



The head of the Duddon Valley



4. DUDDON

—

Description, History and Development

4. THE DUDDON VALLEY



“Looking forth again, with an inclination to the west, we see immediately at our feet the vale of Duddon, in which is no lake, but a copious stream winding among fields, rocks, and mountains, and terminating its course in the sands of Duddon”.

William Wordsworth, ‘Guide to the Lakes’ (1835)

4.1 DESCRIPTION

“Through icy portals radiant as heaven’s bow;
I seek the birth-place of a native Stream.—
All hail, ye mountains! Hail, thou morning light!
Better to breathe at large on this aëry height
Than toil in needless sleep from dream to dream;
Pure flow the verse, pure, vigorous, free, and bright,
For Duddon, long-loved Duddon, is my theme!”

William Wordsworth, Sonnet I (from a series written between 1804 and 1820)

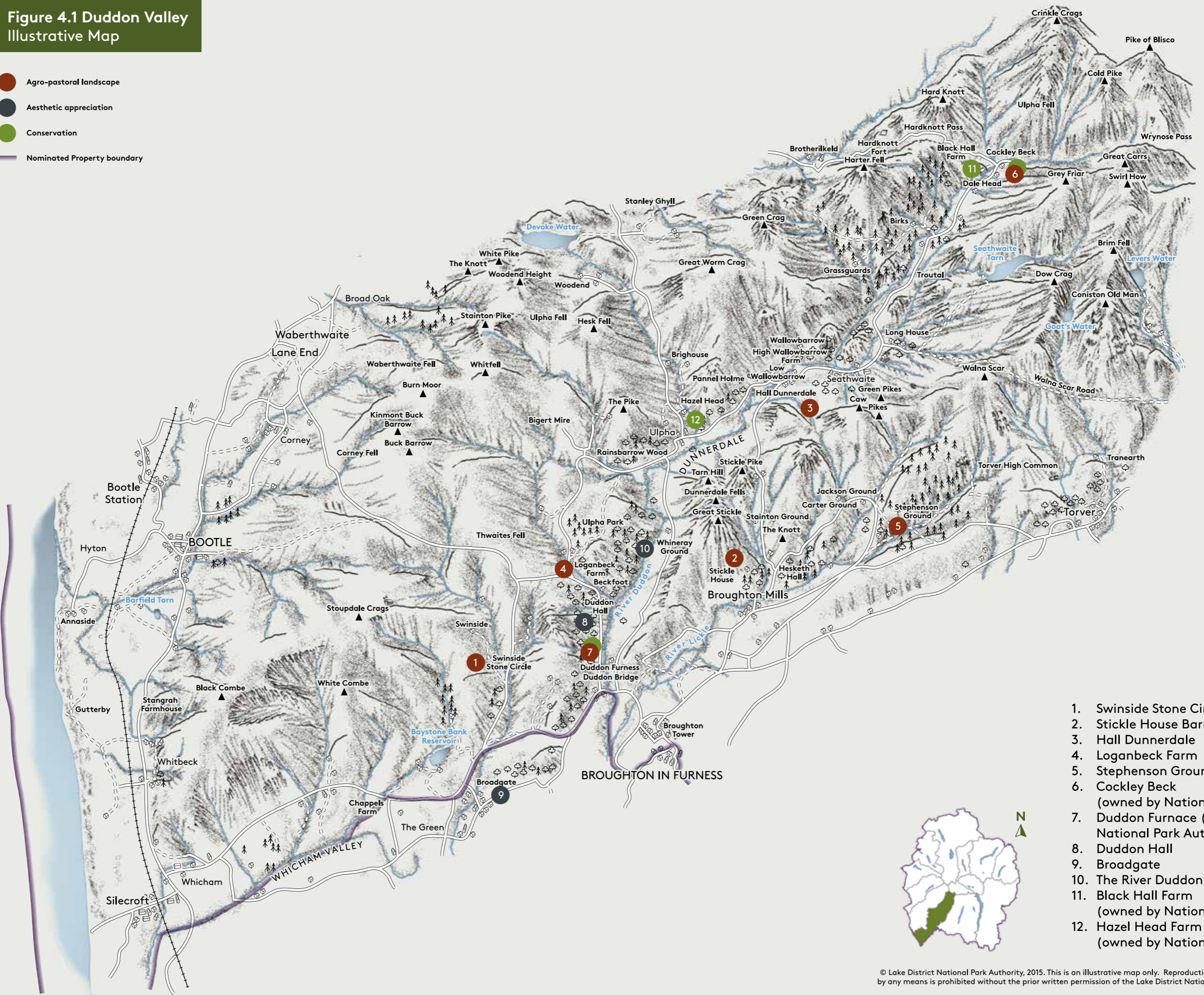
The Duddon Valley, also known as Dunnerdale, starts in the high, central fells where it meets the valleys of Eskdale to the west and Langdale to the east, their high passes crossing the watersheds and descending to meet in the Duddon Valley before it runs south west to an expansive estuary and the Irish Sea. See Figure 4.1 for an illustrative map of the valley. Also see Figures 4.2 and 4.3 for an overview of the cultural landscape of the Duddon valley.

4.1.1 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Enclosed at its head by the rugged, steep, high fells of Harter Fell, Ulpha Fell and Grey Friar the valley of the River Duddon runs south-west to an expansive estuary. Two of the English Lake District’s, and England’s, highest mountain road passes descend the watershed at the heads of the Eskdale and (Little) Langdale valleys and join from opposite directions at Cockley Beck where a minor road then follows the course of the river down the Duddon Valley. All of the Duddon Valley area from the valley head to just west of Duddon Bridge is underpinned by rocks of the Borrowdale Volcanic Group.

Figure 4.1 Duddon Valley Illustrative Map

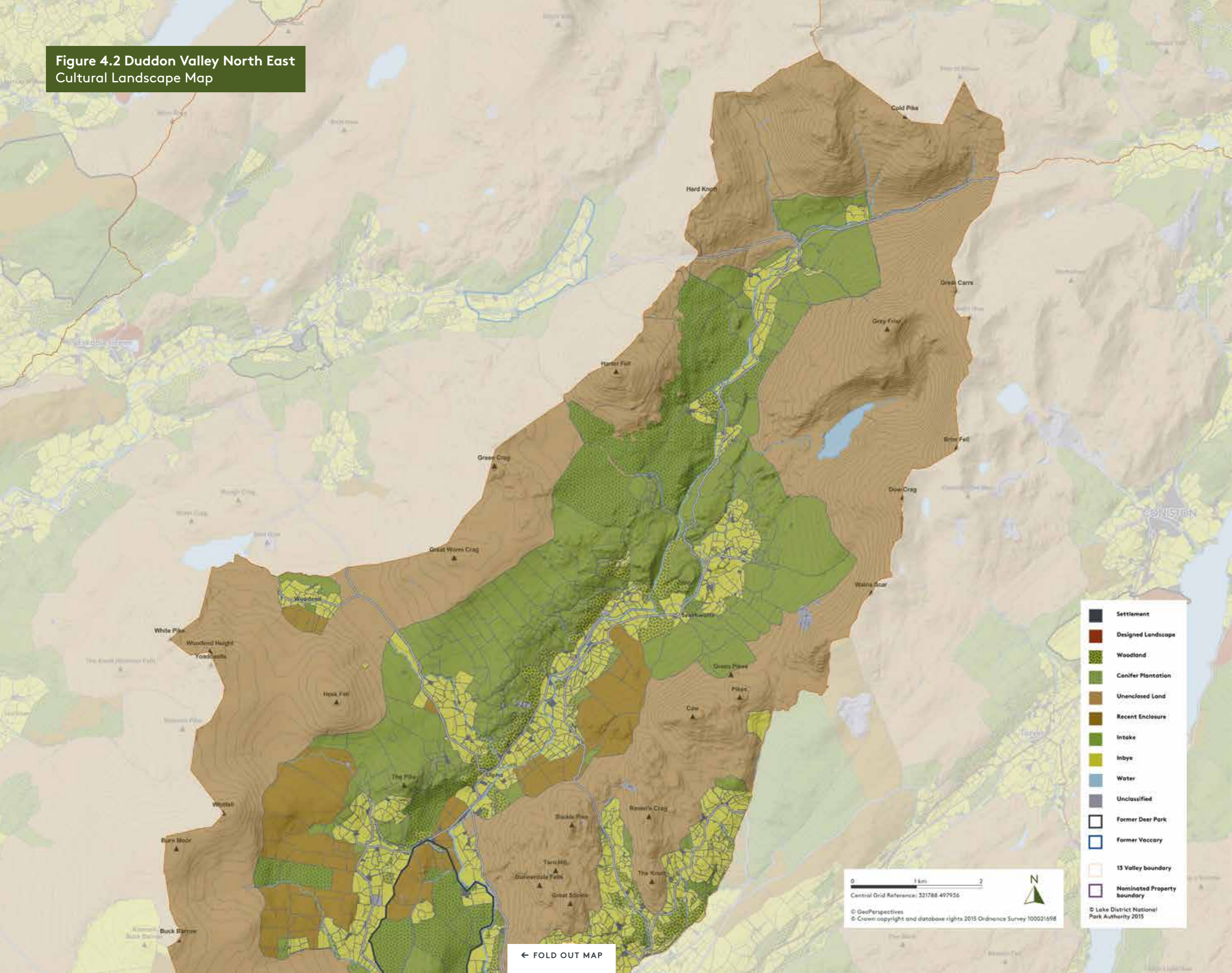
- Agro-pastoral landscape
- Aesthetic appreciation
- Conservation
- Nominated Property boundary



