



March 1997

**NORTH WEST WATER'S FOREST OF
BOWLAND ESTATE**
Lancashire

Archaeological Survey Report

Commissioned by:

North West Water Limited

**NORTH WEST WATER'S
FOREST OF BOWLAND ESTATE
LANCASHIRE**

Archaeological Survey

Checked by Project Manager.
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The fieldwork was undertaken by David Hodgkinson, Andrew Croft, Nick Hair, Stuart Elder and Ian Scott. The historical landscape analysis and documentary research was undertaken by Dr Richard Newman. The post-survey work was done by Stuart Elder, Graham Motteshead and Jane Robson, the report was written by Richard Newman and David Hodgkinson. Overall project management and editing was undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of North West Water Ltd (NWW), Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) submitted a Project Design for an archaeological identification survey of the NWW Forest of Bowland estate in accordance with a brief produced by Gifford and Partners.

A desk top study assimilated the results of all archaeological work undertaken in the area to date and presented the summary documentary evidence for the development of the landscape. The field work comprised an identification survey of 88 sqkm of the NWW estate which excluded Stocks reservoir and Gisburn forest; it was undertaken between 8th January and 15th May. The sites were identified by systematic field walking and were located by use of GPS survey equipment. The digital results of the survey were combined, on a CAD system, with digitised topographic detail. A gazetteer of all archaeological sites was also compiled.

The documentary study established that Bowland, including the area of the NWW estate, was formerly a chase given to Robert de Lacy in 1102. In the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries the de Lacys granted away part of the chase as endowments to Kirkstall abbey, which became known as Dalehead and was farmed by a number of granges, including Rishton, which is now under Stocks reservoir. From 1348 the land was incorporated within the earldom of Lancaster and henceforth was treated as part of the royal forest of Lancaster. The land was subsequently sold off piecemeal by the Stuart Kings and went through a series of different land-owners before being acquired by water boards in the nineteenth centuries. These land holdings were then merged with the formation of the NWW, whose estate now covers the majority of the area of the post-medieval 'forest' of Bowland.

By the late twelfth century the principal use of the chase was for cattle and horse rearing rather than hunting, with the establishment of vaccaries. These vaccary sites are for the most part occupied by post medieval farms; only two, High Oke and Randolph Booth, did not develop into post medieval settlements.

The survey identified over 730 monuments ranging in period from the Bronze Age to the nineteenth century and these, along with sites identified from documentary sources, have been incorporated within the site gazetteer. By comparison with other upland areas in Northern England, there was relatively little evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity, though there were Bronze age findspots and a possible Bronze Age funerary mound. From the Roman period there was a Romano-British type of enclosed settlement discovered at Sagar Hill and the estate was crossed by a Roman road.

To an extent the field survey, confirmed the documented medieval pattern of land use which was centred on the vaccaries; the northern boundary of the estate corresponded with that of the former chase and the vaccaries and is erratically defined by early markers. The vaccary farm sites are presently occupied by Post-medieval farms; however, at least one (House of Croasdale) incorporates some ornate, re-used masonry which could originate from an earlier structure.

The relict landscapes of the Post-medieval period were the most abundant archaeological resource identified by the survey, partly because the Post-medieval activity has destroyed or obscured evidence of earlier periods but also because of increased activity during the

Post-medieval period. Extensive areas of later ridge and furrow cultivation were identified, mainly in the eastern part of the study area, where the dispersal of monastic lands in the sixteenth century led to large scale agricultural colonisation.

The industrial activity was relatively diverse, but concentrated on mineral and stone extraction. gritstone was exploited for millstones, limestone was exploited for lime. Lead ore was extracted and processed in the Brennand and Sykes areas.

The survey has highlighted the archaeological potential of the area and will inform the management by North West Water Ltd of the estate's archaeological resource. It is recommended that this incorporate provision for further examination of some key sites, for example the Romano-British settlement. It should also incorporate further research into the former vaccary sites, by means of structural analysis of existing farm buildings and boundary analysis to establish the development of the field system.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE PROJECT

- 1.1.2 At the request of North West Water Ltd (NWW), Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) submitted a Project Design (*Appendix 2*) for an archaeological identification survey of the NWW Forest of Bowland estate in accordance with a brief produced by Gifford and Partners (*Appendix 1*). The work comprised a desk-top study to investigate the development of the landscape and to identify the documented archaeological resource. This was followed by an identification survey of the estate which was undertaken between 8th January and 15th May. The study area was defined as the estate owned by NWW and comprised 101sqkm of land which was predominantly unimproved moorland (Fig 2). The study area for the field survey was reduced to 88sqkm to exclude Stocks reservoir and Gisburn forest.

1.2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The conservation of the archaeological and built heritage is a major concern in the AONB. Amongst their policy objectives are the collation of data on known archaeological sites and hazard areas (Lancashire County Council), and it is proposed to conserve and interpret the industrial archaeology of the Hareden/Langden and Brennand valleys (Lancashire County Council). The objectives of the AONB, with regard to the cultural heritage, must form a background to the project aims.
- 1.2.2 The Forest of Bowland area has one of the lowest densities of known archaeological sites in Lancashire. Very little has ever been written about its archaeology; the situation today is little different from that in 1978 when Mary Higham wrote, "the published archaeological record for Bowland is almost non-existent" (1978a, 106). One of the objectives of any archaeological study of part of this area should be to establish whether or not this *lacunae* reflects a real lack of archaeological information, or a lack of prior investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The survey was carried out in accordance with a project design and specification prepared by LUAU and submitted to NWW in October 1995. This specification is reproduced in *Appendix 1*. The project design was prepared in response to a brief compiled by Gifford and Partners and issued on behalf of NWW.
- 2.1.2 The survey consisted of two principal elements, a desk-based search of existing records and a rapid identification survey through the on-site inspection of the estate. The desk-based search was undertaken to provide an archaeological and historical background and to record known archaeological sites from existing sources. The rapid identification survey was carried out to identify and accurately locate previously unidentified sites, and to check the information relating to the present condition of known sites.
- 2.1.3 ***Variations from the specification:*** The desk-based search proposed the investigation of sources contained in both the Lancashire and West Yorkshire Record Offices. In the event a visit to the West Yorkshire Record Office was not needed because sufficient information from primary sources could be gained from the Lancashire Record Office, and from three theses (Higham 1978a, Porter 1973 and Turner 1987) which had not been identified within the project design. Furthermore, considerable assistance was provided by Dr Mary Higham, whose previous documentary researches did not require repeating.

2.2 DESK TOP SURVEY

- 2.2.1 ***Scope of the Documentary Research:*** The documentary research was intended both to inform the field survey and to provide a context within which to place and evaluate the results of the field survey. It was primarily designed to utilise existing secondary sources and cartographic data.
- 2.2.2 ***Regional Databases:*** Because much of the estate was formerly within the West Riding of Yorkshire it was initially envisaged that information would need to be sought from both the Lancashire Record Office and the West Yorkshire Record Office. In the event the Lancashire Record Office proved to have sufficient data to meet the project's needs, in particular it contained adequate Ordnance Survey 6" to 1mile mapping and the tithe awards and apportionments for the former Yorkshire parishes of Bowland Forest High and Easington. It was never envisaged that a visit to the Public Record Office in London would be necessary, and this proved to be the case for adequate reference to documents held there was made in the published works of Greenwood and Bolton (1955) and Cunliffe Shaw (1956), as well as in the more recent theses by Porter (1973) and Turner (1987). Copies were obtained of two maps held in the Public Record Office. Existing data on known archaeological remains was taken from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. Aerial photographs were also consulted there.
- 2.2.3 ***Other sources:*** Before consulting any written records Mary and Eric Higham of Clitheroe were consulted. Their considerable local knowledge was invaluable in

assisting the data gathering process. Not only did Mary Higham provide access to her own thesis and published works but she advised on other sources to be consulted.

- 2.2.4 **Sources identified but not consulted:** Within the Lancashire Record Office consultation of the Towneley of Towneley archives (DDto) might produce some useful further information, as could a series of seventeenth to nineteenth century deeds relating to the area (DDX 291). It is unclear what might be held in record offices in the former county of Yorkshire, little is referenced by previous researchers who have examined this area, but it is clear that the Public Record Office does contain numerous documents relevant to the area. The Duchy of Lancaster collections (DL) is the principal source within the Public Record Office for information on Bowland.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.3.1 A level 1b survey (*Appendix 3*) of the defined area (Fig 3) of the Bowland estate was undertaken by two members of staff. A level 1b survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which in this instance includes data on character and condition. The sites have been graded in terms of condition and archaeological significance.
- 2.3.2 The archaeological sites were located by systematic ground reconnaissance, fieldwalking was undertaken at between 25m and 50m line intervals depending on the terrain. A set of 1:10,000 scale maps were laminated and taken into the field so as to pinpoint known sites. Because of the open and remote nature of much of the study area (being particularly remote from defined Ordnance Survey detail) it was considered that the most appropriate method of locational survey would be by Global Positioning System (GPS). This system 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 accuracy of the method is $\pm 1.0\text{m}$ but is adequate for general location of the sites. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD), and was then superimposed with digitised Ordnance Survey data.
- 2.3.3 When a previously unknown site was identified, a written description was made and the location and extent of the site were recorded using GPS, which generates a ten figure National Grid Reference. A photographic record was also undertaken of the more significant and photogenic sites. Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project, and the nature of the many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50m in size had their extents defined, smaller sites were centrally located.

2.4 SITE GRADING

- 2.4.1 Recorded archaeological sites were graded according to their relative significance as follows:

- Grade 1. Archaeological and historical sites and features of the highest importance. This normally includes all Scheduled Ancient Monuments, grade 1 listed structures and other sites considered to be of national significance.
- Grade 2. Archaeological sites and features of regional significance.
- Grade 3. Archaeological and historical sites and features of local significance.
- Grade 4. No longer extant, or not authentic, archaeological and historical sites and features, as well as sites of little or no significance.

3. PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION

- 3.1.1 North West Water's Bowland estate occupies much of the township of Bowland Forest, an upland parochial division of the parish of Slaidburn (Fig 1). It also includes the northern upland part of the parish of Easington. Broadly this estate equates with the higher division of the Forest of Bowland, as defined in the Post-medieval period. The estate wholly lies within the post-1974 county of Lancashire and the Lancashire County Council administered Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The northern and western higher parts of the estate lie within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 3.1.2 Before 1974 most of the estate lay within the West Riding of Yorkshire and the northern boundary of the estate forms the former boundary between the West Riding and Lancashire. As will be demonstrated this boundary is probably older even than the creation of the pre-1974 counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which date to the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The estate occupies some of the highest land in the upland area now known as the Forest of Bowland AONB. Close to the northern boundary of the estate are Botton Head Fell, Wolfhole Crag and Great Harlow, all around 450-500m in height. It encompasses the watersheds of the upper Hodder and its major tributaries the River Dunsop (formed by the rivers Whitendale and Brennand) and the Langden Brook. The highland massif, of which the estate forms a part, is a western extension of the Pennines, separated from those hills by the valleys of the River Ribble and River Wenning. Most of upland Bowland, like the Pennines, is a level summit plateau largely covered in peat (Freeman *et al* 1966, 7); the soils are impoverished and acidic (Truscott 1992, 29), supporting widespread communities of heather. In common with the neighbouring Yorkshire Dales area, the Bowland Fells' geology belongs to the Carboniferous period, primarily Dinantian rocks of Lower Carboniferous limestone overlain by Naumarian rocks of Millstone Grit - Pendle and Brennand Grit formations - and Bowland Shale (Raistrick 1973, 162; Hughes 1986, 3; Hughes 1988, 3-4). The limestone bears argentiferous lead (Farrer 1908). Structurally, the estate is dominated by the Sykes and Brennand periclinal faults which are part of the Ribblesdale Fold Belt (Hughes 1986, 1).
- 3.2.2 The climate, though not severe for the northern English uplands, is very wet.
- 3.2.3 The geomorphology of the estate has profoundly influenced the meagre resources offered by the area, rough upland grazing, abundant water and some exploitable minerals, and these in turn have defined the economic exploitation and history of the estate.

4. THE FOREST OF BOWLAND

4.1 THE AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB)

- 4.1.1 The Forest of Bowland AONB is much larger than the original area known as Bowland (Fig 1). Covering an area of 803 km² of what has been described as '*one of the best preserved (and least accessible) moorland landscapes in England*' (Freeman *et al* 1966, 7), the Forest of Bowland was designated as an AONB in 1964 (Lancashire County Council 1995, 1). When it first appears in the historical record in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Bowland was an upland area largely held in demesne by a feudal lord and exploited by the lord for cattle and horse rearing, as well as for hunting. It was comprised of the present townships of Bowland Forest, Easington, Slaidburn, Newton, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Bashall Eaves, Great Mitton and Little Bowland (then as now within Lancashire). It is this area that is being referred to by the name Bowland throughout this report and not the wider area of the AONB. In the Medieval period the remaining areas of the present AONB were formed of separate blocks of land, but which were similarly exploited and comprised the Forests of Quernmore, Lonsdale, Over Wyresdale and Bleasdale and the Chases of Hornby and Burton-in-Lonsdale.

4.2 OLD BOWLAND

- 4.2.1 The place-name Bowland was said by Elkwall (1960, 56) to be derived from Old English *boga* and land meaning 'the land of the bow', a reference to a bend in the River Ribble. More recently Mills (1991, 42) has provided the same explanation but giving its meaning as a 'district characterised by bends'. This derivation does not seem that convincing and, like Whitaker's spurious nineteenth century explanation of the meaning being associated with archery (Whitaker 1872, 328), stems from the bow element in the place-name. The past spelling of Bowland is normally Bolland and this is how it is still pronounced in local dialect (see Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 7). Alternative derivations for the place-name have seen it as a combination of land with Old Norse *bol* or *baeli*, meaning beasts or cattle (Wyld 1911, 294; Shepton 1913, 103). More recently Cunliffe-Shaw has suggested that the prefix comes from Celtic *booa*, again meaning cow or cattle (Shaw 1956, 21-1). Given the medieval use of Bowland for cattle farming it is tempting to see 'cow land' as the most likely meaning for the place-name.
- 4.2.2 Bowland is first named in the twelfth century, when it was a chase and in the fourteenth century it came to be linked to the Royal Forests of Lancaster. Among the many common misconceptions concerning such lands is the idea that forests were specifically areas of woodland, they were not. Instead they were areas over which forest law was applied in order to protect game for hunting. Some of the land was wooded but much was farmland, and in the northern English uplands vast tracts were open moorland. Moor names which were current in Bowland in the Medieval period demonstrate the open nature of much of the fells. Bowland consisted of lower lying enclosed farmland, largely in the south, and open moor in the northern uplands. Chases, like forests, were areas reserved for hunting but

they did not have forest law applied over them; they were held by the nobility rather than by the Crown. Though normally subject to common law rather than forest law, the chases were effectively private forests (Cantor 1982, 70). Like the adjoining areas of upland the fells of Bowland were not simply used for hunting but were divided into large farms specialising in cattle and horse rearing.

- 4.2.3 Bowland is frequently referred to in the historical record, and is today known, as a forest. In 1399 when Henry Duke of Lancaster became king, the Duchy became Crown land and it is argued the Lancastrian chases including Bowland became royal forests (Cantor 1982, 70). Whilst Bowland may have been treated as such it was never legally made into a forest. In 1603 in a dispute between the Crown and Richard Shinburne, who held Leagram Park in Chipping, one issue was whether Bowland was a forest or a chase. It was clear that the local inhabitants had always known it as a forest and that Bowland had become accepted by the Crown as a forest (Weld 1913, 41). Nevertheless, it was stated that when granted to Edward III's mother, Isabella, in 1327, Bowland was granted as a free chase and not a forest. It was stated that:

'it doth not appear that the said chase was ever since made by letters patent and proclaimed by the sherrif for a forest' (Weld 1913, 37).

4.3 THE ORIGINS AND DESCENT OF THE CHASE OF BOWLAND

- 4.3.1 Bowland was part of Craven. In the eleventh century Craven was known as *Cravenscire*; like Blackburnshire, which it abutted, it was probably one of the many shire sub-divisions that the original county of York inherited from the Kingdom of Northumbria. Earlier still Craven had possibly been a Dark Age British kingdom (Higham 1993, 84). During the later twelfth century, when the county of Lancashire was forming, Craven and Bowland came to be part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By the end of the Medieval period Craven was considered to equate to the Wapentake of Staincliff and Ewcross (Lawton 1954, 93) and included Bowland along with the southern Dales, the upper Ribble valley and the southern Howgills. In 1800 Craven was described as *'open and hilly country famous for breeding and feeding great numbers of cattle'* (Aikin 1800, 59-60).
- 4.3.2 Before the development of the medieval counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Bowland area of Craven was bounded to the south of the Ribble by Blackburnshire and to the west by the territory of Amounderness. At times Bowland was considered to be part of Blackburnshire, probably because of its later medieval descent with lands there. In 1539, for example, Bowland was included in a rental of lands in Blackburnshire (Farrer 1913, 415). Seemingly more significant, with regard to the earlier affiliations of Bowland, is a document purported to date to 1347 (*'De Statu Blagburneshire'*) which stated that Whalley church once included within its bounds all Blackburnshire and Bowland (Baines 1870, 1). Whitaker (1872, 328) argued, on the basis of this document, that Bowland, along with Slaidburn and Mitton parishes, was divided from Whalley at sometime in the early medieval period, becoming in due course part of the manor of Grindleton; however, the pedigree of this document is dubious. More recently it has been argued that the original Whalley parish did not equate to the whole of

Blackburnshire but only to part of it, the rest being formed from an earlier estate possibly centred on Wilpshire (Kenyon 1991, 142). If Bowland had originally been attached to a territory, equated with Whalley/Blackburnshire, within the kingdom of Northumbria, it may have been split off and attached to Craven during the ninth century. At that time the lordship of the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey was separated from that of the territories to the north (Higham 1993). By 1086 Blackburnshire was regarded as part of Cheshire, whereas Craven and Amounderness were parts of Yorkshire (Kenyon 1991, 113)

- 4.3.3 In 934, Aethelstan King of Wessex purchased Amounderness, presumably from Viking settlers and granted it by charter to the church at York (Kenyon 1991, 113; Le Patourel 1993, 113). The charter gives the bounds of Amounderness, the northern boundary of which is described as going from the mouth of the River Cocker to its source and from there to the source of the Dunsop in a straight line (Shaw 1956, 7-8). There are two versions of the charter, however, one uses the Latin word *fons* (spring) and the other the word *pons* (bridge); which is the correct version is not known (Le Patourel 1993, 113). If spring is correct then given the source of the Cocker in the vicinity of Knowe Hill near Galgate (Kenyon 1991, 113), a more or less straight line would take the boundary along the course of the Tarnbrook Wyre to either the source of the Whitendale River or as Le Patourel would prefer Brennand Tarn, either of which could be seen as the origins of the Dunsop. Alternatively if bridge is preferred for at least the Dunsop, then a relatively straight course from Knowe Hill could follow the Marshaw Wyre, past Marshaw itself and from there through the Trough of Bowland to the present day settlement of Dunsop Bridge. The place-name Marshaw is considered by Margaret Gelling to be derived from *mearc-sceaga* meaning boundary shaw (Le Patourel 1993, 113), this certainly suggests that when the name was formed the site was on a contemporary major boundary. Another possibility is that the source of the Cocker was not considered to be on Knowe Hill but further south perhaps at the interestingly named Shireshead near Forton. A relatively straight course from here would take the boundary along the Wyre, the later boundary of Amounderness Hundred, the Marshaw Wyre and thence across Threapaw Fell to Brennand Tarn. This misses out the obvious natural demarcation of the Trough of Bowland, but as Le Patourel points out from Threapaw Fell it is possible to see to the sands beyond the mouth of the Cocker '*a splendid line for an early surveyor*' (Le Patourel 1993, 115). Whatever the precise line of the boundary it is clear that at least the Langden and Hareden valleys, which were included in the later Bowland Chase, lay within Amounderness in the early tenth century, rather than in Craven. This suggests that at the time the bounds of Bowland had not been clearly defined.
- 4.3.4 There are no entries specifically mentioning Bowland within Domesday Book. Nevertheless, a group of manors grouped around a *caput* at Grindleton appear to equate closely with the later Bowland Chase (Farrer 1912, 289-90). It is possible that this grouping was an ancient multiple estate (Higham 1978, 14-26), and certainly formed a discrete group of manors within Craven. In 1066 they were held by Earl Tosti in a fairly cohesive block of territory which included the rest of Craven, the *caput* of Beetham (now in Westmorland/Cumbria) along with its neighbouring vills of Yealand and Borwick and a block of manors around Halton and most, if not all, of Amounderness (Shaw 1956, 8; Kenyon 1991, 152-3). By

1086 Tosti's lands were held by Roger of Poitou, the Grindleton manors being listed immediately after the Craven villis (Higham 1978, 14). Shortly after 1086 Ilbert de Lacy held Blackburnshire and the Grindleton manors off Roger (Wightman 1966, 36).

- 4.3.5 The earliest known reference to the name Bowland is in Henry I's grant of 1102 giving Bowland to Robert de Lacy, along with lands in the Hundred of Blackburnshire (Wightman 1966, 37). These lands were given to de Lacy to hold as tenant in chief because they had been forfeited by their previous lord, Roger of Poitou, for his support of Robert Belleme in a failed rebellion against Henry's rule (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 8). In 1102 Robert was also granted land in the townships of Chippingdale, Aighton, Bailey and Dutton (Farrer LPRxv, 382; Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 8). All these lands were in Amounderness and are the origins of the Lancashire part of Bowland Chase. As a result of these grants the de Lacies held a compact block of villis along what, a century later, was becoming the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire. They did not hold them for long because by 1118 Robert de Lacy's estates were declared forfeit and he was banished (Smith 1961, 24; Farrer 1897, v). His estates were held off the King by Hugh de la Val until his death c1130, when his widow married William Maltravers who obtained a fixed term grant of the estates. Sometime after the accession of Stephen, in 1135, the forfeited estates were restored to Robert II de Lacy (Farrer 1897, vi).
- 4.3.6 The de Lacy estates, which included Bowland and Blackburnshire and in the late eleventh century had been centred on Grindleton and Whalley respectively (Kenyon 1991, 162), were administered in the early twelfth century from Clitheroe. They formed part of the de Lacy Honour of Pontefract. It would appear that during Robert's forfeiture the castle was built at Clitheroe. Certainly the castle was present by 1123-4 because at that time the castle chapel and demesne tithes of Clitheroe Castle were granted to the monks of the Priory of St John at Pontefract, along with the patrimony of Slaidburn and the church of Whalley (Baines 1870, 5; Wightman 1966, 63). By the mid twelfth century the de Lacy estates, grouped around Clitheroe, were administered separately from the rest of the Honour of Pontefract (Wightman 1966, 103) and from then on developed into the distinct Honour of Clitheroe. The *caput* of the Bowland part of the honour was moved from Grindleton to Slaidburn.
- 4.3.7 In the later twelfth and early thirteenth centuries the de Lacies granted away part of their lands of Bowland, largely in the north-east of the chase, as endowments to Kirkstall abbey, a de Lacy founded monastery. This monastic community originated in 1147 when Henry de Lacy founded a Cistercian abbey at Barnoldswick (Wightman 1966, 109), but in 1152 the site was abandoned because of persistent wet weather (Fallow 1913, 143). A new site was established at Kirkstall, where the abbey remained until its suppression in 1540 (Fallow 1913, 145). Under Robert II de Lacy Kirkstall had its holdings enhanced by further grants including Rishton (alias Rushton) in c1190, which is a township now largely under Stocks Reservoir (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15; Shaw 1956, 219). This area of monastic settlement within Bowland became known as Dalehead. Having been taken out of the chase of Bowland when granted to Kirkstall, Dalehead was then added to the parish of Easington (Turner 1987, 20) following the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. As well as

the land at Rishton the monks were given grazing rights within the Chase. In the early thirteenth century Roger de Lacy gave them two bovates of land within Rishton that had previously been retained in demesne for the use of de Lacy's foresters (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15). At the same time the monks were given permission to make folds for stock gathering within the Chase at Gradale and Croasdale (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15; Turner 1987, 20). Kirkstall abbey received a further grant c1220, when John de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe and earl of Lincoln, granted land in the Chase adjacent to Dalehead which was called Gamellsarges (Higham 1978, 25; Turner 1987, 20). This land, along with Gradale and Croasdale, presumably equates with the three horse closes belonging to Kirkstall referred to within the Chase of Bowland in the 1360s (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 33). In c1235 John de Lacy granted a further area out of the Forest to Kirkstall, this grant included the uplands of Catlow and Hasgill fells (Porter 1973, 37). The de Lacies briefly regained Kirkstall's lands when in 1287 the abbey, to clear debts, sold the estates back to the de Lacies for a term of ten years (Lyons 1884 ix-x).

- 4.3.8 In 1294 Alice de Lacy, the sole heir of Henry II de Lacy lord of the Honour of Clitheroe, was married to Thomas of Lancaster, the King's nephew (Higham 1978, 127). As part of the marriage settlement Henry surrendered most of his lands to the King, Edward I, so that they could be granted in fee to Alice and Thomas. On the death of Henry II de Lacy in 1311, the chases of Bowland and Blackburnshire were granted to Thomas earl of Lancaster (Shaw 1956, 226). In 1322 all his possessions were forfeited to the Crown following Thomas of Lancaster's failed rebellion and defeat at the battle of Boroughbridge (Prestwich 1980, 67, 107). In 1327 Bowland was granted, along with the rest of the Honour of Clitheroe, to Isabella the queen dowager for the term of her life (Shaw 1956, 226). The estates were exchanged for an annuity in 1348 and were returned to the earldom of Lancaster; they became an integral part of the earldom and then the duchy. Henceforth, the Chase of Bowland was effectively in royal hands and treated as part of the royal forest of Lancaster. Three centuries later the Stuart kings sold off lands in Bowland, as elsewhere, because of their ongoing cash shortages. James I in 1622 sold a number of Bowland vaccaries including Batterax, Hareden and Stapel Oak to Edward Badbie and William Walden (Shaw 1956, 379 and Porter 1973, 128). Following the Restoration the entire Honour of Clitheroe was granted by Charles II to George Monck, duke of Albermarle (Shaw 1956, 228).
- 4.3.9 The later history of the Honour of Clitheroe sees it passing to the dukes of Buccleuch and it is from them that the Yorkshire portions of Bowland Chase were bought by Colonel Charles Towneley of Burnley in the nineteenth century. Interestingly the Towneley family was related to the de Lacies, as it was founded c1200 when Roger de Lacy granted *Tunleia* near Burnley to his son-in-law (Sharpe France ed 1985, 276). At the same time as Charles Towneley gained much of Bowland Chase, he also purchased the former lands of Kirkstall abbey within Bowland, reuniting the Chase with the lands granted away by the de Lacies c1190. Kirkstall's lands had, in 1540, been surrendered to the Crown by Abbot John Ripley (Fallow 1913, 145). In 1545 the Crown sold them to John Braddill of Whalley who sold them to Ralph Greenacres in 1551 (Porter 1973, 151-2). Subsequently the Dalehead estate passed, via the Johnsons of Preston to the Wigglesworths who sold them to Colonel Towneley (Greenwood and Bolton

1955, 16). At the time of the tithe awards in 1844 the demesne of much of the land of the parishes of Bowland Higher and Eastington was held by Edward Peregrine Towneley (LRO PR3035/4/2 and PR3035/4/4). During the later nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries the Towneleys sold their interests in the higher fells of Bowland to the water boards supplying water to the urban areas to the south and west of Bowland. These concerns, the Fylde Water Board, Blackburn Corporation, Manchester Corporation and Preston Corporation, in due course had their land holdings taken over by the North West Water Authority which following privatisation became North West Water Plc.

4.4 THE NORTH WEST WATER ESTATE

- 4.4.1 The present estate covers much of the Slaidburn division of the Chase of Bowland (Shaw 1956, 365), along with the Kirkstall lands of Dalehead, adjoining the east side of the Slaidburn division. As a result North West Water own the majority of the area considered to be the Post-medieval 'Forest' of Bowland, consisting of nearly the whole of the township of Bowland Forest High. In addition they own the northern part of Easington township, formerly Dalehead, and the Saddle Fell area of Chipping.
- 4.4.2 The primary land-use of the area is as a water catchment ground, but it is also used for forestry, rough grazing and for sport, principally in the form of grouse shooting and fishing.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 EARLY PREHISTORY (8000 BC - 2500 BC)

- 5.1.1 Until the end of the last ice age the Bowland area is unlikely to have been permanently occupied and the earliest archaeological remains are probably of Mesolithic and Neolithic date. Although Mesolithic material has frequently been found in the Pennine uplands few sites have been noted in and around Bowland. This may be due in part to the thick peat cover on the fells which formed subsequently and which will have obscured both Mesolithic and Neolithic remains. Elsewhere in the Pennines such sites have been discovered in similar environmental circumstances by the investigation of erosion scars in the peat, though this is usually only in areas where the peat cover is thin (Jacobi 1978; Stonehouse 1989). In Bowland the relative lack of such sites may in part reflect a lack of investigation of the early prehistory of the locality, coupled with the obscuration of the moorland by peat. Even Arthur Raistrick, one of the 'giants' of Yorkshire archaeology (Manby and Turnbull 1986, 1), with a particular interest in the Craven district, seems to have largely ignored Bowland's fells. Nevertheless, Mesolithic sites in particular should be expected as they have been found in neighbouring uplands as for example on Anglezarke Moor (Howard Davies 1996), where extensive peat fires had resulted in extensive exposure of the archaeologically sensitive mineral soils. In general the analysis of lithic scatters indicates that the upland sites are mainly temporary hunting camps with more permanent settlements being situated in the lowlands (Cowell 1996, 21).
- 5.1.2 Lithic scatters are the main type of site found locally for the Neolithic period and their distribution demonstrates that Neolithic settlement was concentrated in the lowlands and broadly corresponds with the Mesolithic distribution (Middleton, 1996, 40). By contrast on the east side of the Pennines, there is a marked divergence of site distribution (Tolan-Smith 1996, 7). To date there are no Neolithic sites recorded in the SMR in the immediate Bowland area, other than arrowhead find spots, though there are three stone axe sites to the south and east of the River Hodder (Middleton 1996, 36-8). The relative lack of Neolithic material from the uplands, except for single arrowheads, indicates that the uplands were being primarily used for hunting.

5.2 LATER PREHISTORY (2500 BC - AD 43)

- 5.2.1 In the Bronze Age there is a significant increase in the number of known sites in Lancashire by comparison with previous periods. While the greatest concentration of sites is in the lowlands there is a significant increase in the number of sites in the valleys penetrating the uplands, which may be indicative of a real increase in population and activity. There are sites recorded along the Hodder and the upper Ribble but none on the Bowland fells (Middleton 1996, 42). Generally the Bowland area can be shown to be particularly poor in site representation by comparison with other upland areas. In Manby's 1986 survey of the Bronze Age in western Yorkshire, which included Bowland, the Craven uplands, covering perhaps 16% of the study area, produced 7.6% of the total of recorded bronze

implements (a total of 16). In comparison Bowland, covering 4% of the study area, produced only 0.47% of the total (Manby 1986, 78-9); one basal loop spear of the Wallington industry from West Bradford (Manby 1986, 73).

- 5.2.2 The Bowland area includes two examples of early Bronze Age burial mounds, one at Bleasdale, the Bleasdale Circle, and the other at Waddington on Pinder Hill (Middleton 1996; Manby 1986, 86, 105). Both burial mounds contained, amongst other objects, a collared urn and an accessory cup. These finds are characteristic of early Bronze Age assemblages from the Yorkshire and Lancashire Pennines, the Peak District and the Lake District (Bu'lock 1961; Manby 1986, 69). Two unexcavated bowl barrows are recorded in the SMR at Brown Hills Farm, Easington.
- 5.2.3 One other early Bronze Age site in the Bowland vicinity was excavated in 1946, a cave site known as Fairy Holes, near Whitewell (Musson 1947; Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 25). Fragments of collared urn were recovered along with other occupation debris from a flat platform in front of the cave. In addition Raistrick referred in 1934 to a hut site he considered to be of Bronze Age date at Horse Hag farm, Bashall Eaves, on a crest overlooking the Lower Hodder. The excavations by '*some independent worker*' were not recorded (Raistrick 1934, 47).
- 5.2.4 Towards the end of the Bronze Age, early in the first millennium BC, blanket peat appears to have spread across the upland areas. From about 950 BC there appears to be a fall in the population, with an abandonment of much of the landscape. This apparent lack of settlement activity is considered to have extended into the Iron Age (Middleton 1996, 55). Pollen evidence indicates that in Bowland there was an increase of activity represented by woodland clearance late in the Iron Age (MacKay and Tallis 1994, 578). This clearance probably occurred in the woodland fringes of the Bowland uplands as the blanket peat coverage on the fells would have discouraged woodland, yet no definite archaeological evidence of Iron Age settlement has been recorded in the fells. Again it is possible that the absence of evidence for Iron Age settlement in the Bowland vicinity, and indeed in Lancashire in general, owes more to a lack of research and the local nature and survival of Iron Age archaeological remains, rather than a genuine abandonment of the landscape (Hazelgrove 1996, 69). Some earthwork complexes are recorded in the SMR for Bowland which may be Iron Age in date as they resemble Iron Age sites elsewhere.
- 5.2.5 The nearest known Iron Age site lies nearly 20km to the south of the study area and is one of Lancashire's few hillforts, Portfield near Whalley. As well as producing evidence of Neolithic activity, investigations at this site have revealed it to be a multivallet promontory fort which was probably originally constructed in the Later Bronze Age, but continuing in occupation until probably the Late Iron Age (Beswick and Coombs 1986, 137-179). Two possible Iron Age forts occur within Bowland. One of these was a large oval earthwork, near the Upper Hodder in Easington Parish, which was trenched by Raistrick in 1931. The excavation and recording standards were poor so neither the function or the date of the earthwork were elucidated, not even its exact location was recorded (Raistrick 1934, 44-48). This earthwork known as 'Druid's Circle' was grubbed out during the Second World War (Higham 1978a, 107). The other site is at Great Dunnaw hill which

has been claimed as a possible hill-fort but this identification is uncertain (Higham 1978a, 108).

