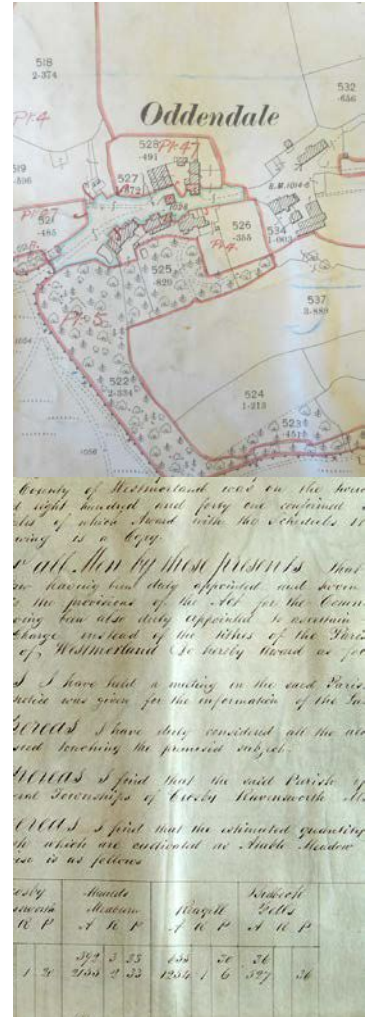


# ODDENDALE HALL FARM, ODDENDALE, NEAR SHAP, CUMBRIA

## Heritage Assessment



Client:  
Lanquest Properties Ltd

NGR: 359449 513442  
(centre)

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May 2017



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## Non-Technical Summary

Following a pre-application enquiry regarding the proposed redevelopment of a group of buildings at Oddendale Hall Farm, Oddendale, near Shap, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a heritage assessment of the site for inclusion with the planning application. This was intended to establish at an early stage whether the buildings were likely to have any archaeological interest and to assess the manner in which the buildings have developed. The work was carried out in May 2017.

The site comprises four separate blocks of buildings, numbered 2 to 6, to the east side of Oddendale, which is first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and is an area rich in archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards. Three buildings in Oddendale are Grade II Listed and as such are considered of at least local importance, including Building 3. The other buildings are undesignated but are to be considered of local interest as they retain much of their original fabric. Elements of each of the buildings are shown on the tithe map, dated 1842, and each building saw additions during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in some cases the 20<sup>th</sup> century as well. Some of these phases of development can be closely dated from the available mapping evidence and an outline of the history of the site is provided here together with some consideration of the original use of some of the buildings. An early emphasis on arable farming with a shift towards cattle farming during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is typical across the region and appears to be in evidence here.

The available documentary evidence demonstrates that while there is extensive evidence for human activity in the wider area, the buildings subject to the assessment are most likely post-medieval in origin, although they are difficult to trace in the available documentary sources. However, the available map evidence suggests that they existed by at least end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and they were certainly present by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup>. The tithe apportionment shows that they were all owned by a Thomas Gibson and occupied by a George Porter (or more likely Potter), both of whom can be identified in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century directories.

Given the potential impact of the proposed development on these buildings, all of which are very likely to contain elements of historic fabric and one of which is Listed, a more detailed record of the actual buildings prior to their conversion is advisable. This would include a photographic and drawn record of the structures as they stand, and some interpretation of the phasing and development of the site based on information contained in this heritage assessment.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Lanquest Properties Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Chris Richardson. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)) for providing access to the archive material.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, who also carried out the heritage assessment. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