1. Swinside Stone Circle
2. Stickle House Barn
3. Hall Dunnerdale
4. Loganbeck Farm
5. Stephenson Ground
6. Cockley Beck (owned by National Trust)
7. Duddon Furnace (managed by National Park Authority)
8. Duddon Hall
9. Broadgate
10. The River Duddon
11. Black Hall Farm (owned by National Trust)
12. Hazel Head Farm (owned by National Trust)

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Figure 4.2 Duddon Valley North East Cultural Landscape Map



- Settlement
- Designed Landscape
- Woodland
- Conifer Plantation
- Unenclosed Land
- Recent Enclosure
- Intake
- Inbye
- Water
- Unclassified
- Former Deer Park
- Former Vaccary
- 13 Valley boundary
- Nominated Property boundary

0 1 km 2
 Central Grid Reference: 521788 497936
 © GeoPerspectives
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← FOLD OUT MAP

Figure 4.3 Duddon Valley South West Cultural Landscape Map

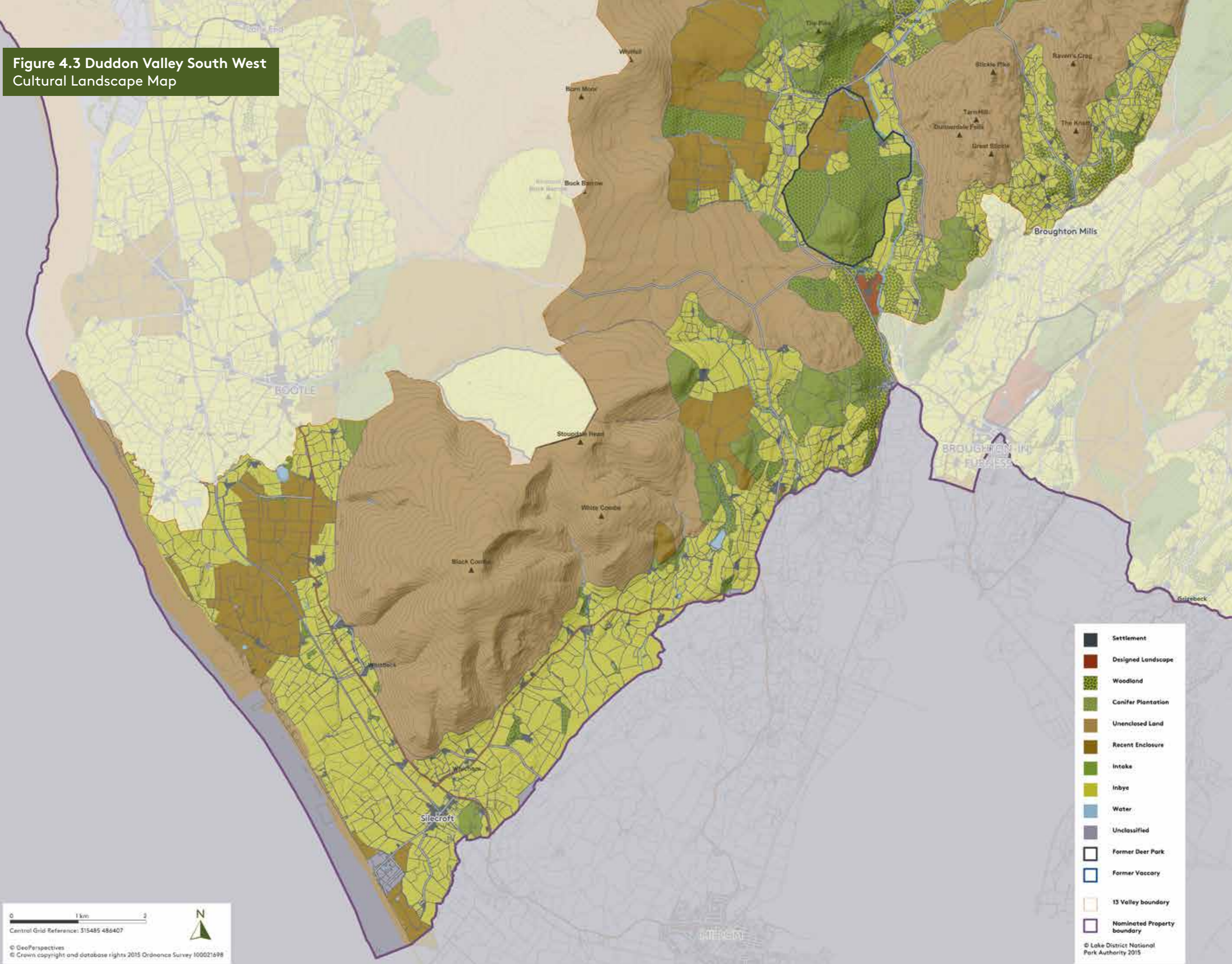


FIGURE 4.4 The contribution of the Duddon Valley to the cultural landscape themes identified

DUDDON		
THEME	COMPONENTS OF ATTRIBUTES	SIGNIFICANCE
Continuity of traditional agro-pastoralism and local industry in a spectacular mountain landscape	Extraordinary beauty and harmony	
	Evidence of pre-medieval settlement and agriculture	
	Distinctive early field system	
	Medieval buildings (e.g. churches, pele towers and early farmhouses)	
	16th/17th century farmhouses	
	Herdwick flocks	
	Rough Fell flocks	None
	Swaledale flocks	
	Common land	
	Shepherds' meets/shows and traditional sports	
	Woodland industries	
	Mining/Quarrying	
	Water-powered industry	
	Market towns	None
Discovery and appreciation of a rich cultural landscape	Viewing stations	None
	Villas	
	Designed landscape	
	Early tourist infrastructure	None
	Residences and burial places of significant writers and poets	None
	Key literary associations with landscape	
	Key artistic associations with landscape	
	Key associations with climbing and the outdoor movement	
	Opportunities for quiet enjoyment and spiritual refreshment	
Development of a model for protecting cultural landscape	Conservation movement	
	National Trust ownership (inalienable land)	
	National Trust covenanted land	
	Other Protective Trusts and ownership including National Park Authority	



FIGURE 4.5 Farms below Black Combe



FIGURE 4.6 A farmer with sheep dogs gathering his Herdwick sheep flock in the Duddon Valley



FIGURE 4.7 Remains of a medieval longhouse at Dobby Shaw, above Seathwaite

The northern section of the valley along the upper reaches of the river, is a relatively narrow valley with an enclosed and intimate feel. There is a strong sense of remoteness, wildness and tranquillity as a result of the high enclosing fells, sparse road network and infrequent habitation and the upper valley can seem an inhospitable place in the winter months. The pattern of large

intake fields, the irregular enclosing walls and the bright green improved pasture are a feature of the valley bottom and lower slopes and contrast with the browns and greys and rougher texture of the open fell. Further south the west side of the valley is densely cloaked with conifers and the sense of a changing valley landscape is engendered by continuing felling operations. As the valley descends the same sense of isolation and tranquillity persists although isolated farms do become more frequent.

