



STICKLE TARN GREAT LANGDALE CUMBRIA

Archaeological Survey Report



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SUMMARY

An archaeological landscape survey was undertaken (of land 1.55km² in extent) around and to the east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale (centred NY 2950 0750) by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) at the request of The National Trust. The programme of work was intended to provide background information for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource and, specifically, to ensure that the winning of stone for nearby path repair does not affect the archaeological resource. The survey was undertaken as an enhanced identification survey, which entailed checking of existing National Trust Sites and Monuments Records. It comprised systematic examination of the upland terrain and the recording of the monuments using an EGNOS corrected GPS which is accurate to +/- 0.5m.

In total, 88 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these, 36 were already recorded in the National Trust SMR, and a further two were recorded as hazard areas within the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (LDNPA HER). One of the principle archaeological resources was a group of Neolithic axe factories discovered on the north and west sides of Stickle Tarn and also on the line of a footpath extending east from the tarn. Most of the sites represent primary working of naturally detached rock, but significantly two of the sites were physically removed from the source outcrop, and the source rock was probably carried to the site. As such, they would appear to reflect camp sites, and the presence of one of them on an easterly-orientated access route, would suggest that this was a route used in antiquity.

In addition, there were nine groups of archaeological sites containing distinctive penannular monuments. These monuments have in the past been variously interpreted as shielings or ring cairns on the basis of their physical form. The groups for the most part displayed common elements, including a sub-circular structure, often internally terraced, and sometimes butting against a crag or large boulder. Adjacent to this was invariably a larger untterraced enclosure, or linear boundary banks / cairns. The larger enclosure has been interpreted as a stock pound, and given the association with what appears to be agricultural features, the penannular monument sites are tentatively interpreted as small domestic structures that were only temporarily occupied (possibly seasonally). Their form is not sufficiently diagnostic to allow the inference of a date and a prehistoric chronology can not be excluded.

There was also a wealth of features relating to peat extraction which comprise embanked, terraced tracks and peat scales extending up the steep valley sides. Peat cutting areas were identified on the plateau above the valley, but these were not as extensive as was implied by the wealth of peat cutting infrastructure on the valley sides.

Many of the penannular monuments are located within, or adjacent to, natural boulder fields identified as possible sites for stone picking and there is, consequently, a possibility that, without guidance, the sites could be damaged. It is therefore recommended that stone picking is not undertaken within the immediate environs of the penannular site groups and that members of the footpath team are taken around each of the potential stone collection sites by archaeologists immediately prior to the commencement of stone picking.

The line of the footpath extends through a putative shieling settlement near the bottom of the Stickle Tarn path, and it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the ground works through this section.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Jamie Lund, archaeologist at The National Trust for commissioning the project, and for considerable support and advice in the course of the project. We would also like to thank Pete Entwistle, the National Trust upland footpath team supervisor, for his kind assistance during the project. Thanks are also due to Eleanor Kingston, archaeologist at the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and Peter Rogers, former LDNPA Area Manager, for their valuable input.

The primary research was undertaken by Peter Schofield and Jo Dawson, and the desk-based study was written by Peter Schofield. The field survey was undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine, Peter Schofield and Steve Clarke. The report was written by Peter Schofield and Jamie Quartermaine, and the illustrations were by Peter Schofield. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological landscape survey was undertaken of land (1.55km² in extent) around and to the east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale (centred NY 2950 0750) by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) at the request of The National Trust. The programme of work was intended to provide information to inform and guide forthcoming upland footpath conservation work and specifically to ensure that the winning of stone for nearby path repair does not affect the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.2 The survey was undertaken in accordance with a project design (*Appendix 2*) prepared by OA North, which was itself based on a Project Brief (*Appendix 1*) by The National Trust. The area that was proposed by the Project Brief included the steep valley side at the southern part of the area; however, it was found that, at the time of survey, this was covered in dense bracken which severely restricted the survey. Rather than wait until spring for the bracken to clear it was agreed with The National Trust that the overall area would be altered, so as to exclude the steep slopes, but would include the area around Stickle Tarn itself, where there was an identified potential for Neolithic Axe Factories.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the study area. The present survey is to be viewed in conjunction with the results of earlier surveys within the local area. The aims of the initial project are broadly as follows:
- to establish sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
 - to provide a record survey of all identified monuments;
 - to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance;
 - to inform the process of extracting source rock for the maintenance and repair of the Stickle Tarn path and ensure that archaeological monuments and their source geology are not impacted by this process.
- 1.2.2 The programme of work has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the study area, set within its broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not viewed simply as isolated points on a map, but that the archaeological record reflects their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the study area.
- 1.2.3 **Implementation:** to achieve these objectives a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken, followed by an identification survey that covered the entirety of the study area. The desk-based assessment, carried out in September 2005, consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lake District

National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (HER), The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR) and the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster. The identification survey phase followed and was carried out in September and October 2005.

- 1.2.4 This report sets out the results of the work, followed by a discussion of the archaeological significance and potential of the area. In addition, the potential impacts of the stone collection and footpath renewal are discussed, together with overall management recommendations for the study area as a whole.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in August 2005 by OA North in response to a brief prepared by The National Trust Archaeologist (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscape within a discrete area to the east of Stickle Tarn (Figs 1 and 3). This was in order to enhance the existing archaeological record, and to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted, with particular regard to the renewal of the Stickle Tarn footpath.
- 2.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the project design, but with the single exception that the southern bracken covered slopes of the study area were omitted as they were obscured by dense bracken. Instead, an additional area of land on the north-western side of the study area around Pavey Ark, and around Stickle Tarn (Plate 1), was added to the current project. This section of land was included to examine an area of potential axe production associated with the extensive workings of the Langdale axe factories located further to the west.

2.2 THE SURVEY

- 2.2.1 **Desk Based Assessment:** a rapid investigation was conducted of pertinent records and primary data held within both the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR) and the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (LDNPA HER). This included information on all of the previous formal investigations into the archaeology of the study area, including relevant SMR/HER records and also additional site visit photos and survey information. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 2) was examined to provide an indication of later activity within the area. In addition, the OA North library and archives were consulted for pertinent secondary sources and also primary documentary material on the survey of the Langdale axe factories.
- 2.2.2 **Identification Survey:** the survey was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (*Appendix 2*). Those sites that had already been identified on the NT SMR and the LDNPA HER were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly-discovered monuments. The survey involved four elements: Reconnaissance; Mapping; Description; and Photography.
- 2.2.3 The reconnaissance consisted of close field walking, varying from 10m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground. The aim of the survey was partly to investigate axe manufacturing sites and so the reconnaissance strategy was tailored accordingly. The survey examined all areas of outcropping to examine the potential for sources of the fine-grained tuff. In addition, all exposures through the turf were examined for lithic material, including stream cuttings, footpath erosion and the shore of Stickle Tarn. Where axe flaking sites were identified, the density and size of the flakes were measured and recorded. The flakes were categorised into small, medium and large, and the numbers of flakes were counted within a 0.4m x 0.4m grid. This provides consistency with the

strategy employed in the original axe factory survey (Claris and Quartermaine, 1989).

- 2.2.4 The archaeological sites were mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment which used real-time EGNOS corrections from geo-stationary satellites to achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.5\text{m}$. The digital survey data was transferred as shapefiles into a GIS system (ArcGIS 9), and was superimposed onto the embedded digital Ordnance Survey data (Figs 3-11). The descriptive records were input on-site into a database on a Psion palm computer. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format and also digital colour photography, which have been used to accompany the present report.

2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.3.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the study area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, period, character and significance. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Figs 3-11).

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991) and is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally. Digital survey data is provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the National Trust MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS). A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited in the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record.

3. TOPOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The eventual study area (*Section 2.1*) comprised an area of 1.55km² of elevated undulating upland on the northern side of the Great Langdale valley (Figs 1 and 3). The wider area is one of spectacular mountain scenery comprising a mosaic of high craggy peaks with scree slopes, heaths, mires, peatland, heath moorland, acid grassland, bracken, fast-flowing streams and tarns (Countryside Commission 1998, 31).
- 3.1.2 The study area encompassed the cwm of Stickle Tarn and extended east, as far as Blea Crag, to include a natural undulating bench, set above the northern steep Langdale valley side. The southern edge of the area is marked by the edge of the valley; the area of steep valley side was excluded from the survey as it was covered in bracken at the time of the survey.
- 3.1.3 The study area is cut by predominantly north/south orientated drainage and there are numerous small crags across the area. The area immediately east of Stickle Tarn is generally moderately sloped, albeit undulating, and is relatively well drained. It is exposed to the elements from the south and east, but is protected by the higher crags around the northern and western sides. As such, the area has some potential for pastoral exploitation, at least during the summer months, and the land is now over grazed.

3.2 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The geology of the area is dominated by the igneous rocks of the Ordovician period (500 to 440 million years ago) known as the Borrowdale Volcanic Group. The Borrowdale Volcanic Group comprise a series of mainly volcanic rocks, including lava flows, tuffs and agglomerates (Taylor *et al* 1971, 12-17). The hard form of this geology has contributed to the elevated, and rugged form of the mountain landscapes in the central Lake District. By contrast, a much gentler landscape has developed out of the Silurian rocks south of Coniston and Ambleside, which includes Windermere and the Howgill Fells. A near complete 'collar' of carboniferous rock exists around the central fells, only broken on its south-western coastal flanks by Upper Permian Triassic rocks. The carboniferous rocks that were once present in the central fells have all but eroded away since the central Tertiary uplift that created the domed structure of the Lake District (Moseley 1978).
- 3.2.2 The source rock of the axe manufacture is a fine-grained tuff of the Seathwaite Fell Tuffs, itself an upper band of the Borrowdale Volcanic Group (Claris and Quartermaine 1989, 3). The tuff was formed by the deposition of volcanic ash under water, and this, and other narrow bands of tuff, are interspersed with bands of ignimbrite, resultant from the deposition of lava (Taylor *et al* 1971). Although originally a horizontal band, this now slopes down to the north, and outcrops mainly on the faces of Pike of Stickle and Harrison Stickle in the Langdale area. The band has been eroded by glacial action and detached blocks of the tuff are present within morainal mounds, as well as scattered as scree across the slopes of the Great Langdale valley (Plate 3).

- 3.2.3 The doming of the central fells played a major role in the development of its radial drainage pattern, and the Langdale Pikes are central to this. This drainage pattern was enhanced by the subsequent glacial activity, which formed the major glacial lakes that radiate out from the centre of the Lake District (Pennington 2003). Due to the high relief and good drainage of the central fells, peat development has been hindered and tends to occur mainly on the gentler slopes of the north and on the West Cumbrian coastal plain, such as at Black Moss and Williamson Moss (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Therefore, due to the lack of extensive peat in the uplands much of the earlier vegetation history of the central fells has come from lake deposits (Pennington 1965a; 1965b; 1970; 1975). On present evidence, it appears that peat development occurred in the central uplands in the second half of the post-glacial period but, initially, this was confined to shallow basins and areas of impeded drainage (*ibid*). It is likely that this peat was initiated following and during a long period of human activity on the central uplands, which was associated, at least in part, with the Langdale axe production during the Neolithic period.

3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** the Great Langdale valley and environs is characterised by some of the most significant archaeological remains in the Lake District. The most notable of these are the well documented axe factory remains around the higher summits of the Langdale Pikes; however, there is also an extensive cairnfield at the base of the Mickleden Valley, which, on this scale, is unusual for the Central Lake District. In addition, there is an anomalous group of penannular monuments located on the undulating slopes to the east of Stickle Tarn and within the present study area. Presented below is a background to the principle site groups within the environs of the study area:
- 3.3.2 **Axe Factories - history of investigation:** the initial identification of axe production in the area was made at Mart Moor Crag by a Professor Watson, between Stake Pass and Pike of Stickle (Bunch and Fell 1949) and the industry was initially named after Stake Pass. Then in 1948 Clare Fell, along with Brian Bunch, discovered the enormous working deposits in South Scree gully (*ibid*), and further research by Clare Fell was able to highlight the very substantial scale of the workings across Great Langdale, which led to a corresponding change in name to the Langdale Axe Factories (Fell 1950 and 1954). Chris Houlder (1979) and Dick Plint (1962) were then able to demonstrate further working around the area of Scafell Pike and Glaramara. An attempt to schedule the monuments by Tom Clare was thwarted by the lack of reliable mapping for the monuments, and this prompted the establishment of a detailed survey of the axe remains by The National Trust in conjunction with the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit (now OA North). This survey extensively explored the Langdale and Scafell Pike areas, but also examined areas above and below lines of outcropping of the fine-grained tuff, and recorded numerous small axe-working areas relating to this geology (Claris and Quartermaine 1989).
- 3.3.3 Excavations of axe factory sites are relatively few, the earliest being the excavation of an isolated site, between 1969-1970, at Thunacar Knott. This site revealed a single flake layer with associated broken rough-outs beneath 0.10m to 0.25m of peat and above a natural inorganic or mineral soil (Clough 1973, 21-31). Importantly, this site produced a radiocarbon date of 3040-3777 Cal BC (BM 281),

and also a tentative posthole. A second trial trench produced a further scatter of many thousands of small trimming flakes (*ibid*). More recently Richard Bradley and Mark Edmonds, of Reading University, excavated six sites at Stake Beck, Dungeon Gill (Site **148**), Harrison Stickle, two quarry sites on Top Butress (Sites **95** and **98**) and one on Loft Crag (Site **87**) (Bradley and Edmonds 1993). A further quarry at Dungeon Gill was also excavated, as were isolated sites on Stake Beck and on the shoulder of Harrison Stickle (*ibid*).

- 3.3.4 A programme of recording was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (now OA North) in 1991 in advance of path repair work undertaken by the National Trust. This entailed detailed mapping of sites affected by the path repair work and also those on Top Butress on the face of Pike of Stickle. This also included mitigative excavations of a site on the shoulder of Harrison Stickle and also one on the shoulder of Thorn Crag. The most recent excavation to be conducted on the Langdale Pikes was undertaken by OA North, on behalf of The National Trust, on Site **123** in May 2003 in response to footpath erosion effecting the site. Site **123** is located on the plateau behind the faces of Pike of Stickle and Loft Crag, and is set above the outcropping band of Group VI bedrock (OA North 2004).
- 3.3.5 In addition to these projects, pollen analysts have done a great deal of work in the area surrounding the stone source, with the result that the basic vegetational history of this region is known in greater detail than in most parts of upland Britain (Pennington 1970 and 1975).
- 3.3.6 **The Axe Factories:** the ‘Great Langdale’ axe factories were apparently the largest producers of stone axes in Britain with the exploited rock, petrological Group VI with variant Group XI, being recognised as the most commonly represented raw material of British Neolithic stone axes (Chappell 1987; Clough and Cummins 1988; Annable 1987). The ‘Great Langdale’ axe factories comprise a range of Neolithic axe production sites grouped at intervals near the Seathwaite Fell Tuff outcrops which continue west from Great Langdale to Scafell Pike and north to Glaramara. The axe making sites are widely distributed, covering some five square kilometres of fell, and range from places where very small quantities of parent material had been prised from the ground in order to make a few artefacts to large-scale quarries and associated major spoil mounds. The largest of these axe production sites, and the site made famous by the discoveries of Bunch and Fell (1949), is at Great Langdale itself, hence the name enshrined in archaeological literature. Axes were, however, made at several other locations, in particular at Glaramara and Scafell Pike (Claris and Quartermaine 1989). Here the tuff, which has the same mechanical properties as flint, and can be worked in a regular and controlled manner, was prepared to rough-out stage for subsequent finishing away from the mountain zone, notably on the Cumbrian coastal plain, as represented by the Ehenside Tarn settlement site (Darbishire 1873).
- 3.3.7 The ‘Great Langdale axe factory’ itself consists of a variety of sites which fall into four categories, site Types A-D (Claris and Quartermaine 1989). Type A sites are defined as those exhibiting clear evidence of quarrying from outcropping rock rather than from screes or block fields. Type B sites are those being on or close to sources of raw material, where exploitation of naturally available blocks of fine-grained tuff was possible without the need for quarrying, in scree and boulder fields usually adjacent to outcrops. Type C sites are defined as using raw material that has

detached from, and has settled far below, the parent rock. Type D sites are those where axe production is taking place away from all apparent sources of fine-grained tuff in outcrop or scree.

- 3.3.8 The Largest area of working on the Langdale pikes is around the south face of Pike O'Stickle (Types A and B), and to a lesser extent the south face of Harrison Stickle. Here the fine-grained tuff has been quarried directly from the rock face, often exploiting natural fissures, leaving clear signs of conchoidal fracturing and, in some cases, creating small artificial caves (*eg* on South Scree). The Top Buttress sites are located on a series of narrow ledges, situated one above the other on the face of Pike O'Stickle. Accompanying these quarries are very large quantities of debitage, ranging in size from angular blocks which have evidently been detached from the rock face, to the characteristic flake debitage of axe manufacture. This raw material is a major feature of the screes seen on the flanks of the mountain, and Type C sites occur in these areas of scree and the block fields where naturally detached blocks of fine-grained tuff were worked for axe manufacture (*ibid*).
- 3.3.9 A limited number of potentially significant sites have been identified away from the principal stone sources and are on access routes leading out from the main working areas and extend down to the major valley floors (Type D sites). These sites occur on the northern flanks of Pike O'Stickle and Loft Crag in the area of Harrison Combe and Thunacar Knott, where there is an implied access route that leads out from the Langdale Pikes by way of Langstrath into Borrowdale. There are also sites on the lower shoulder of Harrison Stickle, along the main paths leading down into the Great Langdale valley and from where access is afforded into the southern Lake District and beyond. These sites consist of chipping floors well beyond the known distribution of the rock used for making axes, and imply that they used chance finds of glacially-distributed rock or were the result of the working of rock brought to the sites by human agency. In either instance, the linear spread of these monuments are an indication of a routeways used in antiquity. It is the sites of this type that are of most interest to the present study, as much of the study area is remote from the parent geology. In the course of the original survey (Claris and Quartermaine 1989) two sites were identified at the edge of Stickle Tarn (CLAU Sites **193** and **194**) and the southernmost of these (Site **194**) is a Type D site.
- 3.3.10 **Chronology:** radiocarbon dates from Type A sites have a relatively late chronology: Site **95**, a quarry site on Top Buttress close to the summit of Pike O'Stickle produced two dates from within the sequence of debitage build up, the one from lower down giving a date of 3370-3690 Cal BC (BM 2628) and the higher one giving a date of 3100-3500 Cal BC (BM 2627) (Bradley and Edmonds 1993).
- 3.3.11 Radiocarbon dates have been obtained from several Type D sites at Langdale. Charcoal obtained from the excavated Type D site at Thunacar Knott, located some way from the stone source and probably an ancillary working floor doubling as a temporary camp, has given a radiocarbon date of 3040-3777 Cal BC (BM 281) (Clough 1973, 21-31). A further Type D site on the shoulder of Harrison Stickle produced a date of 3532-3780 Cal BC (BM 2625) (Bradley and Edmonds 1993). The Reading University project also undertook excavations of a Type D site and putative temporary camp at Stake Beck which produced a date of 3410-3730 Cal BC (OXA 2181). A particularly significant date came from the Type D site at Thorn crag (Site **187**) which produced a radiocarbon date from charcoal recovered from directly below a layer of waste flakes of 4041-3662 BC (OxA-4212; Hedges

et al 1994, 360-361). This date provides a *terminus post quem* for Site **187**, which coincides with the beginnings of forest clearance identified in the pollen sequence at Blea Tarn (Pennington 1975).

- 3.3.12 Potentially, one of the most significant dates comes from a Type D site, Site **123**, on the plateau behind the faces of Pike of Stickle and Loft Crag (OA North 2004). It is set above the outcropping band of Group VI bedrock and may exploit a separate higher band of tuff which is of a distinct petrographic group (probably Group XI). The flakes were within a very humified organic soil at the base of the peat and a radiocarbon date from a sample taken from a charred *Empetrum nigrum* seed from within the flake deposit produced a date of 5968-5732 cal BC (6965 ± 30BP; KIA23485). This suggests a Mesolithic date for this deposit of waste flakes associated with the preparation of axe rough-outs, and is potentially of considerable importance, but as only one sample was dated there is a very considerable need for further dates to confirm the antiquity of the sample.
- 3.3.13 **Mickleden Cairnfield:** the Mickleden cairnfield is located on the flat base of the Mickleden valley and comprises three principle groups (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). The southernmost cairnfield group (MBV) comprises randomly distributed cairns, whereas those on the northern side of the beck (MB III and MB IV) are linked to a series of stone banks that extend through the cairn groups and would indicate a basic form of field system. Some of the cairns are very considerable in size and reflect the incorporation of considerable amounts of waste stone. Spatially associated with the easternmost cairn group (MBIV) is a rectangular, possibly domestic, structure (MB 92) and adjacent to that is an unusual pear / boat- shaped structure (MB 93).
- 3.3.14 The field evidence coupled with the results of palaeobotanical analysis suggest that the Mickleden remains were the product of more than one episode of agricultural activity. A palaeobotanical core from Langdale Combe (Bradley and Edmonds 1993), located above the valley, identified an episode of Bronze Age clearance, which possibly reflects activity in the immediate locality of the core site; however, the source of the pollen may also include the adjacent valley bottom (Moore *et al* 1991, 15). The identification of a kerbed cairn at the north-western end of the site (MB 12) is an indication that at least some parts of the valley bottom were cleared of forest during the Bronze Age and that there was some anthropogenic activity at this time. The random nature of the cairns within the main cairnfield groups (MB III-V) suggest that these were primary cairnfields, which, in other areas, have been ascribed to the prehistoric period, but this does not necessarily exclude the possibility of a primary forest clearance episode at a later date.
- 3.3.15 There was also evidence of medieval activity within the valley: the rectilinear and even boat-shaped structures (MB 91-92) are more appropriate to a medieval than a prehistoric context. However, these probable medieval features had no direct relationship with the cairnfields and were also distinct in form from the individual elements of the adjacent cairnfields. It is therefore possible to argue that in the Mickleden valley there was a multi-phased occupation, and that prehistoric farming areas were reused during the medieval period. Such a reuse would inevitably involve a certain amount of adaptation of the earlier features, as well as the construction of new boundary markers and domestic structures. This is reinforced by pollen analysis from beneath stone banks in MB III, which had ambiguous results, suggesting a very broad date range between the start of the Roman period

and the seventeenth century; however, it could accord with a medieval episode of agricultural activity.

