



**LITTLE ASBY
SCAR AND
SUNBIGGIN
TARN COMMON
EDEN DISTRICT**

CUMBRIA

**Archaeological
Survey**



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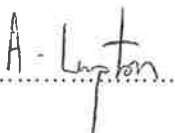
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The primary research was undertaken by Peter Schofield and Jo Dawson, and the desk-based study was written by Peter Schofield. The field survey was supervised by Peter Schofield with the assistance of Martin Sowerby. The report was written by Peter Schofield, and the illustrations were by Adam Parsons. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Little Asby Scar and Sunbiggin Tarn Common, Cumbria (centred at NY 680090; Fig1) was undertaken, followed by a rapid identification survey in September 2003. The work was conducted by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of the Friends of the Lake District. The aim of the work was to provide archaeological information for the management of the landscape and the archaeological resource of the common. The programme of work involved a detailed assessment of documentary sources relating to the area of the common and an identification survey of the whole extent of the estate.

The study area is centred on the traditional boundaries of the common of Little Asby, which is located on lower land immediately to the north. The common has a wealth of archaeological remains of all periods, demonstrating the continued use of the common from prehistoric times onwards. There is a small but significant resource of prehistoric archaeological sites, ranging from lithic sites that date back to the Mesolithic, to a small cairnfield and associated field system, which includes a putative round cairn.

Scattered across the area are some small field systems and stock pounds associated with rectilinear settlements; these typically taking advantage of sheltered grassy areas amongst the limestone pavement. It is possible that these reflect a low intensity occupation of the marginal lands developing from a more casual transhumant settlement (shielings), and may potentially have been of medieval date.

There are also extensive scattered pastoral structures, such as biolds and isolated stock pounds; these stock management features appear to be a product of mainly post-medieval upland grazing.

There are extensive post-medieval extractive sites associated with a group of limekilns, and the development of Little Asby. These are mainly in the north of the study area. There is also evidence of small-scale copper extraction and processing from one site in the south-east of the study area.

The remains reflect a remarkable survival of archaeological landscapes on the upland fringes of the Eden Valley, and are of considerable importance. It is recommended that more detailed recording be undertaken on the landscape of the farmsteads and associated field systems. The possibility of the survival of below ground remains of prehistoric or medieval date should also be considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by Ian Brodie of The Friends of the Lake District to undertake an archaeological investigation of the recently acquired common land of Little Asby Scar and Sunbiggin Tarn, centred on land to the immediate south of the village of Little Asby, Cumbria (NY 680 090).

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 'Archaeology is the study of human societies through their physical remains – both above and below ground' (English Heritage 2002). Archaeology seeks to understand man's past through the evidence left by his activities, including occupation sites, structures, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence; analysis of the data allows ideas to be formulated concerning the date, type, origin, cultural identity, economic practices, and various other aspects of man's past.

The objectives of the project were:

- 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 (OA North 2002 – in *Appendix 2*);
 - to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance.
 - to provide the base-line information for the on-going management of the estate.
 - to provide information for display and interpretation.
- 1.2.2 To achieve these objectives a 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 2003, consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office also in Kendal (CRO(K)), and the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster and the local studies library in Kendal. The identification survey phase followed and was carried out at the end of September 2003.
- 1.2.3 This report sets out the results of the work, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and recommendations for further work. A gazetteer of sites recorded in the survey is provided in *Appendix 3*.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in August 2003 by OA North in response to a brief prepared by the Cumbria County Archaeologist (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes within the area of the common of Little Asby Scar and Sunbiggin Tarn (Fig1) in order to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** an assessment was undertaken of data held in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, a database of archaeological sites within the county, and maintained by Cumbria County Council in Kendal. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid reference and description, was obtained.

2.2.2 **Aerial Photographs:** available aerial photography from the Cumbria County Council SMR office was also consulted, most of this was oblique photography and provided coverage of several archaeological sites in the area. A search was also undertaken of vertical air photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon. These were found to be of only limited use reflecting that they were taken from a considerable altitude and were of a low scale.

2.2.3 **County Record Offices (Kendal):** the Cumbria Record Offices at Kendal was visited to consult documents specific to the extent of the study area. The study area was in Westmorland (Kendal Record Office), and much of the land had been under the remit of the Hothfield family of Appleby, where the majority of records were found. Historic maps of the study area, including old county maps (Fig2), relevant tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Fig 3) were also examined. Particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence, which had the potential to provide information on the medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Most of the sources were primary and provided information concerning land-use and ownership, population, and the general local history of the study area. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.

2.2.4 **Local Study Library - Kendal, and OA North Library:** numerous pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were available at this location, as well as the library and archives of OA North in Lancaster. All such sources were consulted.

- 2.2.5 **World Wide Web:** parish records, census data and transcripts of some public records were obtained from archives and local histories on the internet. More modern data on the parish was also gleaned, which provided information about recent developments in the area.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 An identification survey to Level 1 (OA North 2002a) was undertaken across the study area of Little Asby and Sunbiggin Common. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites; to record the existence, location, and extent of any archaeological site. The emphasis of the record lay in the written description, which, in this instance, included comment on the character and condition of the sites visited, which have been graded accordingly. Sites already identified on the Cumbria SMR were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as the newly discovered sites. The whole of the study area was examined in this fashion and, in general, the vegetation conditions were sufficiently favourable to allow for a good examination of the study area. However, moderately extensive quarrying of the limestone pavement to the north of the study area and the exposure of the limestone pavement itself has had the potential effect of masking or destroying surface archaeological features within these area.

- 2.3.2 The survey as a whole aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance; mapping; description; and photography. Each area was walked in transects of between 10m and 30m, depending on local topography and ground cover. The archaeological detail was mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment which used post-processed corrections from a base station to achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.25\text{m}$. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data (Figs 4 and 5). The descriptive records were input on-site into a database on a Pision portable palm computer; the more complex sites were also sketched onto paper *pro-forma* sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format, colour slides, and also using digital colour photography; the digital photographs were used to accompany the present report.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed 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 4 and 5).

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally. A synopsis, including the index to the archive and a copy of the report, will be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record; Kendal and an additional copy of the report will be deposited in the County Record Office (CRO Kendal). A synthesis of the archive has also been made available for deposition in the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The 5.5 km² study area of Little Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn Commons lies to the south of the village of Little Asby, with a small section of Asby Winderwath Common on the north-west corner. The study area lies on the hillside characterised by the Countryside Commission as the Orton Fells, on the south side of the Eden valley and on the fringes of the higher limestone farmland between the heights of 250m and 330m OD (Fig 1). The area of the unimproved commons is striking with a large band of exposed limestone pavement rising in shallow ridges from north to south across the fell (Countryside Commission 1998, 56). The limestone plateau is split south-west / north-east, roughly down the middle, by a shallow valley that carries the Orton to Little Asby road and forms Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar to the west and east respectively. The areas between the pavement have moderately flat bands of thinly-soiled calcareous grassland. To the south-west the ground descends gradually towards Sunbiggin Tarn, and to the south-east and east the ground descends sharply into Potts valley and towards Mazon Wath intake.
- 3.1.2 The area of the commons is served with water sources to a limited degree. Potts Beck flows eastwards down towards the Eden, on the south and east edges of the area. Under the main plateau of limestone pavement there are also springs, most easily seen as Howes Well in the south and Cowdale Slack in the north. There is also standing water at Sunbiggin Tarn on the southern edge of the study area, and also the smaller Spear Pots, Seavy Dub and Asket Dub.
- 3.1.3 Originally Little Asby formed part of a single manor called Asby, later split into Great and Little Asby parishes with settlements, and formed three manors, Asby Winderwath, Asby Coatesford and Little Asby in the East Ward of the Barony of Westmorland.

3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The solid geology of the study area is complex, with numerous overlying sedimentary rock formations in the region; the geology is Dinantian sedimentary of the Carboniferous period with sequential deposits of Orton Group limestones (British Geological Survey, 1982). The drift geology is largely a product of glacial activity, mostly till (boulder clay) deposited in the post-glacial period over 10,000 years ago with occasional glacial erratics of pink Shap granite, (Countryside Commission 1998, 58). The thin overlying soils are predominately calcareous in origin and are closely associated with the erosion of the limestone plateau.

3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Prehistoric:** there is clear evidence of man's activity in the area during the early prehistoric period; the fertile lands of the Eden Valley are thought to have attracted settlement since the Mesolithic period. There is evidence of small-scale exploitation of the fells in the Late Mesolithic period identified through artefactual surveys (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 4) on Orton, and Great and Little Asby fells, in the vicinity of Gamelands Stone Circle, Tarn Moor and Rayseat Pike long cairn. However, there was no evidence of more established settlement in the area. In the Neolithic there is evidence of a shift in the emphasis of the activity away from the more established areas of Mesolithic settlement on the West Cumbrian coastal plain, to the marginal lands of the Lake District hills and the Eden Valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 37), evidenced by the numbers of large funerary monuments. From this period there is, close to the south edge of the study area, the classic long cairn at Rayseat Pike (Crosby Garrett Fell) which was 55m long and contained six or seven disarticulated skeletons (Greenwell 1877). And from nearby Orton parish, is the large embanked stone circle of Gamelands which is undated but typologically probably of the late Neolithic period (Waterhouse 1985, 141). The artefactual evidence is more widespread with strongly-clustered flint scatters, some with pottery of Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware; suggestions of possible seasonal transhumance, utilising the free draining land on the edges of the limestone scars away from the lowland Eden valley settlements (Cherry and Cherry 1993, 13, Cherry and Cherry 2002, 12).
- 3.3.2 The area of uplands, surrounding the study area, the Crosby Garrett, Orton and Asby Fells, has a considerable wealth of Bronze Age remains (RCHM 1936). There are a number of funerary monuments across the extent of these uplands, particularly round cairns of the Bronze Age; notable of these is a large ring cairn at Hardendale, with dates of 1940-1525 calBC (3430±80, OxA 2127) and 1870-1529 calBC (3360±60 BP, OxA1834) (Howard-Davis and Williams forthcoming). There is also the ring cairn at Oddendale, adjacent to the Hardendale ring cairn, which was of early Bronze Age date but overlies a large Neolithic post-hole structure (Turnbull and Walsh 1997). Also within the study area were two funerary cairns (Sites 03 and 78), one (Site 03) was a round cairn in the southern part of the study area and the other was a probable kerbed cairn (Site 78 (Plate 16)). The surrounding area also included a number of Bronze Age stone circles, such as that at Oddendale (NY 592129) and White Hag (NY 607116) (Waterhouse 1985, 136-9). In addition, the artefactual surveys of Cherry and Cherry (1987) have identified further sites of Bronze Age date from across the Limestone uplands of the Asby, Orton and Crosby Ravensworth fells. The flint scatters with occasional beaker pottery are now smaller and more widespread than earlier periods, though at a greater height than the Neolithic sites suggesting a greater exploitation of resources in the uplands (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 13).
- 3.3.3 There is a general paucity of discernible Iron Age sites throughout the North West, and there is a lack of definable and distinct 'Iron Age' material culture in the region, in part because of the lack of a clear distinction between Iron Age and Romano-British settlements based purely on typological grounds. The Iron Age

and Romano British periods are typified by enclosed settlements, of which there is a particularly large number within the parishes of Asby, Crosby Ravensworth and Crosby Garrett (RCHM 1936; Jones 1975). Only a minority of enclosures are typologically dated to the Iron Age date, notably the hillfort at Castle Folds on Great Asby Scar (RCHM 1936), which is both naturally defended and has a large defensive wall with hut circles set into its internal face. Similarly, there is also an Iron Age type of enclosed settlement at Gilts Farm, south of Crosby Ravensworth (*ibid*). The majority of enclosed settlements are of a form typologically ascribed to the Romano-British period; however, none in the North West have been reliably dated and some, or many, may have had their origins in the Iron Age or indeed could be post-Roman. The most notable is the very large enclosed settlement at Ewe Close (south-west of Crosby Ravensworth), which was excavated by Collingwood and produced Romano-British pottery (Collingwood 1909) and was dated accordingly; however, the Iron Age is typically aceramic and there were no Carbon dates from the excavation. As well as this notable example, there are at least twelve others within the parishes of Asby, Crosby Garrett and Crosby Ravensworth, including one to the north-west of Muddygill Farm to the north-east of the study area (RCHM 1936, Higham 1979). The surviving density of such types of settlement is greater than for any other area of north-west England and testifies that this area (albeit on mainly lower more fertile ground) was relatively heavily occupied during the Romano-British and possibly earlier periods.

3.3.4 **Roman:** there is considerable evidence for Roman military activity in the valleys to the north and south of the study area during the Roman period (Shotton 1997). There was a chain of forts extending down along the Eden valley from Maiden Castle to Brough, including Kirkby Thore and Brougham along the trans-Pennine Roman road following the line of the modern day A66. A further road extends north/south along the Lune valley from Burrow-in-Lonsdale to Low Borrow Bridge then joining the first road at Brougham and heading towards Carlisle. The presence of such communications would have enabled a significant traffic in goods and people through the region, travelling to and from the northern frontier forts established in the first and second century, and would also have encouraged agricultural settlement in the area to supply the forts. The evidence of settlement would appear to be reflected in the considerable numbers of enclosed settlements prevalent in this region (*Section 3.3.5*), that are typologically considered to be of Roman date.

3.3.5 **Early Medieval:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. Once the administration of the Roman occupation was finally rescinded in cAD 410 (although there had been a gradual diminishing of government organisation for some time prior to this), the 'native' Britons reverted to autonomy, however fractious that was. The region is thought to have been part of the kingdom of Rheged, which was under the control of the British King Urien at the end of the sixth century AD (Higham 1986, 266). From the seventh century onwards the area came under the sway of the expanding Anglian kingdom of Northumbria (Kirkby 1962). By the tenth century Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences began to affect the area; documentary evidence is almost none existent (Newman 1984), although the place-name evidence indicates the presence

of people of Hiberno-Norse extraction in the landscape throughout Cumbria (Fellows-Jensen 1985). The place-name evidence also implies that the Anglo-Scandinavian settlement names reflect immigrants exploiting under-utilised wastelands (Higham 1986). More tangible evidence comes from the few known sites and finds from the area such as an Irish-Viking pennanular brooch and silver torque discovered on the north end of Orton Scar in 1847 (Edwards 1998, 31), and a hoard of pre-Conquest metalwork recently found on Asby Winderwath common, that was found amongst several undated stone structures (Edwards 2002).

- 3.3.6 Recently a number of excavations have suggested some early-medieval activity within the region, notable amongst this is the Grubenhauser settlement at Fremington, near Brougham (Lambert 1996, 127-70), which was probably of Anglo-Saxon date, and a timber long house probably of early medieval date from Parker's Croft, Shap (Heawood and Howard Davis 2002). Also a recent palaeoenvironmental core taken from Littlewater, near Haweswater, revealed an episode of agricultural activity, including evidence of cereal pollen, and flax and hemp (*Cannabis* / *Humulus*) retting, which was dated to cal AD 438-690 (1435±60 BP; AA 33594; LUAU 2000). Directly adjacent to the northern edge of the study area are two rectilinear settlement sites of 'native' type, that may have had origins in this period and could possibly be morphologically similar to the pre-Conquest site at Ribblehead (Higham 1979, 34; Sites 08 and 09).
- 3.3.7 **Medieval:** in the early eleventh century most of present-day Cumbria was an area of dispute between the expanding English and Scottish Kingdoms (Kirkby 1962). Malcolm III of Scotland invaded Cumbria in 1070 and was still in possession of much of the area at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086. The area saw the arrival of the Normans when William Rufus went north in 1092 to fortify land against the Scots and planted a castle and colony at Carlisle (Rowley 1983, 50). In fact, there are suggestions that some of accompanying Normans were encouraged to settle throughout Cumbria (Bingham 1995, 46), although the place-name evidence for the upland to the south of the Eden valley has Scandinavian origins (Higham 1986) suggesting possible enclaves of anglo-scandinavian manorial lords and peasants (Sandford nd).
- 3.3.8 Great and Little Asby do not appear in the *Domesday Book*, since the survey did not cover this part of Westmorland, although the first reference to the name of Asby is in the Musgrave medieval deeds of c1150 as *Askebi*. It is referred to as such for the majority of the early medieval period, although it is variously referred to as *Ashaby* in 1158-66, *Acheby* in 1190, *Eskebi* in c1216, *Haskeby* in 1252, *Ascaby* in 1292, and *Aisoby* in 1317. The first mention of Little Asby as a separate parish/manor is as *parvo askebi* and *parva askebi* in the Lowther medieval deeds of 1185. The name of Little Asby evolves throughout the medieval and early post-medieval period as *Lit(t)le Asby* in 1428, *Little Asseby* in 1564, and *Little Assby* in 1711 (Smith 1967, 54). The name, in all its variants derives from the Old Scandinavian *askr* + *by*, meaning the farmstead or village where the ash trees grow (Mills 1991, 13). It has been suggested that there may have been dispersed pre-Conquest settlement in the area, and the nucleation of the village in the early-

medieval period along with people in the area having Anglo-Scandinavian roots could have given rise to this specific village name (Taylor 1983, 125).

- 3.3.9 The manorial estate of Little Asby was first mentioned as being owned by Richard L'Engleys (English) who was lord of Little Asby in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) (Whellan 1860, 727). The line of L'Engleys runs down through the thirteenth century occurring as signatory on numerous medieval deeds, and who along with the Askebys and Coatsfords of the other two Asby manors, gave over land from their manors to the monastic orders. (Curwen 1932, 88). In 1292 a Richard L'Engleys endowed the chantry of St Leonard's Chapel at Little Asby (Site 25, RCHM 1936, 15), 'with one messuage and six acres of land in great Asby' (Curwen 1932, 85). Sir Robert de Engleys appears as a juror in a dispute between King Edward I and the abbey of St Mary at York in 1298, and he also represented parliament in 1308, 1310 and 1311 (Whellan 1860, 727). After 1369 the last descendant of the Engleys family, the heiress Idonea, married into the Sandford family (Sandford nd) and this family owned the manor of Little Asby down through to the sixteenth century (Whellan 1860, 727).
- 3.3.10 As early as the late twelfth century the manorial lords and landholders of the three Asby parishes were gifting land for granges, stock holding and the rights of grazing the commons to the monastic orders of the Hospitals of St Peter and St Leonard, at York and Byland Abbey (Ragg 1908, 252, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1906, 318). Confusingly, there were four granges located within the parish of Asby, at what are now Asby Hall, Grange Hall, Asby Grange and Gathorn Hall (Curwen 1932, 87). The Cistercian monks of Byland Abbey, near Thirsk in North Yorkshire, were outstanding sheep farmers on a truly commercial scale, and who, in the thirteenth century, owned granges, land and grazing rights extensively in Yorkshire and Westmorland. They cultivated holdings in Westmorland at Bretherdale, Bannisdale and Borrowdale near Tebay (Satchell, 1989, 138) at the unlocated grange of Bleatarn (Burton, 1979, 29) and in the manors of Asby. In a grant dated between 1203 and 1227 Robert de Veriponte, lord of Westmorland, confirmed the holdings and common rights that the monks of Byland owned upon his land, the grant also showed that the monks paid an annual rent of 2 marks for their land in Asby and 5 shillings for their land in Bretherdale (Ragg 1908, 258). The occupation of the monks and lay bretheren of Byland Abbey as sheep farmers in the general area of the parish of Asby can be seen in a grant by Robert de Asby. He granted common pasture throughout his lands in Asby to the monks for four hundred sheep (Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1906, 320). The only grant identified as possibly being directly related to the study area is a grant located at Levens Hall (Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1906, 321), dated between 1160-1170, which records land given by Gerard de Lascelles (in return for the 2 mark annual rent mentioned above) to the monks of Byland Abbey. The boundary itinerary reads:

“as Maizongill goes down from the Skerres and from the lower head of that gill in a straight line to the thorn tree standing upon the how of stones, which is on the lower side of Laithgrim, and thence eastward to the how of stones

upon Widkerne fell ...and so going down southward unto the tarn, and thence to the land belonging to the Hospital..." (Curwen 1932, 89)

Maizongill is a distinctive name and is probably related to what is now Potts Beck on the east side of Mazon Wath Farm in the south of the study area (Smith 1967, 56), the *Skerres* are probably the limestone scars on the common, the *tarn* is most likely to be Sunbiggin Tarn (Curwen 1932, 89), and the *land belonging to the hospital* could be land owned by the hospital of St Peter, possibly at Asby Grange? Whether the land in the study area was definitely owned by the monks of Byland is a moot point, what we do know is that the upland commons were being exploited for grazing and turbary by the monastic orders, feudal manorial lords and commoners in a systematic fashion.

- 3.3.11 The late thirteenth to early fifteenth centuries saw a period of economic depression in the area. This was caused by three major factors, both natural and man-made (Winchester 1987). The first was the Wars of Independence with Scotland, which from 1296 onwards caused devastation to much of the North. The second factor was the outbreak of plagues and murrains among the human and animal population, and the third factor was the deteriorating climate that affected those marginal agricultural areas that had been colonised in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The coincidence of some of these factors caused the effects of each to be more severe than may ordinarily have been the case, and economic recovery was not in evidence until the mid fifteenth century.
- 3.3.12 The layout of the village of Little Asby is typical of a small nucleated settlement, which typically dates to the immediate post-Conquest period. Such settlements have been thought to have been deliberate plantations by landlords as a result of the widespread destruction caused by the 'Harrying of the North' (1069-70), and were intended to attract free tenants to the area (Taylor 1983, 134). The lowland enclosed fields surround the village on all but the south side and some show evidence of relict strip field cultivation in their current field morphology. The enclosed nature of the village is in marked contrast to the common land of the scars to the south of the village, where rights to graze animals would have been undertaken. The village lies immediately adjacent to the common land and thus would have been easily accessible along farm tracks and up the road to Orton. It is probable that the commons were exploited throughout the medieval period and into the post-medieval period in an evolving upland pastoral economy. The commons would have been chiefly exploited for grazing of animals, but also for fuel and construction materials in the form of turf, wood and stone (Winchester 2000a, 10). The commons may have been used for seasonal transhumance where livestock was taken onto the higher ground for grazing with the farmers using temporary shielings or farmsteads on the commons, whilst the fields around the village were put into crop (Lambert 1996, 57; Winchester 1987, 92). There is no evidence for shieling *skali* or *erg* placenames in the vicinity of the study area although there are six named in Orton Parish to the south-west; and an excavated example of a possible shieling at Powsons Farm, Tebay (Lambert 1996, 58).
- 3.3.13 The manor of Little Asby continues to be represented intermittently in the court legal documents of the mid-late middle ages, the most interesting is from Easter

1378 when the attorney for the abbot of Hepp (Shap) appeared against Robert de Bowfell of Kelleth who had with others broken into the abbot's land in *Parvam Askby* and stole 20 marks worth of trees and underwood (Curwen 1932, 90). This shows that the monastic orders definitely owned land in Little Asby (possibly at the chapel?).