The small, historic settlement of Seathwaite marks the start of a widening of the valley and a more extensive pattern of irregularly shaped fields enclosed by stone walls on the valley floor. However, the model evident in other valleys of relatively flat inbye on the valley floor, a relatively constant width enclosed by steep fells with intakes on the lower slopes, is not the case here. This valley has several subtle changes of direction and widens and narrows with a number of pinch-points where open fell continues down to the river banks. There are areas of enclosed pasture at higher altitudes than some valleys, developed by the scattered farms taking advantage of areas of less steep ground and accessed by a network of minor roads not possible elsewhere, where topography dictates a single road along the valley floor. This variation and the strong sense of isolation, wildness and tranquillity north of Duddon Bridge, creates the atmosphere of an upland valley very different to the adjacent broad upland dales. There is scant evidence of designed landscape here and on the west side of the valley, woodland continues to be an enclosing influence although these are smaller more irregularly-shaped deciduous or mixed woods very different to the large conifer plantations of Dunnerdale Forest further north.

South of Duddon Bridge the river enters the flat pasture and tidal landscape of the estuary and leaves the Lake District National Park. Here the geology changes to the older and softer Skiddaw slates, producing a more rounded topography. This includes the significant bulk of Black Combe, a rounded, grassy hulk with some steeper faces and crags on its south east flank, and the Whicham Valley below which the network of pasture fields bounded by hedges is used for dairying. The valley then runs to the coastal plain and the sea under the imposing bulk of the west face of Black Combe with the long sand and shingle beach running north west to the farm settlement of Annaside and then continuing to Ravenglass.

4.1.2 THE INHERITED LANDSCAPE'S CHARACTER

The character of the farming landscape in the Duddon has been influenced by its topography of narrow river valley surrounded by extensive slopes and open fell.

The general scene in the Duddon Valley has not changed greatly since the 18th century when Wordsworth wrote, upon viewing the valley from the Walna Scar road:

“Time, in most cases, and nature everywhere, have given a sanctity to the humble works of man, that are scattered over this peaceful retirement”.

‘Notes to The River Duddon, A Series of Sonnets’ (1820)

In the upper valley from Wrynose to Seathwaite the character of the farming hamlets and irregular shapes of both inbye and intake fields suggests an early origin. There is possible evidence for Norse (or early medieval) shielings that subsequently developed into farmsteads, for example at Gaitscale Close at the northern end of the valley in Wrynose Bottom. The inbye land from Cockley Beck to Dalehead Farm and from Tongue House Farm to Turner Hall Farm may indicate a former medieval common field later surrounded by intakes. Some of the former farming landscape has been obscured by forestry plantations.

In the middle valley from Seathwaite to Duddon Hall there are many farms of possible early origin with inbye land at a higher level, as at Pike Side (which also has evidence for early longhouse structures), Hole House and Bigert Mire. There is a shieling type farmstead at the isolated area of inbye and intake at Woodend Farm on Ulpha Fell, although here the field boundaries are straight. There are large areas of inbye above the main valley on the western side from Crosbythwaite to Hazel Head, Old Hall Farm to Loganbeck. And there are further extensive areas of inbye land in the main valley on both sides of the River Duddon from Seathwaite to Ulpha. From Wallowbarrow to Bowscales, on the high slopes of the western valley side between the inbye and irregular intakes and the open fell there is an extensive area of large straight-walled enclosures. These appear planned and are likely to date from the 18th century or later.

In the lower valley from Duddon Hall to the coast there is extensive inbye at a higher level on Thwaites Fell around Fenwick, along the Whicham Valley and at the foot of Black Combe on the coast. Here the inbye land is bounded directly by open fell grazing.

Extensive ancient woodland is distributed along the length of the Duddon, with an almost unbroken ribbon along much of the western valley floor and side. Rainsbarrow Wood is particularly notable as a haven for Dormice and Red Squirrel and contains much evidence for charcoal production. There are also extensive areas of modern conifer plantation, including the head of the valley (which is currently being converted to native broadleaf woodland) and in Ulpha Park in the lower reaches.

4.1.3 FARMING TODAY – THE AGRO-PASTORAL LANDSCAPE

There are many small single farms, often at a relatively high level, created by improving fell land which generally comprise small stone-walled inbye fields, surrounded by open fell grazing. As in surrounding valleys on the western side of the Lake District, many of the field walls here are of massive construction resulting from the need to clear the plentiful stone from the fields. However, there is a particularly wide variety of wall

construction in this valley, which also includes shard fences (vertical slate walls) and the use of a local source of hexagonal basalt for features such as water yeats (stock barriers over becks). Extensive areas of open fell grazing surround the whole of the Duddon Valley on the highest ground.

WORKING FARMS AND FLOCKS

Today, there are 46 fell-going flocks in the Duddon Valley area. There are 16 Herdwick flocks and five Swaledale flocks registered with the relevant Sheep Breeders' Associations. There are no registered Rough Fell flocks. There are nine National Trust landlord flocks listed in the 'Lakeland Shepherds' Guide' (2005). The Hartley family at Turner Hall, Seathwaite and the Troughton family at Thwaite Yeat, are two of only six families in the Lake District listed in the 1920 flock book that are still breeding Herdwick sheep on the same farm. Turner Hall is a large privately-owned farm and flock and has probably the most consistent track record of success in the show and sale ring over the past 40 years. Turner Hall flock bloodlines have been very influential in the breed with the farm registering 15 to 20 tups a year.

There are 8,047 hectares of Registered Common Land in total in the Duddon valley area, around half the total area. The Common Land runs continuously on the open fells, on the west side from south of Harter Fell in the upper valley to Duddon Bridge in the lower valley, and on the east side from Grey Friar in the upper valley to High and Low Whinneray in the lower valley. The following registered Commons fall wholly or partly within the Duddon Valley area: On the west side of the valley, Ulpha Fell (1,439 hectares), Thwaites Fell (669 hectares), Black Combe and White Combe (1,797 hectares); and on the east side of the valley Duddon, Seathwaite, Torver and Coniston (3,892 hectares). Other small areas of Common (250 hectares) include High Tongue, Holling House, Sunny Pike, Longhouse Close, The Cove, Ash Bank, Yew Pike, Arrow Moss