# 1. Introduction

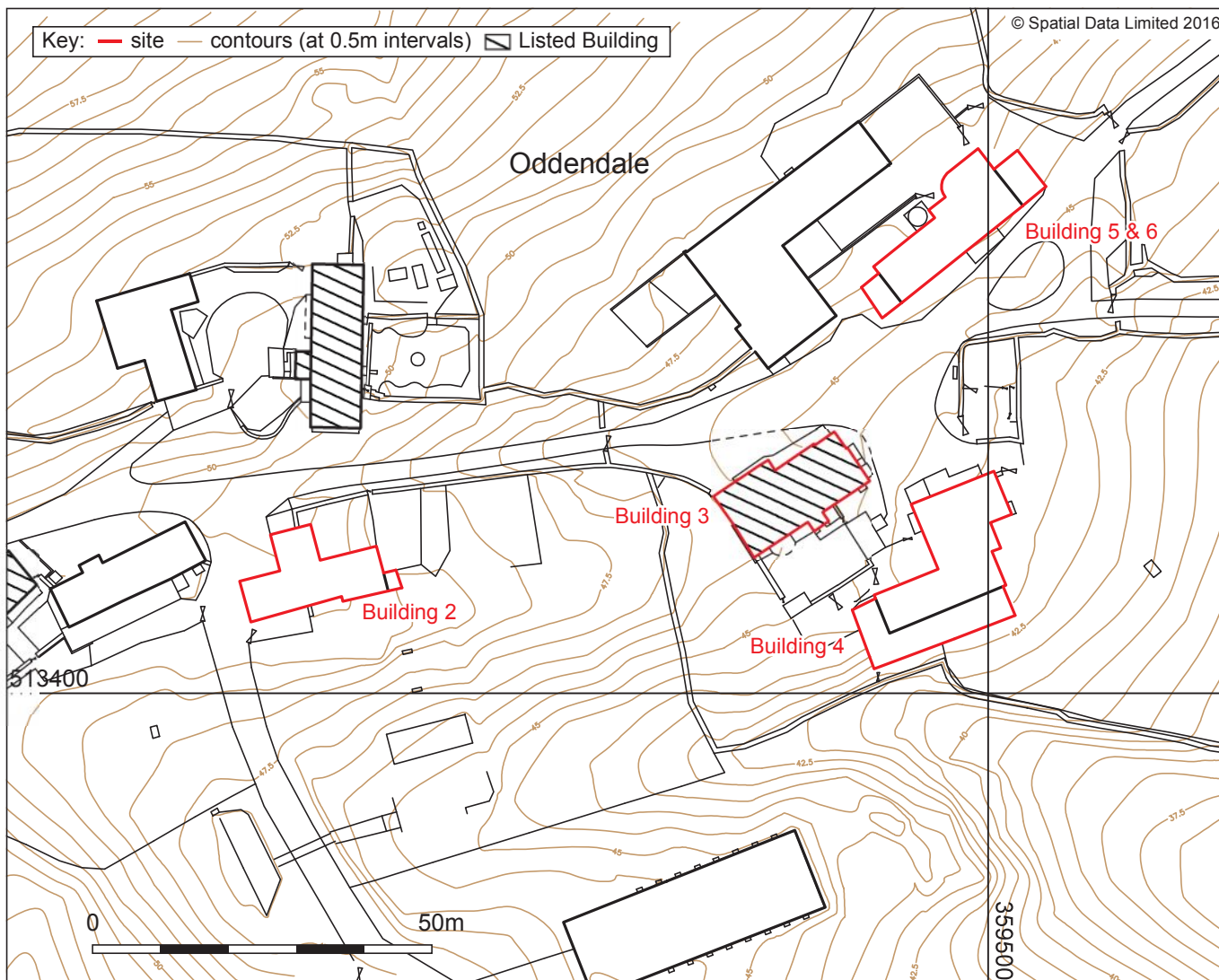
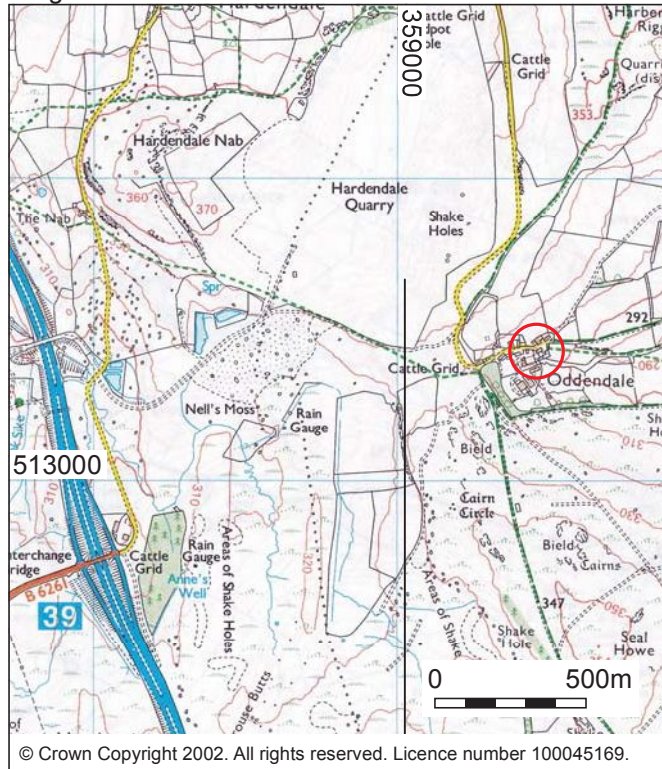
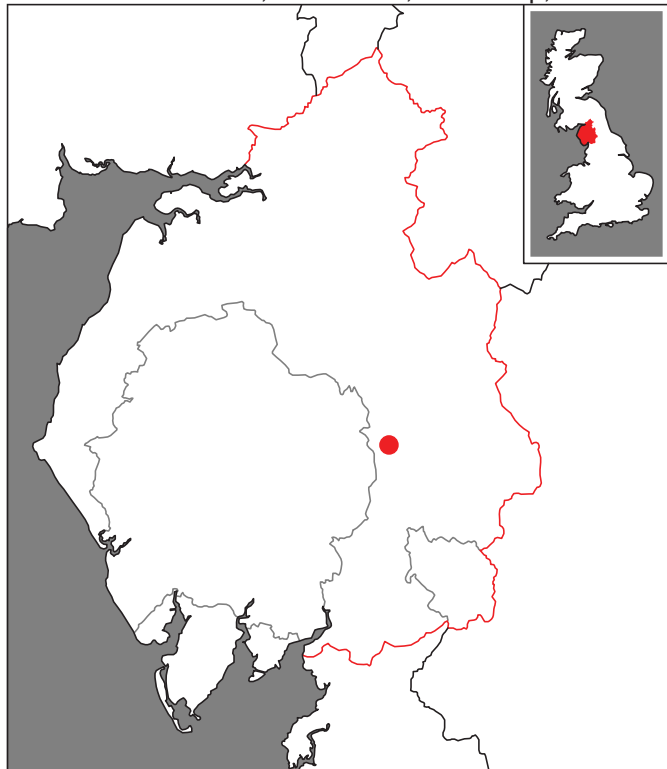
## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following a pre-application enquiry regarding the refurbishment and conversion of four buildings at Oddendale Hall Farm, Oddendale, near Shap, Cumbria (NGR 359449 513442 (centre)), and following consultation with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Planning Department, it was recommended that a heritage assessment be compiled for inclusion with the planning application. This was intended to establish at an early stage whether the area was likely to have any known sites of archaeological interest within it or whether there was any potential for as yet unknown sites to be present. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Chris Richardson on behalf of Lanquest Properties Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to undertake the work, which was carried out in May 2017.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises four detached blocks of buildings, numbered by the client from 2 to 6, on the east side of Oddendale between 42m and 50m above sea level (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2002). Oddendale is a small settlement in Cumbria, approximately 3.5km south-east of Shap, near junction 39 of the M6 motorway. It lies within the area of Orton Fells, which is a sparsely settled area, characterised by rolling upland farmland, bounded by high dry stone walls, and limited woodland (Countryside Commission 1998, 56-59).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the Orton Fells largely comprises carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), although beds of sandstone and Eden shales are also present, with expanses of limestone pavement and rocky outcrops prevalent where the underlying solid rocks are not covered by deposits of boulder clay and till (Countryside Commission 1998, 56-57).