- 3.3.14 The earliest comprehensive tax record for Cumberland and Westmorland is the 1332 *Lay Subsidy*, paid to Edward III and used to finance outstanding money spent in waging war with Scotland (PRO E179/195/1A). Parliament granted the King a tenth and fifteenth of the wealth of every layman in the country. The wealthiest boroughs would pay the tenth, the poorer rural districts a fifteenth and exempted any man valued at less than 10 shillings (Fraser 1966, 131). The subsidy includes a badly damaged entry for Little Asby, referred to as *Askeby parva*, and notes that there were eight taxpayers with a total tax assessment of £30, although the names of the people with the highest tax assessment are missing. By comparison the township of Great Asby had over seven taxpayers with a total assessment of £43 but unfortunately this entry was also badly damaged (*op cit*, 155). By the time of Henry V's subsidy in 1415 both Great Asby (*Askeby magna*) and Little Asby (*Askeby parva*) paid a fifteenth as a subsidy, which was totalled at 56s 8d and 40s respectively (Curwen 1932, 91).
- 3.3.15 **Post-medieval:** the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s must have had a significant effect on Asby parish as a whole when it is considered that there were at least four granges, owned by ecclesiastical bodies, farming the lowland and grazing the uplands of the parish (Curwen 1932, 87). Although there is no documentary evidence, the lands were presumably absorbed into the lands of the manorial lords of Little Asby, Asby Coatsforth and Asby.
- 3.3.16 The later manorial history of Little Asby is well documented in the local histories and directories of the nineteenth century. The line of the Sandfords who had held the manor in the mid-medieval period (*Section 3.3.8*) came to an end in 1526-7 and passed to Richard of Howgill, a member of another branch of the Sandford family (Whellan 1860, 728). At some point the manor then passed down to the Honeywoods of Mark's Hill, Essex, and in 1780 it was sold by them to the Earl of Thanet (WD/Hoth/51).
- 3.3.17 There is some information to indicate demographic trends in the parish of Asby as a whole in the post-medieval period. Lists in local directories show fluctuating patterns in the population levels, although these show a slow increasing trend, probably because of the small size and rural nature of the parish (Parson and White 1829; Anon nd). The directory for Little Asby in particular shows that the population consisted solely of farmers, it is in the larger village of Great Asby that all the specialist tradesmen live (Parson and White 1829).

Year	Population
1641/2	215 est.
1671	284 est

1801	357
1829	421

3.3.18 Similarly, the cartographic evidence for the mid-nineteenth century onwards illustrates that the development of the settlement of Little Asby was relatively static; there being little change in the village layout from 1844 onwards. Indeed, examination of the Hearth Tax Roll of 1669-1672 indicates that in the seventeenth century the extent of the village was similar to that at present. The tax roll identified a total of sixteen houses with a single hearth (Curwen 1932, 91). By the time of the Window Tax, exacted in 1777, 37 houses were recorded in both Little Asby and Asby Coatsforth as having up to seven windows, and hence were charged the minimum tax of three shillings (Lows, 1995).

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

4.1 DESK-BASED STUDY SUMMARY

4.1.1 **Documentary and Cartographic Evidence:** the desk-based study suggests that Little Asby was established by the eleventh/twelfth centuries and continued to be occupied from that time on. The village was reasonably well documented in the written and cartographic record; a number of documents were found relating to the manor of Little Asby, some as early as AD 1185, although the most relevant documents, relating to specific properties, dated to the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries. There existed for Little Asby the usual range of cartographic sources such as the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 3), a Tithe map, as well as several other late surveys of the commons.

4.1.2 **Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** in total, 26 sites were identified in the Cumbria SMR, four prehistoric, two medieval, eight post-medieval and twelve of unknown date. Sites immediately adjacent to the study area (especially around Little Asby) were included as well as those upon the commons, as several sites just beyond were of importance and had a bearing on the sites within the study area. The location of the sites, together with the sites derived from the identification survey, are marked on Figs 4 and 5 and full detailed descriptions are given in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*).

4.1.3 **Aerial Photographs:** in total, nine aerial photographs from within the Cumbria SMR were examined, and these provided additional information on eight previously identified sites and also identified a further 17 new sites.

4.1.4 **Archaeological Work:** known previous systematic archaeological work within the study area has been limited to none intrusive survey. The largest field investigations were conducted by the Cherry's (Cherry and Cherry 1987; Cherry 1995) which identified discrete prehistoric elements and lithic scatters within and around the study area. Aerial reconnaissance of the study area is relatively widespread and forms part of an investigation of the Romano-British and 'native' settlements of the upper Lune valley (Higham 1979), the study area itself yielded several enclosures and settlements of unknown date.

4.2 PREHISTORY

4.2.1 The main body of evidence for the prehistoric period was from the records held by the SMR and the fieldwork conducted by the Cherry's (Cherry and Cherry 1987; Cherry 1995). The study identified 23 sites of prehistoric character (Sites **03, 19, 20, 23, 77, 78, 88, 175-190**), 18 of which were discrete findspots of lithic scatters reflecting contemporary activity on the commons (Cherry and Cherry 1987, 72). The earliest securely dated of these sites was Lousy Brow 1 (Site **175**) where some late Mesolithic flint tools were found. The rest of the lithic material showed a distribution of mainly Neolithic and then Early Bronze Age sites predominantly on the southern-facing slopes of Little Asby Scar and Lousy Brow (Sites **20, 23**

and 176-190). Six of the sites also yielded sherds of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware pottery (Sites 177, 180, 182, 184 and 185), and it has been implied that the ledge of the limestone scar was used as partial shelter, especially around Site 17 - Lousy Brow 2 (*op cit*, 45). Evidence for upstanding prehistoric monuments within the study area are limited (Sites 03 and 19). Site 03 – Mazon Wath Cairn I, (SMR 1970, SAM 23625) is the most obvious and important funerary monument in the study area and as such has been Scheduled; it is a large, prominent Bronze Age funerary cairn, with an antiquarian investigation, that is located on the plateau above Mazon Wath. Site 19 – Spear Pots Cairn (SMR 15150, Cherry and Cherry 1987, also see Sites 77 and 78) consists of a kerbed circle of stones with an earthen mound to the south; both sites are located on a flattened grass plateau overlooking Sunbiggin Tarn. Also mentioned but not described in any detail is Site 88 – Little Asby Scar Cairnfield (Cherry and Cherry 1987, 43) (Plate 17), which is located on the second grass plateau between limestone pavement outcrops above Potts Valley. To the east of the study area on Little Asby Scar, is an unlocated putative Iron Age enclosure (Site 4, SMR 3934) that was identified from a now missing aerial photograph.

4.3 ROMAN

4.3.1 There is only one site with demonstrably evidence for a Roman date within the assessment area; the findspot (Site 177) to the west of the bield (Site 33) at Lousy Brow. This is one of the flint scatters discovered by the Cherry's, which as well as producing flint, also revealed a mid-first century hinged Romano-British brooch (*op cit*, 87). The find could hint at occupation of the commons in this period, but could also imply that the roadway over the common may have had an earlier use as a natural routeway between the Lune and Eden valleys. At a more general level pollen core samples taken from Sunbiggin Tarn identified arable cultivation in the area in the Roman period (Higham 1977, 40).

4.4 MEDIEVAL

4.4.1 There were eight sites identified from the documentary study that can be placed (somewhat tentatively) to the medieval period (Sites 08, 09, 18, 24, 25, 56, 67, 73). The first two are to the north of the study area and within Little Asby itself; Site 25 is the ruinous remains of the Chapel of St Leonards, in Little Asby (SMR 14594) that was founded in 1292 (Curwen 1932, 89). Site 24 is the possible medieval rectangular earthworks located on the south-east edge of the village (SMR 1955, SAM 21933, RCHM 1936, 17 and Mathews 1891, 329); it bears no relation to any of the earlier settlement sites, and could have possibly been a pond?

4.4.2 The other six sites relate to farmsteads/stock enclosures and their relevant field systems that are identified in the SMR and on aerial photography. Site 08 is a farmstead located on the northern edge of the study area on Grange Scar consisting of a sub-rectangular enclosure and rectilinear building (SMR 9939). Site 09 is a second farmstead located on Grange Scar (Plates 1 and 3), but further

upslope to the south. It consists of a two-celled rectangular structure with a long curvilinear enclosure bank running away to the north-west (SMR 13861); however, typologically both of these sites could relate to pre-Conquest occupation (Higham 1979, Site 56). Site 73 (Plate 5) is a farmstead located on Little Asby Scar (AP CCC 1702, 35) that consisted of a large sub-rectangular stock enclosure with a rectangular structure built into the eastern wall. On the west end the stock enclosure joins onto a long field boundary (Site 74, Plate 6) that runs southward and demarcates a large chunk of the south end of Little Asby Scar. The bank could be of the same period as the farmstead, although at present it is undated. Sites 18 and 67 relate to an enclosure and wall system located on the scar between the Orton-Little Asby road and Cowdale Slack. The wall complex consists of a wall running upslope to the south of the enclosed pasture fields located on the north side of the study area. From the aerial photographic evidence the wall runs upslope past the enclosure (Site 18), but has two walls running at right-angles on the east side and thus portions off distinct fields upon the scar, using the scarp edge to the east as a natural break (AP CCC 1702, 36, CCC 2441, 11-12). Site 18 (Plate 4) is a sub-triangular walled enclosure that has been partially robbed out to construct a field. It is joined to the wall complex on its western end and in the north-west corner there was an obvious platform for some type of house structure (SMR 15148). Finally, site 56 was first marked on the ordnance survey third edition mapping as 'bields' located on the eastern end of Little Asby Scar; the site, however, consists of rectangular bields utilising the foundations of earlier rectangular structures (possibly shielings).

- 4.4.3 In addition to the SMR data and the aerial photographs, there were also a number of documents dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, identified from secondary sources, which relate to the manor and the lands of Asby as a whole. None of the documents specifically mention the common lands of the study area, although the grant of Gerard de Lascelles of land to the monks of Byland Abbey in 1160-1170 (*Section 3.3.9*, Curwen 1932, 89) could include land upon the commons of the study area. Purely from place-name evidence, it is probable that Grange Scar was linked to land exploited by the monastic chapters.
- 4.4.4 There is a further uninvestigated catalogue of material relating specifically to Asby in the Lowther family archives held in the D/Lons collection at Carlisle. This comprises a box (435) of material which contains original documents, mostly medieval, for land in Asby. However, it was decided to concentrate on the post-medieval documents for Little Asby, and only to use secondary sources for medieval documents, as original medieval documents were written in Latin and can be time consuming to examine. Future investigations into these documents might be able to shed further light onto the nature of land ownership, rights of common and disputes settled within the specific study area of the Little Asby commons itself

4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 4.5.1 *Little Asby from Cartographic and Documentary Sources:* there is a wealth of evidence that provides an insight into the character and occupancy of the Little

Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn commons in the post-medieval period. The early county maps are relatively uninformative for this area, for example Jeffrey's 1768 map of Westmorland (Fig 2). This map shows the layout of Little Asby village in relation to the main roads and shows Sunbiggin Tarn (unnamed) and the name Mazon Wath; however it is at such a large scale and the scars were so empty, only a general and skewed picture of the main topographical features of the study area as a whole can be found.

- 4.5.2 Several documentary sources of the same period of the eighteenth century as the Jeffrey's county map were discovered. The most promising appeared to be the conveyancing agreement with attached plans (WD/Hoth/51) of 1780 when the Honeywood family sold their estate at Little Asby along with many other possessions to the Earl of Thanet; unfortunately, the plans are missing and the documents are unreadable. Of the same period are have the manor court books of the Honeywoods for Little Asby from 1756 until 1779 when they sold the estate (WD/HH/7). There was insufficient time to read all of them, but they mention land and tenements in Little Asby and sometimes for parts of the common lands that could be in the study area, for example:

"1762 6th April – One close called Little Bank, one called High Gap and also all the pieces or parcels of ground laying dispersedly in the common field hereafter mentioned, that is to say one parcel by estimation 11 rood in longflatt, ...1 rood in longflatt, 1 acre in Cragflat, ...1½ acres in Cragflat, ½ acre in Tethering place, ...1 acre in how, 1 acre in how, 3 cattlegaites in Rakes"

The parcels of land could possibly be within or very close to the study area, as the tenement of "Mazing Wath" is mentioned several times along with "Sunbegin Leases Close". What can be gleaned from the books is that rents were being paid and services were being provided, however, it is never specific and there are no mention of any common rights which would be especially pertinent to the study area, although the "cattlegaites in rakes" imply cattle and sheep grazing (Smith, 1967, 59).

- 4.5.3 There is a large amount of information for the manor of Little Asby that provides an important insight into the character of the nineteenth century landscape. The Earls of Thanet and their descendants have manor court books for Little Asby (WD/Hoth/A415) surviving from 1780-1915. Again there was insufficient time to read them, but presumably much more information on the rents and ownership of tenements and land around (if not in) the study area may be gleaned. The main sources that were consulted are shown below.
- 4.5.4 **Corn Rent Map 1840 (WD/HAL/Plan 2):** surveyed by M & J Turner, Lyth & Kendal. This surviving copy has been traced from the original paper copy, and is in black and white as opposed to the original which was in colour. The commons of the study area is shown as blank, and presumably the commons were free of cultivation at this time, and were solely used for grazing.
- 4.5.5 **Tithe Map 1843 (WDRC/8/205):** this is the original paper copy of the tithe map for the parish with numbered fields coloured in yellow and with the relevant

schedule of landowners and fieldnames. Again, the study area of the commons is left blank, but what can be gleaned is that the fields surrounding the study area are almost identical to the Ordnance Survey First Edition of twenty years later. The intake of Mazon Wath was at this time owned by John Lamb (it had been owned by James Stuartson previously – Parson and White, 1829), and the field names show their upland nature, ‘Haber Dale’, ‘High Haber’ and ‘Back Haber’, haber meaning hill (Smith 1967, 59).

- 4.5.6 **Little Asby Common, Enclosure Award etc, 1877-1912 (WD/HH/36):** this box of documents forms the archive of all the attempts to have the Little Asby commons enclosed. In the end the commons were never enclosed unlike Asby Winderwath to the west for example, but the box contains surveyed plans of the commons and multiple applications and correspondence relating to enclosure. The two plans of the common, one 1876 the other undated, are pretty much the exact copies of the Ordnance Survey First Edition that had just preceded it and were obviously based on the OS original. The plans were probably drawn up in advance of the application to enclose the commons, and thus provide sparse information other than a red outline of the common. The outline corresponds pretty much to the present study area of the common, apart from the north-west edge on Muddygill Plain which is on Asby Winderwath common, and was thus enclosed (WQR/I/1). There is an additional traced plan of the ‘Asby Winderwath Inclosure Award of 1874’, tracing dated 9th January 1904, this shows three old shafts (not shown on OS mapping) located just outside the north-western edge of the present study area on the south-west edge of Muddygill Plain. These shafts possibly correspond to the mining enterprises of the Union Company of Copper Miners who prospected in the parish around the 1830’s (Parson and White 1829, Mannix & Co 1851).
- 4.5.7 The tranche of documents accompanying the enclosure plans include four separate petitions from Lord Hothfield, Sir Henry James Tufton Bart, the lord of the manor at the time to enclose the commons. The first in 1870 was provisionally accepted but lapsed, the second in 1877 was declined, likewise c1900, the final undated petition possibly around c1910-1920 was never sent for application. The petitions tell us that no one lived upon the commons, there were ‘*no mines or minerals known or supposed to exist*’ and the main benefits of enclosure were seen as ‘*...ascertaining and settling rights of parties interested and preventing continual quarrels and litigation as to hounding sheep*’. The process of enclosure around the parish had been a long and drawn out affair, the rugged upland limestone scar commons of Asby Winderwath were not enclosed until 1874 (Whyte 2003, 29), probably because of the difficulties of improving limestone outcrops. The lateness of enclosure and the lack of enclosure on Little Asby common may be to do with opposition, as on Asby Coatsforth common where the opponents of enclosure sent a delegation all the way to parliament to postpone enclosure in the early 1800’s (Whyte 2003, 38). It is uncertain why Little Asby common was never enclosed, even with the extensive limestone pavement exposure. There was evidently a need for it as there is a letter in the documents of c1919 from the occupants of the farms who had common rights asking Lord Hothfield to have “*...the aforesaid scars stinted so that every farmer may be able to enjoy his just and equal rights of pasture...*” (*ibid*).

- 4.5.8 **Ordnance Survey 6' :1 mile and 25' : 1 mile, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edn:** the First Edition of the map, both 6' : 1 mile and 25' : 1 mile of around 1860 shows the study area of the commons as a largely sparse untamed upland landscape, with the large exposed limestone pavement scars of Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar. The whole study area remains essentially unchanged down through the Second and Third Editions (1897 and 1920) and to the present day mapping. The First Edition shows a dispersed patchwork of post-medieval stock management features (bields/sheepfolds), boundary cairns and several quarries. In subsequent editions there is a general increase in the numbers of the stock management features and boundary cairns. This may show an increase in sheep stocks on the moor, or replacement of derelict features, or equally more intensive surveying by the Ordnance Survey; the large earthworks at Little Asby (Site 24), for example, were first shown on the Third Edition mapping.
- 4.5.9 **Post-Medieval Monuments:** the largest represented group of dated sites was from the post-medieval period. There were eight sites identified from the SMR, one site identified from aerial photographs, and a further 33 sites from cartographic sources, making a total of 42 documentary study sites. They can be broadly divided into three groups by site type, according to function: stock management, quarrying/processing and boundary markers. A summary of the sites in each group is given below.

Site Group	SMR Source (Site no)	Cartographic Source ⁱ (Site no)	AP Source (Site no)
Stock Management	10	27-30 32-34 36-39 43-44 47-55 57-61 63	
Quarrying and Processing	12-15 22 26	31 35 42	168
Boundary Markers	11	65-66	

- 4.5.10 **Stock Management:** the management of animals on the commons and wastes within the study area has come down through time with varied complex rights and privileges. The exposed nature of the limestone scars has led to a need for extensive bield and sheepfold structures being constructed on the commons (eg site 28, Plate 6), it is possibly the abundance of readily available durable building material that has led to the survival such a profusion of monuments of this type within the study area. The vast majority of these features will be post-medieval in date, however, favourable locations may have been re-used time and time again to keep stock sheltered, and therefore may have had earlier origins.

- 4.5.11 **Quarrying and Processing:** the quarrying sites identified have a pretty scattered distribution that belies their functions. There is plentiful evidence from surviving remains, landscape features, maps and documentary sources to demonstrate the effects of the lime industry in this particular area. There is evidence of “*digging of peats within this manor, nigh the East end of Sunbiggin tarn...*” (Nicholson and Burn, 1777, 512) and the commercial removal of limestone from Little Asby Scar (Cherry and Cherry, 1987, 69). There are quarries associated with the construction and maintenance of the roads on the common (Site 42). Quarries for building the walls surrounding the common (Site 13), and quarries (in the north of the study area) associated with the extraction of limestone pavement for building (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 159, Johnson, 2002, 37) and processing in the limekilns (Sites 12, 14, 22 and 26, Plate 9). Once processed, it had numerous subsequent uses including lime wash, lime mortar and concrete. The limestone would be crushed and burnt in kilns at a temperature of $c1100^{\circ}$ C using coal for fuel, and the resulting quicklime could be used for building purposes. The burnt lime could also be used for agricultural reasons, and was used as such from at least the sixteenth century (Mawson 1980, 137). The mineral wealth was also exploited intermittently around the parish of Asby in general (Section 4.6.6) and possibly within the study area (Site 05).
- 4.5.12 **Boundary Markers:** the rights to access and exploit the commons and wastes has led to conflict, argument, and litigation for a very considerable period, possibly ever since they have been shared. This is crystallised in the post-medieval period by documentary evidence of disputes and the network of fixed boundaries using natural features and a profusion of marker cairns, and boundary stones (Sites 11 and 109, Plate 10) on the unenclosed commons of the study area (Winchester 2000, 30).

4.6 UNCERTAIN DATE

- 4.6.1 Twenty-eight sites fall into the category of uncertain date. There were nine undated sites identified from the SMR, five sites were identified from aerial photographs, a further 12 sites from cartographic sources, and two sites identified by documentary evidence. The sites were grouped into the three sub-categories of post-medieval period (Section 4.6), but with two differences, the stock management features category also includes any undated settlement features and a miscellaneous category. Within miscellaneous there is the findspot of a quernstone (Site 1) that was possibly from outside the area at Asby Grange, and a farmstead on Grange Scar. This farmstead (Site 09, Plates 1 and 3) was identified in the SMR by both Higham (1979, Site 53a) and the Cherry's (Cherry 1995, Site B). Higham thought it could possibly be pre-Conquest (Section 3.3.5) but as with many farmsteads and stock enclosures they are very difficult to date without excavation. In the stock management/settlement section, and located close by the farmstead, are two stock enclosures (Sites 68 and 70, Plate 3) which could possibly be contemporary with it. Further to the south on the edge of the scar at Lousy Brow are two sections of walling (Sites 98 and 99) and a small enclosure/shieling (Site 17, Plate 7).

- 4.6.2 Additionally, upon or around Grange Scar are elements of field systems that could possibly be associated with the putative medieval complex Site 67 (*Section 4.5.2*, Plate 4), including walls running between the scars in the shallow valley carrying the road over the common (Sites 105, 151 and 152, Plate 12), and a field located on the south-west edge of the field system complex (Site 164). There is also a settlement of 'native type' located to the north of the field system and just outside the study area at Burtree (Site 193, Higham 1979, Site 53).
- 4.6.3 The SMR identified enclosures upon the scar (Site 6, SMR 5842) and a large sub-rectangular stock enclosure with house (Site 21, SMR 16752) but no sites were identified at the reported locations; these sites, however, probably correspond to survey sites 120/125 and 73 (Plate 5). Associated with sub-rectangular enclosure Site 73 is an extensive boundary bank, partially shown on the current OS mapping, that encloses the south-east portion of Little Asby Scar (Site 74/92). In its vicinity is a linear bank (Site 89) mentioned by the Cherry's (Cherry and Cherry, 1987, 42); it is not on the same alignment as the previous bank and could potentially be associated with cairnfield Site 88 (*Section 4.2.1*) (Plate 17). There was a mound identified from the SMR, Site 02 (SMR 1967) that was said to be either a funerary or marker cairn, but its condition led to differing opinions on its function. The final site of note in this area is Howes Well (Site 41), shown on the first edition mapping to the north-west of Mazon Wath, that is named after the family of John or Lancelot How(e) (Smith 1967, 57).

Site Group	SMR Source (Site no)	Cartographic Source (Site no)	AP Source (Site no)	Documentary Source (Site no)
Stock Management (Inc settlement)	4 6 17 21	41	68-70 74 89 98-99 151-152 164 193	105
Quarrying and Processing	5			192
Boundary Markers	2 16	40 45-46 64		
Misc	1 9			

5. RESULTS OF THE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The survey examined 5.5 km² of unenclosed common land and identified both known and unknown sites ranging in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Some of these are individual sites, such as a single wall or cairn, but many are larger collections of structures, which have been combined for ease of numbering or because there was an apparent relationship between them. All the sites identified by the documentary study were examined, their locations and extent were updated on the mapping and the site descriptions were enhanced (Gazetteer – *Appendix 3*). The results of the survey are shown in Figs 4 and 5; the western part of the study area is depicted in Fig 4 and the eastern in Fig 5.
- 5.1.2 **SMR Sites:** the desk-based study identified 26 SMR sites around the study area, 40 sites from the various editions of OS maps, a further 17 sites from aerial photographs, and, finally, 20 additional sites first located in written documents, making a total of 102 sites. Of these, each of those within the perimeter of the study area was visited. The majority of the SMR sites have been confirmed by the identification survey, while others, despite extensive searching, could not be located at their given grid references (Sites 1, 4-6, 10, 16, 19 and 21). Sites 1, 4, 6 and 21 have been covered previously (*Section 4.7*) as has Site 19 (*Section 4.2.1*). Of the rest, Site 16 (SMR 14956) is a boundary marker of unknown date, Site 10 (SMR 13862) was a small enclosure which was poorly located (Survey Site 69, Plate 2) although there is a field at the given grid reference. Finally, Site 5 (SMR 3841) is an outcropping vein of copper ore, that was not located but possibly relates to a copper processing site identified by the survey at the eastern edge of the study area (Site 192, Plate 11).
- 5.1.3 **Ordnance Survey Sites:** of the 40 sites identified from the early OS mapping (Sites 27-66), 34 were confirmed by the identification survey and, of the remaining six, three were cairns or piles of stones (Sites 40, 46 and 62), two were fields (Sites 39 and 53), and one (Site 51) was a sheepfold.
- 5.1.4 **Aerial Photography Sites:** of the 17 sites identified primarily by aerial photography (Sites 67-74, 89, 98, 99, 151, 152, 164, 168, 171 and 193), but not SMR sites, all but two were confirmed by the identification survey. These were the circular features on Muddygill Plain (Sites 171 and 172) that turned out to be natural limestone outcropping.
- 5.1.5 **Written Documentary Sites:** of the 20 sites identified primarily from documentary sources (Sites 78, 88, 105, 175-190 and 192 (Plate 11)), only four were confirmed as surviving sites, as the 16 flint findspots (Sites 175-190) provided no new artefactual evidence within the identification survey.
- 5.1.6 **New Sites:** in addition to the confirmation of sites, a large number of new sites were established (90 sites); nearly all relate to sites already known but are clearly

distinct and have provided a wealth of further information concerning the development of the landscape as it can be seen today and elaborates on the archaeology which survives. With the 90 new survey sites, there is a combined total of 193 sites within the gazetteer. Sites found in the desk-based study are listed below, followed by the new sites located on the field identification survey.

