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A small circular enclosure named as "Pinfold" is shown on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps to the east of Aikbank [1] [2]. It is not shown or named on the second edition OS 25" or modern OS 1:10,000 maps [3] [4]. Not visited [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [5] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 30

Concordance details

SMR No: 13749	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD55108120 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-east of Aikbank	
Parish: Lupton	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 75m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Post-medieval ridge and furrow [1]. The 1845 tithe map, the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and the second edition OS 25" and modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features. However, the first edition OS 6" map does show several lines of trees which represent some of the former field boundaries [2]-[6]. Nothing of archaeological significance is shown on an aerial photograph taken in 1967 although there is a small area of ridge and furrow earthworks to the north shown on an aerial photograph taken in 1950 [7] [8]. Not visited [9].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] Information supplied to CSMR by British Gas in 1980 [2] 1845 Lupton tithe map (CCRO) [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [7] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME [8] AP 541/525, 3158 (14.05.50) RCHME [9] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 31

Concordance details

SMR No: 13477, 13748	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD548814 centred	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries, north of Aikbank	
Parish: Beetham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 65-90m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow, Field boundary	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
<p>Description: Post-medieval ridge and furrow with some field boundaries [1]. The 1839 tithe map shows that this field was originally divided by a boundary following the general north-south alignment along the line of the present track. The field to the west was further divided into three by east-west boundaries. No significant field names are recorded [2]. The first edition OS 6" and 25" maps show the north-south boundary but no other distinguishing features are visible [3] [4]. This boundary is not shown on the second edition OS 25" or the modern OS 1:10,000 maps [5] [6]. Possible ridge and furrow earthworks running parallel to the field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1956 [7] [8]. Not really visible on aerial photographs taken in 1950, 1967 and 1971 [9]-[11]. Not visited [12].</p>	

References:

- [1] Information supplied to CSMR by British Gas in 1980
- [2] 1839 Farleton tithe map (CCRO)
- [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO
- [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO
- [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [7] AP 106G/UK/653, 4001 (13.08.45) RCHME
- [8] AP 540/1801, 0118 (13.03.56) RCHME
- [9] AP 541/525, 3157-3158 (14.05.50) RCHME
- [10] AP OS/67137, 225 (02.06.67) RCHME
- [11] AP MAL/71155, 008 (14.10.71) RCHME
- [12] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 32

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54918177 centred	Map: SD58SE
Site name & location: Two buildings (sites of), east of Spout House	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 70m

Description of site

Classification: Building	Period: 18th century
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Two long rectangular buildings aligned north-south and east-west are shown in an enclosure to the east of Spout House on a map of 1771 [1]. Although the enclosure is depicted on subsequent maps, no buildings are shown [2]-[5]. A series of vague earthworks are visible in this field on an aerial photograph taken in 1945 [6]. The well preserved earthworks of these two buildings are visible in the pasture field with the banks representing collapsed walls surviving up to c.0.5m high. A detailed inspection of the field was not carried out [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [2] 1845 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) [3] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SE [6] AP 106G/UK/653, 4001 (13.08.45) RCHME [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 33

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54408140 centred	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks, south of Nook Bridge	
Parish: Beetham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 50-85m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>An aerial photograph taken in 1967 shows ridge and furrow aligned north-south and east-west in two fields to the north of Nook Bridge [1]. The 1839 tithe map names to the southern of the fields as "Middleton Close" with "Burrow Close" to the north [2]. The first edition OS 6" and 25" maps, the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps shows the pattern of present field boundaries in this area with no other distinguishing features visible [3]-[6]. Not visited [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] AP OS/67137, 171 (02.06.67) RCHME [2] 1839 Farleton tithe map (CCRO) fields 243 and 237 [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 34

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/63
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Location information

NGR: SD54568188 centred	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Garden wall and gateways, Summerdale House, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 55m

Description of site

Classification: Wall, Gateway	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The garden walls and gateways associated with Summerdale House are listed buildings, first listed on 20.09.85: "Garden walls and gateways. Probably early 19th century. Limestone rubble with roughly-dressed limestone copings. Approx. 2.4m-3m high (variable). Opening in east side has round-headed arch with dressed limestone surround and voussoirs and wooded gate; opening in north side has stone lintel and decorative wrought-iron gate. Small segmental arch with weathered limestone voussoirs attached to north side" [1]. The walls and gateway are still in situ and as described. For Summerdale House, see site 37 [2].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p25</p> <p>[2] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 35