Client: Lanquest Properties Ltd

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Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Heritage Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the most relevant guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). This principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K))**: this was visited primarily in order to examine early maps of the site and other documentary sources, but published material such as local histories, were also consulted;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: copies of the majority of the relevant maps and secondary sources are held by Greenlane Archaeology, and information on the historical and archaeological background to the site was taken from previous reports carried out by Greenlane Archaeology.

### 2.2 Archive

2.2.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current CIfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal following the completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park (as appropriate), and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.



### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Heritage Assessment

3.1.1 Given the nature of the proposed development the heritage assessment has been compiled primarily to examine the recorded history of the buildings that are likely to be affected, primarily through the examination of early maps. The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site (particularly for the presence of remains that are otherwise not recorded in the study area), but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see Section 4).

#### 3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and although maps such as Jefferys' of 1770 do show a group of buildings in Oddendale it is not accurate enough to relate them with certainty to those shown on later maps. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

3.2.2 **Tithe map, 1842 (CAC(K) WDRC 8/114 1842):** the main east/west section of Building 2 had been built and there is possibly an outshut attached to the south side (Plate 1). The east end of the block is stepped out slightly, which is more apparent from later mapping (e.g. Plate 2). The main north-east/south-west part of Building 3, with a jutting section to the north side, had also been built, and the long north-east/south-west section of Building 4 is shown. The main north-east/south-west part of Building 5 and 6, with the porch to the north-west side, is also shown. The porch is closer to the south-west end on the north-west side of the block. Building 2 is part of plot 47. This homestead was owned and occupied by Thomas Gibson (Table 1). Buildings 3 to 6 are mostly grouped as plot 53, described as 'homesteads', owned by Gibson but occupied George Porter. Subsequent additions to Building 4 overlap plots 52 and 59, described as 'pasture' and 'meadow', to the south-west and south-east respectively.

