



Wasdale

Wasdale, in the far western Lake District, is a valley of extremes. England's highest mountain, Scafell Pike, looks down on England's deepest lake, Wast Water. But it's also a place of contrasts. The high, jagged fells that belong to the Borrowdale Volcanic Group abruptly give way, as the valley runs south west, to a gentle, wooded, pastoral landscape including large country houses, gardens and parkland. The scene opens out further as the valley runs into the estuary where the rivers Irton and Mite meet the sea.

There's a brooding drama to Wasdale, with the imposing bulk of Great Gable, Kirk Fell and Yewbarrow at its head and the spectacular sight of The Screes plunging into the glacial U-shaped valley lake.

The earliest surviving traces of human activity in Wasdale date back to Mesolithic times. Neolithic stone axe workings have been found high up on Scafell Pike and evidence of Bronze Age settlement exists on the valley bottom. Early medieval and Norse

finds have been made elsewhere in the valley. By the early 1300s, there were four recorded vaccaries, or commercial cattle farms, in Wasdale and by 1547, there were 19 farms listed in rent records. Today, Wasdale is one of the Lake District's key valleys for rearing the hardy Herdwick breed of sheep. The annual Wasdale Show and Shepherds' Meet is one of the main events of the Herdwick farmers' year. Other than charcoal production in the local woods and a small amount of mining on Irton Fell, farming was, and still is, the main economic activity here.

Cultural tourism to Wasdale was limited in the 18th and 19th centuries because of its far westerly location, but the more adventurous were starting to come here for the early sport of rock climbing. This began to develop in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, encouraged by key figures such as Walter Parry Haskett Smith and the Abraham brothers of Keswick. Haskett Smith's ascent of the famous Napes Needle on Great Gable in 1886 was a landmark in the popularity of

rock climbing in the Lake District. The Wasdale Head Inn at the head of the valley became a thriving centre for walkers and climbers, and still is today.

Wasdale is one of the most significant valleys in the National Trust's Lake District portfolio and it now owns and protects a number of farms and some 6,677 hectares of land. The Fell and Rock Climbing Club also donated 3,000 acres of land to the Trust, including the iconic fell of Great Gable as a memorial to the fallen of World War I. In the late 1970s, The National Trust, The Friends of the Lake District, the Youth Hostel Association and other local groups and individuals came to together and managed to successfully overturn a proposal by British Nuclear Fuels to increase the abstraction of water from Wast Water.

Despite its more remote position, Wasdale is perhaps one of the best known and well-loved valleys in the Lake District thanks to its spectacular landscape of lake, screes and high mountains, which form the basis of the Lake District National Park's logo.