5.3 THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (AD 43 - AD 400)

- 5.3.1 By the end of the Iron Age the Bowland area was under the control of the Brigantes, a name meaning 'upland people' (Shotter 1993, 4). One of their principal centres may have been at Ingleborough in Craven. It is possible that the Brigantes represented a confederation of smaller tribes, one of these the Setantii are usually placed in the Fylde but may have included Bowland in their tribal area (Shotter 1993, 4). The central Pennines area, including Bowland, were conquered by the Romans in AD 70-72 (Shotter 1993, 13). During the early 70s a fort was established at Ribchester (Buxton and Shotter, forthcoming) and it is from there that Bowland was probably administered in the later first century. Despite the nearby presence of such an important Roman site there are few sites or find spots of Roman date in and around the Bowland fells (Shotter 1993, Figs 5 and 6).
- 5.3.2 One feature of definite Romano-British date runs through Bowland, the Roman road from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale (Graystone 1992). This crosses Browsholme Heights, Croasdale Fell and Botton Head Fell (Graystone 1992, 9). The road can be easily followed in parts but there is little direct evidence for any other Roman activity in the area, however; though it has been suggested, without much direct evidence, that the Romans were mining lead in Bowland (Raistrick 1973, 7; Higham 1989, 31-4) and there are eighteenth century reports of the excavation of supposed Roman *tumuli* in the vicinity (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 19). Whether or not the Bowland area was settled at this time remains open to conjecture. In general Romano-British populations in the north of England are considered to have increased in size, and this is consistent with evidence of scrub and woodland clearance found in the pollen record (Turner 1979). A recently examined pollen profile from within the Forest of Bowland AONB was '*characterised by low aboreal pollen values and rising non-arboreal pollen values*', including cereal pollen (Mackay and Tallis 1994, 579). This is indicative of a relative lack of woodland and spreading grasslands. The pollen profile was extrapolated from a single pollen core taken from Fairsnape Fell, to the south of the NWW estate. Its remoteness limits its relevance specifically to the study area; but it may have generalised significance for the whole of the Bowland uplands. The pollen core was found to have increasing levels of *plantago* during the Romano-British period, which has been taken by some specialists to be an indicator of a cattle-based economy (Mackay and Tallis 1994, 579).
- 5.3.3 The presence of cereal pollen from the Romano-British period at an upland location such as Fairsnape Fell is of interest. Although the spores may not have been derived locally, cereal pollen typically does not travel as far as other grass or arboreal pollen and so has a more local significance than other pollen components of the sample. It would, however, suggest the possibility of arable farming at a high level in Bowland during the Romano-British period. Work in other upland areas including some in Craven, has suggested that during later prehistory and the Romano-British period, climate need not have been a deterrent to local cereal growing at heights in excess of 1000m (King 1986, 186-90). The availability of

suitable soils, particularly in the valleys, should have allowed arable farming within the Bowland massif and thus Romano-British farm sites may occur there.

5.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

- 5.4.1 There are no known early medieval archaeological remains within the Bowland area; the nearest upstanding remains from this period are the Anglian stone crosses from the Minster site of Whalley, with the nearest settlement remains being Ribbleshead near Ingleborough (Kenyon 1991, 125). Nevertheless, historical, place-name and to a lesser extent palynological evidence suggests that the area was settled and exploited throughout the fifth to tenth centuries.
- 5.4.2 In the late seventh century the Bowland area seems to have passed out of British control and been integrated into the kingdom of Northumbria. This is evidenced by the dedication of Ripon in about AD 700, when Bishop Wilfrid refers to lands deserted by the British clergy as being next to the Ribble and in *caetlaevum* (Higham 1978a, 72). This latter place has been identified as Catlow, though the identification is by no means certain. Catlow appears to incorporate the ending *-hlaw*, the Anglo-Saxon term usually applied to a meeting or burial mound.
- 5.4.3 The majority of the place-names in the Bowland area are of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is likely that, amongst others, the villas of Chipping, Aighton, Dutton, Easington, Grindleton, Mitton and Waddington, would all have been established by the time the Vikings came to occupy the area in the ninth century. Only one Bowland township appears to have a Norse place-name ending, Battersby. As well as this place-name there are two Hiberno-Norse derived *-erg* names within Bowland relating to dependant settlements, Batterax (alias Beatrix) and Gamellsarghs (mentioned only in the 1211 grant to Kirkstall Abbey). Such sites are often considered to be shieling sites, seasonally occupied stock farms, though it was demonstrated many years ago that most of these sites in Cumbria and Lancashire are situated below the 200m contour, often on good tillable land, and need not be regarded as suitable for only seasonal occupation (Higham 1978a, 77-80; Higham 1978b). A more likely explanation is that *ergs* were permanently occupied stock farms dependant on a principal settlement elsewhere. This seems to be the situation with Battersby and Batterax, with the latter originating as a dependant farm of Battersby. Alternatively they may have shared the same Viking lord whose name was then attributed to both settlements. Batterax became in the later medieval period one of the vaccaries of the Chase of Bowland.
- 5.4.4 The palynological record from Fairsnape Fell indicates that, at least in the fells to the west of Bowland Chase, there was a decrease in agricultural indicator species pollen and an increase in the pollen of woodland species, broadly in the fifth to eighth centuries (MacKay and Tallis 1994, 579). This perhaps demonstrates that there was a contraction of settlement with some establishment of secondary woodland, at least on the slopes of the fells away from the blanket mires. From the eighth to the twelfth centuries arboreal pollen decreases and herbaceous pollen increases, but there is no clear evidence for a rise in grass pollens which would indicate an increase in pastoral farming (MacKay and Tallis 1994, 579).
- 5.4.5 The lack of definite archaeological remains from Bowland, dating to the early medieval period, need not be considered particularly significant as there is a

dearth of such remains in the North-West in general (see Newman 1996, 114). Clearly by the end of the tenth century, the evidence of Domesday Book for an estate centred on Grindleton shows that the area was settled and exploited from a number of townships possessing place-names suggestive of some antiquity.

5.5 LATER MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL HUNTING

- 5.5.1 When Robert de Lacy received his grant of Blackburnshire and Bowland in the early twelfth century he was given the rights of free chase and warren throughout his lands. At sometime before 1106 Henry I agreed not to afforest any further de Lacy land in Blackburnshire and Bowland, and conceded that no hunting could take place in these lands without the de Lacies' permission (Wightman 1966, 64). As a result Bowland, along with Pendle, Trawden and Rossendale, became a chase not a forest. Recent research suggests that forests and chases as areas primarily reserved for hunting were a very short lived phenomenon. From the reign of Stephen, in the mid twelfth century onwards, the importance of forests and chases as hunting areas appears to have declined (McDonnell 1992, 114-5). Young's survey of the royal forests showed that forest law only temporarily inhibited the development of these areas in the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, and that by the end of the thirteenth century common law was being applied alongside forest law throughout the English forests (Young 1979). In Bowland it seems likely that by at least the late twelfth century the principal use of the Chase was for cattle and horse rearing not hunting. Others have argued that hunting continued to be of paramount importance until at least the fourteenth century and possibly as late as the seventeenth century (Turner 1987). The evidence to support these assertions is the large size of the Bowland vaccaries, the late leasing of the vaccary lands in Bowland, and the holding by the Crown of some of the vaccaries into the seventeenth century (Turner 1987, 21-2). All of which is seen as a lack of development because of the importance of hunting, but the cited evidence largely relates to the Bowland Higher district where inaccessibility and inclement weather acted against development into the nineteenth century, long after deer hunting had been abandoned.
- 5.5.2 Porter considers that the encouragement of stock rearing led to the restriction of deer to within deer parks. Within Bowland, parks were established at Radholme probably by 1259 (Porter 1973, 45) and at Leagram near Chipping about 1340 (Porter 1980, 27). This does not seem a likely interpretation, however, for not only could deer pass in and out of the parks but deer remained at large within the Chase. Moreover, in other forest areas where stock rearing was not a factor in land-use, parks were still established, as for example in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Deer parks were a late medieval social phenomenon created by manorial lords for recreation and as fashionable status symbols (Cantor 1982, 73-6). They appear to be a response to the decline in the importance of chases and forests for hunting, the hunt being confined to the enclosed parks (McDonnell 1992, 115), though as with chases and forests their sporting value could be secondary to other interests (Cantor 1982, 77) and in Bowland by the early fifteenth century the parks had become rented pastures (Porter 1973, 46).
- 5.5.3 Hunting continued to be an important secondary function of Bowland Chase. The household accounts of Thomas of Lancaster for 1318-19 refer to the taking of deer

and partridges in Bowland (Farrer 1908, 456). As with the other northern Crown lands in the later medieval period, Bowland only occasionally supplied the royal household with venison (McDonnell 1992, 115). During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries interest in the deer declined further, even the parks fell into disrepair and were finally disparked (Winchester 1993, 25). Even so, John Leland still referred to Bowland as being a "forest of red deer" (Chandler 199, 267) and the last English monarch to hunt deer in the 'Forest' of Bowland was James I in 1617 (Truscott 1992, 14). As late as 1652 Bowland's farming interests suffered from restrictions imposed because of deer hunting, "*the tenants were still fined if they kept without licence a dog bigger than would go through a 'sturup' to hunt the deer out of the corn*" (Turner 1987, 22; see Smith 1894, 190). By this time, however, only twenty deer remained in the Chase, the numbers having declined greatly in the previous century because of a lack of grazing as the woodlands and wastes were enclosed (Porter 1973, 131), and as a result of rampant poaching (Smith 1894, 183-194). The wild deer were not finally destroyed as a nuisance to farming till 1805 (Farrer 1908, 462). Despite this the moors of Bowland continued to be exploited for hunting with the development of the grouse moors. Late nineteenth century documents refer to shooting rights in the Trough of Bowland (LRO DDX 821), and grouse butts and shooting lodges are frequent features of the nineteenth century moorland landscape marked on large scale Ordnance Survey maps. Grouse shooting is still an important moorland activity today.

5.6 LATER MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE

- 5.6.1 Most commentators consider that cattle rearing was introduced into Bowland Chase, and the other upland forests and chases in the region, in the twelfth to thirteenth centuries (Porter 1980, 27, 38). The first documentary reference to the vaccaries in Bowland dates to 1242 (Farrer 1903, 156; Higham 1978a, 42). The evidence of place-names and to a lesser extent palynological studies, however, suggests that the later medieval vaccary system was based on much earlier cattle rearing economies in the uplands. Certainly the *erg* settlements seem to have been linked to cattle farming (Higham 1978a, 80) and some of these sites may have continued as stock farms from the ninth century through to the twelfth century. The two *ergs* in Bowland, Batterax and Gammellsarges, both later formed part of the vaccary system and in nearby Wyresdale the *erg* of Ortnor became a vaccary (Higham 1978a, 80). The possible root meaning of the place-name Bowland and the palynological evidence of increasing *plantago* in the Romano-British period (MacKay and Tallis 1994), both might indicate a pre-Norse origin to the cattle farming economy of Bowland. Higham's examination of the tenurial obligations in medieval Bowland led her to conclude that the vaccary system in Bowland probably had Celtic roots (Higham 1978a, 34-46).
- 5.6.2 The vaccary sites, established by the thirteenth century, are for the most part still occupied by Post-medieval farms (Fig 2). They were situated in valleys where they were sheltered and had a plentiful water supply (Porter 1973, 39). The Slaidburn division of the Chase contained the vaccaries of Randolph booth, Highoke, Brennand, Whitendale, Croasdale, Batterax, Staple Oak, Hareden, Trough and Sykes (Shaw 1956, 365). By 1422-23 Sykes and Trough were the

same vaccary (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 42) and continued as such into the Post-medieval period (Shaw 1956, 379; Farrer 1912, 383). Highoke and Randolph booth also appear to have been combined by 1422-23 (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 42).

- 5.6.3 Croasdale, Highoke and Randolph booth appear to be the only vaccaries for which the farm sites are not known, as they seem not to have survived long into the Post-medieval period; however, the vaccary pastures, at least for Croasdale and Randolph booth, are recorded throughout the sixteenth century. In 1502 when Sir Edward Stanley obtained leases of Bowland's pastures (ie vaccary grazing lands) Randolph booth and Highoke were referred to as Gradale and Hokehill. By 1366 Randolph booth was known as Gradale house and was held by Kirkstall abbey (Thoresby Society 203; Shaw 1956, 221). Early in the seventeenth century Gradale was said to lie near Grange (Smith 1894, 181), but on a map dated to 1591 Rishton Grange is shown as lying within Gradale enclosure (PRO DL44/468). Indeed Shaw stated that Gradale house was later called Grange Hall which is the later name for Rishton Grange (Shaw 1956, 221). This seems unlikely as Rishton Grange was the Kirkstall estate farm set up after the grant of Rishton to Kirkstall in the late twelfth century, and lay outside of the Chase. Gradale/Randolph booth was a vaccary within the Chase and it is clear that Gradale was the vaccary which lay between Croasdale and the Kirkstall lands, therefore it must have covered much of what is now known as Lamb Hill Fell. If Porter's (1973) mapping of the boundaries of Gamellsarges, contained in the c1220 grant, is correct, then the Post-medieval Lamb Hill Farm lies within the former area of Gamellsarges (Porter 1973, figs 12 and 41) and thus should be discounted as a possible site for Gradale house. If the usual valley location is applied to Gradale house it is possible that this vaccary farm lay in the valleys of either Hare Clough Beck or Moor Syke, though the latter is unlikely since the present farm site of Clough, situated there, appears to have existed as early as 1366 (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 33). Croasdale's vaccary farm is often thought to equate with either the House of Croasdale or Croasdale House, but both sites lie outside of the Chase and the area defined as the vaccary of Croasdale. Both sites are clearly within the area defined as Slaidburn parish from at least the sixteenth century (PRO DL44/468). The vaccary farm of Croasdale may have lain close to the ford north of the confluence of the Swine Clough with Croasdale Brook, but there are no surviving settlements at present within the former vaccary area of Croasdale. Alternatively a few hundred metres to the south of the ford, the identification survey identified a substantial platform beneath a Post-medieval stock enclosure (Site 120), which could potentially be the location of the vaccary farm. Highoke or Hokehill may have been close to Eak Hill, an area which seems to have been within Gradhill enclosures in 1591 (PRO DL44/468).
- 5.6.4 The vaccaries were supervised by a feudal official known as an *instaurator*, who was responsible for their business (Porter 1973, 40). That all the vaccaries were linked into one system is reflected by a right of way, in part known as the Ouster Rake, which links Whitendale, Brennand, Trough and Sykes and via the present Trough of Bowland road also connects with Hareden and Staple Oak. This route, and others connected to it, may be a drove route used in the gathering of the stock, though it should be noted that much of this track is not recorded on the OS 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile map of 1855.

- 5.6.5 In the fourteenth century the lords of the Honour of Clitheroe abandoned demesne farming and began to lease the vaccaries; by the fifteenth century they were all leased (Porter 1973, 42-3). In the Chase the tenancies were held in fee farm rather than by copyhold, so the tenants only had limited rights (Turner 1987, 5). In 1507 the leases granted to the fee farmers were cancelled in favour of copyholds throughout the Chases of Blackburnshire, except apparently in Bowland (Turner 1987, 131-2). In Rossendale this change in tenancy was seen as encouraging colonisation (Tupling 1927). The fact that it did not happen in Bowland has been argued by Turner (1987) as a factor in restricting the growth of settlement there. In contrast Porter considered that Bowland was extensively colonised in the sixteenth century (1973, 135-151), a view shared by Kenyon (1991, 104), but both these positions may be underestimating the size of the settlements associated with the vaccaries in the Medieval period. In 1527 at Batterax separate rents were owed by four members of the Henryson family, by a Robert Merton and jointly by three unnamed others; at Sykes with Trough they were owed by three members of the Bond family, two Huntingtons, two Parkers and a Thomas Herling (Farrer 1912, 383). A similar situation prevailed at these two vaccaries in 1539; both were clearly already small, multi-tenanted settlements by the early sixteenth century and similarly by 1539 Hareden was also (Farrer 1913, 416).
- 5.6.6 It is a mistake to assume that the medieval vaccaries were run from a single farm. Mary Atkin noted that in the Post-medieval period, former vaccary areas often had fields collected into two distinct, roughly oval enclosures. The larger oval enclosure appeared to have been given over to pasture farming and was associated with a single farm while the smaller enclosure appeared to be arable, showed signs of strip divisions. It was associated with a number of farms sometimes grouped together in a hamlet. This settlement pattern appears to be inherited from the medieval vaccary, with the single farm and pasture being the focus of the vaccary and the group of farms and the arable land provisioning the vaccary (Atkin 1985, 171-5). Some evidence for this settlement and field pattern can be seen in Bowland and there is evidence from the Post-medieval period for common field arable farming within the vaccary areas. At Brennand evidence of a medieval settlement, consisting of more than the vaccary farm may be contained in the tradition of a chapel there. The chapel is mentioned in the *Statu de Blackburnshire* of c 1347 (Whitaker 1872, 328) and a possible altar stone was found there nearly 50 years ago (Greenwood and Bolton 1955 60).
- 5.6.7 It cannot be conclusively demonstrated that in Bowland each vaccary developed a nucleated hamlet, because the tenancies recorded might refer to a settlement pattern distributed throughout the vaccary. Batterax, which is the best documented of Bowland's upland vaccaries in the Post-medieval period, did grow as a hamlet around the vaccary farm but scattered farms had also been established on the periphery of the vaccary's cultivated lands at least by the eighteenth century. These in due course formed the settlement of Dunsop Bridge (Porter 1980, 61). Sykes can also be assumed to have been a nucleated settlement from at least the early sixteenth century and it is still recognisably so today. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries each vaccary was regarded as a distinct and definable township sub-division of Bowland Higher (Farrer 1908, 461). They formed territorial units in the same way as any other parochial sub-division; some increased their populations, others did not, experiencing neither tenurial sub-

division or settlement expansion through encroachment. Whitendale for example remained a single family-held tenanted farm into the nineteenth century (Turner 1987, 134). Overall, however, there was an increase in the population of Bowland and in the number and size of settlements within it, during the early Post-medieval period. Porter (1973) considered that this expansion of settlement occurred in the later sixteenth century, and there is evidence, in the form of waste enclosure, for the intensification of land-use at this time within the long established townships of Grindleton, Slaidburn etc. The evidence would suggest that the main period of population growth in Bowland Higher, was during the seventeenth century (Turner 1987, 133).

- 5.6.8 Most of the settlement expansion in Bowland came about through sub-letting, a response to local population growth and an intensification of land-use. It is noticeable that where such intensification was impracticable, as in those vaccaries whose land was largely upland fell with little valley bottom agricultural land, such as Brennand and Whitendale, the population remained static. Here the vaccary farms did not grow into multi-tenanted nucleated settlements, nor did the vaccaries' lands become divided amongst dispersed farms. Bowland did not experience an influx of squatters, unlike many other former forest areas such as Dean (Newman 1988) or Knaresborough (Turner 1987). The reason for this would appear to be a lack of opportunity; for Post-medieval smallholders to survive, employment outside of subsistence farming had to be available, in Bowland it generally was not (Turner 1987, 198). Dean and Knaresborough are both examples of areas with a dual economy, farming and industry. In Bowland the general lack of industrial development in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries prevented the emergence of squatter settlements.
- 5.6.9 By the mid fifteenth century Kirkstall abbey was leasing its lands at Rishton and the development of dispersed farmsteads within the Kirkstall estate may date to then (Porter 1973, 38). It is unclear whether or not there was a nucleated settlement at Rishton, though aerial photographs contained in the SMR appear to show settlement earthworks outside the study area between Rain Gill and Black House, to the south of Rushton Hill. Certainly the grange was considered to be distinct from the vill of Rishton in the thirteenth century (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 32), so it is likely that another settlement existed there besides the grange. The settlement of Stocks, possibly consisting of no more than a couple of farms at this time, was recorded as early as 1246 (Smith 1961, 203). If there was a medieval nucleated settlement at Rishton it had been abandoned by the sixteenth century, perhaps much earlier, and by 1537 the monastic lands were farmed by ten dispersed tenant farms (Porter 1973, 38). Amongst these farms were Halsteads, Hollins and Phynis (Smith 1961). The break up of the monastic lands led to the establishment of eleven new farms in the former area of Gamellsarges by 1664, and to the east of the Hodder in the Dalehead part of Easington parish, sixteen new farms were possibly established (Porter 1973, 152-3). Stocks developed as a small hamlet including an inn from the seventeenth century, apparently to service the growing community of Dalehead. This hamlet disappeared in the 1920s under the reservoir that bears its name.
- 5.6.10 The ebb and flow of settlement in and around Bowland has left the remains of a number of deserted and shrunken settlements. Earthworks relating to former tofts and crofts have been noted at Easington, Hammerton (Higham 1976, 35) and

Batterax, all of which are outside the study area. As previously stated, possible settlement earthworks are traceable on an aerial photograph in the area between Rain Gill and Black House (SMR 3167). This site is a little mysterious, for though a place called Raingyll existed by 1366 (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 33), there is no documentary record to suggest that the site was anything other than a single farm. Batterax has in the past been confused with the Domesday settlement of Battersby. The records of the Medieval Village Research Group recorded Battersby near Batterax (Higham 1978a, 21) and it is located on the moor to the south-west of Batterax on the modern OS 1:10,000 map; these identifications are false. Both Battersby and Batterax appear contemporaneously in the Kirkstall Coucher Book in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1587 the manor of Battersby was purchased by Tempest Slinger of Catlow, who changed its name to Dunnow. It is likely that medieval Battersby lies beneath the grounds of Dunnow Hall (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 19; Higham 1976, 38; Higham 1978a, 23). At Batterax, however, settlement remains can be seen lying to the east of the present Beatrix farm on aerial photographs (SMR). These relate to the settlement that grew up at the vaccary. Already a small hamlet by the sixteenth century, by 1664 there were 11 hearth tax payers and nine non-tax payers resident there (Turner 1987, 135). Nine of the tax payers were paying for single hearth cottages. It is likely that most if not all of the cottages were situated at the vaccary farm site. On an estate map of 1765, six tenements are depicted at this site (LRO DDB84/1; Porter 1973, 141-2; Turner 1987, 135) in the area of the noted earthworks. They had been abandoned by the mid nineteenth century (LRO PR3035/4/2).

- 5.6.11 Previous writers considered that the medieval buildings of the vaccaries were timber and thatch structures (Porter 1973, 174-5; Higham 1978a, 107), but this seems unlikely given the local availability of stone and the local building tradition. Contemporary documentation concerning the felling of timber for building purposes need only be referring to the requirements of roof construction. Excavations at the shrunken settlement of Easington produced the stone foundations of medieval peasant buildings. Earlier upland domestic buildings in the region, such as those at Ribblehead, were also constructed of stone (Batey 1995, 77-83).
- 5.6.12 The division of Bowland into large land-holdings, of often unenclosed rough grazing moorland, required methods of demarcation to define these landed blocks. The division of the fells, in particular, into large enclosures surrounded by dry-stone walls only appears to have happened in the mid-nineteenth century, between the compilation of the tithe maps and the OS 1st ed 6" to a mile series. Before this boundaries appear to have been defined by banks and ditches (dykes), marker stones, and cairns. Clearly land has changed hands very frequently in Bowland but usually it has done so in definable pre-existing blocks, as with the grants of land from the de Lacies' to Kirkstall abbey. Hence although ownership and priorities may have changed through the centuries, the territorial blocks may have been quite stable and thus their boundaries would be of considerable antiquity. This was found to be the case elsewhere in the old county of Yorkshire during the Yorkshire Boundary Survey (Le Patourel 1993a). Historically one of the demonstrably oldest boundaries appears to be that marking the border of the old West Riding and Lancashire, which today forms the northern boundary of the NWW estate. Although the administrative and jurisdictional boundary between

the Craven wapentake, Blackburnshire and Amounderness does not appear to have been entirely settled by the eleventh century (O'Hare 1993, 12-3), the boundaries of territorial lordships do appear to have been stable. It is quite likely that the northern boundary of the NWW estate was already the boundary of earl Tosti's estate in 1066. A document of 1307 records part of this boundary as the division between Burton-in-Lonsdale and Bowland Chases (Higham 1994). Higham argues for a pre-conquest origin for this boundary, its course being so well known by the fourteenth century that it required very few locational references and most of these were to natural features (Higham 1994, 91, 103-4).

- 5.6.13 Many of the boundaries sub-dividing Bowland, and the surrounding uplands in the Medieval period, were in the past marked by dykes; the largest of these being Calder Dyke which runs along the watershed of Bleasdale Moor (OS 1914 edn 6" to 1 mile). Other smaller stretches such as 'Harrop Dike', in part survive but most seem to have disappeared (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 39-40). Some of these dykes were only of local significance and did not mark great territorial divisions. For example part of the boundary of the common pasture lands of the township of Slaidburn with the vaccary of Croasdale was marked by Pykell Dyke (Porter 1973, 89-90). As well as dykes medieval boundaries between townships were marked by crosses, the Cross of Greet (Site 617) being the most significant surviving local example. Marker stones are a particularly distinctive feature of the upland areas of the West Riding of Yorkshire, those marked with crosses or initials were added to in the nineteenth century by stones with the parish name inscribed on them (Winchester 1990, plate 4). Boundaries marked by combinations of marker stones, mounds and cairns are a particularly noteworthy feature of the early edition OS 6" to 1 mile maps of Bowland. One interesting example of a mound marked boundary is that crossing Marshaw Fell. Although this initially marks the boundary between the West Riding and Lancashire, to the west it ceases to follow the former county boundary and instead marks the division between the medieval forests of Over Wyresdale and Bleasdale.

5.7 INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

- 5.7.1 The general lack of settlement, the poor communications and the unspoiled nature of most of the open moorland are all indicators of the lack of industrial interest shown in much of the Bowland area. The valleys of the Ribble and Hodder are not congested with industrial settlements, as is the case with the Calder valley to the south. Bowland did not develop large-scale industries because it lacked mineral wealth, particularly coal, and it was peripheral to the main centres of textile production as they developed in the eighteenth century.
- 5.7.2 Limestone outcrops at the surface in Bowland, and as in the neighbouring Craven uplands, it is likely that it was quarried from the time the area was settled. Quarrying would have increased in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the demand for walling increased, with the enclosure of much moorland (Porter 1980, 116). The presence of limekilns in the Bowland area demonstrate that much stone was quarried for lime and most of these date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The lime was largely used for agricultural purposes though the larger kilns may have manufactured builders' lime (Rothwell 1990, 37). Across the fells there is evidence from place-names, and in the form of

abandoned rough outs, for the quarrying of millstone and the manufacture of grinding stones, for example at Millers House above the Brennand Valley (Site 611).

- 5.7.3 Within the limestone are veins of lead. Both Raistrick (1973) and Higham (1989) have argued for Roman lead mining in Bowland, but there is no conclusive evidence to support this, however, Ashnott mine, near Newton, and other potential mines lie close to the Roman road. Lead was certainly mined in the Medieval period for the de Lacies, as is confirmed by accounts relating to mining operations in Bowland in 1304-5 (Lyons 1884); Higham has suggested that these activities were based at Ashnott mine (Higham 1989, 34). Lead was also being mined in Bowland in the seventeenth century; in 1630 Sir Bevis Bulmer was working the King's Silver Mines on Brunghill (Gill 1987, 43). Here there is evidence of a vein having been worked and there are others in the area at Moor End which were probably worked in the 17th century and then re-opened in 1850 (Gill 1987, 44 and Rothwell 1990, 37). There is no conclusive evidence for lead being mined in the higher Bowland fells of the present NWW estate until the eighteenth century, when between 1753 and 1766 the Clitheroe Mining Company was purchasing ore from a mine at Brennand (Raistrick 1973, 167). It is not clear whether mining was continuous from the eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century, but it certainly seems to have ceased throughout Bowland in the 1830s and, with the exception of some short lived operations at Brunghill, not to have been recommenced until the 1860s (Rothwell 1990, 36-7). Lead was being mined in Bowland in the early nineteenth century for in 1803 miners were recorded in a Craven muster roll at Newton, Waddington and West Bradford, but none were noted in the Forest of Bowland (North Yorkshire C R O 1976; Lawton 1954, 108). Yet by 1814 the Brennand mine was being leased by the Duchess of Buccleuch to Watson, Beanland & Company (Gill 1987, 47; Rothwell 1990, 36). This mine at least seems to have closed shortly afterwards and was not reopened until 1865 (Rothwell 1990, 36). By the mid 1870s all lead mining appears to have permanently ceased in Bowland (Rothwell 1990, 36-7).
- 5.7.4 Calamine was mined in Bowland but not apparently at Brennand. A nineteenth century calamine pit is recorded at Dinkling Green (Gill 1987, 49; Rothwell 1990, 36). The OS 1st edition 1 inch to 1 mile map shows three pits in this vicinity, one to the north of Dinkling Green, another between there and Whitmore Knot, and a third to the west towards Dewhurst Clough.
- 5.7.5 There are references in the later medieval period to iron bloomeries within Bowland Chase, *'Along the Western border in Bowland Chase forges were working as late as the fourteenth century'* (Vellacott 1912, 346). The site locations are not given and the Ministers Accounts from which the original references were taken, would need to be checked to acquire further details.
- 5.7.6 Hand-loom weaving would have been carried out throughout the Post-medieval period in the larger settlements of Bowland and weavers are recorded in the 1803 Craven muster roll and in the 1851 Census returns. However, there is little archaeological evidence for this activity (Rothwell 1990, 38). Evidence for fulling mills can be found in place-names throughout the Bowland area including Tenter Hill (near Slaidburn), Tenters in Gisburn Forest (Site 652, NGR SD 7530 5875) and possibly Walkers Clough, though this seems to be associated with a

family name. Evidence for retting flax occurs at Newton and at Grindleton (Higham 1989b). No large textile mills were erected in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the immediate vicinity.

- 5.7.7 Early twentieth century OS maps show irregularly shaped rabbit warrens in the valley of the Croasdale Beck and near Kenibus. The warrens were established to supply a small hatting industry in Slaidburn, which started in the eighteenth century but by the time of the 1851 census only aged retired hatters were listed in Slaidburn (Higham 1989c, 42).
- 5.7.8 In the late nineteenth century the Bowland fells began to be exploited for their water in order to supply the nearby conurbations. Between 1869-75 the Preston Corporation built a culvert to take water from the upper reaches of the River Hodder. This was replaced in the early 1930s by a series of aqueducts and tunnels supplying the Spade Mill Reservoir (Rothwell 1990, 38). The Preston Corporation also built intakes on the Langden and Hareden brooks in the late nineteenth century (Rothwell 1990, 38). Between 1880 and 1884 the Blackburn Corporation built intakes at Whitendale and Brennand (Rothwell 1990, 38). In 1912 authority was given to the Fylde Water Board to build a reservoir at Stocks (Porter 1973, 205). Construction work did not begin till 1921 and was not completed until 1932 (Rothwell 1990, 38). This led to the abandonment of a number of farms and the hamlet of Stocks; the chapel built at Stocks in 1852 was dismantled and re-erected half a mile away (Porter 1973, 205). The construction of the reservoir and the works of the Preston Corporation in the 1930s required the building of narrow gauge railways, the remains of which can be seen throughout the North West Water estate, often associated with small quarries (Site 287; Bowtell 1988; Rothwell 1990, 38-47). The construction of Stocks reservoir also required the building of a complete temporary 'navvies' village at Hollins (Site 266: NGR SD 716 548), elements of which are still present (Bowtell 1988, 39-40). In addition the estate is crossed by the Haweswater aqueduct built by the Manchester Water Board to take water from the Haweswater Reservoir in Cumbria to Manchester. There are shafts/vents on Croasdale Fell associated with it (Rothwell 1990, 47).
- 5.7.9 The most recent sizeable landscape change in Bowland has been the planting by the Forestry Commission between 1954-58 of 1,400 acres of forestry in Gisburn Forest, with a further 170 acres at Staple Oak Fell (Porter 1973, 207). The forestry occupies farmland abandoned in order to clear the gathering grounds of Stocks reservoir (Porter 1973, 207).

6. IDENTIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The field survey of the North West Water estate in Bowland identified a total of 623 archaeological sites. In accordance with the brief, the survey excluded occupied buildings and roads or bridges that are still in current use, and did not go into the afforested areas of Gisburn Forest.
- 6.1.2 Sites of all the major archaeological periods were identified within the study area, although the earlier periods are, in general, poorly represented. The nature of the dispersal of the sites within the study area was, for the most part, as expected of a Medieval/Post-medieval landscape. Most settlement and agricultural related features were concentrated within the valleys and on the lower hill slopes.

6.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 6.2.1 There is relatively little evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area, primarily due to the nature of the topography. The upland, unenclosed moorland had up to 2.5m of peat cover and any early activity will have been obscured by these deposits. Prehistoric sites which occupied the lower slopes and the valley bottoms are likely to have been obscured by later agricultural activity, particularly during the Post-medieval period. It is, however, also possible that the dearth of sites, in part, reflects a low intensity of prehistoric activity on the broad plateau.
- 6.2.2 There was one prehistoric lithic working site revealed in an area of denuded peat at Bowland Knots (LSMR 1851); this is, however, located just outside the study area. Evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area was limited to three sites, which have been found on part reclaimed or unimproved moorland. Site 28 is a peat covered bank, which is typologically undiagnostic, but was constructed during the earlier formation of the peat soils and is therefore probably of a prehistoric date. The second site, is a prominent, round profiled cairn at Cat Knot Well (Site 428), which is situated on the sky line of a broad plateau. The aspect and position are a fairly typical situation for Bronze Age funerary round cairns and it is also relatively close to the lithic knapping site (LSMR 1851) at Bowland Knots. The third site is a Bronze Age perforated axe, which was reported as having been found near Brennand Tarn by Eric Higham (Site 618).

6.3 ROMAN PERIOD

- 6.3.1 The Roman features identified during the fieldwork include the line of a Roman road and a possible Romano-British settlement. The line of the road extends through Croasdale, and is mostly overlain by a modern metalled track; though it is visible as an earthwork feature in fields immediately above Slaidburn. The putative Romano-British enclosed settlement (Site 605) is situated on a flat topped area of high ground at Sagar Hill; it is sub-circular, with internal sub-divisions forming small plots or structures which are butted onto its external boundary. Typologically it is an earthwork complex which can be ascribed to the Roman period on the basis of a limited number of excavated parallels. However, it is

possible, indeed probable, that some of these originated in the Iron Age (Lowndes 1963). It is also possible that such a settlement would have continued in use into the Post-Roman period.

6.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 6.4.1 **Boundaries:** Although the establishment and definition of the Forest of Bowland and its boundaries can be traced through documents, there is relatively little survival of early boundary markers. Only two boundary markers can be ascribed a medieval date with any confidence: the site of the Cross of Greet (Site 618), a large boulder with a mortise carved into it, is situated on the roadside at the boundary between North Yorkshire and Lancashire which also defines the NWW estate's northern boundary. A similar boundary feature (Site 420) is located on outcropping crags at Bowland Knots. The mortises would have formerly housed the tenons of cross shafts, although there is now no longer any sign of these. There were other boundary markers identified, either in the form of mounds or cairns (eg. Sites 406 and 627), but these may be of Post-medieval date, and are shown on nineteenth century maps.
- 6.4.2 **Vaccaries:** Medieval features are likely to have been obscured by the intensification of land-use during the Post-medieval period. The vaccary sites detailed in the surviving documents are still, on the whole, occupied by farms and although the local building tradition was of stone any structures are likely to have been demolished for new structures or subsumed into later building works. Most of the farm houses are rendered, which restricted identification of early fabric. The location of the Croasdale vaccary has not been reliably established; there is a possibility, however, that it was located in the vicinity of the the stock enclosure Site 120, which is on the valley bottom, adjacent to the beck and within the extent of the vaccary boundaries. This Post-medieval structure is located on a large terraced platform, more extensive than the extent of the structural remains and was potentially formed during an earlier use of the site.
- 6.4.3 Similarly, the archaeological features from the medieval period have become less distinct as a result of subsequent farming. Consequently the ridge and furrow identified along the River Hodder valley may, at least in part, be medieval in date, but because of the settlement of the area in the seventeenth century, medieval fields are likely to have been altered and enclosed within the new field systems.

6.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 6.5.1 The majority of the sites identified during the field survey were from the Post-medieval period, which may in part reflect increased agricultural and industrial activity at this time, but may also reflect the loss of early features as a result of this intensification. The largest single group of sites from this period are the extensive ridge and furrow earthworks visible on Catlow Fell, Eak Hill and along the Hasgill Beck. These represent the remains of a widespread arable landscape associated, in part, with the dispersal of monastic lands in the sixteenth century and the large scale colonisation of the area in the seventeenth century.