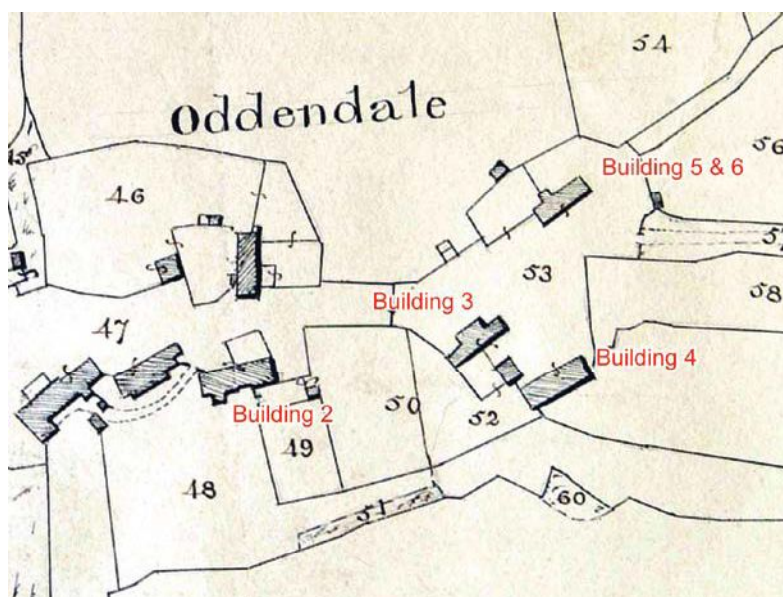


Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1842

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name and description	State of cultivation
47	Thomas Gibson Esquire	Himself	Homesteads	-
52	Thomas Gibson Esquire	George Porter	Sweet Cicily	Pasture
53	Thomas Gibson Esquire	George Porter	Homesteads &c	-
59	Thomas Gibson Esquire	George Porter	Croft	Meadow

Table 1: Information about the plots recorded in the tithe apportionment (CAC(K) WDRC 8/114 1846)

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1863:** the north/south section to the middle of the north side of Building 2 and a small extension to the east side of the block had been added by this point (Plate 2). Building 3 appears to possibly have an addition to the east end, but this may just show the steps up to the first floor (Figure 1). Building 4 is unchanged. The porch is closer to the centre of the block comprising Building 5 and 6, which was noted to be closer to the south-west end before, and this suggests that the block has been added to at the south-west end (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1).