- 3.3.16 **Penannular monuments:** an important group of penannular monuments was identified by Peter Rogers, of the Lake District National Park Authority, in the area of undulating bench to the east of Stickle Tarn. They comprise sub-circular stone-banked ring features, often with an adjacent larger but more irregular enclosure nearby. The monuments show a lot of uniformity within the group, but have no clearly defined parallels outside the group. As such they are particularly anomalous and many theories have been put forward to explain them with interpolated dates that span between the Bronze Age and the medieval periods. These monuments are discussed in more detail below (*Section 4.2.4*).
- 3.3.17 **Peat Cutting:** peat was the primary fuel in the Lake District between the sixteenth century, when woodlands became largely reserved for charcoal production, and the late-eighteenth century, when road and rail improvements allowed the easier transport of coal (Winchester 1984, 116). An extensive survey of Great Langdale was undertaken by the National Trust between 1988 and 1991 (Bevan *et al* 1991; Lund and Southwell 2002), which identified areas of peat cutting on the higher fells, peat houses and associated peat tracks. The peat tracks were required to connect the turbary grounds on the fells with the farms below, and some of these routes can still be identified in Great Langdale (*ibid*).

4. SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 In total, 88 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these 36 were already recorded in the National Trust SMR (NT SMR), and a further two were recorded as hazard areas within the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (LDNPA HER). One of the sites (NT SMR 24673), along with four other sites adjacent to Stickle Tarn, were first recorded as axe flaking sites by the 1984 Langdale Axe Factory Survey (Claris and Quartermaine 1992, 45-46). The walkover survey has identified a further 46 new sites which includes newly discovered axe flaking sites. A summary of the sites identified is presented by monument type in Table 1 below (*Section 4.3.1*), and are shown on Figures 3-8.
- 4.1.2 None of the sites within the study area are presently subject to any form of statutory designation, although some are within two LDNPA HER hazard areas, relating to Langdale Axe Factory (HER 5043) and to the group of annular monument on the east side of Stickle Tarn (HER 31743) (Fig 10).

4.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 4.2.1 **Previous Archaeological Work:** the rapid desk-based assessment identified the locations of archaeological sites recorded within the study area (from the LDNPA HER and NT SMR). For the most part the sites were identified by a coherent succession of general archaeological surveys and site visits on behalf of both the Lake District National Park Authority and The National Trust. In addition, there is an overlap with the intensive surveys by The National Trust and the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit (now OA North) of the Langdale axe factories, and more recent investigation of the penannular monuments primarily conducted by retired LDNPA area manager Peter Rogers. The current study aims to incorporate these disparate elements and produce a definitive preliminary distribution of all of the sites within the study area. The sites identified by the desk-based assessment are discussed thematically below.
- 4.2.2 **Axe Flaking Sites:** the 1984 axe factory survey (Claris and Quartermaine 1989) produced five discrete axe flaking sites within the study area, and are defined as being within a group named 'Stickle Tarn' (*op cit*, 23). Three were located on the footpath descending from Harrison Stickle (CLAU sites **190-192**; OA North Sites **85-87**), whilst two were located submerged on the north-west and south-east edges of Stickle Tarn (CLAU sites **193** and **194**; OA North Sites **37** and **38**). However, given that the level of the tarn was artificially raised by the construction of a dam in 1837, the sites would originally have been on the shore adjacent to the tarn. The former sites were categorised as Type C sites, and the latter sites were categorised as being Type D sites (Claris and Quartermaine 1989, 5). The original survey defined the edge of Stickle Tarn as the eastern limit of the whole of the axe factory complex workings, although the fieldwork did not extend east of the tarn because of the perception that the source rock, shown on the existing geological mapping (Hartley 1932), did not outcrop further east. Subsequent work by Vyn Davis (*pers comm*) has demonstrated that the fine-grained tuff (Group VI) is actually much

more prevalent across the Lake District than had previously been considered and indeed both the source rock (probably Group XI) and working floors have been found on Fairfield summit north of Ambleside. The apparent absence of both the source geology and sites to the east of Stickle Tarn is in effect a self-fulfilling prophecy as no one has searched the area for axe-working debris. In consequence, the LDNPA hazard area for the axe factories (HER 5043) uses the edge of Stickle Tarn as its eastern boundary.

- 4.2.3 The only other incontrovertible prehistoric site identified within the study area was a single casual findspot of a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (Site **15**), which was found approximately adjacent to Stickle Ghyll in the southern part of the study area.
- 4.2.4 **Penannular structures and small enclosures:** a distinct grouping of enigmatic sites are located within the study area on the eastern side of Stickle Tarn (Sites **3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 26, 29, 33, 34** and **46**). Several of the monuments were visited by Neil Stanley for the National Trust in 1988 and were mostly interpreted as putative shielings and stock enclosures of possible Norse origin. It was noted that the group consisted of pairs of structures only surviving to one course of stone high, with a smaller sub-rectangular structure being associated with a larger round one (Bevan *et al* 1991, 40). Subsequently, further investigations of these and similar monuments within the central fells by Peter Rogers has provided a prehistoric ritual/funerary interpretation, which draws on potential parallels with ring-type monuments and tor cairns elsewhere in Britain (*pers comm*). The monuments were visited and located by GPS survey by Eleanor Kingston, archaeologist at the Lake District National Park Authority, in 2002 in order to define a Hazard Area around them (HER 31743), although no further interpretation of them was made at the time. The sites were recorded individually within the NT SMR but only as a group within the hazard area in the LDNPA HER.
- 4.2.5 The importance of the area for subsequent periods is reflected in the records found within the National Trust SMR, where successive surveys by the National Trust, of the environs of Great Langdale have identified numerous sites (Bevan *et al* 1991). There is evidence of potentially medieval transhumant activity within the study area, with evidence of two shieling structures (Site **20**) adjacent to Scale Gill which were linked to a well-developed trackway (Site **19**) which rises up onto the crags. There is an additional shieling (Site **23**) located even higher up the valley side, which has been overlain by a later cluster of peat scales. Post-medieval sites within the study area consist of features associated with agrarian exploitation in the form of upland stock management, such as sheepfolds and shelters, along with parts of walled intakes and enclosures in the south of the study area.
- 4.2.6 **Peat Cutting:** work on the peat extraction industry of Great Langdale had been undertaken by The National Trust as part of its Historic Landscape Survey between 1988 and 1991 (Bevan *et al* 1991; Lund and Southwell 2002). This identified areas of peat cutting, peat houses and associated peat tracks, which connected the turbary grounds with the farms below (*ibid*).
- 4.2.7 There are at least thirteen peat huts surviving on National Trust land in Great Langdale, all occupying the northern side of the valley between the heights of 190m and 420m (623 to 1378 feet). All but two of the huts were adjacent to well-engineered footpaths. Peat cutting areas have only been confirmed above Pike Howe and east of Tarn Crag, though areas of peat can be reached from all the huts

(*ibid*). From Millbeck Farm a path (Site **1**) leads to a peat hut by Tarn Crag (Site **13**) and there are associated peat cutting areas to the east at an altitude of *c* 470 metres OD. There is also a peat hut on the path up to Pike Howe with peat cutting areas higher up. Adjacent to Troughton Beck is a track, also used as an outrake, which leads to an area of peat on Martcrag Moor, although no definitive evidence of peat cutting scars have been found. All these routes are now in use as visitor paths and it would appear that many of the recreational tracks had their origins as peat tracks (*ibid*).

- 4.2.8 The most spectacular of the peat tracks is the path from Raw Head which ascends to the east of Scale Gill (Site **19**), and was probably also used as an outrake. It begins as a series of alternate zigzagging routes, some of which are heavily incised into the slope; the overlapping of the tracks would appear to reflect that, as the tracks became severely eroded, they were rerouted onto less-eroded lines. Part way up the general route a clapper bridge (Site **28**) leads to the remains of two buildings (Site **20**), which were originally shielings and may have been re-used as peat huts. The path then leads to a group of seven peat huts on a plateau at about 410m OD (Sites **2**, **5**, **21**, **25** and **30**). Above the huts the footpath is revetted and at one point passes an outcrop which has been worked back to allow access to the higher fell. This track and a second (Site **75**) lead from the peat huts to an area of peat higher up the fell at approximately 470-490m OD (NY 299 075). This route is not heavily used for visitor traffic and its clearly-engineered character reflects its original use for turbary, rather than more recent consolidation (*ibid*).

4.3 FIELD SURVEY

- 4.3.1 In addition to identifying new archaeological sites, the field survey revisited the locations of all archaeological sites previously identified, using their respective grid reference co-ordinates. However, quite often the accuracy of these coordinates was found to be suspect, reflecting that, prior to the use of GPS, it was difficult to locate oneself on the ground without the aid of survey instruments. Typically, these sites were between 30m-40m or even up to 100m-150m away from their actual locations. NT SMR sites that have been definitively located have been given revised grid co-ordinates within the site gazetteer (*Appendix 3*).

Site Type	Number of Sites	Sites Numbers (those previously identified are <i>italicised</i>)
Axe Flaking Site	10	<i>37, 38, 78, 80-82, 84, 85-87</i>
Bield	12	<i>8, 46, 50, 53, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 71, 72, 77, 79</i>
Bridge	1	<i>28</i>
Clearance Cairn/Pile	4	<i>41, 42, 44, 48</i>
Dam	1	<i>45</i>
Field System/Enclosure	3	<i>10, 24, 55</i>
Findspot	1	<i>15</i>
Hazard Areas	2	<i>36, 88</i>
Marker Cairn	1	<i>51</i>

Monument	1	83
Mound	1	39
Path, Track	5	1, 19, 31, 61, 75
Peat Cutting	2	7, 64
Peat Scale/Store	6	2, 5, 13, 21, 25, 30
Platform	1	40
Penannular Enclosure Circular enclosures	16	3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 26, 29, 33, 34, 52, 68, 70
Sheep Fold	1	16
Shelter	3	12, 27, 73
Shieling/Structure	5	20, 23, 43, 54, 56
Wall/Bank	11	22, 32, 35, 47, 49, 57, 58, 63, 67, 69, 74
Windbreak	1	76

Table 1: Identified Sites by Type

- 4.3.2 The identified monuments have been split into groups by type; and these groups are discussed below with further reference to perceived locational groupings of monuments and their potential period of date.
- 4.3.3 **Axe flaking Sites:** the present survey has substantially increased the number of known axe flaking sites within the ‘*Stickle Tarn*’ group of sites in the axe factories (Fig 9). The exposed areas of working were confined within a discrete area around and just to the north-west of the tarn. It was found that the three sites previously discovered upon the Harrison Stickle footpath (Sites **85-87**) had been heavily damaged or obscured by footpath pitching which had been undertaken, without archaeological investigation, post-1984. No direct evidence of the flake scatters were discovered on the present survey, although the footpath did yield two sites of interest. The first was a findspot of a single axe hammer stone (Site **81**), located in the disturbed packing of the new footpath pitching, and was located on a stretch of footpath between the previously discovered sites (below Site **85** and above Sites **86** and **87**). The second site was a small, very low density, scatter of flaking debris (Site **82**) that was located above the new footpath pitching and on the edge of a natural shelf between rock outcrops. The new sites may hint at additional flaking sites being located within this discrete area around the footpath (but away from the modern pitching). All the sites of this group have been designated as Type-C sites, consisting of material that has been worked from naturally detached stone that has fallen from outcropping source rock on Harrison Stickle above the group.
- 4.3.4 Two further sites were identified in close proximity to Site **37** on the west side of Stickle Tarn, at the foot of the Pavey Ark scree slopes. There is one low density site (Site **80**) of axe flaking debris exposed in the footpath rising up towards Jack’s Rake. It comprised twelve medium/large flakes on the footpath and poking through the turf on the downslope side of the path. Below and south of the path is an additional site (Site **84**, Plate 2), which is on a gently sloping spur above the tarn, and was exposed beneath and between two large scree boulders, which have subsequently come to rest on top of the site. It comprised two exposures of scatters of up to 35 flakes, which were found beneath the boulders; however, the turf and

boulders partly mask the site and it is probably that these are exposures of a single much larger site. The sites within this discrete area are also defined as Type-C sites, as the source material will have been detached by frost fracturing from the band of fine-grained tuff in Pavey Ark crag above and will then have fallen to the present location before being worked (eg Plate 3).

- 4.3.5 An additional site was discovered on the east side of the tarn (Site **78**) where it was found exposed on the footpath leading away towards the north-east. It consisted of a low density scatter of six flakes per 0.4m square, which had been dispersed by footpath erosion. The site was up to 6m in diameter and was located on top of a small natural spur on the edge of a boggy area which has been crossed by the footpath. The scatter was of small/medium-sized flakes that used a relatively coarse-grained tuff as the source material. The source material may represent the trial use of a different geological source, but equally it is known that within the main geological source groupings (Group VI and XI) the rock used for axe manufacture is texturally and mineralogically more varied, and some of the tuffaceous rocks assigned by petrographers to an ungrouped category because of differences from the Group VI sections, have in fact a provenance in the Great Langdale/Scafell Pike area (Woolley 1989, 16). The new site along with the site on the east of the tarn edge (Site **38**) are designated Type-D sites as the axe production has occurred away from the parent rock, and so the source material was potentially carried by hand to these locations from a geological source on the Langdale Pikes. Type-D is a rare site type, representing only 0.5% of Langdale axe production, but such sites have the potential to reveal the working practices and the communication routes used. In particular, there is the possibility that these sites reflect camp sites, as an excavation by Tim Mck Clough of a Type-D site on Thunacar Knott, revealed a post-hole associated with the working floor (Clough 1973). There is the potential that these two sites reflect working on routeways that extended away from the main axe factory areas. The implication is that the modern footpaths heading to the east through the study area were on the approximate line of the natural routeways used in antiquity for the transportation of material away from the axe factories.
- 4.3.6 ***Penannular and sub-circular enclosures:*** the existing group of enigmatic enclosures is clustered on undulating ground to the east of Stickle Tarn (Fig 7). The present survey has potentially added several sites to the known groupings within the study area; however, more importantly it has defined additional ancillary features located adjacent to the enclosures which may hint at a more complex pattern of land-use within the study area. The grouping of monuments, as defined by Peter Rogers and the LDNPA hazard area, has concentrated upon the penannular enclosures attached to large earthfast stones (Plate 6) and circular/sub-circular enclosures (Plate 5). What has become evident is that there are numerous additional features associated with these monuments, and that although there may have been a funerary origin for some of the sites, there is a more complex pattern of activity represented.
- 4.3.7 The main cluster of these type of monuments has been split up into eight smaller sub-groups (A-H) for ease of description and also because they reflect a potential spatial association between them. In addition, there is a further potential site group further to the south-east (Group I, Sites **68-70**, Fig 8). Group A (Sites **9, 17, 18, 39** and **40**) is located adjacent to the footpath on the east side of Stickle Tarn where the ground starts rising to the south. It consists of a small, rectangular, stone-banked rubble structure (Site **9**), which has been placed at the base of a natural hollow.

Adjacent to it on the north-east side is a larger ovoid banked enclosure (Site **17**), which is located around a natural spur. It is seemingly open on the south-east end although it may be buried at this point. These two sites form the focus of the group and are potentially a small structure with an associated stock pound. To the east of these sites is a small rectangular terraced platform or peat cutting (Site **40**), and further to the north are two further loosely associated features, including a potential sunken structure (Site **18**). Within the boggy area to the north of the footpath is a seemingly artificial circular stone mound, of unknown function (Site **39**, Plate 4), which has been defined by a stream running partially around it.

- 4.3.8 Group B (Sites **4**, **6**, **41** and **42**) is located further upslope and to the south of Group A and is on the northern edge of a small flattened area of mire between surrounding rocky knolls. It consists of a compact group of features including a penannular enclosure set against a large earthfast boulder on the western side (Site **6**, Plate 5) (*c* 9m x 7m in size). The enclosure has enough collapsed stone within the bank for it to have been a dry-stone structure and the interior was level, possibly terraced and stone free. To the north-east of this site is a circular enclosure (Site **4**, Plate 5) (*c* 10m diameter) with a potential kerb exposed through the turf, with a naturally-domed internal ground surface. On the south-eastern end is a small annex consisting of a stone-lined water-filled hollow. In addition, there are two small clearance cairns within the discrete area, which measure up to 2m in diameter by 0.2m in height (Sites **41** and **42**). Again, as with Group A, the core of the site may (by association) comprise a small sub-circular domestic structure with an associated stock pound, although the sites are of a slightly different form.
- 4.3.9 Group C (Sites **29** and **46**) is located further to the south-east but at a lower more sheltered position than Group B and adjacent to the north/south running footpath on the north-east of Tarn Crag. The group consist of two associated sites, the first being a small dry-stone structure (Site **46**) (Size *c* 4m x 4m), set against a coarse boulder field on the bottom break of a south-east-facing slope. To the east of this is a larger enclosure, defined by occasional stones (Site **29**) which are set around the base of a natural hummock. The site may be natural in origin, although it follows the loose pattern of a larger stock-type enclosure set around a natural topographic feature and is again spatially associated with a putative domestic structure.
- 4.3.10 Group D (Sites **3**, **14**, **26**, **49** and **57**) is located further to the east of the groups previously on the eastern side of Tarn Crag (Groups A-C), and is situated on undulating ground on the west side of a Stickle Ghyll tributary stream and is crossed by an east/west running footpath. The core of the group consists of a small sub-rectangular/sub-circular stone-banked enclosure (Site **14**) which is set within a natural hollow at the base of a south-facing slope (Size *c* 5m x 5m). To the east of this is a larger elliptical ill-defined enclosure (Site **26** (Size *c* 8m x 9m)), which is set around the base of a natural hummock. Again the site may be natural in origin, although it follows the loose pattern of an enclosure set around a natural topographic feature. Upslope and further removed from these sites, at the top of the hill, is another site (Site **3**, Plate 6), which consists of a penannular enclosure set against the northern edge of a large earthfast boulder (Size *c* 8-9m diameter). The enclosure may have enough collapsed stone within the bank for it to have been a dry-stone structure. The group has two additional features (Sites **57** and **49**), which consist of short sections of wall foundation, both of which run on a north-west/south-east orientation. The walls were potentially associated with the other

features within the group, as the southernmost wall (Site **49**) curves sinuously downhill towards the small sub-rectangular structure (Site **14**).

- 4.3.11 Group E (Sites **11**, **58-9**) is located to the east of Group D, on the opposite side of the tributary stream and to the south of the east/west running footpath. The group primarily consists of an almost circular enclosure (Site **11**) (Size 5.5m x 5m) which is set against earthfast boulders on the edge of a rocky knoll. It has a levelled interior with mainly moderate-sized stones protruding from the turf. To the north-east is a spatially-related short section of decayed stone bank (Site **58**), which is orientated north-west/south-east and runs up to and around a natural hummocky knoll.
- 4.3.12 Group F (Sites **8**, **47-8**) is located on the edge of the footpath that is running north/south down the eastern side of Tarn Crag. The main feature (Site **8**) had originally been interpreted as an oval enclosure on the west side of the path, but despite considerable ground reconnaissance the only site in this location was a bield set between two large boulders, constructed of numerous courses of dry-stone masonry. To the north of this site is the foundation course of a dry-stone wall running along the alignment of the path (Site **47**), and to the south is a large linear clearance pile (Site **48**) that reflects upcast on the east side of the path. The earlier surveys had indicated that there was a further penannular enclosure at this location; however, the group was found to be different in style and would appear to be a product of later, possibly post-medieval, activity.
- 4.3.13 Group G (Sites **33-4**, **52**) is the northernmost sub-group of sites and is located adjacent to the footpath that skirts around the boggy eastern end of Stickle Tarn. It is at the base of a west-facing slope and is removed by a distance of over 150m from the nearest similar sites. The southernmost site is a sub-circular stone-banked ring feature (Site **33**; Size *c* 4m x 4m), and there is no surviving evidence of dry-stone structure. It has an entrance on the north side, and there are clear indications of internal terracing, so it is putatively a domestic structure. To the north of the first site is a further small penannular structure (Site **34**) which is D-shaped (Size *c* 4m x 3m) and has a larger stock enclosure, *c* 8m across, extending out from it (Fig 5). The third site is a sub-rectangular enclosure (Site **52**), that is set against the foot of a rocky crag and is located to the north and beyond the footpath. The Group G site is probably a more elaborate form of the structure and associated stock enclosure pattern, which is the overriding theme of this cluster of monuments as a whole.
- 4.3.14 Group H is located atop Tarn Crag on the south-east side of Stickle Tarn. It consists of one monument (Site **43**), which survives as an alignment of stones set within a natural hollow. The site has the potential for being an isolated example of the type of monuments within the general complex.
- 4.3.15 Group I (Sites **67-70**) (Fig 6) is located some distance away from the main complex just below Broad Crag and on the western side of Scale Gill. It consists of a small sub-rectangular enclosure (Site **70**), constructed of dry-stone masonry set against the base of a large crag, with an entrance on the north side. On the upslope side of the first structure is a cross wall running between rocky outcrops (Site **69**) and further north is a larger denuded triangular enclosure (Site **68**). Group I may potentially have the same function as the rest of the sub-groups within the main complex; however, the monuments within this group have a slightly different form than the rest.