- 6.5.2 The ridge and furrow earthworks are largely concentrated on the gently sloping flanks of the Hodder, principally focused around the farms of Catlow and the grange at Rishton and they extend up to the 1000' contour. These concentrations are interesting as they relate to settlements which are both of medieval origin; some of the ridge and furrow is up to 5m wide (ridge to ridge), a width characteristic of medieval cultivation. However, much of the ridge and furrow is narrow, not aratarally curved, and confined within existing fields, whichg are all characteristics of Post-medieval cultivation within enclosed fields. Certainly the earthworks at a higher altitude are likely to date from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries onwards, when the Napoleonic War led to high grain prices encouraging the extension of arable farming in to marginal areas.
- 6.5.3 The ridge and furrow earthworks located around the Hasgill Beck appear to be associated with dated farmhouses, notably those at Higher Clough (Site 516) dated 1659 and Cocklick End (Site 471), the extension of which is dated 1727. Both are of a distinctive vernacular type - the laithe house - which is a regional modification of the cross-passage house. The laithe house contained both domestic and stock accommodation, although unlike the cross-passage house it also provided storage for hay and the domestic accommodation was separated from the stock area by a wall rather than an open cross passage. The provision of hay storage has led Mercer to suggest that the farmhouses were occupied by smallholders, albeit '*prosperous yeoman farmers*' (Mercer 1975, 48). This hypothesis would appear to be supported by the later elaborate lintels, mullions and fireplaces.
- 6.5.4 The uniformity of the farmhouses already mentioned and also at Hasgill (Site 366), Swinedale Head (Site 438), Lower Clough (Site 500) and probably at Collyholme (Site 334) may indicate a single period of colonisation. Furthermore, the later dates of Old Ing (Site 450) and New House (Site 363), 1811 and 1848 respectively, are both suggestive of a rebuilt structure on a pre-existing farmstead site and support Mercer's claim that laithe houses continued to be constructed in an unaltered form for over 200 years (*ibid* 1975).
- 6.5.5 The increase of arable land at a higher altitude and remote from the farms, possibly encouraged the construction of isolated field barns that were identified during the field survey. They are located at the upper levels of the arable fields, such as Brunton Laithe (Site 327), Green Pike (Site 446), Higher Laithe (Site 176), Coppy Laithe (Site 400), Hare Clough Laithe (Site 569) and Elliot's Laithe (Site 370) and were probably constructed when the fields were first enclosed.

6.6 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

- 6.6.1 Although agricultural features provided the bulk of the sites identified by the survey, there was also considerable evidence of industrial activity. This can be divided into two main components, extractive industries and supply industries.

- 6.6.2 **Stone Extraction and Processing:** The abundance of various stone types permitted the development of a number of different stone related industries: gritstone at upland locations such as at Bowland Knots provided the raw material for small scale millstone industries, indicated by a single, unfinished millstone and associated spoil (Site 416). A larger millstone production site was identified at Millers House, Brennand Tarn (Site 611) which included a date stone of 1812.
- 6.6.3 Small scale quarrying was identified for field wall construction as evidenced by local quarry pits beside the walls particularly on the fell tops. There were also larger quarries associated with the construction of the Stocks Reservoir dam and mineral railway (sites 287, 353 and 467).
- 6.6.4 Quarrying was also undertaken for lime working, which was fired close to the source quarry. The quarries and kilns are prevalent in limestone areas and a large number of kilns were identified within the study area, many of which are in good condition. All the kilns noted conform to a regional type of draw kiln which can be fired continuously. It has a single firing chamber which was loaded from the top and had a single draw hole at the base. A number contained a distinctive construction feature of stone lintels to create the draw hole arch, which has not been recognised outside the area. The scale of lime production is consistent with agricultural rather than industrial and each kiln probably provided lime for only a few farms.
- 6.6.5 **Lead Working:** Associated with the various stone types was the presence of lead ores, notably around the Brennand valley but also above Sykes and at Halsteads. These ores were generally obtained through hushing, which involves the damming of water, either by blocking streams or digging head ponds, above steep slopes where ores occur and the controlled release of the water, washing away surface deposits, exposing the minerals. A number of hushings were identified during the fieldwork, those in the Brennand valley (Sites 185, 206 and 615) supplied the raw material for the ore washing site opposite Brennand Farm (Sites 178 and 202). No smelt mill was identified within the study area, but a smelt mill may have existed at Sykes; however the actual location of the smelt mill, which had ceased to operate by the mid nineteenth century, was not identified during the surface survey. More local extraction was also evidenced by a series of hushes (Site 91) at Sykes. The extraction site at Halsteads (Site 547), although indicated on the OS 1st 6" to 1mile map as lead workings, survives as a series of large mounds and hollows, with no associated processing site.
- 6.6.6 A series of rabbit warrens were identified at Croasdale and Kenibus (Sites 593, 596, 681 and 682) to provide fur for a small hatting industry at Slaidburn. Peat cutting also represented a local industry, and there are areas of cut peat at Bowland Knots and local tradition indicates that the tracks onto the fell tops at Brennand, were created by peat cutters.
- 6.6.7 Apart from the numerous grouse butts located on the open fells, the other features associated with exploitation of the fells for hunting are huts and cabins. The majority of these are still in use and are only wooden sheds or corrugated iron huts, Langden Castle (Site 42), however, is a very impressive and substantial shooting lodge, with mock gothic windows and a hearth. A less luxurious cabin was identified at Knotteranum (Site 416) and was a single celled structure, no more than 3m square with a single chimney. The variety in the quality of shooting

cabins no doubt indicates the presence of a well established hierarchical system in operation in the hunting community.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 THE NATURE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

- 7.1.1 The NWW estate can be divided into two distinct parts in terms of its landscape archaeology, with the division approximating to the Croasdale valley. To the west the landscape is at first glance barren, largely treeless moorland with very little settlement; to the east it contains a partially extant but largely relict agrarian landscape, which was more intensively settled and farmed than the western area. The eastern part of the estate is less open and large parts have been afforested. Moreover, the eastern part of the estate has experienced enormous changes to its landscape as a result of the building of Stocks reservoir. This division, so clear in today's landscape, is in part a result of the estate's physical nature, the eastern part is generally lower than the west, but is also a consequence of the different landscape development histories of the two parts of the estate. This difference dates back to at least the late twelfth century, when the de Lacies began to grant to the monks of Kirkstall those parts of Bowland Chase that are now the eastern part of the NWW estate. Resulting from these land grants the eastern part was divided, by the end of the medieval period, between a number of dispersed farms; much of the land was enclosed and cultivated. By contrast the western part of the study area remained as cattle ranches throughout most of the Middle Ages, largely unenclosed and with very few settlement foci. The Post-medieval period witnessed a concentration of limited settlement development in the west on some of the vaccary farm sites, perhaps resulting in the development of hamlets at Sykes and Hareden, whereas in the east new scattered farmsteads were developed. In the west some of the vaccaries hardly changed at all, so that Brennand and Whitendale remained large pasture farms dominated by single farmsteads.
- 7.1.2 The majority of the archaeological remains noted relate to the principle activities undertaken in the area during the Post-medieval period. There are few sites which pre-date the Post-medieval period (2.7 %) and certainly the density of sites is lower than that recorded in similarly surveyed upland areas such as the neighbouring Craven Pennines or parts of the Lake District massif. There are three principal likely reasons for this. Firstly, any archaeological evidence pre-dating the Iron Age in the higher parts of the estate, which as the least intensively used areas in later periods are the places where earlier prehistoric evidence can be best expected to survive, is likely to be hidden by the development of blanket peat from later prehistory onwards. Secondly, Iron Age to Medieval activity is likely, to some extent, to have been concentrated in the same areas that were later exploited in the Post-medieval period, and thus evidence for the earlier periods may have been obliterated or at least masked by evidence for Post-medieval activity. Finally, it must be accepted that land-use in Bowland was from the first millennium BC to the fifteenth century AD not very intensive and, therefore, not highly productive of archaeological remains. Throughout this time span it is likely that an economy based on cattle and horse rearing, and hunting predominated. Population levels would have been low, settlements few, and the overall impact of people on the landscape very limited.

- 7.1.3 During the Post-medieval period Bowland underwent unprecedented social and economic change. The area ceased to be demesne hunting grounds, cattle and horse ranching gave way to sheep farming as the demand for wool grew in the neighbouring cloth making communities. Settlements increased, particularly in the east of the area, and more open moorland was enclosed and farmed more intensively, small scale industries began to appear locally, and in particular the demand for Bowland's mineral resources grew. Most of these developments, however, are also common to the entire central Pennines region (Porter 1980). What is more unusual is the way in which earlier twentieth century changes, the building of Stocks reservoir and the creation of the Gisburn Forest plantation, have resulted in an abandoned, relict Post-medieval landscape protected from most of the infringements of the late twentieth century. In Bowland all these developments have resulted in an archaeological resource consisting of numerous deserted seventeenth to early nineteenth century farmsteads and field barns, large areas of mainly Post-medieval ridge and furrow, many millstone, sandstone and limestone quarries as well as associated limekilns, and the scattered remains of a small lead mining industry. This resource has, for the most part, not been previously recognised or investigated.

7.2 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESOURCE

- 7.2.1 Despite the relative lack of prehistoric remains, this current survey has demonstrated the potential for the survival of such remains, since it has identified previously unrecorded sites and has highlighted the importance of the peat as a palaeoenvironmental resource, particularly where it can be found to survive in an identifiable relationship with archaeological remains. The uplands have considerable potential for the survival of Bronze Age sites even though few remains of this period were identified. Similarly some evidence was produced for remains dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods both on the ground and from aerial photographs. The Romano-British enclosure (Site 605) located at Sagar Hill is an important survival of a characteristic type of enclosed settlement, in an area which has seen relatively intense arable farming from the medieval period until the nineteenth century. However, further site specific research would be needed to more closely establish the date and function of these remains. The discovery and recognition of such sites should be regarded as a priority in any future archaeological survey work undertaken in the Bowland vicinity.
- 7.2.2 The most significant sites, in terms of the development of the structure of the present landscape, were the medieval vaccaries, unfortunately little archaeological evidence could be found relating to the medieval sites. This is probably because most of the sites are currently occupied by Post-medieval farms or hamlets. These settlements like Sykes, Harden, Staple Oak, Brennand and Whitendale are very important to the understanding of the development of the area's settlement pattern and medieval history.
- 7.2.3 The vast majority of the archaeological resource of NWW's Bowland estate is Post-medieval in date. Much of it, such as the rabbit warrens, most of the dispersed field barns, the ridge and furrow, many of the numerous quarries and the remains relating to grouse shooting, can be regarded as of little archaeological significance as individual sites; nevertheless, as groups these site types make a

considerable contribution to the character of the local historical landscape. The impact of any future developments on this character would need to be seriously considered and appropriate mitigation measures taken where deemed necessary. The Post-medieval remains of greatest individual significance are the better preserved and more diverse lead mining complexes such as those at Brennand and Sykes (91, 178, 185, 202, 206 and 615) and the well preserved mill stone quarries, in particular the dated early nineteenth century site at Miller's House (Site 611). In addition some of the better preserved and documented limekilns are of some significance and worthy of active conservation measures. Likewise, the better preserved seventeenth century deserted farmhouses merit further attention through site specific survey and research, as well as perhaps long term conservation and reuse strategies.

- 7.2.4 One further aspect of Post-medieval land-use is particularly noteworthy in the context of future conservation strategies; the Bowland estates have been used since the later nineteenth century as water catchment for the provision of water supplies to the nearby urban areas. Since the estate is still used for this purpose much of the evidence relating to this consists of structures and features still in active use. Amongst the redundant features are old intakes and the metal boundary markers demarcating the gathering areas of the various nineteenth century water authorities such as the Fylde Water Board or the Blackburn Corporation. These latter features are not mentioned in the gazetteer as they are numerous and have no intrinsic archaeological value, but as interesting historical features in the landscape they merit retention. Navy camps have recently become the subject of worthwhile archaeological investigation (Morris 1994), Ribbleshead being a local example. In this context the site at Hollins (Site 266) would merit future investigation if its survival was threatened.
- 7.2.5 In any future heritage resource management plan, consideration must be given to Stocks Reservoir and its associated features as a site of future archaeological interest. It is after all the single most significant landscape feature and profound landscape change within the estate's entire history.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 FORESTRY

- 8.1.1 The NWW estate has in the past been subject to relatively little developmental impact, which in part has allowed the preservation of one of the more unspoilt upland areas in Northern England. However, particularly in the east part of the estate, there has been significant landscape change associated with the construction of the Stocks reservoir. The extensive Gisburn forest, encompassing 14sqkm, was planted between 1954-8 on farmland which was abandoned in order to clear the gathering grounds of Stocks reservoir (Porter 1973, 207). This forest land was subject to exclusion during the present survey because the area is unlikely to have much surviving archaeology; planting in the 1950's was typically undertaken by rip-ploughing which will have severely damaged any archaeological features. Nevertheless, although not subjected to field inspection, sites were noted within the Forest from cartographic sources and these have been included in the gazetteer. Any surviving features will be subject to considerable further disturbance in the course of clear felling by the movement of heavy vehicles and the dragging of trees across the ground. If any monuments survive the clear felling and can not be subsequently identified they will be subject to further risk during replanting.
- 8.1.2 Forestry planting represents the greatest threat to the archaeological resource within the upland landscape and consequently any proposals for new planting or to adjust the boundaries of existing plantations would require the detailed archaeological examination of the affected areas to enable the preservation of the resource.

8.2 SITE SURVIVAL

- 8.2.1 Of the abandoned farmsteads a number are in an advanced state of dereliction, principally Trough House (Site 89) which occupies the position of a former vaccary site. House of Croasdale is similarly of importance as it contains what would appear to be medieval architectural fragments. Hasgill, (Site 366) an eighteenth century farmstead, is in imminent threat of collapse, as its structural integrity is comprised by a number of mature trees. The farm building at Swindale Head (Site 438) is also under threat of collapse. The farm building is an eighteenth century structure with nineteenth century additions and is located within a well preserved farmscape comprising field systems, barns, quarries, lime kilns hollow ways and lime kilns. By virtue of the deteriorating condition of these structures, there is a clear case for detailed recording as mitigation prior to further decay.

8.3 FURTHER RECORDING

- 8.3.1 The present study has been able to highlight the archaeological resource of the NWW Estate, and the information will enable the appropriate responsive management of the estate by NWW. The survey has, however, identified areas

which warrant further recording to adequately inform the management process and in some cases to mitigate in advance of threat.

- 8.3.2 The vaccary sites are now, for the most part, occupied by Post-medieval farms or hamlets, which to an extent have probably obscured the evidence of the earlier occupation. The continued development of these farms have the potential to further erode the extant elements of the farms; there is a case, therefore, for further investigation of these sites to inform the management of the estate and to improve our archaeological understanding of the estates development.
- 8.3.3 It is recommended that a combined programme of structural analysis and boundary analysis be undertaken to identify the earlier elements of the present farm sites. The structural survey would establish the earliest elements of the existing farms and the boundary analysis would identify the phased development of the extant boundaries and thereby show earlier configurations of the field system. This could, for example, establish if there has been any change in the centre of the farm site and would inform the development of the farm.

8.4 SITES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER WORK

- 8.4.2 **Industrial Landscapes:** Of the industrial sites, identified during the field work programme, the most important were those associated with the lead processing site in the Brennand Valley. These comprise a lead dressing site (Site 202), a structure to wash the ore (Site 178), a reservoir to supply the power (Site 189) and a number of spoil heaps (Site 185). The ore appears to have been supplied by a series of hushings located at Birk Clough (Site 615), Turner Hill (Site 91) and possibly from Whitendale (Site 206). Together these comprise an important assemblage of remains of a rural industry and merit a detailed topographic survey.
- 8.4.2 **Individual Sites:** The following sites are recommended for further work due to the important nature of the archaeological resource and the need to supplement the current descriptions and interpretations to enable the production of more specific management plans. They include some of the now derelict farmsteads which would provide valuable evidence for the history of the Post-medieval settlement within the NWW estate. The survey techniques should involve a structural survey, where appropriate, in conjunction with a level 2 survey (*Appendix 3*) of the associated landscape.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 21/36 | A series of relict farmsteads between Saddle End and Burnslack. |
| 89 | <i>Trough House:</i> a now derelict Post-medieval farmstead which corresponds with one of the documented vaccary sites. The farm is at the centre of a medieval field-system. |
| 120 | Croasdale Stock Enclosure: The site has the potential to relate to the former Croasdale vaccary farm site and would therefore warrant further investigation. |
| 457 | <i>Bottoms farmstead:</i> a series of collapsed structures associated with the former farmstead. |

- 516 *Higher Clough:* The original site of Higher Clough farmstead, which is dated to 1689; it is the only surviving example of an unaltered Laithe house in the area.
- 547 *Halstead Farm:* Lead extraction complex
- 575 *House of Croasdale:* a relict farmstead, which may have had an association with the Croasdale vaccary site.
- 605 Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosed Settlement: this is the earliest settlement site that was identified by the survey.

9. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No: 1 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Marker Stone *Period:* Post-medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61983,45371 *Length:* 0.3m *Width:* 0.2m *Height:* 0.6m

A round topped boundary stone lying on a field boundary beside a disused fording point. It is on the line of the present parish boundary, between Chipping and Bowland with Leagram parishes. It was evidently a parish boundary marker, however this is also the NWW estate boundary.

Site No: 2 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6185 4534 *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.1m

A small area of ridge and furrow which vaguely respects the modern field boundaries, measuring approximately 45m by 50m.

Site No: 3 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6177 4535 *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.1m

A small extent of ridge and furrow in the centre of a modern field, measuring approximately 40m by 60m and clearly pre-dates the present field system.

Site No: 4 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6162 4517 *Length:* 60m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.6m deep

Defunct field boundary surviving as a ditch running east/west across a field, the site is marked on the 1st edition OS map (1850).

Site No: 5 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Earthwork *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6150 4488 *Length:* 20m *Width:* *Height:* 5m

A modern earthwork comprising a large bank/platform rising up from the track leading to Saddle End Farm.

Site No: 6 *Site Name:* Bradley
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61433 44630 *Length:* 8m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 2m

A multi phased barn comprising two cells. The first measures 5m by 4m and is still in use but butts onto the second to the east. The second measures 4m by 4m. There are numerous blocked up doors and windows indicate considerable periods of reuse may indicate considerable antiquity.

Site No: 7 *Site Name:* Bradley
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6142 4462 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 20m *Height:* 0.4m
 An 'L' shaped boundary lying 10m to the south of Site 6 comprising a low, but distinct bank forming the edge of a now disused enclosure.

Site No: 8 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6120 4487 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 2.5m deep
 A grassed over quarry with an entrance in its south-west corner.

Site No: 9 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Cairn *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6113144897 *Length:* 0.8m *Width:* 0.6m *Height:* 0.4m
 A modern clearance cairn located in the corner of a field.

Site No: 10 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Cairn *Period:* Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61114 44990 *Length:* 0.8m *Width:* 0.7m *Height:* 0.1m
 An isolated cairn lying in the middle of a field beneath rising ground, the cairn is earthfast with some protruding stone.

Site No: 11 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Reservoir *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6119 4509
 A modern covered Reservoir, which is marked on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 12 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6114 4534 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.6m deep
 A small quarry dug into the slope.

Site No: 13 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Bench Mark *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61135 45379 *Length:* 0.2m *Width:* 0.2m *Height:* 0.5m
 A single worked stone with "800 Yards" inscribed on the top. It is on the main access track for the quarries on Saddle Fell and it probably was a quarry marker.

Site No: 14 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Marker Stone *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6114 4545 *Length:* 0.2m *Width:* 0.2m *Height:* 0.5m

A single worked stone with "WD" and a benchmark inscribed on one side. It probably related to quarry extraction in the area and has been subsequently used as a benchmark.

Site No: 15 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6123 4562 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 3m deep

A steep sided quarry lying next to the track running up onto Saddle Fell. The entrance lies on the west side.

Site No: 16 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6123 4591 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 4m deep

A steep sided, semi-circular, quarry with a small internal spoil heap lying next to the track running up onto Saddle Fell

Site No: 17 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6134 4585 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 5m deep

A small quarry lying adjacent to the modern drystone wall.

Site No: 18 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6154 4586 *Length:* 12m *Width:* 8m *Height:* 1.5m deep

A small quarry 200m to the east of site 17.

Site No: 19 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6123 4595 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.6m deep

A small semi circular quarry.

Site No: 20 *Site Name:* Guards End
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61640 45829 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0m

Site of a former sheepfold, consisting of a scatter of stone. The site was marked on the 1st edition OS map (1850).

Site No: 21 *Site Name:* Wards End
Type: Farmstead *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6160045929 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 6m *Height:* 3m

A farmstead which now consists of two heavily ruined buildings lying at the base of Saddle Fell. The first of these buildings was a small, stone built barn measuring 10m by

6m and standing to a height of 3m. The barn has a window in its east end and a door in the south end. The domestic structure measures 10m by 6m, with gable ends standing to 2m in height; it was built on a natural platform. No internal divisions were noted. At Wards End an inscribed stone with "16 PH ???" was found perhaps indicating a 17th century date to the farmstead

<i>Site No:</i> 22	<i>Site Name:</i> Wards End
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 61650 45819	<i>Length:</i> 6m <i>Width:</i> 6m <i>Height:</i> 2.5m

Stone built barn with slate roof south of Wards End and is still in use. It is butted against a dry-stone wall.

<i>Site No:</i> 23	<i>Site Name:</i> Saddle Fell
<i>Type:</i> Peat Cutting	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6134 4633	<i>Length:</i> 5m <i>Width:</i> 1m <i>Height:</i> 0.4m deep

A small area of peat cutting.

<i>Site No:</i> 24	<i>Site Name:</i> Burnslack Brook
<i>Type:</i> Sheepfold	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 61500 46459	<i>Length:</i> 20m <i>Width:</i> 10m <i>Height:</i> 1m

A drystone constructed sheepfold in an area of now boggy ground near Burnslack Brook. It consists of three cells, the largest measures 15m by 10m and the other two 5m by 5m. The site is marked on modern OS Maps.

<i>Site No:</i> 25	<i>Site Name:</i> Saddle Fell
<i>Type:</i> Hollow-ways & quarrying	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6115 4672	

A large expanse of rough hollow-ways and tracks as marked on modern OS maps, interspersed with a series of at least four stone extraction sites measuring roughly 10m by 10m and up to 1m in depth. The hollow-ways and tracks were deliberately constructed by removing stone from their bases to form banks on either side.

<i>Site No:</i> 26	<i>Site Name:</i> Saddle Fell
<i>Type:</i> Quarries	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6136 4659	<i>Length:</i> 10m <i>Width:</i> 10m <i>Height:</i> 0.5m deep

Series of three small shallow quarries downslope and to the west of site 24.

<i>Site No:</i> 27	<i>Site Name:</i> Saddle Fell
<i>Type:</i> Quarries	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6131 4710	<i>Length:</i> 20m <i>Width:</i> 12m <i>Height:</i> 1m deep

Series of three shallow quarries on the same slope as site 26. The lack of revegetation on the related spoil may indicate a recent age for these features.

Site No: 28 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Bank *Period:* Prehistoric
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61140 46479 *Length:* 8m *Width:* 1m

A small section of dry stone revetted bank exposed by peat cutting. The bank lies on mineral soil and was buried by peat suggests an early and possibly prehistoric date.

Site No: 29 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Structure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6105 4670 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.4m

A small, now heavily decayed, structure lying beside one of the many tracks in the area. The site consists of two cells of drystone construction measuring 2m by 2m and a small shelter wall to the north. This site is probably of nineteenth century origin.

Site No: 30 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Structure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61020 46659 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.3m

A small section of drystone banking which probably formed a crude grouse butt; however, no others were located in the area.

Site No: 31 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Circle of Stones *Period:* Modern?
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61090 46809 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 0.05m

A circle of stones lying on heavily degraded peat, with a smaller group of stones in the middle. The location on peat would suggest that it is not a hut circle.

Site No: 32 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Circular Feature *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 61010 46229 *Length:* 11m diam. *Height:* 0.1m

An earthen circular bank, 1.5m wide, lying on flat ground at the top of a steep scarp. The feature is associated with a nearby bank and ditch which may be a hollow-way. Although faint this feature could be a hut circle.

Site No: 33 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Grouse Butt *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6116 4610 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 2.5m *Height:* 0.3m

A small sub-rectangular earth constructed grouse butt near a trackway.

Site No: 34 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6148 4600 *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 0.3m
SMR: 3085

Hollow-way running gently downslope towards Wards End, site 21, the hollow-way is banked on the downslope side and a series of extraction hollows are also located on this side.

Site No: 35 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Natural *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6092 4624
SMR: 3071

Site shown on SMR as an area of small earthworks from air-photographic sources. Site investigation established that the area of the reported site was an area of natural scree and on a steep slope.

Site No: 36 *Site Name:* Saddle Side
Type: Building *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6157 4556 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 8m *Height:* 2.5m
SMR: 1828

A ruined building built into the slope but now consists of two mortared walls of which one gable end stands to 2.5m. The windows in this have been blocked in and the outside is buttressed by large quantities of rubble. A worked stone with the inscription "EL 1857" was located on site and almost certainly dates the site. This is one of a group of farmsteads in this area. Documentary sources suggest that some at least of these farmsteads dated to 1580.

Site No: 37 *Site Name:* Saddle End
Type: Natural Feature
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6146 4526
SMR: 3082

The SMR reports a banjo shaped enclosure from AP sources. However, surface inspection did not identify any earthwork sites in this location. The site was possibly a temporary spoil heap close to the farm.

Site No: 38 *Site Name:* Saddle Fell
Type: Water Culvert *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6135 4462 *Length:* 1m *Width:* 1m *Height:* 0.4m
A square concrete drain like box to enable access to the water supply.

Site No: 39 *Site Name:* Hareden Fell
Type: Grouse Butts *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6150 4901 *Length:* 2m diam. *Height:* 1m
Two stone built roughly circular masonry constructed butts with cut peat tops.

Site No: 40 *Site Name:* Hareden Fell
Type: Grouse Butt *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6185 4927 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height: 1.2m

A wooden built butt with cut peat top.

Site No: 41

Site Name: Hareden Fell

Type: Grouse Butts

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6183 4868

Length: 3m

Width: 3m

Height: 1.5m

A line of twelve butts running roughly north/south. They are stone built with cut peat tops.

Site No: 42

Site Name: Langden Castle

Type: Barn

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6063 5032

Length: 14m

Width: 10m

Height: 2.5m

SMR: 2530

A three celled building now used as a barn and formerly a hunting lodge. The first phase was a sloped roofed single storey building measuring 12m by 6m, the front height being 2m the rear being 1m. The next phase saw the addition of two side partitions both 1m wide. The third phase was an extension to the rear (4m deep) running the entire length of the building, this element is now used as a barn. Site was described as in ruins in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 43

Site Name: Lingy Pits Moss

Type: Grouse Butts

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 5938 5028

Length: 2.5m diam. Height: 1.2m

A series of ten stone built butts with cut peat tops. Probably post-date 1907 as they were not recorded in the OS survey of that year (OS 1914 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 44

Site Name: Bleadale water

Type: Building Remains

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 61119 48967

Length: 15m

Width: 3m

Height: 1.1m

The remains of a rectangular building built into the hill slope and now cut by the modern path and the beck. The site consists of dry stone walls forming the back and half the sides of the building. The function was not determined.

Site No: 45

Site Name: Langden Valley

Type: Trackway

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6127 5061

Width: 2.5m

A major trackway running along the valley. The track is relatively recent and has had extensive revetting along its length. However it is likely that it overlays an older route way.

Site No: 46

Site Name: Langden Valley

Type: Trackway

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6220 5078

Length: 150m

Width: 1.5m

Height:

A small group of two trackways above the new track. The top track leads up the hill and fades away near a small beck, while the lower branches off back towards the valley bottom

and is revetted as it crosses steep slopes. These could be part of the original footpath before it was widened for vehicular access.

Site No: 47 *Site Name:* Langden Valley
Type: Pumping Station *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6244 5083
Pumping Station

Site No: 48 *Site Name:* Stake Ends
Type: Water Testing Point *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6263 5109

A wooden box with two manhole covers, which relates to water management.

Site No: 49 *Site Name:* Langden Valley
Type: Water Works *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6282 5106
Langden Valley water works.

Site No: 50 *Site Name:* Langden Valley
Type: Enclosure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6315 5109 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 1.3m
A large enclosure of dry stone construction at the head of the valley. The site consists of one large outer enclosure with a partial internal dividing wall and a small roofed structure in the south-east corner.

Site No: 51 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Ford *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63464 50298 *Length:* 7m *Width:* 3m
A ford crossing Hareden beck with a nearby wooden footbridge.

Site No: 52 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Building *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62485 49806 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 1.9m
A stone built single storey building currently in use as a pigeon loft. There are both blocked and still used doorways and windows. There is also a disused fireplace indicating that at some point the building was occupied, probably on a temporary basis. This and the other associated structures appear represent an abandoned building complex that post-dates 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile). Its function is not clear.

Site No: 53 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Building Remains *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62454 49658 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.6m

The heavily decayed remains of a small building on a flat plateau overlooking Hareden Beck. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and of drystone construction. A smaller building possibly exists to the north but this only stands to 0.2m in height and is in an even more degraded state.

Site No: 54 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Building Remains *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62466 49618 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 1.2m

The remains of a small building located next to Hareden Beck. The building was roughly rectangular in shape and is now in use as a field. A smaller ovoid structure, 5m by 2m, has been added on to the west end.

Site No: 55 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6245 4927 *Length:* Width: 0.8m *Height:*

Narrow trackway running below the modern trackway but zig-zagging its way up to meet the course of the modern track.

Site No: 56 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Huts *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62359 49062 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 1.8m

Two modern wooden huts near the end of the modern trackway, the first measures 20m by 5m and is 1.8m high. The second measure 4m by 2m and is 1.8m high.

Site No: 57 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6243 4967 *Width:* 2m *Height:*

A rough surfaced trackway cutting across a rock and scree strewn slope before fading out some way short of site 58.

Site No: 58 *Site Name:* Hareden Valley
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6236 4987 *Width:* 2m

A grass covered track zig-zagging up from the course of the main track to the high ground above Hareden Valley.

Site No: 59 *Site Name:* Hareden Beck
Type: Trap *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6266750389 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 2m

A modern animal trap constructed from chicken wire and wooden posts.

Site No: 60 *Site Name:* Hareden nab
Type: Structural Remains *Period:* Medieval?

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63075 50477 Length: 5m Width: 5m Height: 0.8m
A roughly circular earthfast bank with one inner subdivision now filled with rubble and partially converted to form a field.

Site No: 61 Site Name: Black Clough
Type: Mineral Extraction Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6039 5045 Length: 6m Width: 2m Height: 0.8m
Two small mounds with associated depressions lying on the slope some 30m apart just south of site 60. They are earthfast and of a similar size.

Site No: 62 Site Name: Hareden Nab
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6330 5056 Width: 2m Height: 0.4m
Trackway along the ridge, defined by a slight hollow. It fades out in a marshy area.

Site No: 63 Site Name: Hareden Nab
Type: Cairn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63603 50590 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height: 0.45m
A small semi-earthfast cairn in a relatively prominent position on moorland.

Site No: 64 Site Name: Hareden Valley
Type: Platform Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6348 5027 Length: 15m Width: 8m Height: 1m
A modern platform built from local river stone and concrete.

Site No: 65 Site Name: Hareden Intake
Type: Intake Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6363 5023
Hareden Intake

Site No: 66 Site Name: Totteridge Fell
Type: Cairn Period: Modern
Grading: 4 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63244 49834 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height: 1m
A modern rough built cairn.

Site No: 67 Site Name: Mellor Knoll
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6433 4934 Length: 10m Width: 5m Height: 1.2m
A small quarry cut into a natural mound on the saddle of Mellor Knoll.

Site No: 68 *Site Name:* Mellor Knoll
Type: Cairn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64755 49513 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.6m
A small modern cairn on the summit of Mellor Knoll.

Site No: 69 *Site Name:* Mellor Knoll
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6442 4907 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 2m
A small quarry cut into the hillside.

Site No: 70 *Site Name:* Mellor Knoll
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6445 4912 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.4m
A low bank marking the line of a former field boundary.

Site No: 71 *Site Name:* Hareden
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64456 49924 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 1m
A small shallow earthfast depression, with a roughly semi-circular shape.

Site No: 72 *Site Name:* Trough of Bowland
Type: Boundary Stone *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6223 5307 *Length:* 0.5m *Width:* 0.5m *Height:* 1.2m
A triangular shaped county boundary stone at the head of the trough of Bowland. The boundary also defines the edge of the NWW estate. The marker dates from the nineteenth century.

Site No: 73 *Site Name:* Lingy Pits Moss
Type: Grouse Butt *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 59480 50764 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1m
A wooden butt with peat top, and is continuation of a row at the end of Langden Brook.

Site No: 74 *Site Name:* Dead Man's Stake
Type: Stone Pillar *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 58850 50748 *Length:* 0.25m *Width:* 0.25m *Height:* 1.1m
SMR: 2551
A tall single stone set into a loose stone cairn base. The stone slab is known as 'Dead man's stake' and marks the spot where the body of a man was found.

Site No: 75 *Site Name:* Holdron Castle
Type: Natural
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6108 5077

Natural rock outcrop, named as Holdron Castle on both the tithe and 1st edition OS maps.

<i>Site No:</i> 76	<i>Site Name:</i> Smelt Mill Cottage
<i>Type:</i> Dam	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63859 51025	
A small modern dam.	

<i>Site No:</i> 77	<i>Site Name:</i> Smelt Mill Cottage
<i>Type:</i> Trackway	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6391 5103	<i>Width:</i> 2m <i>Height:</i> 1.5m
An area of trackways from Smelt Mill Cottage, consisting of a central main track with well cut steep sided banks and a series of smaller tributary tracks.	

<i>Site No:</i> 78	<i>Site Name:</i> Dunsop River
<i>Type:</i> Weir	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65281 52929	
A modern concrete weir.	

<i>Site No:</i> 79	<i>Site Name:</i> Cross Clough
<i>Type:</i> Pipeline	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6537 5271	
A modern raised pipeline crossing Cross Clough.	

<i>Site No:</i> 80	<i>Site Name:</i> Dunsop River
<i>Type:</i> Sheepfold	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65651 51520	<i>Length:</i> 50m <i>Width:</i> 20m <i>Height:</i> 1.2m
A large, probably nineteenth century, sheepfold built alongside the river. The site consists of five cells, three large ones measuring 20m by 10m and two smaller ones measuring 10m by 4m. The walls are all drystone in construction and are in good repair. The site also had a sheep washing point in the river accessible from the enclosure. The site was not recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).	

<i>Site No:</i> 81	<i>Site Name:</i> Bishops Cottages
<i>Type:</i> Trackway	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6541 5157	<i>Width:</i> 2.5m <i>Height:</i>
A modern trackway running up into the woods above Dunsop River.	

<i>Site No:</i> 82	<i>Site Name:</i> Dunsop River
<i>Type:</i> Buildings	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65181 52098	
A group of modern disused buildings just off the road beside Dunsop River.	