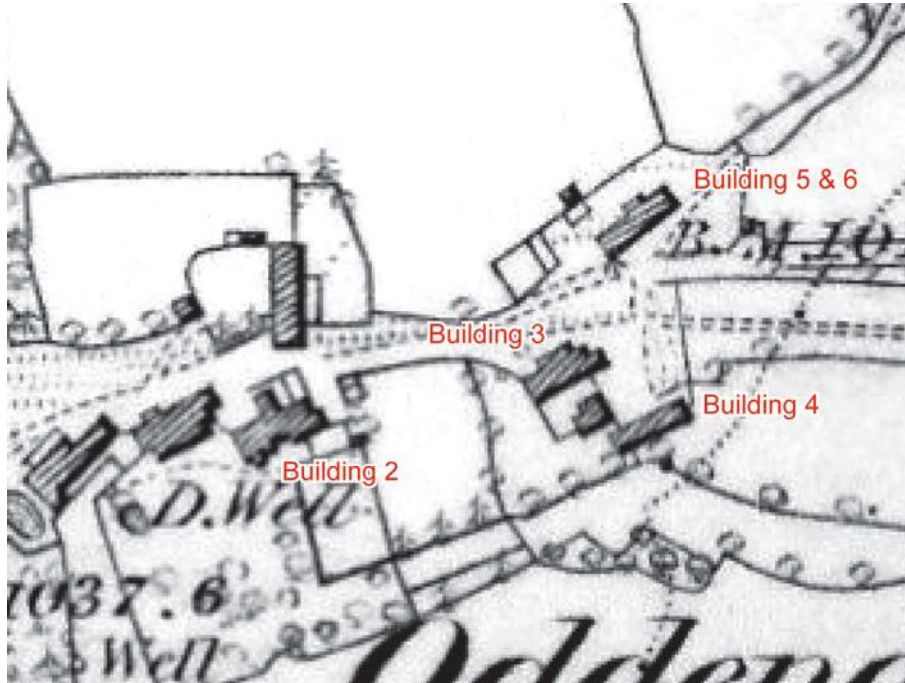


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1863

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1898:** this map shows the site in more detail than the previous maps and some of the internal divisions are shown (Plate 3). Building 2 appears largely unchanged (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). The steps to the east side of Building 3 are shown more clearly on this map and it is also apparent that the south-west end of the building has been extended to the north-west and a porch added to the south-east side (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). Building 4 has been extended with a large square block to the north-west side at the north-east end and a long thin wing has been added to the south-east side. The block comprising Building 5 and 6 has been added to, where the internal division is shown, to the north-east end.

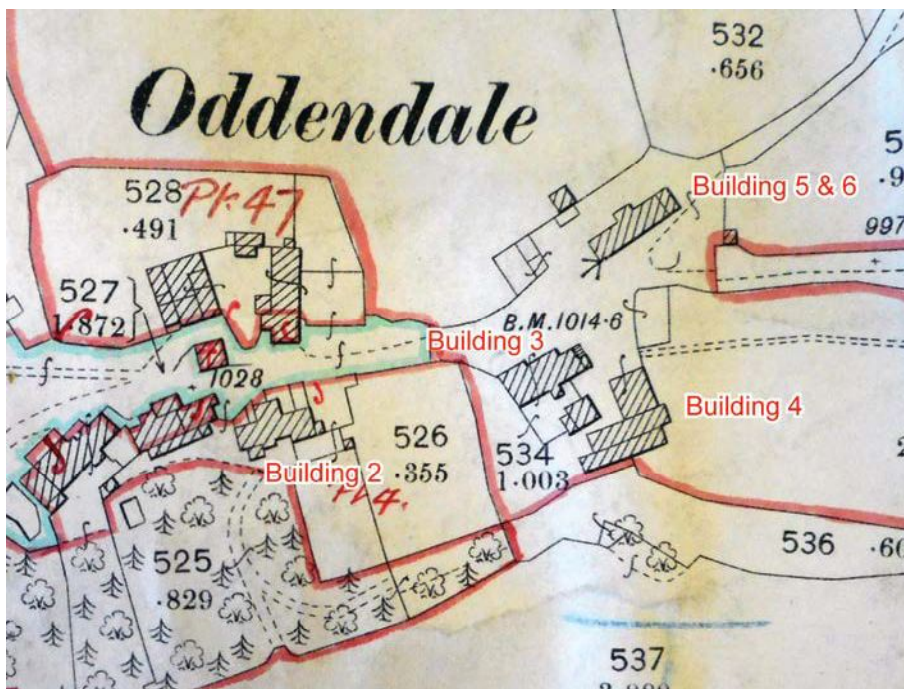


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1916:** Building 2 and Building 3 remained the same (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). A further small block was added the east side of the large square extension of Building 4 after 1898 and before 1916, and the west end of the long, thin central section of Building 4 was also enclosed at the south-west end by adding to the earlier extension to the south side to make an L-shaped block. A rectangular block with an angled west corner has been added to the north-east side of the porch to the north-west side of the block comprising Building 5 and 6.