Site Number	SMR Number	Site Type	Period Description
Sites located by the desk-based study			
1	1755	Quern Findspot	Unknown
2	1967	Mound	Unknown
3	1970	Cairn	Bronze Age
4	3934	Settlement	Unknown
5	3841	Copper Mine	Unknown
6	5842	Enclosures	Unknown
7	6518	Hazard Area	Various
8	9939	Farmstead	Medieval
9	13861	Farmstead	Medieval
10	13862	Enclosure	Post-Medieval
11	14942	Boundary Stone	Post-Medieval
12	14944	Limekiln	Post-Medieval
13	14947	Quarry	Post-Medieval
14	14950	Limekiln	Post-Medieval
15	14953	Quarry	Post-Medieval
16	14956	Cairn	Unknown
17	15147	Enclosure	Unknown
18	15148	Enclosure	Medieval?
19	15150	Cairn	Bronze Age
20	15151	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
21	16752	Enclosure	Unknown
22	17398	Limekiln	Post-Medieval
23	19125	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
24	1955	Earthworks	Medieval?
25	14954	Chapel	Medieval
26	17627	Limekiln	Post-Medieval
27		Bield	Post-Medieval
28		Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
29		Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
30		Bield	Post-Medieval
31		Quarry	Post-Medieval
32		Bield	Post-Medieval
33		Bield	Post-Medieval
34		Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
35		Quarry	Post-Medieval
36		Bield	Post-Medieval
37		Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
38		Bield	Post-Medieval
39		Bield	Post-Medieval
40		Pile of Stones	Unknown

41	Well	Unknown
42	Quarry	Post-Medieval
43	Washfold	Post-Medieval
44	Bield	Post-Medieval
45	Pile of Stones	Unknown
46	Pile of Stones	Unknown
47	Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
48	Bield	Post-Medieval
49	Bield	Post-Medieval
50	Bield	Post-Medieval
51	Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
52	Bields	Post-Medieval
53	Bield	Post-Medieval
54	Bield	Post-Medieval
55	Bield	Post-Medieval
56	Farmstead	Medieval?
57	Bield	Post-Medieval
58	Bield	Post-Medieval
59	Bield	Post-Medieval
60	Bield	Post-Medieval
61	Bield	Post-Medieval
62	Cairn	Unknown
63	Bield	Post-Medieval
64	Cairn	Unknown
65	Cairn	Post-Medieval
66	Cairn	Post-Medieval
67	Wall Complex	Medieval?
68	Enclosure	Unknown
69	Enclosure	Unknown
70	Enclosure	Unknown
71	Circular Feature	N/A
72	Circular Feature	N/A
73	Farmstead	Medieval?
74	Wall Complex	Unknown
78	Kerbed Cairn	Bronze Age
88	Cairnfield	Bronze Age?
89	Stone Bank	Unknown
98	Wall	Unknown
99	Wall	Unknown
151	Stone Bank	Unknown
152	Stone Bank	Unknown
164	Stone Bank	Unknown
168	Quarry	Post-Medieval
171	Trackway	Post-Medieval
175	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
176	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
177	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
178	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
179	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric

180	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
181	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
182	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
183	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
184	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
185	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
186	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
187	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
188	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
189	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
190	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
192	Copper Processing	Unknown
193	Enclosure	Unknown
Sites located by identification survey		
75	Quarry	Post-Medieval
76	Quarry	Post-Medieval
77	Mound	Unknown
79	Quarry	Post-Medieval
80	Quarry	Post-Medieval
81	Cairn	Unknown
82	Quarry	Post-Medieval
83	Quarry	Post-Medieval
84	Shieling	Unknown
85	Enclosure	Unknown
86	Wall	Unknown
87	Enclosure	Unknown
90	Bield	Post-Medieval
91	Bield	Post-Medieval
92	Bield	Post-Medieval
93	Shepherd Hut	Post-Medieval
94	Quarry	Post-Medieval
95	Quarry	Post-Medieval
96	Stone Bank	Unknown
97	Boundary Marker	Unknown
100	Cairn	Post-Medieval
101	Quarry	Post-Medieval
102	Bield	Post-Medieval
103	Cairn	Post-Medieval
104	Quarry	Post-Medieval
105	Stone Bank	Unknown
106	Quarry	Post-Medieval
107	Cairn	Post-Medieval
108	Shepherd Shelter	Post-Medieval
109	Boundary Stone	Unknown
110	Bield	Unknown
111	Cairn	Unknown
112	Quarry	Post-Medieval
113	Wall	Unknown
114	Cairn	Post-Medieval

115	Wall	Unknown
116	Hut	Unknown
117	Cairns	Unknown
118	Cairns	Unknown
119	Stone Bank	Unknown
120	Field Bank	Unknown
121	Bield	Post-Medieval
122	Cairn	Unknown
123	Quarry	Post-Medieval
124	Bield	Post-Medieval
125	Field Bank	Unknown
126	Bield	Post-Medieval
127	Bield	Post-Medieval
128	Bield	Post-Medieval
129	Marker Cairn	Unknown
130	Bield	Post-Medieval
131	Bield	Post-Medieval
132	Bield	Post-Medieval
133	Wall	Unknown
134	Bield	Post-Medieval
135	Bield	Post-Medieval
136	Farmstead	Unknown
137	Bield	Post-Medieval
138	Marker Cairn	Post-Medieval
139	Enclosure	Unknown
140	Bield	Post-Medieval
141	Bield	Post-Medieval
142	Stone Bank	Unknown
143	Stone Bank	Unknown
144	Quarry	Post-Medieval
145	Quarry	Post-Medieval
146	Quarry	Post-Medieval?
147	Quarry	Post-Medieval
148	Quarry	Post-Medieval
149	Quarry	Post-Medieval
150	Quarry	Post-Medieval
153	Bield	Post-Medieval
154	Quarry	Post-Medieval
155	Quarry	Post-Medieval
156	Sheepfold	Post-Medieval
157	Limekiln	Post-Medieval
158	Bield	Post-Medieval
159	Clearance	Unknown
160	Stone Bank	Unknown
161	Quarry	Post-Medieval
162	Bield	Post-Medieval
163	Bield	Post-Medieval
165	Enclosure	Unknown
166	Enclosure	Unknown

167		Bield	Unknown
169		Quarry	Post-Medieval
170		Enclosure	Post-Medieval
172		Trackway	Post-Medieval
173		Trackway	Unknown
174		Trackway	Unknown
191		Pile of Stones	Unknown

5.2 GENERAL MONUMENT CHARACTER

5.2.1 The majority of the sites fall within discrete categories (defined below), which include sites of all periods, where identifiable. There were seven, widely distributed cairn sites within the area. The cairns divide into two discrete categories, those that by virtue of their setting and size were potentially funerary monuments, and those that may have had a clearance function.

5.2.2 **Funerary Cairns:** the most prominent funerary cairn (Site 03) was already identified within the SMR record (Site 03) and has been described in the documentary results section (*Section 4*). Sites 77 and 78 were identified as a circular setting of stones that was possibly the base of a burial and a low mound to the south, both of which occupied a flattened plateau overlooking Sunbiggin Tarn. Less prominent and more tenuous are the possible cairns further south (Sites 19 and 81) to the east of Mazon Wath and the previously identified marker cairn on Little Asby Scar (Site 02). For the most part they were sited on ridge summits commanding wide views, and as such have the potential to be Bronze Age funerary monuments. Higham has suggested that the Bronze Age monuments of the Orton and Asby fells look towards the south and over towards the Lune Valley, rather than into the intensively inhabited later-prehistoric Eden Valley to the north (Higham 1977, 40). It could be possible to support this idea, given the number of prehistoric sites clustered in the southern part of the study area.

5.2.3 **Clearance Cairns:** the other cairns located on Little Asby Scar seem to be related (Sites 88, 117 and 118), and only one of them seems to be definitely funerary in nature (Site 88a) (Plate 17), but is within a small cairnfield. These clearance type cairns appear to form a distinct area of clearance on two grassy areas located between outcropping limestone bands on the south end of the scar. The area is delineated to the west and east by two roughly parallel irregular stone banks (Sites 89 and 119) running south-west to north-east (not running in the same direction as the large enclosure boundary Site 74 (Plate 6)). To the north the limestone pavement becomes more substantial and to the south there is a natural gully curving around the bottom of the main cairnfield (Site 88). The cairns could be a product of clearance activity of any period, but it is significant that it is limited to a discrete area, and appears to be associated with banks Sites 89 and 119. The banks are clearly parallel and at an oblique angle to the adjacent Site 74 bank, which would suggest that the two field systems were not contemporary, and by implication that the cairnfields were not in contemporary use with the Site 74 system.

- 5.2.4 ***Farmsteads, Stock Enclosures and Field Systems:*** the most impressive features to be recorded by the identification survey are the elements of an extensive relict agricultural landscape. The features are notoriously difficult to date but seem to include farmsteads, possible shielings, field systems demarcating land between bands of limestone pavement, and stock enclosures scattered over the whole of Grange and Little Asby Scars. The phasing of these settlements and field systems is discussed further in the discussion (*Section 6.3*).
- 5.2.5 On Grange Scar are four distinct areas of interest. Firstly, on the scar next to Asket Dub on the north edge of the study area, is a long linear wall running up the scar from Burtree (Site 67, Plate 4), with banks running to the east forming fields along the top of the scar. At the top (south) of the main bank is a small field (Site 164) between the limestone pavement. Within the complex adjoining the wall are three enclosures, one with a possible hut platform, (Sites 18, 165 and 166, Plate 4) and nearby is a small stock enclosure (Site 68) and the putative 'native settlement' (Site 193 (just outside the study area)). The second area includes a farmstead on the south of the scar above Middle Busk (Site 09, Plate 1), stock enclosures to the west (Sites 69 and 70, Plates 2 and 3), and the small enclosure on the edge of the outcrop overlooking Lousy Brow (Site 17, Plate 7). The structures are generally grouped but dispersed, although they are close to the banks demarcating land in the valley at Middle Busk (Sites 96 and 105) and Site 17 has a small entrance up onto the scar to the north where there are small walls possibly enclosing stock areas (Sites 98 and 99). The third farmed area is to the west of Lousy Brow just below Grange Scar (Site 84 (Plate 7)), where, in a distinct flat grassy terrace above the southernmost limestone outcrop, are distinct signs of small banked fields associated with a probable stock pound butting against the face of the large limestone outcrop. The fourth area is on a scar to the west of Cowdale Slack; farmstead Site 08, just outside the study area, is associated with a curving linear bank in the enclosed fields to the north of the study area. At this point the boundary of the common kinks and forms a sub-rectangular enclosure with the curving bank, and the common land boundary seems to be at least reconstructed of orthostatic walling (Site 113). The area around here could be a relict farmstead, as the orthostatic walling tends to be of very basic, potentially early, construction (Hodges 1991, 30). Also associated with this group is a section of fragmentary walling running south-west onto the limestone pavement (Site 115) and a possible shieling structure just outside the enclosed lands (Site 116, Plate 8).
- 5.2.6 On Little Asby Scar the most extensive feature is the large sub-rectangular stock enclosure, with possible house and enclosed boundary bank (Sites 73 and 74, Plates 5 and 6) that encloses much of the south side of the scar. The second area is to the east around the farmstead complex (Site 136 (Plate 18)) with its associated paddocks and field systems (Sites 120/125). The farmstead is located in a sheltered grassy, south-facing dip between bands of limestone pavement with a large banked field running away to the south and east. To the east of this is a third area, comprising a small farmstead (marked as fields on the OS mapping) and fragmentary walls running over the limestone pavement (Site 56).

- 5.2.7 On the west side of the scar is a long sinuous bank running over both grass and limestone from east to west (Site 142). At the western end, towards the road, the bank is fragmentary and could be associated with clearance features (Site 159) and a small stock enclosure (Site 153). Also of note on the scar are two sub-circular stock enclosures on the north edge of the scar near Little Asby (Sites 50 and 139).
- 5.2.8 ***Biolds, Sheepfolds, Shepherds Huts and Marker Cairns:*** the documentary study identified a large number of post-medieval pastoral structures, and the identification survey substantially increased the numbers of these sites. In general the majority of biolds were in disrepair (apart from around Howes Bield, Site 32), possibly showing a change in emphasis in stock management on the commons in the last few decades. There are a number of shelters which have exploited the limestone pavement, for example Sites 104 and 127; in these instances the pavement has been quarried to form a vertical edge and this has been used as one side of the structure. In the case of the more complex site (Site 127) the quarries used to build the shelter were possibly used as small stock pounds.
- 5.2.9 ***Extractive Industries and Limekilns:*** as with many upland areas there was a propensity of extraction sites, which typically date from the post-medieval period. The great majority of the extraction sites were from the northern part of the study area around the village of Little Asby and near the enclosed lands where they would be readily accessible, especially for the limekilns. There are large areas of stripped limestone pavement next to the limekilns at Burtree (Site 22), Grange Scar (Site 12, (Plate 9)), Asket Dub (Site 14) and the limekilns of Little Asby (including Sites 25 and the putative one - Site 157). Many of the rest of the quarries are located near the enclosure walls on the limit of the study area and along the main road.
- 5.2.10 The general area around Asby parish has been prospected intermittently for minerals, especially copper (*Section 4.6.6*), although it is limited within the study area to the outcropping mentioned in the SMR near Armaside Wood on the east extremity of the area. Here mineral ores were said to be outcropping, and a little distance to the east a putative copper processing site was discovered (Site 192, Plate 11).
- 5.2.11 ***Trackways:*** the field survey identified several trackways within the study area, the most important are those following the principal Lousy Brow valley through the area and leading to Little Asby and beyond (Sites 173, 174). These hollow ways follow the line of an ancient drove way, and pack horse route along a natural communication route between the Lune valley at Tebay and the Eden valley. The continual use of the route by pedestrians and pack animals has resulted in the formation of sunken erosion channels (hollow ways), which, as they became impassable, were bypassed by alternative routes. Consequently there exists multiple parallel hollow ways. The route was ultimately formalised by the construction of the present day through road. These earthwork routeways are a product of a period when the principal transport for goods was by pack horse, and most typically are of medieval date.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Presented below is a tentative breakdown of the principal periods of activity on Little Asby common, and an attempt to define how the land use of the area has developed over time. Given that there is no excavation evidence, and a reliance on dating by typology or theoretical cross relationships between different groups, such a chronological breakdown can only be very tentative, but on this provisional basis the broad date ranges have been depicted on a phasing map (Figs 6 and 7).

6.2 PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPE

6.2.1 There is a large amount of evidence for prehistoric activity on the fells surrounding the study area and from within the Eden Valley as a whole (RCHM 1936). There is also considerable evidence for prehistoric activity within the extent of the study area, which comes in the form of lithic scatters, funerary monuments and evidence for land clearance. The lithic scatters (Sites 179-190) cover a broad time span, from the Mesolithic up to the Romano-British period, and for the most part are located on the lower ground to the south of the limestone scars, and in particular there is a notable concentration in the area of Howes Well. However, given that all of these were identified by the Cherry's there is the possibility that the distribution is as much a reflection of the survey strategy as prehistoric activity. However, it is perhaps significant that the three definite funerary monuments (Sites 03, 78 and 81), were all in the southern part of the study area, and comprised two large round cairns (Sites 03 and 81), and a kerbed cairn (Site 78 (Plate 16)). The locations of two of the cairns (Sites 78 and 81) were on the lower, undulating ground and did not have particularly prominent settings; however, the large round cairn (Site 03) was located very deliberately on the edge of a steep scarp slope with a wide southerly-facing vista that overlooks the Rayseat long cairn.

6.2.2 Possibly one of the more interesting features of the landscape is a small area of land clearance, which encompasses three small areas of cairnfield (Sites 88, 117 and 118). All three are within an area defined by two parallel banks (Sites 89 and 119), of which one (Site 89) extends out from one of the clearance cairns within cairnfield Site 88, and would appear to confirm a relationship between the boundaries and the cairns. Within Site 88, which was the largest of the three cairnfields, was a single large, well-defined round cairn, which was distinct from the remaining clearance cairns. If this were confirmed then it could indicate a relationship between a Bronze Age funerary monument and the cairnfield / field boundaries and could imply that the agricultural exploitation was also of Bronze Age date. The existence of the boundaries is potentially very significant as this would appear to reflect a basic form of field system (protofield system) that has developed out of a primary episode of land improvement. Such systems have been commonly found within prehistoric contexts, particularly from extensive

surveys in West Cumbria (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). The broad range of seemingly prehistoric features from the survey suggest activity, particularly from the Bronze Age, and mainly from the southern part of the study area.

6.3 MEDIEVAL

- 6.3.1 The Eden valley and fells surrounding it are renowned for the density of surviving earthwork settlements and field-systems dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period (RCHM 1936, Jones 1975), but, within the study area there are no diagnostic settlements of this period. There is, however, a largely dispersed pattern of settlement and field-systems that form a cohesive relict landscape that can not be definitively dated but have the potential to belong to the very broad early medieval / medieval period (AD 410 to AD 1600) (Figs 6 and 7).
- 6.3.2 Although some of the elements of the farmsteads and settlements had already been discovered, the identification survey uncovered additional agricultural features associated with rectilinear house settlements. The study area has surviving structural elements of phases of increased agricultural exploitation on the commons throughout the medieval and post-medieval period.
- 6.3.3 Across the study area are a number of small-scale settlements, which would appear to fit within this broad period, but within this scatter of occupation sites there is a basic typological development in their complexity, that may have some bearing upon their overall dating. The most basic form of domestic settlement, and therefore potentially earliest, is the isolated rectilinear house, such as the well preserved example on Grange Scar (Site 116, Plate 8), which were potentially shielings and hence a product of transhumant practice. There is evidence that some of these structures developed, with the addition of agricultural features such as fields or stock pounds, into more established settlements, although they still may have been only occupied in the summer months. Asby Grange, farmstead II (Site 09, Fig 6, Plate 1), for example, is a rectilinear house spatially associated with a sub-rectilinear and two small circular stock enclosures (Sites 69, 70 and 17 Plate3). It has been suggested by Higham (1979) that some of the sites in the area, and this one in particular, might be of pre-Conquest origin; however, without excavation these sites are notoriously difficult to date.
- 6.3.4 Even within a primarily pastoral economy there is evidence for the establishment of basic field systems associated with the rectilinear house settlements. On Little Asby Scar are two multi-celled rectilinear houses (Sites 56 and 136, Fig 7, Plate 18) with small complexes of fragmentary stock pounds and field walls running up to and over the limestone pavement. An expansive field-system (Site 120/125) is associated with the latter site, and here the field-system has been extended to incorporate a large sub-square field that encloses a naturally sheltered grassy band between limestone pavement outcrops.
- 6.3.5 On Grange Scar there is a localised field-system associated with a sub-rectangular stock pound (Site 84, Fig 6, Plate 7), but no extant evidence for a domestic structure. The field system utilised a flat grassy plateau beneath the most

prominent limestone pavement cliff, and an exposed band of limestone outcropping to the south; the stock pound is built against the cliff. To the north near Muddygill Plain is a farmstead that lies just outside the study area (Site 08), which is associated with a field system that encloses the kink in the study area at this point. Within the study area are further fragmentary wall foundations that are associated with this field-system (Sites 113 and 115).

- 6.3.6 On the easternmost limit of Grange Scar, by Bull Hole, are the remains of possibly the most extensive, and complex, of the field systems which runs beneath the modern field enclosure and was evidently of some antiquity (Site 67, Fig 6). The site comprises a principal stone bank running up the scar from north-east to south-west, and incorporated into the boundary is a sub-triangular enclosure with house platform (Site 18, Plate 4), and two stock enclosures (Sites 165 and 166). The field system extending out from this boundary is defined by a series of parallel banks (Site 165) orientated north-west/south-east forming at least one rectangular field. To the south-west is a further putative field enclosing a grassy area between limestone pavement bands on the scar (Site 164). The field system is further extended into the shallow valley between Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar by a series of broadly parallel sinuous field banks which divide up the better land of the valley bottom between the elevated limestone scars (Sites 96, 105 and 152, Plate 12). These field boundaries were cut by the hollow ways Sites 171 and 173, and seemingly pre-dated the latest phase of communication route.
- 6.3.7 Extending across Little Asby Scar is a long fragmentary sinuous earthwork boundary bank (Site 142), which is orientated approximately towards the Site 152 boundary bank (Plate 12) and also the field system of the Site 136 (Plate 18) settlement and potentially had some tenuous relationship. There are several places along the bank where very fragmentary clearance and possible associated structures can be seen.

6.4 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.4.1 Within the study area is a rectilinear settlement Site 73 (Fig 7, Plate 5), enclosure and well-preserved field system (Site 74) on Little Asby Scar which has an uncertain date. The field system comprises a wall in relatively good condition, which is directly orientated towards, though doesn't actually connect to, current boundary walls within the Muzon Wath intake. Similarly to the east, the wall runs in a more fragmentary state along the edge of the limestone outcrop towards the corner of the intake around Armaside Wood; although a direct connection was not observed in the field a connecting section is shown on the OS first edition map (1863) (Fig 3). As such this boundary would appear to be significantly later than the more decayed boundary banks of Sites 67 and 120/125 for example, and there is the probability that this extensive field system dates from the post-medieval period. The field-system encloses a large portion of the south side of Little Asby Scar and associated with it are a number of ancillary stock management features (Sites 28, 87, 90, 91, 92 and 93). Although this boundary would appear to be relatively late, this does not necessarily indicate a similar date for the enclosure and settlement (Site 73), as the enclosure wall runs up and curves towards the

prominent limestone pavement cliff, and an exposed band of limestone outcropping to the south; the stock pound is built against the cliff. To the north near Muddygill Plain is a farmstead that lies just outside the study area (Site 08), which is associated with a field system that encloses the kink in the study area at this point. Within the study area are further fragmentary wall foundations that are associated with this field-system (Sites 113 and 115).

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enclosure rather than being closely incorporated into the structure. There exists the possibility, therefore, that the settlement was earlier but adopted by the field system. However, in the absence of absolute dating evidence both the field system and the settlement have been categorised as being of later (potentially post-medieval) date.