Site No: 83 *Site Name:* Dunsop River
Type: Lake *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65292 52169 *Length:* 40m *Width:* 20m
A small lake created by diverting and damming the river at this point.

Site No: 84 *Site Name:* Dunsop River
Type: Trackway *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6518 5218 *Width:* 3m
A modern trackway running up into the woods above Dunsop River.

Site No: 85 *Site Name:* Crag Wood (Sykes)
Type: Water Works *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62860 51725
A small modern dam.

Site No: 86 *Site Name:* Crag Wood (Sykes)
Type: Quarrying & Limekilns *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6277 5188

A series of large quarries on both sides of the road, which reveal evidence of numerous adits indicating former lead mining. They were recorded on OS maps throughout the nineteenth century. One limekiln remains upstanding on the west side of the road and was recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile). There is slight evidence for another further up the road on the east bank of the stream, but nothing is recorded on nineteenth century maps so it probably pre-dates 1850. A lead mine is recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) and was apparently worked in the nineteenth century (Gill 1987, 44).

Site No: 87 *Site Name:* Trough of Bowland
Type: Benchmark/Road marker *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6267 5262 *Length:* 0.5m *Width:* 0.5m *Height:* 0.8m
Solitary upstanding stone with a bench mark inscribed.

Site No: 88 *Site Name:* Trough House
Type: Bank *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6202 5271 *Length:* 40m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1.6m
Modern bank associated with a ditch.

Site No: 89 *Site Name:* Trough House
Type: Farm *Period:* Medieval/Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63295 52745

A disused farmhouse and associated outbuildings, which were probably largely built in the nineteenth century. The walls are stone built and stand to 2m in height in. The structure is roofless. The site may be surrounded by the outline of a medieval field system. Likely site of a former medieval vaccary farmstead and was the focus of a 115 acre farm in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/2).

<i>Site No:</i> 90	<i>Site Name:</i> Sykes Nab
<i>Type:</i> Track	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6351 5153	<i>Length:</i> 2.5m <i>Width:</i> 1m <i>Height:</i> 1m

A long track/hollow-way cutting upslope above Sykes onto Sykes Nab, the site is well defined and marked on the downslope side by a bank.

<i>Site No:</i> 91	<i>Site Name:</i> Turner Hill
<i>Type:</i> Hushings	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6399 5231	

A large area of possible hushes with deep loose scree filled gullies and small spoil banks demarking the possible sites. The area is also served by at least two tracks similar to site 90. There are no known documentary references to lead mining here and nothing was recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1914 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 92	<i>Site Name:</i> Turner Hill
<i>Type:</i> Quarry	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 63717 52312	<i>Length:</i> 5m <i>Width:</i> 3m <i>Height:</i> 1.5m

A small grassed over quarry lying in an area of undulating ground.

<i>Site No:</i> 93	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Barn (Sykes)
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 63158 51931	

A large, stone built barn with a modern roof. The barn is in some state of disrepair and consists of a large central area with visible stall footings. A smaller building has also been added to the barn. The structure was named and recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 94	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Barn (Sykes)
<i>Type:</i> Hollow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 62992 51948	<i>Length:</i> 5m <i>Height:</i> 1m

A circular hollow filled with angular and rounded medium to large stone which may be the filled in remains of an old mine shaft. 50m to the north-west of this site are two smaller more angular hollows which are probably remains of localised quarrying. The hollow also lies close to the lead mining sites at Sykes.

<i>Site No:</i> 95	<i>Site Name:</i> Baxton Fell
<i>Type:</i> Grouse Butts	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6771 5616

A line of stone and wooden built grouse butts.

Site No:	96	Site Name:	Shooters Clough
Type:	Quarry	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6817 5640		

A massive quarry cut into the slopes of Croasdale Fell, the faces stand to a height of up to 15m although the overall drop in the quarry is roughly 40m. The quarry faces are stepped and have their own individual access tracks and large heaps. The site does not appear on either the 1914 or 1956 OS maps and maybe very recent. There is no evidence for any structures on the site.

Site No:	97	Site Name:	Shooters Clough
Type:	Structural Remains?	Period:	Medieval?
Grading:	2	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 67983 56408	Length:	10m
		Width:	5m
		Height:	0.4m

A sub-rectangular feature consisting of an earthfast and partially heather covered bank with an inner filled with relatively large stones. The site is very similar to site 60.

Site No:	98	Site Name:	Shooters Clough
Type:	Grouse Butts	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6822 5583		

A series of stone built butts running parallel to and perpendicular to Shooters Clough.

Site No:	99	Site Name:	Shooters Clough
Type:	Track	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	4	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6801 5645	Width:	2.5m
		Height:	0.3m

A well made raised track running over heather moorland to Shooters Clough, the style of construction indicates a relatively recent date.

Site No:	100	Site Name:	Shooters Clough
Type:	Quarry	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6810 5650	Length:	12m
		Width:	6m
		Height:	0.8m

A small, shallow, quarry cut into the slope beneath the track with a poorly made drystone wall bield at the east end which measures 1m by 0.75m by 0.8m.

Site No:	101	Site Name:	Croasdale
Type:	Road	Period:	Modern
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996/Graystone 1992
NGR:	SD 6866 5594	Width:	3m
		Height:	0.3m

A tarmac and concrete single track road running up to and past the major quarry site. The road supposedly follows the coarse of the Roman road although evidence of Roman activity was not identified and is possibly below the track .

Site No:	102	Site Name:	New Bridge
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Type: Track Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6865 5644 Width: 3m Height: 0.3m

A modern track leading from New Bridge to the ford over Croasdale river. The track is made from hard packed, gravel and has a 0.5m high bank along its southern side.

Site No: 103 Site Name: Smithy Hill
Type: Air Vents Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6869 5648 Width: 0.5m Height: 1m

Two metal air vents which are connected to a nineteenth century underground pipeline.

Site No: 104 Site Name: Smithy Hill
Type: Pipes Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6866 5667 Length: 8m Width: 1m Height: 1.5m

Two metal water pipes running over the river supported by a series of three concrete buttresses.

Site No: 105 Site Name: New Bridge
Type: Bridge Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6855 5607 Length: 15m Width: 3m Height: 2.5m

A stone and concrete built bridge with a single rectangular, box shaped span.

Site No: 106 Site Name: New Bridge
Type: Grouse Butts Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6870 5606

A line of dry-stone constructed grouse butts.

Site No: 107 Site Name: Low Fell
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996; OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6934 5535 Length: 20m Width: 10m Height: 3m

Two grassed over quarries cut into the slope above the road with their entrances onto the road. They were recorded in 1850 but not in 1907.

Site No: 108 Site Name: High Laithe
Type: Sheep Pen Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66166 55410 Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 1.5m

A small, drystone walled, triangular structure in the corner of a field. The field walls form two sides of the structure the third side being formed by a well-built drystone wall.

Site No: 109 Site Name: Higher Stoney Clough
Type: Grouse Butts Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6645 5693

A series of stone and wooden butts with peat tops.

Site No:	110	Site Name:	Stoney Clough Head
Type:	Grouse Butts	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6695 5600		

A line of wood and peat built grouse butts.

Site No:	111	Site Name:	Calf Clough
Type:	Hut	Period:	Modern
Grading:	4	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6676 5493	Length:	12m
		Width:	3.5m
		Height:	2m

A large wooden hut used as a shooting lodge. Not marked on early OS mapping.

Site No:	112	Site Name:	Calf Clough
Type:	Quarry	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6644 5519	Length:	150m
		Width:	100m
		Height:	30m

A large quarry cut into the hill above Whitendale Farm. The quarries surfaces have been degraded and no large obvious quarry faces exist. This site was recorded as a sandstone quarry in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No:	113	Site Name:	Calf Clough
Type:	Bridge revetment	Period:	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 66558 55069	Length:	4m
		Width:	0.4m
		Height:	1m

A section of drystone revetment that provided the abutment of a former bridge.

Site No:	114	Site Name:	Calf Clough
Type:	Sheepfold	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	2	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6640 5508	Length:	
		Width:	
		Height:	

A large dry stone walled enclosure beneath a grouse butt (Site 109). The enclosure is irregularly shaped but is sub-rectangular in form and the style of wall construction would indicate a nineteenth century date. The south-eastern area contains two rectangular structures measuring 8m by 6m which, although decayed, are clearly visible. A small circular depression, measuring 6m in diameter and 0.3m deep, was noted in the northern half and could possibly be the remains of another small structure. In 1850 this structure was recorded as a sheepfold (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No:	115	Site Name:	Calf Clough
Type:	Dam and Sluice	Period:	Modern
Grading:	4	Source:	Identification Survey 1996
NGR:	SD 6626 5498		

A small modern dam and sluice.

Site No:	116	Site Name:	Whitendale
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Type: Bridge Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6602 5478 Length: 10m Width: 4m
A ruined concrete and steel girder bridge lying south of Whitendale Farm.

Site No: 117 Site Name: High Laithe (Whitendale)
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65967 55497 Length: 15m Width: 10m Height: 3m
A ruined barn in the centre of enclosed land. The barn displays numerous phases of rebuilding and was probably 5m longer at one stage. There is some evidence, in the form of stone footings, for two small outbuildings just below the barn. The barn was well built from using dry-stone construction but is now in a serious state of disrepair. The barn was recorded as High Laithe (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 118 Site Name: Whitendale
Type: Track Period: Post medieval
Grading: 4 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6580 5527 Width: 3m Height:
A modern track leading up to a shooting box through the enclosed land. It is probably on the line of an earlier route.

Site No: 119 Site Name: Calf Clough
Type: Track/hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6624 5484 Width: 2.5m Height: 0.8m
A hollow-way zig-zagging up the steep slope to the south-east of Whitendale farm, with a modern dirt track forming the present route mirroring the hollow-way just to the south.

Site No: 120 Site Name: Croasdale
Type: Sheep Wash/Pound Period: Post-Medieval/ Medieval ?
Grading: 1/2? Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 69082 56094 Length: 10m Width: 10m Height: 2.5m
A well constructed building that used to serve as a barn and shelter. The building formerly had two floors, the upper being a hay loft and was up to 2m longer before being reduced and partially rebuilt. The adjoining pen butts the barn and consists of a large irregularly shaped fold complex (c45m by 30m) with ten cells. There is a sheep wash point in the adjacent stream and it is probable that this was the primary sheep processing centre for the valley. The complex was recorded as a sheep house in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile). The structures are located on a substantial terraced platform, which is excessive for the present structures and could therefore relate to an earlier structure. The location of the site, beside a beck on the lower areas of the Croasdale valley and within the extent of the former vaccary, is a classic location for the vaccary settlement. It is therefore possible that the platform reflects the location of the vaccary settlement and as such is potentially very important as no other vaccary sites survive, undisturbed by later farm settlements.

Site No: 121 Site Name: Croasdale
Type: Bield Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 68722 56776 Length: 4m Width: 0.8m Height: 0.6m

A small drystone constructed bield butting onto a boulder. The wall is crescent shaped and crudely made.

Site No: 122 *Site Name:* Croasdale
Type: Grouse Butts *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6896 5749

An alignment of wooden and stone built grouse butts with peat tops.

Site No: 123 *Site Name:* Reeves Edge
Type: Cairn *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6895 5721 *Length:* 0.5m *Width:* 0.4m *Height:* 1m

A modern pyramidal profiled marker cairn in a prominent position on a hill.

Site No: 124 *Site Name:* Reeves Edge
Type: Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval?
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6869 57130 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.1m

A small natural outcrop, which has been enhanced, and is now used as a bield. The built elements are now earthfast. Two other possible bields are possibly located at this point but are much decayed..

Site No: 125 *Site Name:* Head of Croasdale
Type: Fold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67953 57288 *Length:* 7m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 0.5m

A small rectangular fold with good drystone construction. The fold has a smaller cell in one corner measuring 2m by 2m which surrounds a mature tree. Just beneath the site are the possible remains of another structure. These remains consist of two large mounds of earthfast stone measuring 5m by 5m with associated cuts and possible wall footings.

Site No: 126 *Site Name:* Head of Croasdale
Type: Stone Feature *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67936 57299 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 1.5 *Height:* 0.6m

A small, hollow pyramid type structure made of large stones. The site serves no obvious purpose.

Site No: 127 *Site Name:* White Hill
Type: Tower *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6756 5836 *Length:* 3.5m *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 5m

Well built survey tower consisting of a concrete base with a tall stone built structure, with a cut away on one side. Built after 1907 (OS 1919 rev edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 128 *Site Name:* Saddle Hill
Type: Tracks *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6949 5759 Width: 2-3m Height: 0.4-0.7m

A series of well defined tracks running across Saddle Hill top, the tracks are basically shallow earthen hollow-ways with well defined edges and there is evidence of modern vehicle activity.

Site No: 129 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Tracks Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 70068 5662 Width: 1-3m Height: 0.3-1.5m

A group of well defined hollow-ways and tracks cutting across the slope above Fell Side Farm, these would have served as access to the moorland from the farm and the surrounding area.

Site No: 130 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 69932 56357 Length: 10m Width: 10m Height: 0.8m

A small earthfast, roughly ovoid quarry cut into the hill.

Site No: 131 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Butts Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6983 5633 Length: 70m

A line of four crudely made drystone grouse butts built beside a stream, these are now disused.

Site No: 132 Site Name: Fox Clough
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 69639 56279 Length: 10m Width: 7m Height: 1.3m

A small ovoid shaped earthfast quarry.

Site No: 133 Site Name: Fox Clough
Type: Wall Remains Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 69581 56307 Length: 10m Width: 2.5m Height: 0.3m

A line of three mounds of stone material, which possibly mark the remains of a wall or structure. The surrounding area has been cleared and there is some evidence for construction within the mounds.

Site No: 134 Site Name: Croasdale
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6909 5570 Length: 30m Width: 20m Height: 4.5m

A sub-circular quarry cut into the hill with two small spoil mounds at its base. There is also a small section of hollow-way running above the quarry.

Site No: 135 Site Name: Fair Snape Fell
Type: Cairn Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 5977 4729 Length: 5m Width: 5m Height: 1.5m
A large, modern non-earthfast cairn with a pyramidal shape.

Site No: 136 Site Name: Baxton Fell
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67727 56889 Length: 8m Width: 8m Height: 2m
A circular quarry, which is possibly associated with nearby road.

Site No: 137 Site Name: Baxton Fell
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67657 56909 Length: 10m Width: 10m Height: 1.5m
A sub-circular, grass covered quarry.

Site No: 138 Site Name: Baxton Fell
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6763 5693 Length: 12m Width: 10m Height: 1m
A small quarry beside the road.

Site No: 139 Site Name: Croasdale Head
Type: Bield Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67232 57276 Length: 3m Width: 0.6m Height: 0.5m
A small slightly curved length of drystone wall in the shelter of a gully, the wall is crudely made.

Site No: 140 Site Name: Head of Whitendale
Type: Sheep Fold Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65316 58280 Length: 15m Width: 8m Height: 0.7m
A rectangular two-celled sheepfold located on a riverside plateau. The sites location could indicate its use as a washfold. Recorded in 1907 (OS 1915 edn 6 inches to 1 mile)

Site No: 141 Site Name: Head of Whitendale
Type: Bield Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65539 58179 Length: Height: 0.5m
A crudely made shelter in an area of outcropping stone. The bield is sub-rectangular in shape and has an extremely small shelter hollow constructed into a mound of stone at one end.

Site No: 142 Site Name: Burn Fell
Type: Bank? Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6573 5725 Length: 45m Width: 3m Height: 0.5m

<i>Site No:</i>	143	<i>Site Name:</i>	Higher Stony Clough		
<i>Type:</i>	Shooters Cabin	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval/Modern		
<i>Grading:</i>	4	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996; OS 1919 edt 6		
			inch to 1 mile		
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6603 5695	<i>Length:</i>	10m	<i>Width:</i>	4m
				<i>Height:</i>	0.3m

<i>Site No:</i>	144	<i>Site Name:</i>	Higher Stony Clough		
<i>Type:</i>	Building Remains	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval		
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996		
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 66218 57217	<i>Length:</i>	5m	<i>Width:</i>	4m
				<i>Height:</i>	1m

<i>Site No:</i>	145	<i>Site Name:</i>	Baxton Fell		
<i>Type:</i>	Building	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval		
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996		
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6772 5678	<i>Length:</i>	10m	<i>Width:</i>	5m
				<i>Height:</i>	1.5m

<i>Site No:</i>	146	<i>Site Name:</i>	Baxton Fell		
<i>Type:</i>	Quarry	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval		
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996		
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6771 5676	<i>Length:</i>	15m	<i>Width:</i>	10m
				<i>Height:</i>	2m

<i>Site No.:</i>	147	<i>Site Name:</i>	Middle Knoll				
<i>Type:</i>	Quarries	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval				
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996				
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6511 5397	<i>Length:</i>	4m	<i>Width:</i>	2m	<i>Height:</i>	0.5m

<i>Site No.:</i>	148	<i>Site Name:</i>	Middle Knoll		
<i>Type:</i>	Field Boundary	<i>Period:</i>	Unknown		
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996		
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6504 5445	<i>Length:</i>	340m	<i>Width:</i>	0.4m
				<i>Height:</i>	0.4m

Site No: 149 *Site Name:* Middle Knoll

Type: Field Boundary Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6510 5464 Length: 100m Width: 0.4m Height: 0.4m

A small, low, linear bank running alongside a stream that runs at ninety degrees to the lower half of the previous site but mirrors its upper section.

Site No: 150 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: Length: 75m Width: 50m Height: 5m

A large, flat based, grass covered quarry beneath the previous site.

Site No: 151 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bridge Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6521 5487 Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 1.2m

A small, grass covered stone built bridge lying in enclosed land.

Site No: 152 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6527 5492 Length: 15m Width: 3m Height: 1m

A linear bank with a large stone content which was possibly connected to the drainage in the area.

Site No: 153 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6561 5507 Width: 2m Height: 0.5m

A pronounced earthen bank running around the hill which in places stands to 1m high, the bank is cut by drainage in some places.

Site No: 154 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Circular Features Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6561 5510 Length: 10m diam. Width: Height: 1m

Three circular earthen platforms cut into the side of the hill directly above site 153. The sites are basically flat and may be connected to the previous site, their function is unknown.

Site No: 155 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6564 5510 Width: 3m Height: 0.5m

A long hollow-way leading up from the valley to the previous two sites.

Site No: 156 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6575 5505 Width: 2.5m Height: 0.7m

A long, curving earthen bank that is cut by a later drystone wall, the site lies to the west of the previous group of sites and is possibly connected to them.

Site No: 157 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6549 5456 Length: 10m diam. Height: 3m

Two small grass covered quarries probably linked to drystone wall construction.

Site No: 158 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval?
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6548 5448 Length: 100m Width: 100m Height: 3-m

A large area of quarrying which has at least five distinct quarries. The ground is heavily disturbed across the whole area indicating an intensive removal of material.

Site No: 159 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6522 5439 Length: 75m Width: 3m Height: 0.5m

A long trackway cut into the west side of the hill. The track rises gently up the hill and was probably the main access route to this area.

Site No: 160 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Cairn Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65127 54302 Length: 5m Width: 5m Height: 0.5m

A small, roughly circular pile of partially earthfast stones that may be the remains of a bield or small cairn.

Site No: 161 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Cairn Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65407 54323 Length: 1m Width: 1m Height: 0.6m

A modern pyramidal marker cairn on the summit of Middle Knoll.

Site No: 162 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bield Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 654 542 Length: 4m Width: 3m Height: 0.6m

A small drystone bield near an area of quarrying.

Site No: 163 Site Name: Middle Knoll
Type: Bield Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65409 54066 Length: 5m Width: Height: 0.7m

A small crescent shaped bield made from large crude drystone walling set in a natural hollow.

Site No: 164 *Site Name:* Middle Knoll
Type: Structure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65407 54031 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.5m

A small drystone structure with a roughly square shape which may be the remains of a small hut or bield. There is possibly another small structure 4m to the west which is very decayed.

Site No: 165 *Site Name:* Middle Knoll
Type: Track *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6538 5377 *Length:* 420m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.3m

A track zig-zagging down the southern slope of Middle Knoll, the track is slightly cut into the slope.

Site No: 166 *Site Name:* Middle Knoll
Type: Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6538 5383 *Width:* 0.4m *Height:* 0.3m

A heavily decayed length of wall that is cut by or is contemporary with track, Site 165, the wall becomes more earthfast in its lower section and is cut by the modern road.

Site No: 167 *Site Name:* Brennand Fell
Type: Hut *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63462 55782 *Length:* 12m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 2.5m

A well built wooden hut in a sheltered gully at the end of the track.

Site No: 168 *Site Name:* Brennand Round Hill
Type: Sheep Fold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 62868 55807 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 0.4m

A ruined drystone sheepfold lying in a sheltered area next to a stream. There is another smaller structure measuring 6m by 4m just to the north-west and may be the remains of a shepherds hut. The area around the site is partitioned by two decayed drystone walls and over the stream one of these walls has been used as the base for a modern wooden sheep fold. First recorded as a sheepfold in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 169 *Site Name:* Long Crag
Type: Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6338 5619 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 30m *Height:* 1.8m

A well built 'T' shaped bield with associated shepherds hut. The hut measures 3m by 3m and has a partially blocked doorway leading into it.

Site No: 170 *Site Name:* Brown Syke Hill
Type: Building *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 63607 56993 Length: 4m Width: 3m Height: 2.2m
SMR: 9592

A well built shepherd's cabin set into the slope above a stream. The side has well quoined drystone walls standing on two sides with the entrance probably on the south. There is also a small revetted level area just outside the entrance. It was shown on the 1st edition map (1850) as a shooting cabin.

Site No: 171 Site Name: Brown Syke Hill
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 63431 56928 Length: 10m Width: 8m Height: 1.2m

Two extraction sites with associated spoil mounds cut into the slope above a stream.

Site No: 172 Site Name: Cabin Hill
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6301 5538 Length: 25m Width: 25m Height: 6m

A large circular depression, with numerous associated spoil heaps and trackway leading to stream. There was also a pair of stone stacks possibly piers for a ropeway to the track.

Site No: 173 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Banks Period: Medieval?
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6434 5393 Width: 5m Height: 1.5m

An area of large banks which appear to separate the hillside into small enclosures. Some banks are very wide up to 5m, with a down-slope height of 3m. These pre-date the stone walls in the area and are in a locality called 'Banks'.

Site No: 174 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Kilns? Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6419 53900 Length: 10m Width: 8m Height: 1.2m

A pair of annular banks constructed from earthfast stone. The entrance would appear to be on the northern side and internally it has a flat base. They are possibly kilns as they are associated with a large quarry (Site 175). Nothing recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 175 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64188 53928 Length: 27m Width: 9m Height: 1m

A semi-rectangular trench like, cut feature probably associated with the nearby possible kilns (Site 174). Nothing recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 176 Site Name: Higher Laithe
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64327 54141 Length: 25m Width: 20m Height: 5m

A well built and still functioning barn with numerous outhouses. It has been extensively rebuilt. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 177 *Site Name:* Brennand House
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64371 54295 *Length:* 7m *Width:* 7m *Height:* 5m

A large, earthen mound containing a limekiln, the entrance of which was defined by well finished gritstone arches. It has an associated loading ramp set within the slope. Recorded as an active limekiln in 1850 and 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 178 *Site Name:* Brennand House
Type: Structure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 1 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996/
Gill 1987/Rothwell 1990

NGR: SD 64639 54202 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 6m

The location of the mouth of the Brennand level. A pair of tall, parallel walls jutting out of the hill side immediately above the river, are probably the wheel pit referred to by Rothwell. (Rothwell 1990, 36). It is associated with a revetted track and a dressing floor. It relates to sites 185, 202 and probably 615 and is part of the nineteenth century well documented lead mining near Brennand. The later nineteenth century workings were described by De Rance in 1863 (Gill 1987, 47).

Site No: 179 *Site Name:* Banks
Type: Bank *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6470 5417 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* .75m

A large earth covered bank running upslope constructed from stone. It is bisected by a modern track. At its top end it was perpendicular to Site 180.

Site No: 180 *Site Name:* Banks
Type: Bank *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6471 5419 *Length:* 90m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 1.80m

A large, earth covered bank located perpendicular to Site 179. It has a lynchet like profile and follows the contour of the hill; it would appear to be the product of cultivation. It is breached by a modern track.

Site No: 181 *Site Name:* Banks
Type: Bank *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6488 5413 *Length:* 95m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.80m

A flat linear bank running upslope. It joins feature 182 at its upper end close to the current field wall.

Site No: 182 *Site Name:* Banks
Type: Bank *Period:* Post medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6491 5418 Length: 20m Width: 2.50m Height: 1-2m

A large bank, 2m high on its downslope side, which forms an arc projecting from the current field boundary. It is butted by bank 181 on its southern side. At its western end it merges with a further bank (Site 183).

Site No: 183 Site Name: Banks
Type: Bank Period: Post medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6486 5418 Width: 1.50 Height: 1.50-2m

A large bank, which effectively provides a revetment for a stream course that runs across the hillside. This is orientated east/west rather than straight down-slope. It appears to be some form of channel or leat possibly associated with the lead workings.

Site No: 184 Site Name: Banks
Type: Bank Period: Post medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6489 5418 Length: 25m Width: 2.50 Height: 1.50

A short length of bank which cuts the corner across banks 181 and 183. It has a rounded profile

Site No: 185 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type: Lead Spoil Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6493 5474 Length: 50m Width: 25m Height: 8m

Two large spoil heaps situated by the bank of the Brennand River. They are very high and steep, and were associated with an engine shaft sunk near this point (Gill 1987, 48).

Site No: 186 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type: Structural Remains Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6497 5476 Length: 15m Width: 8m Height: 1.20m

A structure which post dated the current field wall. It comprises a two celled structure, constructed from well dressed mortared gritstone blocks. It is accessed by a small bridge over the stream and appears within an area of hollows and mounds. It was possibly associated with lead workings. Nothing recorded at this point in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 187 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type: Dam Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65032 54793 Width: 3m Height: 1m

An area of damming within the stream which appears to have channelled the former course of the beck. It comprises an area of stones within the stream bed which reduced the width of the stream and therefore managed water supply. It is associated with the lead workings.

Site No: 188 Site Name: Whitendale River
Type: Cairn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65212 54873 Length: 0.7m Width: 0.6m Height: 0.7m

A modern pyramidal marker cairn.

Site No: 189 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Reservoir *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996; Gill 1987, 48
NGR: SD 6528 5491 *Width:* 5m *Height:* 2.5m

A large, rectangular reservoir with a large associated dam bank at its south-western side; it supplied water to the hydraulic and pumping engines. The bank was constructed from gravel and boulders and was completely earth covered. The reservoir was not present in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) but was associated with lead working at Brennand in the 1860s (Site 178: Rothwell 1990, 36)).

Site No: 190 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65108 54958 *Length:* 45m *Width:* 0.75m *Height:* 0.50m

A length of isolated drystone wall in the middle of Far Pasture and is roughly north/south aligned. It was well constructed and was possibly a shelter wall

Site No: 191 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65130 54900 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 0.75m *Height:* 1.90

A short length of drystone wall, which was well constructed with quoins and throughs. It has a slightly different alignment north-east / south-west to that of Site 190 and was probably another shelter wall

Site No: 192 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6498 5488 *Length:* 22m *Width:* 0.80 *Height:* 0.50

A short length of drystone wall, which was constructed differently from the other two walls and coincides with a change from marshy ground to grass land. It was probably a shelter wall

Site No: 193 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6483 5487 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 0.75m *Height:* 0.80m

A short length of wall isolated within the middle of the field. It was another shelter wall

Site No: 194 *Site Name:* Far Pasture
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6476 5481 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.20m

An area of ridge and furrow earthworks which were partly discernible on the lower fellsides of Far Pasture for an area of 100m by 100m.

Site No: 195 *Site Name:* Far Pasture

Type: Shelter wall Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6468 5466 Length: 20m Width: 0.70m Height: 1.40m

A partly decayed drystone wall, which, like the other walls in the area, was probably a shelter wall.

Site No: 196 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type: Intake Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6437, 5465 Length: 20m Width: 3m Height: 8m

A well constructed intake across the beck. It is no longer in use. Associated with reservoirs in use by 1907 (see sites)

Site No: 197 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64603 54318 Width: 15.0m Height: 4.0m

A crescent-shaped depression in a west facing slope of Middle Knoll approximately 300m north of Brennand Farm. It is adjacent to the east. side of a concrete road.

Site No: 198 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6461 5434 Width: 2.50m Height:

The remains of a trackway approximately 20m up slope from quarry 197, and runs from the concrete road to gully, whereupon it is no longer visible.

Site No: 199 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Shelter Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996; cartographic
NGR: SD 6448 5439 Length: 20m Width: 8m Height: 1.5m

A sheep shelter - which had a large holding area in the east and was sub-divided in the west, with an outlying lean-to structure. It was recorded in 1850 and also in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 200 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6463 5448 Length: 75m Height: 0.75m

A north-south stone and earthen bank situated to the east of a dry-stone wall, and was constructed of large sub-angular boulders. It was breached by a ford marked on the modern OS mapping.

Site No: 201 Site Name: Brennand House
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6469 5441 Width: 50m Height: 1m

A large crescent-shaped bank, roughly parallel with bank 200, and very steep angled in nature. It is constructed of earth and large stones up to 1m x 1m x 1m. Its south end appears to be aligned with the current field boundary.

<i>Site No:</i> 202	<i>Site Name:</i> Brennand House
<i>Type:</i> Dressing floor?	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6451 5421	

Dressing floor associated with lead industry. Part of the documented nineteenth century lead mining complex at Brennand

<i>Site No:</i> 203	<i>Site Name:</i> Calf Clough
<i>Type:</i> Grouse Butt	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6677 5493	<i>Width:</i> 2m <i>Height:</i> 1.50m

A circular dry-stone constructed grouse butt set into a west facing slope at Calf Clough. The entrance is on the western side.

<i>Site No:</i> 204	<i>Site Name:</i> Calf Clough
<i>Type:</i> Ditch	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3/4	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6631 5488	<i>Width:</i> 4m <i>Height:</i> 2m

An extensive system of drainage ditches or hollow-ways with a stone and earth bank to the south. and west. It is aligned east/west, but turning towards Whitendale Farm. Branches come down from summit and cross the east/west channel. It provides drainage for the fell.

<i>Site No:</i> 205	<i>Site Name:</i> Calf Clough
<i>Type:</i> Ditch	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6615 5495	<i>Width:</i> 4m <i>Height:</i> 2m

A north/south aligned ditch/channel joining the main east/west drain 204.

<i>Site No:</i> 206	<i>Site Name:</i> Calf Clough
<i>Type:</i> Hush	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6623 5497	<i>Width:</i> 10-15m <i>Height:</i> 8-10m

A broad hush, which is sloped at c.45 degrees. It is situated on north. facing slope to the east of Whitendale Farm and is opposite a large quarry (site***). No lead mining is documented here but the site could have formed part of the nineteenth century lead mining activities at Whitendale, though this work is recorded as being on the opposite side of the Whitendale river. It is possible, therefore, that this hush belongs to an earlier undocumented phase of mining.

<i>Site No:</i> 207	<i>Site Name:</i> Calf Clough
<i>Type:</i> Grouse Butts	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6632 5479	<i>Width:</i> 2m <i>Height:</i> 1.50m

An east/west alignment of Grouse butts comprising both circular dry-stone construction, and square peat and board construction. They are shown on the modern OS mapping.

Site No: 208 *Site Name:* Calf Clough
Type: Hut *Period:* Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66760 54914 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 3m

A modern hut constructed of timber associated with grouse shooting. Platform for second hut nearby to east. It is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 209 *Site Name:* City Holes
Type: Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 67074 53962

A possible bield, situated in the City Holes area, and comprised a collection of large sub-angular boulders on a south. facing slope.

Site No: 210 *Site Name:* Costy Clough
Type: Bield?? *Period:* Modern?
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66799 54030

A collection of stones (average size 0.50m) lying in a natural depression on west facing slope at Costy Clough/City Holes.

Site No: 211 *Site Name:* Costy Clough
Type: Bield?? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66572 53992 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.10m.

A collection of stones nearby but to the south-west of site 210. It has a reasonable antiquity as it is largely covered in vegetation.

Site No: 212 *Site Name:* Costy Clough
Type: Shelter *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66234 53869 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 3m

A rectangular roofless shelter of dry-stone construction, with an entrance on the west side. It is slightly ruinous, but is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 213 *Site Name:* North of Costy Clough
Type: Grouse Butt *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66143 53930 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1.5m

A circular grouse butt of similar construction and dimensions to other stone butts in the area. Three were marked on modern OS mapping but only one was observed.

Site No: 214 *Site Name:* Stone Haw Guide
Type: Cairn and Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66217 54107 *Width:* 1m *Height:* 1.5m

A bield constructed of boulders adjacent to a cairn marked on modern OS mapping. The entrance faces north. The cairn was of dry stone construction.

Site No: 215 *Site Name:* South. of Stoney Clough
Type: Grouse Butts *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 66331 54583 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.3m

Two completely circular arrangements of stones of up to 0.75m x 0.30m, situated on a plateau to the south of Stoney Clough and to north. of the cairn. It is largely covered in vegetation.

Site No: 216 *Site Name:* Far Pasture Brow
Type: Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6477 5498 *Length:* 100m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.5m

A possible shelter. It comprises a wall aligned north-west/south-east on a south-east facing slope of Far Pasture Brow. It is of dry-stone construction with sub-angular stones c. 0.5m - 1m across.

Site No: 217 *Site Name:* Brennand Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6420 5492 *Length:* 300m + *Width:* 2-4m *Height:* 0.5m

A trackway along the western side of Clough to the west of Far Pasture. It follows contours around the east and south. facing slopes to the north of aqueduct It is shown on modern OS mapping. It has been reported that it provided access to the top of Brennand Fell for peat cuttings.

Site No: 218 *Site Name:* Brennand Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6426 5493 *Width:* 2-4m *Height:* 0.5m

a trackway along the western side of Clough to the west of Far Pasture. It is c 100m below trackway 217, but follows same course. It has dry-stone revetment along most of its length, using flat stones.

Site No: 219 *Site Name:* Brennand Fell
Type: Revetment *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64291 54832 *Length:* 10-15m *Height:* 1m

A short length of revetment on the east side of Clough, to the east of tracks 217/218. It was possibly intended to contain landslip. It is of a similar length c 50m north.

Site No: 220 *Site Name:* White Bank
Type: Hut *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64755 56533 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 3m

A modern hut constructed of timber and corrugated iron.

Site No: 221 *Site Name:* White Bank

Type: Shelter Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64821 56541 Length: 4m Width: 1m Height: 0.6m

A small 'L' shaped shelter wall, with dry-stone constructed using large unworked gritstone.

Site No: 222 Site Name: Brennand Fell
Type: Grouse Butts Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6407 5596 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height: 1.5m

A north-east/south-west alignment of grouse butts near Brennand Hanging Stones.

Site No: 223 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type: Revetment Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6469 5494 Length: 7m Width: Height: <1m

A revetment on the south. face of Far Pasture. It incorporates dry-stone construction, using stones up to 0.5m across.

Site No: 224 Site Name: Hunter Hole
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6510 5515 Length: 15-20m Height: 1.20m

A bank set at c30 degrees, corresponding to a hole in the wall, which is currently gated. It is in the approximate area of a sheep pen shown on the 1st edition OS map (1850).