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54468168 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Nook Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 49m

Description of site

Classification: Bridge	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Nook Bridge" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25", the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps [1]-[4]. The bridge, over the Farleton Beck, is of squared limestone construction. It has a shallow elliptical arch with limestone voussoirs and shallow arched parapets with limestone copings at pilasters at each end [5].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 36

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54408168-SD54068174 linear	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Canal feeder, west of Nook Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 45-65m

Description of site

Classification: Ridge and furrow	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A double line indicating a leat is shown but not named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and the second edition OS 25" map, with a "Weir at the east end where it joins with the Lupton Beck [1]-[3]. "Canal feeder" and "Weir" is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. Visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1956 [5]. There is a stone-built weir and gate immediately to the west of Nook Bridge which allows water to be taken from the Beck. The leat runs through the centre of the field as a stone rivetted ditch, before being culverted. For canal, see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] AP 540/1801, 0118 (13.03.56) RCHME [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 37

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/62
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Location information

NGR: SD54558192 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Summerdale House, Nook	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 55m

Description of site

Classification: House, Vicarage	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Two buildings are shown on the 1847 tithe map with the name "Preston Patrick chapel" also printed. However, it is impossible to see to which building this name applies [1]. "The Parsonage" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps. Two square buildings are shown with orchards to the north and east [2] [3]. Similarly shown on the second edition OS 25" map and named as "Summerdale House" [4]. Not named on the modern OS 1:10,000 map and the northern of the two buildings has gone [5]. Summerdale House is a listed building, first listed on 12.02.62: "Former Vicarage now house. Doorstep inscribed and dated 1734. Remodelled and extended to right late 19th century, extended to left 20th century. Rubble walls, partly rendered; roughly-dressed limestone quoins; graduated greenslate roof with stone ridge. Two storeys, three windows, sashes with glazing bars. Central 20th century glazed door with decorative overlight in 19th century dressed limestone doorcase with pilasters and entablature; stone lintels to all windows, cill band to first floor. Moulded cornice with cast-iron ogee gutter; two corniced end chimneys. Extension to right has two small casements and single chimney. Inscription on step is of compass with "EAST WEST NORTH'S BEST" around it, and below that "FOR QUIET ENJOYMENT MDCCXXXIV". Interior has late 19th century woodwork and staircase. 20th century extension to left not of interest" [6]. This building was not inspected in detail. For garden walls and gateway, see site 34 [7].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO)
- [2] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO
- [3] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [4] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [6] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p24
- [7] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 38

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/72
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Location information

NGR: SD53908185 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Dovehouses Bridge and canal basin, south of Moss Side	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 43m

Description of site

Classification: Canal bridge, Canal basin	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure, Earthwork	Grade of site: Medium (LB II), Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description: Dovehouses Bridge or a bulge in the canal side to the north of the bridge are not specifically named on the first edition OS 6" or 25 " maps [1] [2]. The bridge is named as "Dovehouses Bridge" on the second edition OS 25" and modern OS 1:10,000 maps although the bulge is not [3] [4]. The bridge over the Lancaster and Kendal canal is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Canal bridge. c.1816. Probably by John Fletcher, engineer, from the original designs of John Rennie whose route for the canal was authorised in 1792. Squared, coursed limestone with limestone string and copings and rounded fender course. Single elliptical arch with rusticated voussoirs and keystone. Shallow arched parapets with pilasters to each end. Approx. 3.5m between parapets" [5]. The bridge is still in situ and is as described. Immediately to the north, on the east side of the canal, is an enlarged, almost semi-circular, water-filled area which the field runs straight into; no wharf, embankment or mooring stones are visible. For canal see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References: [1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p27 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 39

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/52
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Location information

NGR: SD53878177 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Milestone on canal side, south of Dovehouses Bridge	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 43m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The milestone is not shown on the first edition OS 6" or 25" maps [1] [2]. "M.S." is printed on the second edition OS 25" and the modern OS 1:10,000 maps [3] [4]. The milestone, located on the west side of the Lancaster and Kendal canal approximately 90m south of Dovehouses Bridge, is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Milestone c.1816. Limestone. Upright post with round head: upper part dressed, base roughly cut. Dressed oval panels to each side with "18" inscribed on the south side and "9" on the north side, representing miles from Lancaster and Kendal respectively" [5]. Still in situ and as described, in good condition. For canal, see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1857 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p21 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 40