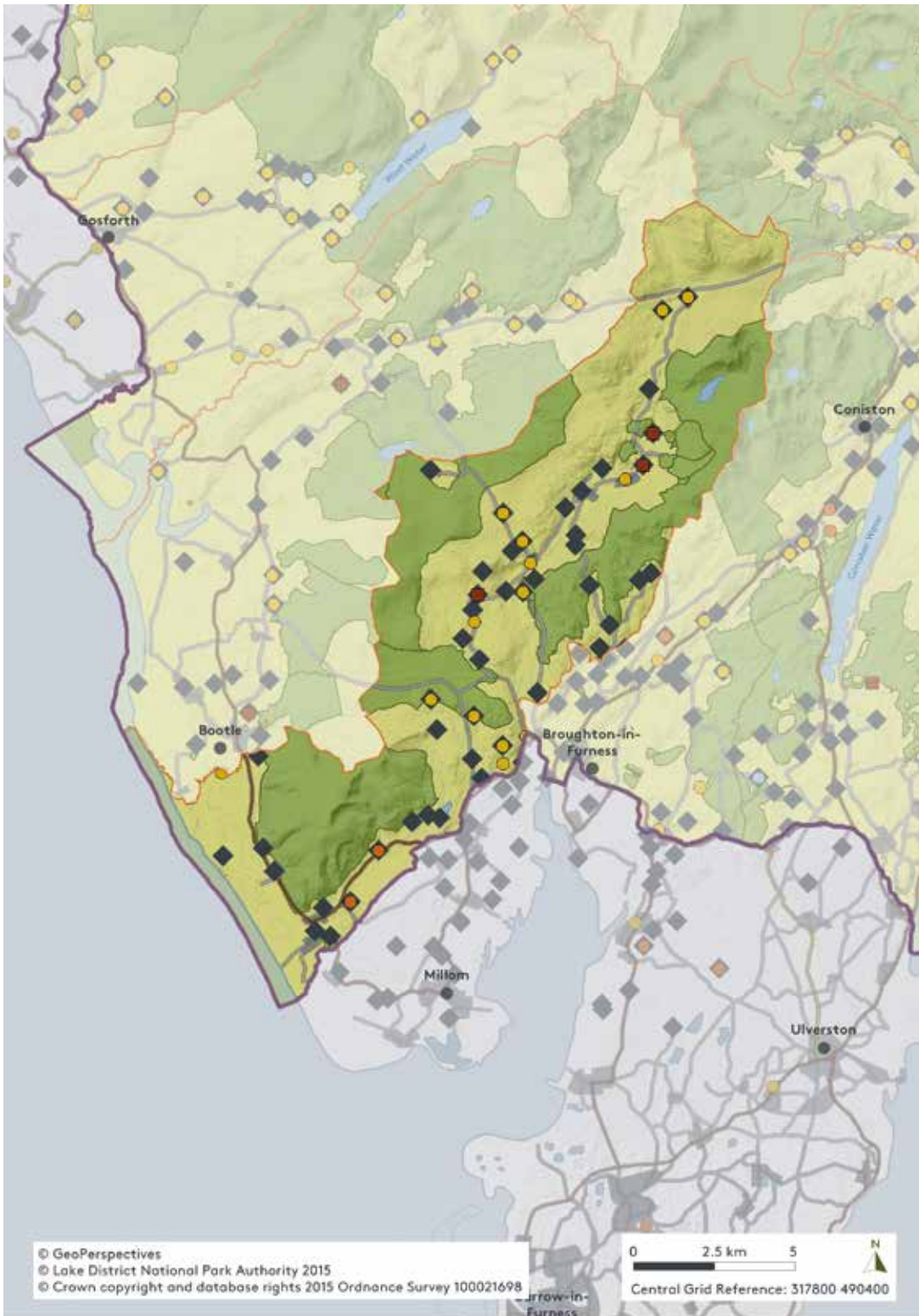
CONTINUING FARMING CULTURE AND TRADITIONS



FIGURE 4.8 Herdwick sales at Broughton-in-Furness

The Walna Scar Shepherds' Meets are in July and November. The summer Meet is on the Friday nearest the 21 July alternately at the Blacksmiths Arms, Broughton Mills, Newfield Hotel, Seathwaite and Church House, Torver. The Shepherds' Meet and Show are at the same place in July and on the first Saturday in November. These meets are for the District of Seathwaite, Torver, Dunnerdale, Broughton, Woodland and Coniston. The Stoneside Shepherds Meet and Show is on the second Saturday in November, rotating between Waberthwaite, The Green and Ulpha. This meet is for the District of Waberthwaite, Bootle, Whitbeck, Whicham, Thwaites, Ulpha,

FIGURE 4.9 Shepherds' flocks and native sheep breeds in the Duddon Valley



- Nominated Property boundary
 Valley boundary
 Registered Common Land
- Fell-going Flocks
- Flocks registered with Breed Associations:
 - Herdwick
 - Rough Fell
 - Swaledale
 - Multiple Breeds

Registered Common Land © Natural England 2015. Attribute data for Fell-going flocks: Lakeland Shepherds' Guide 2005.
 Attribute data for flocks: Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association 2014, Rough Fell and Swaledale Sheep Breeders' Associations 2013.

Corney and Birker. Stray sheep are advertised for two weeks in the local paper and kept for one year and one day. If not claimed they are sold for expenses.

Broughton-in-Furness on the Duddon Estuary is one of the two locations for the main Herdwick sales of ewes and rams in September and October each year. The other is Cockermouth.

FARMSTEADS

The farm buildings in the Duddon Valley, many of which date from the period of re-building in the 17th century, have a rugged character deriving from the use of the local volcanic rock and slate for walls and roofs. Many are finished in a weather proof coating of limewash.

Other buildings tell more of the story of the activity of the farming industry in the valley. Whitbeck Mill is probably an 18th century mill with a large narrow wheel of iron and timber in a pit on the north western gable end. There is a pond upstream on Millergill Beck. Thwaites Mills is a 19th century corn mill and later saw mill, close to Black Beck. The wheelhouse contains an iron and timber wheel which was fed by an enclosed concrete channel.

TABLE 4.1 Key farm buildings in the Duddon Valley

	<p>STANGRAH FARMHOUSE</p> <p>Farmhouse and attached barns Datestone: '17 W & SC 19', with later additions.</p> <p>DATE 18th century and later OWNERSHIP Private PROTECTION Listed GRID REFERENCE 311296 485281</p>
	<p>HESKETH HALL</p> <p>A 19th century re-modelling of a far earlier building which includes a '1594' panel above the door. Adjacent is a good example of a late 18th or early 19th century example of a ramp barn and byres. Was the site of a mill.</p> <p>DATE 16th to 19th century OWNERSHIP Private PROTECTION Listed GRID REFERENCE 322329 490812</p>
	<p>HALL DUNNERDALE FARMHOUSE & BYRES</p> <p>Mid to late 18th century farmhouse with later additions and alterations. Byres were added at each end in a spate of 19th century building.</p> <p>DATE Mid to late 18th century and 19th century OWNERSHIP Private PROTECTION Listed GRID REFERENCE 321465 495547</p>

**LOW WHINERAY GROUND FARMHOUSE & BYRE**

Farmhouse, byre, earth closet and cart shed.

DATE 17th century or earlier

OWNERSHIP Private

PROTECTION Listed

GRID REFERENCE 320102 490407

**STICKLE HOUSE BARN**

Repaired field barn with internal crucks.

DATE 17th century

OWNERSHIP Private

PROTECTION Listed

GRID REFERENCE 321370 491119

**UNDER CRAG**

Farmhouse with wooden spice cupboard door dated to 1714, whose roof was raised in the 19th century. It is the birthplace of Reverend Robert Walker, born 1710, for 67 years curate of Seathwaite, made famous by Wordsworth as 'Wonderful Walker' in his Duddon Sonnets.

DATE Early 18th century

OWNERSHIP Private

PROTECTION Listed

GRID REFERENCE 323302 496675

**BECKSTONES**

Range of buildings from 17th century including farmhouse and barn, with 20th century additions. Purchased in the 1930s by the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, and donated to the National Trust in 1950.

DATE 17th – 20th century

OWNERSHIP National Trust

PROTECTION Not listed

GRID REFERENCE 318307 490315

**CHAPPELS FARMHOUSE AND BARN**

House and barn. Late 17th century or early 18th with 18th or early 19th century barn.

DATE 17th – 19th century

OWNERSHIP Private

PROTECTION Listed

GRID REFERENCE 316338 484812

**HAZEL HEAD**

House and barn. Late 17th or early 18th century with 18th or early 19th century barn.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 319597 494150

**COCKLEY BECK**

Early to mid-19th century farmhouse built on an earlier core, with extension of 1869. Purchased in 1929 and gifted to the National Trust.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 324682 501630

**BROWSIDE**

An unusual L-shaped farmhouse. Purchased in the 1930s by the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, and donated to the National Trust in 1950.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 323686 498701

**DALE HEAD**

17th century farmhouse with wing added in 18th or 19th century. Purchased in 1929 and gifted to the National Trust.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 324152 500640

**STEPHENSON GROUND**

Farm building 150 metres east of Stephenson Ground Farmhouse with hexagonal basalt used to create cow stalls. Now a farm out-building, former longhouse type dwelling. Stephenson Ground was granted as wasteland for cultivation by Furness Abbey to the Stephenson family in 1509. It is likely that a farmhouse was built soon afterwards and the present structure may represent this building or its successor. The present farmhouse nearby is late 18th century.