Site No: 225 Site Name: Green Pot Clough
Type: Grouse Butts Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6372 5738 Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 1m

A series of up to 20 grouse butts in a north-east / south-west alignment. Some have dry-stone construction, others are constructed of peat and wood.

Site No: 226 Site Name: Brown Syke
Type: Bield Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64046 57594

A small, possibly naturally occurring, lean-to of boulders situated in an area of outcropping between Wolfhole Crag and White Crag. The accommodation space was perhaps 3m deep x 1m wide x 0.5m high. A small dry-stone wall 0.3m x 0.5m high sealed a cleft in the south-east face, below the hole.

Site No: 227 Site Name: Esp Clough
Type: Shelter wall Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6477 5814 Length: 6m Width: 0.5m Height: 1.20m

A north/south aligned dry-stone shelter wall, constructed of sub-angular and angular gritstones of up to 0.5m across.

Site No: 228 Site Name: Esp Clough

Type: Peat cutting Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6492 5802 Length: c30m Width: 2m Height: 0.3m
 An approx. east/west linear depression filled with vegetation.

Site No: 229 Site Name: Burn Fell End
 Type: Grouse Butts Period: Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6531 5728 Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 1.6m
 A north-west / south-east alignment of grouse butts as marked on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 230 Site Name: Sapling Crag
 Type: Shelter Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6502 5720 Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 0.5m
 An 'L'-shaped enclosure situated on the south-east slope of Burn Fell near Sapling Crag. It incorporates dry-stone construction and is made up of large angular stones of up to 0.75m across.

Site No: 231 Site Name: Far Pasture
 Type: Drainage? Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6499 5495 Length:
 A system of banks and channels on both Far Pasture and Middle Knoll across the stream. It was possibly drainage for pasture improvement.

Site No: 232 Site Name: Whitendale
 Type: Dwelling Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6585 5512 Length: 4m Width: 3m Height: 1-2m
 A small single celled structure situated on the western bank of the Whitendale River, north. of Whitendale. It is very ruinous. It possibly had a doorway on the southern side. There is a chimney to north, and there is a hole measuring 0.20m x 0.30m. There is also a window to the north. No apparent evidence of a building in this location in either 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 233 Site Name: Whitendale
 Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6579 5516 Length: 100m+ Width: 2m Height: 1m
 The site comprises low banking on the east side of Whitendale River to the north. of Whitendale.

Site No: 234 Site Name: High Laithe
 Type: Trough Period: Post-Medieval/Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 6568 5546
 A rectangular gritstone trough capped with a cast iron grille. It is adjacent to the footpath but is not shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 235 *Site Name:* Whitendale Intake
Type: Ford *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65341 55954

A ford across Whitendale River, comprising large cobbles set into river bed.

Site No: 236 *Site Name:* Gutter Clough
Type: Bield? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65339 56079 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1m

A crescent-shaped accumulation of large boulders of up to 1m x 1m x 1m, where Gutter Clough meets the river. It has a possible entrance to the east and is adjacent to the track.

Site No: 237 *Site Name:* Gutter Clough
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65281 56133 *Length:* 25m *Width:* 0.5m *Height:* 1-2m

A dry-stone wall of angular stones of up to 0.5m across. It is situated on the south-east slope of White Bank at Gutter Clough.

Site No: 238 *Site Name:* Folds Clough
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6551 5668 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 30m *Height:* 1-2m

A sheepfold complex on the south side of Folds Clough. It incorporates dry-stone construction abutting natural rock tumble and is built into a natural depression. It has a curved entrance to the east and an L-shaped plan. The south. wall is c 30m long, and the west wall is c 25m long.

Site No: 239 *Site Name:* Folds Clough
Type: Enclosure *Period:* Post-Medieval/Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 65515 56753 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 7m *Height:* 1m

A complex of walls marked on the modern OS map, and is aligned roughly north-east to south-west. It is in use as a stock enclosure.

Site No: 240 *Site Name:* Burn Fell End
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6576 5710 *Length:* 15m *Width:* Height: 2m

A north-east/south-west orientated dry-stone wall, which has stones of average 0.40m x 0.20m x 0.20m. It is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 241 *Site Name:* Burn Fell End
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6564 5724 *Length:* 40m *Height:* 1.80m

A north-west to south-east dry-stone wall, which has stones of various sizes, but are rounded at the base, but angular towards the top; it has evidently been repaired at some stage. It is marked on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 242 *Site Name:* Brim Clough
Type: Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6584057190 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

A bield associated with cairn on the east side of Whitendale River on path as marked on the modern OS map. It comprises ruinous square dry-stone enclosure with an entrance to the south, and a cairn in the south-east corner.

Site No: 243 *Site Name:* Whitendale Valley
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6596 5409 *Width:* 5m *Height:*

A trackway running the length of the Whitendale River south. of Whitendale, on the east side. It is ramped in several places and revetted .

Site No: 244 *Site Name:* Brennand House
Type: Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6426 5437 *Length:* 3m *Width:* *Height:* 0.5m

A dry-stone structure forming a bank or ramp to the north of Brennand Farm on north side of Brennand River. No obvious purpose was established.

Site No: 245 *Site Name:* Lee End
Type: Enclosure *Period:* Post-Medieval/Modern
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6399 5460 *Length:* 40m *Width:* 15m
SMR: 9597

A large corrugated iron and mesh enclosure, with three sub-divisions and a roof (mesh). Possibly a safe enclosure for lambing etc. It is shown as a sheepfold on SMR and on the 1st edition OS mapping (1850); this, however, may be the successor.

Site No: 246 *Site Name:* Lee End
Type: Shelter *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 64004 54560 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m

A very tenuous shelter situated in the crook of a meander, comprising large, obviously placed, boulders.

Site No: 247 *Site Name:* Brennand House
Type: Roadway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6408 5483 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 2m *Height:*

A short stretch of original road on the north. side of the Brennand River, comprising rectangular stones which have been purposely laid. It is now slightly away from the main gravel track and is canted at *c* 20 degrees. It was possibly the revetment for the new road.

Site No: 248 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7145 5445 *Width:* 1.5-2m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned approximately north-east/south-west, extending beyond the old field boundary.

Site No: 249 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Banks and Hollows *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7155 5450 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 0.15m

A series of hollows and banks situated in the north-east corner of Phynis field. They are aligned approximately east/west.

Site No: 250 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7160 5439 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 1-1.5m

A sunken track marked on map, and is aligned approximately north/south. There are gateposts near its northern extent which indicate entry into the Phynis field and correspond to Site 249?

Site No: 251 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Industrial complex *Period:* Modern
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7167 5445

An industrial complex to the east of Phynis farm. It comprises a large tip, *c* 200m x 40m x 4-5m, of dark brown mineral (shale?) with a light railway serving it. There is evidence of similar to bank to the north. There is a square disused reservoir to the east and a large dry-stone tank to the east of the reservoir. It was probably associated with the desilting of the reservoir. The site was recorded as the filter house by Botwell (1987, 28)

Site No: 252 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Bridge *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7150 5429 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 2m

A small stone bridge crossing Phynis beck south-east of farm. It has a single arched comprised of dry-stone constructed masonry. It is associated with Site 249.

Site No: 253 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Bridge *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7154 5427 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 1.90m

An arched bridge to the east of Site 252 and is similar but has a shallower arch. It is better constructed but still is of dry-stone construction.

Site No: 254 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval/Modern
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7155 5425 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 5m

A well constructed kiln facing north, with a 2.75m high arch. The inner arch is 2m x 1.5m in size and is filled with rubble and rubbish. The charge-pot has collapsed and is c 4m diam. x 2m deep. It is served by hollow-way 250. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907, so possibly later (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 255 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7153 5417 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10-0.15

Ridge and furrow in field immediately to the south or south-west of kiln. It is roughly east/west aligned

Site No: 256 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7134 5417 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.05m

Ridge and furrow running north-east to south-west in field to south of Phynis farm, and south-west of kiln. It extends beyond hollow-way 250 into the next field to the south-west.

Site No: 257 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Platform *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7150 5426 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 2.5m *Height:*

A rectangular platform of a small building comprising ruinous stone foundations, some squared and up to 0.5m across. There is modern window glass, roof slate and Claughton brick. There is also a timber frame lying nearby. Possibly the remains of the mason's shed for the reservoir construction (Botwell 1987, 28)

Site No: 258 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Quarry? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7141 5412 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 7m

A hollow depression, possibly a quarry. It post-dates hollow-way 259, as a length of dry-stone wall re-establishes field boundary once delineated by the hollow-way bank.

Site No: 259 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7127 5418 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.75-1m

A hollow-way aligned approximately north/south.

Site No: 260 *Site Name:* Phynis

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7118 5438 Width: 2m Height: 0.20m

An area of east/west aligned ridge and furrow divided by a north/south ditch, in a field to the west of Phynis Wood.

Site No: 261 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Quarry? Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7122 5448 Length: 15m Width: 15m Height: 2m

A roughly circular depression, possibly a quarry, in the north-west of a field to the west of Phynis Wood. It is completely overgrown with vegetation.

Site No: 262 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Enclosure Period: Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7123 5447 Length: 15m Width: 2m Height:

A small fenced enclosure of unknown purpose adjacent to a field wall. It is marked on the modern OS map. It has no obvious entrance and contains rubble (stone and slate).

Site No: 263 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7129 5448 Width: 2m Height: 0.10m

An area of east/west aligned ridge and furrow in a field adjacent to the road to the reservoir (west of Phynis farm).

Site No: 264 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Foundations Period: Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7163 5499 Length: 25m Width: 6m Height: 0.75m

Rectangular foundations, comprising standing concrete 'walls' aligned approximately north-east/south-west. It contains up to four divisions, some with concrete floor over. It is overgrown and purpose was not established. Probably associated with the building of Stocks reservoir.

Site No: 265 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7152 5491 Length: 15m Width: 7m Height:

A stone constructed barn; it is single celled with an extension to the north. It is in use as a store. Building marked but unnamed in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile), not recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 266 Site Name: Phynis
 Type: Dwelling Period: Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7159 5483 Length: 15m Width: 5m Height: 2.5m

A timber and corrugated iron constructed dwelling; it is multi celled and is now in use as store and office. It is marked on modern OS mapping. The structure is part of Hollins village, a navy camp for the construction workers building Stocks reservoir in the 1920s.

Site No: 267 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Banks *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7161 5479 *Width:* 3m *Height:*

Modern banks in a field to the south of 266; they are aligned approximately north/south, following contour sloping south-west. It includes a well defined break of slope.

Site No: 268 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Trackway *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7160 5477 *Length:* c40m *Width:* 4m

A trackway leading into field from the south-east via a break in a wall due south of Site 266. There is a large collection of slates and building stone at the south-east end. It was a possible platform for building.

Site No: 269 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Ditch *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7165 5474 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 1m

A north-east / south-west ditch to the west of drystone wall and to the south of 266. It runs parallel to the main wall. Its southern extent terminates in culvert 270.

Site No: 270 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Culvert *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7160 5471

A culvert permitting access into the field for railway. It has a dry-stone revetment construction, and is located at southern end of ditch 269.

Site No: 271 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7144 5470 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.20m

An area of east/west aligned ridge and furrow mid way across field to the west of the railway. It is not present to the west of the 180m/600ft contour.

Site No: 272 *Site Name:* Phynis
Type: Limekiln? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7148 5497 *Width:* 8m *Height:* 4m

A hollow in the slope immediately to the north-west of Barn 265. It may potentially be the site of a limekiln, however a large tip of automotive, household and light industrial debris in a small clough, obscures the site of limekiln. Trackways nearby suggest the area was visited frequently.

Site No: 273 *Site Name:* Phynis Beck

Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7126 5312 Length: 300m Width: 100m Height: 30m

A roughly east/west aligned quarry to the north of Sagar Hill on the north side of Phynis Beck. There is Visible outcropping and some spoil, but the site is largely overgrown. There are two concrete survey stations located immediately above the quarry, to the north and west.

Site No: 274 Site Name: Sagar Barn
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7118 5481 Length: 25m Width: 10m Height: 5m

'Sagar Barn' is derelict, though with some internal structures surviving. There is a large doorway to the east, and a smaller door to the west. It contains a hayloft and feedpens. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 275 Site Name: Sagar Hill
Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7123 5490 Width: 4m Depth: 0.70m

A hollow-way/trackway associated with Sagar Barn. It runs approximately north/south towards Phynis Beck, following the wall alignment.

Site No: 276 Site Name: Sagar Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7130 5478 Width: 5m Height: 0.15m

An area of an east/west aligned ridge and furrow in a field to the east of Sagar Barn.

Site No: 277 Site Name: Sagar Hill
Type: Quarry? Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7122 5465 Length: 40m Width: 40m Height: 25m

A depression in a coppice to the south of Sagar Barn. It is served by a hollow-way, suggesting its use as a quarry. A small stream runs from this point to Phynis Beck. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 so may be of some antiquity (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 278 Site Name: Phynis
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7147 5465 Width: 4m Height: 1.5m

A large embankment marked on the modern OS map as a solid line with dots.

Site No: 279 Site Name: Phynis
Type: Building Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7171 5499 Length: 20m Width: 8m Height: 3m

A rectangular concrete building situated on the east side of the road to Hollins. It has iron barred windows and an entrance on the west side. It has no roof and is used as a store/tip. Again associated with reservoir construction.

Site No: 280 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7234 5556 *Length:* 60m *Width:* 25m *Height:* 10m
SMR: 9821

A large limestone quarry corresponding to LSMR 9821 and recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile). It is located to the north-east of Hollins House, and is adjacent to the trackway marked on the OS 1st edition mapping (1850). Neither extant or old quarries were recorded in 1907, suggesting that the quarries had ceased operations well before that date.

Site No: 281 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7213 5559 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10m

A ridge and furrow aligned north-west/south-east running down slope. It is located to the north-east of Hollins House and to the north-west of the trackway/railway.

Site No: 282 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7263 5567 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.08

An area of ridge and furrow which is faintly visible to the south-east of the plantation on the north-west shore of the reservoir. It was visible because the site was inspected when the water level was low.

Site No: 283 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7248 5546 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 1m *Height:* 0.20m

A short length of dry-stone wall visible due to the low water level of the reservoir. It is situated to the south-east of the plantation on the north-west shore of reservoir.

Site No: 284 *Site Name:* Stocks Island
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7308 5586 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.50m

A dry-stone wall visible on an island in the middle of the reservoir. It probably once was associated with Grange Hall.

Site No: 285 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Bank and ditch *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7249 5583 *Width:* 2-2.5m *Height:* 1.5m

A former field boundary comprising a bank with a ditch on its northern side. It is marked on the 1st edition OS map (1850)

<i>Site No:</i> 286	<i>Site Name:</i> Easington
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7263 5578	<i>Width:</i> 4m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

Roughly east/west aligned ridge and furrow in a field on the north side of west peninsula of reservoir, to the north-east of Hollins House.

<i>Site No:</i> 287	<i>Site Name:</i> Easington
<i>Type:</i> Mineral railway	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7109 5750	<i>Width:</i> 4m

The mineral railway from Catlow Fell to Phynis. It is present as a substantial stone embankment. The course of the railway now forms the present footpath around the western side of the reservoir. The terminus was at Phynis (site 267).

<i>Site No:</i> 288	<i>Site Name:</i> Hollins
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7178 5568	<i>Width:</i> 2m <i>Height:</i> 0.15m

An approximately north-east to south-west alignment of ridge and furrow, with east/west aligned ridge and furrow lower down the slope.

<i>Site No:</i> 289	<i>Site Name:</i> New Close
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7196 5568	<i>Length:</i> 12m <i>Width:</i> 8m <i>Height:</i> 2-3m

'New Close'. A single celled barn with a small extension to the west. It is well constructed, although now largely ruinous. It probably contained a hayloft. The entrance is to the south. This site was a farmstead at the centre of a 173 acre farm in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4) but was recorded as just a barn in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 290	<i>Site Name:</i> Middle Barn
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7214 5588	<i>Length:</i> 15m <i>Width:</i> 6m <i>Height:</i> 1.80m

'Middle Barn'. A rectangular stone constructed barn, which is now very ruinous. It is situated to the east of 'New Close'. Recorded on the tithe map of 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4).

<i>Site No:</i> 291	<i>Site Name:</i> Easington
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7248 5588	<i>Width:</i> 3-4m <i>Height:</i> 0.20m

An area of ridge and furrow situated to the east of the mineral railway.

<i>Site No:</i> 292	<i>Site Name:</i> March Barn
<i>Type:</i> Foundations	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7250 5595 Length: 10m Width: 8m Height:

The site of 'March Barn'; it comprises hollows and building debris as well as neat piles of roofing slate. It lies immediately to the east of the mineral railway, south of Eak Hill Wood. Recorded on the tithe map of 1844 when it had a fold with it (LRO PR3035/4/4).

Site No: 293 Site Name: Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7258 5625 Width: 3m Height: 0.15m

A north-west / south-east alignment of ridge and furrow, which is visible to the immediate south-east of Eak Hill Wood.

Site No: 294 Site Name: Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow? Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7275 5636 Width: 4m Height: 0.10m

A field of possible ridge and furrow. It is unclear; the land now is very marginal, and the ridges may be drainage.

Site No: 295 Site Name: Easington
Type: Dwelling Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7281 5682 Length: 50m Width: 25m Height: 0.5m

The site of 'Chapel House'. It comprises a circular enclosure to the west, and a rectangular enclosure to the east. Both are visible now only due to the low water level. It is situated at the end of the track marked on the modern OS map to the south of Nan Brow. Recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4), it was demolished for the reservoir.

Site No: 296 Site Name: Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7259 5659 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.08m

It is aligned approximately east/west, this ridge and furrow lies on the north-east facing slope of Eak Hill.

Site No: 297 Site Name: Easington
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7251 5682 Width: 8-10m Height:

A trackway to north of small beck, south of Nan Brow, serving Chapel House, and probably continues across bridge 299. It is shown on modern OS mapping and is now largely overgrown with trees.

Site No: 298 Site Name: Easington
Type: Wall Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7279 5668 Length: 25m Width: 0.70m Height: 0.25m

A length of dry-stone wall field boundary to the south of Chapel House. It is only visible because of the low water level at the time of survey. It is aligned approximately north/south.

Site No: 299 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Bridge *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7291 5679 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 4-5m *Height:*

'Chapel House Bridge' constructed of concrete and RSJ's, although below the water line in the river channel there are squared stone and cobble abutments suggesting a much earlier Medieval bridge.

Site No: 300 *Site Name:* Holme House Laithe
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7243 5716 *Length:* 12m *Width:* 6m *Height:*

'Holme House Laithe'. There is an entrance on the north-eastern side, although the main entrance is to the south-east. It has a rectangular enclosed yard immediately to the south-east, with a hollow-way leading from it to the north-west. There is a rectangular sheep-dip to the north-east. Recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4).

Site No: 301 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Field system *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7251 5712 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.20m

A field system associated with Holme House Laithe. It comprises ridge and furrow running north-east to south-west and also north-west to south-east in places.

Site No: 302 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Footway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7243 5707 *Length:* *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1.5-3m

It is shown on modern OS mapping and also the 1st edition OS map (1850) as 'Nan Brow'. The early map shows a bridge at the east end across the Hodder, but does not appear to have been wide enough to permit cart traffic. It is much deeper where it turns to Holme House Laithe.

Site No: 303 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7232 5707 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow situated up slope and to the south-west of Holme House Laithe. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

Site No: 304 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7224 5712 *Length:* 30m *Width:* *Height:* 0.20m

A pair of field boundaries. One is a repaired dry-stone wall, the other a bank on the other side of the stream, which is surmounted by a wall.

Site No: 305 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7219 5669 *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow on marginal ground on the north-east facing slope of Eak Hill to the north-east of the mineral railway/footpath. It is aligned north-east to south-west.

Site No: 306 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7208 5648 *Width:* 3-5m *Height:* 0.15m

Ridge and furrow on Eak Hill in a north-east to south-west alignment. It is very irregular and is on marginal land. There has been much drainage activity in the area and the locality is interspersed with bank and ditches.

Site No: 307 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7205 5623 *Width:* 3-5m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned approximately north-west to south-east on the south-east facing slopes of Eak Hill. It is very extensive and is on marginal land.

Site No: 308 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7154 5577 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:*

An area of ridge and furrow to east of Wain Hill Syke, north-west of Hollins House. It is now on marginal land.

Site No: 309 *Site Name:* Wain Hill
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7147 5592 *Width:* 2m *Depth:* up to 4m

A hollow-way along the east side of the eastern Wain Hill Syke. It is not visible after fording the syke. A footpath marked on the modern OS map follows the course of the hollow-way to the Bentham Road, where it is a substantial metalled track.

Site No: 310 *Site Name:* Wain Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7134 5587 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow bounded by ditches, on west side of the eastern Wain Hill Syke.

Site No: 311 *Site Name:* Harkers
Type: Bank and Ditch *Period:* Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7122 5573 Width: 3m Height: 1m
Field boundary to the east of Harkers.

Site No: 312 Site Name: Wain Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7102 5541 Width: 5m Height: 0.10m

A north-west/south-east aligned ridge and furrow on the south-east slope of Wain Hill. It is separated from another area of ridge and furrow on the same alignment by a bank and ditch. It is located on marginal ground.

Site No: 313 Site Name: Wain Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7102 5541 Width: 4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow to the east of Bentham Road, on the north side of Sagar Hill. It has an east/west alignment.

Site No: 314 Site Name: Hollins
Type: Dam/Weir Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7151 5543 Width: 0.50m Height: 10-15m

An outcropping rock in the beck to the east of Hollins House. It is reinforced on the west side by concrete to form a weir. There is a natural fall of 10-15m at a *c* 45 degree angle. It is now breached and abandoned.

Site No: 315 Site Name: Hollins
Type: Limekiln and Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7186 5537 Height: 3.5-4m
SMR: 9819 and 9820

A potential limekiln corresponding to LSMR 9820 and recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) . It is situated on the south facing bank and comprises an artificial mound of earth and stone construction. There is no visible surviving masonry. It is adjacent to a small limestone quarry also recorded in 1850, at SD 7186 5541 which provided the source stone. No quarries or limekiln recorded in 1907. Presumably this was a small enterprise for the use of Hollins farm.

Site No: 316 Site Name: Hollins
Type: Pond Period: Modern
Grading: 4 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7172 5525 Length: 20m Width: 20m Height:

A square pond to the south of Hollins. It has no evident purpose.

Site No: 317 Site Name: Merrybent Hill
Type: Quarrying Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7092 5689 Length: 300m Width: 100m Height:

SMR: 9813

An area of numerous quarries. It is shown on modern OS mapping. It corresponds to LSMR 9813, though the grid reference for this is very inaccurate placing the site near the Cross of Greet. The site appears as a large area of individual hollows, almost like bell pits. The site straddles the road and is also numbered as Site 558. Recorded as sandstone quarries in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) and old quarries in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile)

<i>Site No:</i> 318	<i>Site Name:</i> Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Bank	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7124 5675	<i>Width:</i> 3m <i>Height:</i> 1m

A long linear bank with ditches either side, running north-west to south-east between Merrybent and Walkers.

<i>Site No:</i> 319	<i>Site Name:</i> Walkers
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7151 5667	<i>Length:</i> 25m <i>Width:</i> 8m <i>Height:</i> 6m

A well constructed barn, which is still in use. It was called New Barn in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4), when it was part of a farmstead which was the focus of a 1840 acre farm. It was a barn called Walkers by 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 320	<i>Site Name:</i> Copter Syke
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7161 5695	<i>Length:</i> 15m <i>Width:</i> 8m <i>Height:</i> 6m

A single celled barn with loft. It is marked on the modern OS map, but is not named. An unnamed barn was recorded here in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 321	<i>Site Name:</i> Copter Syke
<i>Type:</i> Quarry	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7187 5698	

A substantial quarry on either side of railway and either side of Copter Syke. It is associated with the construction of the reservoir

<i>Site No:</i> 322	<i>Site Name:</i> Copter Syke
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7159 5710	<i>Width:</i> 4m <i>Height:</i> 0.12m

An area of possible ridge and furrow to the west of quarry 321 on the north-eastern slopes of Merrybent Hill.

<i>Site No:</i> 323	<i>Site Name:</i> Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7152 5736	<i>Width:</i> 2-2.5m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

A north-west to south-east alignment of ridge and furrow situated to the north of quarry 321, on the north side of railway/footpath.

<i>Site No:</i> 324	<i>Site Name:</i> Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7146 5705	<i>Width:</i> 3m <i>Height:</i> 0.12m

A north-east to south-west alignment of ridge and furrow situated to the west of quarry 321, on either side of railway/footpath.

<i>Site No:</i> 325	<i>Site Name:</i> Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7122 5719	<i>Width:</i> 3m <i>Height:</i> 0.15m

An east/west aligned ridge and furrow situated to the north of the small beck, south of the railway/footpath.

<i>Site No:</i> 326	<i>Site Name:</i> Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7109 5700	<i>Width:</i> 3m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow on the west side of Copped Hill Clough.

<i>Site No:</i> 327	<i>Site Name:</i> Brunton Laithe
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7102 5697	<i>Length:</i> 30m <i>Width:</i> 12m <i>Height:</i> 6m

A well constructed barn with threshing floor and hayloft. The building is still in use. In 1844 the site was a farmstead called Bruntons, the focus of a 27 acre farm (LRO PR3035/4/4). A barn only by 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 328	<i>Site Name:</i> Old House Meadow Laithe, Merrybent Hill
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7106 5741	<i>Length:</i> 20m <i>Width:</i> 10m <i>Height:</i> 6m

'Old House Meadow Laithe'. A well constructed, single celled barn with an extension and a hayloft. It is still in use. Marked on the tithe map of 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4) and recorded under its present name in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 329	<i>Site Name:</i> Collyholme
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7149 5724	<i>Width:</i> 3-4m <i>Height:</i> 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow to the east of Old House Meadow Laithe, south-west of Collyholme. It is aligned to the north-east to south-west and is nearest Copped Hill Clough.

<i>Site No:</i> 330	<i>Site Name:</i> Collyholme
<i>Type:</i> Hollow-way	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7170 5704 Width: 3m Height: 0.50m

A possible hollow-way running parallel to the track due south of Collyholme.

Site No: 331 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7207 5704 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned approximately north-west to south-east to east of Copter Syke. It is immediately south of Holme House Wood.

Site No: 332 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7184 5768

A series of six localised surface workings on the east facing slopes on Collyholme Wood.

Site No: 333 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Limekiln? Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7180 5793 Length: 10m Width: 5m Height:

A small semi-circular depression within the bank to the immediate east of Collyholme. It was served by a trackway, possibly between Collyholme and Holme House Laithe. The first edition OS map (1850) indicates the presence of a limekiln within the area. It has possibly been robbed out. The trackway becomes a hollow-way (4m x 2m) near Collyholme.

Site No: 334 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7169 5772 Length: 35m Width: 15m Height: 1.8m

'Collyholme'. A large and ruinous two-storey, multi-phased building. The main domestic element is within an enclosure on the south side. It has three rooms with a possible bower to the east. There is a barn or similar to the north-west. The buildings were marked on the 1844 tithe map (LRO PR3035/4/4). Shown to the north of the house was a small structure that may have been a dovecote. The farm was first mentioned in 1817 (Smith 1961, 213).

Site No: 335 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7172 5787 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow visible on flood plain to the immediate north of Collyholme. It is aligned approximately east/west.

Site No: 336 Site Name: Collyholme

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7168 5757 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow to the immediate south of Collyholme. It is aligned approximately north/south, and is separated by a large ditch which is possibly man-made.

Site No: 337 *Site Name:* Collyholme
Type: Quarrying? *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7172 5748 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 4m

Two depressions to the south of Collyholme. One has a small stream running through it which has been dammed and breached. Nothing recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 338 *Site Name:* Collyholme
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7134 5779 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow in fields between Collyholme and Kenibus. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

Site No: 339 *Site Name:* Kenibus
Type: Ford *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7106 5786

A ford across Flat Clough Beck to the north-east of Kenibus. It is associated with a possible hollow-way (Site 341), and is still in use.

Site No: 340 *Site Name:* Kenibus
Type: Bridge *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996, Cartographic
NGR: SD 7099 5784 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 2m
SMR: 9811

Abutments and embankments on either side of the beck at Kenibus. It was constructed of concrete and had a dry-stone revetment and was a railway bridge for a mineral line.

Site No: 341 *Site Name:* Kenibus
Type: Hollow-ways *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7098 5780 *Width:* 3m *Depth:* 0.75m

Two hollow-ways on the south side of beck at Kenibus, probably associated with Site 342 to its immediate west.

Site No: 342 *Site Name:* Kenibus
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7090 5774 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 20m *Height:* 15m
SMR: 9812

Limestone quarry shown on 1st edition OS mapping (1850). It is a large crescent shaped quarry with an entrance to the north-east. Recorded as extant in 1907. Presumably associated with nearby kiln (site 679).

Site No: 343 *Site Name:* Kenibus
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7107 5757 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow to the south of Kenibus. It is aligned approximately east/west and associated with a bank approximately 2m wide and 1.2m high, and ditch approximately 2m wide, which was probably a field boundary.

Site No: 344 *Site Name:* Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7121 5842 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-east to south-west, and is situated on the flood plain to the south-west of Catlow near Kenibus.

Site No: 345 *Site Name:* Catlow
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7133 5882 *Length:* 7m *Width:* 6m *Height:* 4m
SMR 9807

A limekiln corresponding to LSMR 9807. It is situated on the east bank of the River Hodder due west of Catlow. It was constructed from rubble and had a rounded draw hole and a single charge pot. Recorded in 1850 but not in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 346 *Site Name:* Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7083 5881 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-east to south-west, due west of Catlow. It is c10m either side of the wall to north and east.

Site No: 347 *Site Name:* Catlow
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7076 5894 *Length:* 35m *Width:* 20m *Height:* 1.80m

A Sheepfold complex of 5 dry-stone cells in a rectangular formation, situated on the north bank of the Hodder. It is slightly ruinous. Recorded in 1907, it is marked on the modern OS mapping.

Site No: 348 *Site Name:* Catlow
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7043 5889 *Length:* 35m *Width:* 20m *Height:* 1m

A sheepfold complex of numerous dry-stone cells, situated on the south-west bank of the Hodder, to the south-east of the Cross of Greet Bridge. Recorded in 1907 it is also shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 349 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet Breast
Type: Bridges *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7021 5891

Three bridges crossing Near Costy Clough to the south-west of Cross of Greet Bridge. Two bridges have now been washed away, the remaining one is of concrete slab construction. The bridge carries the track to the nearby shooting lodge.

Site No: 350 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet Breast
Type: Quarrying *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7017 5887 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 30m *Depth:* 3m

A pair of quarries associated with the mineral railway and its' crossing of Near Costy Clough. The eastern quarry is surface extraction, while the western has face working, with a steep ramp and building remains.

Site No: 351 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet Breast
Type: Trackway *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6961 5922 *Width:* 3m *Height:*

A trackway used by vehicles to access a modern shooting lodge at Cold Well. It has been unused for some time judging by the thick vegetation cover. It is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 352 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet Breast
Type: Shelter/Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 69511 59475 *Length:* 8m *Width:* 4m

A possible split-level dual-celled bield situated on the south bank of Far Costy Clough, to the south of quarry 353. It comprises massive boulders, adequately walled on south side, though poor to the north.

Site No: 353 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6949 5951 *Length:* 75m *Width:* 75m *Height:* 15m

A substantial gritstone quarry, with an entrance to the south-east, and is served by a railway which is still in-situ albeit within the confines of the quarry. There is a very deep pond in the south. A 'Rodley-Smith' track mounted steam powered dragline is still in-situ and there is much uncollected stone stockpiled. Marked as disused on modern OS maps, the quarry post-dates 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 354 *Site Name:* Red Syke Hill
Type: Grouse butts *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6892 6033 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 1.70m

A series of grouse butts in an approximately east/west alignment across Red Syke Hill.

Site No: 355 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill Fell

Type: Trackway/hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6953 5955 Width: 2-3m Height: 0.20m

A trackway/hollow-way situated to the east of quarry 353. It appears to have been partly washed away by Far Costy Clough.

Site No: 356 Site Name: Cross of Greet Bridge
Type: Platform Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7010 5911 Length: 15m Width: 4-5m Height: 0.20m

A stone constructed platform situated on the east bank of the River Hodder to the north-west of Cross of Greet Bridge. It is much overgrown and its use is unknown.

Site No: 357 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7146 5857 Width: 2-3m Height: 0.15m

A localised area of ridge and furrow to the south-west of Catlow between Low Laithe and Calf Laithe. Only a few strips are visible.

Site No: 358 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7172 5829 Width: 3m Height: 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow in fields to the south of Parks Clough. It is aligned east/west in a big field to the east, but is north-west to south-east in two smaller fields.

Site No: 359 Site Name: New House
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7184 5805 Length: 50m Width: 20m Height: 10m

A large hillside quarry set into a west facing slope almost due west of New House. There was no quarried material discernible, but was probably limestone. Recorded as a limestone quarry in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile), no evidence was recorded for its existence in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 360 Site Name: New House
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7179 5795 Width: 3m

A trackway zig-zagging up slope from the ford on the River Hodder to west-south-east of New House, and then leading up to New House itself. It was not visible beyond the river.

Site No: 361 Site Name: New House
Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7199 5799

'New House'. A large barn with accommodation situated in the east quarter; a fireplace was observed in the east wall and it had glazed windows. The top step bears inscription 'T.WOOD' and below, '1848'. It was probably a new building constructed to traditional vernacular design as it is one of the more modern looking farmsteads in the area. Building recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4)

<i>Site No:</i> 362	<i>Site Name:</i> New House
<i>Type:</i> Structure	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7202 5792	<i>Length:</i> 30m <i>Width:</i> 10m <i>Height:</i> 1.5-2m

An industrial complex, comprising a two storey, multi-level, many celled structure. There are wooden floor supports to north. There is a stone arch on the west side. Building shown in this location in 1850 but no description given (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 363	<i>Site Name:</i> New House
<i>Type:</i> Tank	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7201 5791	<i>Length:</i> 3m <i>Width:</i> 1.5m <i>Height:</i> 2m

A deep concrete tank capped with slate slabs. It was possibly associated with an industrial complex to north. A rectangular revetted hollow survives to the south-west with cast iron pipe in its north-east section.

<i>Site No:</i> 364	<i>Site Name:</i> New House
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7222 5745	<i>Width:</i> 3-4m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east to the east of River Hodder. It was probably a continuation of Site 358.

<i>Site No:</i> 365	<i>Site Name:</i> Hasgill Beck
<i>Type:</i> Bridge	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7245 5734	<i>Width:</i> 5m <i>Height:</i>

The site of a former bridge crossing Hasgill Beck. It is situated to the south of the present bridge, and was served by a hollow-way. There was stone revetting on the east bank. Recorded as a footbridge in 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i> 366	<i>Site Name:</i> Hasgill
<i>Type:</i> Farmstead	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7262 5769	<i>Length:</i> 25m <i>Width:</i> 15m <i>Height:</i> 6m

'Hasgill'. A large derelict homestead; the central core is a two storey dwelling with two ground floor cells. There are numerous windows, and many have been altered. The first floor bridging joists are in-situ. The entrance is on the eastern side. The building is in a poor condition and collapse of the superstructure is imminent. There is a barn to the south-west and a small outhouse to the west. Recorded on the 1844 tithe map (LRO PR3035/4/4).

<i>Site No:</i> 367	<i>Site Name:</i> Hasgill
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Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7244 5800 Width: 4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow to the north-west of Hasgill. It is aligned approximately north/south.