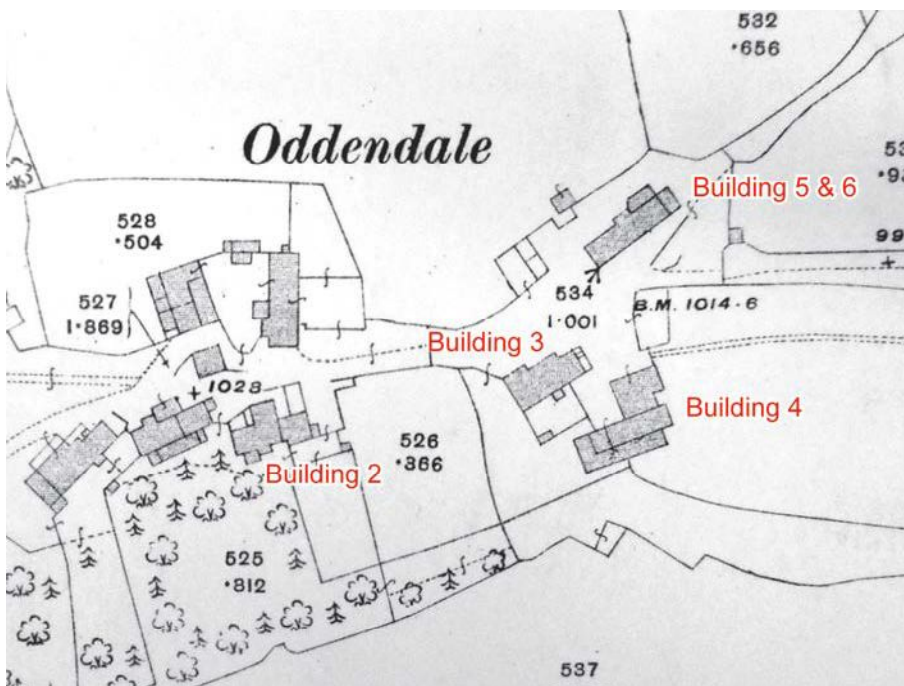


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1916

### 3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 Each of the buildings at the site has undergone various additions and alterations and several phases of development can be identified and reasonably closely dated from the available mapping

evidence. The original functions of several of these buildings can also be gleaned from the 'as existing' survey provided by the client.

**3.3.2 Building 2:** the main east/west section of Building 2 was built before 1842, at which point it also had what may have been outshuts to the south side (Plate 1). From the most recent survey, supplied by the client, it appears that the west end of the block was probably a threshing barn and the east end, where it steps out slightly, was probably a shippon. The extension to the north side, presumably additional animal housing, and a small extension to the east, maybe a calf pen, were added by 1863 (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1), and the possible outshuts to the south side were removed at some point after 1916 (Figure 1; cf. Plate 4).

**3.3.3 Building 3:** the main section of Building 3 had been built by the time the tithe map was produced in 1842 (Plate 1). This is the only one of the buildings included as part of the proposed development that is Listed, and the Listed Building entry records that this section of the house was probably late 17<sup>th</sup> century, including the 17<sup>th</sup> century wing to the rear, with early 18<sup>th</sup> century additions (*Appendix 2*). The south-west end was extended to the north-west and the gabled porch was added to the south-side between 1863 and 1898 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). Building 3 appears to be less severely stepped now on the north-east side of the north-west elevation, suggesting that it may have been added to at this end after 1916 (Figure 1; cf. Plate 4).

**3.3.4 Building 4:** the long thin north-east/south-west central section of Building 4, comprising a large barn, was built prior to 1842 (Plate 1). A large, square shippon was added to the north-west side at the north-east end, and a long thin block, probably additional animal housing, was also added to the south-east side between 1863 and 1898 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). Both of these extensions were added to between 1898 and 1916, with the addition of a small block, possibly a calf pen to the east side of the square shippon, and possibly further animal housing to create an L-shaped block to the south and west sides of the original barn (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The original long central barn appears to have been foreshortened at the east end at some point after 1916, making it more closely aligned with the east end of the L-shaped block to the south (Figure 1; cf. Plate 4).

**3.3.5 Building 5 and 6:** from the survey provided by the client, it is clear that the block comprising Building 5 and 6 was originally a bank barn of six bays, with a porch slightly closer to the south-west end on the north-west side. These elements were built before 1842 (Plate 1) and a two-storey square block, presumably a hayloft above additional animal housing, was added to the south-west end between 1842 and 1863 (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1). A further rectangular block was added to the north-east end on the lower floor level by 1898 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2) and another single storey rectangular block, with an angled corner, was added to the north-west side on the lower floor by 1916 (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). Another small block has been added to the south-west end since 1916 (Figure 1; cf. Plate 4).

## 4. Site History

### 4.1 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD)

4.1.1 While there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002), with human remains found in one of these caves also dated to the end of this period (Smith *et al* 2013). A small group of bone harpoon points found near Crosby-on-Eden perhaps belong to this period, in which case they would be the closest examples to the site (Hodgson 1895). The county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). More recent work has identified an extensive area of Mesolithic activity on the River Eden near Carlisle (Clark 2010) and field walking elsewhere on the same river has provided further evidence (Clarke *et al* 2008), perhaps demonstrating the importance of the Eden and its tributaries. These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, and conforms to the notion that river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas are a common place for such remains to be discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

4.1.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Probable Neolithic remains closer to the site include the large stone circle at Gamelands at Orton, and the Shap Avenue (Barrowclough 2010, 109-110), as well as a number of burial mounds excavated by Canon Greenwell in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century such as at Raiset Pike and Orton (*op cit*, 95-98). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. The majority of these sites have not seen modern excavation and so their exact dating is uncertain, but, in some cases at least, they are likely to have originated in at least the Bronze Age and continued to be occupied until the Roman period and perhaps beyond.