DATE 16th – 17th century
OWNERSHIP Private
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 323577 493131

**LOGANBECK FARMHOUSE**

Farmhouse, possibly 17th century with later additions, including barn, and alterations.

DATE 17th century and later
OWNERSHIP Private
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 318314 490466

**THRANG**

Small two-bay cottage of the 17th century . Purchased in the 1930s by the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, and donated to the National Trust in 1950.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 323550 497593

**BRIGHOUSE**

Wide 2-bay house of the late 17th or early 18th century, with a dairy added to the side. Purchased in the 1930s by the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, and donated to the National Trust in 1950.

DATE 17th – 18th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 319460 494692

**PIKE SIDE**

17th or early 18th century farmhouse with late 19th/early 20th century additions. Purchased in the 1930s by the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, and donated to the National Trust in 1950.

DATE 17th – 20th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 318393 493186

**TROUTAL FARM**

The farmhouse was built as a Temperance Hotel in 1894 on the site of an earlier farmhouse. Using the Goodwin bequest of 1957, the National Trust bought this farm from the Forestry Commission in 1961.

DATE 19th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 323497 498780

**BLACK HALL FARM**

An L-shaped farmhouse with barn, distinctive of this area. Using the Goodwin bequest of 1957, the National Trust bought this farm from the Forestry Commission in 1961.

DATE 17th century and later
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 323892 501217

**HIGH WALLOWBARROW**

L-shaped 17th century farmhouse. The National Trust bought this farm in 1974, it had originally been purchased by Lake District Farm Estates 1938.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 322062 496345

**TONGUE HOUSE**

Medium sized 17th century farmhouse, rectilinear in plan, with press cupboard possible of 1691. 19th century extension at rear.

DATE 17th – 19th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 323627 497465

**BASKILL**

An isolated farmhouse of the 17th century although Baskill is mentioned in documents dated 1576.

DATE 17th century
OWNERSHIP National Trust
PROTECTION Not listed
GRID REFERENCE 319297 493845

4.1.4 INDUSTRY

The geological, woodland and water resources of the Duddon Valley provided a basis for industrial activity in the valley over several centuries, including slate quarrying, copper mining, iron smelting, peat extraction, cloth manufacture and related industries such as potash production. Today there is little active industrial activity, but past industries have left their mark on the landscape.

In Rainsbarrow, Wallowbarrow coppice and Lilly Woods there is an abundance of charcoal burning 'pitsteads' (platforms) burning coppice wood to use for fuel in other industries, often iron smelting. Over 100 platforms have been recorded on the western side of the valley. There are also many remains associated with bark peeling, where oak

bark was peeled to produce tannin for use in leather production. There are the sites and remains of two bobbin mills in the valley by Duddon Bridge and at Ulpha. The Bobbin Mill at Ulpha, at the southern end of Rainsbarrow Woods, used a water wheel for power and turned bobbins for the Lancashire thread mills until 1910.



FIGURE 4.10 Visitors enjoying the conserved remains of the Duddon Iron furnace

There is abundant evidence of the importance of the wool and cloth trade to the valley. At Seathwaite a small carding mill included a workshop employing up to 10 men, working on hand operated carding engines and hand jennies, spinning yarn for hand loom weavers. Carding is the process of combing out wool ready for spinning. At Duddon Hall there is the site of another carding mill, dated 1770, which belonged to a William Cooper, and at Beckstones, by Logan Beck Bridge there was a fulling mill. Fulling is the process of beating and cleaning cloth and walking is the process of shrinking cloth after it has been woven and before it is made up into clothes. At Grassguards there was a hamlet of five homesteads all engaged in the wool trade making cloth,

rugs and 'Millom Dyer' carpets. The fulling process used lye soap made from potash. Farmers produced potash to supplement their income by burning green bracken, high in potassium, in potash kilns. There are good examples of potash kilns in Kiln Ellers Wood at Stonestar and two at Stephenson Ground.

Hemp grown for rope needed to be soaked in 'retting' ponds to release the fibres. There are examples of hemp retting ponds at Old Hutton (west of Broughton Mills) and at High Wallowbarrow Farm.

As in other valleys peat was an essential fuel source. There is evidence of peat cutting at Brandy Crag on Harter Fell, the remains of a peat house at Pike Side used to store dried peat, with good examples of peat huts or 'scales', used for drying cut peat, in the area of Copt How with further evidence above Devoke Water and at Longhouse Close.

Walna Scar is an extensive area of slate quarrying remains consisting of spoil tips, buildings, tracks, clefts, shafts and caverns. There are many smaller slate workings in the valley, such as those at Stainton Ground and Caw.

There are remains of copper mining at Cockley Beck and at The Pike and Hesk Fell on the west side of the Duddon and the remains of a lime kiln at Boad Hole, near Duddon Bridge.

The small scale iron production of the medieval period at Cinder Hill and Beckfoot was later eclipsed by the construction of a blast furnace near Duddon Bridge in 1737. The Duddon furnace is one of the best-preserved in England and remains include not just the furnace itself but also the massive storage buildings for iron ore and charcoal.

The iron ore was brought from Low Furness to wharves below Duddon Bridge and charcoal was produced in the local woods, which contain many examples of charcoal burning platforms. The furnace was in production until 1867.

4.1.5 SETTLEMENTS



FIGURE 4.11 The single span stone packhorse bridge at Birks, crossing the River Duddon

Unlike many of the other valleys in the Lake District, the settlement pattern in the Duddon Valley does not extend to villages. Two small hamlets of a few houses each are located at Seathwaite and Ulpha, while the nearest large settlement is the planned village of Broughton-in-Furness, just to the east of the Duddon estuary. Silecroft, at the entrance to the Whicham Valley is a mixture of some traditional old farmsteads with mainly 18th and 19th century buildings. The coastal railway line, built in 1850 brought a station, which attracted other Victorian properties. It has a popular beach nearby, otherwise this village would be a quiet backwater.

Other notable features include stone, single span bridges of the 17th and 18th centuries such as the Bleabeck Bridge, Cockley Beck, Birks Bridge and Shop Bridge and the larger multi-arch bridges of Seathwaite Bridge, Ulpha Bridge, Rawfold Bridge and Duddon Bridge. The Church of St Mary, Whicham is probably 12th century in origin, with various later additions and an 1858 restoration. The Church of St Mary, Whitbeck is probably medieval in origin with heavy restoration in 1883. The church of St John in Ulpha dates from the 17th century and contains the remains of 17th and 18th century wall paintings uncovered in the early 20th century. The Church of Holy Trinity at Seathwaite dates from 1874.

4.1.6 PICTURESQUE BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE

There are no significant examples of Picturesque buildings or landscapes in the Duddon Valley.

4.1.7 VILLAS AND ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING

The Duddon Valley contains no lakes and its winding course is obscured for much of its length by woodland. However, this was Wordsworth's favourite valley in the Lake District. In the Churchyard at Seathwaite is the gravestone for 'Wonderful Walker' (1709-1802) who was Curate there for 67 years. Wordsworth added an extended note

on 'Wonderful Walker' to his 'Duddon Sonnets', extolling his rural multi-tasking as priest; as a teacher when he "employed himself at the spinning wheel while the children were repeating their lessons by his side"; and as a hard-working shepherd who employed his children in "teazing and spinning wool , at which trade he is a great proficient; and moreover when it is made ready for sale, will lay it, by sixteen or thirty two pounds weight upon his back, and on foot, seven or eight miles, will carry it to the market, even in the depth of winter".