- 6.4.2 The study area is also densely packed with obvious stone-built, post-medieval stock management features in the form of stock enclosures, bields, sheepfolds and clearance cairns; many were first discovered on the early Ordnance Survey mapping, but the identification survey provided a host of new sites. The exposed nature of the limestone scars has led to a profusion of these type of stock management features. Sites types of particular note include the extensive use of marker cairns (eg Site 66, Plate 15), rather than walls and fencing to demarcate land allotment, and the use of small quarry scoops in the construction of bields and sheep shelters upon the very exposed portions of limestone pavement (eg Site 54, Plate 14).
- 6.4.2 **Extractive Industries:** the extensive nature of limestone pavement within the study area has provided an easily accessible quarry source for construction stone and to feed the many limekilns that are a common feature of the fells within the general area. The limestone pavement has been intensively quarried to the north of the study area around Little Asby and this may have destroyed other archaeological features, especially around the field system (Site 67) on Grange Scar. There is also evidence that mineral extraction was conducted intermittently around Asby parish as a whole. Within the study area an exposure of a copper vein had previously been discovered on the south-east corner of Little Asby Scar (Site 05), and the identification survey identified a possible copper processing site nearby (Site 192, Plate 11).

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The results of the survey has demonstrated that there is a very significant archaeological resource within the extent of the study area, which is a product of activity dating back potentially to the Mesolithic period in the form of lithic sites and there is evidence of agricultural landscapes, from probably the Bronze Age onwards, including cairnfields and small scale farming settlements. The most notable of these are the extensive and intact farmed landscapes including the farmsteads (Sites 08, 09, 18, 56, 73 and 136) and associated field systems and stock enclosures, which indicate considerable activity in the marginal lands potentially during the wider medieval period. This is reinforced by corroboratory documentary evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. For the latter period there is also abundant evidence of pastoral activity with widely dispersed fields, sheepfolds, stock enclosures and boundary markers.
- 7.1.2 There are also elements of a relict industrial landscape; the activity was primarily quarrying and lime processing of the exposed limestone pavement and outcrops to the north of the study area, and also a little exploratory copper mining and processing (Sites 05 and 93).
- 7.1.3 The key aspect in terms of the archaeological resource within the study area is the extent to which the area has remained a cohesive, unimproved upland landscape during the post-medieval period, which has almost certainly contributed to the survival of all elements from earlier periods.
- 7.1.4 **Below-Ground Survival:** the evidence of extensive, extant, above-ground archaeological monuments within the study area indicates that there is potential for the survival of below ground archaeology; however, it is difficult to estimate with any accuracy the full potential of their extent. It is uncertain as to whether the limestone pavement has been exposed throughout antiquity or whether it is a more recent phenomenon, which may have a bearing on the distribution of surviving archaeological sites in the study area as many sites may have been eroded or quarried away. Similarly, in the area of the limestone pavement the depth of soils will be very shallow and, consequently, will limit the depth and complexity of below ground deposits. In the area of Sunbiggin Tarn there is the potential for intact peat deposits which have the potential to preserve an important organic archaeological resource. Given the very considerable prehistoric resource from the surrounding uplands of Orton and Crosby Garrett there exists the potential for further prehistoric remains within the study areas in addition to those already identified.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The survey has highlighted a significant, extensive but localised, resource that would warrant further analysis and recording. In particular, there is the survival of

extensive agricultural landscapes across the whole of the study area. At present our knowledge and understanding of these features can only be limited by virtue of the rapid nature of the present survey and the difficulty of dating particular landscape elements without evaluatory investigation. The sites identified warrant more detailed recording, coupled with detailed analysis, in order to examine the detailed character and operation of the component features, and how they, and their field systems, relate to each other. This could involve further more detailed earthwork survey of the settlements and their field systems, the production of a detailed gazetteer for all features. Sites that would warrant further recording are those centred on the Site 09 settlement, the Site 67/165-6 settlement and field system and the Site 136 (Plate 18), 120/5 settlement and field system. In addition the farmstead and field system - Site 193 - which is just outside the study area should be subject to further investigation. The cairnfield and associated protofield system, Sites 88-9, 117-9, should be subject to more intensive recording.

- 7.2.2 The suggested development of the landscape proposed above (*Section 6*) is inevitably tentative because there is little or no absolute dating. It is therefore suggested that a better understanding of the formation of the landscape could be achieved by key hole excavation at selected sites in order to obtain material for radiocarbon dating.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

August 2003

**LITTLE ASBY SCAR AND SUNBIGGIN TARN COMMON
EDEN DISTRICT
CUMBRIA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from the Friends of the Lake District and in accordance with a brief from the Cumbria County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological survey and documentary study of the Little Asby Scar and Sunbiggin Tarn Common. The purpose of this is to inform the appropriate management of the archaeological resource within the property.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Ian Brodie of the Friends of the Lake District has invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU)) to submit a project design for a programme of landscape survey and documentary of their property on *Little Asby Scar and Sunbiggin Tarn Common*. The proposed programme is in accordance with a project brief by Cumbria County Council and is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The general environs of the study area, has a considerable wealth of prehistoric remains (RCHM 1936). There is a considerable number of funerary monuments across the extent of these uplands, particularly round cairns of the Bronze Age; however there is also a long cairn at Rayseat Pike (Crosby Garrett Fell), which is of Neolithic date. The area also includes a number of stone circles, notably that at White Hag, Oddendale and Castlehowe Scar within Crosby Ravensworth parish. The artefactual surveys of Jim Cherry (1987) have identified a substantial wealth of prehistoric lithics from across the Limestone uplands of Great and Little Asby and Crosby Ravensworth fells. Much of this is of Bronze Age date, but a significant amount of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material was found in localised areas, notably Beacon Fell, near Orton Scar.
- 1.2.2 Later periods are similarly very well represented; there is a particularly large number of enclosed settlements within the parishes of Asby and Crosby Garrett (RCHM 1936). A minority of these have a form which is typologically of Iron Age date notably the hillfort at Castle Folds on Great Asby Scar. Similarly there is also an Iron Age type of enclosed settlement at Gilts Farm, south of Crosby Ravensworth. The majority of enclosed settlements, however, are of a form typologically ascribed to the Romano-British period, although they may have had Iron Age origins. The most notable is the very large enclosed settlement at Ewe Close (south-west of Crosby Ravensworth), which was excavated by Collingwood and produced Romano-British pottery (Collingwood 1909). As well as this notable example there are at least twelve others within the parishes of Asby, Crosby Garrett and Crosby Ravensworth, including one at Holborn Hill (RCHM 1936). This density of such settlement is greater than from any other area of north-west England and testifies that this area was relatively heavily occupied during this period.
- 1.2.3 *Asby Parish*: the settlement of Asby has demonstrable medieval origins; the name Asby derives from Old Scandinavian *askr + by*, which means the farmstead or village where the ash trees grow (Mills 1991, 13), and recently a hoard of pre-Conquest metalwork has been discovered in the parish which has added weight to the argument for pre-Conquest activity in this area (R M Newman pers comm).
- 1.2.4 It appears that the parish was originally one manor, which was subsequently divided into Great and Little Asby. Little Asby may have been the original settlement, and was sometimes called Old Asby (*Askby Vetus*) (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 508), although it is not known when the settlement originated. Given the parish name is Old Scandinavian, as well as the discovery of the hoard of pre-Conquest metalwork, it is likely that there was pre-Conquest settlement in the area, although it probably comprised dispersed farmsteads or hamlets, rather than the present nucleated village (Taylor 1983, 125); Professor Rosemary Cramp has suggested that the hoard may imply a pre-Conquest monastic settlement in the area (R M Newman pers comm).
- 1.2.5 The parish of Asby is first mentioned in documents in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), when it appears that the parish had already been divided into the three manors (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 508-510): Asby Winderwath, Asby Coatsford, and Little Asby.
- 1.2.6 Given the wealth of archaeological remains within the area, there is an evident need for a basic level of identification survey to highlight the existence of the archaeological remains and thereby

facilitate the management of the estate. It is therefore recommended by Cumbria County Council that a programme of survey be undertaken across the study 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 (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the RCHM(E) and the Lake District National Park Authority on a large number of projects.
- 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, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Lake District National Park. In particular OA North has undertaken a detailed survey of an upland estate at Hartley, Eden Valley involving a detailed documentary study and surface survey. 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 Arnside/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.
- 1.3.4 Of relevance to the proposed project was an extensive and intensive survey of the Lowther Estate, which examined the development of the parks, and also at the extensive pre-park remains, which included Romano-British and Iron Age settlements, pre-park medieval fortifications and also the extant remains of a deserted medieval village. The approach followed was for a documentary study examining the general history of the park, in conjunction with a rapid identification survey. This was subsequently followed up by a detail survey of selected elements in conjunction with a detailed historical study examining the origins and development of the deer park.

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 estate. The proposed study is intended as an initial exploration of the archaeological and historical 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 provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by Forest Enterprise and the National Park Archaeologist.

- to provide information for display and interpretation.

2.3 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 three elements, desk based research (including aerial photographs), archaeological field survey, and reporting.

3.2 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

3.2.1 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the estate, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA. This work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. The Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset will be consulted in the course of the visit to the SMR, and copies of the relevant mapping will be obtained. This work will involve visits to the following repositories: Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle, Lancaster University Library and the OA North library.

3.2.2 The study will involve a search on rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. Published secondary sources will also be examined.

3.2.3 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.

3.2.4 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs and photographs held by the County SMR.

3.3 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 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 encompass 5.5sqkm. The sites already identified on the Cumbria SMR 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.

- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 20m 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 Sites and Monuments Record and also the OS first edition maps will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **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 +/- 0.25m and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The technique will work in areas of woodland, but where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have adequate reception. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.
- 3.3.5 **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.
- 3.3.6 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

- 3.3.7 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.
- 3.3.8 **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 and transparency 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.
- 3.3.9 **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.

3.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 **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.
- 3.4.2 **Digital Presentation:** the survey data will be digitally transferred into a CAD system (AutoCAD) and superimposed with digital 1:2500 OS data to be provided by the client. 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 DXF, and Autocad format. 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 1:50,00. 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.
- 3.4.3 **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.

3.5 REPORTING

- 3.5.1 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.
- 3.5.2 **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.
- 3.5.3 **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. A programme of cartographic analysis will be undertaken examining the development of the enclosed lands on the basis of the historic mapping and the observed field evidence. It will examine the development of the field boundaries from both historic cartographic and survey data.
- 3.5.4 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, historic maps, a trench location map, trench plans, survey plans and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.
- 3.5.5 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.
- 3.5.6 **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.
- 3.5.7 **Output:** three bound and copies of the full report will be submitted to the client, and three copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record. Each report will be illustrated by a selection of prints and maps. Plans can be plotted onto polyester film as required, but only in monochrome.
- 3.5.8 **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.
- 3.6 CONFIDENTIALITY**
- 3.6.1 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 Friends of the Lake District.
- 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 *Desk Top Study*

A 10 day period is required to collate all the available data.

5.1.3 *Field Survey*

Seven days will be required for the field survey

5.1.4 *Archive and Reporting*

20 days would be required to complete this element.

- 5.1.5 The project can be undertaken at short notice, subject to the requirements of the client. Normally such surveys would be undertaken during the spring when the vegetation is low, but it is understood that there is no bracken within the study area and that the ground is well grazed so the grass is low. In this case the work can be satisfactorily undertaken in the autumn.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 STAFFING

- 6.1.1.1 The project will be under the management of **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 in conjunction with the project director.

- 6.1.2 The field survey will be led by **Peter Schofield** BA 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 and was involved in a recent survey at Ennerdale in West Cumbria.
- 6.1.3 It is proposed that the documentary study be undertaken by **Vix Hughes** BA. Vix has considerable experience of documentary studies and is very familiar with all the relevant sources having undertaken similar studies for many of the recent landscape projects. Vix undertook the documentary survey for the recent Hartley Estate survey.

APPENDIX 3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Number	1	Site name	Asby Grange
Location	NY 687 106 10000	Type	Quern Find
Extent	Unknown	Period	Unknown
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Unknown	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 1755, TCWAAS VI,202		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A quern in good condition found near Asby Grange (NY 687 106). In the possession of W. Wakefield, Birklands, Kendal and exhibited for CWAAS in July 1881. Its present whereabouts are unknown. It was found from outside the current study area

Site Number	2	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69070 50903	Type	Mound
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 1967		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A low mound, the turf of which has been partially removed. Where there is no turf, stones cover the surface. There is a broad shallow hollow around the site, which appears to be a ditch. According to T.Clare, who carried out a survey in 1973, the site does not appear to be a marker cairn. The site was assessed as part of the Monument Protection Programme and a conclusion was reached that the mound had been created for the marker cairn and was not an archaeological monument. In view of this scheduling was not considered appropriate. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. The mound measures 3.5m diameter by 0.2m high, it is possibly an earlier marker cairn, although it has a commanding full 360 degree view of the landscape, it could possibly be earlier with a later marker cairn on top. The later marker cairn measures 1m in diameter by 1.5m high.

Site Number	3	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69220 08480	Type	Round Cairn
Extent		Period	Bronze Age
Condition	High	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 1970, SM 23625, OS 1st Edn, Current OS, RCHM 1936, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	1

A round cairn located on the southern edge of limestone upland of Little Asby Scar. It consists of an oval mound of largely turf-covered limestone rubble up to 1.2m high with max dimensions of 13.3m x 11.5m. There is a central hollow 2m in diameter and 0.40m deep indicating unrecorded limited antiquarian investigation. Despite this, the monument survives reasonably well. It will probably contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old land surface beneath. The scheduled area includes a 2m boundary around the feature, considered essential for the monument's support and preservation. The site was visited by OA North in 2003.

Site Number	04	Site name	Crosby Garrett
Location	NY 70200 09200	Type	Settlement
Extent	Unknown	Period	Unknown
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Unknown	Rarity	Unknown
Group value	Unknown	Land Use	Unknown
Documentation	SMR 3934, Hazard Area 6518		
Diversity	Unknown	Significance	2

This was possibly an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site. The aerial photograph by St Joseph has never been identified. The area consists of a broad belt of limestone pavement and areas of quarrying. Despite a prolonged search the settlement site could not be located with certainty although some early orthostatic boundary walls were evident. Further up the field at NY 6994 0924 is a sub-oval earth and stone bank cut by a later wall, 23m across x 24m long. This has a scooped out sub-oval feature also cut by the later field wall; marked by the OS as a field. There was an additional large sub-rectangular limestone orthostatic enclosure at NY 6957 0904 with a smaller enclosure 9m x 24m at the south-eastern end. The absence of the site was confirmed during the present survey. The other sites mentioned are Sites **50** and **139** respectively.

Site Number	5	Site name	Potts Valley
Location	NY 70100 08700	Type	Copper Mine
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Unknown	Rarity	Unknown
Group value	Unknown	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	SMR 3841, Hazard Area 6518, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Unknown	Significance	3

An area of outcropping mentioned by Vyn Davies (SMR), and also discussed in Cherry and Cherry 1987. The site was visited by OA North 2003. It was not located at this grid reference, although mineral outcropping and possible copper processing does occur further east at Site **192**.

Site Number	6	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69900 08700	Type	Enclosures
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	SMR 5842, Hazard Area 6518		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

Enclosures mentioned by Clare (SMR). The site was visited by OA North 2003, and corresponds with the extensive field system - Site **120/125** and farmstead site **136**.

Site Number	7	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69000 09000	Type	Hazard Area
Extent		Period	Various
Condition	Various	Fragility	Various
Potential	Various	Rarity	Various
Group value	Various	Land Use	Various
Documentation	SMR 6518, Hazard Area 6518		
Diversity	Various	Significance	2

This is the Hazard area for a large site complex, which covers much of Little Asby Scar. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. The area should be extended as it does not cover all the farmstead/enclosure sites on the common.

Site Number	8	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67810 10090	Type	Farmstead
Extent		Period	Medieval
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 9939, AP CCC 2441, 7, AP MU CS 146, 11, Higham 1979, Site 56		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

A probable farmstead or settlement site. It comprises a sub-rectangular enclosure with an internal rectangular feature, abutting the limestone pavement; it appears to be a farmstead. A short distance away there is another similar site (Higham 1979, Site 56). He mentions the site as a farmstead with a rectilinear building with curved edges, hinting at a possible similarity with the pre-conquest Ribbleshead settlement. The site was visited by OA North in 2003; it is though outside present study area. It has a long curving boundary bank demarcating the boundary of the farmstead land in a partially improved field (Shown on AP's). The enclosure wall at this point has a large orthostatic base (Site 113) possibly relating to this farmstead.

Site Number	9	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68300 09500	Type	Farmstead
Extent		Period	Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	SMR 13861, Hazard Area 6518, Current OS, AP NMR NY 6809/1 387, MU CS 146, 27-28, Higham 1979, Site 53a, Cherry and Cherry 1987, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

According to Higham (1979, Site 53a) these are remains of a rectilinear building with stone walls and a separate irregular enclosure near Grange Scar. Cherry 1995, gives the grid reference for the site as NY 680 096 approx. and suggests it is the remains of a farmstead. It is 75 feet overall in length, with the western end bent like the bow of a ship. It is 27 feet wide at its eastern end, 29 feet in the middle and 65 feet from the eastern end it measures only 20 feet; at this point there is a cross wall and beyond that the building rapidly tapers almost to a point. There is another cross wall about 30 feet from the eastern end; the latter is definitely rounded. Following the curve at the western end is a wall, composed of orthostats, which stretches away to the north for a distance of 80 feet before turning east for about 100 feet, where it peters out. The maximum distance of the wall from the building structure is 30 feet. The wall has been partially destroyed by the farmer removing orthostats, presumably for walling. The site was visited by OA North in 2003 (Plates 1 and 3). There is a large semi-circular boundary wall, the majority of which had orthostats placed on end. The orthostatic walling is partially vertical with slabs facing inwards and others are horizontal with their faces pointing out. The wall measured 0.8m high by 1.5m wide in places, and it was placed on top of an outcrop of limestone pavement. Parts of the wall reconstructed of an earthbank mixed with large stones; where this happens the wall is much lower at only 0.2m high. Associated with the wall is a shieling/building, the structure is two-celled and sub-rectangular in shape. It appears to have been butted onto the boundary wall at its west end. It is mostly constructed out of stone banks rather than orthostatic walling and the dimensions for the wall are 1.5m wide by 0.25m high. The dividing wall between the cells is smaller at approximately 1.2m wide by 0.2m high and 6m long. Like the enclosure wall it utilises the bedrock as a foundation base in places. To the north of the shieling is another small internal stone bank that appears to be the sectioning off of a small area between outcrops of limestone pavement. It measures 6.5m in length and is 1.2m wide by 0.2m high.

Site Number	10	Site name	Cowdale Slack,
Location	NY 68000 09650	Type	Enclosure/Platform
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low

Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation SMR 13862, AP NMR 6809, 1, MU CS 146, 27-28, Higham 1979, Site 53b, Cherry and Cherry 1987, Cherry 1995

Diversity Low **Significance** 3

An incorrect SMR Grid Reference has this site located upon a bield (described below Site 69). The Site is purported to be a rectilinear building platform with associated square structure recorded by Higham (1979, Site 53b). According to Cherry 1995, this site is 200 feet west of and higher up than SMR 13861 (Site 09). It is an enclosure 45 feet along its southern straight edge with a further straight length 12 feet to the north-west before it curves away in a rough arc to meet the eastern end of the straight wall to form a rough D-shape. It is 57 feet at its widest across the diameter of the curve. At the eastern end, close to the end of the straight section, is an extension of walling 62 feet towards the east. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, but not located at this grid reference (see Site 69 for description). There is a bield shown on the current OS mapping and it survives as a well constructed L-shaped bield. It measures up to 18m long and 7m long on the arm. The walls are 1m wide by 1.2m high. It is well-coursed but collapsed in places.

Site Number 11 **Site name** Mitchell's Stone
Location NY 67430 08700 **Type** Boundary Stone
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition Medium **Fragility** Low
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation SMR 14942, OS 1st Edn, Current OS, AP NMR NY 6708 1, 437
Diversity Low **Significance** 3

Mitchell's Stone lies at a bend of the Asby-Orton parish boundary. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. The boundary stone is a large pink granite glacial erratic, measuring approximately 0.75m high and 1.5m in diameter, with the enclosure wall partially on top of it.

Site Number 12 **Site name** Grange Scar
Location NY 67850 09770 **Type** Limekiln
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition Medium **Fragility** Medium
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation SMR 14944, OS 1st Edn,
OS 2nd Edn
Diversity Low **Significance** 3

The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A large limestone field kiln which has been built into the limestone escarpment. The structure is in good condition and square in shape. Due to the large amount of debris inside the kiln it is impossible to tell if it had a grate. It has a single arch with a curved roof and vertical walls. It's internal dimensions are 1.8m high by 2m deep. The external dimensions are 2.4m high by 8m wide east-west and 11m north-south. The pot is stone-lined and approximately 2m wide; however, it is filled with debris so it was not possible to estimate the depth. Internally, there are two rakeholes at the back of the kiln. There is an area of quarrying to the south, with an exposed 1.1m high vertical face.

Site Number 13 **Site name** Mazon Wath Boundary
Location NY 68340 08090 **Type** Quarry
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition Medium **Fragility** Low
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation SMR 14947, OS 2nd Edn
Diversity Low **Significance** 3

Mazon Wath boundary quarry. A nearby track led off from it to Mason Wath. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is a semi-circular quarry with a boundary wall on its southern side. The quarry measures 20m long east/west by 15m wide and up to 1.5m deep.

Site Number	14	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69120 09680	Type	Limekiln
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 14950, Hazard Area 6518, OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Asket Dub limekiln has two possible quarry sites nearby though neither are named as such on the maps: 369000 509655 - 369400 509655 (0.04 ha). This site appears to be, and is stated by local knowledge to be to the right of the track from Whygill Head - Sunbiggin Road to Burtree Farm. No kiln of any type exists though a hollow and pile of stones probably marks where it was (F Jowett, SMR). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is ruinous in condition; however, parts of the kiln do survive. It is square in shape with most of the kiln robbed away. Parts of the pot can be seen which is stoned-lined. The estimated diameter is 2m wide. An eastern-facing wall comprising limestone blocks survives to three courses and 1.2m high. The kiln is built into the natural bank and only the earthfast remnants survive.

Site Number	15	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69780 09580	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	SMR 14953, Hazard Area 6518, OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Little Asby quarry lies beside the track through the village. It is shown on the OS 1st Edition and current mapping. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is overgrown, and measures approximately 25m long south-west/north-east by 15m wide; its depth is unknown.

Site Number	16	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69400 08800	Type	Cairn
Extent	N/A	Period	Unknown
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 14956, Hazard Area 6518, OS 1st Edn		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

Little Asby Scar Cairn appears as a 'pile of stones' on the OS 1st Edition only and may have disappeared since then. The site was visited by OA North in 2003; there was no cairn here, but could possibly have been part of wall - Site 74.

Site Number	17	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68050 09300	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 15147, AP MU CS 146, 28, Cherry 1995		

Diversity Low **Significance** 2

Cherry 1995: overlooking a modern field at Lousy Brow is an enclosure in the form of an rough arc. It measures approximately 100 feet x 40 feet, which butts up against the vertical face of the limestone edge. Here it butts onto the cliff and at it's western end is a narrow cleft sloping through the limestone and giving access onto Grange Scar. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: the enclosure is roughly sub-rectangular with the limestone escarpment as it's northern boundary. The walls are of orthostatic rounded and angular limestone construction (much like Site 84). The enclosure measures approximately 32m long east/west by 12.5m wide, and the walls are up to 2m wide by 0.4m high maximum.