Site No: 368 Site Name: Hasgill
Type: Ford Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7263 5821 Width: 3m Height:

A ford crossing Cowgill Syke due north of Hasgill. It is associated with Site 369 - a trackway to Elliot's Laithe.

Site No: 369 Site Name: Hasgill
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7273 5828 Width: 3.5m

A trackway leading to Elliot's Laithe from the ford across Cowgill Syke.

Site No: 370 Site Name: Elliott's Laithe
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7281 5838

The barn is still in use and comprises breeze block cattle sheds within an old barn fabric. Was recorded on the 1850 OS 1st edition but not six years earlier on the tithe map.

Site No: 371 Site Name: Hasgill
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7257 5855 Width: 3m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned approximately north-east to south-west. It is to the north-west of Elliot's Laithe.

Site No: 372 Site Name: New House
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7217 5833 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned approximately north-west to south-east in a field to the north-east of New House.

Site No: 373 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7214 5880 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.10m

A continuation to north of the ridge and furrow of Site 372.

Site No: 374 Site Name: Pike Side
Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7222 5888 Width: 8m Depth: 2m

A large metalled hollow-way aligned north/south, leading from New House up and beyond Crutchenber Fell. It is shown on modern OS mapping. It has a large bank and ditch on the east side. It was one of the old routeways onto the moor and to the Keasden road.

Site No: 375 Site Name: Pike Side
Type: Trackway Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7211 5873 Width: 3m Height:

A north-east to south-west relatively modern trackway, following the course of Parks Clough. It is shown on modern OS mapping. It is north-east to south-west aligned and joins a modern track to New House.

Site No: 376 Site Name: Brunton Barn
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7182 5897 Length: 20m Width: 7m Height: 6m

'Brunton Barn'. A single celled, well constructed barn with pens in the west and east sides. It is now used as store. In existence by 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 377 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7161 5940 Length: 30m Width: 10m Depth: 1m

A small linear quarry situated to north of Brunton Barn. Judging by the spoil, it was used for wall stone extraction.

Site No: 378 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7150 5914 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-east to south-west in a field to the north of Catlow Farm.

Site No: 379 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7161 5894
SMR: 9808

A limestone quarry situated immediately north-east of Catlow Farm. It is multi level, multi phased, and served by trackways. It was shown on the 1st edition OS mapping (1850), but it was not recorded in 1907.

Site No: 380 Site Name: Catlow
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7154 5891 Width: 3-3.5m Height: 0.12m

An area of north/south aligned ridge and furrow situated immediately north of Catlow Farm

Site No: 381 *Site Name:* Low Laithe
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7140 5873 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 8m

'Low Laithe'. A cattle barn situated to the south-west of Catlow Farm. It was served by a hollow-way curving down from the farm parallel to the field wall. Recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 382 *Site Name:* Catlow Hill
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6998 6062 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 4m *Depth:* 2m

A small quarry, aligned approximately north-west to south-east on boundary wall near area marked Ravens Castle on OS. Probably used during construction of the boundary walls.

Site No: 383 *Site Name:* Catlow Hill
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7045 6055 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 15m *Depth:* 6m

A small quarry, aligned approximately east/west, adjacent to the boundary wall, between Ravens Castle and Cold Stone.

Site No: 384 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7014 6050 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 1.8m

A drystone constructed sheepfold, aligned north-west/south-east, to the south of Cold Stone on Catlow Fell. It is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 385 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Quarry? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7155 6043 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 30m *Height:*

Two 'amphitheatre shaped depressions in the east facing slope of Catlow Fell, on the north-east side of Hard Hill. There is some sandstone rubble in the vicinity, though the 'quarries' may be the result of landslip.

Site No: 386 *Site Name:* Bowland Knots
Type: Bield and Grouse Butt? *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7224 6025 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 0.75m

A circular depression with stone rubble infill in the form of banks, creating what appear to be chambers. Some stones appear to have been set into their present locations; the stones are c 0.30-0.40m in size and tabular. The bield, immediately to the south, is approximately 5m away.

Site No: 387 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7164 6027 *Width:* 5m *Height:*

A trackway aligned north/south on the west facing slope near Hard Hill. It was possibly modern, as there is much evidence of recent vehicular activity.

Site No: 388 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Sheep track? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7143 6010 *Width:* 1-2m *Height:* 0.2-1m

A track running approximately east/west roughly along the 975ft contour line on the OS map. It leads from a cutting in the clough to the south-west of Hard Hill, along the edge of the Fell and disappears on more level ground.

Site No: 389 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Bield? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7112 6010 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.20m

A potential bield situated in a small clough on the south-east slope. It comprises a collection of angular and slightly rounded stones up to 0.5m across. The west side appears to have been a dry-stone wall.

Site No: 390 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Grouse Butts *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7008 5997 *Length:* 2-3m *Width:* 2-3m *Height:* 0.5m

A series of grouse butts situated on the south-east slopes of Catlow Fell. They are for the most part of dry-stone construction, though mostly ruinous.

Site No: 391 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Shelter wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6959 6052 *Site Name:* 20m *Width:* *Height:* 1.5m

A shelter wall of dry-stone construction, which is vaguely 'L'-shaped.

Site No: 392 *Site Name:* Catlow Hill
Type: Grouse Butt? *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6941 6057 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.75m

A penannular dry-stone grouse butt, set into the slope of Catlow Hill and situated on the east side of Clunter Clough. The entrance is west facing.

Site No: 393 *Site Name:* Catlow Hill
Type: Shelter Wall *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6928 6052 *Length:* 15-20m *Width:* *Height:* 1.8m

A length of shelter wall aligned approximately north-west to south-east.

Site No: 394 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet
Type: Grouse Butts *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6907 5807 *Length:* 2-3m *Width:* 2-3m *Height:* 1.2m
A series of grouse butts on the west side of Near Costy Clough.

Site No: 395 *Site Name:* Bloe Greet
Type: Cairn *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6860 5943 *Height:* 1.80m
A cairn situated to the north of Far Costy Clough in an area of outcropping stone. It is located on the east facing valley side on a large boulder and is constructed of approximately 20 tabular stones.

Site No: 396 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill Fell
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6953 5993 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 1.5m
A rectangular lambing pen with no entrance. It is of dry-stone construction and is just off the road on a steep valley side. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile), so presumably relatively recent in origin.

Site No: 397 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6990 5984 *Width:* 3m *Height:*
A trackway situated on the east side of the River Hodder below Catlow Fell. It is partly revetted in places, and has the form of a hollow-way in other parts. It appears to pre-date the dry-stone wall field boundary which cuts it..

Site No: 398 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Quarried stone *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7008 5981 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 1m
Three collections of assorted shaped stones apparently deliberately stockpiled, though not in a jumbled or random fashion. They are situated on the west facing slope of the Fell. They are possibly associated with a pair of parallel walls defining a trackway (Site 399).

Site No: 399 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6979 5979 *Width:* 2m *Height:*
A trackway defined by a pair of ruinous dry-stone walls, running approximately north/south up the west facing slope of Catlow Fell. The walls approximately 0.75m wide x 0.20m high and discontinuous and are breached in places. One boulder is 3m x 2m x 1m in size and is part of a bank which joins site 397 to the north. Near to the junction of 399 and 397, there is a 20m length of dry-stone wall approximately 1.5m high which joins the trackway.

Site No: 400 *Site Name:* Coppy Laithe
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7070 5960 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 1.90m

A barn to the north-east of the Cross of Greet Bridge. It is a large free-standing building within an enclosure. There are openings on the west side, with a possible main entrance on the south side; however it was too ruinous to reliably discern. The building was flagged internally. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 401 *Site Name:* Catlow Fell
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7079 5973 *Width:* 3m *Height:* Post-Medieval

An area of ridge and furrow in the east side of Coppy Laithe field, which seemed to have the best drainage and was improved.

Site No: 402 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7125 5959 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 1.6-1.7m

A dual-celled, rectilinear sheepfold situated on the east side of Kearsden Holes. It had a sub-division 10m x10m in the south-east quarter with access to other cells in west wall. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile), so presumably of a relatively recent origin.

Site No: 403 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Damming *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7117 5909

A dam situated towards the south end of Kearsden Holes in a gentle flat-bottomed valley. The stream here appears to have been dammed, possibly to form a water meadow, or possibly for water management. The oxbows were evident downstream, there is a fast flowing stream with steep-sided banks.

Site No: 404 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7113 5903 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow on the west side of Kearsden Holes. It is east/west aligned, and mirrors the ridge and furrow on the east side of the stream. It has a steep-slope, c 30-35 degrees.

Site No: 405 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Medieval-Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7122 5907 *Width:* 5m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow on east side of Kearsden Holes. It is east/west aligned. It is situated on the bend of the stream, and is only visible for 40-50m.

Site No: 406 *Site Name:* Saddle Hill
Type: Boundary cairn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6941 5767 *Length:* 2.5m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.6m

A boundary cairn situated on Saddle Hill to the north-east of a kink in the field boundary. It is of dry-stone construction, topped with heather and peat and has a large boulder in each corner. It was clearly a boundary marker.

Site No: 407 *Site Name:* Saddle Hill
Type: Depression *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6974 5766 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 4m *Depth:* 1.5m

A square shaped depression on the top of Saddle Hill, to the north-east of the fence line. It is bounded on all sides by exposed stone. There is spoil on the south side 3m x 4m x 0.6m. It is adjacent to track 408.

Site No: 408 *Site Name:* Saddle Hill
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6986 5727 *Width:* 3-4m *Depth:* 0.6-0.7m

A trackway/hollow-way on the top of Saddle Hill. It is aligned north-west to south-east, roughly parallel to fence line. It comprises a green swathe in some places, others a hollow-way, and is still in use. To the south, above Merrybent Hill, it is 2-3m deep and is joined by smaller tracks.

Site No: 409 *Site Name:* Saddle Hill
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7022 5707 *Width:* 3-4m *Depth:* 2-3m

A trackway leading off from Site 407; it heads off towards Hare Clough Head.

Site No: 410 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Bield *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7285 6069 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1m

A bield, situated on the south facing Crag at Hanging Stone. It comprises dry-stone construction on south side, but the rest is naturally-deposited boulders.

Site No: 411 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarry/Peat Cutting *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7287 6062 *Length:* 40m *Width:* 30m *Depth:* 0.30m

A hollow situated below Site 409. It comprises two or three indistinct semi-circular cuts into the peat. Centrally, there was a large, flattish mound which may have been a spoil depository for cut peat.

Site No: 412 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Grouse Butt *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7321 6073 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height: 1m

A grouse butt of circular, dry-stone construction set into a mound, seemingly of some antiquity.

Site No: 413 Site Name: Crutchenber Fell
Type: Peat Cutting Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7321 6074 Length: 5m Width: 2m Height: 0.5m

A rectilinear cut in peat, filled with small stones.

Site No: 414 Site Name: Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7324 6076 Length: 6-7m Width: 6-7m Height: 2-3m

Two sub-circular quarry pits, immediately to the south of the boundary wall, and was probably associated with its construction.

Site No: 415 Site Name: Halstead Fell
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7340 6077 Length: 30m Width: 20m Height:

A millstone quarry situated to the west of Knotteranum. There are large worked blocks surrounded by rubble, all strewn about. The extent of the working debris is c 30m diameter and a large millstone was identified (c 1.70m dia. x 0.40m, at top) which was roughed out with a central hole approximately 0.15m in diameter. Presumably pre-dates 1850.

Site No: 416 Site Name: Halstead Fell
Type: Shooting Lodge Period: Modern
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7366 6073 Length: 5m Width: 3m Height: 3m

A single-celled, single-storey building, with a chimney to the west, and was gabled to the east and west. It is situated on the east facing slope of Knotteranum. The main doorway is in the east, and on either side are 'gun loops'. It is plastered internally, much ruinous, and is immediately north-west of a corrugated iron hut.

Site No: 417 Site Name: Halstead Fell
Type: Quarries Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7435 6092 Length: 15m Width: 15m Height: 5m

A pair of quarries situated to the north-east of the survey area. It was heather covered, and away from known sink holes, but is adjacent to the boundary wall. It is surrounded by spoil mounds.

Site No: 418 Site Name: Great Hill
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7446 6090 Length: 20m Width: 20m Depth: 6m

A large quarry situated on the spur of land leading up to Great Hill. Its size would suggest that it provided construction stone rather a just wall-stone.

Site No: 419 *Site Name:* Halstead Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7379 5989 *Length:* 25-30m *Width:* 25-30m *Depth:* 6-7m
A quarry situated to the south of 'Hell Hole'. It comprises a north facing cut into the hill side, and has a series of mounds within.

Site No: 420 *Site Name:* Bowland Knotts
Type: Boundary Stone *Period:* Medieval / Post-Medieval
Grading: 1 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7265 6066
A large gritstone outcrop adjacent to the Keasden Road on the boundary. It is a natural stone which has a mortise cut into the top (c 0.15m x 0.08m x 0.10m). It is similar to that at Cross of Greet (site 617) and was a boundary marker of some antiquity. It is inscribed with a 'C', 0.20m diameter to the north of the mortise, a metal peg lies to the north-east of that, and two inverted 'S's below that carved into the rock. The 'C' is presumably the mark of the parish of Clapham as noted elsewhere along the Clapham parish boundary (Winchester 1990, pl 3)

Site No: 421 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7234 6040 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 5m
A small quarry, probably for wall-stone, situated to the east of Bowland Knots. It has exposed rubble within and a boundary wall is 8m away. It evidently provided stone for wall construction.

Site No: 422 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7226 6017 *Width:* 2m *Height:*
A trackway skirting Bowland Knots on the west side, and heads towards a gate in the field boundary via 'Old Moss'. It is revetted near the moss, and was probably still in use. It joins the large routeway from Catlow

Site No: 423 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Quarries *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7212 6005 *Width:* 4-5m
A series of quarries situated on a west facing crag to the immediate south of Bowland Knots. The crag contains much rubble, and on top of it, there are approximately four circular depressions 4-5m across.

Site No: 424 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Cairn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7211 5998 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.3m

A prominent cairn situated to the south of trackway 422. It is of dry-stone construction and made of rough field stones. It appears to be associated with nearby quarrying; the adjacent moorland contains quarry hollows.

Site No: 425 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Quarry/Cairns *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7211 5998 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 50m

A plateau adjacent to cairn 424; it appears to be an area of loose scree or rubble, which are now earthfast. It gives the impression of being a concentration of cairns, each of which is c 2m in diam.

Site No: 426 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarry mounds *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7228 5987 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 5m

A mound situated to the west of Old Moss, with a quarry on top of it. There are numerous small workings: the largest is c 15m x 5m x 3m. There are six or seven mounds in total, in the area of 'Cat Knot Well'.

Site No: 427 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarry mound *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7211 5981 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 2.5m

A quarry on top of the western most mound at Cat Knot.

Site No: 428 *Site Name:* Hasgill Fell
Type: Mound *Period:* Prehistoric?
Grading: 1 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7216 5986 *Length:* 10-15m *Height:* 1m

An anomalous mound in an otherwise flat expanse between two high points on Cat Knot and is located near to Cat Knott Well. It is comprised mainly of large boulders and is clearly of artificial origin. It has a rounded, prominent profile and could potentially be a Bronze Age funerary mound.

Site No: 429 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7221 5951 *Width:* 5-6m *Depth:* 2m

A hollow-way running north/south to the west of the Bentham Road. It is 5-6m wide at the top, and 2m wide at the bottom.

Site No: 430 *Site Name:* Hasgill/Crutchenber Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Modern/Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7201 5943 *Length:* 30-40m *Width:* 30-40m *Depth:* 2m

A quarry situated to the south of Cat Knot, and extending beyond the wall between Cat Knot and Pike Side. It is far more extensive down slope. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile), so presumably modern.

Site No: 431 *Site Name:* Hasgill/Crutchener Fell
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7222 5936 *Length:* 25m *Width:* 25m *Depth:* 2m

A series of small quarry holes, up to 2m deep, cutting into the hill side to the south of quarry 430. It is localised, probably for wall-stone.

Site No: 432 *Site Name:* Crutchener Fell
Type: Sheep pen *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7232 5930 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 2m

A rectilinear dry-stone building, collapsed at the south end, and with a 'hog hole' in the north end. It is apparently associated with the two dry-stone walls (north/south and east/west) which are both 6m away. Recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 433 *Site Name:* Crutchener Fell
Type: Structure *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7246 5976 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 1.8m

A small single-celled structure, with a doorway on the south side. It is situated to the east of the footpath and east of Old Moss. It is ruinous internally with evidence of wooden ceiling timbers.

Site No: 434 *Site Name:* Crutchener Fell
Type: Quarries *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7267 6060 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 2m

A series of four quarry workings to the south of the cattle grid marking the north limit of the survey area. It was probably associated with construction of the boundary wall, which lies immediately to the west.

Site No: 435 *Site Name:* Crutchener Fell
Type: Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7309 5953 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 1.3m
SMR: 9827

Dual-celled rectangular sheepfold, with separate access into the individual cells. It is situated to the north of Gisburn Forest at Crutchener Fell gate. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1850) and recorded again in 1907.

Site No: 436 *Site Name:* Swire Clough Head
Type: Farmstead *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7283 5935 *Length:* 35m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 8m

A laithe barn comprising both domestic and livestock accommodation; it is within a walled enclosure. It incorporates numerous builds: the east end and a central dividing wall being later additions, as well as a stack. The loft has a truss roof, with curved Queen posts.

Some elements of the building, i.e. the mullioned windows, suggest a 17th century date, however, on the whole the building is 18th century in character. Was marked on the 1844 tithe map (LRO PR3035/4/4).

Site No: 437 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Bridge *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7287 5938 *Height:* 1.5m

A dry-stone constructed bridge with a large gritstone slab forming the bed. It is situated to the east of sheepfold 435.

Site No: 438 *Site Name:* Swire Clough
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7283 5945 *Width:* 4m *Height:*

A trackway leading north-east away from farmstead 436, up the west side of Swire Clough.

Site No: 439 *Site Name:* Swire Clough
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7252 5956 *Length:* 15m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 2m

A robbed out kiln, which is now merely a horseshoe-shaped mound on the ground. It has a south-eastern facing draw-hole of 2-3m across. Recorded in 1850 but not in 1907, so presumably had been long abandoned by then (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 440 *Site Name:* Swire Clough
Type: Earthwork *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7236 5932 *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.4m

An earthwork feature situated in the corner of 'The Height', which is immediately to the east of the sheepfold. It has a north-east/south-west alignment, hugging the south field wall. It is shown on the first edition OS map (1850). It was a former field boundary.

Site No: 441 *Site Name:* Swire Clough
Type: Earthwork *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7243 5927 *Length:* 100m+ *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.6m

A north-east / south-west linear earthwork to the west of Swire Clough Head. It appears to have a ditch on either side in some places. c50m from its north-western end, it disappears for 2m then continues due east for a further c 50m, curving slightly.

Site No: 442 *Site Name:* Swire Clough
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7250 5937 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m

An east/west aligned ridge and furrow in 'The Height'.

Site No: 443 *Site Name:* Height Barn

Type: Structure Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 72736 59231 Length: 10m Width: 5m Height: 3m

'Height Barn'. A rectilinear dry-stone structure, which is much ruinous, with a gable end still standing. It is associated with Swire Clough Head farmstead. May have originally been associated with a farmstead known as the Height in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4). The barn was recorded and named in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 444 Site Name: Swire Clough
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 72844 59141 Width: 5m Height: 2m

A much ruinous kiln on the steep bank of Swire Clough. It was served by a track in front. The rake-hole and charge-pot are still evident.

Site No: 445 Site Name: Swire Clough
Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7282 5925 Width: 4m Depth: 2m

A hollow-way/trackway leading from kiln 444 to Swire Clough Head.

Site No: 446 Site Name: Green Pike
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 72757 58912 Length: 20m Width: 10m Height: 4m

A single-celled nineteenth century stone barn, with a wide entrance and a single door. There is a second door to the east of the main entrance. The roof is almost entirely collapsed, although some trusses and purlins survive in-situ. This was the site of a farmstead in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4), which was first referenced in 1771 (Smith 1961, 204).

Site No: 447 Site Name: Green Pike
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7273 5888 Length: 60m Width: 40m Depth: 4m

A limestone quarry to west of Green Pike barn. There are seven or eight individual workings and extensive outcropping, served by well-defined hollow-ways. No evidence for these quarries on either the 1850 or 1907 OS mapping.

Site No: 448 Site Name: Hasgill Fell
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7231 5930 Length: 8m Width: 10m
SMR: 9823

A well constructed limekiln in good preservation, with large stone lintels forming part of the hood, and a stone arch to the rear. It has two small openings approximately 0.30m square at each side, and a well defined charge-pot. Marked on modern OS mapping and, whilst not recorded as a limekiln, a structure was recorded there in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 449 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Farmstead *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7402 5886

'Old Ing'. A farmhouse has date '1811' on a stone surround, and initials 'R J' above the date. It is basically sound, although disused. A barn to west is probably contemporary, although less well constructed, and is still in use. The site is located within a walled enclosure. A farmstead known as Ing on the 1844 tithe map, was recorded as Old Ing six years later (LRO PR3035/4/4; OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 450 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Bank *Period:* Medieval/Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7147 5869 *Length:* 100m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.6m

An earthen bank running due south from Old Ing, parallel to present field boundary. At the south, there is an east/west bank which was probably a ploughing headland.

Site No: 451 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7409 5874 *Width:* 5-6m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ill-defined north-west/south-east ridge and furrow in a field to south of Old Ing farmhouse. It probably existed throughout the field, though not entirely visible now. Bank 449 suggested possible cross-ploughing.

Site No: 452 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Stone Trough *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7414 5852 *Length:* 0.4m *Width:* 0.4m *Height:* 0.3m

A small drinking trough formed from a single stone. It has a square depression in the centre, which is approximately 0.12m deep. This is a possible architectural feature rather than an agricultural feature.

Site No: 453 *Site Name:* Easington
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7418 5854 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m

An area of north-west to south-east ridge and furrow to the south of site 451, however, the separation is markedly narrower. To the east, there is evidence of cross-ploughing.

Site No: 454 *Site Name:* Crutchenber Fell
Type: Stone Tumble *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7420 5847 *Length:* 4m *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.3m

A pile of stones, with the appearance of a collapsed shelter of some sort. It comprises mainly small and medium stones, with some slate.

Site No: 455 *Site Name:* White Hill House

Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7440 5782 Length: 30m Width: 8m Height: 6m

'White Hill House'. A barn with former domestic accommodation attached, although this has now collapsed. It has stone construction, with a stone tiled roof which is in good condition. It has an outside latrine and the site lies within a walled enclosure. To the east, are earthworks which may indicate further structures. Recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4).

Site No: 456 Site Name: White Hill House
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7453 5789 Width: 3m Height: 0.08m

An area of ridge and furrow to the east of White Hill House, which apparently continues across to 'Bottoms' (Site 457). It is ill-defined.

Site No: 457 Site Name: Bottoms
Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7454 5812 Length: 10m / 20m Width: 10m / 8m Height: 3m

'Bottoms'. A series of mainly collapsed structures, although one structure, to the east, has upstanding walls. The rest are ruins. There are small enclosures around the structures. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 458 Site Name: Bottoms
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7450 5844 Width: 3m Height: 0.10m

A area of north/south aligned ridge and furrow present on either side of Dob Dale Beck to the north of Bottoms. It is fairly degraded.

Site No: 459 Site Name: Bottoms Wood
Type: Trackway Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7452 5863

A trackway aligned approximately north/south, leading from Bottoms Wood towards Dob Dale Beck. Hawthorn trees grow along the line of the trackway suggest an earlier date than the plantation.

Site No: 460 Site Name: Bottoms (Gisburn Forest)
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996; OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7450 5819 Length: 6m Width: 5m Height: 3m

A robbed out limekiln defined by banks. The charge-pot is still evident despite most of the stone having been removed. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile). It was the farm kiln for Bottoms.

Site No: 461 Site Name: Hindley Head

Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7499 5798 Length: 25m/20m/7m Width: 5m/6.5m Height:

'Hindley Head'. A nineteenth century farmhouse with a couple of attached outshuts, and an adjacent barn of larger size and later date, which has been converted into a dwelling. there is a small barn to the north-east of the complex. The house has mullioned windows to the rear, which appear to be re-used. Inscription H T M' over '1840' is on a stone on the barn attached to the house.

Site No: 462 Site Name: Hindley Head
 Type: Ridge and Furrow? Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7485 5789 Width: 4m Height: 0.08m

An area of possible ridge and furrow to the south-west of Hindley Head. It is very poorly defined.

Site No: 463 Site Name: Hindley Head
 Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7487 5780 Width: 3m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow in a field immediately to the south of Hindley Head, and aligned north-east/south-west.

Site No: 464 Site Name: Hesbert Hall
 Type: Farmsteads Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7513 5736

'Hesbert Hall'. Although once a hamlet, this is now a couple of farmsteads. The eastern most building is inhabited, with a barn to the west. There is a farmhouse further west, with a barn to the south-west. Small enclosures are in abundance throughout the area. There is the remains of a demolished farmhouse which apparently dates from the 17th century.

Site No: 465 Site Name: Hesbert Hall
 Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7502 5732 Length: 25m Width: 2m Height: 1m

A bank to the south of the hamlet, which is continued as a dry-stone wall. It is very well defined. It continues across the front of the farmhouse as a lynchet towards the stone wall to the east.

Site No: 467 Site Name: Hesbert Hall
 Type: Railway Period: Modern
 Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
 NGR: SD 7480 5713 Width: 3m Height: 1.5-1.8m

A mineral railway running east/west to the south-west of Hesbert Hall. It has an embankment upstanding to 1.5-1.8m high and 3m wide.

Site No: 468 Site Name: Hesbert Hall

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7500 5724 Width: 3.5m Height: 0.15m
Two fields of ridge and furrow to the south-east of Hesbert Hall.

Site No: 469 Site Name: Hesbert Hall
Type: Quarry? Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7486.5699
A quarry to the south of the south-east field. It was not visited.

Site No: 470 Site Name: Hesbert Hall
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7516 5722 Width: 3.5m Height: 0.12m
Two fields to the south-east of Hesbert Hall, containing ridge and furrow. The closer of the two to the Hall, also contains an east/west holloway at the top end, which turns towards the south.

Site No: 471 Site Name: Cocklick End
Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 1 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7379 5835 Length: 30m Width: 10m Height: 7m
'Cocklick End'. This comprises a single main building of possible 17th century date, with a small extension to the west. The extension has a lintel dated '1727' with the initials 'T G C' and below that 'R C' inscribed. The eastern end has a barn door dated '1827', with 'W C E'. It is in good repair. Farm was recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4).

Site No: 472 Site Name: Cocklick End
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7364 5853 Width: 3-4m Height: 0.10m
An area of ill-defined ridge and furrow in the field to the north-west of the farmstead. It has been cut through by modern drainage.

Site No: 473 Site Name: Cocklick End
Type: Bank Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7347 5843 Length: 40m Width: 2m Height: 0.30m
A bank orientated north-west/south-east to north-west of the farmstead. It is approximately 10m from the road, where there lies a fallen gatepost with a benchmark on it.

Site No: 474 Site Name: Cocklick End
Type: Watercourse Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7375 5853 Length: 150m Width: 4m Depth: 2m

A roughly north/south aligned canalised watercourse running between the track to Halsteads Farm and the track to Cocklick End. The stream cuts along steep slopes in between.

Site No: 475 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7386 5878 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of north/south aligned ridge and furrow to the north of the track to Halsteads Farm.

Site No: 476 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7192 5519 *Length:* 200m *Width:* 2.5m *Height:* 1m

A bank and double-ditched field boundary, which is aligned north-east/south-west, and lined with hawthorn trees. Although marked on the OS map, it no longer serves as a boundary.

Site No: 477 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7189 5504 *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-east/south-west across a peninsula due north of the dam.

Site No: 478 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7191 5488 *Length:* 200m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1.5m

A hollow-way running north/south along the east edge of peninsula and due north of the dam (Site 479). It was very evident but eroded by water to the north.

Site No: 479 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Dam *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7182 5449 *Length:* 400m *Width:* 100m *Height:* 60m+

A modern dam constructed of squared blocks of quarried stone. It is aligned approximately north-west/south-east across the south-west end of Stocks Reservoir. There is a valve tower of stone construction, whereas the sluice to the east is of stone and concrete. There is an associated treatment works immediately to the south, which was inaugurated by H R H Prince George KG (the future George VI) on 5th July 1932.

Site No: 480 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Earthworks *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7213 5469 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 30m *Height:*

Situated on the east side of the reservoir, are a series of flat terraces which are orientated east/west in small cuts, with stone or concrete rubble within. It is possibly associated with water treatment.

Site No: 481 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir/Ten Acre Hill
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7223 5482 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 50m *Height:* 25m

A large quarry, with an exposed limestone face, which is deepest to the east. There are knolls and folds visible in face, and the general quality of the stone is too poor for construction purposes. The entrance is to the west. Recorded in 1850 as a limestone quarry, apparently still in use by 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 482 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7215 5479 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 2.5m

A north-east/south-west trackway, which appears modern in parts. It runs along the east side of the reservoir from the dam, skirting the plantation to the north-east, and disappears after turning to the east. It becomes a hollow-way from quarry 481 and splits at northern end; an east arm runs through the plantation. It measures 5m wide where it bifurcates, with a 3m high bank or terrace to the east. The path through the plantation is evident due to differential growth of trees. This seems to be the bed to a former 3 foot gauge railway used in the building of the reservoir (Botwell 1987).

Site No: 483 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Terraces *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7242 5508 *Length:* 100m *Width:* 5m *Height:*

A pair of terraces separated by a small slope to the south-west, and located at the north extent of trackway 482. The lower of the terraces has the appearance of an old lane, bounded by hawthorn trees. The termini are sunken areas which are c20m x 10m in size each.

Site No: 484 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Banks *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7238 5512 *Length:* 60-100m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 2-3m

A pair of banks immediately to the north-west of terraces 483. They apparently define a narrow area, approximately 30m wide, which has three smaller linear banks within. It was possibly associated with the plantation.

Site No: 485 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7253 5511 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10m

A north/south aligned area of ridge and furrow, which was very difficult to discern. It is in a field on the south shore due north of Ten Acre Hill.

Site No: 486 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Revetment *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7270 5509 *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 1m

A revetted bank over a small gully due north of Ten Acre Hill. It is well constructed from dry-stone, though now quite ruinous. It possibly links with Site 482 and lies in an area of banking.

Site No: 487 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7290 5511 *Width:* 3-5m *Height:* 0.12m

An east/west aligned area of ridge and furrow immediately to the north of Black House. It is difficult to discern, and only is properly visible from a distance. It is possibly associated with similar ridge and furrow outside the study area to the south-east.

Site No: 488 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7299 5506 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 2m *Height:*

A north-south aligned trackway, which is revetted in places. It pre-dates the reservoir.

Site No: 489 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7314 5529 *Length:* 200m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.3-0.4m

A hollow-way branching off from footpath 488 on the east side of a small beck, north of Black House. It curves away to the north-east and carries on into the plantation. It is marked as a contour line on modern OS mapping. Hawthorns to the north suggest its use as a field boundary.

Site No: 490 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7515 5545 *Length:* 6m *Width:* 6m *Height:* 2m

A small quarry on the north slopes of Rushton Hill, to the south of Site 489. It is adjacent to the field boundary. It was probably a quarry for wall-stone. A second quarry, of equal dimensions, lies approximately 20m to the north.

Site No: 491 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7348 5553 *Length:* 120m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 2m

A bank and ditch field boundary contained within present boundaries on the east slope of Rushton Hill.

Site No: 492 *Site Name:* Stocks Reservoir
Type: Depression *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7352 5555 Length: 10m Width: 8m Height: 1.5-2m

An elliptical earthwork comprising a penannular bank (2m x 0.4m) surrounding a depression. It has an opening to the east. and its purpose is unknown.

Site No: 493

Site Name: Stocks Reservoir

Type: Quarry

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7280 5520

Length: 7m Width: 7m Height: 8m

A circular quarry on the banks of the reservoir, to the north-west of Black House. There is an entrance to the north-west, which was possibly served by a trackway. It has been eroded by high water, but was exposed at the time of the survey. Recorded in 1850 as a limestone quarry, not recorded in 1907 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 494

Site Name: Hasgill Beck

Type: Ridge and Furrow

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7322 5809

Width: 3m Height: 0.05-0.06

A north-west / south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow extending from School House Lane and west edge of Gisburn Forest, down to Hasgill Beck. It covers six fields.

Site No: 495

Site Name: Hasgill Beck

Type: Clearance Cairn?

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7317 5807

Length: 10-15m Width: 2m Height: 0.2m

A linear pile of stones in the corner of a field of ridge and furrow. Another lies immediately to the north on a different alignment. They are likely to be piles of clearance stone brought up by the plough.

Site No: 496

Site Name: Hasgill Beck

Type: Barn

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7309 5814

Length: 20m Width: 7m Height: 5m

A simple barn of single build with an entrance to the south. It contains reused structural elements such as the timber lintels. It has a slate roof. Unnamed but recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 497

Site Name: Hasgill Beck

Type: Hollow-way

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7306 5812

Length: 40m Width: 3m Depth: 0.40m

A north-east to south-west orientated hollow-way leading from barn 496, south-west to a field boundary where it joins another trackway leading down to Hasgill Beck.

Site No: 498

Site Name: Hasgill Beck

Type: Hollow-way

Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3

Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7270 5780

Length: 60m Width: 3m Depth: 0.20-0.30m

A hollow-way following the course of Hasgill Beck, and serving quarry 499.

Site No: 499 *Site Name:* Hasgill Beck
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7277 5783 *Length:* 70m *Height:* 20m

A small quarry on the banks of Hasgill Beck. There is much outcropping and it was served by track 498. Nothing shown on nineteenth century OS maps or recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 500 *Site Name:* Lower Clough
Type: Farmstead *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7293 5812 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 7m

'Lower Clough'. A single build structure, comprising two cells, the south being a bower. The south half is compartmentalised with an internal wall serving as a support. There is a large fireplace in the southern most room. The upper floor no longer survives. Not recorded in 1844 but present by 1907 (LRO PR3035/4/4; OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile)

Site No: 501 *Site Name:* Lower Clough
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7284 5797 *Length:* 80m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.20m

A path or wall line immediately south-west of Lower Clough. It closely following the beck.

Site No: 502 *Site Name:* Lower Clough
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7296 5814 *Width:* 3m *Height:*

A trackway on the hill behind Lower Clough. It was possibly associated with trackway 497 on the opposite side of Hasgill Beck.

Site No: 503 *Site Name:* Lower Clough
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7298 5817 *Width:* 4m *Depth:* 0.5-1m

A trackway defined by a pair of gateposts in the east of the enclosure associated with Lower Clough. It is cut into the hill, and turns towards Elliot's Laithe. It is tree-lined on slope side, and is in good state of preservation.

Site No: 504 *Site Name:* Lower Clough
Type: Footbridge *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7306 5821 *Length:* 2m *Width:* 3.5m *Height:*

The remains of a concrete-set bridge across Hasgill Beck, to the east of Lower Clough. It is ruinous and in the middle of the stream. It is marked on first edition OS map (1850).