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/3
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Location information

NGR: SD53858167 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Canal aqueduct, south of Dovehouses Bridge	
Parish: Beetham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 43m

Description of site

Classification: Aqueduct	Period: 19th century
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The aqueduct is not specifically named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" or second edition 25" maps although the canal is depicted as crossing the Farleton Beck [1]-[3]. "Aqueduct" is printed on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [4]. The aqueduct carrying the Kendal and Lancaster canal over the Farleton Beck is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Aqueduct c.1816. Squared coursed limestone with limestone copings and string course. Shallow elliptical arch with rusticated voussoirs; curved retaining walls to either side. Also listed under Preston Patrick" [5]. Still in situ and as described. For canal, see site 05 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 47 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 47(1) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p2 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 41

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD54018212 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Moss Side	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 45m

Description of site

Classification: House	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description: "Moss Side" is printed on a map of 1771 which depicts a house near the angle of the road with a barn to the rear [1]. "Miss Side" is printed on the 1847 tithe map and shown as a rectangular building aligned northwest-southeast. The barn has been replaced by a small structure [2]. "Moss Side" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and similarly shown. There is a smaller structure to the west and an orchard to the south [3] [4]. Similarly shown and named on the second edition OS 25" map [5]. The modern OS 1:10,000 map shows the main northwest-southeast building with a smaller structure to the south-west, both close to the A65(T). Also named as "Moss Side" [6]. The barn nearest the road has been converted and the building to the south-west is a house. The buildings were not inspected in detail [7].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO) [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 42

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD53988219 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Moss Side Bridge (site of), Moss Side	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: SL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 45m

Description of site

Classification: Canal bridge	Period: 19th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: None
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Moss Side Bridge is not specifically named on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps [1] [2]. Named as "Moss Side Bridge" on the edition OS 25" map [3]. The modern OS 1:10,000 map shows that this structure has been replaced by another associated with the A65(T) improvements connected with the M6 junction [4]. The bridge is shown as being in situ on an aerial photograph taken in 1967, before the road improvements [5]. Presumably this bridge, like the others over the Lancaster and Kendal canal in the area, originally dated from c.1816 and was built by John Fletcher, engineer, from the original designs of John Rennie whose route for the canal was approved in 1792 [6]. The A65(T) embankment covers the route of the canal at this point and no remains of the bridge survive. The footpath on the west side of the canal travels through an underpass while water is channelled through two culverts [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] AP OS/67137, 286 (02.06.67) RCHME [6] Pers comm E Dennison AWP [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 43

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/67
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Location information

NGR: SD53558200 centred, SD53548199 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Moss End farm and farmhouse	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 38m

Description of site

Classification: Farm, Farmhouse	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Moss End" is printed on a map of 1771 and depicted as a single building to the north of road while to the south is a long rectangular range located along the street frontage with a house further to the south [1]. "Moss End" is printed on the 1847 tithe map and show as having a similar arrangement to that on the first edition OS 6" map [2]. "Moss End" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and shown as a collection of buildings centred on SD53558200 either side of Moss End Lane. The house, at SD53548199, is shown as a square building with an extension to the west [3] [4]. The second edition OS 25" map provides more detail and depicts a similar shaped building with a walled garden to the south and orchard beyond. Also named "Moss End" [5]. Similarly shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [6]. The farmhouse is a listed building, first listed on 12.02.65: "House. Probably early 18th century remodelled and extended to east early 19th century. Roughcast render, sandstone dressings; graduated greenslate roof with stone ridge and copings. Two storeys plus attics. Five windows, sashes with glazing bars with stone lintels. Later central slated gabled porch with 19th century 6-panelled door, upper panels glazed, partly obscuring original moulded lintel to inner door, with embattled sinkings. Interior has oak stair, with closed string and moulded handrail, through to attics. Early 19th century panelled doors; 18th century panelling to stairs; spice cupboard with initials and date A P A 1711. Fireplace in front room has eared surround with egg-and-dart moulding, corniced overmantel supported on consoles and enriched frieze" [7]. The farm and associated buildings were not inspected in detail. For farm buildings to north, see site 44 [9].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CCRO)
- [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO)
- [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO
- [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [7] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p28
- [8] RCHM 1936 An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Westmorland, 197
- [9] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 44