Site Number	18	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68850 09800	Type	Enclosure/Bield
Extent		Period	Medieval?
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	SMR 15148, AP CCC 1702, 36, CCC 2441, 10, 11-12, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

The site is marked as a bield on the current OS mapping. Cherry 1995 (and the Aerial photographs) show definite traces of an enclosure and walls (80 feet x 40 feet approx.). Part of the western wall of the enclosure has been reused to make a more modern sheep bield, although this is not of recent date. The area is largely limestone pavement and at the top of this, about 150 feet above the enclosure to the west, is a narrow band of grass, across the southern end of which is a short cross wall. Along the lower edge of the limestone can be seen vestigial traces of walling which disappears as on the south side of the road. About 300 feet west of this is the vestigial remains of another wall running parallel for a short distance across the fell. This wall also reappears to the south running down the fellside until it vanishes at a large stony mound not far from the road. This is some 70 yds from the side road to Newbiggin on Lune. (Additional sites are OA North Sites 152 and 96).

the site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is part of a complex of enclosures associated with a relict field system (Sites 67, 164-166 and possibly 151 and 152). This particular enclosure is sub-triangular with rounded edges. There is a small bield placed on top that re-uses some of the bank material. The enclosure measures 38m long east/west by 33m wide, the walls are 2.5m in width and 0.35m high and was constructed of banked earth with moderately-packed medium-sized stones. The field system (Site 67) butts on to the enclosure on the south-west corner (it turns to meet it) and probably continues off the north-west corner (although very denuded). Towards the north-west corner of the enclosure is a small sub-circular flattened earthwork platform. The platform measures approximately 5m in diameter and has walls that are 2.5m wide (Plate 4). It is likely that this feature was a small shepherds hut.

Site Number	19	Site name	Spear Pots
Location	NY 68000 08200	Type	Putative kerbed cairn
Extent		Period	Bronze Age
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 15150, Cherry and Cherry 1987, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	3

Cherry 1995 described a well-defined circle 5.5m in diameter, composed of closely set stones of which 18 were visible. The stones were small granite erratics and flatter sandstone blocks about 0.45-0.60m wide. In the centre of the circle eight further stones were visible. At the western circumference were three outliers. About 10m to the south-west was a low turf-covered mound, a foot or so high and similar in area to the circle. No large stones were visible and the mound seems to have been composed almost entirely of soil. It is possible that the circle of stones represented the remains of a kerbed cairn and the green mound could well be the spoil heap from an earlier excavation. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, and there was found no cairn at the reported grid reference. It is, however, definitely Sites 77 and 78 to the north-east. However, at

this point is a sinuous relict watercourse running south towards Sunbiggin Tarn. There is a low cairn directly to the east of the watercourse that measures approximately 5m in diameter by 0.3m high, with an area of exposed stone that has eroded out of the south side. The stone does not look burnt, but could possibly be a burnt mound due to its close proximity to a watercourse, or possibly a burial cairn?

Site Number	20	Site name	Howes Bield
Location	NY 68500 08500	Type	Flint Finds
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Unknown	Rarity	Unknown
Group value	Unknown	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 15151, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Unknown	Significance	3

At a small disused quarry south of Howes Bield several flint artefacts have been picked up in mole hills above the edge. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, and no evidence of any finds were identified. It is probably the same as Site 189.

Site Number	21	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69570 09290	Type	Sub-Rectangular Enclosure
Extent	N/A	Period	Unknown
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	SMR 16752, AP CCC 1702, 35, CCC 2441, 11		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

Hopkins (SMR Visit) described a large sub-rectangular limestone orthostatic enclosure with a smaller enclosure 9m x 24m at the south-eastern end. There also appears to be another enclosure that abutted the north-western corner of the large enclosure. The whole complex sits on an exposed scar of limestone pavement. It appeared to have been used for sheep rearing. It could be post-medieval but could also be earlier. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, but there was no evidence of any site at this grid reference. The site is close to a bield (Site 61) but is not likely to be this. The site is almost certainly Site 73 (see Site 73 description).

Site Number	22	Site name	Burtree
Location	NY 69020 10040	Type	Limekiln
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 17398, OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Jowwett (SMR Visit) described a kiln at the top of a hill (300m) to the right of the right of way from Asby Grange to Burtree Farm. It is a very large free-standing structure, very well built and in very good condition. Partly built into the limestone scarp, the arch is multi-centred with vertical walls and about 8' x 8'. There are two large rectangular rake holes with hinged metal doors. Three rake holes are in the back wall and there is a large recess on the left side. The top is walled off and grassed. The pot is a large oval in shape (10' x 8') and largely filled in with rubbish and dead animals. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, and was outside of the present study area, but still upstanding.

Site Number	23	Site name	Potts Beck
Location	NY 69500 08300	Type	Flint Find
Extent		Period	Prehistoric

Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Unknown	Rarity	Unknown
Group value	Unknown	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	SMR 19125, Fell 1991, 264		
Diversity	Unknown	Significance	3

Fell 1991 described a piece of pale grey, opaque worked flint that was found by Mr and Mrs E. Hinchcliffe on the scar above Potts Beck. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, but no further finds were found in erosion scars and molehills

Site Number	24	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69980 09530	Type	Earthworks
Extent		Period	Medieval?
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	High	Rarity	High
Group value	Low	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	SMR 1955, SM 21933, Hazard Area 6518, OS 3rd Edn, Current OS, CW 11, 329,RCHM 1936		
Diversity	High	Significance	1

The site comprised a rectangular enclosure, nearly 0.5 acre in area. It was enclosed on the east, west and south sides by three long mounds or ramparts, the crests of which sloped downwards slightly in their length towards each end. The banks were up to 2 m high. The eastern side of the enclosure was 40m long, the south side was 10m long and the western side was 30m in length. A small hillock at the southern end was 3m high, and also at the south end were stone paving slabs. The banks were badly eroded in places. The site was very unusual but does not appear to relate to the shrunken settlement or the nearby chapel site (Hopkins SMR Site Visit). The site is outside Study Area, and therefore not visited by OA North in 2003.

Site Number	25	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69895 09620	Type	St Leonard's Chapel
Extent		Period	Medieval
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	High	Rarity	High
Group value	High	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	SMR 14954, OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn, Current OS, RCHM 1936		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

RCHM 1936: St Leonard's Chapel, Little Asby has been destroyed but the foundations of a rectangular building remain indicating dimensions of approx. 41' x 21'. Hopkins SMR Site Visit: the grass-covered foundations of a building are still visible as well as what looks like the remains of a perimeter wall. The site is outside the study area, and therefore not visited by OA North in 2003.

Site Number	26	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 70035 09630	Type	Limekiln
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Unknown	Fragility	Unknown
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	SMR 17627, Hazard Area 6518		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Jowett (SMR Visit) describes a kiln in the field of Fell View Farm. It is in a fair condition with much stone having taken place from the structure above the flat-headed access arch. Very large limestone blocks have been used in the structure. A rake hole top is visible, but there was probably 2m - 2.5m of debris in the base of the access chamber. The upper structure is partly demolished. The top is grassed over and there is no sign of a pot. An associated kiln, just north is SMR 15041. Although largely ruined, this is an impressive medium-

sized square kiln on account of the size of the stone used in its construction. The site is outside the study area, and therefore not visited by OA North in 2003.

Site Number	27	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69121 08599	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

This was first located on the OS 1st Edition Map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It was a large bield consisting of medium to large quarried limestone and was roughly C-shaped. It was approximately 1.2m in width and 0.3m high and 40m in length. The stone for this wall has come from an earlier field boundary, which part of the bield is sitting on. It deviates in the middle to avoid a line of orthostatic walling (Site 85/86) within the earlier enclosure boundary.

Site Number	28	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69234 08567	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

This was first located on the OS 1st Edition Map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, and comprised a medium-sized sheepfold. It consists of a drystone limestone wall approximately 1m wide and 0.3m high by 9m square. The stone for the sheep fold has been robbed from an enclosure wall (Site 74), which the sheepfold butts onto.

Site Number	29	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69150 08754	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st Edition Map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is marked as a bield on the current OS mapping. The bield is C-shaped and constructed of quarried limestone. The bield measures 27m long by 1m wide and up to 0.4m in height. An extra section of wall at the south-east end of the bield is 5m long.

Site Number	30	Site name	Howes
Location	NY 68484 08580	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A large C-shaped limestone bield, that measures approximately 39m long by 1.1m high and 1m wide. 10m of the wall has been removed down to foundation level. It is ruinous in condition and covered in lichen.

Site Number	31	Site name	Howes Bield
Location	NY 68527 08572	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity		Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. Four large linear scoops or quarries lie to the south of the bield (Site 30). Most of the stone quarried would have probably been used for the enclosure walls around Mazon Wath. The quarries vary in size from the largest 20m in diameter and 1.10m deep to the smallest 13m in diameter by 1.20m deep.

Site Number	32	Site name	Howes
Location	NY 68449 08793	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A C-shaped bield constructed of limestone. It measures approximately 20m long by 1.2m high with coping stones on top of it. The bield has a wall abutting onto it from the south-west that is 13m long and again is 1.2m high. Both walls do not have much lichen on them. The finish of the wall is very good, possibly indicating a recent rebuild.

Site Number	33	Site name	Lousy Brow
Location	NY 68120 09072	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a U-shaped bield, measuring approximately 60m in length by 1m in wide and up to 0.8m high. It sits above an outcrop of limestone pavement on a flattened grassy area. The bield has gone out of use and is in poor condition with the north side covered with earth.

Site Number	34	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68764 10078	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a well constructed post-medieval sheepfold at the corner of two enclosure walls. It is double celled internally and measures 15m long by 7m wide and up to 1.3m high. It is almost exactly the same as Site 47.

Site Number	35	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69015 09651	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11, OS 1st Edn, Current OS, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A large quarry on the south side of a rounded outcrop hill. The quarry measures approximately 30m long east/west by 15m wide and 4m deep. It appears to be one long linear working face.

Site Number	36	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68943 09305	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a large C-shaped bield constructed with quarried limestone pavement blocks. It possibly carries on down the hill making it U-shaped; however, it was not possible to tell if it was an earth bank or natural outcropping. The bield measures approximately 30m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high. The condition of the bield suggests that it has not been used or repaired for some time.

Site Number	37	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67842 09815	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: it survives as a low wall emerging out of a boundary wall and curving around slightly to the east. It's maximum area measures 7m long by 5m wide. The wall was constructed of slabs of dressed outcropping limestone in a wall two courses high, measuring 0.3m tall by 0.5m wide.

Site Number	38	Site name	Kettle Folds
Location	NY 67651 09469	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a large Y-shaped field constructed out of quarried limestone pavement. It is crudely constructed and is in a state of disrepair. The main part of the wall measures approximately 30m in length with two additional walls making the Y shape. These measure 7m long. Overall the field measures 1.1m high maximum by 0.8m wide. The eastern arm of the Y butts onto the rest. Also on the northern end the field butts against an outcrop of limestone pavement and is an extra section of wall 3m long but only one course high and was possibly part of a small shepherd shelter.

Site Number	39	Site name	Middle Busk
Location	NY 68594 09256	Type	Field
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, OS 2nd Edn		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: it is shown as a sinuous field on the early mapping but no evidence survives today. At this location is uneven limestone outcropping around an old tree. There are pieces of loose limestone that could have once made up the field. The field may have once been an extension of the boundary bank running downslope from the limestone pavement ridge to the north (Site 96).

Site Number	40	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68566 09606	Type	Pile of Stones
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: nothing was found on the ground at this grid reference.

Site Number	41	Site name	Howes
Location	NY 68260 08552	Type	Well
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: it survives as a circular depression in the ground, measuring up to 12m diameter by 0.8m deep. The well is lined with a flat platform of rough paving and the spring here flows downslope.

Site Number	42	Site name	Middle Busk
Location	NY 68655 09210	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn		

Diversity Low **Significance** 3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: it is a large sub-rectangular limestone quarry, probably quarried for the construction of the nearby road. The quarry has completely sliced away a large area of bedrock leaving a flat bedding plain exposed. The quarry measures approximately 47m long east/west by 17m wide and up to 2m deep.

Site Number	43	Site name	Potts Valley
Location	NY 70536 09097	Type	Washfold
Extent	Low	Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: it consists of a washfold on the west bank of Potts Beck. The structure is rectangular and measures approximately 15m long north/south by 8m wide and up to 0.6m high. There is an additional wall running off to the north for a further 18m.

Site Number	44	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69179 09478	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a large L-shaped bield constructed of coursed limestone. The north facing wall measures approximately 29m long and comprises mostly large stones. The west-facing wall is 30m long and is coursed in the middle with more larger stones at the southern end, the walls are up to 1m wide and 0.3m high. It appears that the bield was smaller and over time had extra sections added to it.

Site Number	45	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67344 09690	Type	Pile of Stones
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 2nd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 2nd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a pile of stones which may have originally been a boundary marker. The stones are covered with lichen and other vegetation. The pile measures approximately 1.5m in diameter by 0.4m high. Next to the pile of stones is a well constructed dry stone built boundary marker constructed of roughly squared and highly variable blocks of limestone. Most of the stone used for this marker must have come from the earlier cairn. The newer cairn measures about 1m in diameter by 1.4m high.

Site Number	46	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67572 09788	Type	Pile of Stones
Extent		Period	Unknown

Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 2nd Edn		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 2nd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. No site was found at this grid reference.

Site Number	47	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68280 10024	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 2nd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 2nd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a large rectangular sheepfold butting onto an enclosure wall. The double-celled build was almost exactly the same as another sheepfold in the vicinity (Site 36). The sheepfold measures 20m long east/west by 10m wide and up to 1.3m high.

Site Number	48	Site name	Lousy Brow
Location	NY 67804 08973	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a Y-shaped bield c0.35 m high by 1m wide. It is in poor condition having largely collapsed. Not all of the stones have fallen down, however, and it appears that some have been removed deliberately. The western arm of the bield abuts the rest of the feature. The main Y-shape is 14m long and the west arm 25m in length.

Site Number	49	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68983 08963	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 2nd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 2nd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a sinuous bield measuring approximately 12m long east/west by 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m high. The bield is denuded on the eastern end, and curves to the north on the western end, it also has a small circular shelter measuring 0.7m in diameter on the south side.

Site Number	50	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69938 09283	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium

Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 3rd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: the site is only partially shown on the map, and is a semi-circular enclosure measuring approximately 25m in diameter. The earthwork bank on the western side has a small stone wall on top of it. It is 1.2m wide by 0.5m high. The earthwork continues without stone on the eastern side and measures 2m wide by 0.3m high. In the centre of the enclosure is a rectangular depression 6m wide by 0.5m deep. The depression disappears under a large drystone boundary wall. It is likely that it was probably a quarry; however, it may be a structure associated with the enclosure. The site was mentioned in the description of the alleged enclosure of Site 04.

Site Number	51	Site name	Armaside Wood
Location	NY 70038 08540	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. There is no Sheepfold surviving at this grid reference, there is however a sheepfold on the southern side of the wall at the north-west corner of the enclosure around Armaside Wood.

Site Number	52	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67156 09769	Type	Bields
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 1st Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the OS 1st edition map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: two large bields constructed out of quarried limestone pavement. Bield A is smaller and is L-shaped; it measures approximately 18m long by 1m wide and roughly six courses (0.6m) high. Bield B is larger, measuring about 16m long and returning for another 12m. The walls are up to 1.1m thick and stand to 1m high.

Site Number	53	Site name	Howes
Location	NY 68667 08793	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	OS 3rd Edn		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. No bield was located at this grid reference.

Site Number	54	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69273 08898	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium

Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 3rd Edn		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a small section of wall was used as a bield. It is located to the west of a shepherds shelter (Site 127) and maybe associated with it. It measures approximately 12m long east/west by 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m high.

Site Number	55	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70178 08740	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 3rd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a C-shaped bield constructed out of medium-large pieces of limestone rubble. It measures approximately 9m long by 1.5m wide and up to 1m high, and is placed on to an outcrop of limestone pavement.

Site Number	56	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70201 08895	Type	Farmstead
Extent		Period	Medieval?
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	OS 3rd Edn, Current OS		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a large shieling complex where two bields have been constructed from a possible earlier shieling. Bield (A) is rectangular in shape, measuring 7m north/south by 10m east/west. The walls survived to a maximum height of 1.3m by 1m wide. The bield was moderately well-coursed in construction. An earlier wall or enclosure is visible under the bield, it differs from the later wall as it used large stones placed on end and parts of the wall was orthostatic in build. Bield (B) was almost L-shaped; again, it is of coursed stone to a maximum height of 1.1m by 1.2m wide; it is 10m in length end to end. It appears again that it is a later wall utilising an earlier one, indeed a wall runs from the bield towards bield A, however, all that remains is an earth bank with medium-sized stones within it. It measures approximately 1m wide by 0.2m high and runs for 6m north/south. What appears to be a small structure or a shieling is visible as an earthwork butting onto the bield (B). It is constructed out of earth with some large sub-rounded stones protruding. The earthwork measures 10m long east/west by 4m wide and is single-celled. The banks are up to 1.2m wide by 0.3m high. Numerous other walls surround the main shieling. One wall butts up to the bield on the south-west end and runs to the west, then curves to the north towards a limestone pavement outcrop. The wall probably forms an enclosure to the west of the bield up to a maximum of 65m long north/south by 27m wide in area. Another wall from the south-west corner of the bield forms another possible stock pound or enclosure measuring approximately 12m square. The complex probably relates to the farmstead complex and enclosures to the immediate south-west (Sites 120/125, and 136).

Site Number	57	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70299 08970	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement

Documentation OS 3rd Edn, Current OS

Diversity Low

Significance 3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: an L-shaped bield that measures up to 35m in length. Then it turns 9m to the north to make the L-shape. The wall varies in width but is mostly 1m wide and up to 0.6m high. The bield is derelict and has not been used or repaired for a long period of time.

Site Number 58

Location NY 70055 09083

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation OS 3rd Edn, Current OS

Diversity Low

Site name Little Asby Scar

Type Bield

Period Post-Medieval

Fragility Low

Rarity Low

Land Use Limestone Pavement

Significance 3

The site was first located on the 3rd edition OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a linear bield, measuring approximately 9m long north/south by 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m high. It is moderately well-constructed.

Site Number 59

Location NY 70008 09153

Extent

Condition Low

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Current OS

Diversity Low

Site name Little Asby Scar

Type Bield

Period Post-Medieval

Fragility Medium

Rarity Low

Land Use Limestone Pavement

Significance 3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a linear bield, measuring 10m long north/south by 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high; it is partially collapsed.

Site Number 60

Location NY 69054 09074

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Current OS

Diversity Low

Site name Little Asby Scar

Type Bield

Period Post-Medieval

Fragility Medium

Rarity Low

Land Use Limestone Pavement

Significance 3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A square bield or hut with no wall surviving on the eastern end. Overall it measures 4m square with walls 0.7m wide and up to 1.2m high of roughly-coursed construction.

Site Number 61

Location NY 69523 09241

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Current OS

Diversity Low

Site name Little Asby Scar

Type Bield

Period Post-Medieval

Fragility Low

Rarity Low

Land Use Limestone Pavement

Significance 3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a medium-sized field, measuring approximately 13m long by 1.1m wide and 1m at its highest point. The field has gone out of use and is covered in lichen and mosses.

Site Number	62	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68349 09694	Type	Cairn
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Current OS		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. No cairn was found at this grid reference.

Site Number	63	Site name	Howes
Location	NY 68365 08659	Type	Field
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Current OS, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. An L-shaped field, partially ruinous in state and covered in lichen. It measured approximately 13m long by 1m wide and up to seven courses (1.3 m) high.

Site Number	64	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67516 09913	Type	Cairn
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a small possible collapsed structure or cairn. It measures 2m in diameter by 0.5m high maximum.

Site Number	65	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67425 09586	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a marker cairn constructed of well-packed, with small angular pieces of quarried limestone pavement. The cairn measures approximately 2m in diameter by 0.75m high.

Site Number	66	Site name	Cowdale Slack
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Location	NY 67950 09748	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Current OS		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site was located on the current OS map. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a pointed marker cairn made out of loose rubble. It measures approximately 0.9m high and 1m in diameter.

Site Number	67	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68898 09862	Type	Wall complex/ Field system
Extent		Period	Medieval?
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	AP CCC 1702, 36, CCC 2441, 11-12		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

The site was located from an aerial photograph. The site was visited by OA North in 2003: this was a large complex of boundary wall foundations. They were constructed of medium to large, rounded, moderately well-packed stones with occasional large boulders. The walls were approximately 2m wide by up to 0.4m maximum in height. The complex was formed of a long linear wall running roughly north-east to south-west across the northern edge of the limestone pavement before it drops down onto the pasture land of Little Asby. From aerial photo evidence (AP, CCC 2441,11) it seems that the wall originally ran beneath the current enclosure boundary wall and towards the limekiln to the north. The wall is quarried away towards the boundary by limestone extraction for the limekiln (Site 168 (Plate 19)). Extending south from the quarrying are two adjoining linear walls at right angles that run east/west demarcating land on the eastern side of the complex atop the limestone pavement. A small rectangular enclosure, similar in build to the enclosure wall, was identified butting onto one of the walls (Site 165). Further down the hill another enclosure, this time circular and again butting onto the wall, was identified (Site 166). Also another well-defined sub-triangular enclosure (Site 18 (Plate 4)) was located on the east side of the wall. The wall carries on up the hill where it terminated at an outcrop of limestone pavement, although a short distance further there is a moderately large field bounding an area of grass between outcrops of limestone pavement (Site 164). Additional to this, the sinuous boundary wall running up from Asket Dub (Site 152) ran on towards the sub-triangular enclosure (Site 18).

Site Number	68	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68908 10029	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11-12		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

The site was visited by OA North in 2003: a sub-square enclosure measuring approximately 15m square. It is located on the southern edge of a small outcropping of limestone pavement that is exposed to the south of an enclosure boundary wall. A limekiln is located nearby and so the enclosure has been probably robbed for loose limestone. The banks are 1.5m wide by 0.2m high and utilise a natural rise in the topography and the edge of the limestone pavement for definition.

Site Number	69	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68232 09459	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown

Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Hazard Area 6518, AP NMR NY 6809/1 387, MU CS 146, 27-28, Higham 1979, Site 53b, Cherry and Cherry 1987, Cherry 1995		

Diversity Medium **Significance** 2

The site was described by Higham (1979, Site 53b). The site was visited by OA North in 2003 and was located from aerial photographs, (Plates 2 and 3). It is a sub-circular enclosure approximately 60m west of Site 09, and is well-constructed of orthostatic walling and survives to a height of 0.50m. The enclosure measures 15m in diameter and the walls are 1.2m in width. There is a south-east facing entrance visible, which is 2m in width. Outside the enclosure a wall running north-east/south-west heads off towards Site 09; however, it disappears after only 15m. It is constructed using the limestone outcrop and medium-sized stones placed on top. It measures 0.4m high and 1.1m wide. The enclosure is likely to be associated with the herding and corralling of animals into a stock enclosure. It is in better condition than the similar nearby enclosure (Site 70).