Some individual features which are described in the Duddon Sonnets have now disappeared, such as the yarn-spinning mill below the church at Seathwaite, which Wordsworth described as "a mean and disagreeable object, though not unimportant to the spectator, as calling to mind the momentous changes wrought by such inventions in the frame of society – changes which have proved especially unfavourable to these mountain solitudes". But the majority of the landscape which Wordsworth described still survives, even small individual features such as the stepping stones just downstream from Seathwaite footbridge and St John's church at Ulpha.

The valley attracted no significant villa development except at its southern end, where Duddon Hall was built and outside the valley, Broadgate was designed to overlook the Duddon Estuary.

TABLE 4.2 Key villas in the Duddon Valley



DUDDON HALL

Built in the neo-classical style and with an ornate temple in the grounds, dated 1843. Duddon Hall is surrounded by plantation and coppice woodland. In the mid-19th century it also had an icehouse and fountains. By the end of the 19th century it had a gate lodge on the roadside, a rain gauge occupying its own house, formal gardens, and the 'temple'.

DATE Early 19th century
OWNERSHIP Private
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 319374 489567



BROADGATE

A conventional classical villa outside the valley proper. Built to overlook the Duddon Estuary before 1820.

DATE Early 19th century
OWNERSHIP Private
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 318107 486696



HOLME COTTAGE

House, probably early/mid-19th century.

DATE Early 19th century
OWNERSHIP Private
PROTECTION Listed
GRID REFERENCE 319097 492580

4.2 HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 ARCHAEOLOGY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT

The Duddon Valley has been settled from at least the Neolithic period (4000-2000 BC), and the remains of one of the most impressive of the Lake District's many stone circles can be found at Swinside Farm on the northern side of the Duddon estuary. On the coastal plain, Gutterby stone circle and nearby timber circles with associated flint scatters are also evidence of early occupation. Traces of Bronze Age settlements and fields (2000-800 BC) can be seen on the fells above the valley, as at Crosbythwaite prehistoric settlement and cairnfield, and an important group of ring cairns of this period are located around Seathwaite Tarn. Indeed, 14 out of 20 nationally important designated sites in the Duddon Valley relate to prehistoric settlements and farming. Bronze Age cairns can be found on the summit of Caw, Whitfell and Hesk Fell. Burnt mounds, possible prehistoric cooking sites, are also in evidence at Winds Gate.

A Roman road joining forts at Ambleside and Hardknott crosses the head of the valley at Cockley Beck and is now a nationally important protected monument.



FIGURE 4.12 The Neolithic stone circle at Swinside (4000 – 2000 BC)

4.2.2 THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRENT SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Some of the higher farms may have originated as early medieval or Norse shielings and later developed in to farmsteads, indicated by the place-names with 'thwaite', meaning clearing, or 'scale', meaning shieling, for example Gaitscale, Seathwaite and Crosbythwaite. However, they exist in small numbers here because there is simply a smaller amount of settlement in the Duddon Valley. The area contains little in the way of confirmed early medieval archaeology, although the remains of a rectangular stone hut divided into two rooms near Smallthwaite may date to this period. This structure might be the remains of a shieling, or a shieling site colonised and then abandoned. A possible further example occurs close to the boundary with the Coniston Valley on

the east side of the Dunnerdale Fells. The place-name Stephenson Scale, one kilometre from the farm at Stephenson Ground, suggests a survival of this early transhumant pattern. The shift to permanent colonisation and settlement of inland areas seen during the 10th to 12th century does not occur so obviously in the Duddon Valley, perhaps because of unwelcoming topography.

None of the medieval longhouses in the Duddon Valley have been dated, and it is possible that some at least were built by Scandinavian settlers in the early medieval period. This would be consistent with the suggestion that later Norse colonists of the 11th and 12th centuries were forced to occupy upland areas as the coasts were already taken. However, it should be reiterated that no firm archaeological evidence from this period has been recovered from these sites.

4.2.3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARMING LANDSCAPE

There does not seem to be any obvious medieval settlement centre in the valley, but rather a dispersed pattern of hamlets and farmsteads (Birks, Black Hall and Dale Head, for example). The nearest large medieval settlement is Broughton-in-Furness to the east of the Duddon Estuary in the Coniston Valley area, although Furness Abbey must have been influential in this valley during the medieval period. Monk Foss Farm takes its name from its connection to Furness Abbey; fishponds here were given to the abbey in 1127. There is evidence of charcoal production in Rainsbarrow Wood. The evidence for medieval bloomeries at Cinder Hill near Ulpha and at Beckfoot near Duddon Hall suggests monastic activity from Furness and Calder Abbeys. The Abbeys were influential in developing and controlling the iron industry in the medieval period.

Dunnerdale first appears in the Lancashire Pipe Rolls in 1160. It seems to have been regarded as a hamlet of Kirkby (in Furness), and was certainly so in 1407. In 1497 it was sold and probably at that time passed into the hands of the Earl of Derby. Below 'Hall Dunnerdale Farm' the field pattern may perhaps reflect an early division between the tenants and the lord or their agent; whereby the tenants occupied lower ground and the manorial lord or their agent occupied the high ground. The strip fields located immediately south of Hall Dunnerdale Farm may show some rare surviving evidence for medieval open field arable agriculture, having been enclosed from the open fields as shares were consolidated in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is possible that there are some additional examples of open field agriculture preserved in later patterns at Whineray Ground, and between Whinfield Ground and Loganbeck/Beckstones, where strips may have been enclosed from former open fields once shares were consolidated. Further west, along the Irish Sea coast, are two more possible examples of this kind of survival, at Silecroft and Whitbeck. The latter may contain the remains of an arrangement whereby the land allotment for the feudal tenants is separate to that set out for the manorial lord or their agent (as compared to Hall Dunnerdale). It is not possible to make out this arrangement at Silecroft which may be more akin to the classic medieval village.

There are numerous remains of medieval longhouses on the upper slopes of the valley and examples can be seen at Stephenson Ground and Crosbythwaite which has three medieval settlement sites and two sheilings. The Duddon Valley area also contains relict

field systems – ridge and furrow, walls and possible enclosures. Associated with the longhouses are clearance cairns, disused tracks, and low or collapsed low walls. These are probably too small for sheep but may have held cattle if topped by fences or hedges. The absence – from almost all the longhouse sites – of ridge and furrow implies that these longhouse dwellers were pastoralists growing only a small quantity of subsistence crops. Many of the large number of fields on the unenclosed higher ground are probably medieval and thus fit this model.

Many of the longhouses are likely to have been abandoned in the medieval period (for example at some point before 1600) and now survive as earthworks. Other will have survived until the Statesmen period of the late 16th to early 18th centuries when they were replaced with larger stone farmhouses in Lake District vernacular style. Indeed the archaeological and map evidence suggests that settlement contraction since the medieval period (post-1600) appears to have been minimal in most of the Duddon Valley.

The surviving farm at Old Hall Farm includes the ruins of a tower which has been thought to be medieval but may in fact be later in date as its fabric incorporates a lintel stone with an inscription 'ID 1747'. It was described by Wordsworth as:

**“quietly self-buried in earth’s mould,
Is that embattled House, whose massy Keep
Flung from yon cliff a shadow large and cold.”**

‘Duddon Sonnet XXVII’ (1820)

Away from the coastal strip, facing the Irish Sea and the marshes overlooking Duddon Sands, the valley area is mostly mountainous and the side valleys are narrow. Aside from the place-names, two shielings and some probable open field arable agriculture, there is little to suggest that the area had been extensively colonised before the medieval period. The absence of villages and paucity of farmsteads suggests that it was not a favoured location for manorial colonisation, although population pressure and the urge to invest eventually pushed settlement further inland where land was suitable. A small enclosure of possible inbye around an abandoned farm at Gaitscale, up on the Roman Road across Wrynose, marks the furthest extent of colonisation inland. This is most likely to be a medieval settlement although it is only documented as being occupied between 1686 and 1771.