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 4/68
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Location information

NGR: SD83548203 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Barn, north of Moss End Farmhouse	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 38m

Description of site

Classification: Barn	Period: 18th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Moss End" is printed on a map of 1771 which shows a single building on the north side of the road [1]. "Moss End" is printed on the 1847 tithe map. The barn to the north of the road is shown as being of two right-angled ranges forming the north and east sides of a courtyard [2]. "Moss End" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and shown as a collection of buildings centred on SD53558200 either side of Moss End Lane. To the north is a complex of farm buildings arranged as three linked ranges forming three sides of a courtyard. The fourth (open) side is to the south [3] [4]. The second edition OS 25" map provides more detail and shows that the interior of the courtyard is largely infilled with another building while a further large barn has been constructed to the north [5]. Similarly shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map although the northern-most barn has gone and is replaced by an enclosure [6]. The barn, located 70m to the north of Moss End farmhouse is a listed building, first listed on 20.09.85: "Barn with cowshed under and waggon shed and stores attached at right-angles. Probably 18th century with 19th century alterations and additions to north. Limestone rubble with roughly-cut limestone quoins, graduated greenslate roof with stone ridge. 10 bays. North side has waggon door approached up ramp, four openings to upper floor, five windows and door to lower floor. Ball finials to each gable. Interior has simple trusses with three levels of purlins; north ends of trusses supported on cast-iron columns. Included for group value" [7]. The farm and associated buildings were not inspected in detail. For the farmhouse, see site 43 [8].</p>	

References:

- [1] 1771 Map of ... Preston Patrick (CRO)
- [2] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO)
- [3] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO
- [4] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [5] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO
- [6] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW
- [7] 34th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 20.09.85, p29
- [8] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 45

Concordance details

SMR No: 6142	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD53468290 accurate	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Millness mill, north of Millness Hall	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 39m

Description of site

Classification: Mill, water, corn	Period: 19th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Millness Mill (Corn)" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" and second edition 25" maps and is shown as a long rectangular building aligned east-west. A second squarer building is located just to the west [1]-[3]. Both buildings are shown on the 1847 tithe map although neither are specifically named [4]. The mill is not specifically named on the modern OS 1:10,000 map [5]. The mill, which is closely associated with the Hayhurst family, has a top feed big wheel [6]. The mill remains as a long two storey 4 bay limestone rubble structure with a pitched slate roof with stone ridge. Bays one to four comprise the mill which has been converted into a small business venture, bays three and four project northwards and have a catslide roof with a large sliding door to ground floor with a former loading door to first floor bay as a dormer. Attached to the right is a 3 bay two storey house with pitched slate roof on a different pitch. This has four 8-paned sash windows with stone lintels. Two axial chimney stacks. The building was not inspected in detail and it was not possible to determined whether the mill machinery is still in situ. For associated leat, see site 46 [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(13) CCRO [4] 1847 Preston Patrick tithe map (CCRO) [5] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [6] Somervell, J 1930 <u>Water-power mills of Southern Westmorland</u>, 81 [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 46

Concordance details

SMR No: 14052	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: SD53578306-SD53408290 linear	Map: SD58SW
Site name & location: Mill leat, Millness mill	
Parish: Preston Patrick	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: A	Solid geology: CL	Soils: TBE
Land use: Pasture, Developed	Ground cover: Water, Road	Height: 39m

Description of site

Classification: Leat	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 25.10.93	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Mill Race" is printed on the first edition OS 6" and 25" maps and is shown leading from the Peasey Beck at SD53478347, passing under the Lancaster and Kendal Canal, running by the side of the road near the mill, passing through the mill and rejoining the Beck at SD53348288 [1] [2]. "Mill Race" is printed on the second edition OS 25" map with "Weir" at the south end [3]. The race is not specifically named on the modern OS 1:10,000 map although there is a "weir" at the southern end [4]. The race, coming from a weir in the Peasey Brook at Crooklands, was said to provide a very good supply of water to a top fed big wheel at Millness [5]. Within the study area, the mill race extends from SD53578306 to SD53408290. The mill race survives with water flowing through it. From the bend in the road to the east of the mill, the race is culverted underground to the mill. The overflow leat runs as an open drain through the field to the north of the mill building. For mill, see site 45 [6].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1858 6" map sheet 43 CCRO [2] OS 1859 25" map sheet 43(9 and 13) CCRO [3] OS 1898 25" map sheet 43(9 and 13) CCRO [4] OS 1976 1:10,000 map sheet SD58SW [5] Somervell, J 1930 <u>Water-power mills of Southern Westmorland</u>, 82 [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED**1. Map and plans**