Site Number	70	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68198 09524	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Hazard Area 6518, AP NMR NY 6809/1 387, MU CS 146, 27-28, Higham 1979, Site 53c		

Diversity High **Significance** 2

The site was described by Higham (1979, Site 53c). The site was visited by OA North in 2003 and was located from aerial photographs (Plates 2 and 3). It survives as a sub-rectangular rectilinear house consisting of a single-celled structure with an associated stock enclosure, and was possibly a shieling. The building has been constructed into a shallow natural depression to give more protection from the elements. Most of the walls appear to be constructed of orthostatic limestone walling. The dwelling is smaller than the stock enclosure and measures approximately 7m square with walls 1m in width and at a maximum of 0.2m in height. The dividing wall between shieling and stock pound is 1m wide by 0.3m high. The stock enclosure is 10m in diameter and the walls measure 1.2m wide by up to 0.2m high. The enclosure also has a small wall running east of the enclosure that is approximately 4m in length by 1m wide and up to 0.2m high.

Site Number	71	Site name	Muddygill Plain,
Location	NY 67672 10385	Type	Circular Features
Extent	N/A	Period	N/A
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP MU CS 146, 11, CCC 2441, 7		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	4

The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It was a feature shown on aerial photography as a possible enclosure, but was actually natural in origin.

Site Number	72	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67452 10392	Type	Circular Features
Extent	N/A	Period	N/A
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP MU CS 146, 11, CCC 2441, 7		

Diversity N/A **Significance** 4
 The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It was a feature shown on aerial photography as a possible enclosure, but was actually natural in origin.

Site Number	73	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69563 09047	Type	Farmstead
Extent		Period	Medieval?
Condition	High	Fragility	Medium
Potential	High	Rarity	High
Group value	High	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP CCC A1702, 35		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

Site located by aerial photography (Plate 5). The site was visited by OA North in 2003 and survives as a farmstead consisting of a large sub-rectangular stock enclosure with a probable house structure. It has sinuous banked walls up to 1.7m wide by 1m high maximum. The walls are partially-coursed and much is orthostatic in construction, with blocks of limestone pavement used that are up to 1m square placed on end. The enclosure has a smaller rectangular structure at the south-east end, this measures 21m long north/south by 5m wide, with walls up to 2m thick at the base and 1m high. The structure has much orthostatic material in the build. On the southern wall of large enclosure is a small possible modern shelter, which is 2m square. The main enclosure butts onto a boundary wall (Site 74) at it's north-west corner.

Site Number	74	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69338 08725	Type	Wall Complex/ Field system
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	AP CCC A1702, 35, Current OS, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

A site located by aerial photography and partially recorded on current OS mapping. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It consists of a large boundary wall demarcating a large area of Little Asby Scar (about 500m square). The walls were mostly collapsed and were constructed of quarried limestone from small delves adjacent to the wall. The wall survives up to 2.5m wide by 0.5m high. At the northern end is a farmstead (Site 73) which the wall butts on to. The wall runs south towards Mazon Wath over the limestone pavement and junctions at a sheepfold (Site 28). Here there is part of the wall running downslope over the edge of the scar down towards the Mazon Wath intake. At the sheepfold there is an additional wall that runs east/west along the top break of slope of the second limestone scar above Potts Valley. The sheepfold (Site 28) seems to have been partially quarried out from an earlier semi-circular stock enclosure (Site 87) that is probably contemporaneous with the use of the wall complex. The east/west running wall has three areas where small fields or structures have been incorporated into it's build (Sites 90-92). The wall does not reach the corner of the walled enclosure around Armaside Wood to the east, it is very denuded at this point; however there is an entrance between the field (Site 92) and the enclosure wall. The wall complex is probably the result of a phase of enclosure on the summit of Little Asby Scar, although no enclosure is recorded on the tithes and the common was never officially enclosed.

Site Number	75	Site name	Sunbiggin Tarn
Location	NY 6756507808	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A sub-oval quarry measuring 20m long north-west by 10m wide and 1.3m deep. It is located next to the enclosure boundary wall and presumably served in its construction.

Site Number	76	Site name	Sunbiggin Tarn
Location	NY 6761407864	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Four sink holes in a line measuring in total 6m in wide by 1m deep and running for 36m south-west/north-east direction. They have possibly been quarried and are full of broken limestone blocks.

Site Number	77	Site name	Howes Well
Location	NY 68044 08357	Type	Mound
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

A low turf covered mound measuring 7m in diameter and 0.3m high. There is some stone within the build and it is not kerbed. It could possibly be a small cairn or burial mound and is located on a plateau overlooking Sunbiggin Tarn. The mound is very distinctive as it is covered in green grass whilst the grass around the cairn is brown. The mound could be the one described by Cherry and Cherry 1987, as associated with a cairn circle/kerbed cairn (see Site 19). The mound is 16m south of the probable remains of a kerbed cairn, as described by Cherry and Cherry but included in the SMR as Site 19 some distance away.

Site Number	78	Site name	Howes Well
Location	NY 68051 08378	Type	Kerbed Cairn
Extent		Period	Bronze Age
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	1

Described by Cherry and Cherry 1987 and recorded in the SMR but some distance away (Site 19). Cherry and Cherry (1987), said it was a small kerbed cairn or circle, 5m in diameter, comprising twenty stones. In the centre a further six stones were visible. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It consists of a circular setting of stones, not outcropping stone and located on a small plateau devoid of outcropping. The site is approximately 16m north of the earthen mound (Site 77). It is a flat area and there is no sign of an earthwork mound. The main area measures 4.5m in diameter and in total there are thirteen stones in the circle. There are a further six stones in a line in the middle, and there are two additional outliers. The stones measure on average between 0.3m and 0.8m square and most of them are covered in lichen.

Site Number	79	Site name	Spear Pots
Location	NY 68093 08567	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture

Documentation Field Survey
Diversity Low **Significance** 3
 A medium-sized quarry located 30m south of the road. The quarry measures approximately 20m in diameter by 2m deep.

Site Number 80 **Site name** Howes Well
Location NY 68324 08539 **Type** Quarry
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition Medium **Fragility** Low
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation Field Survey
Diversity Low **Significance** 3
 A small quarry located below a limestone outcrop, and measuring approximately 10m diameter by up to 1.2m deep.

Site Number 81 **Site name** Mazon Wath
Location NY 68238 08107 **Type** Cairn
Extent **Period** Unknown
Condition Medium **Fragility** Medium
Potential Medium **Rarity** Medium
Group value Medium **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation Field Survey
Diversity Medium **Significance** 2
 A possible cairn located to the east of Mazon Wath intake. The cairn appears to sit on a small knoll of outcropping limestone. Quarrying is evident in a small scoop immediately to the east side of the outcrop. To the south is a small area of limestone pavement exposed. To north of this is a distinct 12m diameter by 0.4m high mound with exposed stones sat upon the limestone bedrock. It is mostly grass covered but has a distinct edge on north end. The site could be a cairn, or upcast quarrying debris; however, it is uncertain why spoil would be placed above a quarry scoop instead of around it's base.

Site Number 82 **Site name** Mitchell's Stone
Location NY 67518 08863 **Type** Quarry
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition High **Fragility** Low
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation Field Survey
Diversity Low **Significance** 3
 A small quarry probably quarried for the construction of the nearby stone enclosure wall. It measures approximately 6m in diameter and is 1m deep from the top of the outcropping limestone.

Site Number 83 **Site name** Lousy Brow
Location NY 67833 09022 **Type** Quarry
Extent **Period** Post-Medieval
Condition High **Fragility** Low
Potential Low **Rarity** Low
Group value Low **Land Use** Rough Pasture
Documentation Field Survey
Diversity Low **Significance** 3
 A small quarry probably cut during the construction of a nearby field (Site 48). It is rectangular in shape and measures 12m long east/west by 6m wide and up to 1.5m deep.

Site Number	84	Site name	Lowsy Brow
Location	NY 67691 09241	Type	Enclosure and Field system
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

A stock pound and associated field system located below the large scar of limestone pavement on the south side of Grange Scar near the enclosure boundary wall. The field system is constructed out of limestone pavement blocks demarcating areas on a natural terrace between the limestone scar and a minor outcrop of limestone pavement on Lousy Brow. Overall the field banks are roughly 2m wide and survive as a definite north/south bank with less well defined east/west cross banks. There is a further north/south bank forming a small pound next to the southern limestone pavement. The banks probably once continued further east on the terrace but it is difficult to discern. Abutting the face of the limestone scar is a small semi-circular enclosure, it consists of randomly-placed limestone blocks (Plate 7). The stones are large with the largest approximately 1.35m long by 0.9m deep. The structure measures 11m long east/west by 6m wide and the walls are up to 0.4m high.

Site Number	85	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69122 08595	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

A probable curvilinear enclosure wall running north/south then east/west. It runs beneath a bield (Site 27) and was possibly a stock enclosure between bands of limestone pavement. The wall is quite low and irregular in construction and most of the stone has been robbed out for the construction of the bield. The wall measures approximately 1m wide at the northern end by 0.2m high. The southern end is wider, almost 2m wide and again 0.2m high. The wall turns at the eastern end and forms a small return that was once the eastern wall of the enclosure. Where the bield is constructed there are some surviving parts of orthostatic walling probably associated with the build of the enclosure (Site 86).

Site Number	86	Site name	Mazon Wath
Location	NY 69125 08596	Type	Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small section of orthostatic wall that is located within a later bield (Site 27). It is crudely-constructed with large flat limestone slabs place on end. There are nine stones with the largest approximately 1.2m long. It is highly likely that this feature is connected with the enclosure wall (Site 85). The wall measures 3.5m in length running north/south and 0.5m in width. However, it is not on its alignment and it could possibly be a shelter attached to the wall. It is masked by the later construction of the bield.

Site Number	87	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69247 08570	Type	Wall Complex Enclosure

Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A semi-circular probable stock enclosure. It is constructed on a stone bank; however, most of the stone has been robbed out to make the later sheepfold (Site 28). The enclosure wall measures approximately 16m in diameter by 1m wide and 0.15m high. The enclosure abutts the wall complex (Site 74).

Site Number	88	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69332 08608	Type	Cairnfield
Extent		Period	Bronze Age?
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	High	Rarity	High
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

The area was noted by Cherry and Cherry (1987), however they did not record the cairns in any detail. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It was located on a flat plateau band between strips of limestone pavement on the southern edge of the scar before it drops sharply away into Potts Valley. The site consists of four cairns, one probably funerary (A). They were associated with a stone bank (Site 89) running roughly north-west to south-east, which encompasses an earlier cairn, (D). The cairnfield is not associated with probable later boundary (Site 74). The southern edge of site is demarcated by a natural ditch just before the limestone pavement. Cairn A is prominent and probably funerary, it measures 7m in diameter by 0.75m high. There are exposed stones and it has possibly been disturbed in antiquity. Cairn B is circular in shape measures 4m in diameter by 0.35m high. Cairn C is also circular in shape and measures 4m in diameter by 0.35m high and is mainly grass covered. Cairn D is sub-circular in shape and measures 3.5m in diameter by 0.30m high and it is within the build of a linear stone bank (Site 89). The remains would appear to be evidence of field clearance for agriculture.

Site Number	89	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69379 08692	Type	Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Possibly AP CCC A1702, 35, Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

The area was noted by Cherry and Cherry (1987), however, they did not record the bank in any detail. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is a long linear field bank, mostly of earth, however there is much stone amongst it. It runs south-west/north-east but not parallel to the wall complex (Site 74); it is parallel to a wall further to the east, however, that also demarcates an area between limestone pavement (Site 119). The stone bank runs from one limestone outcrop to another. It measures approximately 250m long by 1.2m wide and is very low at no more than 0.2m high. The bank has one cairn [Site 88-D] within it and further to the north there are possibly more cairns where the bank is spread out and irregular. At the southern end is a possible ditch marking the end of the cairnfield. It is in a natural boggy area but marks the edge quite clearly. The bank could possibly continue for some distance to the north as there is a bank located to the east of Site 73 on the aerial photography (Plate 5).

Site Number	90	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69409 08474	Type	Wall Complex / Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval

Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A J-shaped bield located on the wall complex (Site 74). The bield measures approximately 15m long by 1m wide and up to 1m high. It is in a state of disrepair and has neither been in use or repaired for a long time.

Site Number	91	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69646 08371	Type	Wall Complex / Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small sub-square bield built into wall complex (Site 74). The bield measures approximately 3m in diameter with an entrance to the north. There is an additional small wall 10m west of the bield that forms a T-junction.

Site Number	92	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69771 08353	Type	Wall Complex / Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A bield which is incorporated into the wall complex (Site 74). It has one wall coming off the wall at a right angle which is 3.5m long by 0.9m wide and 0.4m maximum high. The other wall is Z-shaped and is coming off below the wall to the south. This measures 14m long by 0.9m wide and up 0.5m high.

Site Number	93	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69773 08389	Type	Shepherd Hut
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small square possible shepherd's hut measuring approximately 2.5m square by 1m high. It has six courses, utilising evenly-coursed limestone natural. The hut has collapsed on all but the west side and it uses the limestone outcrop as its northern edge.

Site Number	94	Site name	Potts Valley
Location	NY 69748 08256	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A linear limestone quarry or dump of stones ready for use. Most of the stones are medium to large in size. The site is approximately 30m in diameter. It is difficult to estimate its depth due to the large amounts of loose rubble.

Site Number	95	Site name	Potts Valley
Location	NY 69703 08254	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A continuation of Quarry Site 94 along the edge of the break of slope into Potts Valley.

Site Number	96	Site name	Middle Busk
Location	NY 68531 09342	Type	Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

An enclosure wall running almost from the road up to an outcrop of limestone pavement. The bank measures 1.4m wide and survives to a maximum height of 0.2m. It mostly survives as an earthen bank, however it does contain some stone and it is cut by several hollow ways (Site 173). The bank demarcates land within the small grassed valley between the limestone pavements of Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar like further similar banks (Sites 105 and 152).

Site Number	97	Site name	Middle Busk
Location	NY 68571 09302	Type	Boundary Marker
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A possible small boundary marker, consisting of a limestone block placed on its end measuring 0.4m in height and 0.3m in diameter and sat next to the linear stone bank (Site 96).

Site Number	98	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68211 09291	Type	Enclosure Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP NMR NY 6809/1 387		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A site shown on aerial photography (NMR NY 6809/1 387). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. A small enclosure wall running north/south which is dividing up an area of land between two outcrops of limestone pavement. It consists of a wall measuring 20m long by 1.2m wide and 0.2m high.

Site Number	99	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68160 09313	Type	Enclosure Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP NMR NY 6809/1 387		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A site shown on aerial photography (NMR NY 6809/1 387). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is a small wall, similar to Site 98, running north-west/south-east. The wall measures 16m long by 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. Like Site 98 this wall divided up an area between the limestone pavements.

Site Number	100	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67931 09332	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A marker cairn consisting of moderately-packed limestone blocks. It measures 1m in diameter by 0.6m high. It was most probably post-medieval in date.

Site Number	101	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67889 09362	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A medium-sized limestone quarry. It measures 25m in length by 10m in wide and roughly 2m deep. It is most likely that the stone from this quarry was used in the construction of a nearby bield (Site 102).

Site Number	102	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67876 09383	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small L-shaped bield constructed of large limestone blocks and utilising part of the limestone pavement. It measures approximately 6m long by 1m wide and up to 1.4m high.

Site Number	103	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67808 09330	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		

Diversity Low **Significance** 3
A small marker cairn which is similar to Site 100 but more pointed. It measures 1m in diameter by 0.7m high.

Site Number	104	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67740 09332	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A square-shaped quarry cut into the limestone pavement. Its measures 6m square by 1m deep. It could have been re-used as a later shelter.

Site Number	105	Site name	Middle Busk
Location	NY 68613 09396	Type	Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A fragmentary wall running north-west/south-east. It measures approximately 100m long by 0.7m wide and up to only 0.1m high. It is similar to the stone bank to the west (Site 96) but in a worse condition with most of the stone either having been removed or covered with turf. The bank is demarcating land within the small grassed valley between the limestone pavements of Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar like similar banks, Sites 96 and 152.

Site Number	106	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68022 09538	Type	Quarry/Shelter
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A square-shaped quarry or shelter cut into the limestone bedrock. It measures 4m in square by 0.8m deep. There is a small structure associated with this feature, consisting of a small lean-to structure constructed from stone removed from the quarry. The structure measures 2m square with a small east-facing entrance and walls up to 0.5m high. It is probably a shepherds shelter.

Site Number	107	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 68041 09517	Type	Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small stone cairn located 4m south of Site 106. It measures 1m in diameter by 1m high and is constructed of loose limestone rubble.

Site Number	108	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67359 09692	Type	Shepherd Shelter
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small orthostatic-walled shelter, constructed from limestone pavement broken up and driven into faults in the pavement on the east side of the marker cairn (Site 45). It measures 3m long east-west by 2m wide. The slabs are larger on the south-facing wall and survive to 1m high, but on the west-facing wall, the wall is only 0.4m high.

Site Number	109	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67075 09747	Type	Boundary Stone
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A large grey granite glacial erratic (Plate 10), located on the current boundary between Little Asby and Asby Winderwath commons. The stone was possibly previously used as a boundary marker. It measures 1.29m high by 1.30m wide and deep.

Site Number	110	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67366 09882	Type	Possible Bield
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A pile of stones which could possibly have been a structure. Due to its shape and size it is most likely to have been a bield. It measures roughly 2.5m long by 0.4m high maximum.

Site Number	111	Site name	Muddygill Plain
Location	NY 67311 09924	Type	Clearance Cairn
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A clearance cairn covered in lichen. It measures approximately 1m in diameter by 0.25m high.

Site Number	113	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 6779510003	Type	Orthostatic Boundary Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown

Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

The enclosure boundary wall which is the boundary of the common land here possibly uses the course of an earlier orthostatic wall as a foundation. The wall includes several glacial erratics that could have been earlier boundary markers. The shape of the boundary at this point is interesting as it encompasses three sides of an enclosure around the settlement site (Site 08) identified by Higham (1979). The fourth side is closed by a now disused orthostatic wall (outside the study area). This site is also associated with another orthostatic wall running upslope to the east (Site 115) and a rectilinear house (Site 116).

Site Number	114	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67852 09623	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A tall marker cairn constructed out of small-medium sized limestone blocks. The cairn measures 0.6m in diameter by 1m high.

Site Number	115	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67749 09907	Type	Orthostatic Boundary Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

A fragmentary, sinuous orthostatic wall. It uses slabs of limestone pavement, placed on end, and slotted into faults in the limestone pavement. Most of the slabs are roughly 1m in height. It was possibly a medieval field boundary running onto Grange Scar from the enclosure wall (Site 113). The wall is not included in an earthen bank and only survives as fragments of possible stock pounds off a linear wall running roughly south-west upslope from the boundary wall.

Site Number	116	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 67843 09799	Type	Hut/Shieling
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

A medium-sized rectangular single-celled structure located between Cowdale Slack and Muddy Gill Plain near the corner of the enclosure wall (Site 113 and Plate 8). The structure measures 7m long east-west by 5m wide with stone-filled earth banks up to 1m wide by 0.3m high. The structure is located directly north of a limekiln (Site 12), and also near the site of a sheepfold (Site 37).

Site Number	117	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69480 08674	Type	Cairns

Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

Two small probable cairns located to the north-east of another cairn group (Site 88) on the next plateau between limestone pavement. Cairn (A) is circular in shape and is covered with a layer of turf, however there is a large amount of stone just underneath the turf. It measures 3m in diameter by 0.2m high. Cairn (B) is sub-rectangular in shape and does not contain much stone. It measures approximately 6m long north-west/south-east by 1.2m in wide and up to 0.2m high. The cairns are probably associated with either funerary practices or clearance prior to cultivation of the grassy plateau.

Site Number	118	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69586 08641	Type	Cairns
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

Two cairns located to the north-east of cairnfield Site 88 on the same plateau as two other cairns (Site 117). Cairn (A) is sub-circular and measures approximately 2.5m in diameter by 0.35m high. It survives as a turf-covered mound and it contains moderately well-packed, small-medium sub-angular stones. Cairn (B) is smaller and less visible and is also covered in turf but has large mounts of stone within its build. It is sub-circular and measures 3m in diameter by 0.1m high. The cairns are probably associated with stone clearance associated with agricultural land improvement.

Site Number	120	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69852 08687	Type	Farmstead Field Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

Part of a large field enclosure associated with farmstead, Site 136, see Site 125 for description.

Site Number	121	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69881 08608	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small bield in dilapidated state and long gone out of use. The construction of the bield is medium-large limestone rubble. It is 10m long east/west by 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m high. The bield has been built on to the limestone pavement for its foundation layer, and re-uses a portion of the large field bank (Site 120/125) associated with the farmstead complex Site 136.

Site Number	122	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70070 08639	Type	Cairn
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

A small cairn, mostly turf-covered; however it does contain moderately packed small to medium stones. The cairn measures 2m in diameter by 0.2m high.

Site Number	123	Site name	Armaside Wood
Location	NY 70185 08654	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

An oval quarry scoop measuring 30m long by 8m wide by up to 1.2m deep. The quarry was probably used for the construction of the nearby wall.

Site Number	124	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70244 08810	Type	Bield/Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A square bield constructed of medium-large stones, with a small entrance to the north and up to 1m wide. The walls measure 1m wide and 0.4m high.

Site Number	125	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70015 08693	Type	Farmstead Field Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

A large sub-square field bank located to the south of the farmstead complex (Site 136). The bank demarcates an area some 200m square in the lee of a limestone ridge and in a sheltered grassy area between bands of limestone pavement. The field bank consists of an earthen bank mixed with medium-large stones. It measures approximately 1.2m wide by up to 0.4m high. The bank runs south from the farmstead (Site 136) down into the sheltered dip and then up to the bield on the limestone ridge (Site 121). The bank is robbed out by the construction of this bield but it can be seen to run along the limestone scarp to the east and then survives in a very denuded state (1.35m wide by 0.2m high). The bank turns back north and crosses up to the limestone pavement to the north. The field bank does not return towards the farmstead, but instead turns east and runs atop the limestone pavement in a north-easterly direction towards the shieling complex (Site 56).

Site Number	126	Site name	Little Asby Scar
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Location	NY 69925 08876	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A square bield or shepherd's shelter, constructed from large limestone blocks. It measures 3m square by 1.3m wide and up to 0.7m high.

Site Number	127	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69324 08913	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	3

This feature is not actually a bield but rather a shepherd's hut. It measures approximately 4m square with walls 0.5m thick and up to 1.5m high and is constructed out of roughly-coursed limestone blocks. It has ancillary walls extending from the north-east and south-west corners that are up to 5m long. To the rear (north), are three distinct quarry scoops into the bedrock that whilst provided stone for the construction also possibly form small stock shelters each up to 5m in diameter by 0.5m deep.

Site Number	128	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69412 08887	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small bield located directly to the east of the wall complex (Site 74). It measures approximately 2m long north-south by 0.9m wide and up to 0.4m high.

Site Number	129	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69648 08964	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A marker cairn roughly constructed of limestone pavement. It measures 1.3m in diameter by up to 0.6m high.

Site Number	130	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69676 08927	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		

Diversity Low **Significance** 3
A C-shaped bield, measuring approximately 6m long by 5m wide and up to 0.6m high.

Site Number	131	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69705 08922	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A collapsed curved bield, measuring approximately 8m long east/west by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high maximum.

Site Number	132	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69725 08962	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small C-Shaped bield, measuring 4m long by 2m wide with walls 0.7m wide by up to 0.5m high maximum.

Site Number	133	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69740 08852	Type	Small Sinuous Wall
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small fragmentary section of sinuous orthostatic walling, running on top of limestone pavement. It measures approximately 15m long with several changes of direction, but evidently a wall. It is roughly 0.7m wide by up to 0.5m high maximum. The limestone slabs are placed facing inwards and stacked.

Site Number	134	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69740 08830	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small collapsed section of wall, it measures approximately 5m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. It is possibly a linear bield.

Site Number	135	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69764 08828	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval

Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small C-shaped bield, measuring 8m long by 3m wide. The walls are 0.6m thick by up to 0.7m high maximum.