Enclosure of waste by ‘assarting’ (encroachment) and the establishment of new settlement further inland was encouraged by the feudal lords as a means to improve revenues from their tenants although it is impossible to trace most specific instances on the ground. Some place-names (For example Smallthwaite, Crosbythwaite, Seathwaite and Grassguards) are likely to indicate clearance. Medieval inbye land which has survived via the patterns ossified in the later walled enclosures certainly appears to be widespread around Ulpha and Seathwaite, and at Cockley Beck. South of Ulpha, the place-names of Ulpha Park with Low Park and Middle Park are possibly suggestive of a medieval deer park. Ulpha Park could have been a possession and stock enclosure of Furness Abbey, possibly originating as a 13th century vaccary similar to other known examples at Brotherilkeld and Lingcove. The free chase of Millom is referred to as the forest of Ulpha in the early 16th century. Nearby Frith Hall was built in the 16th century.



FIGURE 4.13 Sheepfold and sheepwash of drystone and slate shard construction at Stephenson Scale

At Seathwaite the early pattern is similar to that around Dale Head. Two separate hamlets of two and three building clusters are surrounded by a series of smaller satellite farms (Wallowbarrow, Tongue House, Under Crag). The pattern below the open fields at Ulpha from the direction of Hall Dunnerdale Farm is generally the same. Larger inbye fields surround isolated farmsteads – Pikeside, Baskell, Crosbythwaite, Hazel Head and so on – all the way down the valley to Beckfoot, and perhaps on south and west

as far as what is now Thwaites Mill. There are no outgangs or drift roads which, alongside a lack of documentation recording any disputes over resources, seems to confirm the general poverty of the uplands. However, there are instances of place-names with 'Peat' as an element (see Low, Middle and High Peat Stock at Cockley Beck) which indicates that turbarry rights were probably exercised from the earliest settlement. Kiln Bank suggests that in addition to limited arable agriculture and extensive stock-raising, the inhabitants supported the poor harvest from the hinterland by engaging in industry, perhaps stimulated by their proximity to Furness Abbey.

The pattern of dispersed farms occupying irregular inbye is repeated along the south eastern boundary of the Duddon Valley area, where colonisation of the side valleys spread – from the direction of Broughton – across the north bank of the River Lickle up to Stephenson Ground. Stephenson Scale is an unusually prolific archaeological site. Most relevantly it has produced archaeological evidence from the medieval period for a double walled farmhouse – a boat-shaped 'longhouse' building with associated pottery and charcoal dated to the 12-14th centuries). It has also provided firm evidence for Bronze Age settlement (c. 2,000 – 800 BC).

At the shared edge of the Duddon Valley with the Eskdale valley (Whicham to Silecroft, and along the coast towards Holmegate and Barfield) is extensive lowland agriculture which probably mostly originated as inbye land spreading out from early settlements at Silecroft and Whitbeck.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the opportunities arose to address the problems inherent in the feudal system of land tenure. Former open fields, traditionally sub-divided to the point of poverty, began to be reorganised by manor courts and petitions; they became enclosed as strips on a piecemeal basis, with individual farmers or small groups enclosing formerly open areas. The strips might then also be combined into larger parcels as farms were abandoned or amalgamated. Small scale enclosure of this type tends to be undocumented. It seems to have occurred in the Duddon Valley area in the fields around Hall Dunnerdale Farm, Silecroft, Whitbeck, Whineray Ground, and Whinfield Ground.

There are very large areas of intake enclosure on the fells which probably date to this period, around Cockley Beck and the upper valley, as well as around each of the other early settlement centres at Seathwaite, Hazel Head, Crosbythwaite and Hall Dunnerdale Farm. These are generally very large parcels, sometimes forming herringbone-like

strips enclosing the lower slopes and incorporating becks as markers and perhaps the walled enclosures evolved from earlier topographical boundaries, as is suggested to have happened in Wasdale Head. There are no intake enclosures along the coastal strip between Silecroft and Waberthwaite as by the end of the medieval period this stretch of land had presumably reached its logical conclusion. As the focus moved inland and upland the enthusiasm for intake enclosure increased dramatically, especially either side of Crosbythwaite and on the lower slopes of Seathwaite Fell. This is probably connected to the area's sheep farming heritage, as well as proximity to and connections with active textile producing areas. Indeed the only scant historic reference is to an award concerning sheepgates in Seathwaite in 1681. The place-name 'Close' appears time and again in the present day landscape; the name Cockley Beck Great Intake perhaps recognises this enthusiasm at the time. Above the River Ickle the enthusiasm for intake enclosures higher up the side valleys is almost opposite to what occurs in the Duddon Valley; this probably reflects the harsher and steeper topography on that side of the Seathwaite Fells.

As part of this reorganisation some farms were abandoned whilst others were combined. Building stock began to be replaced in more durable materials and documents begin to correspond to identifiable places, for example, 'Barstall' appeared in source material in 1576 and may relate to today's Baskell Farm. It was at this time that the foundations were laid of what is now known as the Lake District's vernacular architecture: stone enclosure walls, stone farmhouses and barns newly built or rebuilt on earlier sites alongside more handsome residences for the wealthy such as Frith Hall, a fortified site and hunting lodge (ruined) of 16th-17th century date. Many farm buildings in the Duddon Valley date from this time, including one at Stephenson Ground which may be from the early 16th century when the Stephenson family was granted wasteland for cultivation by Furness Abbey. The first mention of the Church at Ulpha (St John's) is 1577 when it was marked on Saxton's map of Lancashire. The stone bridges of the 17th and 18th centuries – at Duddon Bridge, Ulpha, Cockley Beck Bridge and Birks Bridge – reflect changes to the parish responsibility for highways upkeep and pressure from mercantile interests.

At Walna Scar, quarries started operating in the early 17th century and only ceased in the 1940s. Serving both local and national need, the slate would have been carted via Broughton Mills to the port at Angleton on the Duddon Estuary, until the opening of the Ulverston Canal in 1796.

Despite the range of industrial activity, which remained relatively small scale, the Duddon Valley in the 19th century remained free of the types of development pressure that elsewhere in the Lake District led to mass protest and campaigning. However, the farmland did undergo a series of agricultural improvements through enclosure and drainage. There are four principal groups of planned enclosure in the Duddon Valley area that relate to the 18th and 19th centuries. Those around Silecroft and Monk Foss probably represent improvement of marsh or coastal pasture through improved drainage. The area below Swinside Stone Circle seems to represent infill of unenclosed fell lying between groups of earlier intakes. The area to the south and east of Rainsbarrow Wood appears to be planned enclosure of the lower north-facing slopes of Ulpha Park, within which is the former hunting lodge at Frith Hall.

Farming remained the main activity, with a growing tourism industry and William Green in his 'The Tourist's New Guide to the Lakes' (1819) gave a list of the largest flocks in the

Lake District. He began by stating that he did not think that there was anywhere else in the district where as many sheep were kept in one small area as there were on the adjoining farms of 'Toes' (Taw House) and 'Brotherill Keld' (Brotherilkeld) in Eskdale and Black Hall in the Duddon Valley. William Tyson of Black Hall had over 2,000 sheep.

4.2.4 DISCOVERY AND APPRECIATION OF A RICH CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

EARLY TOURISM

The location of the Duddon valley on the less accessible western side of the Lake District, together with its lack of a lake, resulted in little interest from early cultural tourists in the 18th century.

4.2.5 ROMANTIC SITES, BUILDINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Wordsworth first visited Duddon as a boy while living at Hawkshead and then again in 1788, 1789, the summer of 1794, September 1804, September 1808 and his final recorded visit before he published his 'Duddon Sonnets' was in September 1811. In his later years he travelled through the valley as part of his civil service job as 'Distributor of Stamps for Westmorland and part of Cumberland'.

Wordsworth's 'Duddon Sonnets' received more praise in his lifetime than any other of his publications. The poem sequence was first published along with an early version of his 'Guide' in 1820 and was intended to complement the prose work as a detailed poetic guide to this valley.

On his walking tour of 1802 Coleridge dropped down into the Duddon from Devoke Water:

"Passed over a common, wickd & dreary, and descending a hill came down upon Ulpha Kirk with a sweet view up the river... I pass along a furlong or so upon the road, the river winding thro' the narrow vale, & then turn off to my left athwart a Cove on Donnerdale Fell... O lovely lovely Vale!"