Note: only those maps and plans relevant to this study are listed, it is not intended to be an exhaustive list of maps and plans of each parish or township. All maps and plans are held in the Cumbria County Record Office (CCRO) or Kendal Central Library (KCL).

a) General maps of Westmorland

1770 Jeffrey's map of Westmorland

1824 Greenwood's map of Westmorland

1828 Hodgson's map of Westmorland

b) Estate, tithe and other maps

1771	A map of all the customary lands within the Manor of Preston Patrick in the County of Westmorland held under the Hon. Francis Charters	WD/AG
1776	Survey of two estates, one situated at Nook in Preston Patrick the other at Farlton in the County of Westmorland belonging to Mr Thos. Cartmel	WD/AG
1839	Plan of the township of Farleton in the County of Westmorland (tithe map)	WDRC/8/220
1841	Lupton enclosure plan	WQR/I 63
1845	Plan of the township of Hutton Roof in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale and County of Westmorland (tithe map)	WDRC/8/222
1845	Plan of the township of Lupton in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale and County of Westmorland (tithe map)	WDRC/8/229
1847	Plan of the lands in the township of Preston Patrick to be charged with payment of the Corn Rent in lieu of Vicarage tithe (tithe map)	

c) Ordnance Survey maps

The following early Ordnance Survey maps were available for study:

OS 6" map sheets

43	1858 (first) edition
47	1857 (first) edition

OS 25" map sheets

43(13)	1859 (first) and 1898 (second) editions
47(1)	1859 (first) and 1898 (second) editions
47(2)	1898 (second) and 1914 (third) editions
47(3)	1898 (second) and 1914 (third) editions
47(6)	1898 (second) and 1914 (third) editions
47(7)	1898 (second) and 1914 (third) editions

2. Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Lupton:	50th list, published 21.02.89
Preston Patrick:	34th list, published 20.09.85
Beetham:	34th list, published 20.09.85

3. Aerial photographs**a) Vertical**

Date	Sortie Number	Scale	Quality	Held
02.03.45	106G/LA/156	14500	AB	RCHME
13.08.45	106G/UK/653	11000	AB	RCHME
14.05.50	541/525	9950	AB	RCHME
11.03.55	82/1107	10000	AA	RCHME
01.06.55	82/1201	38000	AA	RCHME
13.03.56	540/1801	22000	AA	RCHME
02.06.67	OS/67137	7500	AA	RCHME
02.06.67	OS/67136	7500	AA	RCHME
25.07.69	OS/69369	7500	AA	RCHME
27.08.70	OS/70312	7500	AA	RCHME
24.09.70	OS/70390	7500	AA	RCHME
06.10.71	MAL/71151	20000	AA	RCHME
14.10.71	MAL/71155	20000	AA	RCHME
16.07.72	MAL/72060	10000	AA	RCHME
21.08.72	OS/72344	25800	AA	RCHME
22.09.79	MAL/79041	10000	AA	RCHME
13.05.80	MAL/80018	20000	AA	RCHME
12.10.80	MAL/80033	10000	AA	RCHME

b) Obliques

12.11.80	CL 3/32-33	AA	RCHME (SD5482/1)
04.02.81	CL 4/32	AA	RCHME (SD5580/1)
04.02.81	CL 4/30	AA	RCHME (SD5680/1)
04.02.81	CL 4/31	AA	RCHME (SD5680/2)
10.02.81	CL 6/33	AA	RCHME (SD5780/1)
10.02.81	CL 6/34	AA	RCHME (SD5780/2)

Quality is shown as a 2-letter key: the first letter refers to the quality of the photograph (A = excellent, B = moderate) while the second letter refers to the conditions under which the photograph was taken (A = excellent, B = slight cloud/haze, C = moderate cloud/haze).

Abbreviations

CCC	Cumbria County Council
CCRO	Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal
CSMR	Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record
KCL	Kendal Central Library (Local History Section)
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England