Site Number	136	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69872 08803	Type	Farmstead
Extent		Period	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

A substantial farmstead located in a narrow sheltered grassy dip between two outcropping bands of limestone pavement. The farmstead is associated with a large field bank enclosure (Site 120/125) that runs onto a larger grassy plateau between the limestone pavement to the south-east. The farmstead itself consists of, what is now, a two-celled sheepfold, measuring approximately 15m long east/west by 7.5m wide. The small eastern cell probably relates to an earlier rectilinear house, measuring approximately 7.5m long north/south by 5m wide. The structure uses the natural limestone outcrop as its northern wall. The larger cell of the sheepfold was probably originally a stock pound abutting the rectilinear house with an entrance in the east wall. To the east of the rectilinear house are two obvious earthwork stock pounds each measuring approximately 6m square, although the banks are fragmentary. Butting off the south side of the sheepfold is a low partial wall running south into a disturbed area of stones and possibly turning south-eastwards along the southern break in slope. Essentially, the farmstead blocks off the eastern end of the narrow strip of grass between the breaks of slope of the limestone pavement. Further to the west the field bank (Site 120/125) runs up to the southern break of slope to the south-west of the farmstead then forms a smaller stock enclosure on the west side of the farmstead measuring 60m long east/west. Within this enclosure at the north-western corner is a small semi-circular stock pound with an entrance where it reaches the northern break of slope onto the limestone pavement. Above the northern break of slope upon the limestone pavement to the north of the farmstead there are two fragmentary stock pounds and a wall running away to the north for a short distance, however the limestone pavement has made it difficult to pick out.

Site Number	137	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70079 08957	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A very ruinous rectangular bield, measuring approximately 9m long by 5m wide. The walls are up to 1m wide by 0.5m high.

Site Number	138	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 70101 08949	Type	Marker Cairn
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		

Diversity Low **Significance** 3
A marker cairn, measuring approximately 1.5m in diameter by 0.9m high.

Site Number	139	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69899 09191	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

A large substantial sub-oval earthwork enclosure. It measures approximately 45m long east/west by 30m wide. The banks are earthen with some stone within them, and they measure 2m wide by up to 0.4m high maximum. There are no other features associated with it. The site could possibly be a stock enclosure and it is not far from a smaller circular enclosure to the north (Site 50). The earthwork is best seen on the south-west side where it survives as a stone bank running atop a band of limestone pavement, on the north-west end, however, it is more ephemeral.

Site Number	140	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69755 09042	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small mostly collapsed curving bield, measuring approximately 12m long by 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m high.

Site Number	141	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69645 09055	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A collapsed semi-circular bield, measuring approximately 8m long by 4m wide in total. The walls are 0.6m wide by up to 0.4m high.

Site Number	142	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69156 09112	Type	Long Sinuous Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	2

A large stone bank, surviving in a fragmentary but substantial state and running roughly south-east/north-west from the north of a bield (Site 54) and on to the limestone pavement. The bank measures approximately 450m long in total and is up to 3m wide in places by 0.7m high. Where the bank first meets the limestone pavement there is a cairn roughly 2m in diameter by 0.3m high in the build. The bank runs over the limestone

pavement in a north-west direction following a natural south-west-facing limestone pavement scarp. At one point the bank kinks drastically to the north for a few metres, here there is another small fragmentary bank that could have once formed an enclosure. As the bank runs further north it becomes denuded and is lost in the limestone pavement.

Site Number	143	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68949 08903	Type	Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A linear stone bank, demarcating a strip of grassland between two limestone ridgelines. Stone is present in the northern half of the build but the rest is of earthen construction. The bank measures approximately 70m long north/south by 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m high.

Site Number	144	Site name	Bull Hole, Quarries
Location	NY 69166 09648	Type	
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

Several distinct areas of quarrying associated with the limekiln (Site 14) at Bull Hole. It is located directly to the west of the road and consists of two sub-circular scoops. The west one measures 17m long east/west by 8m wide and up to 1.2m deep. East is 10m long by 6m wide and up to 0.8m deep.

Site Number	145	Site name	Bull Hole
Location	NY 69100 09760	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small sub-square quarry, measuring approximately 5m square by 0.5m deep.

Site Number	146	Site name	Bull Hole
Location	NY 69125 09796	Type	Earthwork/Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small rectangular earthwork cut into the ground. It measures approximately 10m long north/south by 5m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It also has a raised mound in the middle. It is probably a quarry?

Site Number	147	Site name	Asket Dub
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Location	NY 69003 09800	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small quarry cut into limestone pavement, measuring approximately 2m square by 0.4m deep.

Site Number	148	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69948 09756	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A group of five quarry scoops situated on the edge of the scarp above Asket Dub. One large quarry measures 7m square by 2m deep on the edge. The others are smaller, each approximately 4m in diameter by 0.5m deep.

Site Number	149	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69021 09736	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small quarry scoop with exposed limestone pavement in the base. It measures approximately 6m in diameter by 0.8m deep with a spoil heap on the eastern side.

Site Number	150	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69041 09725	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small square quarry, measuring approximately 6m square by 1m deep.

Site Number	151	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 69003 09686	Type	Curvilinear Boundary Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The site is located from aerial photo evidence (AP, CCC 2441,11). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is a very ephemeral curving boundary bank, consisting of groupings of stones, no bank material present and it is practically flat. The site is not outcropping natural limestone. The bank descends south from the

scarp above Asket Dub and is cut by two routes of a disused trackway (Site 171). The bank turns east around the rounded hill that has the quarry (Site 35) on its south slope and runs east for a few metres before disappearing.

Site Number	152	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68922 09576	Type	Sinuus Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Low	Significance	2

The site is located from aerial photo evidence (AP, CCC 2441,11). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. It is a long sinuous stone bank running between outcrops immediately west of Asket Dub (Plate 12). The bank is cut by the road and numerous relict tracks (Site 171). The bank is up to 250m long by 2m wide and up to 0.3m high with much stone and moderately large pieces of limestone pavement within the build. In a few places the stones could have possibly been orthostatic. The northern end of the bank is only seen on the aerial photography as it moves on top of the limestone pavement towards an enclosure (Site 18). The bank is demarcating land within the small grassed valley between the limestone pavements of Grange Scar and Little Asby Scar like similar banks (Sites 96 and 105).

Site Number	153	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68911 09228	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

An L-shaped bield surviving in a ruinous state. It measures approximately 30m long by 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m high. A small marker cairn has been placed on the bield after it went out of use, re-using stone from the original structure.

Site Number	154	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69501 09285	Type	Quarries
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A group of three sub-circular quarries. The largest is approximately 12m in diameter by 0.4m deep. The smaller two are approximately 2.5m in diameter by 0.3m deep.

Site Number	155	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69865 09354	Type	Quarry
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small sub-circular quarry scoop located directly to the side of an enclosure wall. It measures approximately 6m in diameter by 0.4m deep.

Site Number	156	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69821 09459	Type	Sheepfold
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

The foundations of a rectangular sheepfold not shown on any mapping. It does not go under the enclosure wall so is presumably associated with it. It survives as a rectangular earth and stone bank, some of the stone is orthostatic. It measures approximately 26m long north-west/south-east by 6m wide and up to 0.7m high.

Site Number	157	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69795 09488	Type	Possible Limekiln
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

An earthwork feature consisting of a grass-covered, tall U-shaped feature, measuring approximately 7m in diameter with banks 2.5m-3m wide by up to 0.7m high. It could be a denuded limekiln with an entrance on the northern end. There is some stone in the build but it is masked by turf. The feature is within a large area of quarrying (Site 169).

Site Number	158	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68832 09248	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A large P-shaped bield/stock enclosure. The main part of the bield is a randomly-coursed wall measuring approximately 12m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high. The stock enclosure joins onto the eastern end of the bield, however, it is different in its construction quality. It survives as a low earthen bank containing medium-sized stones. It measures approximately 15m in diameter with banks 1.2m wide by up to 0.3m high. It is likely that the bield is later in date than the enclosure and stone has been removed from it to construct the bield.

Site Number	159	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68934 09338	Type	Linear and Circular Clearance
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	High	Significance	3

The site consists of a small L-shaped wall constructed from large limestone slabs roughly placed. It may possibly be a bield that has had most of the stone removed. It is covered in lichen and turf. One wall measures 4m long and then it corners and runs for a further 3.5m and the walls are 1m wide by up to 0.3m high. Further down the hill approximately 10m north, is a small linear wall, however it could also be a linear clearance cairn. It measures 5m in length by 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m high. To the east of this is a small banked circle or circular clearance area (possibly from around a tree). It survives as an earthwork measuring approximately 5m in diameter with banks up to 1m wide and 0.2m high. Inside the circle is a depression where the grass is shorter and greener than the surrounding grasses. North of the circle is a linear depression approximately 0.2m deep and running north-west/south-east. It could be a trackway running past the site and down the hill.

Site Number	160	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68971 09367	Type	Linear Stone Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A linear stone bank running east/west. The wall is dividing up a very small grassed terrace of land between two outcrops of limestone pavement. It survives as an earthen bank with medium to large stones amongst it. It measures approximately 30m long east-west by 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m high.

Site Number	161	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68976 09426	Type	Quarries
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A linear quarry with an upcast spoil bank. It measures approximately 20m long north/south in length by 4m wide and up to 1m in depth.

Site Number	162	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69101 09351	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A small linear bield, measuring approximately 5m long by 1m wide and up to 0.4m high.

Site Number	163	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69229 09406	Type	Bield
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		

Diversity Low **Significance** 3

A small linear field constructed from limestone rubble. It measures approximately 4m long north/south by 1m wide and up to 0.1m high. A small quarry scoop immediately to the west of the field must have been quarried for its construction.

Site Number	164	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68795 09745	Type	Field Boundary Bank
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Various
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11, Cherry 1995		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

The site was possibly partially seen from aerial photo evidence (AP, CCC 2441,11). The site was visited by OA North in 2003. The bank survives as a curving field bank demarcating an area of grassy ground between two bands of limestone pavement. The overall area of the enclosure is approximately 75m square and forms the southern end of the wall complex running up the hill from the north (Site 67). The site is not directly butting onto the wall complex but there is no evidence of it continuing in the middle of the grassy area. The bank measures 1.2m wide by up to 0.2m high and mostly consists of an earthen bank but it does contain medium-large stones. The northern half of the enclosure runs between a small outcrop of limestone pavement and it is difficult to see but it definitely turns south-westwards and terminates at the western band of limestone pavement.

Site Number	165	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68912 09867	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

A sub-rectangular enclosure which butts onto the mid-section of the wall complex (Site 67). The site is very ephemeral, and survives as a low earthen bank filled with stones that forms one of the parallel walls running off of the wall complex (Site 67), and it heads south-east until it disappears. On the west-facing bank it is very difficult to trace and mostly survives as a lynchet. Both sides, however, are roughly 2m in width and by 0.25m high.

Site Number	166	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68916 09910	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	High	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Medium	Significance	2

A sub-circular enclosure which butts onto the north side of the wall complex (Site 67). It measures approximately 18m in diameter with earthen banks about 2m wide by 0.3m high. There is an additional small bank running north from the bottom of the enclosure, which could possibly be part of an additional structure.

Site Number	167	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68140 09726	Type	Fields
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval

Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey	Significance	3
Diversity	Low	Two small and crudely constructed curved fields. Each field measures approximately 5m long by 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m high.	

Site Number	168	Site name	Burtree Limekiln
Location	NY 69038 09950	Type	Area of Quarrying
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 11	Significance	3
Diversity	Low	The site was located from aerial photo evidence (AP, CCC 2441,11). It was visited by OA North in 2003. It is an extensive area of limestone extraction located to the south-east of a limekiln (Site 22). The quarries cover an area of about 200m square next to the enclosure boundary on the north end of the common. The quarrying masks part of the wall complex (Site 67) running south up the hill. Some areas of the limestone pavement have been completely stripped away.	

Site Number	169	Site name	Little Asby
Location	NY 69724 09398	Type	Area of Quarrying
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey	Significance	3
Diversity	Low	An extensive area of quarrying in a spur of common land immediately to south of Little Asby. Multiple quarries and limestone stripping for building material and lime burning has occurred. It forms a triangular area measuring approximately 300m in area. Most likely the quarries were for the nearby possible limekiln (Site 157 and other Little Asby kilns) or building material for Little Asby.	

Site Number	170	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 69804 08559	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Low	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Medium	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey	Significance	3
Diversity	Low	A small stone-banked enclosure using a hollow in the limestone pavement. It consists of two parallel walls running east/west. The walls are coursed to a height of 0.6m high and both are approximately 4m in length.	

Site Number	171	Site name	Asket Dub
Location	NY 68843 09589	Type	Hollow ways
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Rough Pasture

Documentation AP CCC 2441, 11

Diversity Low

Significance 3

A group of small trackways running east/west along the hillside above Asket Dub and cutting into the ground, probably used to service the farm through Bull Hole. The tracks measure approximately 100m long overall and cut through the sinuous boundary bank (Site 152).

Site Number 172

Location NY 70488 09153

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Field Survey

Diversity Low

Site name Potts Beck

Type Trackway

Period Post-Medieval

Fragility Medium

Rarity Low

Land Use Rough Pasture

Significance 3

A small trackway running north leading upslope from the washfold in Potts Valley (Site 43) towards Little Asby. The track measures approximately 60m in length by 1.3m wide.

Site Number 173

Location NY 68518 09264

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Field Survey

Diversity Low

Site name Middle Busk

Type Hollow ways

Period Unknown

Fragility Medium

Rarity Low

Land Use Rough Pasture

Significance 3

This comprises several small hollow ways running to the west of the current metalled track over the common. They cut the linear stone bank at Middle Busk (Site 96) and run in a general north-east/south-west direction for approximately 120m.

Site Number 174

Location NY 68328 08828

Extent

Condition Medium

Potential Low

Group value Low

Documentation Field Survey

Diversity Low

Site name Howes Well

Type Hollow ways

Period Unknown

Fragility Medium

Rarity Low

Land Use Rough Pasture

Significance 3

This comprises several small hollow ways or possibly natural gullies, running alongside the modern metalled track over the common. They run parallel to the east side of the road for approximately 90m.

Site Number 175

Location NY 67549 08828

Extent

Condition N/A

Potential N/A

Group value N/A

Documentation Cherry and Cherry 1987

Diversity N/A

Site name Lousy Brow

Type Find Spot

Period Prehistoric

Fragility N/A

Rarity N/A

Land Use Rough Pasture

Significance 3

A find spot, which was located 180m east of the parish boundary wall and 1500m metres from Kellsike Well, a ruined field, below which twenty-seven artefacts of flint and chert, including a core, core trimmings, blades, a scraper and a leaf arrowhead were found (Cherry and Cherry, 1987 - Lousy Brow 1).

Site Number	176	Site name	Lousy Brow 2
Location	NY 67805 09206	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, at the foot of the scarp which runs along the top of Lousy Brow several flints were found during a fieldwork survey. It included a petit tranchet derivative arrowhead, several blades, a scraper, as well as struck chert (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Lousy Brow 2).

Site Number	177	Site name	Lousy Brow 3
Location	NY 68033 09087	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric/Roman
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, 300m west of the junction between the roads to Orton and Newbiggin-on-Lune and on the upper slopes of Lousy Brow numerous finds were recovered. It included fifty-eight artefacts of flint and chert. Also found were two fragments of heavily grit-tempered pottery which are possibly Peterborough Ware. Lying on an eroded molehill nearby was a Romano-British bronze brooch. The brooch is first century AD in date (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Lousy Brow 3).

Site Number	178	Site name	Lousy Brow 4
Location	NY 68801 09696	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot on Cowdale Slack; it is 1km due east of Little Asby, overlooking the Orton-Little Asby road and numerous flint finds were discovered during a walkover survey. Twenty-six flint and chert artefacts were found, mostly unworked pieces. There were nine scrapers made from flint and one from chert. (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Lousy Brow 4)

Site Number	179	Site name	Lousy Brow 5
Location	NY 68798 09795	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A flint scatter found during a field walking survey. It was located about 30m north of Lousy Brow. Amongst the scatter was a flint blade, a scraper and a broken arrowhead (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Lousy Brow 5).

Site Number	180	Site name	Little Asby Scar
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Location	NY 68502 08791	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during a field walking survey. On the west-facing slope between the Orton and Newbiggin roads, 119 artefacts of flint and chert were found. It included cores, trimming flakes, blades, arrowhead fragments and an awl. Several flakes of volcanic tuff, one of which had a convex polished surface were also discovered. Amongst this scatter was a crumb of a possible Peterborough Ware pot and several fragments of heavily grit-tempered pot including a rim sherd decorated with maggot impressions (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 1).

Site Number	181	Site name	Little Asby Scar 2
Location	NY 68541 08707	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, located during field walking survey. In total, 59 artefacts of flint and chert were found 50m south-east of Little Asby Scar 1, closer to the Newbiggin road. The assemblage included blades, cores, a scraper and several knives (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 2).

Site Number	182	Site name	Little Asby Scar 3
Location	NY 68402 08699	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during field walking survey. At the end of the limestone pavement below Little Asby Scar, was a further 58 flint and chert artefacts, together with two sherds of heavily grit-tempered pottery, possibly Grooved Ware. The assemblage included a flake of unpolished volcanic tuff (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 3).

Site Number	183	Site name	Little Asby Scar 4
Location	NY 68336 08675	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, located during field walking survey. A flint scatter found on a bank next to a field (Site 63), which consisted of 58 flint and chert artefacts, including cores and blades (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 4).

Site Number	184	Site name	Little Asby Scar 5
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Location	NY 68599 08796	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, located during a field walking survey. A large scatter of flint, chert and a flake of volcanic tuff was discovered east of the road opposite Little Asby Scar 1 (Site 180). It consisted of 110 worked flints and 74 worked pieces of chert. Found with the assemblage was a weathered fragment of heavily grit-tempered pot which could possibly be Grooved Ware (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 5).

Site Number	185	Site name	Little Asby Scar 6
Location	NY 68699 08799	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, located during a field walking survey. Higher up from the Little Asby Scar 5 find spot more finds were discovered. It included sherds of possible Grooved Ware and a scatter of worked flint and chert. In total, there were 75 worked pieces of flint and chert as well as a flake of polished volcanic tuff (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 6).

Site Number	186	Site name	Little Asby Scar 7
Location	NY 69107 08757	Type	Find Spot
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot, located during a field walking survey. Higher up the fell, roughly 450m east of Little Asby Scar 6. It included 31 flints and cherts, including blades, scrapers, knives and arrowheads (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Little Asby Scar 7).

Site Number	187	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68899 09296	Type	Miscellaneous Finds
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during a field walking survey. Several flints were discovered located on the fell south of Little Asby. The flints were scattered over a wide area and included a scraper, a knife made from clear yellow flint, and a broken barbed and tanged arrowhead, which seems to be of the Sutton B type (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Misc A).

Site Number	188	Site name	Little Asby Scar
Location	NY 68594 08949	Type	Miscellaneous Finds

Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during a field walking survey. On a band of grasses running up the fell near the junction of the Orton and Newbiggin roads, a flint flake and a long flake of a faceted polished axe were found (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Misc B).

Site Number	189	Site name	Howes Bield
Location	NY 68531 08573	Type	Miscellaneous Finds
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during a field walking survey. It was towards the farm at Mazon Wath, below Little Asby Scar 3, a scatter of flint and chert was discovered in the linear quarry (Site 31). Including three flint and four chert flakes (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Misc C).

Site Number	190	Site name	Howes Bield
Location	NY 68437 08731	Type	Miscellaneous Finds
Extent		Period	Prehistoric
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	3

A find spot located during a field walking survey. On a grassy slope between Little Asby Scar 1 and Little Asby Scar 3 was a broken leaf arrowhead in white, heat-damaged flint. In the same area was a fragment of polished volcanic tuff which appears to have been used as a core (Cherry and Cherry 1987 - Misc D).

Site Number	191	Site name	Cowdale Slack
Location	NY 68555 09493	Type	Pile of Stones
Extent		Period	Post-Medieval
Condition	High	Fragility	Low
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Low	Land Use	Limestone Pavement
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A probable marker cairn constructed from limestone rubble. It measures approximately 2m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.9m.

Site Number	192	Site name	Potts Valley
Location	NY 70218 08680	Type	Copper Working Area
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	High
Potential	High	Rarity	Medium
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Rough Pasture
Documentation	Cherry and Cherry 1987, Field Survey		

Diversity Low **Significance** 2

A copper deposit and possible working site. It could be the one recorded by Vyn Davies (see Site 05), although this is to the west. The site was visited by OA North in 2003. The grid reference for the site is different to the one given in Site 05, however, it is highly likely that even if this is not the same site it is the same outcropping mineral vein. The site is located on an scar overlooking Potts Valley and as well as an ore vein has a probable copper processing site. This is due to the large amount of industrial waste in the vicinity, such as fire-cracked stone, and copper ore slag. There is a sub-circular area where the grass is stunted (Plate 11) that measures 7m long north/south by 6m wide and up to 0.15m high. The ground around to it is possibly fire reddened and the area has moderate quantities of copper slag at the surface (it is being actively eroded by a stream). Cherry and Cherry (1987), imply that this could be possible prehistoric working; however, it alternatively maybe of much later date.

Site Number	193	Site name	Burtree
Location	NY 688 103	Type	Enclosure
Extent		Period	Unknown
Condition	N/A	Fragility	N/A
Potential	N/A	Rarity	N/A
Group value	N/A	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	AP CCC 2441, 12, Higham 1979, Site 57		
Diversity	N/A	Significance	2

Higham (1979, Site 57) reports a stone-built settlement of 'native' type. The site was visited by OA North in 2003, and is outside of the current study area. It possibly related to the extensive wall complex nearby (Site 67)?