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 'Notebook' (1802)

He also noted at Ulpha "an old man with his Daughter, a sweet Girl, burning bracken – went up to him and talked with him and the lovely Girl in the [midst] of the huge Volumes of Smoke, and found that I had gone two miles wrong...". The activity described here being the burning of bracken to make potash, one of the ingredients for making soap for cleaning fleeces for the woollen industry.

Whether J. M. W. Turner had read the 'Duddon Sonnets' and was consequently inspired to visit and paint Duddon Sands has been the subject of speculation. The final poem charges Wordsworth's journey from source to sea with a universal resonance:

“For, backwards Duddon! as I cast my eyes,
I see what was, and is, and will abide;
Still glides the Stream, and shall for ever glide;
The form remains, the function never dies...”

William Wordsworth, ‘Duddon Sonnets’ (1820)

But, both Wordsworth’s poem and Turner’s ‘Duddon Sands’ (watercolour and white chalk c. 1830) revolve around the transitions from one cycle of nature to another.

4.2.6 EARLY CONSERVATION – THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL FOR PROTECTING LANDSCAPES

While the Duddon Valley was free of the development pressure that elsewhere in the Lake District led to mass protest and campaigning in the 19th century, the valley was threatened by a number of developments in the first half of the 20th century. Seathwaite Tarn was developed as a drinking water reservoir for Barrow-in-Furness in 1907 and it is still in use today. In recent years some steps have been taken to remove some infrastructure in the landscape.

Proposed large scale commercial tree planting by the Forestry Commission in the upper Duddon Valley from 1933 did lead to significant protests about the landscape impact of conifer plantations. There was much controversy and campaigning, principally by the newly formed Friends of the Lake District, and in 1936 a landmark agreement was reached under which the Forestry Commission undertook not to pursue commercial forestry within the core of the Lake District. Although commercial forestry was established at the head of the Duddon Valley, continuing pressure from conservationists led to significant compromises, including an agreement in 1958 to exclude Black Hall Farm from planting. Black Hall Farm was eventually bought by the National Trust in 1961. The land in the upper Duddon Valley (Dunnerdale Forest) that was planted with conifers from the 1930s has, in the last ten years, begun to be replanted with native broadleaf trees with financial support from the Friends of the Lake District.

In the 1940s the Duddon Valley came under what the Friends of the Lake District considered to be a double threat to its natural beauty; firstly, a possible new reservoir, north of Seathwaite Church and; secondly, a proposed major hydro-electric scheme. The proposal included tunnelling to bring water into the upper Duddon Valley from Eskdale, three sets of reservoirs and three power stations all linked by an overground steel water pipe and transmission lines, transformer stations and switchgear buildings. The river flow would be significantly reduced for most of the year. It did not proceed for economic reasons, but it reinforced Friends of the Lake District’s argument that a Lake District National Park with a strong planning framework was urgently needed.

In 1929 the farms at Cockley Beck and Dale Head were purchased and gifted to the National Trust. In the 1930s, the Reverend H. H. Symonds, prime mover behind the formation of the Friends of the Lake District, purchased five farms in the Duddon which he donated to the National Trust in 1950. These comprised Thrang, Browside, Hazel Head, Brighthouse, Pike Side and Beckstones. Using the Goodwin bequest of 1957,

the National Trust purchased Troutal Farm in 1958 and Black Hall Farm (from the Ministry of Agriculture) in 1961. The Trust also bought a number of farms originally purchased by Lake District Farm Estates: Low Wallowbarrow Farm in 1958 (bought by LDFE in 1941); Biggert Mire Farm in 1960 (bought by Lake District Farm Estates in 1956/7); High Wallowbarrow in 1974 (bought by Lake District Farm Estates in 1938). The farms at Biggert Mire and Low Wallowbarrow Cottage were subsequently sold on with continued control by the National Trust through restrictive covenants. Baskells Farm was given by the Symonds Memorial Trustees in memory of the Reverend H. H. Symonds in 1963, Tongue House and Long House farms were purchased in 1983 and Fenwick Farm was purchased in 1995. The National Trust owns 2,433 hectares of land, of which 2,384 hectares is inalienable. It also has an additional 668 hectares of leased land and 42 hectares of covenanted land. The National Trust has acquired through donations and purchases 17 farms in the Duddon Valley to protect it from forestry operations.

The purchase of these farms allowed the long tradition of sheep rearing to continue. In the first Herdwick flock book in 1920 Joseph Harrison's at Black Hall, Ulpha, had a 500 ewe flock and Tyson Hartley of Turner Hall had 500 ewes in two flocks at Turner Hall and Mosshouse.

In the West Cumberland News in 1942 it was reported that the flock belonging to Thomas Bowes at Fenwick, Thwaites, had been handed down from father to son without a break since 1789. Furthermore, Thomas Bowes also took over part of the Broadgate stock of Herdwicks owned by Sir William Lewthwaite which the Lewthwaites had held since 1657.

4.3 CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT'S OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

QUALITIES

The attributes demonstrating the contribution of this valley to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the English Lake District as a whole are listed in Table 4.4.

The Duddon Valley is similar to its neighbouring valleys on the western side of the Lake District in having a landscape character that is dominated by the attributes of agro-pastoral farming. The long, narrow valley has a very clear pattern, especially in its upper reaches, of inbye land on the valley bottom surrounded by intakes on the surrounding slopes. There are many examples here of early farm buildings – in some cases with medieval origins – and distinctive stone walls, including shard fences. The Valley has a high number of fell-going flocks of which a good proportion are Herdwicks. Some of the most important Herdwick farms in the Lake District, including Turner Hall, are located here.

The evidence for early land use is widespread and includes extensive prehistoric clearance cairnfields and the spectacular Neolithic stone circle at Swinside. The Duddon



FIGURE 4.14 Air photograph of intake fields on the edge of the open fell at Old Hutton, near Broughton Mills. Patches of ridge and furrow cultivation are visible and there is a hemp or flax retting pond (part of the process for manufacturing cloth) adjacent to the ruined building in the upper centre of the photograph.



FIGURE 4.15 Wild daffodils in Rainsbarrow Wood, Duddon. Each spring the landscape beauty of the valley is enhanced by carpets of these distinctive flowers.

Valley is relatively unusual in having a high number of abandoned medieval farm sites on the higher slopes of the valley. Perhaps surprisingly this heavily agricultural valley was also the location for major industries in the past including a blast furnace in the 18th and 19th centuries and copper mines and slate quarries from the same period.

Due to its relative remoteness and lack of a lake, the Duddon Valley was not on the usual itinerary for early seekers of Picturesque beauty in the Lake District and the valley contains no significant villas or designed landscapes. However, it was one of William Wordsworth's favourite valleys and a source of inspiration for some of his most famous poetry, the 'Duddon Sonnets'.

The Duddon Valley did not feature in the conservation battles of the 19th century in the Lake District but did become the centre, along with Eskdale, of a major battle in the early 20th century over commercial afforestation. The success of the campaign to save the Herdwick hefts in the upper Duddon Valley and the agreement with the Forestry Commission to exclude the central Lake District from conifer afforestation was a major victory which has helped to preserve the landscape beauty of the Lake District up to the present. This was accompanied by the private purchase of key farms in the Duddon Valley in order to preserve the traditional agro-pastoral way of life. These were eventually gifted or sold to the National Trust which now owns and manages large parts of the Valley.

The Duddon Valley is therefore a strong working agro-pastoral landscape which still retains the beauty which has inspired artists and writers and which has an important part in the history and continuation of the conservation of the English Lake District.



FIGURE 4.16 The agro-pastoral landscape of Long House from the air. Both inbye and intake fields are visible, along with an outgang leading from Long House farm to the open fell.



FIGURE 4.17 An aerial view of the middle section of the Duddon Valley looking north east. Rainsbarrow wood can be seen in the bottom left and the Dunnerdale Fells on the right.