Site No: 505 *Site Name:* Walker Barn
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7331 5895 Length: 20m Width: 10m Height: 10m

'Walker Barn'. It is situated on the south side of the smaller of the Gisburn Forest areas. It comprises shelter/stabling with pens and a loft over the west side. It has an open cell on the east. It is still in use. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 506 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Field Boundary Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7327 5885 Length: 40m Width: 2m Height: 0.5m

A field boundary situated to the north-east of Higher Clough. It comprises a linear ditch with sub-angular gritstone boulders up to 1m across, which fill it for half of its length.

Site No: 507 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7305 5884 Length: 5m Width: 7m Height: 3.5-4m
SMR: 9824

A robbed-out limekiln situated to the north-west of Higher Clough. It was well constructed, but is now ruinous and robbed-out. The charge pot is buried under collapse, and the rake hole is not visible. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 508 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7296 5881 Length: 200m Width: 3m Height: 1-2m

A well-defined and metalled trackway situated to the north-west of Higher Clough. It is marked on modern OS mapping as a footpath leading to barn of Green Pike. It becomes a hollow-way up to 2m deep at north-west end.

Site No: 509 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7271 5873 Length: 25m Width: 10m Height: 7m

A quarry situated between Green Pike and Elliot's Laithe, to the immediate west of the trackway, and due west of Higher Clough. There is minimal spoil surrounding. It did not appear to be served directly by any visible trackway. It possibly provided wall stone. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 510 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7278 5873 Width: 4m Height: 0.06-0.07m

An east/west aligned area of ridge and furrow in a field immediately to the south of Site 509 and north of 511.

Site No: 511 Site Name: Higher Clough
Type: Well/Shaft? Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7286 5868 Length: 2.5m Width: 2.5m Depth: 1m

A circular hollow in the field, west of Higher Clough. It comprises a hole, filled with angular stone rubble and with seemingly revetted sides. It was possibly a well or shaft?

Site No: 512 Site Name: Higher Clough

Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7282 5865 Length: 20-25m Width: 10m Height: 3m

SMR: 9824

A pair of limestone quarries, situated to the west of Higher Clough. It comprises mainly face-workings with some hillside quarrying. Recorded in 1850 as a limestone quarry and an old quarry (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile). Not recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 513 Site Name: Higher Clough

Type: Limestone quarrying Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7292 5859 Length: 150m Width: 100m Height:

SMR 9825

An area of localised quarrying evident in field adjacent to Higher Clough, which is to the south-west of the quarry. Although not a large-scale quarry, there are numerous workings, and outcropping visible. The site is shown on the 1st edition OS mapping (1850) but had been abandoned by 1907.

Site No: 514 Site Name: Higher Clough

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7298 5864 Width: 3m Height: 0.08m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow immediately to the west of Higher Clough. It was difficult to discern.

Site No: 515 Site Name: Higher Clough

Type: Ridge and Furrow? Period: Medieval?

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7311 5851 Width: 9m Height: 0.03m

An area of tentative ridge and furrow, possibly of an early date judging by the spacing. It is aligned north-west/south-east, and is situated to the south-east of Site 514.

Site No: 516 Site Name: Higher Clough

Type: Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7326 5846 Length: 25m Width: 8m Height: 6m

Original site of 'Higher Clough'. It is of laithe type, and is situated to the south-east of the present house on the north-west bank of Hasgill Beck. It is dual-celled with floors above the east cell for livestock and which are completely separate from the domestic quarters. There are chimney stacks at each gable, and the main fireplace in the western gable. There was a datestone above north-west window, '1659'? It had stone tiles. There was a later

extension of a livestock cell to the east. It had kingpost construction for the gritstone-tiled roof. It sits upon a pad, with padstones visible in south-west corner, and was terraced into the bank. This is the only surviving unaltered example of a laithe house in the area. The site was recorded in 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4)

Site No: 517 *Site Name:* Higher Clough
Type: Well (Pond) *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7320 5873 *Length:* 20-25m *Width:* 10m *Height:*
SMR: 9826

An elliptical pond immediately to north-east of present Higher Clough house. It is shown as a well on the OS 1st edition sheet (1850), though there is now no evidence of it having been a well. It is full of water and is surrounded by mire.

Site No: 518 *Site Name:* Higher Clough
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7305 5879 *Length:* 7-8m *Width:* 7-8m *Height:* 1.5m

A small quarry situated to north-west of Higher Clough, on the opposite side of the field wall from the trackway 508. It probably was employed for wall construction.

Site No: 519 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996; 1st edn 6 inch to 1 Mile
NGR: SD 7411 5883 *Length:* 7m *Width:* 7m *Height:* 0.75m

The site of a limekiln situated to the south-east of Old Ing. It is marked on 1st edition OS maps (1850), though only a crescent-shaped depression now remains. It is adjacent to a kink in the field wall. It was possibly robbed out. Presumably it was the farm kiln for Old Ing.

Site No: 520 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Ridge and Furrow? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7418 5879 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.08m

A tentative area of ridge and furrow, which is north-west/south-east aligned. It is in a field to the east of Old Ing. It was possibly a continuation of Sites 451/453, though this was difficult to discern.

Site No: 521 *Site Name:* Old Ing
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7434 5875 *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow to the south-east of Old Ing. It is less degraded and more prominent than site 520, and on a slightly different alignment, and wider spacing.

Site No: 522 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7448 5885 Width: 3.5m Height: 0.10

A north-south aligned area of ridge and furrow in a field to the south-west of Halstead Wood.

Site No: 523 Site Name: Halstead

Type: Boundary marker Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7455 5891 Length: 3m Width: 1.5-2m Height: 0.5m

A cairn situated to the south-west of Halstead Wood, adjacent to the fence. It comprises a tidy heap of sub-angular stones up to c0.50m across. It is on the line of the parish boundary and was probably a boundary marker.

Site No: 524 Site Name: Bottoms Wood

Type: Hollow-way and Ford Period: Post-medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7455 5884 Length: 40-50m Width: 2.5m Height:

A well-laid ford of stones, approximately 10m total length, across Dob Dale Beck at Bottoms Wood, allowing access along the north-east to south-west hollow-way which is terraced into the slope.

Site No: 525 Site Name: Halstead Wood

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7462 5892 Width: 2.5-3m Height: 0.10m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow on the north-west side of Dob Dale Beck below the Halstead Wood. It presumably pre-dates the plantation.

Site No: 526 Site Name: Halstead Wood

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7459 5906 Width: 2m Height: 0.10m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north-west of Halstead Wood.

Site No: 527 Site Name: Halstead Wood

Type: Lynchets? Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7456 5916 Length: 15-20m Width: 1m Height: 0.50m

A roughly north/south aligned pair of banks stepping down slope west of Halstead Wood. They area possibly associated with the plantation of Halstead Wood, which is a broadleaf plantation.

Site No: 528 Site Name: Halstead

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7487 5937 Width: 2m Height: 0.10m

A north-south aligned ridge and furrow on the north-west side of Dob Dale Beck, immediately west of Nursery Beck. There is a large lynchet on the southern side.

Site No: 529 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Field Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7484 5928 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 1.5m *Height:* 0.10-0.20

A short length of field wall defining the terrace above the site of a rain gauge to the north-west of Dob Dale Beck.

Site No: 530 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Trackway *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7473 5936 *Length:* 300m *Width:* 3m *Height:*

A length of trackway situated three fields to the east of Halstead farm, and only present as a set of modern wheel-ruts, with stone guttering over a small clough.

Site No: 531 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Field Boundary? *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7482 5943 *Height:* 0.5-1m

A length of very earthfast curvilinear dry-stone wall, which has a ditch on the northern side. It appears to define a small paddock containing ridge and furrow 2-3m apart.

Site No: 532 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7495 5941 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 10-15m *Height:* 5m

A large quarry face situated on the west bank of Nursery Beck, in the crook of two field walls. There is a small hollow in front (south-east facing) with spoil surrounding, and was served by trackways. It was possibly associated with limekiln 533.

Site No: 533 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7497 5937 *Length:* 5m *Width:* 5m *Height:* 4m

A well-constructed limekiln situated on the south-east bank of Dob Dale Beck, adjacent to its junction with Nursery Beck. It was probably outside the survey area. Recorded in 1850 and again in 1907 as an old limekiln (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 534 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Trackway *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7468 5952 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.5m

A north-east to south-west aligned trackway marked on current and first edition OS mapping (1850). It appears as a small ledge on otherwise sloping ground. It cuts bank 535.

Site No: 535 *Site Name:* Halstead

Type: Field Boundary Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7460 5930 Width: 3m Height: 0.75m

A bank running downslope from How Hill, immediately to the south-west of outcropping limestone. It has a north-west/south-east alignment. It crosses Site 530 at its south-east end.

Site No: 536 Site Name: How Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7467 5972 Width: 4m+ Height: 0.15m

An east/west aligned area of ridge and furrow on the east slopes of How Hill. It does not appear to extend beyond the modern field boundary.

Site No: 537 Site Name: How Hill Laithe
Type: Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7446 5958 Length: 15m Width: 7m Height: 2.5-3m

'How Hill Laithe'. A much ruinous structure with evidence of numerous phases within the wall fabric. It is rubble-filled, with no internal features discernible. It is located within its own enclosure. There are some timbers amongst the rubble. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 538 Site Name: How Hill
Type: Quarrying Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7452 5941 Length: 100m Width: 50m

An area of much localised quarrying of the south slope of How Hill. There is prominent limestone outcropping pitted with small workings, although there are some with 4-5m high face-workings also. Limekiln 539 is associated with the quarry. Recorded in 1850 and again in 1907 as an old quarry (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 539 Site Name: How Hill
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7448 5942 Length: 4m Width: 4-5m Height: 10-12m

A limekiln associated with quarrying of How Hill (Site 538). It is a well constructed kiln and was set into the south-east slope. It has seven rectangular stone lintels built into the face above the rake-hole. There is rubble obscuring the rake hole. Recorded in 1850 and again as an old limekiln in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 540 Site Name: Halstead
Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7437 5929 Width: 2-3m Height: 0.08m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north-east of Halstead farm. It is only visible in the south-west half of the field.

Site No: 541 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7437 5938 *Length:* 200m *Width:* 2m *Depth:* 2-3m
A north-east to south-west orientated hollow-way, immediately to the north-east of Halstead farm, and running up towards How Hill Laithe. It is bounded by a dry-stone wall on the south-east side. It is marked on modern OS map as a field boundary.

Site No: 542 *Site Name:* How Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7456 5956 *Width:* 3-4m *Height:* 0.10m
A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow on How Hill, to the south-west of ridge and furrow 536.

Site No: 543 *Site Name:* Old Moss
Type: Pile of Stones *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7425 5937 *Length:* 3m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.20m
A circular pile of sub-rounded stones up to 0.20m across, situated due north of Halstead Farm. It was possibly a clearance cairn.

Site No: 544 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Ditch *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7411 5937 *Length:* 50m *Width:* 6-10m *Height:* 1m
A large, linear hollow which approximately follows the line of field walls to the north-west of Halstead farm. It extends north-west to south-east from the wood to the field corner, then north-east to south-west to next wall. It is a relict field boundary.

Site No: 545 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Depression *Period:* Unknown
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7408 5937 *Length:* 8m *Width:* 8m *Depth:* 0.20m
A circular depression filled with large un-worked stones, situated north-west of Halstead Farm. It is bounded all around by rubble and stones. It is in a field of ridge and furrow (Site 546) and in an area of known lead workings (Site 547).

Site No: 546 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7392 5941 *Width:* 2.5m *Height:* 0.10m
A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north-west of Halstead farm.

Site No: 547 *Site Name:* Halstead
Type: Lead workings *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 1 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7412 5931 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 30m

A site of lead workings marked on the 1st edition OS map (1850), approximately 100m sq, to the north-west of Halstead farm. It comprises a series of hollows and mounds which are almost completely grassed-over and bounded by a bank to the east, respecting the wall to north. There is another hollow over the wall near site 545, possibly the remains of localised extraction pits. This site does not seem to be documented in the secondary sources covering the Bowland lead industry, nor does it appear to be associated with any processing activities in the immediate vicinity.

<i>Site No:</i> 548	<i>Site Name:</i> Dale House
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7359 5921	<i>Width:</i> 3-4m <i>Height:</i> 0.10-0.15

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north-west of Dale House on the west side of Rig Gill Syke. It is cut by a recent field drain (Site 549).

<i>Site No:</i> 549	<i>Site Name:</i> Dale House
<i>Type:</i> Field drainage	<i>Period:</i> Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7346 5912	<i>Length:</i> 40m <i>Width:</i> 1.5m <i>Depth:</i> 0.40m

A north-east to south-west aligned drainage cut to the north of Dale House.

<i>Site No:</i> 550	<i>Site Name:</i> Dale House
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7368 5909	<i>Width:</i> 3-4m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

A north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow on steeply sloping ground, c35-40 degrees, above Rig Gill Syke and north-east of Dale House. It was evidently on both sides of the Syke, and apparently pre-dates the meander at this point.

<i>Site No:</i> 551	<i>Site Name:</i> Dale House
<i>Type:</i> Mound	<i>Period:</i> Unknown
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7358 5912	<i>Length:</i> 2m <i>Width:</i> 2m <i>Height:</i> 0.30m

A circular mound situated near the centre of the field to the north-east of Dale House. It has a hole in the centre (c 0.30m diameter, and up to 0.40m deep). It is possibly of a relatively recent date.

<i>Site No:</i> 552	<i>Site Name:</i> Dale House
<i>Type:</i> Limekiln	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval/Modern
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7363 5890	<i>Width:</i> 5m <i>Height:</i> 4m

A well preserved limekiln on the west side of Rig Gill Syke, to the north-east of Dale House. It has an east facing front with seven lintels and a well-constructed gritstone arch. The rake-hole is largely obscured by rubble. The charge pot measured 3m in diameter. It is associated with trackway/hollow-way 553. Nothing recorded here in 1850 and no structure was recorded in this precise position in 1907, but an unnamed structure within the same enclosure was marked to the east closer to Rig Gill Syke.

Site No: 553 *Site Name:* Dale House
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7358 5892 *Width:* 2-3m *Height:* 2m

An east/west aligned hollow-way to the north-east of Dale House. It is marked on the modern OS map as a footpath. It fords Rig Gill Syke at site 554, but is not visible in the field to the east of the beck. The hollow way serves the limekiln (Site 552).

Site No: 554 *Site Name:* Dale House
Type: Ford *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7365 5892 *Width:* 5m

A ford across Rig Gill Syke allowing through access for hollow-way 553. It coincides with a break in the field wall on the east side of the Syke and comprised set stones on the base of the beck bed.

Site No: 555 *Site Name:* Dale House
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
NGR: SD 7377 5886 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow, due east of Dale House, on the east side of Rig Gill Syke. It was difficult to discern on the downward slope.

Site No: 556 *Site Name:* Dale House
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7353 5877 *Length:* *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-south aligned area of ridge and furrow to the east and south of Dale House.

Site No: 557 *Site Name:* Chapel of St James, Gisburn Forest
Type: Chapel *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7369 5540 *Length:* 40m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 10m

Chapel of St. James. A single celled structure consecrated in 1938. It was built using materials from a former church which stood at nearby Dale Head, which was consecrated in 1838. It stands within church grounds (c 70m x 70m) which has graves.

Site No: 558 *Site Name:* Merrybent Hill
Type: Quarrying *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7090 5693 *Length:* 100m *Width:* 80m *Height:* 6m
SMR: 9813

A series of quarries on the west side of Bentham Road at Merrybent Hill. A large-scale quarry working with banks and hollows. It is a continuation of Site 317. A sandstone quarry in 1850 it was recorded in 1907 as old quarries (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 559 *Site Name:* Merrybent Hill
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7990 5686 Width: 4m Height: 0.5-0.75m

A hollow-way running north-west/south-east along the line of the field wall on the west side of Bentham Road. It was 4m deep at its northern end.

Site No: 560 Site Name: Merrybent Hill
Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7064 5699 Width: 4m Height: 2.5m

A hollow-way running between Walkers Barn and Saddle Hill, through the quarry 558. It is orientated north-west to south-east aligned and merges with hollow way 559, before branching off again. It is no longer passable in parts at its northern end.

Site No: 561 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7042 5705 Length: 50m Width: 20-30m Depth: 2m

An area of quarrying due north of Fell Side, which is adjacent to hollow-ways 559/560. There are individual workings of various shapes and about 7-8m in diameter. The smallest is 3m, and the largest is 15m, with a depth of up to 2m. Not recorded in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 562 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7039 5698 Length: 40m Width: 15-20m Height: 4-7m

A sandstone quarry to the north of Fell Side Farm. It appears to have been exploited over a period of time, as there appear to be numerous phases of development. It is deepest in the west. Recorded as a sandstone quarry in 1850, not recorded in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 563 Site Name: Saddle Hill
Type: Quarrying Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7029 5677 Length: 70m Width: 50m Depth: 3m
SMR: 9815

A series of quarry sites to the north-west of Fell Side farm and are served by a trackway coming down from Saddle Hill. The largest is 20m diameter with an entrance to the east. They are marked on modern OS maps. Recorded as a sandstone quarries in 1850, not recorded in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 564 Site Name: Fell Side
Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7055 5678 Length: 30m Width: 30m Height: 2m
SMR 9814

A quarry situated in the centre of the field to the east of Fell Side farm. It comprises a large area, within which there are small localised hollows (up to 8-9m diameter and some up to 2m deep). No record in 1850 or 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 565 *Site Name:* Fell Side
Type: Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7072 5674 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 15m
SMR: 9816

A limekiln corresponding to LSMR No. 9816. Only half of the chargepot remains, and there is a hollow to the east which contained the rake-hole. It was served by a small hollow-way to the front. The kiln was c10m in diameter. A collection of stones 4m x 2m x 0.20m, about 10m away is possibly the result of the robbing of the kiln. Recorded in 1850, not recorded in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 566 *Site Name:* Hare Clough
Type: Trackway/hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7086 5726 *Width:* 4m -10m *Height:* 0.5-2m

A trackway/hollow-way cut into north-east slope which is roughly north-west to south-east between Brunton Laithe and Hare Clough Laithe. There is a berm on the east side for much of way, and there is a camber into the slope. It is bounded by a 2m wide flat-topped bank on the east side near the head of Hare Clough Wood.

Site No: 567 *Site Name:* Hare Clough
Type: Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7061 5737 *Length:* 35-40m *Width:* 15m *Height:* 5-6m

A sandstone quarry as shown on the first edition. OS map (1850), at the head of Hare Clough Wood. It is served by trackway 566. Not recorded in 1907 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 568 *Site Name:* Hare Clough
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7058 5732 *Width:* 3.5m *Height:* 0.08m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow on the south side of Hare Clough Beck.

Site No: 569 *Site Name:* Hare Clough Laithe
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source :* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7052 5749 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 10m *Height:*

'Hare Clough Laithe'. This is a split-level barn, with stock pens to the north. It has a loft 1.5m above a threshing floor. There are three kingposts in the roof and the roof is slated. recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 570 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7047 5776 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow immediately to the south of Lamb Hill House. It was only visible in the north half of the field, but may have once extended throughout the field.

Site No: 571 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7071 5804 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.05m

An east/west aligned area of ridge and furrow immediately to the west of Bentham Road and north-east of Lamb Hill House.

Site No: 572 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill
Type: Limekiln and quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7072 5821 *Width:* 5-6m *Height:* 4-5m
SMR 9809

A well-constructed limekiln with a 4m diameter charge hole. It has a keystone-arched front which faces east. The rakehole (4-5m deep) is littered with rubble and contains standing water. Immediately to the north is a quarry bowl (15-20m diameter and 10m deep). It is marked on modern OS maps as a shaft and was recorded in 1907 as an old quarry and shaft, but was not recorded in 1850 (OS 1st ed 6 inch to 1 mile; OS 1910 ed 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 573 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7058 5827 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow to the west of the Bentham Road and to the north-east of Lamb Hill House.

Site No: 574 *Site Name:* Lamb Hill
Type: Field boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7052 5842 *Length:* 100m *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.50m

A low bank which is roughly north/south aligned, delineating a boundary between two fields. The ditch on the east side is of similar proportions. It is not marked on the first edition or current maps.

Site No: 575 *Site Name:* House of Croasdale
Type: Farmstead *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6922 5569 *Length:* 30m *Width:* 7m *Height:* 3m

'House of Croasdale'. This comprises a ruinous single-build structure with a barn to the south, which is independent from the house. There is evidence of re-use of masonry, as one window in particular is overly ornate and out of character with the rest of the building. Marked in 1844 on the tithe map (LRO PR3035/4/4), but absent from the 1591 Plan of Slaidburn (PRO DL44/468). It is possibly the successor farm to the vaccary farm of Croasdale, but as it lies outside the Chase and within the parish of Slaidburn it is unlikely to represent the site of the medieval vaccary farm.

Site No: 576 *Site Name:* Low Fell
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6940 5576 *Width:* 4m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow on the north-east slope of Low Fell, downslope from House of Croasdale. It is on poorly drained ground. It is bounded at the north end by a bank (1m high by 2m wide).

Site No: 577 *Site Name:* Low Fell
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6938 5568 *Width:* 4m *Depth:* 0.10m

A hollow-way running east/west from House of Croasdale (Site 575) to Croasdale Brook.

Site No: 578 *Site Name:* Fell End
Type: Cairn *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6971 5566 *Length:* 1.5-2m *Width:* 1.5-2m *Height:* 1m

A cairn comprising a mound of river-worn cobbles situated on a knoll above the Croasdale Brook, due east of House of Croasdale. It appears to be modern and is marked on current OS mapping.

Site No: 579 *Site Name:* Fell End
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6988 5557 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.10m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow north-east of Croasdale Brook east of the plantation, straddling a small tributary to the Brook.

Site No: 580 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Bridge *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6987 5537 *Length:* 0.70m *Width:* 2m

A clapper bridge crossing a small feeder stream on the north-east side of Croasdale Brook. It provides access for the footpath which is marked on the modern OS map.

Site No: 581 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Platform and hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6988 5534 *Length:* 15-18m *Width:* 10m *Height:* 0.50m

A platform and hollow-way associated with two gateposts in the adjacent wall, and was probably associated with Site 581. The platform appears to have been created by the eroding of the hollow-way.

Site No: 582 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Bridge *Period:* Modern
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6991 5525 *Length:* 10m *Width:* 2m

A modern wooden footbridge across the Croasdale Brook, downstream from the other bridge.

Site No: 583 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Pipe *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6991 5527 *Length:* 20m *Width:* 0.30m
A cast iron pipe crossing the Croasdale Brook to the west of Round Hill

Site No: 584 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6996 5515 *Length:* 80m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 0.50-1m
A hollow-way, probably of some antiquity, running from Round Hill, down the slope and following the course of Croasdale Brook as far as the bridge, after fording the beck.

Site No: 585 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7008 5510 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m
A north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east aligned area of ridge and furrow, divided approximately by hollow-way 585 which is on top of Round Hill.

Site No: 586 *Site Name:* Ramsclough Wood
Type: Boundary *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7016 5502 *Length:* 25-30m *Width:* 2m *Height:* 1.5m
A stone and earth bank which is aligned approximately north-east to south-west. It leads from Croasdale House to the bend in the beck to the south. On the western side is a hollow-way running parallel to the boundary which is 2.5-3m wide and 0.75m deep.

Site No: 587 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Hollow-way *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7003 5527 *Length:* 60m *Width:* 10-15m *Height:* 2m
A hollow-way leading from Moor Syke to Wood Laithe and beyond, following or forming the field boundary. It possibly fords the beck, although a modern track now obscures it.

Site No: 588 *Site Name:* Round Hill
Type: Ridge and Furrow *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7033 5518 *Width:* 3m *Height:* 0.15m
An east/west aligned area of ridge and furrow to the North of Croasdale House. It is separated by a modern fence which follows the line of a massive, well made stone bank; it has a ditch on the northern side carrying a small beck. The ditch is 2m wide, 1.5m deep, the bank is 1m high.

Site No: 589 *Site Name:* Wood Laithe
Type: Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7047 5536 Length: 15m Width: 7-8m Height: 6m

'Wood Laithe'. This is a barn with three doors in the western side. The main door is in the east. It stands on a pad, projecting 0.40-0.50m from the walls. It incorporates re-used timber lintels. Recorded in 1850 Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 590

Site Name: Wain Hill

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7075 5527 Width: 3-7m Height: 0.15m

An area of ridge and furrow to the immediate south-west of Lane Side. The northern part of the area is well defined and with a 3.0m separation crown to crown. To the south-east it is more dispersed and is up to 7-8m in separation (crown to crown).

Site No: 591

Site Name: Wain Hill

Type: Bank and Ditch Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7053 5555 Length: 200m Width: 3m Height: 1.5m

A substantial bank, 1.5m high and 3m wide. It is aligned north-west to south-east forming a boundary. It is most prominent in the west, with a slight ditch on the northern side. In the east the ditch appears on the southern side, and is 1.5-2m deep, with the bank almost indiscernible. .

Site No: 592

Site Name: Round Hill

Type: Hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7038 5554 Length: 120m Width: 3m Height: 0.50m

A small north-east to south-west hollow-way cut into the western bank of Moor Syke. It leads up slope after which it becomes indiscernible. The northern extent is not visible due to the plantation.

Site No: 593

Site Name: Round Hill

Type: Rabbit Warrens Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7030 5543 Length: 20m Width: 20m Height: 1m

SMR: 12908

A site marked on modern OS mapping as rabbit warrens, and appear as anomalous mounds at the bottom of Moor Syke, near Croasdale House. They were difficult to locate on the ground. In 1907 eleven separate warrens were recorded around Round Hill and Bond Hill (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 594

Site Name: Round Hill

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7040 5539 Width: 3m Height: 0.10m

An east/west orientated area of ridge and furrow between Wood Laithe and Moor Syke.

Site No: 595

Site Name: Round Hill

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7007 5546 Width: 3m Height: 0.10m

An approx. north/south aligned area of ridge and furrow on Round Hill, which is associated with that on the other side of the hill.

Site No: 596 Site Name: Wain Hill
Type: Rabbit Warren Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 7120 5534 Length: 40m Width: 30m Height: 4m
SMR 12908

It is marked on the modern OS mapping as a rabbit warren, and survives as a small knoll. It was not recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 597 Site Name: Croasdale Brook
Type: Trackway/hollow-way Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6949 5582 Length: Width: 3-4m Height: 0.5m

A short stretch of trackway and hollow-way on the Eastern bank of Croasdale Brook, north-east of Croasdale House. It crosses the brook towards track and is marked as a footpath, on the modern OS map, running along the brook, but is no longer. There is a ruinous dry-stone wall on the western side.

Site No: 598 Site Name: House of Croasdale
Type: Quarrying Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6915 5568 Length: Width: 10m Height: 10m

A possible area of localised quarrying to the immediate west of the House of Croasdale (Site 575). It was possibly associated with the construction of the house and surrounding walls.

Site No: 599 Site Name: House of Croasdale
Type: Trackway Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6930 5562 Width: 3m Height: 1m

A well-defined trackway leading westwards from the House of Croasdale (Site 575).

Site No: 600 Site Name: House of Croasdale
Type: Ditch Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6925 5560 Width: 1m Depth: 0.50m

A small north-west to south-east aligned ditch situated in the slope to the immediate south-west of the House of Croasdale (Site 575). It may possibly have been a spring, culverted to bring water into the house.

Site No: 601 Site Name: House of Croasdale
Type: Hollow-way Period: Roman
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6938 5533 Width: 4m Height: 1m

The course of the Roman Road as marked on the modern OS map. It is apparent as a deep and wide hollow-way running north-west/south-east up slope from the House of Croasdale.

<i>Site No:</i> 602	<i>Site Name:</i> Sagar Hill
<i>Type:</i> Lynchet	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7086 5471	<i>Width:</i> 4m <i>Height:</i> 0.10m

A lynchet or old field bank which is aligned north-east to south-west aligned, and is located to the north-east of the track to Croasdale House. It is slightly lower on the north side than on the south side, and may be a boundary for ridge and furrow.

<i>Site No:</i> 603	<i>Site Name:</i> Caulfers
<i>Type:</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7086 5486	<i>Length:</i> 10m <i>Width:</i> 7m <i>Height:</i> 5m

'Caulfers'. A single celled, single build barn, with the majority of doorways sealed up. There were doors in the north-west and south-west faces. Recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1). The name means 'calf house'.

<i>Site No:</i> 604	<i>Site Name:</i> Sagar Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7076 5496	<i>Length:</i> Width: 4m <i>Height:</i> 0.05-0.08

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north of Caulfers barn. It was visible throughout the field and was clearly post-dated the establishment of the field.

<i>Site No:</i> 605	<i>Site Name:</i> Sagar Hill
<i>Type:</i> Earthwork	<i>Period:</i> Iron Age/Romano-British
<i>Grading:</i> 1	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7085 5504	<i>Length:</i> 60m <i>Width:</i> 60m <i>Height:</i> 0.30m/1m

An earthwork feature situated on Sagar Hill, to the west of the Bentham Road. It is annular in shape, and comprises low earthen banks forming the main enclosure, and has an entrance in north-east. The external bank turns in at the main entrance. There is a platform or terrace to north, and with an associated dividing bank. It is partially damaged by ridge and furrow. Its form is characteristic of a type of enclosed settlement that is normally ascribed to the Romano-British period on the basis of a limited number of excavated parallels; however, it is possible that some of these enclosures also have iron age origins.

<i>Site No:</i> 606	<i>Site Name:</i> Wain Hill
<i>Type:</i> Quarry	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7066 5531	<i>Length:</i> 15m <i>Width:</i> 15m <i>Height:</i> 3m

A localised quarry on the east bank of Hill Wood Syke, to the north-east of Croasdale House.

<i>Site No:</i> 607	<i>Site Name:</i> Wain Hill
<i>Type:</i> Ridge and Furrow	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7066 5513 Width: 4m Height: 0.20m

A north-east to south-west aligned area of ridge and furrow to the north-west of the enclosed settlement Site 605. It clearly cut part of the enclosed settlement.

Site No: 608 Site Name: Croasdale House

Type: Weir Period: Modern

Grading: 4 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7062 5473 Length: 3m Width: 3m

A weir and associated building situated on the Croasdale Brook between Croasdale House and Shay House. It is a revetted weir of modern (mid 20th century) construction.

Site No: 609 Site Name: Croasdale House

Type: Quarrying Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7060 5489 Length: 6m Width: 6m Height: 1.5m

A localised area of quarrying, comprising a pair of horseshoe shaped hollows with entrances facing the track to Croasdale House.

Site No: 610 Site Name: Shay House

Type: Ridge and Furrow Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 7071 5451 Width: 3.5-4m Height: 0.10m

An area of ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east, immediately north of Shay House.

Site No: 611 Site Name: Millers House

Type: Quarry Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6227 5551

Millstone quarrying of outcrop on the west boundary of the watershed, at the western head of the Brennand River. It comprises circular, flat-bottomed pits with millstone blanks in various stages of working, some almost complete, though none with grooving. There was an inscription giving possible ownership details found on a sloping block at the edge of the quarry. It showed a triangular device with BS over RG separated by a horizontal line, and the date 1812 nearby. The site was recorded as Millers House as early as 1850 (OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 612 Site Name: Brennand Great Fell

Type: Stone Ring Feature Period: Post-Medieval?

Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996

NGR: SD 6206 5631 Length: 4m Width: 4m Height:

A stone ring situated on top of the hill, adjacent to the boundary and comprising a three-quarter circle of stones c 0.30m wide, defining an area of peat which was, until recently, under water. It is unclear whether this was intended, or incidental. A large bank (c 1m wide) extends around the north and east sides. It is very irregular and ill-defined in places, terminating at a large part-natural monolith. Adjacent to it is another large upright stone, probably man-erected. It is the possible location of a rain gauge recorded on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 613 Site Name: Round Hill Water

Type: Grouse Butts Period: Modern
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6335 5633

A series of horseshoe shaped grouse butts which are still in use, some having wooden floors. It is shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 614 Site Name: Round Hill Water
Type: Shepherd Shelter Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6336 5619

A small ruinous dry-stone shelter adjacent to the beck, which surviving to only three courses. There is little evidence of fallen stone, possibly indicating that originally it had a reduced height.

Site No: 615 Site Name: Birk Clough
Type: Hush Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6347 5430

A narrow hush extending straight down a steep hillside. It has sharply defined edges. Spoil mounds from associated mineral extraction on the west side, and it has considerable scars at the base of the valley. It is probably associated with the nearby lead workings further down the Brennand valley.

Site No: 616 Site Name: Birk Clough
Type: Shepherd Shelter Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6346 5430 Length: 2m Width: 2m Height:

A small sub-circular shelter within a steep-sided gully, on a natural ledge. It comprises up to seven courses of dry-stone. It is well defined and reasonably well preserved and does not appear to be of great antiquity.

Site No: 617 Site Name: Cross of Greet
Type: Boundary Feature Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 1 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6823 6084 Length: c1.20m Width: c1.0m Height: c0.75m

The Cross of Greet, shown as a Latin cross on Maps of Lancashire - 1610 (Speed) 1662 (Blaeu) and 1818(Greenwood). This cross marks a portion of the (Pre-1974) boundary between Lancashire and Yorkshire and is the northernmost point of the ancient parish of Whalley. In 1898 only the base remained, a rough block, 4 feet in length, socketed, with a small deeply cut cross on it, much weathered. Today the remains consist of a roughly rectangular block of stone, measuring 1.6m by 0.9m and standing to a height of 0.9m. This cross base is situated on the eastern side of the Bentham road, and marked on modern OS mapping. It has a rectangular mortise in the top face, measuring 0.35m by 0.25 with a depth of only 0.05m; this presumably once held the cross shaft. There is some graffiti on the four other faces of the stone, but nothing of noticeable antiquity. A rough cut Latin cross is deeply incised on the west face, and a now indecipherable inscription has, at some time, been chiselled on the south face.

Site No: 618 Site Name: Brennand Tarn

Type: Axe Find Period: Bronze Age
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996
NGR: SD 6271 5458

A perforated stone axe found near Brennand Tarn, found and reported by Mary and Eric Higham. It is 320mm x 144mm in size.

Site No: 619 Site Name: Dane Hill Well
Type: Well Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996, OS 1st edition map
NGR: SD 6835 5587
SMR: 9595

A well shown on the OS 1st edition mapping (1850). On modern mapping it is shown as a spring. The survey identified a spring but was not able to identify any associated built features, however the terms well and spring seem to be interchangeable on the nineteenth century OS maps of Bowland.

Site No: 620 Site Name: Kearsden Holes
Type: Sheepfold Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996, OS 1st edition map
NGR: SD 7125 5959
SMR: 9805

A sheepfold shown on the 1st edition OS mapping (1850) and also on modern mapping. It is a slightly decayed dry-stone structure located adjacent to the beck.

Site No: 621 Site Name: Catlow Plantation
Type: Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: Identification Survey 1996, OS 1st edition map
NGR: SD 7114 5903
SMR: 9806

A limekiln shown on the 1st edition OS mapping (1850). There are severely decayed structural remains beside River Hodder which would appear to correspond with this reported limekiln.

Site No: 622 Site Name: Hare Clough
Type: Rabbit Warren Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996, Modern OS map
NGR: SD 7066 5770
SMR: 12909

Rabbit warrens shown on the current OS mapping to the west of Kenibus. There is a small grassy knoll which would appear to correspond with one of the reported warrens. In 1907 four warrens were recorded here (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

Site No: 623 Site Name: White Syke
Type: Rabbit Warren Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: Identification Survey 1996, Cartographic
NGR: SD 7057 5849
SMR: 12910

A rabbit warren shown on current OS mapping. There is a grassy knoll and this may correspond with the reported warren. In 1907 three warrens were recorded here (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile).