- 4.3.16 In conclusion, it would appear that there is a clear pattern to the form and distribution to the sites. As a general principle this would appear to comprise a small, penannular feature which is often internally terraced and was possibly a domestic structure; then adjacent there was either a larger, unterraced enclosure or a linear bank as described by Bevan *et al* (1991, 40). However, there is nothing at present to indicate a date for the monuments and a prehistoric date can not be excluded. What has been discovered by the present survey is the presence of additional features within the complex as a whole; Group G, for instance, has a more developed pattern of features and a clearly-defined stock enclosure in direct association. Likewise, the discovery of additional sections of walling foundations/banks suggest that there was a greater complexity of features than would be expected for an agricultural function. The distribution of the features does not appear to conform to a clearly-defined pattern. Some, such as Sites **14/26**, were clearly located so as to exploit natural shelter, being at the base of a steep-sided ridge; whereas others appear to have been opportunistically located (*eg* Sites **3** and **6**). None of them, however, would appear to have been sited so as to exploit natural promontories with wide vistas, such as would be expected for round cairns and similar Bronze Age funerary monuments.
- 4.3.17 ***Stock management features, field walls and walled enclosures:*** the present survey added to the small but significant number of walls within the study area and also provided a profusion of additional stock features across the whole of the area. The walls consist of several potential intakes within the study area; the southern boundary of the study area is defined by seventeenth century intake walls (Site **24**) which form the upper limits of field intakes for the farmsteads at Millbeck. Above this intake there is an additional small fellside intake (Site **10**) which is closely associated with routeways that extend down towards the outrake running from Millbeck. The intake was presumably used for corralling and storing sheep off the hills before herding them down to the lower pastures. There is also evidence of potential channelling walls (Site **22**), which would have helped to funnel the sheep through the northern entrance of the intake. Higher up, above the top break of the valley slope, are other walls which may have had an intake purpose or had defined the edges of separate heafs (Bevan *et al* 1991, 26). There are parts of a long wall foundation running along the top break of slope between Mill Gill and Whitegill Crag (Sites **32** and **67**), which may have been the first steps towards constructing enclosures on the fell; however, they were evidently never completed. There are further walls with a purely utilitarian function (Sites **69** and **74**), which run across slope and extend between crags on the edge of the valley side, and would have served to cut off precipitous drops that sheep would otherwise fall off (Bevan *et al* 1991, 26).
- 4.3.18 There are also numerous post-medieval stock management features, which consist of small dry-stone bields and shelters which, for the most part, used the edges of natural rocky outcrops as part of the build. These features were liberally dispersed throughout the study area, although with altitude they become sparser, but were the only types of site found at the highest altitudes. The largest stock management feature (apart from the fellside intake - Site **10**) was an isolated walled sheepfold (Site **16**), which is located on the flat plateau above Broad Crag. The sheepfold was large and rectangular with a putative internal domestic structure.
- 4.3.19 The present survey discovered a new and potentially important site located adjacent to Stickle Ghyll and just above the outrake from Millbeck in the south-west of the

study area. This consisted of a walled enclosure (Site 55), measuring over 40m long by 20m wide, which is crossed by the modern footpath. Within the enclosure is a rectilinear stone-built house and a further stone-revetted structure, which has been terraced into the hillside (Sites 54 and 56, Plate 7), along with several terraced banks. The site has been considerably eroded by the footpath, but has the potential to be a small shieling settlement, given that it is beyond the extent of the valley intake.

- 4.3.20 **Peat scales, cuttings and tracks:** the study area has several well-developed routeways winding up onto the fells in order to utilise upland grazings for the heafing of sheep and for peat extraction (Sites 1, 19, 31 and 75, Plate 8). The tracks are well-defined embanked features which have been cut into the hillside, are in places associated with linear stone clearance, and rise up from the outrakes at Millbeck and Raw Head (Bevan *et al* 1991, 36). The tracks are associated with structural elements along their length, including potentially medieval shielings at Stickle Ghyll (Sites 54-56, Plate 7), Scale Gill (Site 20) and below Broad Crag (Site 23). The latter site has been overlain by a collection of peat scales (Sites 2, 5 and 25, Plate 9) and there are further peat scales in the surrounding area (Sites 21 and 30). Each of the scales would have been the property of a tenement/farm within the manor and they were set alongside the tracks up onto the fells in many Lakeland Valleys (Winchester 2000, 131). The peat scales are interesting in that some are double-celled and may mean that they had a dual purpose; it was recorded in 1691 that one peat scale on Wormall Crag (outside the study area) was a '*hogghouse or peatscale house*' (Bevan *et al* 1991 39), and so the peat scales below Broad Crag may have had a cell for each purpose. There is an additional peat scale located below Tarn Crag (Site 13) which is located on the pathway running up from Millbeck outrake (Site 1). The pattern of agrarian use may have changed from one of transhumant shieling settlements to a more low key agistment of stock without domestic occupation on the fells (Winchester 2000, 93), as the tenants of Baysbrown Manor (in Great Langdale) from the late medieval period paid Forest Silver for rights to graze the manorial wastes and also rights to turbary on the fells (Bevan *et al* 1991, 12).
- 4.3.21 Evidence of both extensive and localised peat cuttings have been found in the centre of the study area above Mill Gill; they consist of two small workings adjacent to an intake wall (Site 7), which are near to the end of a trackway running up the east side of Mill Gill (Site 61). Further upslope there are larger workings on the plateau above the west end of Broad Crag (Site 64). These could have been accessed from routes running up both Mill Gill in the west and Scale Gill in the east. In addition, there is the potential for a small area of peat cutting associated with one of the groups of penannular enclosures on the east edge of Stickle Tarn in the west of the study area (Site 40, Group A).
- 4.3.22 **Stickle Tarn Dam:** other than some of the stock management features the only other major feature recorded of post-medieval date was the dam at the south end of Stickle Tarn (Site 45, Plates 10 and 12). It was constructed in 1837 to service the expanding Elterwater gunpowder works, in order to raise the level of the tarn and act as a holding reservoir to supplement the flow of Great Langdale Beck (Jecock *et al* 2003, 17; Tyler 2002, 165 and 169). The dam was probably further modified in 1890 when it was proposed to raise the level of the dam and flood land to the east of the tarn in order to hold more water (Barter Collection, Bundle 4, document 2).

In its present form the dam survives in an almost intact state, as it is still maintained as a reservoir; however, the weir at the east end has lost its sluice gates.

- 4.3.23 **Modern feature:** one interesting feature of modern impact on the archaeology of the study area was discovered in the form of a dry-stone windbreak (Site **76**, Plate 11). It had been constructed at the north-east end of Stickle Tarn at some point during the present survey and demonstrates the impact of tourism of this popular part of the Lake District. The windbreak had utilised stones picked from the immediate vicinity and shows that even modest construction within the study area has potential to harm the archaeological resource. Equally, in several years time it may be impossible to differentiate between this site and any of the historic bields/shelters in the study area.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Given the exposed and elevated character of the upland terrain in Great Langdale, the Stickle Tarn study area, although undulating, has a more benign and sheltered character than much of that surrounding it. It is at a lower altitude than some of the surrounding fells, notably the Langdale Pikes, and, indeed, is in the lee of and sheltered by Pavey Ark; it also has a shallower terrain by comparison with the adjacent Langdale valley sides. It is perhaps, therefore, not surprising that this upland terrain has been a focus for activity that extends back to the Neolithic Period. While the main focus of the Neolithic axe production was around the summits of Harrison Pike and Pike O'Stickle, small-scale working also extended into the area of Stickle Tarn cwm. The penannular monuments demonstrate a low level, possibly agricultural, exploitation of what was a relatively elevated terrain. The more typical type of shielings that extend across the area, confirm that the area was exploited transhumantly in the medieval period. Significantly, the superimposition of peat scales upon the shielings beneath Broad Crag demonstrate a transition from pastoral exploitation of the moor to an extractive exploitation. While the usage of the moorland has been peripheral to the adjacent areas, be they valley bottom or the adjacent Pikes, this usage has been preserved and reflects the low intensity development of a marginal landscape.

5.2 AXE MANUFACTURE

- 5.2.1 **Type C Axe Manufacture:** the survey has expanded the previously defined extent of axe production around Great Langdale, and has increased significantly the numbers of sites within the Stickle Tarn area. The previously identified group of sites to the south-east of Stickle tarn (Sites **85-7**) has been increased by the addition of two small sites (Sites **81** and **82**); however, this has been at the expense of the earlier reported sites which have been lost to the combined effects of footpath erosion and footpath repair. The locations of Sites **85-7** were extensively examined and now coincide with a section of path that has been pitched subsequent to the original 1984 survey; while it is possible that the axe-working sites are simply buried, it is perhaps more likely that they have been destroyed.
- 5.2.2 The single site on the northern shore of the tarn (Site **37**) has been increased to a group of three, and there is the probability that there will be more beneath the erratic boulders and the turf that covers this area. These three sites include medium to large flakes and, consequently, were a product of primary working of the source rock. The geology local to the group is a coarse-welded ignimbrite, and instead these sites will have used rock that was naturally detached from the band of fine-grained tuff that extends through Pavey Ark above and these will have come to rest at the base of the slope (eg Plate 3). As such, these working floors can be classified as Type C sites (Claris and Quartermaine 1989), which are indirectly related to the source band of fine-grained tuff. The potential for further Type C or even Type B working was investigated by following the anticipated line of the outcropping band of tuff to the north-east. This revealed that the band of tuff petered out to the east of Pavey Ark, but did extend up the west side of Bright Beck (outside the study

area). The undulating craggy terrain along the north-eastern side of the study area (the elevated ridge between Sergeant Man and Eagle Crag) had no outcropping of the fine-grained tuff, and none of the screes contained blocks of fine-grained tuff. So, although this expansive area was largely turf-covered, and therefore would have obscured any axe flaking sites, it is reasonable to conclude that there were no Type B or C sites within this area.

- 5.2.3 **Type D Axe Manufacture:** two of the axe-working sites (Sites **38** and **78**) were physically separated from any outcrop of fine-grained tuff, and represented either the working of glacially erratics or material that was physically carried to the sites. In both cases, the flakes were typically small in size and reflect the fine working of an axe, rather than the course reduction of a block. As such, it is possible, indeed probable, that the source rock was brought to the sites as partly worked rough-outs. Site **38** on the shore of the tarn was a logical place for a camp site, being adjacent to a water supply and relatively sheltered from the elements by the crag of Pavay Ark. Similarly, Site **78** was on relatively flat ground, on the top of a small knoll, and, significantly, is one of the few areas in the local, very undulating, landscape that is both relatively flat and also well drained. As such, it would have been an appropriate area for a camp site, possibly mirroring the one recorded by Tim Clough on Thunacar Knot (Clough 1973). What is perhaps more interesting is the location of the site on the footpath. While this may be regarded as perhaps not too surprising, given that the largest exposure of mineral soil in this area is caused by footpath erosion; however, examination of the local topography demonstrates that any high level, eastwards route would logically extend either above or below an east / west orientated craggy ridge that has Blea Rigg at its eastern end. Both of these naturally-defined routes are followed by a modern day footpath, and the northernmost (upper) of these is the one that has exposed Site **78**. At the point where the site was exposed the access route is constrained to the north by an area of mire, edged by a steep slope, and to the south by moderately-sloped rising ground. The footpath is at this point taking the easiest topographic line, and would have been similarly constrained in the Neolithic period, so it is probable that this site is on the line of both a modern day access route and a prehistoric one that extended out from the main area of production.

5.3 PENANNULAR MONUMENTS

- 5.3.1 It has been shown that the enigmatic penannular enclosures defined to the east of Stickle Tarn have a more complex pattern than had previously been recorded (*Section 4.3.6*). The sites had previously been interpreted as prehistoric funerary/ceremonial structures (Rogers 2000) with similarities to tor cairns or 'grounders' cairns, for example on Bodmin Moor (Tilley 1996, 171), which may have Neolithic origins (Bradley 2000, 42). These types of cairns use a large earthfast stone as the focal point of the monuments, or incorporated such a stone into the structure; however, they are for the most part on a much larger scale than the features recorded in the study area. It has been suggested that some of the larger features have an affinity with ring cairns, such as the ones recorded in north Wales (Rogers 2000; Lynch 1993, 134-143) and are prevalent elsewhere in the Lake District (eg SM 36 (Monks Graves on Stockdale Moor) Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). However, again these monuments are typically fairly large and can be up to 25m in diameter (*ibid*; Lynch 1993) and the only enclosure site potentially

on this scale within the study area was Site 4 (Plate 5). In any case, they are not typically internally terraced and usually are either isolated or are associated with similar funerary monuments.

- 5.3.2 A different interpretation of the enigmatic enclosures was proposed by N. Stanley (Bevan *et al* 1991, 40), who interpreted them as ‘Norse shielings’ with associated stock pounds. On present evidence the dating of such monuments cannot be so narrowly defined to this period and more usually shielings are rectangular in shape; however, they are not exclusively so and circular examples have been identified (Ramm *et al* 1970). Nevertheless, the function of this cluster of sites may have been (as suggested) small domestic, albeit temporary, structures particularly given their association with putative stock pounds, clearance cairns, banks and sections of walling. Certainly, the apparent complexity of associated banks, cairns and walls would suggest agriculture-related activity in the area, albeit of a low intensity. The setting of the structures around large boulders is reminiscent of bields, which typically minimise the amount of construction required by utilising large boulders or crags as part of their build; as such, this would suggest that these structures were short-lived and for occasional occupation. One feature of the sites is their proximity to well-established footpaths/routeways that extend out from the tarn; however, such an association could favour multiple interpretation and do not necessarily cast light on the function of the structures.
- 5.3.3 It has been shown by the present survey that one of the groups (Group G, Sites 33, 34 and 52) was structurally similar to but more complex than the other groups of features. Group G included a further internally-terraced penannular feature (Site 34), with an irregular, but slightly sub-rectangular probable stock enclosure extending out from its eastern side. As such, this would bias the interpretation towards a domestic / agricultural function; however, the possibility that the stock enclosure was a later addition cannot be excluded. The form of the circular structure, with an added sub-rectangular enclosure, is paralleled from surveys of cairnfields in West Cumbria (eg TB 462 from Town Bank, and SM 151 and 169 from Stockdale Moor (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming)), and in each instance these monuments were associated with prehistoric activity. A further key to the longevity of these sites is that some comparable stone structures have been found buried beneath peat, and indeed one was recorded from beneath peat at Langdale Combe in 1986 (T Clare *pers comm* in Bradley and Edmonds 1993, 140). While it is not possible to confirm a prehistoric date for these monuments, by the same token it cannot be discounted. Similarly, the possibility that these had a funerary/ceremonial function cannot be discounted; however on the evidence of their form, their associations and their topographic positions this is considered unlikely.

5.4 PEAT EXTRACTION

- 5.4.1 Within Great Langdale there is a remarkable range of features related to peat cutting, both from this area, and also Martcrag Moor to the west. These features comprise well-built embanked tracks, which include a clapper bridge (Site 28); there are also as many as 13 peat scales from the northern valley side of Langdale. Yet despite this considerable peat cutting-related infrastructure, there is an apparent dearth of clearly defined peat cutting scars, and indeed there is not an enormous amount of extant peat across the study area. This apparent anomaly mirrors the

results of the recent Upland Peats project being undertaken by OA North on behalf of English Heritage (OA North forthcoming). The study demonstrated that in the area of the Forest of Bowland there was considerable truncation of the peat attributed to peat cutting, to the extent that the present upper level of the peat was of Iron Age date, and yet there were no obvious peat cutting scars. The implications are that over time ongoing erosion and settlement of the peat will result in the loss or degradation of peat cutting scars and that those scars that are evident will typically reflect more recent cutting.

- 5.4.2 The other potentially significant factor is that the Langdale peat is at the top of a very steep and elevated valley side. The infrastructure, such as tracks and peat scales, required to win the peat, will, of necessity, be more substantial and better constructed than an equivalent area where there is more accessible supplies of peat. In general peat scales would not be required on the fells if peat supplies were close to the farms that exploited them.

6. IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACTS

- 6.1.1 **Axe-working Sites:** Table 2 below shows the number of sites which may potentially be impacted by the proposed stone collecting areas, which are located within the study area (Figs 9 and 10). Stone Collecting Area 1 has been subsequently revised by Pete Entwistle (National Trust upland footpath team supervisor) so as to closely define the stone winning outcrops within the stone collecting area; this has, however, not reduced the potential impact upon the archaeological resource.

Stone Collecting Areas	Number of Sites	Sites Potentially Impacted Upon
1	5	8, 44, 46, 47, 48
1 (Revised)	5	8, 44, 46, 47, 48
2	2	32, 66
3	16	3, 11, 14, 26, 29, 33, 34, 49, 50, 52, 53, 57-59, 63, 78
4	3	64, 65, 77
5	2	16, 27

Table 2: Sites within the Proposed Stone Collecting Areas

- 6.1.2 In addition to the proposed stone collecting areas, the footpath renewal will impact upon the environs immediately adjacent to the new pitching areas that are located along the footpath on Stickle Ghyll (Fig 8). This will directly impact upon the small group of putative shieling structures and field enclosure which are crossed by the southern end of the footpath (Sites **54-56**, Plate 7).
- 6.1.3 The field survey has identified an axe flaking resource adjacent to Stickle Tarn on both its western and northern sides and along the edge of the tarn (Sites **37, 38, 78, 80-82, 84-87**, Fig 9). To an extent, the identification of axe-working is a symptom of visibility caused by erosion of the ground surface; therefore, areas presently turf-covered may contain as yet to be identified axe-working sites. However, as pathways provide a continuous erosion scar through many of the areas around Stickle Tarn, there is a reasonable likelihood that, if there were extensive axe-working remains, then at least one would be exposed by the erosion. The footpaths scars descending Stickle Ghyll have been closely and repeatedly examined and have produced no evidence of flaking sites. It is therefore considered that there is only a low risk of there being extensive working deposits in this area, although an occasional working site here is possible.
- 6.1.4 By contrast axe, working sites (which for the most part appear to have been destroyed) have been found on the footpath descending Harrison Stickle on the footpath around the fringe of Stickle Tarn, and on the footpaths extending east from Stickle Tarn towards Blea Rigg (Site **78**, Figs 9 and 10). There is an area of potential impact associated with the pathways running around the north and west sides of the tarn to Type C sites and also on the path east of the tarn to Type-D axe-

working sites (Fig 9). Site **78** is the only identified axe flaking site that is located within a proposed stone collecting area (Stone Collecting Site 2).

- 6.1.5 It has been demonstrated that path consolidation, without archaeological mitigation, has destroyed working sites on the south-western side of Stickle Tarn (Sites **85-87**), and turf robbing for the Harrison Path has exposed axe factory sites at the foot of Harrison Stickle. Also ongoing piecemeal path consolidation on the east side of Stickle Tarn has already caused stone picking within the cluster of enclosures (Eleanor Kingston *pers comm*). There is the potential for further features being discovered within this part of the study area and there is, therefore, a potential risk to such sites
- 6.1.6 **Penannular Monuments:** a large proportion of the cluster of penannular enclosures fall within the proposed stone collecting areas (Fig 11). Sub-groups C and F are within proposed Stone Collecting Area 1, and sub-groups D, E and G are with proposed Stone Collecting Area 3. The sites form well-defined small groups and so should easily be avoided by the stone picking within the stone collecting areas, although there is the potential for further features being discovered within this part of the study area. Stone picking upon these sub-group areas would be a significant threat to the integrity of the sites as the surface remains are primarily surviving as piles of stones.
- 6.1.7 **Other Monuments:** a collection of other isolated monuments, all of putative post-medieval date, could potentially be impacted upon within the potential stone collecting areas. Stone Collecting Area 1 contains a linear clearance cairn (Site **44**), Stone Collecting Area 2 contains part of an intake wall and a bield (Sites **32** and **66**). Stone Collecting Area 3 contains two bields and a possible stone bank (Sites **50**, **53** and **63**). Stone Collecting Area 4 contains two bields and an area of peat cutting (Sites **65**, **77** and **64**) whilst Stone Collecting Area 5 contains a large sheep fold and a shelter (Sites **12** and **27**). Most of these sites are easily recognisable as monuments and, therefore, are at reduced risk from inadvertent damage by stone-picking.
- 6.1.8 **Stickle Dam:** should the Stickle Dam need to be removed, for example in order to eliminate the need for its ongoing maintenance and upkeep, then there would be a need for pre-intervention archaeological works. The dam is an archaeological monument in its own right, being linked to the important Elterwater gunpowder works, and as such would warrant mitigative recording. The dam has resulted in a raised water level and as such provides a level of protection for axe-working sites that were formerly beside the tarn, but are now within it (eg Sites **37** and **38**). The removal of the dam would enable a return to pre-dam water levels which would potentially reveal new shore-side sites, and at the same time expose them to further erosion.

6.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 **Management for Proposed Footpath Works:** it is recommended that, in the first instance, members of the footpath team are taken around each of the potential stone collecting sites by archaeologists immediately prior to the commencement of stone picking. This would enable the definition of the limits of the archaeological sites for the benefit of the footpath team so that they may be able to avoid them. It is

envisaged that there will be no stone picking within the limits defined for the groups of penannular enclosures (Sub-Groups A-I).

- 6.2.2 There should be a scheme of further mitigative works on, and adjacent to, the footpath where the current footpath (to be pitched) crosses the putative shieling site (Sites **54-56**). The scheme may consist of a detailed topographic survey followed by a watching brief and a photographic record of pitching within the area. It is suggested that no surface stone be gathered for pitching adjacent to the footpath in this location.
- 6.2.3 There is a risk of, as yet undiscovered, axe-working sites on the principle easterly routes out from Stickle Tarn. Therefore, stone picking activities adjacent to the principal routeways that extend away from the axe factories, defined as 100m corridors centred on the footpaths (Fig 10), should either be avoided or should be subject to a watching brief in order to record potential exposed sub-surface flake scatters.
- 6.2.4 **Further Management and Research Potential:** the present survey has highlighted a wealth of sites suitable for further research and investigation. The cluster of penannular enclosures would warrant detailed survey and possible small-scale evaluation, in order to elucidate the nature of these, at present, undated features.
- 6.2.5 Further work could profitably be undertaken upon the axe flaking sites within the study area. Notably there is a case for small-scale evaluation to establish whether Sites **85-87**, on the Harrison Stickle footpath, have been completely destroyed or are simply buried. At present, whilst Stickle Tarn is maintained as a reservoir, the axe flaking sites within it are protected from erosion. Should the dam ever be removed or breached, resulting in the lowering of the water level, a rapid investigation should be conducted of the fringe of the tarn to record any axe flaking sites that are, as a result, exposed. Any further work along the routeways defined as having a risk of axe flaking sites (Fig 10) should also be subject to further mitigative recording.