### 4.2 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.2.1 The Roman military presence in the North West is apparent from the existence of forts, which in many cases led to the formation of nearby towns or *vici* and the supply network of roads and coastal trade, as well as the incidence of Roman artefacts such as coins (Philpott 2006, 71). The Lune and Eden valleys provided a route of access to Carlisle for the Roman advance (*ibid.*, 63) and the route northwards is still apparent along the modern A6 between Carlisle and Penrith (Shotter 2004, 31). A large proportion of the identified Romano-British settlement sites in Cumbria are located to the south and east of Penrith (Philpott 2006, 75). The status of such sites is debatable, although the discovery of a Roman parade helmet on a supposedly 'native' site at Crosby Garrett suggests potentially close contacts with quite high status members of the Roman military (Breeze and Bishop 2013).

4.2.2 Following the cessation of Roman administration in the early fifth century the region fragmented into smaller kingdoms and it is difficult to form a coherent picture of the nature of political control. Much of what is now Cumbria probably came under the control of Rheged, a kingdom that seems likely to have extended across the border between what became England and Scotland and whose central territory may have been focussed on the nearby Lynvennet valley (Clarkson 2010, 68-78; Breeze 2012). However, by the mid-seventh century the area seems to have been securely under Northumbrian rule (Kirkby 1962, 80-81). Firmly dated archaeological evidence for the immediate post-Roman period in the county is sparse due in part to poor site visibility, which often consists of traces of rural settlements which have been heavily truncated (see discussion in Philpott 2006, 59). Furthermore, there is inevitably

a great deal of uncertainty with dating settlement sites on stylistic grounds alone given the persistence of traditional styles from the Roman to the early medieval period. However, a rectangular building with earth-fast timber posts excavated at Shap has tentatively been attributed to the seventh to eighth century on the basis of loom weight fragments found nearby (Heawood and Howard-Davis 2002, 157-8). In the wider context of possible Anglian settlement at Fremington and Brougham (although again the evidence for this classification is slight), a settled rural hinterland around the foci at Dacre and Penrith is suggested for the early medieval period (*ibid*, 168).

4.2.3 The arrival of Norse settlers between perhaps the late ninth and early 10<sup>th</sup> century had a considerable effect on the area, in particular on the local place-names (Edwards 1998, 7-8). Physical evidence for settlement is rare, although an increasing number of burials of Norse type from both rural and urban contexts are known (see Paterson *et al* 2014; McCarthy and Paterson 2015; McCarthy *et al* 2015) with a furnished Viking burial known at Heskett-in-the-Forest, north of Penrith perhaps the closest to the site (Edwards 1998, 10-12). Several complete and fragmentary 'Viking Age' (late ninth and early 10<sup>th</sup> century) silver brooches have also been found in the Penrith area, most notably on Flusco Pike, three miles to the west of Penrith (Edwards 1998, 33-36; Richardson 1996).

### 4.3 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.3.1 The medieval period in general in Cumbria was one of considerable initial growth, followed by serious decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century resulting from the combined effects of the Scottish raids and disease in both people and animals (Winchester 1987, 46-47). Oddendale is first recorded in 1262 and so was clearly in existence by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although the name derives from a Gaelic name Odelin or the female equivalent Odelina and the Norse word for a valley (Smith 1967, 157), which suggests an earlier Norse influence on the area. It is referred to in a number of documents from this date onwards.

### 4.4 Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

4.4.1 By the end of the medieval period there was a gradual economic improvement across the region (Winchester 1987, 48). In general it was not until the beginning of the post-medieval period that rural areas such as this began to see any substantial new development as the population began to rise again and demand for land and the need for new housing saw a considerable amount of building (Pearsall and Pennington 1989, 256). It is likely that several of the earliest surviving farm buildings in the town relate to this period. The general industrialisation that took hold across the country during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries is not particularly evident in Oddendale, which clearly remained largely reliant on agriculture.