Site Number	194	Site name	Grange Scar
Location	NY 6851 0955	Type	Stone bank
Extent	98m long	Period	Unknown
Condition	Medium	Fragility	Medium
Potential	Low	Rarity	Low
Group value	Medium	Land Use	Pasture
Documentation	Field Survey		
Diversity	Low	Significance	3

A linear stone bank comprising a series of intermittent uprights and smaller infill stone in between. It is discontinuous and peters out to the north. It extends out from the edge of a section of pavement, and its terminus is in line with the boundary Site 105 suggesting a relationship.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1: Location Map
- Figure 2: Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland (1768)
- Figure 3: OS First Edition 6" Map (1863)
- Figure 4: Little Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn Commons, Site Map - West
- Figure 5: Little Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn Commons, Site Map - East
- Figure 6: Suggested Site phasing - West
- Figure 7: Suggested Site phasing - East



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0 250 500
 metres

Figure 1: Location Map

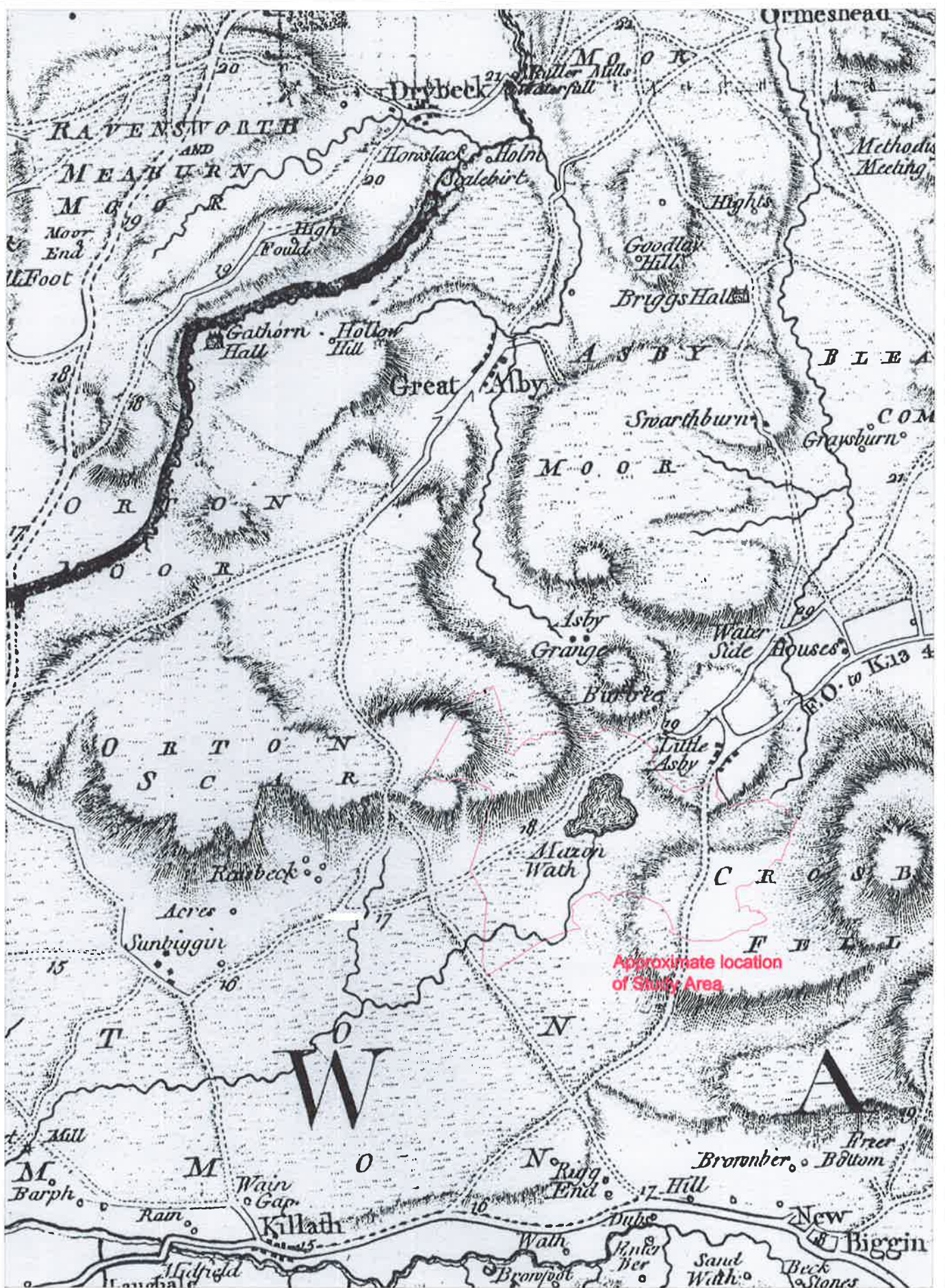
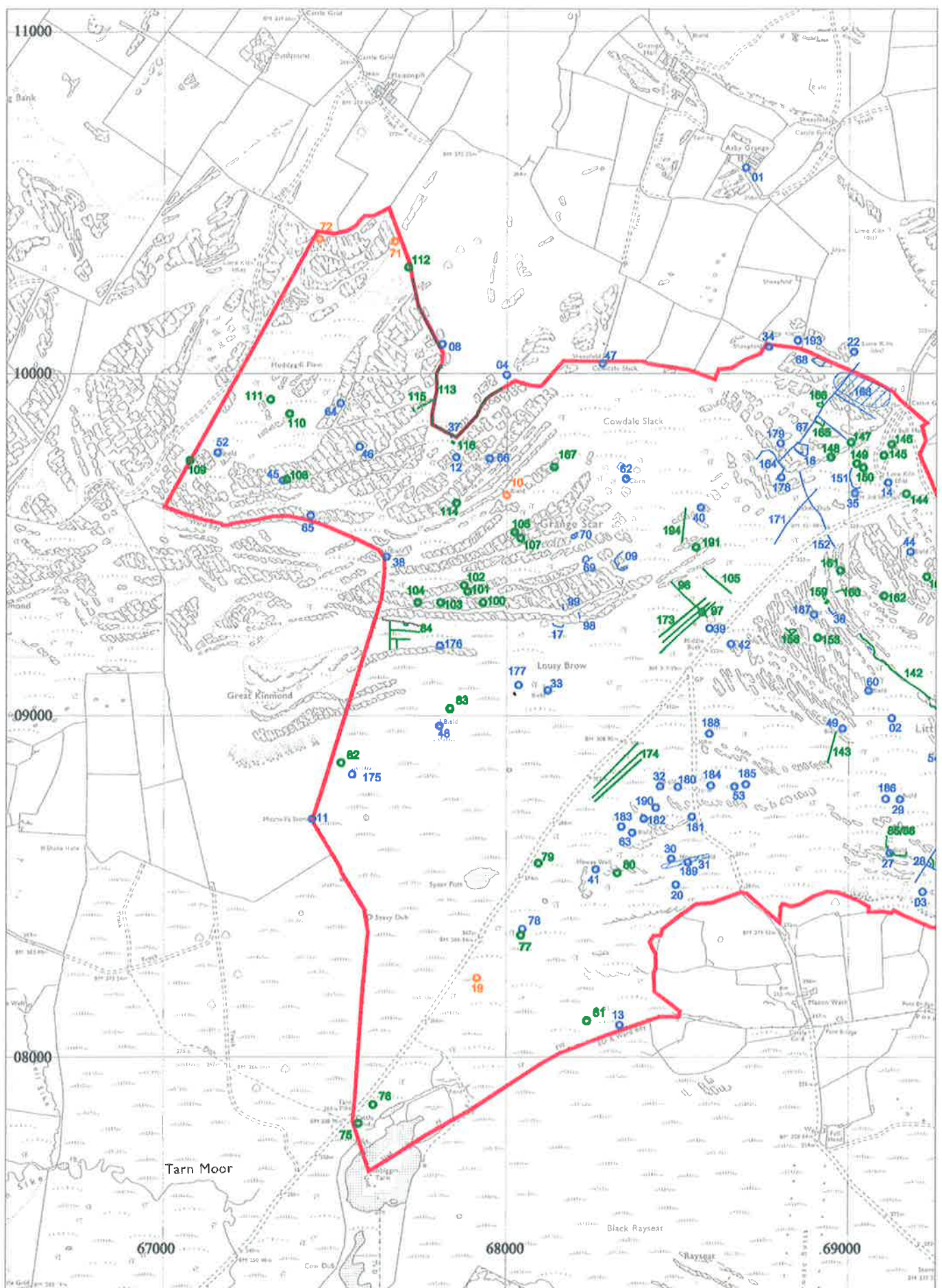


Figure 2 : Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland 1768



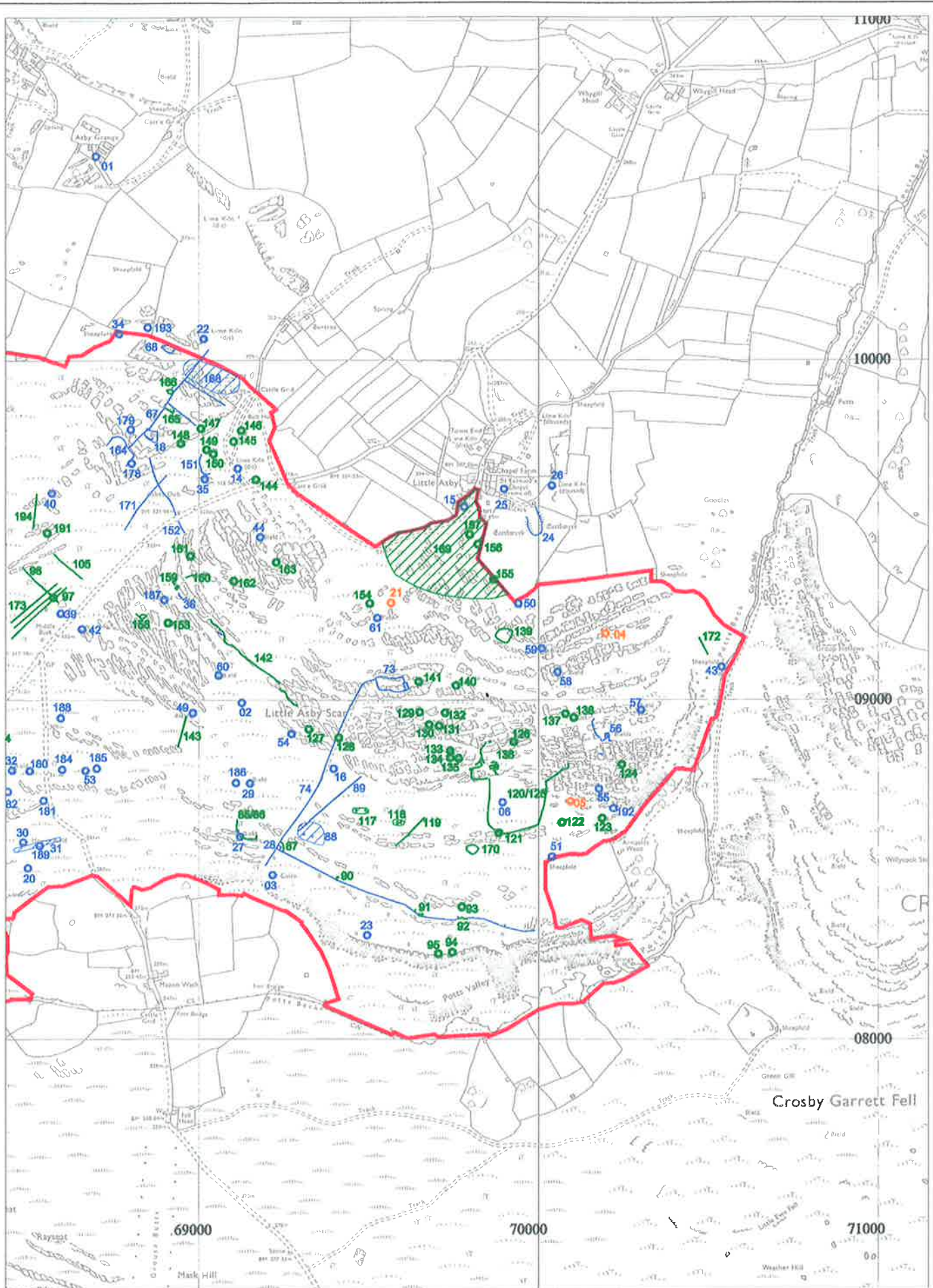
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- 76 Documentary Study Sites
- 13 Walkover Survey Sites
- 19 Unlocated Sites

0 250m



Figure 4 : Little Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn Commons, site map - west



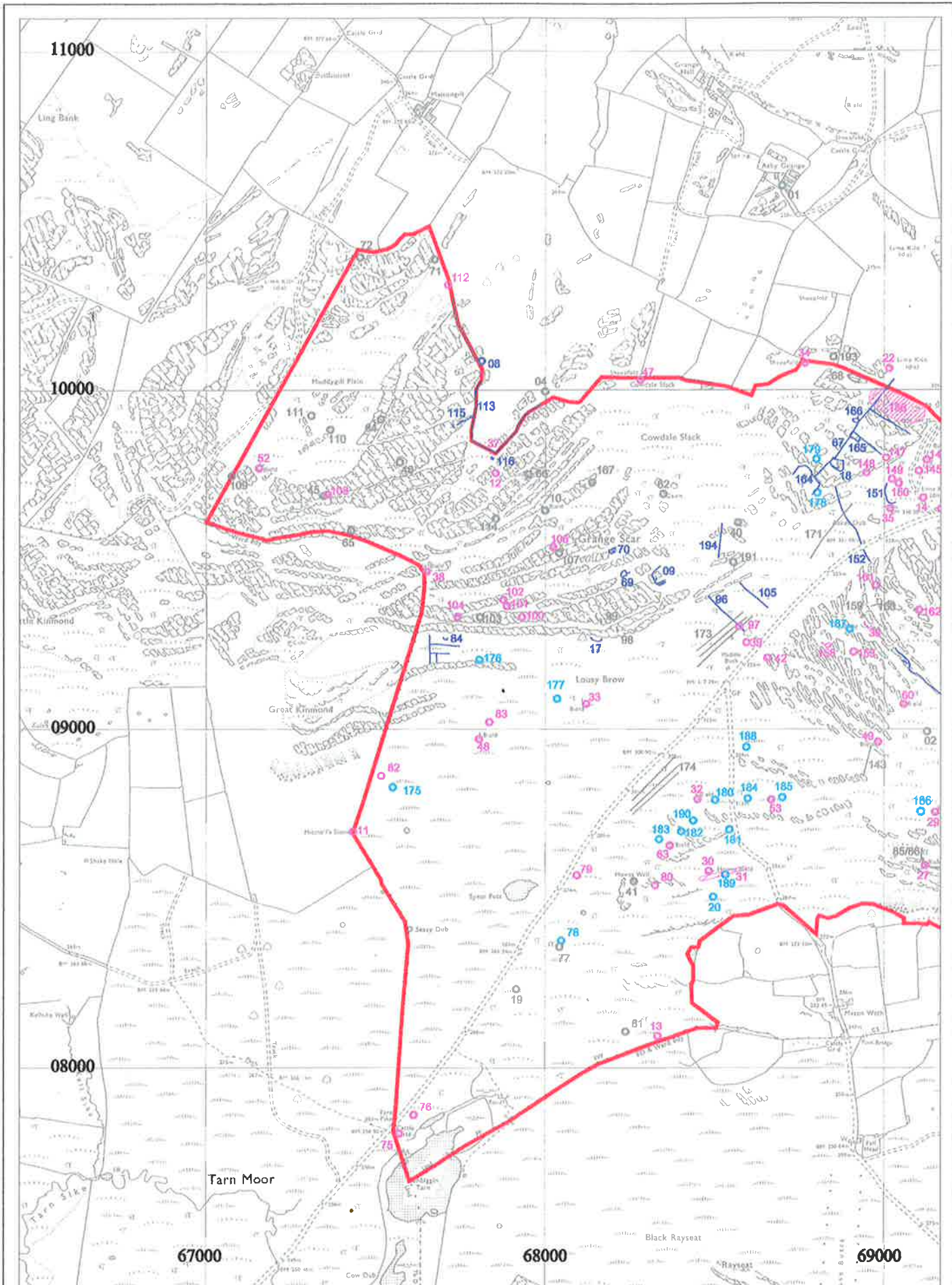
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- 76 Documentary Study Sites
- 13 Walkover Survey Sites
- 19 Unlocated Sites

0 250m



Figure 5 : Little Asby and Sunbiggin Tarn Commons, site map - east



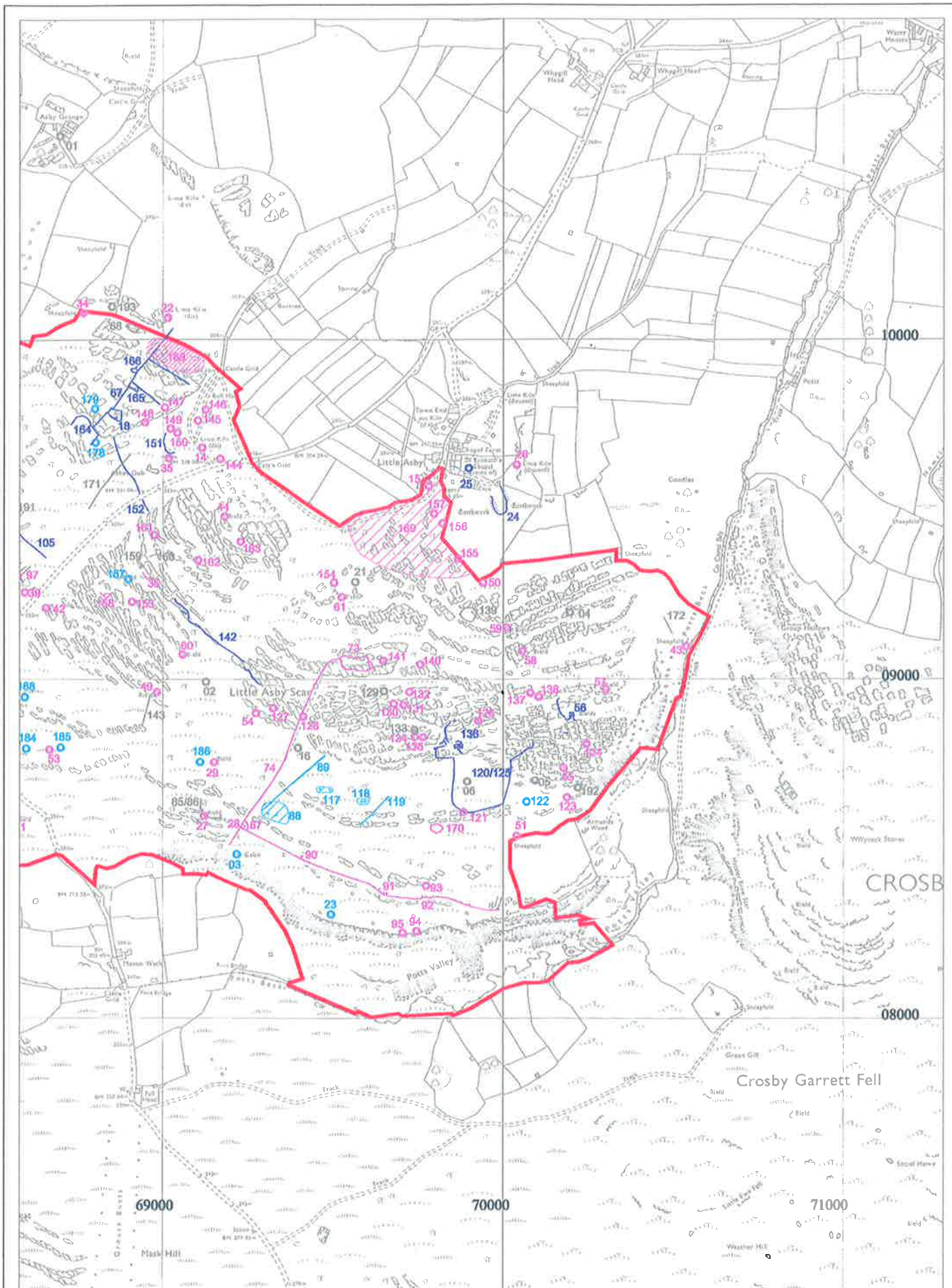
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- 78 Prehistoric Sites
- 09 Medieval Sites
- 74 Post-Medieval Sites
- 02 Undated Sites

0 250m



Figure 6 : Suggested Site Phasing - West



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- 78 Prehistoric Sites
- 09 Medieval Sites
- 74 Post-Medieval Sites
- 02 Undated Sites

0 250m



Figure 7: Suggested Site Phasing - East

PLATES

- Plate 1: Farmstead Site **09** on Grange Scar looking east
- Plate 2: Enclosure Site **69** on Grange Scar, looking north
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- Plate 18: Farmstead Site **136**, on Little Asby Scar, looking north
- Plate 19: Area of quarrying, Site **168**, associated with Burtree limekiln, looking north-east



Plate 1: Farmstead Site 09 on Grange Scar looking east



Plate 2: Enclosure Site 69 on Grange Scar, looking north

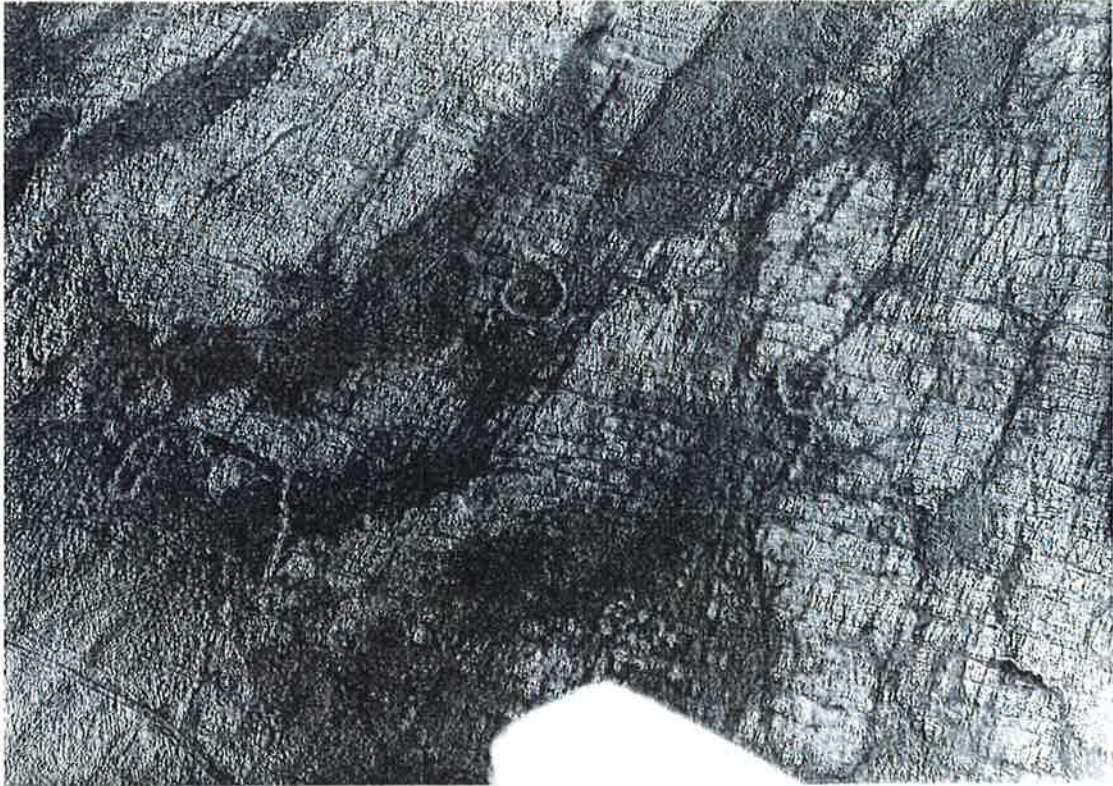


Plate 3: Aerial Photograph of Sites 09, 69 and 70 looking south (MU CS 146, 28)



Plate 4: Aerial Photograph of Sites 18 and 67 looking north-east (CCC 1702, 36)



Plate 5: Aerial Photograph of Sites 73 and 74 looking east (CCC 1702, 35)



Plate 6: Sheepfold Site 2 at Mazon Wath, and Little Asby Scar, Wall Complex (Site 74) looking east



Plate 7: Lousy Brow, enclosure and field system (Site 84) looking south-east



Plate 8: Grange Scar, rectilinear structure (Site 116) looking south



Plate 9: Grange Scar Limekiln (Site 12) looking south-east



Plate 10: Muddygill Plain, Boundary Stone (Site 109) looking south-west



Plate 11: Potts Valley, Copper Working Area (Site 192) looking west



Plate 12: Asket Dub, Sinuous Stone Bank (Site 152) looking north-west



Plate 13: General view of open moorland on the commons looking south



Plate 14: Field Site 54 on Little Asby Scar, looking north



Plate 15: Cairn Site **66** at Cowdale Slack, looking north



Plate 16: Howes Well, Cairn Circle (Site **78**) looking west



Plate 17: Funerary cairn Site 88a within a cairnfield, on Little Asby Scar, looking west



Plate 18: Farmstead Site 136, on Little Asby Scar, looking north



Plate 19: Area of quarrying, Site 168, associated with Burtree limekiln, looking north-east



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