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Bundle 4 (labelled 'Stickle Tarn') Document 2 - Judgement of the customary court of the Manor of Langdale, dated 27 February 1890, to the effect that the Company is to be allowed to flood a further 2.5 acres of waste around Stickle Tarn by raising the level of their dam, and also to flood 3 acres of common behind White How.

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

August 2005

**STICKLE TARN
GREAT LANGDALE
CUMBRIA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from the National Trust and in accordance with a brief from Jamie Lund for a programme of archaeological survey of an area to the east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. The purpose of this is to inform the appropriate management of the archaeological resource within the land and to ensure that stone extraction for path work does not impact on archaeological monuments.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Jamie Lund of the National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to submit a project design for a programme of landscape survey on their property to the east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. The proposed programme is in accordance with a project brief by Jamie Lund and is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource and specifically to ensure that the winning of stone for path repair does not affect the archaeological resource.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The Stickle Tarn survey area is immediately to the east of an area with a well documented axe Neolithic axe factory landscape, which had its greatest concentration around the summits of Pike of Stickle and Harrison Stickle. When the survey of the axe factories was undertaken in 1984 (Claris and Quartermaine 1989) the survey did not extend to the east of Stickle Tarn because the existing geological mapping (Hartley 1932) indicated that the source rock for the axe manufacture did not extend east of Stickle Tarn. Subsequent work by Vyn Davis (*pers comm*) has demonstrated that the fine-grained tuff (Group VI) is actually much more prevalent across the Lake District than had previously been considered and indeed both the source rock and working floors have been found on Fairfield summit. The apparent absence of both source geology and sites to the east of Stickle Tarn is in effect a self fulfilling prophecy as no one has searched the area for axe-working debris. The original survey did, however, identify a working floor on the eastern shore of Stickle Tarn and raises the possibility of further working floors to the east.
- 1.2.2 The area is, however, home to a complex of shielings and probable ring cairns that have been identified by Peter Rogers a Lake District National Park Warden, and the importance of the area for subsequent periods is reflected within the National Trust SMR. There is a need for more precise mapping than was available at the time that these earlier surveys were undertaken and a systematic search needs to be undertaken to establish if there are further similar monuments in the area.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 19 years. One of its particular specialisms is in the sphere of landscape recording and assessment. OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 1.3.2 OA North has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the RCHM(E), the Lake District National Park Authority and the National Trust on a large number of projects. In particular Jamie has undertaken or managed all the survey and excavation projects on Langdale and Scafell Pike undertaken by OA North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) since 1984. Jamie has particular experience at the recognition and recording of the axe factory monuments and the associated geology and it is proposed that he has an active role in the implementation of the present survey.
- 1.3.3 Since 1982 OA North has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England but mainly in the Lake District. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), Lyme Park (Peak District), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire, the surveys of the axe factories on Langdale and the Lakeland central massif, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects in the Lake District National Park. To date OA North has undertaken archaeological field surveys of over 810sqkm of upland landscapes and has recorded over 21,000 field monuments. On the Arncliffe/Silverdale project, in 1992, OA North was the first archaeological organisation in Britain to use GPS (Global Positioning System) survey techniques and since then has

considerably advanced its skills in this area. OA North can claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the study area and will be viewed in conjunction with the results of the earlier surveys. The proposed study is intended as an initial exploration of the archaeological resource, rather than a definitive and comprehensive study. The aims of this initial project are broadly as follows:

- to establish sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
- to provide an accurate level 1 survey of all identified monuments;
- to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance.
- to inform the process of extracting source rock for the maintenance and repair of the Stickle Tarn path and ensure that archaeological monuments and their source geology is not impacted by this process.

2.2 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the study area, set within its broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that the archaeological record reflects their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the areas.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. It is divided into two elements: archaeological field survey, and reporting.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). The survey study area is as defined in the project brief and encompasses 1.9sqkm. The sites already identified on the National Trust SMR and the LDNPA Historic Environment Record (HER) will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.

3.2.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record will be examined. Given that the aim of the survey is in part to investigate axe manufacture, the reconnaissance strategy will be tailored accordingly. The survey will examine all areas of outcropping to examine the potential for sources of the fine-grained tuff. In addition all exposures through the turf will be examined for lithics, and will include stream cuttings and also the shore of Stickle Tarn. Because of the intensive nature of this reconnaissance it will be more time consuming than the equivalent survey searching for structural archaeological features.

3.2.3 One day will be spent with a member of the National Trust upland footpath team to discuss the potential stone sources and establish the protocols for dissemination of the results of the team.

3.2.4 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand held GPS. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of +/- 0.5m and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site. Where possible the

approximate extent of the outcropping fine-grained tuff will be defined, although it should be born in mind that the present study is an archaeological survey rather than a geological one, and consequently this can only be in outline.

3.2.5 **Site Description and Assessment:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a palm computer, which is within a weatherproof case. The data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The data will be backed up daily onto a portable computer running Access 97. The proposed system has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database; however, it is slightly slower to create the entry in the field by comparison with a conventional pro-forma.

3.2.6 All existing records with the National Trust SMR and the LDNPA HER will be checked, the NGRs will be refined and the entries will be updated. The input into the system will be guided by a proforma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, and will provide input for the following fields.

- Location
- Land use
- Extent
- Character
- Period
- Condition
- Fragility
- Potential
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group value
- Diversity
- Significance

Each category will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage. The grading will be defined as follows:

Grade 1: Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.

Grade 2: Archaeological Sites of regional significance

Grade 3: Archaeological Sites of local significance

Grade 4: Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic

3.2.7 Where axe factories are identified, the density and size of the flakes will be measured and recorded. The flakes will be categorised into small, medium and large, and the numbers of flakes will be counted within a 0.4m x 0.4m grid. This will provide consistency with the strategy employed in the original survey

3.2.8 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.

3.2.9 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken within black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and will be maintained to archival standards. Photography will also be undertaken within digital formats for presentation purposes. The use of a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the Access database form, if required. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

- 3.2.10 **Site Interpretation:** at the completion of the field survey a field assessment will be made by the Project Manager (Jamie Quartermaine) to review the archaeological resource identified by the survey and to revisit the site interpretation on the basis of the results of the overall survey.

3.3 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS). A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3.3.2 **Digital Presentation:** the survey data will be digitally transferred into a CAD system (AutoCAD) and superimposed with digital 1:10,000 OS data. The dimensioned site drawings will be digitally superimposed onto the raw survey data, thereby ensuring a high level of both numeric and representational accuracy. The use of CAD dispenses with the manual production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed drawings, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output. The final output drawings will be output in MapInfo and Autocad formats. The drawings can be output at any required scale, although the accuracy of generation assumes that the drawings will not be reproduced at scales of greater than 1:2000. The archive will be passed to the Cumbria Record Office and a digital copy will be passed to the client on completion of the survey alongside the final report. The database will be created in Access and will be undertaken in fields compatible with the NT SMR.
- 3.3.3 **Photographic Presentation:** sets of black and white prints (7" x 5") will be provided and the report will incorporate high quality prints of digital images in colour and black and white. The photographs will be numbered with site details, orientation, negative numbers and date. The negatives will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office.

3.4 REPORTING

- 3.4.1 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology and an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the material, within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities, will be made. The potential for further archaeological fieldwork will be examined both in relation to individual sites and for the estate as a whole. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the individual sites within the study area.
- 3.4.2 **Content:** the full report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, geomorphological and historical background, interpretative account of remains found, conclusions, a gazetteer of sites with grading of significance, assessment of potential for future work (in accordance with Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991), list of archive contents and bibliography. Illustrative material will include location maps and plans.
- 3.4.3 **Landscape Development:** the report will be presented on the basis of the results of the field and documentary study. It will examine the factual evidence for all periods of activity and in the absence of any environmental or absolute dating an attempt will be made to identify the date, character and function of the principal monument groups on the basis of local and national typologies. The narrative will be presented chronologically and will seek to define the development of the landscapes from the earliest activity through to the present.
- 3.4.4 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, historic maps, survey plans and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.

- 3.4.5 The report will include a frontispiece showing the planning number and the grid reference. It will have a summary and a methodological statement, and it will define any variations to the defined programme. It will include recommendations for further work.
- 3.4.6 **Assessment of Potential for Further Work:** the report will examine the archaeological condition, survival, stability and significance of the archaeological monuments and landscapes. On this basis the report will make recommendations for further recording or archaeological investigation that will be compatible with the overall research and management aims for the survey areas. These proposals may include selective excavation or more detailed survey works in specific areas of the landscape, geochemical works or environmental analysis, use of GIS and Digital Terrain Models to enhance the understanding and perception of the archaeological resource and the landscape.
- 3.4.7 **Output:** five bound and one unbound copies of the full report will be submitted to the client, and three copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record. A digital copy of the data and report will also be submitted.
- 3.4.8 **Publication:** a summary report of the results will be submitted to a regional journal, and information from the project will be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation). A summary of the results will be prepared for publication in an appropriate journal.
- 3.5 CONFIDENTIALITY**
- 3.5.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 4. OTHER MATTERS**
- 4.1 ACCESS**
- 4.1.1 It is assumed that OA North will have unrestricted pedestrian access to the study area for the duration of the survey, and that access will be negotiated with tenants by the National Trust.
- 4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY**
- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the OA Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project.
- 4.3 INSURANCE**
- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 4.4 WORKING HOURS**
- 4.4.1 Survey works will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only.
- 4.5 PROJECT MONITORING**
- 4.5.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the client and the County Archaeologist for Cumbria at the outset of the project. It is anticipated that these will involve a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the project and possibly progress meetings during fieldwork.

- 4.5.2 OA North will inform the client of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise:

5.1.1 *Field Survey*

Ten days will be required for the field survey

5.1.2 *Archive and Reporting*

20 days would be required to complete this element.

- 5.1.3 The project can be undertaken at short notice, subject to the requirements of the client and it is proposed that the survey be undertaken in September / October 2005.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 STAFFING

- 6.1.1 The project will be under the management of and will be directed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He will also provide technical back-up, advice, and will have editorial control over the compilation of the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. Jamie will provide a post-survey assessment of the results. It is proposed that he will undertake the field survey of the upper part of the study area where there is the potential for axe factories.

- 6.1.2 The survey will be assisted by **Peter Schofield BA** (OA North Project Supervisor) who has considerable experience of field survey work, including prehistoric landscapes, and has undertaken considerable survey work throughout Cumbria and was a team leader on the recent major survey of the Northern Welsh Uplands. He undertook part of the survey at Hartley, near Kirkby Stephen, was involved in a recent survey at Ennerdale in West Cumbria and undertook the survey of St Catherine's Windermere. Peter will assist Jamie with the survey of the upper lands and will undertake, with an assistant, the survey of the lower lands.

APPENDIX 3

SITE GAZETTEER

OA North No	1	NTSMR No	24334
NAME	Path east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329151	NORTHING	507188
NGR	NY 2915 0718		
SITE TYPE	Path	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 24334: This path is one of two that branch east of Stickle Ghyll passing beside Millbeck Farmhouse. This path is linked by another similar stretch (20855*0) at a point outside, and to the north-west of, the fell side intake. It has a short but sound stretch of revetment to the south of the fell side intake. This path is considered to be an early established path from Millbeck to Stickle Tarn via the east of Tarn Crag and gives access to numerous small medieval enclosures (20859*0 - 20870*0). It also gives access to the fell side intakes and the fell tops. Close to the path is a peat hut (20856*0) above which are several peat cutting areas (20871*0) and a low linear fell side wall (20871*0). A series of zig zags lift the path from the starting point to immediately below the peat hut. The presence of these sites indicate that this path had some past significance.

(OA North site visit 2005) Site as described. North end is 329195 507450, south end is 329055 507031

OA North No	2	NTSMR No	20893
NAME	Peat Hut near Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330141	NORTHING	507307
NGR	NY 3014 0730		
SITE TYPE	Peat Store	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20893 One of a group of seven peat huts situated on a small plateau immediately South-south-east of Broad Crag. A rectangular, dry-stone structure, which is roofless but otherwise largely intact, with both gables present. External dimensions are 3.9m long, 3.5m wide with wall height ranging from 1.5m to 2m at gable end. Doorway in south-east corner of building, 1.15m high, 0.65m wide, with small aperture/shelf above door lintel, 4.70m wide, 2.4m high, 4.00 deep. Roof slates present within, and surrounding the building and slate used in walls. Its style of construction and state of preservation may suggest a relatively late date for this building (eighteenth century or nineteenth century) compared to its neighbours.

(OA North site visit 2005) Site as described.

OA North No	3	NTSMR No	20868
NAME	Circular enclosure near Fellside Enclosure Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329224	NORTHING	507704
NGR	NY 2922 0770		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20868 A sub-circular enclosure, measuring 2.5m to 3m in diameter closing on a large boulder. Most probably Norse or earlier shieling site. One of a group of enclosures in this area. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance (Stanley, N. 1988).

Duplicated as (NT-SMR) Site: 22978 A small penannular enclosure which includes a large earthfast boulder and is roughly 6m in diameter.

(Peter Rogers site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site 4) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. An earthfast boulder 'encircled' by a stone 'ring' bank, at least 1.5 to 2 meters in width on the north side. Approx 8-9m in diameter.

(OA North site visit 2005): Site as described

OA North No	4	NTSMR No	20862
NAME	Enclosure east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		

EASTING	329042	NORTHING	507641
NGR	NY 2904 0764		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20862 An 8m diameter, circular enclosure (beside a small pool) located to the east of Stickle Tarn on gentle ground. Probably Norse or earlier shieling structure which may be an animal pen. One of a group of enclosures in this area. Possible early evidence for the practice of transhumance. It comprises spaced footing stones (Stanley, N, 1988). This feature is located almost adjacent to the penannular enclosure recorded as 20863, and appears as a partial stone enclosure roughly 10m in diameter. The remains of what may be a stone kerb edge to the cairn may be visible in parts. The circular enclosure has what appears to be a small stone annexe surrounding a water-filled pit or hollow on its east side. Much of the circle is hidden and buried in the peat (Lund, J., 2001).

(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site: 5) A 10m diameter stone kerb 'ringed' low, mound enclosure East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. A 10m diameter stone kerb 'ringed' low, mound enclosure. The 5-6m 'annexe' attached/?conjoined to the 10m diameter ? kerbed low 'ring' mound.

(OA North site visit 2005) The stone bank is defined by occasional mainly medium and large stones and there is relatively little indication of collapse. There is insufficient stone for a roofed / domestic structure and it has a rounded domed surface on the interior. It was not a shieling, but was potentially a small stock pound. It is located on a natural ridge adjacent to NTSMR 20863.

OA North No	5	NTSMR No	20891
NAME	Peat Huts near Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330098	NORTHING	507309
NGR	NY 3009 0730		
SITE TYPE	PEAT STORE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20891 Two peat huts, of dry-stone construction, one older than the other, attached to each other with a shared gable. The total length of the building complex is 9m and it is 4m wide, each hut being 4.5m long. The huts are two of a group of seven huts which share the plateau.

(OA North site visit 2005) site as described.

OA North No	6	NTSMR No	20863
NAME	Circular enclosure east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329029	NORTHING	507631
NGR	NY 2902 0763		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20863 A horseshoe-shaped (almost semi-circular) enclosure using a massive boulder on its upslope side to complete the circle. Reduced to collapsed stone it is approximately 3m across the broadest part of the structure and 3m between the boulder and the opposite part of the wall. Probably Norse or earlier shieling structure, one of a group of enclosures in this area. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance (Stanley, N., 1988). This small penannular enclosure includes a large earthfast boulder within its build (Lund, J, 2001).

(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site 6:) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. Looking east across the earthfast boulder with attached 'penannular' stone-bank (roughly 9m deep x 7m wide)

(OA North site visit 2005) There are considerable amounts of stone within the external bank, and it was probably, formerly, a dry-stone wall. There is a level, stone-free interior and it is probable that this was possibly a domestic structure, however, to judge by the generally poor construction this may have been a temporary structure and was not necessarily roofed.

OA North No	7	NTSMR No	20872
NAME	Peat Cuttings east of Mill Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329503	NORTHING	507355
NGR	NY 2950 0735		

SITE TYPE	PEAT CUTTING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20872 Two small areas of peat cuttings, (western)/NY 2950 0737 (eastern) are faintly discernible, to the south-west of the isolated length of high fellside wall (Site 20871). Approximately 5m wide these areas extend a little more than their width before becoming indistinct.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is an area of peat cutting situated on the top of a small ridge and adjacent to a section of walling. It has straight edges and is rectangular in shape. The edges of the area are now turf-covered and there are no visible exposures of peat. It was probably serviced by a track (Site 61), that leads up towards this point. It is 14m by 11m in area and 0.5m deep. It is not very large and there were probably other cuttings in the area.

OA North No	8	NTSMR No	20865
NAME	Shieling (Natural Feature)	West of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale	
EASTING	329183	NORTHING	507504
NGR	NY 2918 0750		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20865 What appears to be an oval-shaped enclosure, 6m long and 3m wide, but which would simply be a natural feature. It appears to be more pointed towards its northern end and has a possible central dividing wall across its width. It is located immediately west of, and alongside, the Tarn Crag path. Reduced to footings, this is most probably a Norse or earlier shieling. Although one of a group of enclosures in this area, the shieling is associated with both the path and the nearby ghyll. Possible early evidence for the practice of transhumance.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a bield constructed of ten courses of dry-stone masonry set between two large boulders. A second section of wall is on the western side of the western boulder. The walling is intended to afford protection from the north. The wall is 0.5m long and up to 1.5m high.

OA North No	9	NTSMR No	20861
NAME	Shielings east of Stickle Tarn,	Great Langdale	
EASTING	329012	NORTHING	507674
NGR	NY 2901 0767		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20861 Footing stones only remain; fragile structures which, without careful monitoring, could disappear from the landscape or be badly damaged. Further investigation of the area may reveal further clues regarding their function and that of the structure associated with them. No removal of stone. Leave undisturbed the ground within and surrounding the structure to preserve occupational debris (Stanley, N., 1988). This feature is a small stone banked rubble ring structure roughly 6 metres in diameter located within an area scattered with large boulders (Lund, J. 2001).

(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site: 9) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. A 6-7m diameter stone-banked 'ring' enclosure, situated on a south-west facing hillside overlooking Stickle Tarn.

(OA North site visit 2005) A sub-rectangular structure that is made up of large stone unworked blocks. There is no surviving walling within the structure. It comprises a bank made up mainly large stones around a hollow and there is a pair of large boulders at the eastern end. It was potentially a bield rather than a shieling as it was poorly constructed. It measures 4m by 3m. The structure has a slightly irregular shape and was not necessarily roofed. It was deliberately located at the base of a natural hollow. Adjacent to this is the collapsed stone-banked enclosure (Site 17) and also a small terraced enclosure (Site 40). The interior has elements of collapse and it is not evident if it has been internally terraced.

OA North No	10	NTSMR No	20858
NAME	Fellside Intake near Millbeck Farm,	Great Langdale	
EASTING	329240	NORTHING	507260
NGR	NY 2924 0726		
SITE TYPE	Enclosed field system	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Stable
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20858 An isolated fellside intake set high above the remaining enclosed land which is 4.3 acres in size. It is located at about 1200' above sea level, above Millbeck Farm - the Millbeck outgang leads out from the farm in the general direction of the intake -providing good (and arguably the best) access between fell and farm in this general area of Great Langdale. Although its use is uncertain, it is probable that it was used to pen livestock for a day of two or overnight, having been gathered from surrounding fells before moving them to the confines of the farm's lower slopes. The intake appears to have deliberately taken in the stream which runs through its western sector in order to provide water for livestock penned inside the intake. A narrow gateway is located in the north western wall (W/GL/MB/7/3) and has a gate wide of 0.6m. (OA North site visit 2005) Site as described.

OA North No	11	NTSMR No	20869
NAME	Shieling near Mill Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329331	NORTHING	507674
NGR	NY 2933 0767		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20869 A squared enclosure measuring approximately 4m x 4m, the remains of which are scattered stones along the lines of the original structure. Most probably Norse or earlier shieling site. One of a group of enclosures in this area. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance. (OA North site visit 2005) This is an almost circular enclosure set against a large boulder. The walling is one course high and there is not a great deal of associated collapse present. The interior is relatively level and the site is located on generally level ground. There are two boulders at the northern end that are both earthfast. There is a possibility that it was a domestic structure. There is no obvious indication of an entrance. The site is located on top of a flat topped ridge. The diameter of the site is 5.5m by 5m.

OA North No	12	NTSMR No	20870
NAME	Bell-Shaped Structures east of Mill Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329510	NORTHING	507249
NGR	NY 2951 0724		
SITE TYPE	STRUCTURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20870 Two very similar, bell-shaped, corbelled structures measuring approximately 1.5m in diameter. They have an opening in one side which can be closed using a large slate slab. It is difficult to attribute a use for these although suggestions have included a shelter for injured animals or a trap of some kind. Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover (OA North site visit 2005).

OA North No	13	NTSMR No	20856
NAME	Peat Hut near Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329142	NORTHING	507324
NGR	NY 2914 0732		
SITE TYPE	PEAT STORE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20856 The hut is located immediately off the west of the path which runs to the east of Tarn Crag. Its use is a matter of conjecture - peat? shepherds? dual usage? - although at some stage it almost certainly acted as a peat hut from its dimensions and location. It measures approximately 5m square; with one of its gable walls being 2m high at its highest point, the other being 1m high with a 1.25m opening. The side walls are between 1.3m and 1.5m high. It is located close to the fellside intake (Site 20858), a remnant wall, a crag and some old pitching on the peat track itself. Peat cutting areas (Site 20871) lie to the E.N.E. of this point.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a peat scale consisting of an approximately square structure surviving to what appears to be the original height. It has a gable on the western side and an entrance on the eastern side facing the historic path, to which it is adjacent. It has a maximum height of 1.8m and has an area of 6m x 5.5m.