4.4.2 The extant buildings are likely to all be post-medieval in origin. As shown by the tithe map they were certainly present in 1842 and it is likely that some correspond to those shown on Jeffereys' map of 1770. The tithe map is also useful in giving the details of the owners and occupiers, and this can be matched, to some extent, with the available directory evidence for the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (see Table 2 below). In all cases no specific properties are named and the location is typically just given as 'Oddendale':

Year	Name and occupation	Source
1829	William Thwaites	Parson and White 1829, 591
1849	Thomas Gibson, farmer George Potter, farmer Robert Scott, farmer	Mannex 1849, 225
1851	Thomas Gibson, farmer George Potter, farmer Robert Scott, farmer	Mannex 1851, 225
1858	Thomas Gibson, farmer George Potter, farmer John Scott, farmer Michael Scott, farmer	Kelly and Co 1858, 21
1885	William Kitchen, farmer Michael Scott, farmer Michael Scott Jnr, farmer	Bulmer 1885, 337
1894	William Kitchen, farmer Michael Scott, farmer Michael Scott Jnr, farmer	Kelly and Co 1894, 51
1905	John Boustead, farmer Isobella Kitchen, farmer George Potter, farmer	Bulmer 1905, 155
1910	John Boustead, farmer John Willan, farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1910, 52-53

**Table 2: Farmers resident in Oddendale, as listed in the directories between 1829 and 1910**

4.4.3 It seems likely that the George Porter named in the tithe apportionment corresponds with George Potter, who is present in the directories between 1849 and 1905. Thomas Gibson, the owner of all the relevant properties as listed in the tithe apportionment, is also listed as a farmer resident in Oddendale between at least 1849 and 1858.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the heritage assessment is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains, although in this case this is really restricted to the standing buildings. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*).

### 5.2 Significance

5.2.1 Three buildings in Oddendale are Listed: the western house and adjoining cart shed (List entry number: 1311728), the middle house and adjoining barns (List entry number: 1326731), and the eastern house with adjoining byre (List entry number: 157896). Each of these is Listed Grade II and as such is considered to be of at least local significance. They also form part of a group of buildings within Oddendale itself and so also have an inherent group value. The last of these corresponds to Building 3 of the proposed development, details of the Listed Building entry for which are included in *Appendix 2*.

### 5.3 Impact

5.3.1 The map evidence demonstrates that there is likely to be a considerable amount of original or early fabric surviving within the buildings that are proposed to be converted. Even where this is to be retained there is likely to be some impact on it or even complete loss in some cases.

### 5.4 Conclusion

5.6.1 The Listed Building information records that the oldest elements of Building 3, including the main house and north wing to the rear, are probably late 17<sup>th</sup> century, and elements of each of the buildings that comprise the site are evident on the tithe map, dated 1842. The other buildings originally included a threshing barn, bank barn, and shippens, which is clear from the client supplied survey, and additional animal housing was constructed later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several phases of development at the site are apparent from the map regression (for an outline of the site phasing see *Section 3.3*). An increased emphasis on cattle farming during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is typical throughout the region (Brunskill 2007, 140-141).

5.6.3 There is likely to be some impact of the development on the setting of the Grade II Listed elements at Oddendale, which includes Building 3. Several of the other buildings are also likely to retain much of their original fabric, possibly including original trusses and stonework, and for that reason these too are of interest, so a more detailed building recording may be considered appropriate prior to any alterations being carried out as part of the proposed development. This would probably include a photographic and drawn record of the site, with some interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings on the site based on evidence compiled here.



## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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## Appendix 1: Significance Criteria

After DoE 1990, Annex 4: 'Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

## Appendix 2: Listed Building information for Building 3

**Name:** ODDENDALE HALL (EASTERN HOUSE IN SETTLEMENT) WITH ADJOINING BYRE

**List entry Number:** 1157896

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Eden

**Parish:** Crosby Ravensworth

**NGR:** NY 59469 13428

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 06-Feb-1968

**Details:** House, probably late 17<sup>th</sup> century with early 18<sup>th</sup> century additions (1677 date on lintel reused in barn to north and 1726 date on threshing barn to south); 19<sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins; house pebbledashed. Graduated slate roof. Two storeys, five bays overall. Present front is 18<sup>th</sup> century with 17<sup>th</sup> century wing to rear; house was extended to left (with wing to rear) and lower byre added to right in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Plank door in 19<sup>th</sup> century gabled porch with side benches. Three-light window and fire window to right, sash to left, and two three-light windows above; multi-light windows are square-leaded in chamfered surrounds with flat stone mullions. 19<sup>th</sup> century bay has sash to ground floor and two casements above. Byre has plank door in shouldered surround with casement to each floor on left; steps up to plank loft door in return. Stone mid and end chimneys.