OA North No	14	NTSMR No	20866
NAME	Shieling near Fellside Enclosure Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329228	NORTHING	507647
NGR	NY 2922 0764		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20866 A small enclosure, 2.5m x 2m, associated with a larger circular enclosure adjacent to it (site 20867). Most probably Norse or earlier shieling. One of a group of enclosures in this area, and possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance. (Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site: 2) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. 6-7 meter diameter stone-banked 'ring' enclosure. (OA North site visit 2005) This is a small sub-rectangular enclosure. It consists of large and medium stones defining a sub-rectangular/sub-circular feature. It is located in a hollow at the break of slope at the base of a steep slope. The interior is approximately level. It has an area of 5m by 5m.

OA North No	15	NTSMR No	20075
NAME	Find spot of Arrowhead east of Sickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329100	NORTHING	507000
NGR	NY 2910 0700		
SITE TYPE	FINDSPOT	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Bronze Age	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	4

(NT-SMR) Site: 20075 Barbed and tanged arrowhead.
 (NP-HER) Site 3009 A barbed and tanged flint arrow head found ca 1940 by Mrs Price-Heywood. Whereabouts unknown.
 (OA North site visit 2005) No further artefacts discovered at this location.

OA North No	16	NTSMR No	20896
NAME	Sheep Fold near Above Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329889	NORTHING	507633
NGR	NY 2988 0763		
SITE TYPE	SHEEP FOLD	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20896 A large rectangular sheepfold 20m long and 12m wide with a small enclosure approximately 7m square in its north-eastern corner. Upstanding for the most part and in a remote plateau area above Broad Crag.
 (OA North site visit 2005) This is a large, square, dry-stone stock enclosure. The walls are intact and there is almost no collapse in certain areas, where the walls survive to a height of 1.5m. To the north the walls survive less well and there is some collapse, perhaps to half of the original height. The interior is slightly undulating and in the north-east corner is a small sub-enclosure that was potentially a domestic structure. This sub-enclosure has walls that are up to 2m high. There is a large and well-built entrance into the main enclosure that has quoin stones present. The entrance to the smaller enclosure is adjacent and is accessed from the main enclosure. The state of preservation suggests that it dates to the nineteenth century.

OA North No	17	NTSMR No	20860
NAME	Bield east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329020	NORTHING	507679
NGR	NY 2902 0767		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20860 A large circular enclosure, with diameter between 6m and 7m, located to the east of Stickle Tarn on gentle ground. In very close proximity to sites 20861/1 and 20861/2. Probably Norse or earlier shieling structure. One of a group of enclosures in this area, and one suggestion is that it may be the remains of an animal pound. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance (Stanley, N. 1988). This feature appears as a circular depression with an outline of stone material piled round roughly 10 metres in diameter. The bank is partially obscured by vegetation (Lund, J. 2001).

(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site 8) East of Stickle Tarn, Gt. Langdale. Looking West across the 10-11 meter diameter 'ring' enclosure, to Stickle Tarn and the scree slopes/lower rock face of Pavay Ark.

(OA North site visit 2005) This site consists of a small enclosure around a small spur. The enclosure is formed by a decayed stone bank with mainly medium and large stones protruding and, although there is a considerable density of stone material, there is no evidence to suggest a dry-stone structure. The enclosure gives an impression of considerable decay. It has an oval shape and is slightly open to the east, possibly suggesting that it is buried at the eastern end. It is immediately adjacent to a structure (Site 9) and was evidently an associated element of this structure. There is also a small platform or peat cutting nearby (Site 40). The dimensions of the enclosure are 9m by 10m.

OA North No	18	NTSMR No	20859
NAME	Shieling east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328989	NORTHING	507717
NGR	NY 2898 0771		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20859 A roughly circular enclosure measuring 3m x 2m (approximately) located to the east of Stickle Tarn on gentle ground. Probably Norse or earlier shieling structure. One of a group of enclosures in this area. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance.

(OA North site visit 2005) Ephemeral sunken structure measuring 3m by 2m.

OA North No	19	NTSMR No	20887
NAME	Path near Scale Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330290	NORTHING	507060
NGR	NY 3029 0706		
SITE TYPE	PATH	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20887 A network of tracks linking Raw Head on the valley floor to numerous buildings (Sites 20891-20895) remains and a peat cutting area on the fellside to the north. The two major tracks are deeply incised (up to 0.8m deep) suggesting heavy and/or prolonged use, and climb the steep ground using zig-zags, many of which are supported by lengths of revetment. These two major tracks are linked for most of their length by a large number of less well defined tracks. Several lengths of track have had all surface stone cleared with large boulders marking the path edge. Adjacent to the clapper bridge (Site 20888) which carried the track over a tributary of Scale Gill, is a shallow ditch which appears to have been dug to divert water off the track. Where the track climbs between Scale Gill and Broad Crag it is supported by revetments up to 2m high. Here, because the track is so close to Broad Crag, there are signs of chiselling in the rock where the outcrop has been removed to allow an even incline for the track. As well as access to these tracks from Raw Head there appears from the field pattern, to have been access from O.S.59, and also from a track running along the north side of the intakes (ie O.S. 56 and O.S. 49 etc.).

(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover.

OA North No	20	NTSMR No	20889
NAME	Shielings east of Scale Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330200	NORTHING	507150
NGR	NY 3020 0715		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20889 Two shielings, one above the other, on a gently sloping plateau east of Scale Gill. They are on a footpath from Raw head to a group of peat huts higher up the gill. There is an area cleared of stone between the shielings and the gill which is part of the site, probably improved grazing. Both shielings are rectangular and of dry-stone construction. 1. Shieling 6m long by 3m wide, doorway in western end of indeterminate width. 2. Shieling above shieling no. 1 measures 7m long by 3m wide, doorways both ends 0.8-0.9m wide.

(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation over.

OA North No	21	NTSMR No	20890
NAME	Peat Hut west of Scale Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329920	NORTHING	507330
NGR	NY 2992 0733		
SITE TYPE	PEAT STORE	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20890 Sub-rectangular dry-stone peat hut, 5.2m long by 3.6m wide at its western end and 4.0m wide at its eastern end. There is a 0.7m wide doorway in the eastern end.
(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover.

OA North No	22	NTSMR No	20857
NAME	Wall near Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329190	NORTHING	507354
NGR	NY 2919 0735		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20857 The remains of a short wall linking the crag to the west with the fellside intake (Site 20858), through which the path to the east of Tarn Crag passes. Up to 1.3m high at best, it is now totally collapsed. It is difficult to be certain regarding its use - one possibility is that it acted as a barrier for sheep and other livestock that were being rounded up from the open fellside before being placed into the fellside intake. A gateway into this intake does exist near to and to the North-north-east. of this wall.
(OA North site visit 2005) This is possibly a stock-related structure that extends out from the intake wall. It has substantially collapsed. It has a build up of soil against a wall that ran across the slope that may indicate internal terracing. There are two very large boulders defining an aperture for the main track. It was possibly a stock control or herding feature. The north end is 329194 507369 and the south end is 329195 507338.

OA North No	23	NTSMR No	20894
NAME	Shieling near Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330139	NORTHING	507322
NGR	NY 3013 0732		
SITE TYPE	SHIELING	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20894 A sub-rectangular building, probably the remains of a shieling of dry-stone construction. 5m long by 3m wide with a doorway in one end 0.5m wide.
(OA North site visit 2005) site as described although covered in dense vegetation.

OA North No	24	NTSMR No	20881
NAME	Field System near Millbeck Farm, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329740	NORTHING	506810
NGR	NY 2974 0681		
SITE TYPE	FIELD SYSTEM	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20881 An intake above Millbeck which was originally two intakes, the dividing wall still existing - partly collapsed and partly as a shelter wall. The intake was possibly originally enclosed in the seventeenth C as a cow pasture above possible Tudor intakes (Site 20877). It may have been used for sheep too, possibly later, because there is a hogg hole in wall 5 which is the only wall of the intake to contain throughstones and may therefore be a post mid-eighteenth C rebuild.
(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover.

OA North No	25	NTSMR No	20892
NAME	Peat Hut near Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330131	NORTHING	507307
NGR	NY 3013 0730		
SITE TYPE	PEAT STORE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20892 (Site (C), one of a group of seven peat huts situated on a small plateau immediately SSE of Brad Crag. A rectangular, dry-stone structure 4m by 3.5m wide.
(OA North site visit 2005) site as described.

OA North No	26	NTSMR No	20867
NAME	Shieling near Fellside Enclosure Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329248	NORTHING	507651
NGR	NY 2924 0765		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20867 A large enclosure, roughly circular in shape, measuring 7m diameter at one point and 5m diameter at another. It is associated with a smaller enclosure (Site 20866) and is most probably Norse or earlier shieling. One of a group of enclosures in this area, and one suggestion is that it may be the remains of an animal pound. Possibly early evidence for the practice of transhumance. Site duplicated as (NT-SMR) Site: 22974 This feature is a roughly circular enclosure roughly 10 metres in diameter, and although partly covered in peat and turf the feature is still clearly visible. The feature also has what appears to be a penannular annexe attached which includes a large earthfast boulder.

(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site: 3) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. 9-10 meter diameter stone-banked 'ring' mound with (turf/peat covered interior) ? attached annexe (5-6 meters diameter) (stone 'ringed') ? Linked to an earthfast boulder.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is an elliptical, ill-defined, enclosure constructed around a natural ridge summit. There are occasional stones within the enclosure bank that are mainly medium in size. The interior of the enclosure is domed and grassy and there is no obvious entrance. There was insufficient stone exposed to suggest a wall and no evidence of dry-stone construction. This feature has a putative designation as a stock enclosure. It has an overall area of c8m by 9m. It is similar in style to enclosures Sites 29 and 09, and there is a spatial association with a putative domestic structure (Site 14).

OA North No	27	NTSMR No	20897
NAME	Walkers Shelter near Above Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329925	NORTHING	507671
NGR	NY 2992 0767		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20897 A roughly constructed structure built by adding stone to a naturally shelter-like outcrop. It would shelter 2-3 people and may be associated with the adjacent sheepfold.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a dry-stone shelter set against and amongst a crag outcrop. It is standing to it's full height and is in good condition. The main part of the structure measures 5m x 2.5m in area. It extends out from a natural overhang consisting of a flat boulder and a large flat stone has been used as an extension of the overhang. A secondary, walled, bield is set to the east of, and below, the larger bield. This shelter is near to, and above, NTSMR 20896.

OA North No	28	NTSMR No	20888
NAME	Clapper Bridge east of Scale Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330210	NORTHING	507150
NGR	NY 3021 0715		
SITE TYPE	CLAPPER BRIDGE	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20888 A 'clapperbridge' which carries the track (Site 20887) from Raw Head to the shielings, peat huts and peat cutting areas on the fellside to the north. The bridge is made of four pieces of slate, each measuring approximately 0.2m wide by 1m long, laid together side by side across a tributary of Scale Gill. The beck sides have been straightened and built up in stone for approximately 10m where the bridge crosses it. The bridge has obviously not been used for some years, being covered in mature lichens. There are no scratch marks on the stone, which would have been expected if peat had been brought down on sleds. The peat may have been transport in large panniers, by horse.

(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover.

OA North No	29	NTSMR No	20864
NAME	Enclosure East of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329145	NORTHING	507602
NGR	NY 2914 0760		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 20864 While the feature may be natural, large spaced boulders suggest a 6m diameter circle located to the east of Stickle Tarn and east of the Tarn Crag path. In the general area there are the remains of numerous Shielings (Stanley, N. 1988). Circular stone kerbed or robbed stone enclosure roughly 10 metres in diameter. This feature is located close by to the head of the footpath to the north-east of Tarn Crag (Lund, J. 2001).

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a low hummock with a naturally rounded profile. It has occasional, and mainly large, stones around the outer edge. It has been previously identified as being an archaeological feature; however, there is a possibility that this was merely the exposure of natural material around the base of an earthen mound. It is given credibility as an archaeological feature by the occurrence of enclosures in this area that are set around natural hummocks (Sites **09** and **26**), with associated domestic structures. This site is near structure Site **46**. There is no adequate definition of an eastern side to the feature, however, it occupies an area of around 12m by 8m.

OA North No	30	NTSMR No	20895
NAME	Peat Huts near Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330239	NORTHING	507341
NGR	NY 3023 0734		
SITE TYPE	PEAT STORE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20895 Two peat huts of dry-stone construction, attached to each other with a shared gable. The total length of the building complex is 7.7m and it is 4m wide. The east hut is 3.3m long and the west hut 4m long. Both huts have a north facing doorway each, 0.8m wide in the east hut and 1.1m wide in the west hut. In addition, the east hut has a second doorway 1.1m wide which has been blocked. The huts are two of a group of seven huts which share the plateau.

(OA North site visit 2005) site as described.

OA North No	31	NTSMR No	20855
NAME	Path East of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329217	NORTHING	507088
NGR	NY 2921 0708		
SITE TYPE	PATH	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20855 This path is one of two that commence east of Stickle Ghyll passing beside Millbeck Farmhouse. The first of these branches occurs at the funnel of the outgang and this path climbs steeply in a northerly direction to the south-eastern corner of the fell side intake. It eventually links up with a nearby path (24334*0).

(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover. The north end is 329178 507340 and the south end is 329308 506785.

OA North No	32	NTSMR No	20871
NAME	High Fellside Wall E of Mill Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329563	NORTHING	507365
NGR	NY 2956 0736		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 20871 A 230m long, isolated fellside wall at an altitude of 460m-470m, being about 0.8m high for most of its length. This low wall may have been built originally to prevent cattle grazing downslope of the wall on to precipitous slopes. No longer of any agricultural use but an interesting high fellside feature. It extends from the top of Whitegill ravine westwards to Mill Gill.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is an intermittent intake boundary wall that runs along the eastern side of

Mill Ghyll. The length of the wall is greater than that shown on the OS mapping. The wall may never have been constructed to more than the foundation levels. The west end is 329426 507436 and the east end is 329696 507392.

OA North No	33	NTSMR No	22976
NAME	Circular enclosure north-east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329182	NORTHING	507885
NGR	NY 2918 0788		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 22976 A sub-circular rough stone banked ring structure of about 6 metres in diameter positioned at the base of a west facing slope.
(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site: 9) East of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale. A 6-7 meter diameter stone-banked 'ring' enclosure, situated on a south-west facing hillside overlooking Stickle Tarn.
(OA North site visit 2005) This is a sub-circular ring feature, defined by an irregular stone bank. There is no evidence of an extant dry-stone structure and the feature occupies a location on the side of a hill that is not prominent. There is an entrance on the northern side, which is on the lower part of the slope. There are clear indications of internal terracing set into the upper slope side. The feature has an area of 4m by 4m and the stone bank is 1m wide with a putative designation as a domestic structure.

OA North No	34	NTSMR No	22977
NAME	Circular enclosure north-east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329182	NORTHING	507902
NGR	NY 2918 0790		
SITE TYPE	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	NT-SMR, Peter Rodgers, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(NT-SMR) Site: 22977 A small rough stone banked ring structure of about 6 metres in diameter, set on a west facing hillslope which is covered in dense bracken.
(Peter Roger's site visit. Verbatim photographic notes Site 10a) East of Stickle Tarn. Great Langdale. A 6-7 metre diameter stone 'ring' bank attached/linked pen-annually to an earthfast boulder.
(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small, penannular, enclosure immediately south of a footpath. It is D-shaped and measures around 4m by 3m. Including the attached stock enclosure, the overall diameter measured 8m. It lies to the north of a smaller structure (Site 33).

OA North No	35	NTSMR No	27503
NAME	Consumption bank near Millbeck farm, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329780	NORTHING	506810
NGR	NY 2978 0681		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	NT-SMR
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Unknown	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(NT-SMR) Site: 27503 Consumption bank near Millbeck farm, Great Langdale.
(OA North site visit 2005) Not visited due to adverse vegetation cover.

OA North No	36	NTSMR No	
NAME	Hazard area east of Stickle Tarn		
EASTING	329040	NORTHING	507540
NGR	NY 2904 0754		
SITE TYPE	HAZARD AREA	SOURCE	NP-HER
PERIOD	Various	STABILITY	N/A
SURVIVAL	N/A	SIGNIFICANCE	-

(NP-HER) Site: Hazard Area 31743 Group of at least 6 ring and boulder cairns to east of Stickle Tarn. The cairns vary in form - some are substantial rings of stone, no entrances, partly covered in peat, while others surround or incorporate large natural boulders.
(OA North site visit 2005): it is considered that the association with clearance cairns, putative field banks and

attached stock pounds would favour an agricultural interpretation rather than a funerary one.

OA North No	37	NTSMR No	24673
NAME	Lithic scatter on western shoreline of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328622	NORTHING	507784
NGR	NY 2862 0778		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	NT-SMR, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(NT-SMR) Site: 24673 (CLAU1984 site visit) Site: 193 This is a flake site of mainly medium but also some small and large flakes lying submerged in about half a meter of water on the bed of Stickle Tarn, near the shore line. It is located amongst a number of large boulders and it begins at the shore and extends about 2m into the tarn. The site is partially obscured by a growth of aquatic mosses. The flakes are lightly patinated and smoothed by water action. Concentration: 3 (40). Flake site-d. Flake size: medium.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small axe-working floor on the edge of Stickle Tarn, extending into the water from the present shore-line. The scatter consists of small, medium and large flakes. The small flakes are closely grouped and the debitage appears to be *in-situ*. Thirty-eight flakes were found within a 0.4m grid. The surrounding geology is not Group VI, although there is a band of Group VI in Pavay Ark above, and there are occasional boulders of fine grained tuff in the vicinity. The site was originally defined as a Type-D site however this has been revised in light of the new discoveries adjacent to it (Sites **80** and **84**). It is now designated as a Type-C site.

OA North No	38	NTSMR No	28840
NAME	Lithic scatter on eastern shoreline of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328869	NORTHING	507690
NGR	NY 2886 0769		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	CLAU1984, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(CLAU1984 site visit) Site: 194 A small flake site lying on the bed of Stickle Tarn in about a third of a meter of water, close to the shore-line. The flakes are heavily covered by aquatic mosses and the site is difficult to find. The flakes are lightly patinated and smoothed by water action. No size is given because the limits are not known. Concentration: 3 (24). Flake site-d. Flake size: medium.

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small axe-working floor on the eastern edge of Stickle Tarn. The worked material is mainly medium and small in size. There is a relatively low concentration of 35, mainly small, flakes occurring within a 0.4m grid. The local geology is not fine-grained tuff and, given that these are mainly small flakes, this is a Type-D site with the raw material probably having been carried to the site. The site is about 1m in diameter.

OA North No	39	NTSMR No	28841
NAME	Stone mound near to north-eastern part of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328987	NORTHING	507762
NGR	NY 2898 0776		
SITE TYPE	STONE MOUND	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a large mound consisting of medium and large stones that is situated adjacent to Stickle Tarn. It has an area of 7m by 5m and is 1.3m high. There are large stones protruding from the surface. It has a rounded profile and appears to be artificial. The mound has been emphasised by the formation of gullies, from natural drainage, around it. There are no similar features within the immediate vicinity, though there are drumlins adjacent to the mound; however, the appearance of the mound is distinct from these.

OA North No	40	NTSMR No	28842
NAME	Terraced platform east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328994	NORTHING	507681
NGR	NY 2899 0768		
SITE TYPE	TERRACED PLATFORM	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small, terraced, platform that has a raised bank on the downslope side and displays clear indications of cutting into the mainly peat soils to the rear. It is adjacent to a putative shieling/structure (Site 9) and may be a related component. It is 10m by 2.5m in size.

OA North No	41	NTSMR No	28843
NAME	Clearance cairn east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329020	NORTHING	507635
NGR	NY 2902 0763		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small clearance cairn comprised of mainly medium stones set around a natural boulder. It has an area of 2m by 1.75m and is 0.2m high. It is a classic small clearance cairn and is adjacent to a putative shieling/bield (Site 6).

OA North No	42	NTSMR No	28844
NAME	Clearance cairn east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329048	NORTHING	507646
NGR	NY 2904 0764		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a very small clearance-type cairn, consisting of mainly small stones set against a natural boulder. It has a diameter of 0.5m by 0.2m high.

OA North No	43	NTSMR No	28845
NAME	Bield east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328992	NORTHING	507558
NGR	NY 2899 0755		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is an irregular configuration of stones set within a small natural hollow. The large stones appear to form a right angle and raise the possibility that this was a man-made structure, such as a bield. There is a single upright stone at the south-eastern end. The dimensions are 3m by 4m.

OA North No	44	NTSMR No	28846
NAME	Linear clearance cairn above Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328992	NORTHING	507473
NGR	NY 2899 0747		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a large, elongated, mound consisting of mainly large and very large stones. It lies at the bottom break of a slope. It is irregular and very prominent and could possibly be a linear spread of clearance stone. It has an area of 22m by 2m.

OA North No	45	NTSMR No	28847
NAME	Stickle Tarn Dam, at southern end of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328769	NORTHING	507503
NGR	NY 2876 0750		
SITE TYPE	DAM	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Stable
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) Stickle Tarn Dam. A large dam on the southern side of Stickle Tarn, intended to provide a water supply for Elterwater gunpowder works. The dam is in good condition and has clearly been maintained recently. The eastern part of the structure consists of a large weir to control the level of the tarn. In the centre of the dam is a sluice mechanism within a large chamber inside the dam and there is an elaborate dry-stone-revetted outfall leading to a narrow channel that converges with Stickle Ghyll.

OA North No	46	NTSMR No	28848
NAME	Bield north of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329122	NORTHING	507604
NGR	NY 2912 0760		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small dry-stone structure constructed against a very coarse boulder field and at the break of a slope base. It is probably a small bield. The interior is covered by reeds and collapsed material. It has an area of 4m by 4m.

OA North No	47	NTSMR No	28849
NAME	Wall north-east of and parallel to Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329178	NORTHING	507530
NGR	NY 2917 0753		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a length of very decayed dry-stone wall extending down slope, adjacent to the footpath and parallel to a substantial crag. It is 0.6m wide and survives to only one course high. The north end is 329174 507540 and the south end is 329185 507516.

OA North No	48	NTSMR No	28850
NAME	Linear clearance cairn east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329193	NORTHING	507465
NGR	NY 2919 0746		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a site of linear stone dumping associated with the stock route beneath the crag (Site 1). It is approximately 20m long. Stone has been moved from the track and piled downslope to the east of the track.

OA North No	49	NTSMR No	28851
NAME	Wall north-east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329201	NORTHING	507671
NGR	NY 2920 0767		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) A sinuous, linear, wall foundations running downslope towards an enclosure (Site 14). The southern end consists of more denuded foundations. The wall extends out from a large boulder at the northern end. The north end is 329193 507681 the south end is 329206 507656.

OA North No	50	NTSMR No	28852
NAME	Bield east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329252	NORTHING	507823
NGR	NY 2925 0782		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small bield located at the foot of an outcrop exposure and consists of two small sections of wall. The overall area, incorporating the outcrop edge, is approximately 6m-7m in diameter.

OA North No	51	NTSMR No	28853
NAME	Cairn east of Bright Beck, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328959	NORTHING	508104
NGR	NY 2895 0810		
SITE TYPE	CAIRN	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Good

SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small marker cairn built against a natural boulder. It is not a modern walker's cairn, as it incorporates a considerable number of large stones that display undisturbed lichen cover. It is, however, about 5m from a footpath. There are no features nearby and it may have been a boundary marker cairn. It measures 1.5m across.

OA North No	52	NTSMR No	28854
NAME	Rectangular enclosure north-east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329197	NORTHING	507957
NGR	NY 2919 0795		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small sub-rectangular enclosure set against a crag that measures approximately 5m by 4m. There is a later bield wall constructed at the northern end, that measures up to 1m in height.

OA North No	53	NTSMR No	28855
NAME	Bield east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329438	NORTHING	507682
NGR	NY 2943 0768		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a section of collapsed walling set against a crag. The wall stands to no more than one course high. It was possibly a bield that would provide shelter between the wall and the crag. It is approximately 3.5m long. The north end is 329448 507694 and the south end is 329431 507668.

OA North No	54	NTSMR No	28856
NAME	Agricultural structure adjacent to and east of Stickle Ghyll, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329148	NORTHING	506882
NGR	NY 2914 0688		
SITE TYPE	STRUCTURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small rectangular structure lying immediately adjacent to Stickle Ghyll with the footpath extending through it. The western part of the structure survives to 1.5m in height, but the eastern section is very severely degraded although there are foundation stones surviving in the path. At the western end the structure has been terraced. It was probably a roofed structure such as a peat scale or a shieling. A short section of walling, defining a small enclosure, extends outwards from it (Site 55). It occupies an area of 7m by 3.5m.

OA North No	55	NTSMR No	28857
NAME	Enclosure adjacent to and east of Stickle Ghyll, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329133	NORTHING	506893
NGR	NY 2913 0689		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small field enclosure defined by a section of walling that extends away from structure Site 54 and follows the line of a small stream running down from Tarn Crag. This wall has been maintained and is at its full height. The section of the boundary that extends across the slope, between this stream and Stickle Ghyll, has been built as a massive revetment wall that retains a terrace. This revetment wall survives to a height of 1.5m and extends onto another structure (Site 56), which is immediately adjacent to Stickle Ghyll. There is a short section of revetment walling extending from the main enclosing wall, and acting as a dividing wall for the enclosure. This wall is retaining a section of artificial terrace. This would appear to be part of a small settlement or shieling.

OA North No	56	NTSMR No	28858
NAME	Structure adjacent to and east of Stickle Ghyll, Great Langdale		

EASTING	329114	NORTHING	506897
NGR	NY 2911 0689		
SITE TYPE	STRUCTURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Medieval/Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small, but very dramatically terraced structure located adjacent to Stickle Ghyll. It is sub-semi-circular in shape and has a straight, high, revetment wall at the western, Stickle Ghyll side that forms the lower wall of the terrace. The curved back wall of the terrace stands to about 1m high. The interior is clearly artificially level. There is a narrow entrance at the southern side that extends from the larger wall and there is a single step up at this point. The structure was evidently for human, rather than animal, usage and may have been a roofed structure despite its irregular shape. It had an area of 8m by 6m and was possibly a shieling/domestic structure.

OA North No	57	NTSMR No	28859
NAME	Wall north-east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329211	NORTHING	507727
NGR	NY 2921 0772		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a section of putative walling running along the side of a small hillock. It is orientated north-west/south-east and is adjacent to Site **03**. It comprises medium and large stones and is in a general area of scree and, therefore, may be natural. It does, however, have a generally artificial appearance. It is 17m long and approximately 1m wide.

OA North No	58	NTSMR No	28860
NAME	Boundary bank north-east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329337	NORTHING	507697
NGR	NY 2933 0769		
SITE TYPE	BANK	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) A section of decayed stone bank that is situated along the side of a natural hillock, and extends into an area of scree. A further section of stone bank emerges from the southern side of the scree. It mainly consists of extremely earthfast medium, and some larger, stones. It is associated with an adjacent structure (Site **11**). It is approximately 1m wide and appears to be a boundary feature. The north end is 329329 507713 and the south end is 329347 507683.

OA North No	59	NTSMR No	28861
NAME	Bield north-east of Tarn Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329343	NORTHING	507695
NGR	NY 2934 0769		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small bield constructed of dry-stone walling set between two large boulders and located just below the summit of a small hillock. It would have provided protection from the elements on the northern side. It is approximately 2m long and it is adjacent to a structure (Site **11**).

OA North No	60	NTSMR No	28862
NAME	Stock bield west of Mill Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329299	NORTHING	507353
NGR	NY 2929 0735		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a short section of dry-stone walling that is largely intact and stands to 1.1m high. It extends in a curve around the base of a small hillock. It was probably a small stock bield. It occupies an area of 7m by 0.9m.

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|-------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| OA North No | 61 | NTSMR No | 28863 |
| NAME | Path east of Mill Gill, Great Langdale | | |
| EASTING | 329419 | NORTHING | 507348 |
| NGR | NY 2941 0734 | | |
| SITE TYPE | PATH | SOURCE | OA North site visit 2005 |
| PERIOD | Medieval/Post-Medieval | STABILITY | Slow deterioration |
| SURVIVAL | Good | SIGNIFICANCE | 3 |
- (OA North site visit 2005) This is a section of manufactured path, which extends along the slope and runs parallel to the stream. It extends out from the area of an enclosure. One section, that runs across a mire, has had small stones laid in order to form a surface. Higher up, the path is terraced into the slope. There is no footpath depicted on the map; however, the stones are well earthfast and lichen-covered and it would appear to be of some antiquity. The north end is 329436 507426 and the south end is 329385 507285.
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|-------------|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| OA North No | 62 | NTSMR No | 28864 |
| NAME | Bield east of Mill Gill, Great Langdale | | |
| EASTING | 329437 | NORTHING | 507466 |
| NGR | NY 2943 0746 | | |
| SITE TYPE | BIELD | SOURCE | OA North site visit 2005 |
| PERIOD | Post-Medieval | STABILITY | Slow deterioration |
| SURVIVAL | Bad | SIGNIFICANCE | 3 |
- (OA North site visit 2005) This is a short section of walling that comprises medium and small stones and forms a linear feature orientated roughly east/west. It stands 0.3m high and it was probably a small bield that would have afforded protection from wind coming from the north or south. It is 4m long and 0.8m wide.
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|-------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| OA North No | 63 | NTSMR No | 28865 |
| NAME | Bank west of Mill Gill, Great Langdale | | |
| EASTING | 329356 | NORTHING | 507580 |
| NGR | NY 2935 0758 | | |
| SITE TYPE | BANK | SOURCE | OA North site visit 2005 |
| PERIOD | Unknown | STABILITY | Slow deterioration |
| SURVIVAL | Moderate | SIGNIFICANCE | 3 |
- (OA North site visit 2005) This is a putative section of stone bank extending between two very large boulders. It consists of an alignment of mainly large stones, and has a possible corner diverting to the northernmost boulder. The possibility of a natural origin remains. It is 6m long.
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|-------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| OA North No | 64 | NTSMR No | 28866 |
| NAME | Peat cutting south east of Mill Gill, Great Langdale | | |
| EASTING | 329551 | NORTHING | 507595 |
| NGR | NY 2955 0759 | | |
| SITE TYPE | PEAT CUTTING | SOURCE | OA North site visit 2005 |
| PERIOD | Medieval/Post-Medieval | STABILITY | Slow deterioration |
| SURVIVAL | Good | SIGNIFICANCE | 3 |
- (OA North site visit 2005) This is an expansive area of peat cutting. The peat cutting covers a large area and is now exposed and the ground has not recovered. The peat scars are 0.5m-1m deep. There are substantial amounts of wood emerging from the peat, indicative of former woodland. This area was probably served by the historic path (Site **61**). A right angle corner was observed indicating the artificiality of the peat cuttings' origin.
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|-------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| OA North No | 65 | NTSMR No | 28867 |
| NAME | Bield west of Broad Crag, Great Langdale | | |
| EASTING | 329622 | NORTHING | 507470 |
| NGR | NY 2962 0747 | | |
| SITE TYPE | BIELD | SOURCE | OA North site visit 2005 |
| PERIOD | Post-Medieval | STABILITY | Slow deterioration |
| SURVIVAL | Good | SIGNIFICANCE | 3 |
- (OA North site visit 2005) This is a bield that is constructed from a single, massive, toppled upright that has come to rest on a horizontally set flat rock that is sitting on a pillar upright. If the large toppled stone was removed the flat rock would fall away and this clearly had not formed by natural processes. At least two people must have been involved in the construction of the bield, one to support the flat rock and the other to topple the large rock. The bield is 2m by 1.5m in size and 2m high.

OA North No	66	NTSMR No	28868
NAME	Bield west of Whitegill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329623	NORTHING	507400
NGR	NY 2962 0740		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a bield formed from a series of *in-situ* boulders with small amounts of dry-stone masonry set on top of the boulders to the north in order to augment the wind protection from that direction. There is a level grassy area in the interior of the shelter. It is approximately 2.5m by 2.5m in size.

OA North No	67	NTSMR No	28869
NAME	Wall at the western side of Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329759	NORTHING	507410
NGR	NY 2975 0741		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a short section of decayed wall that survives only as a single course. It is aligned with the denuded intake wall (Site 32) and may be a continuation of it. It is 4m long and 0.8m wide.

OA North No	68	NTSMR No	28870
NAME	Small enclosure at the western end of Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329803	NORTHING	507406
NGR	NY 2980 0740		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small enclosure, consisting of degraded walling, that butts against a crag. It survives to only one course high. It has a long axis and then forms a corner to butt against the crag creating a triangular shape. There is no internal terracing present. It is located within a sheltered gully and is on a fairly steep slope. It measures 2.5m by 1.1m.

OA North No	69	NTSMR No	28871
NAME	Wall at the western end of Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329810	NORTHING	507372
NGR	NY 2981 0737		
SITE TYPE	WALL	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a length of walling that extends across the mouth of a steep-sided gully. One section of walling extends up to a crag in the middle of the gully and the other section extends between the middle crag and the crag at the eastern side. It is 23m long and severely decayed.

OA North No	70	NTSMR No	28872
NAME	Small enclosure at the western end of Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329830	NORTHING	507367
NGR	NY 2983 0736		
SITE TYPE	ENCLOSURE	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Unknown	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	2

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small enclosure constructed from dry-stone masonry set against a section of scree to the north and a large natural boulder to the south-east. There are two lengths of walling connected by a right-angled corner. The masonry stands to two courses high in places. There is an entrance in the northern side.

OA North No	71	NTSMR No	28873
NAME	Bield on the northern slopes of Broad Crag, Great Langdale		
EASTING	330022	NORTHING	507530

NGR NY 3002 0753
 SITE TYPE BIELD
 PERIOD Post-Medieval
 SURVIVAL Moderate

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005
 STABILITY Slow deterioration
 SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small sub-rectangular, structure set against a steep slope. The walls are of dry-stone construction and they stand to about two or three courses high. Four sides of a sub-rectangular structure are present one of which, upslope, is very decayed. There are substantial gaps in the downslope wall. There is no evidence of internal terracing and, therefore, it is unlikely to have been a shieling or domestic structure, but it could have been a bield. It has an area of 7m by 5m and the walls are 0.35m high.

OA North No 72 NTSMR No 28874

NAME Bield at the eastern end of Broad Crag, Great Langdale

EASTING 330367 NORTHING 507585

NGR NY 3036 0758

SITE TYPE BIELD

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD Post-Medieval

STABILITY Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Good

SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small sub-circular bield that is located against an outcrop on the western side of the ghyll. It consists of rough, angular, dry-stone that is approximately five courses high. A small part of the wall has collapsed and there is an entrance to the south. It was approximately 3.5m in diameter with walls that were 0.5m wide and 1.2m high.

OA North No 73 NTSMR No 28875

NAME Bield to the south of Blea Rigg, Great Langdale

EASTING 330093 NORTHING 507790

NGR NY 3009 0779

SITE TYPE BIELD

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD Post-Medieval

STABILITY Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Good

SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a shepherd's shelter, constructed out of three large outcropping rocks that were infilled with *dry-stone* angular walling. The internal diameter is 2.2m. The overall dimensions are 3.5m by 4m. The external wall is 2m high and 0.5m wide with rough courses. An internal partition is 0.7m high.

OA North No 74 NTSMR No 28876

NAME Wall west of Scale Gill, Great Langdale

EASTING 329876 NORTHING 507456

NGR NY 2987 0745

SITE TYPE WALL

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD Post-Medieval

STABILITY Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Bad

SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small section of linear wall foundation that is approximately 18m long and 1m wide by 0.2m high.

OA North No 75 NTSMR No 28877

NAME Trackway east of Scale Gill, Great Langdale

EASTING 329973 NORTHING 507412

NGR NY 2997 0741

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD Medieval/Post-Medieval

STABILITY Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Moderate

SIGNIFICANCE 3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a sinuous trackway that leads upslope on the eastern side of Scale Gill. It is approximately 1.5m-2m wide, and is terraced into the slope and partially embanked. The north end is 329962 507477 and the south end is 330048 507382.

OA North No 76 NTSMR No 28878

NAME Modern stone shelter north-east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale

EASTING 328993 NORTHING 507873

NGR NY 2899 0787

SITE TYPE SHELTER

SOURCE OA North site visit 2005

PERIOD Post-Medieval

STABILITY Slow deterioration

SURVIVAL Good **SIGNIFICANCE** 4
(OA North site visit 2005) This is a modern, linear *dry-stone* tent/windbreak/shelter that was constructed during the field survey (it was not present at the outset). There is evidence of many new stone picking hollows in the vicinity.

OA North No	77	NTSMR No	28879
NAME	Bield north of Broad Crag and Scale Gill, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329813	NORTHING	507706
NGR	NY 2981 0770		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a small bield/shelter of dry-stone construction that is constructed between earthfast rock and a large upstanding rock. It is approximately 2m by 1.5m and 1m high.

OA North No	78	NTSMR No	28880
NAME	Lithic scatter east of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	329127	NORTHING	507793
NGR	NY 2912 0779		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Moderate deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a low-density axe production site that lies exposed within a footpath. It is located on a small natural spur that is above an area of mire on the eastern side of Stickle Tarn. The material is mainly small and medium in size and the flakes are well patinated. The stone used is a relatively coarse-grained tuff. It is a low-density site and, as such, the extent of the site is difficult to define. There is no high concentration centre, and it would appear that the worked debitage has been dispersed by footpath erosion. There are eight flakes within a 0.4m square. It is a Type-D site, but there is no local geology of this type suggesting the source material was either glacially transported or it was manually transported. This may be an indication of an access route. It is approximately 6m in diameter and is on relatively flat ground on the top of the small knoll which the footpath crosses. There is no equivalent flat area in this very undulating landscape and this would have been one of the areas of flat, well-drained ground that was protected by a natural rise.

OA North No	79	NTSMR No	28881
NAME	Bield on lower south-east facing slope of Pavay Ark, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328650	NORTHING	507864
NGR	NY 2865 0786		
SITE TYPE	BIELD	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a bield constructed around a very large, overhanging, boulder. It is formed by two sections of walling that converge towards an entrance. The walling is set between further natural boulders and is up to four courses high. The interior is fairly flat with an earthen floor and is 3m by 2.5m in area and is certainly large enough to sleep in. There are no flakes within this natural shelter.

OA North No	80	NTSMR No	28882
NAME	Lithic scatter on lower south-east facing slope of Pavay Ark, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328586	NORTHING	507782
NGR	NY 2858 0778		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Moderate deterioration
SURVIVAL	Moderate	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a low-density lithic scatter site that is situated on the steep scree slope below Pavay Ark. It has been exposed by a footpath running up towards Jack's Rake; however, a significant number of the flakes are situated on the uneroded grass just below the path. There is a total of approximately twelve flakes that are mainly medium and large in size. The number of flakes within a 0.4m square is two or three depending upon where the grid is placed. The extent of the site is very uncertain because of the vegetation cover. There are only occasional small flakes so this appears to be a primary working site. There is a large boulder raised on smaller stones just above the site and this would have afforded shelter; however,

only two questionable flakes were found beneath it and, therefore, this was not the focus of the axe production site. Some of the flakes utilised a fine tuff that has a lot of very fine holes within it that does not look very suitable for axe production. There was no clearly defined concentration of flakes and it would appear that the material has been spread down the slope over time. The extent of the site was approximately 6m by 5m. Flake site Type-C.

OA North No	81	NTSMR No	28883
NAME	Hammerstone fragment east of Harrison Stickle, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328556	NORTHING	507476
NGR	NY 2855 0747		
SITE TYPE	FINDSPOT	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Moderate deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a single fragment of hammerstone located on the footpath running up to Harrison Stickle from Stickle Tarn. The footpath has been renewed recently and has destroyed flake scatters in the area (Sites **85-87**).

OA North No	82	NTSMR No	28884
NAME	Lithic scatter east of Harrison Stickle, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328482	NORTHING	507482
NGR	NY 2848 0748		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Moderate deterioration
SURVIVAL	Bad	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a very low-density site comprising only approximately five flakes that occurred on the footpath running up to Harrison Stickle from Stickle Tarn. The footpath has been renewed recently and has destroyed flake scatters in the area (Sites **85-87**). It is at the immediate top of the pitched path and part of the site may have been disturbed or destroyed by the pitching of the path. The flakes are mainly medium and large in size. There is an adjacent crag, and working may have taken place at its base. Only one flake occurred within a 0.4m grid square. Flake site Type-C .

OA North No	83	NTSMR No	28885
NAME	Memorial monument south-west of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328580	NORTHING	507843
NGR	NY 2858 0784		
SITE TYPE	MEMORIAL MONUMENT	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Post-Medieval	STABILITY	Stable
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	3

(OA North site visit 2005) This is a dry-stone-constructed monument situated on a steep slope at the foot of Pavay Ark and at the start of Jack's Rake. It has a triangular profile formed by a vertical facade facing out from the slope. The facade is approximately 2.5m wide and 2.5m high culminating in a pointed cairn. At the top of the facade is an ashlar block, of non local sandstone, with black letters in relief: J.W.S. 1900. It is presumably a monument to an individual with the initials JWS who fell from Jack's Rake to his death. Above the main monument is a smaller mound of stones with a single upright stone and this was, presumably, a monument to a further victim of the precipitous path.

OA North No	84	NTSMR No	28886
NAME	Lithic scatter west of Stickle Tarn		
EASTING	328589	NORTHING	507767
NGR	NY 2858 0776		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Slow deterioration
SURVIVAL	Good	SIGNIFICANCE	1

(OA North site visit 2005) This is an axe factory site consisting of mainly medium-sized flakes. There are two concentrations of flakes, each no more than 0.1m across and each under very large boulders. It would appear that the boulders have come to rest after the formation of the sites and that they have then prevented the development of turf, and therefore, left the sites exposed. Only a couple of flakes were exposed at each centre and careful clearing of vegetation revealed the rest. At the westernmost centre up to 15 flakes were exposed and up to 20 were exposed at the easternmost concentration. It is a presumption that these are two small exposures of a much larger site beneath the boulders and turf. The westernmost concentration

comprised 15 flakes within a 0.4m grid square and 20 per grid square in the eastern concentration. Flake site Type-C. The site is on a gently sloping spur overlooking Stickle Tarn. It lies in proximity to two other scatters (Sites **37** and **80**).

OA North No	85	NTSMR No	28887
NAME	Lithic scatter east of Harrison Stickle, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328504	NORTHING	507476
NGR	NY 2850 0747		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	CLAU1984, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Destroyed	SIGNIFICANCE	4

(CLAU 1984 site visit Site: 190) A flake site exposed by paths. The central part of the site is covered by turf and two parts of the same path have exposed the south and north edges of the site. The flakes are heavily patinated and lightly stained brown, and are mainly medium with occasional large flakes. The flakes are found strewn down a modern footpath and thus the site can be considered to be heavily damaged. Size: c.6m width. Concentration: 2 (9). Flake site-c. Flake size: medium and large.

(OA North site visit 2005) The site is located on the footpath running up to Harrison Stickle from Stickle Tarn. The footpath has been renewed recently and has destroyed flake scatters in the area (Sites **85-87**).

OA North No	86	NTSMR No	28888
NAME	Lithic scatter south-west of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328588	NORTHING	507485
NGR	NY 2858 0748		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	CLAU1984, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Destroyed	SIGNIFICANCE	4

(CLAU1984 site visit Site: 191) An area of medium flakes lying amidst gravel 4m north of the modern path. The site lies close to site 192. The flakes are heavily patinated and display light brown staining. Concentration: 2 (10). Flake site-c. Flake size: medium.

(OA North site visit 2005). The site is located on the footpath running up to Harrison Stickle from Stickle Tarn. The footpath has been renewed recently and has destroyed flake scatters in the area (Sites **85-87**).

OA North No	87	NTSMR No	28889
NAME	Lithic scatter south-west of Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328595	NORTHING	507481
NGR	NY 2859 0748		
SITE TYPE	LITHIC SCATTER	SOURCE	CLAU1984, OA North site visit 2005
PERIOD	Neolithic	STABILITY	Unknown
SURVIVAL	Destroyed	SIGNIFICANCE	4

(CLAU 1984 site visit Site: 192) This is a small area of mainly medium and occasional small flakes in an eroded area of peat. The flakes are heavily patinated and some are stained light brown. The site probably represents the working of a single rough-out. The site is partly exposed by a modern footpath and thus is heavily damaged. Size: 2m x 2m. Concentration: 2 (5). Flake site-c. Flake size: small and medium.

(OA North site visit 2005) The site is located on the footpath running up to Harrison Stickle from Stickle Tarn. The footpath has been renewed recently and has destroyed flake scatters in the area (Sites **85-87**).

OA North No	88	NTSMR No	
NAME	Hazard area encompassing Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale		
EASTING	328699	NORTHING	507651
NGR	NY 2869 0765		
SITE TYPE	HAZARD AREA	SOURCE	NP-HER
PERIOD	Various	STABILITY	N/A
SURVIVAL	N/A	SIGNIFICANCE	-

(NP-HER) Site: Hazard Area 5043

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Fig 6: Detail of Archaeological Sites (East)

Fig 7: Detail of Archaeological Sites (West)

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Fig 9: Detail of all Axe Flaking Sites

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Plate 6: Penannular enclosure against earthfast boulder (Site **3**), east of Stickle Tarn

Plate 7: Putative shieling (Site **54**) crossed by current footpath adjacent to Stickle Ghyll

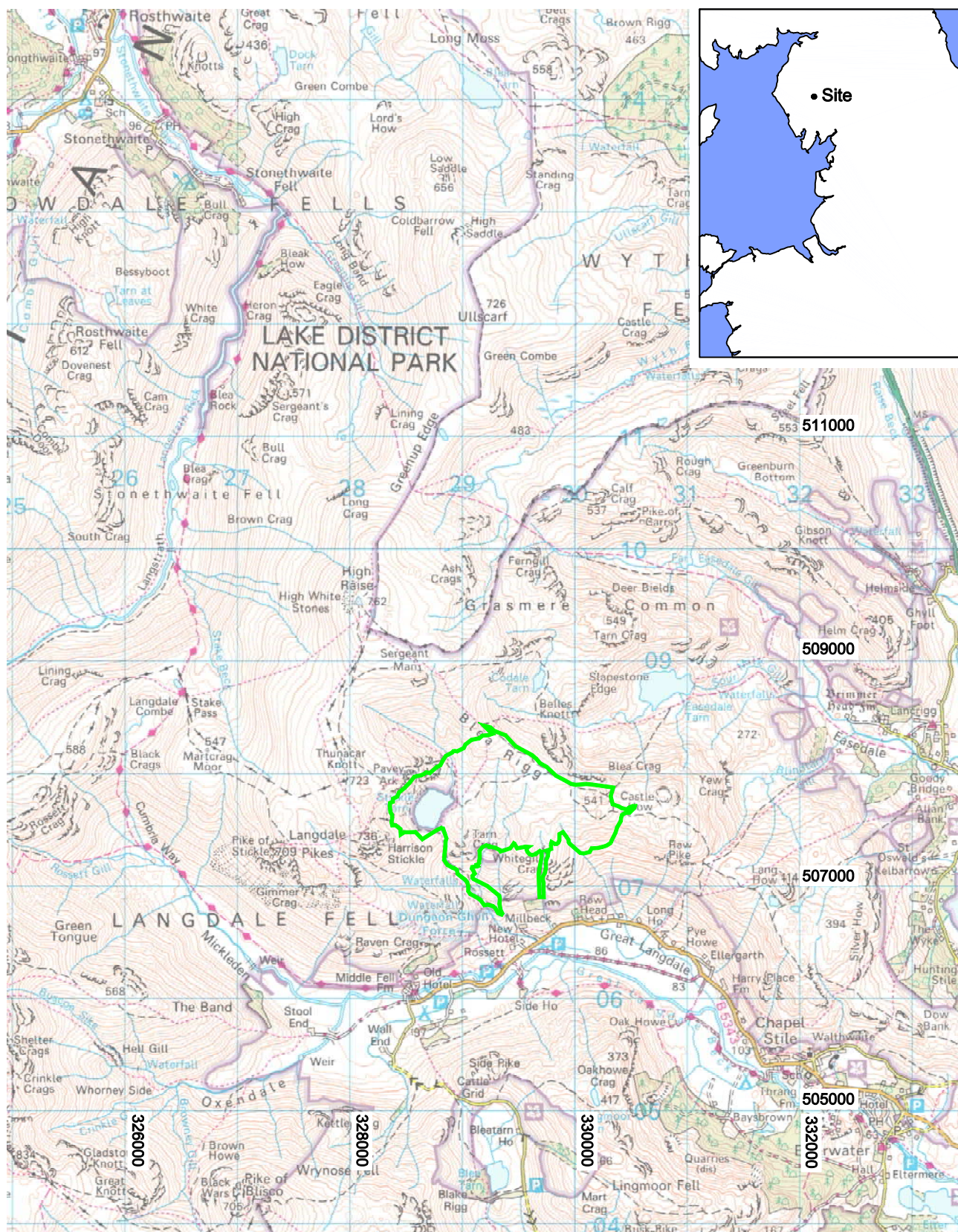
Plate 8: Peat track running up the side of Broad Crag (Site **75**)

Plate 9: Peat Scale below Broad Crag (Site **2**), showing bracken covered ground conditions

Plate 10: Stickle Tarn with dam in background (Site **45**)

Plate 11: Modern shelter north-east of Stickle Tarn (Site **76**)

Plate 12: View of Stickle Tarn Dam (Site **45**) looking south-west



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Figure 1: Location Map

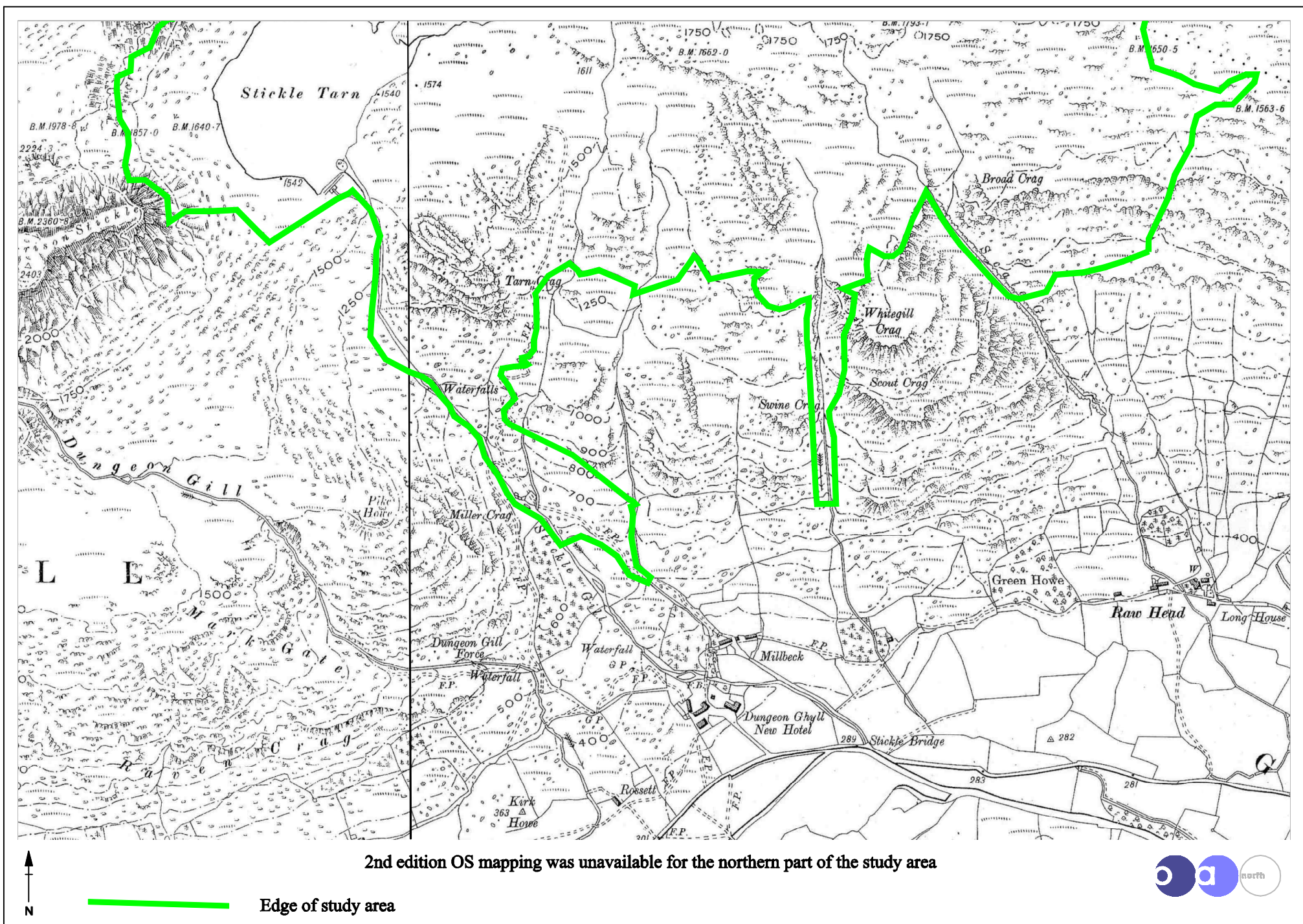


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1897)

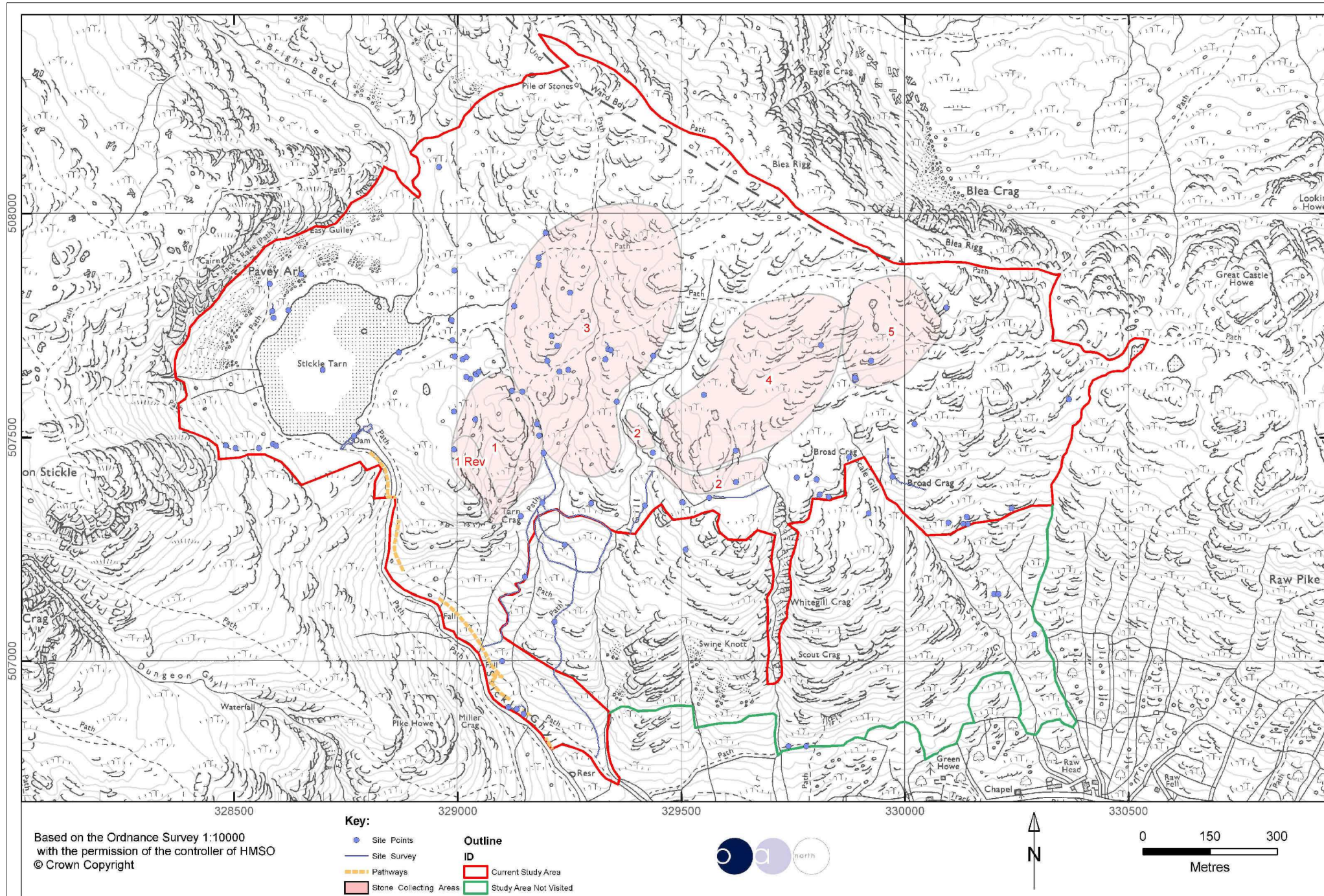


Figure 3: Stickle Tarn Survey Area

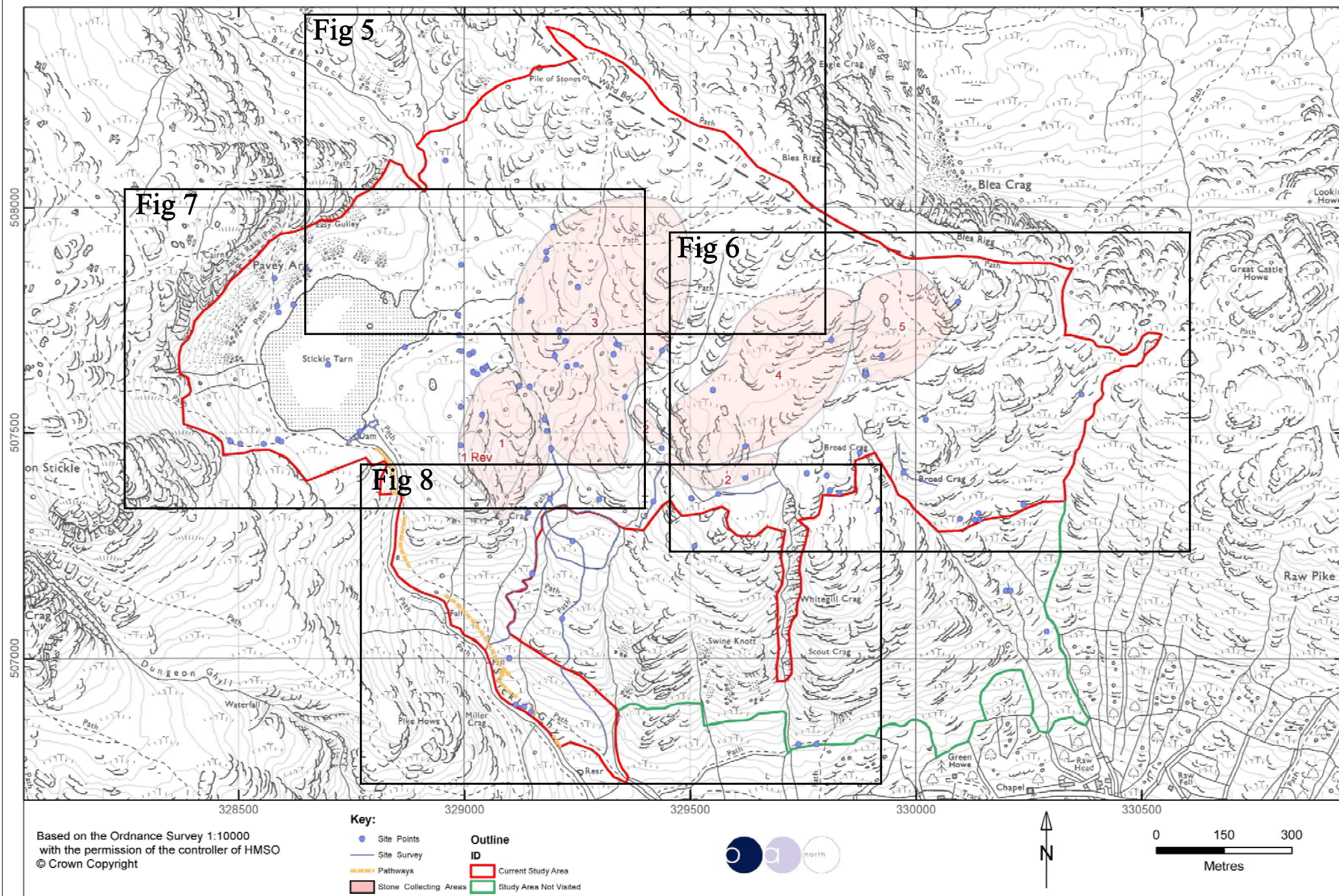


Figure 4: Detail Plan Key

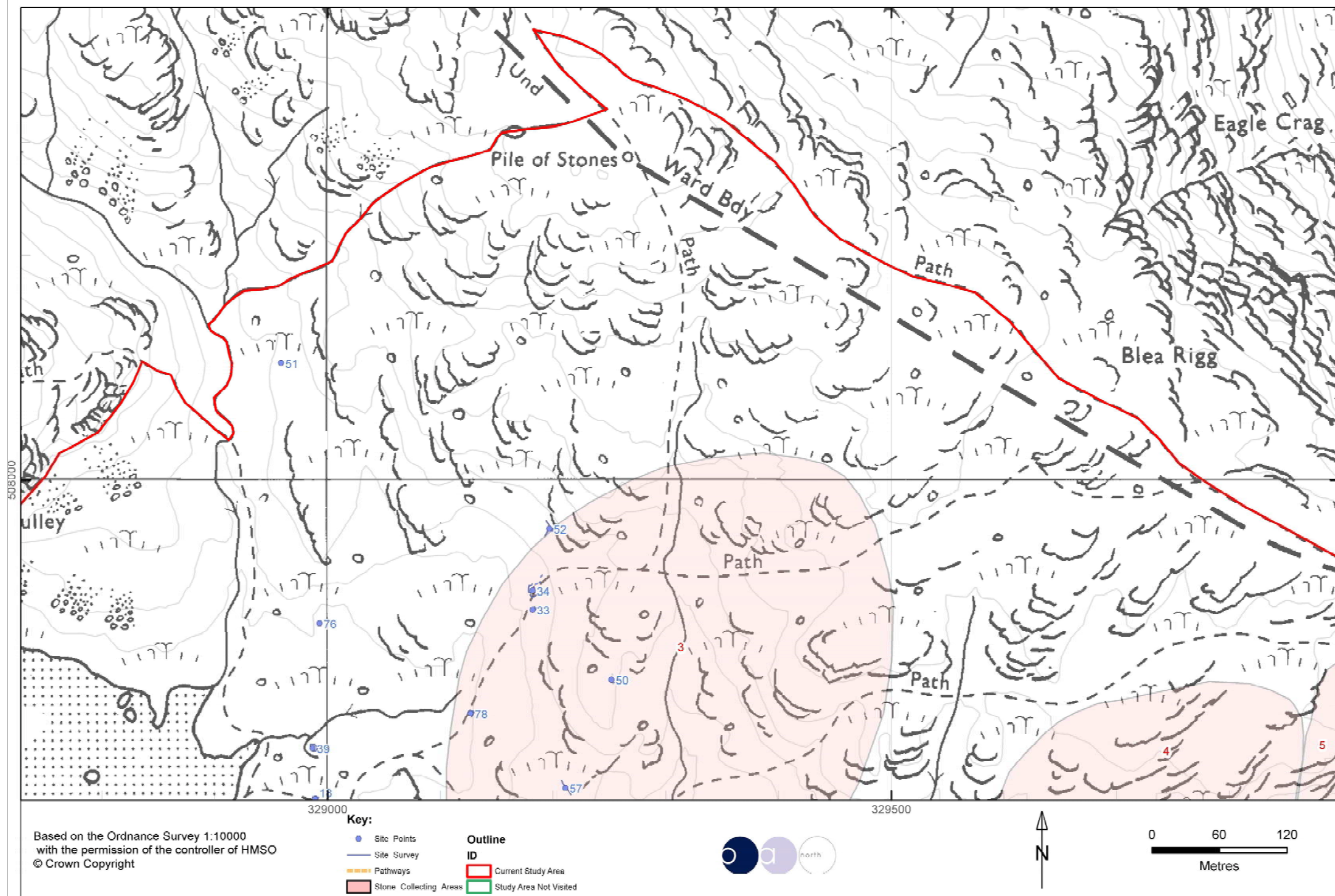


Figure 5: Detail of Archaeological Sites (North)

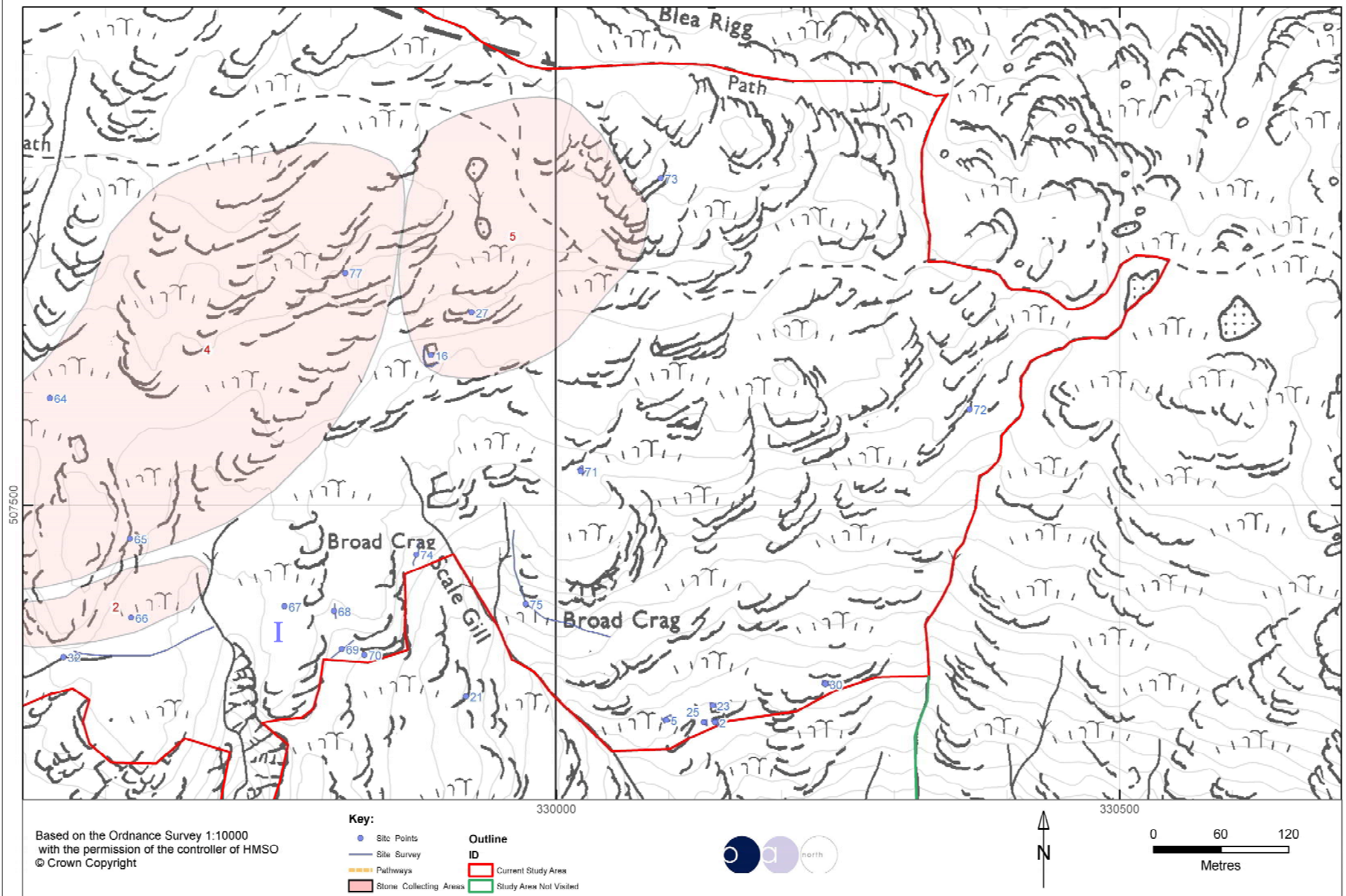


Figure 6: Detail of Archaeological Sites (East)

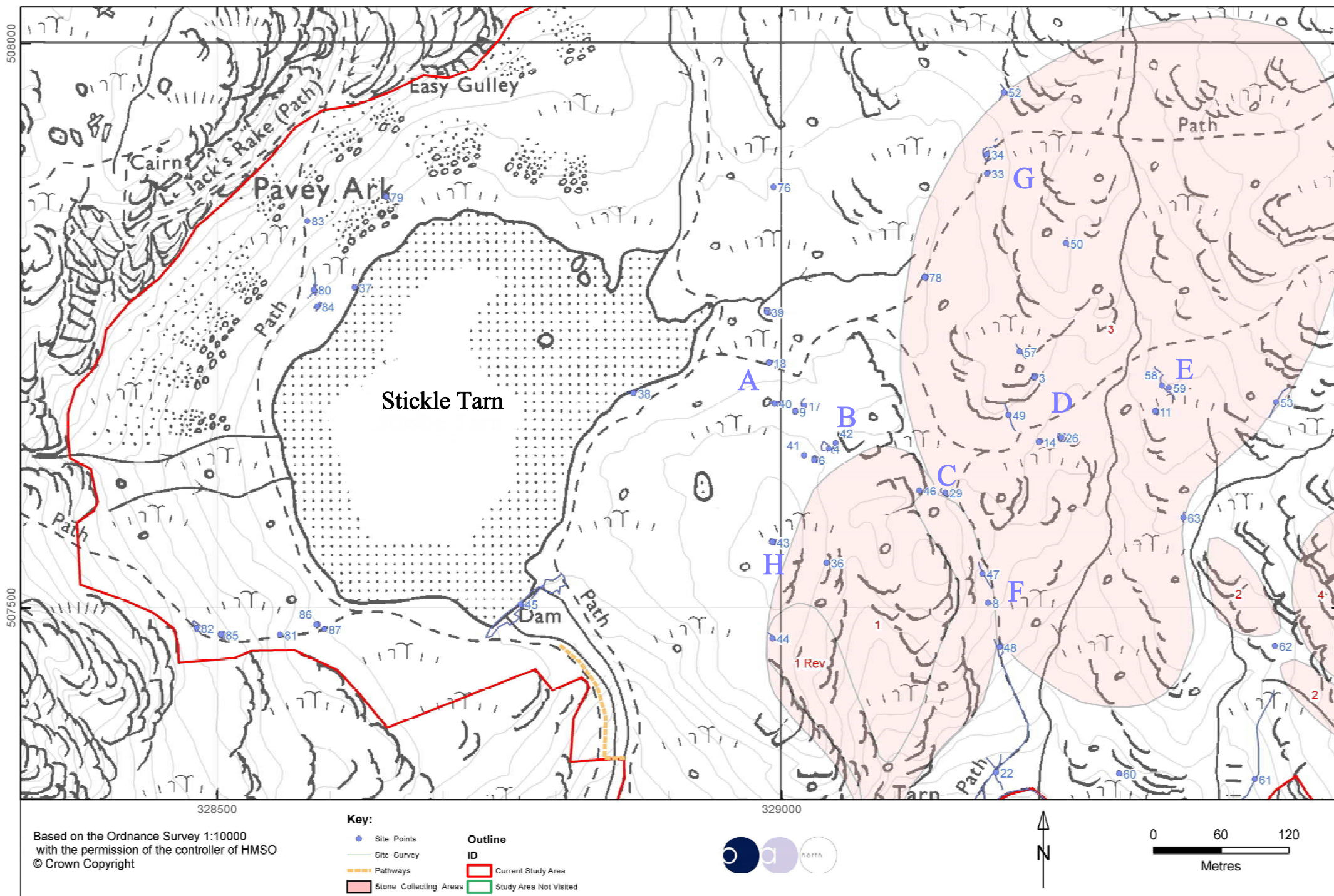


Figure 7: Detail of Archaeological Sites (west)

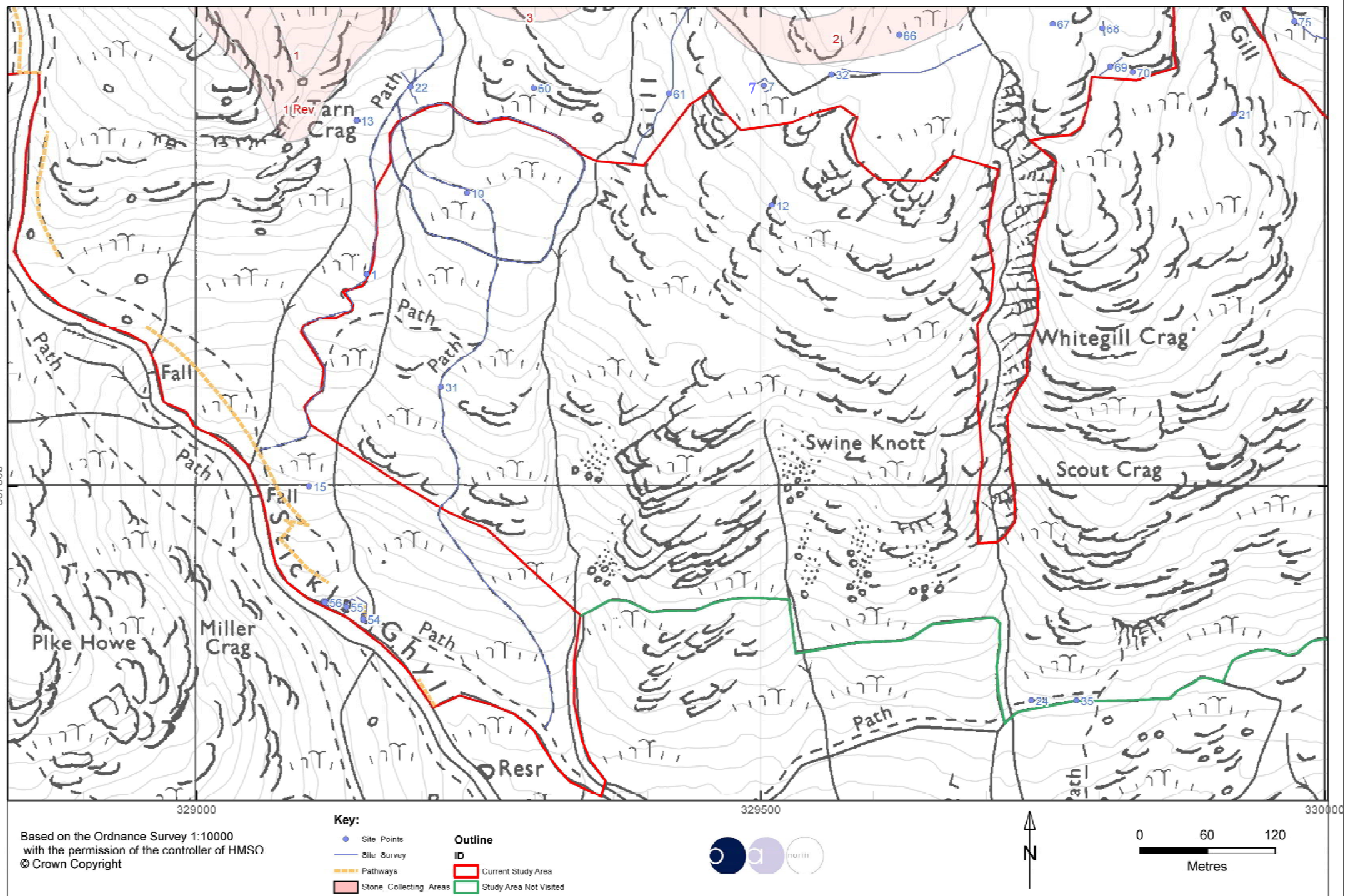


Figure 8: Detail of Archaeological Sites (South)

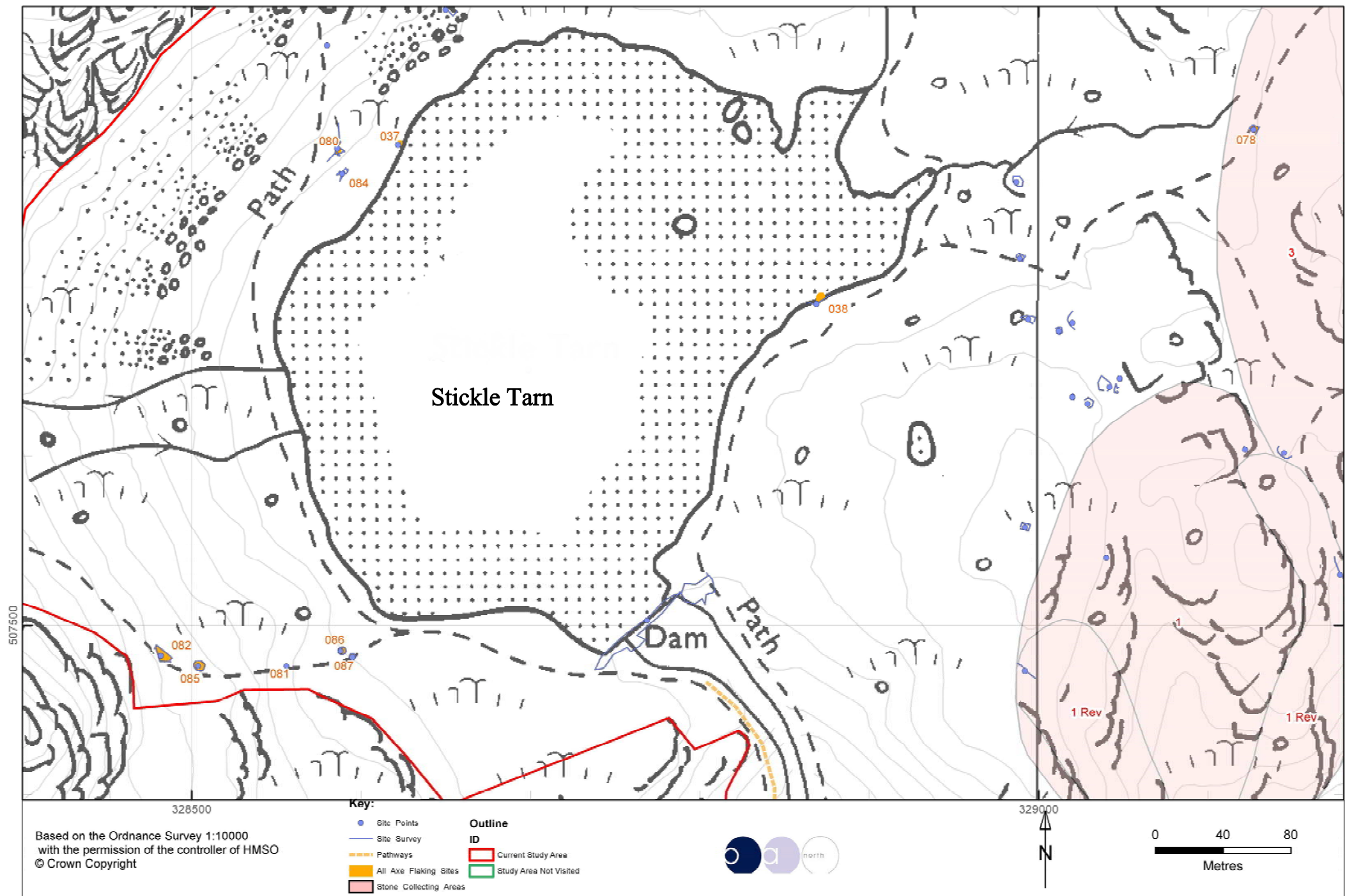
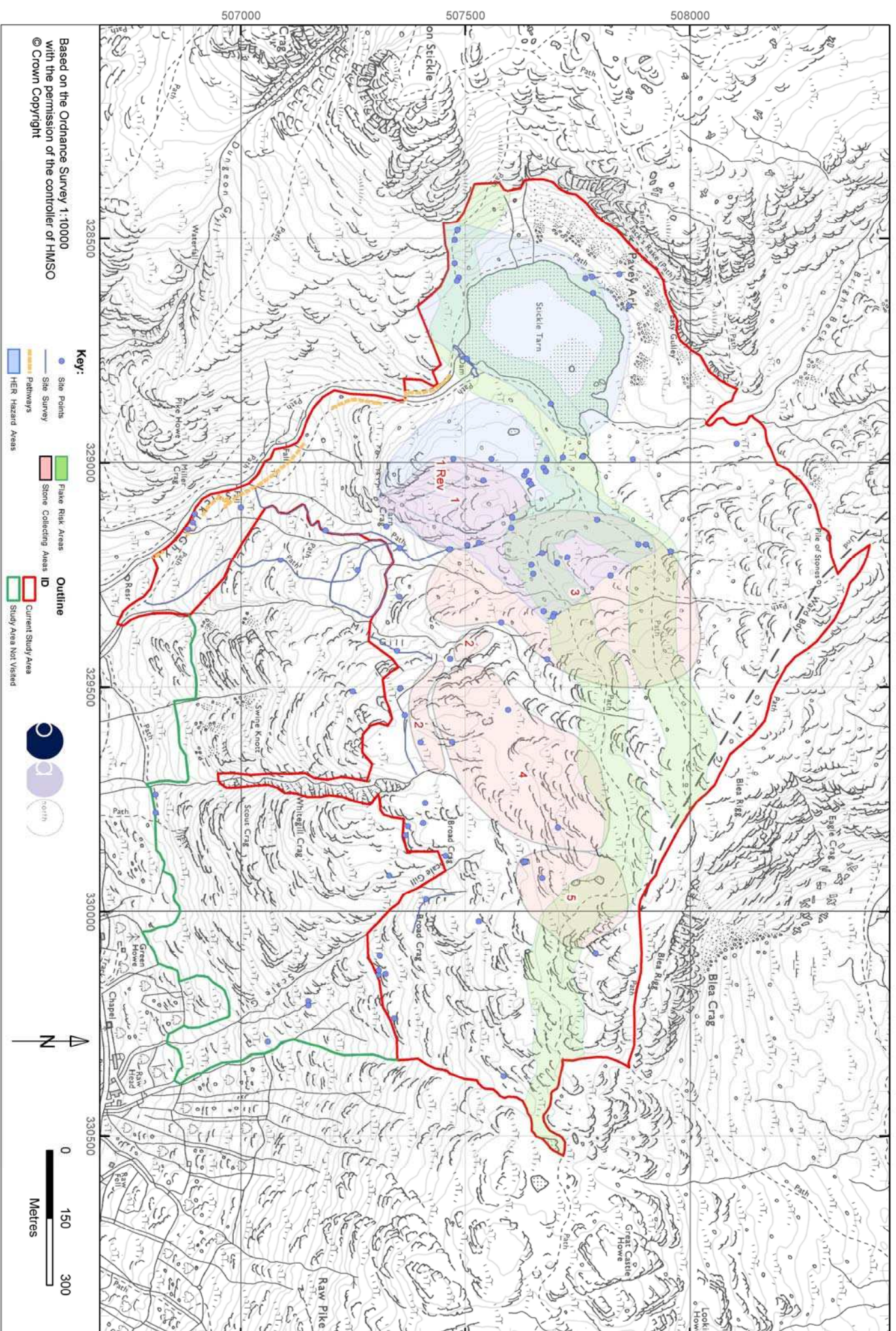


Figure 9: Detail of all Axe Flaking Sites



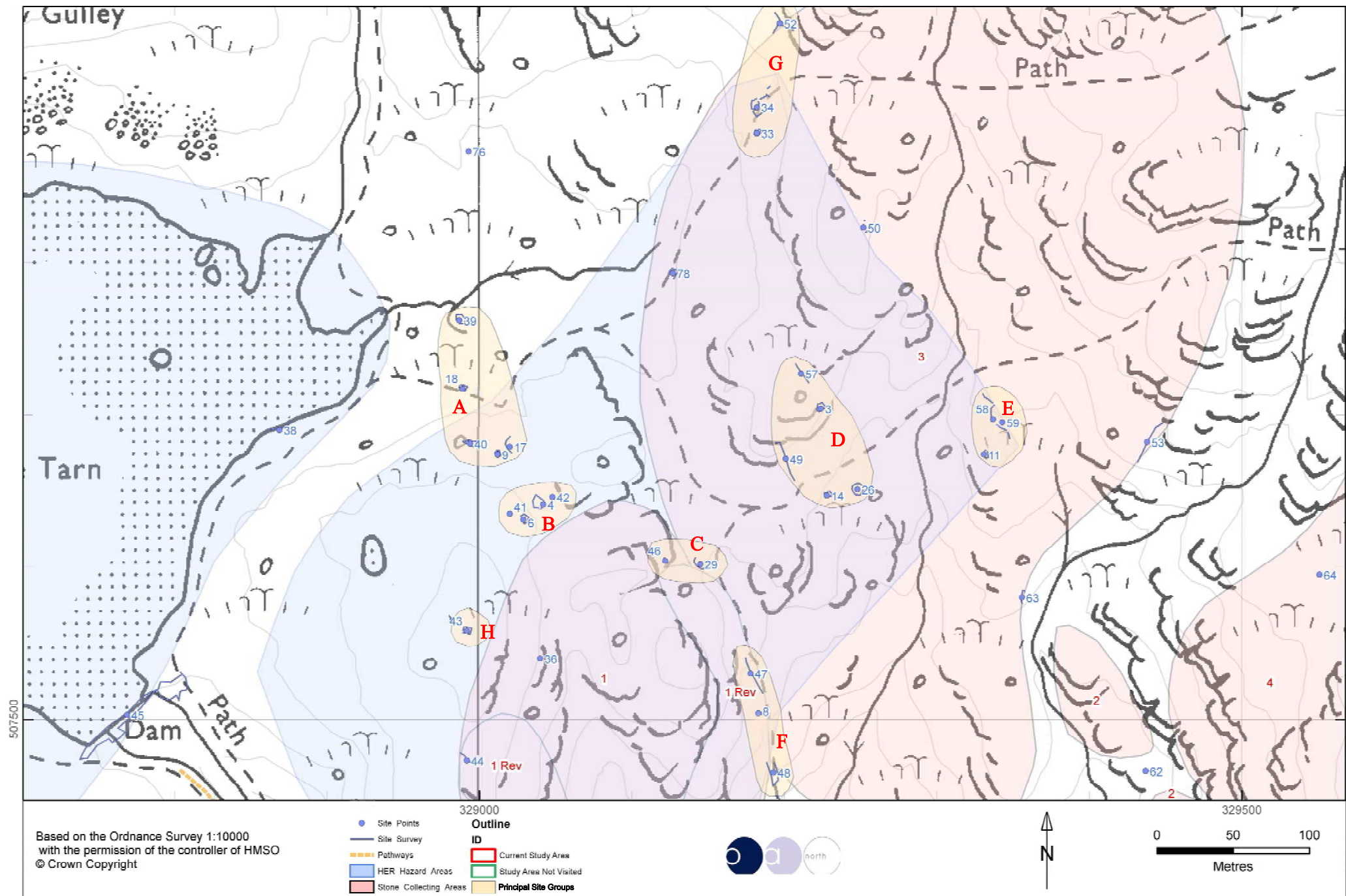


Figure 11: Stone collecting areas in relation to Pen-annular enclosures and other potentially related features



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