<i>Site No:</i>	624	<i>Site Name:</i>	Whitendale River
<i>Type</i>	Aerial Photographic Site	<i>Period:</i>	Unknown
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	SMR Aerial Photograph
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6640 5440		
<i>SMR:</i>	1901		

An aerial photographic site reported on the SMR, however no evidence of a site was identified by surface inspection.

<i>Site No:</i>	625	<i>Site Name:</i>	Brennand Round Hill
<i>Type</i>	AP Enclosure	<i>Period:</i>	Unknown
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	SMR Aerial Photograph
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6299 5568		
<i>SMR:</i>	2984		

An aerial photographic site on the SMR, which reports a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a low eroded and interrupted bank. No site was observed here by surface inspection.

<i>Site No:</i>	626	<i>Site Name:</i>	Hard Hill Top
<i>Type</i>	AP Enclosure	<i>Period:</i>	Unknown
<i>Grading:</i>	4	<i>Source:</i>	SMR Aerial Photograph
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6707 5753		
<i>SMR:</i>	3000		

An aerial photographic site on the SMR, which reports several faint features, including two adjacent horse-shoe shaped features. No site was observed here by surface inspection.

<i>Site No:</i>	627	<i>Site Name:</i>	Botton Head Fell
<i>Type</i>	Boundary Markers	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	2	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6751 5855 - 6736 5845		
<i>SMR:</i>	5065 and 5066		

A series of mounds shown on the OS 1st edition mapping (1850), some of which were identified during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	628	<i>Site Name:</i>	Smelt Mill Cottages
<i>Type</i>	Domestic Houses	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	Identification Survey 1996
<i>NGR:</i>	SD 6384 5094		
<i>SMR:</i>	2531		

The location of Smelt Mill Cottages. There is, however, no evidence of surviving remains of a smelt mill. Nevertheless, nearby Smelt Mill Clough was so named by 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4). The location is a reasonable one for smelting ore from the Sykes mines and since that enterprise appears to be poorly documented it need not surprise that there are no references to a smelt mill here. Previous attempts to recognise such a site on the ground have also failed.

<i>Site No:</i>	629	<i>Site Name:</i>	Langden Head
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Type Aerial Photographic Site Period: Unknown
Grading: 3 Source: SMR Aerial Photograph
NGR: SD 5818 5071
SMR: 2625

Aerial photographs show a roughly oval, apparently ditched mound, with signs of a central disturbance. No archaeological features, however, were identified in this area during the field survey.

Site No: 630 Site Name: Langden Head
Type Mound Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 5867 5145
SMR: 5724

A boundary marker mound on the line of the county boundary.

Site No: 631 Site Name: Saddle End
Type Well Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 Source: OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6141 4507
SMR: 6000

A well marked on the OS 1st edition map (1850), however, no well was identified at the reported location during the survey.

Site No: 632 Site Name: Birch Hill (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7275 5747

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No: 633 Site Name: Higher Birch Hill (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7306 5736

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No: 634 Site Name: Croft House (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7303 5707

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No: 635 Site Name: Higher Croft House (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farmstead Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: LRO PR3035/4/4

NGR: SD 7309 5705

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

<i>Site No:</i> 636	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Barn (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7338 5702	

A barn recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

<i>Site No:</i> 637	<i>Site Name:</i> Sod House (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Farmstead	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7386 5733	

A farmstead recorded in 1844, and is now abandoned. It is within a forestry plantation. The place-name may reflect the site's origins as a peat store.

<i>Site No:</i> 638	<i>Site Name:</i> School Lane (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Site of school	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7358 5796	

A square enclosure next to school lane which was the site of Stocks school in 1844. By 1907 (OS 1910 edn 6 inch to 1 mile) the site was abandoned and the school had been moved to the south of the original location of St James' church (site 642). It is now part of a forestry plantation.

<i>Site No:</i> 639	<i>Site Name:</i> Swinshaw (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Farmstead	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7344 5677	

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

<i>Site No:</i> 640	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Stocks (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Church Site	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7321 5648	

The original site of St James' church in 1844, before it was moved as a result of the construction of Stocks Reservoir. It survives as a square enclosure at the south end of School Lane

<i>Site No:</i> 641	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Stocks (Gisburn Forest)
<i>Type</i> Farmstead	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4

NGR: SD 7322 5646

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No:	642	Site Name:	Higher Stocks (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Site of School	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7323 5644		

The site of Stocks school in 1907. It is now part of a forestry plantation.

Site No:	643	Site Name:	Eggberry House (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Farmstead	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR:	SD 7381 5621		

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No:	644	Site Name:	Slack (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Farmstead	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7406 5790		

A farmstead recorded in 1844, but this has now been abandoned and is within a forestry plantation.

Site No:	645	Site Name:	Slack (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Wells	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7404 5789		

Wells recorded in 1850. These are presumably the water supply to Slack farm.

Site No:	646	Site Name:	Thorp (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Farmstead with Wells	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7503 5835		

A farmstead recorded in 1850, but which is now abandoned and is part of a forestry plantation.

Site No:	647	Site Name:	Hindley Head (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Quarry	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7490 5821		

Sandstone quarry recorded in 1850.

Site No:	648	Site Name:	Hindley Head (Gisburn Forest)
Type	Quarry	Period:	Post-Medieval
Grading:	3	Source:	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR:	SD 7518 5798		

A sandstone quarry recorded in 1850. It is still shown on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 649 *Site Name:* Hindley Head (Gisburn Forest)
Type Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7527 5823
A sandstone quarry recorded in 1850.

Site No: 650 *Site Name:* Geldard Laithe (Gisburn Forest)
Type Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7530 5830
A barn recorded in 1850; it is still marked on modern OS mapping. It is now part of a forestry plantation.

Site No: 651 *Site Name:* Geldard Laithe (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7531 5828
A limekiln recorded in 1850.

Site No: 652 *Site Name:* Tenters (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farmstead and Well *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7541 5868
The name presumably relates to a former tenter field in the vicinity, used for hanging linen cloth. It is possible that either Thorp Syke or more likely Bottoms Beck had a fulling mill in the medieval period or later, but there is no evidence for this beyond the place name. The farmstead called Tenters was recorded in 1850. The site is now abandoned and within a forestry plantation.

Site No: 653 *Site Name:* Tenters (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7523 5864
The farm limekiln for Tenters. It was recorded in 1850.

Site No: 654 *Site Name:* Tenters (Gisburn Forest)
Type Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7550 5879
Sandstone quarry recorded in 1850.

Site No: 655 *Site Name:* Tenters (Gisburn Forest)
Type Quarry *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7555 5867
Sandstone quarry recorded in 1850.

Site No: 656 *Site Name:* Bottoms (Gisburn Forest)
Type Well *Period:* Post-Medieval?
Grading: 4 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7459 5845
A well recorded in 1850.

Site No: 657 *Site Name:* Bottoms (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7449 5812
A limekiln recorded in 1850.

Site No: 658 *Site Name:* Far Barn (Gisburn Forest)
Type Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7456 5705
A barn recorded in 1850; it is still named on modern OS mapping. It is now part of a forestry plantation.

Site No: 659 *Site Name:* Far Barn (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7445 5671
A limekiln recorded in 1850. It was probably the farm kiln to Site 660

Site No: 660 *Site Name:* Far Barn (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farm *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7447 5671
A farm recorded in 1850. The name is illegible on the map photocopy. It is not marked on the modern OS mapping and is now within the forestry plantation.

Site No: 661 *Site Name:* Gauge House (Gisburn Forest)
Type Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7472 5648
A site called Gauge House is present on OS mapping. In 1850 this site appeared to be a barn the full name of which is illegible on photocopy, though the second part of the name is Laithe.

Site No: 662 *Site Name:* Cocklick House (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7418 5638
A limekiln recorded in 1850.

Site No: 663 *Site Name:* Stephen Park (Gisburn Forest)
Type Deer park *Period* Medieval

Grading: 2 Source:

NGR: Centred on SD 745 560

A fourteenth century deer park established by Stephen de Hammerton. By 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) there was little to indicate the former existence of the park, other than place-names. By then, Stephen Park was, as now, a farm.

Site No: 664 Site Name: Stephen Park (Gisburn Forest)

Type Gravel pit Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7419 5605

A gravel pit recorded in 1850.

Site No: 665 Site Name: Stephen Park (Gisburn Forest)

Type Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7471 5605

A limekiln recorded in 1850; it is the farm kiln to Stephen Park.

Site No: 666 Site Name: Hesbert Hall (Gisburn Forest)

Type Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7523 5734

A limekiln recorded in 1850.

Site No: 667 Site Name: Lower Laithe (Gisburn Forest)

Type Barn Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7509 5700

A barn recorded in 1850. The site lies in the unforested area surrounding Hesbert Hall, and was therefore not destroyed by forestry. However, it is not present on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 668 Site Name: Black Hill (Gisburn Forest)

Type Quarry Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7550 5758

A sandstone quarry, recorded in 1850 and still marked on current OS mapping.

Site No: 669 Site Name: Clough Hall (Gisburn Forest)

Type Farm Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7532 5914

A farm recorded in 1850 and marked on present OS mapping. It is now part of a forestry plantation.

Site No: 670 Site Name: Clough Hall (Gisburn Forest)

Type Wells Period: Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7503 5914
Wells recorded in 1850.

Site No: 671 Site Name: Hole House (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farm with wells Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7567 5923
A farm and associated wells recorded in 1850. It is not recorded on current OS mapping. It is now within a forestry plantation.

Site No: 672 Site Name: North Field (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farm Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD
A farm recorded in 1850. There is no indication of farm on current OS mapping, and the site was probably destroyed by forestry.

Site No: 673 Site Name: Dob Dale (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farm Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7547 5980
A farm recorded in 1850.

Site No: 674 Site Name: Fair Hill (Gisburn Forest)
Type Farm Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7512 5971
The first recorded reference to the farm is in 1588 (Smith 1961, 204). It is recorded in 1850, and is still present on modern OS mapping. It is now part of a forestry plantation.

Site No: 675 Site Name: Fair Hill (Gisburn Forest)
Type Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7512 5973
A limekiln to Fair Hill farm. It was recorded in 1850.

Site No: 676 Site Name: Black Hill (Gisburn Forest)
Type Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7600 5740
An old quarry not recorded in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile) but was recorded in 1907.

Site No: 677 Site Name: Robins Barn
Type Barn Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: LRO PR3035/4/4

NGR: SD 7232 5725

A barn recorded in 1844 and still present in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile). It was subsequently demolished, but was not noted during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 678	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Barn
<i>Type</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 7221 5571	

A barn built between 1844 (LRO PR3035/4/4) and 1907. It was subsequently demolished and was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 679	<i>Site Name:</i> Kenibus
<i>Type</i> Limekiln	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7100 5780	
SMR 9811	

A site called Kilnfield in 1844 and was recorded as having a limekiln present in 1850 (OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile). The kiln belonged to Kenibus farm and was probably associated with the still extant quarry to the west (site 342).

<i>Site No:</i> 680	<i>Site Name:</i> The Height
<i>Type</i> Farmstead	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> LRO PR3035/4/4
NGR: SD 7280 5915	

A farmstead recorded in 1844. The site had been abandoned and was not recorded in 1907 (OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile). It was not recorded during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 681	<i>Site Name:</i> Fell End
<i>Type</i> Rabbit Warrens	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6972 5560	

A large irregularly shaped earthwork on either side of the boundary and recorded as rabbit warrens in 1907. As with similar sites recorded in the field survey these supplied the Slaidburn late nineteenth century hatting industry.

<i>Site No:</i> 682	<i>Site Name:</i> House of Croasdale
<i>Type</i> Rabbit Warrens	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1910 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6926 5556	

Two warrens either side of a boundary recorded in 1907 to the south of House of Croasdale.

<i>Site No:</i> 683	<i>Site Name:</i> The Graystone
<i>Type</i> Boundary Marker	<i>Period:</i> Medieval/Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 2	<i>Source:</i> PRO DL44/468
NGR: c SD 692 558	

A boundary stone marked on a map of 1591 but not found during the field survey.

Site No: 684 *Site Name:* The Mearestone
Type Boundary Marker *Period:* Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* PRO DL44/468
NGR: c SD 686 551

A boundary stone marked on a map of 1591 but not found during the field survey. The name means boundary stone. The prefix is derived from *gemaere* the Old English for boundary.

Site No: 685 *Site Name:*
Type Boundary Mounds *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1914 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 575 505 - 582 500

Boundary mounds recorded in 1907, but were not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 686 *Site Name:*
Type Boundary Mounds *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 642 578 - 648 587

Boundary mounds recorded in 1907, but which were not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 687 *Site Name:* Dure Clough
Type Sheep Pen *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6341 5713

A sheep pound recorded in 1907. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 688 *Site Name:* Whitendale
Type Sheep folds *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* LRO PR3035/4/2
NGR: SD 6582 5633

Three small folds together and one separate slightly to the west of the others. It was recorded in 1844, but was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 689 *Site Name:* Brown Syke Hill
Type Shepherds Cabin *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6375 5710

A shepherds cabin recorded in 1907. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 690 *Site Name:* Whitendale
Type Sheepfolds *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1915 edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6555 5670

Sheepfolds recorded in 1907. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 693 *Site Name:* Lower Brennand
Type Cottage and sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile and OS 1919 edn 6" to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6495 5384

A sheepfold but not a cottage recorded in 1850. Both, however are present in 1907 and the structures are still marked in the appropriate position, opposite Lower Brennand, on modern OS mapping. Nothing was noted during the field survey.

Site No: 694 *Site Name:* Brennand
Type Sheepfold *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 *Source:* OS 1919 edn 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6450 5430

A sheepfold recorded in 1907. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 695 *Site Name:* Hunter Hole
Type Sheep Pen *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 *Source:* OS 1919 edn 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6526 5515

A sheep pound recorded in 1907. It was not observed during the field survey and was not recorded on modern OS mapping.

Site No: 696 *Site Name:* Whitendale
Type Adit *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* Gill 1987, 47

NGR: SD c 658 549

An adit sunk for lead mining in 1865-6. This was not noted during the field survey.

Site No: 699 *Site Name:* Sykes
Type Lead Mine *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2 *Source:* OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6289 5180

Old lead mine recorded in 1850. It was apparently worked in the nineteenth century (Gill 1987, 44).

Site No: 700 *Site Name:* Nab House (Sykes)
Type Building *Period:* Post-Medieval
Grading: 2/3? *Source:* OS 1st edn 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 6323 5164

A building described as ruinous in 1850. It lies within township and former vaccary of Sykes, but away from the main concentration of settlement adjacent to the Losterdale Brook. It was possibly a site which originated as one of the vaccary farms. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 701 *Site Name:* Turner Hill
Type Barn *Period:* Post-Medieval

Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6360 5228

A barn recorded as Hill Barn in 1850, when it was shown as linked by a track to Higher Barn (site 94). The site was abandoned by 1907 and is no longer represented on modern OS mapping. It was not observed during the field survey.

Site No: 702 Site Name: Trough
Type Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6366 5269

A limekiln recorded in 1850, but not noted in the course of the field survey.

Site No: 703 Site Name: Trough
Type Sheepfold Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6324 5299

A sheepfold recorded in 1850. It was not noted in the field survey.

Site No: 705 Site Name: Hareden
Type Place-Names Period: Medieval
Grading: 2/4 Source: LRO PR3035/4/2
NGR: SD 647 504

In 1844 to the south-east of Hareden was an enclosure called Shire Bank. The present place-name of Banks Wood, together with the above, suggests the former presence of a major boundary adjacent to and on the south side of the Langden Brook. Possibly the boundary between Amounderness and Blackburnshire in the tenth century, or Amounderness and the Bowland portion of Craven. No earthwork was observed during the field survey so the boundary may no longer survive.

Site No: 706 Site Name: Totteridge Fell
Type Quarry Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD

A sandstone quarry recorded in 1850 near the summit of Totteridge Fell. It was not noted during the field survey.

Site No: 709 Site Name: Far Pasture
Type Sheep Pen Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 4 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6519 5518

A sheep pen recorded in 1850. It was not noted during the field survey.

Site No: 710 Site Name: Calf Clough
Type Limekiln Period: Post-Medieval
Grading: 3 Source: OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
NGR: SD 6630 5499

A limekiln on the north side of Calf Clough, It was probably the farm kiln for Whitendale. It was recorded in 1850 but was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 711	<i>Site Name:</i> Higher Barn (Easington)
<i>Type</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7244 5564	

A barn recorded in 1850, but not present in 1907 and was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 712	<i>Site Name:</i> Fold Laithe (Hollins)
<i>Type</i> Barn	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7141 5527	

A barn recorded in 1850, but not present in 1907 and was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 713	<i>Site Name:</i> Phynis
<i>Type</i> Quarry	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7158 5445	

Recorded as old limestone quarry in 1850, this site undoubtedly was removed during earth moving for Stocks Reservoir as it lay immediately down stream from what is now the reservoir dam.

<i>Site No:</i> 714	<i>Site Name:</i> Phynis
<i>Type</i> Sheep Pen	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 4	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7155 5448	

A sheep pound recorded in 1850. If not abandoned before hand the site would have been removed by the construction of Stocks Reservoir.

<i>Site No:</i> 715	<i>Site Name:</i> House of Croasdale
<i>Type</i> Well	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 6911 5570	

A well recorded in 1850 on fell side north-west of House of Croasdale. It was not observed during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i> 719	<i>Site Name:</i> Collyholme
<i>Type</i> Limekiln	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile
<i>NGR:</i> SD 7168 5779	

A limekiln situated, in 1850, to the south-west of Collyholme Farm (site 334) and was presumably the farm kiln.

<i>Site No:</i> 720	<i>Site Name:</i> Lamb Hill
<i>Type</i> Quarry	<i>Period:</i> Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i> 3	<i>Source:</i> OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7070 5831

A limestone quarry recorded in 1850. It was not noted during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	721	<i>Site Name:</i>	Lamb Hill
<i>Type</i>	Gravel Pit	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7028 5801

A gravel pit recorded in 1850. It was not noted during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	722	<i>Site Name:</i>	Catlow
<i>Type</i>	Sheep Pen	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	4	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7112 5909

A sheep pen recorded as a two celled structure in 1850. It no longer appears to exist.

<i>Site No:</i>	723	<i>Site Name:</i>	Pike Side
<i>Type</i>	Limekiln	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7250 5910

A limekiln recorded in 1850. It was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	724	<i>Site Name:</i>	Pike Side
<i>Type</i>	Wells	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7283 5914

Wells recorded in 1850, but not noted during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	725	<i>Site Name:</i>	Hasgill
<i>Type</i>	Limekiln	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7258 5847

A limekiln recorded in 1850. It was presumably the farm kiln to Hasgill. It was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	726	<i>Site Name:</i>	Robins
<i>Type</i>	Limekiln	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7233 5685

A limekiln recorded in 1850, but was not noted in the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	727	<i>Site Name:</i>	White Hill House
<i>Type</i>	Quarry	<i>Period:</i>	Post-Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	3	<i>Source:</i>	OS 1st edt 6 inch to 1 mile

NGR: SD 7443 5785

A sandstone quarry recorded in 1850. It was not noted during the field survey.

<i>Site No:</i>	729	<i>Site Name:</i>	Whitendale
<i>Type</i>	Chapel	<i>Period:</i>	Medieval
<i>Grading:</i>	2/4	<i>Source:</i>	Whitaker 1872, 328

NGR: ?

The site of a chapel at Whitendale mentioned in the fourteenth century *Status de Blackburnshire*. It is uncertain whether or not any remains survive but an altar stone is reputed to have been found there about 50 years ago (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 60).

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

October 1995

NORTH WEST WATER'S BOWLAND ESTATE, LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN AND COSTING

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief dated August 1995, compiled by Gifford and Partners. The proposed project involves survey to identify, locate and describe archaeological and historical features within North West Water Ltd's Bowland Estate. The purpose of the survey is to enhance the existing archaeological information so that appropriate management strategies can be implemented with regard to the archaeological resource.

1. Introduction

- 1.1** This project design is submitted to North West Water in response to an invitation to tender received on 21 September 1995. The project design is based on a brief prepared by Gifford and Partners dated 23 August 1995. Repetition of details contained in the brief is avoided wherever possible.
- 1.2** The work requested consists of an archaeological identification survey of approximately 100km² of largely unimproved upland, situated in the centre of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The purpose of the project is "*to aid the future management of the estate by better defining the location and extent of archaeological features within the estate beyond information currently held in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of Lancashire*" (Giffords 1995, para 1.2). In addition the project should respect the heritage aims and objectives of Lancashire County Council's *The Forest of Bowland Management Plan*, the relevant aims of which are:
- i) to collate available data on archaeological sites, archaeological hazard areas and listed buildings
 - ii) to make information on the heritage of the AONB easily accessible for research purposes (Lancashire County Council 1995, 29).
- 1.3** The archaeology of the entire Forest of Bowland AONB is little known, in part because of a lack of past survey work. There can be little doubt that the survey area will contain many more sites than the 51 listed in the Lancashire SMR. Work by LUAU elsewhere in the Pennines and in the Lake District National Park indicates that such upland areas will contain remains of all periods but in particular sites and features indicative of prehistoric and medieval agricultural activities and more recent industrial activities.
- 1.4** LUAU has the expertise and resources to undertake the proposed work to a high standard. Relevant past projects include identification surveys on Anglezarke Moor, Holcombe Moor (Greater Manchester), in Rossendale Forest and in North West Water's estate at Haweswater (Cumbria).

2. The Bowland Estate

- 2.1** North West Water's estate now lies wholly in Lancashire, though before local government reorganisation in 1974 it lay within the West Riding of Yorkshire. Indeed the northern and western boundaries of the estate follow the former Lancashire/Yorkshire county boundary and fossilise the northern and western bounds of the upper part of the medieval Bowland Chase.
- 2.2** The archaeological and historical background is summarised in Gifford's brief (section 4), but in one aspect this summary is inaccurate. During the medieval period much of the survey area was not used "*only for hunting*". Whilst Bowland Chase was a hunting preserve, being part of the Honour of Clitheroe, it was nevertheless exploited extensively for cattle ranching. During the Middle Ages, there were at least seven vaccaries (cattle ranches) within the proposed survey area. These were later to become post-medieval farms and are therefore extremely important in the development of the area's settlement pattern.

3. Aims and objectives

- 3.1** The research aims of the project are detailed in the brief (Gifford's 1995, section 5). These can however be developed in the light of the above comments on medieval land use, recently stated research priorities (Newman forthcoming), and the priorities established in *The Forest of Bowland Management Plan* (Lancashire County Council 1995). The revised aims are as follows:
- 3.1.1 To analyse the development of the landscape of the survey area from prehistoric times to the present day
 - 3.1.2 To clarify the nature and duration of prehistoric occupation and if possible to define areas of settlement/activity

- 3.1.3 To attempt to establish the route of the Roman road through the survey area and to establish the presence/absence of Romano-British settlement within the survey area. This may be difficult within the constraints of the scope of works defined within the brief. Unless the route can be plotted from aerial photographs, or is clearly visible at ground level, desk-based assessment and surface visual inspection may not be adequate to establish it definitively.
 - 3.1.4 To clarify the nature of medieval land use and in particular to identify the sites of vaccaries and their associated settlements. The identification of archaeological remains associated with the vaccary system has been highlighted as a particular regional research requirement (Newman forthcoming).
 - 3.1.5 To clarify the development of agriculture during the medieval and Post-medieval periods.
 - 3.1.6 To clarify the nature of industrial exploitation in the survey area in the Post-medieval period and in particular to identify the industrial archaeology of the Harden, Langden and Brennand valleys, all areas regarded as a priority for conservation within *The Forest of Bowland Management Plan* (Lancashire County Council 1995).
- 3.2 The survey objectives are:
- 3.2.1 To collate existing knowledge regarding the archaeology and history, particularly where it relates to the development of the landscape, of the survey area.
 - 3.2.2 To identify and locate any as yet unknown archaeologically significant sites and landscape features visible on the surface of the survey area.
 - 3.2.3 To define the extent of all sites in excess of 50m in diameter.
 - 3.2.4 To present the results of the survey in the form of an illustrated report including map sheets and a gazetteer.
 - 3.2.5 To formulate recommendations for the future management of the archaeological resource within the survey area and for any future archaeological investigations.
4. **Methods statement**
- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 Desk-Based Assessment
- 4.2.1 Relevant documentary sources will be consulted to establish the geological and geomorphological background to the survey area, its past and present land use and its already known archaeological resource. Sufficient investigation will be undertaken to place this resource into an historical framework and context.
 - 4.2.2 To achieve the above, archives and other material will be consulted from the Lancaster University Planning Consultancy, Lancaster University Library, Bradford University Library, Lancashire Record Office (Preston), West Yorkshire Record Office (Wakefield) and the RCHM(E) air photographic collection (Swindon).
 - 4.2.3 The following types of information will be consulted:
 - Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record
 - published documentary records
 - published histories
 - cartographic evidence, including early edition OS maps, tithe maps and any available estate maps

- readily accessible unpublished documents
 - aerial photographs

 - pictorial representations
 - geological soil and land use surveys
 - available geotechnic data
 - local expert knowledge
- 4.3 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 Bowland Estate, allowing areas of high potential to be defined prior to carrying out the field survey.
- 4.4 Archaeological field survey
- 4.4.1 This survey will consist of close fieldwalking, at 50m line intervals, though dependent on visibility (as affected by vegetation and weather), terrain and safety considerations this spacing may need to be adjusted. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify and locate archaeological sites and features on the ground. The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 RCHM(E) type survey (details of LUAU's survey levels are contained in appendix 1). This will ensure that the survey is consistent with the data standard requirements of the Lancashire SMR and provide compatibility with LUAU's survey of the Haweswater Estate. This means that GPS equipment will be used rather than total station survey equipment, but that site description will not be confined to a 50 word text field and will contain field details on character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility as well as on location, extent and period. These fields will form the basis for valued judgements in line with the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1991, annex 4).
- 4.4.2 In accordance with para. 9.2 of the brief LUAU will agree access arrangements with North West Water. It is requested that in the first instance North West Water will contact all tenants in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU request that a map detailing the properties of all landholders is made available to them so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholders prior to entering land. North West Water, in accordance with the brief, will provide LUAU with a letter of introduction to North West Water staff and tenants. Please note that no provision has been made in the timetable or costings for LUAU staff to engage in access negotiations with tenants.
- 4.4.3 Because of the open and remote nature of much of the study area (particularly from carefully surveyed Ordnance Survey points), the sites will need to be located by instrument, and experience has demonstrated that the most cost-effective technique (in terms of accuracy and speed) is the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This 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. Navigational GPS, as used by yachtsman, locates itself by signals transmitted from satellites to a hand-held receiver and will give an accuracy of ± 50 -80 metres. It is not accurate enough to meet the requirements of the brief as defined in sub-section 6.2.3, which requires any accuracy of ± 20 metres. Differential GPS as used by LUAU produces an acceptable accuracy by cross-referencing satellite data received by a mobile receiver and by a fixed base station.
- 4.4.4 When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base at an accuracy of ± 5 metres. The GPS recorded location will be accurate to a tolerance of ± 1 metre. Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project and the nature of many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50 metres in size will have their extents plotted, however where sites form components of wider clearly definable groups the extent of the group will be plotted. Complex groups of features forming a discrete site, as for example an industrial complex or a dense cairnfield consisting of numerous closely packed cairns, will not be individually located, but recommendations for further more detailed levels of survey would be made.

- 4.4.5 A photographic record in 35mm monochrome format will be undertaken at the same time as the sites are being located. Colour transparencies will be taken where appropriate.
- 4.4.6 Those sites already contained within the Lancashire SMR will be checked against their entry, with particular reference to their condition, and their record will be enhanced, if appropriate.
- 4.4.7 Particular attention should be paid to areas of peat scarring noted from aerial photographs, because given the thick peat cover present in much of the area of the estate, evidence for prehistoric activity in particular will be difficult to identify without examining such erosion features.
- 4.4.8 Sites recorded by GPS will be processed through a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This dispenses with the manual production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.
- 4.4.9 Each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets on which will be recorded details of location, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility. Scores of 1-4 will be applied against each of the eight criteria for scheduling. The scores will be combined and grades applied according to the score range achieved. Grade I will be high value sites of national significance (score 25-32), grade II medium value sites of regional significance worthy of local authority designation (score 16-24), grade III low value sites of some archaeological potential and local significance. Finally there will be a category of no value for sites which have been destroyed or are erroneous attributions. 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.
- 4.4.10 Buildings will be considered as archaeological remains, including agricultural structures, where they form a part of wider sites, where they have a past specialist function of archaeological interest, or where they predate 1840 (the cut off point for more or less automatic listing). However, inhabited domestic structures will not be recorded, unless already recorded within the SMR, and other structures that are located on the OS base will not be resurveyed, although they will be described and incorporated into the gazetteer.
- 4.4.11 Some areas of the estate will be excluded from the survey. Discussions with Roy Rhodes, Conservation Officer for North West Water, established that Gisburn Forest should be excluded, including Hindley Head and Hesbert Hall, as it is leased to Forest Enterprise. This plantation is unlikely to have much surviving archaeology unless it has been hand planted rather than rip ploughed in the past. The total area of the estate is 102km², excluding Stocks Reservoir. Gisburn Forest equates to about 14km², leaving an area of approximately 88km² to be surveyed.
- 4.5 Report**
- 4.5.1 A draft report will be produced within three weeks of the completion of the survey. It will include all those elements listed in sub-section 6.3.2 of the brief.
- 4.5.2 Provided the draft version is returned with comments within two weeks of its submission, three bound copies of the final report, a digital copy in Microsoft Word for Windows (version 2) format or as an ASCII file if preferred, and a microfiche copy will be submitted to the client within six weeks of the completion of the survey.
- 4.5.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. 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 research will be examined both in relation to individual sites and for the estate's landscape as a whole. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of individual sites within the estate and will highlight any sites under threat where, if their significance requires it, measures to safeguard their integrity should be implemented. It will also indicate where any potential may exist for on-site interpretation and will identify and prioritise the need for any further work, including documentary research, or more detailed survey, required as an aid to conservation management.
- 4.5.4 The report will fully acknowledge the role of North West Water as the instigator and funding body for the project.
- 4.5.6 A summary of the results for publication will be produced for inclusion in *Archaeology North West*.

- 4.5.7 The report will be a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it will not be 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.

5. The archive

- 5.1 The results of the project will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with the current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) and English Heritage guidelines (*Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, 1990; *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and in line with the recommendations made in section 7 of the brief. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's Code of Conduct. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into North West Water's GIS.
- 5.2 A copy of the survey report, accompanied by a copy of the index to the archive and the monochrome photographic record will be forwarded by North West Water to the Lancashire SMR and the microfiche copy will be forwarded to the National Archaeological Record in Swindon. One security copy of the archive will be made.
- 5.3 Should artefacts be recovered during the course of the survey, arrangements would be made for the deposition of the archive in an approved museum, probably Blackburn. If no artefacts are found it is suggested that the survey records are deposited with the Lancashire Records Office.

6. Management and quality assurance

- 6.1 LUAU operates a computer-assisted project management system to ensure efficient and cost-effective completion of projects.
- 6.2 All staff adhere to the code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The desk-based assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the IFA's guidelines for desk-based assessments. The RCHM(E) guidelines for Level 1 surveys are regarded as a minimum standard requirement for all identification surveys.
- 6.3 LUAU has a quality statement which will be made available on request.

7. Health and safety

- 7.1 LUAU will provide copies of their written Health and Safety Statement on request. Risk assessments are carried out in advance of all projects. All project procedures are undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993).
- 7.2 All staff on the project are experienced in working in upland conditions and have received training in mountain craft. Staff will not operate alone and will be equipped with a mobile phone.

8. Treasure trove

- 8.1 See clauses 9.2 and 9.3 of the attached specimen legal agreement.

9. Insurance

- 9.1 LUAU maintains public and employers liability and professional indemnity insurance cover.

10. Timetable

- 9.1 The project can be commenced within two weeks of receipt of written instruction to proceed. It will take five working days to complete the desk-based assessment, 40 working days to complete the fieldwork and a further eight working days to complete the draft report. This will allow the project to be completed to draft report submission within four calendar months of receipt of written instruction and allows for up to four weeks slack within the timetable to accommodate any delays to progress occasioned by adverse weather conditions.

10. Milestones and staged payments

- 10.1 The progress milestones are detailed on the accompanying gantt chart. We would prefer staged payments with invoices for 25% of the total cost submitted at the end of the month following milestones 2, 3 and 4. The final 25% to be invoiced following receipt and acceptance of the final report.

11. Staffing

- 11.1 The project will be managed by Jamie Quartermaine **BA Dip Surv MIFA** (aoc in survey). Jamie is an experienced archaeological surveyor who has undertaken identification surveys in the field at Anglezarke Moor, in the Yorkshire Dales, in the Arnsdale/Silverdale AONB and throughout the Lake District. In particular he was the principal surveyor on the Lake District National Park survey, undertaken by LUAU in the 1980s. More recently he has managed survey projects at Blawith Common (near Coniston), in Ennerdale Forest and for North West Water at Haweswater.
- 11.2 The survey will be undertaken by Ian Scott and Andy Croft **BA**. Ian Scott has been with LUAU for a number of years working extensively on survey projects and is an experienced CAD operator. His landscape survey projects include the Torver High Common survey and the Grassington lead mine survey. Andy Croft has carried out identification surveys for LUAU at Haweswater, Blawith Common, and at Ennerdale Forest, having previously undertaken landscape survey work for the National Trust. He is particularly adept in the use of GPS.
- 11.3 The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by Richard Newman **BA PhD MIFA**, Unit Director. Richard will undertake this aspect of the project because upland landscapes and medieval upland settlement in particular, are current research areas in which he is working. Richard has undertaken numerous landscape based projects throughout the country, most recently advising the Countryside Commission on their mapping of medieval field patterns and industrial remains, advising English Heritage on landscape assessment and writing the heritage section of the Morecambe Bay Strategy.

APPENDIX 3

LUAU LEVELS OF SURVEY

This describes the types of survey appropriate for the various stages of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of development as practised by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. They are based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993). Attached is the example of an archaeological site (Stainmore site 23) recorded at all three levels.

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c* 50 words. The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracy's of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.

Level 2 Survey (Evaluation)

Level 2 survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features on site in relation to topographic elements (e.g. field walls) and accurately defines the extent of the overall archaeological site. It is produced in conjunction with a full objective and interpretative description of the features. The Level 2 survey defines an archaeological context for any trial excavations and shows the location of the trenches in relation to the surface features. This level is used to assess the archaeological significance of the site and serves as the basis, along with other evaluation techniques, for the submission of recommendations to the District or County Planning Officer.

There are two sub-divisions of evaluation survey (2a and 2b), which define different levels of detail and complexity. The appropriate application of these levels depends on the extent of the survey areas, the complexity of the archaeological features and the requirements of the survey product.

Level 2 survey methodology

The difference between the two sub-levels (2a and 2b) is primarily in the density of raw data and the detail of the field draughting; and the basic survey methodology is essentially the same. The surveys are undertaken

using Total Station survey equipment and are located either using Global Positioning Survey (GPS) techniques or by traverse with respect to Ordnance Survey control. The internal accuracy is typically $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ but is located with respect to the OS National Grid to an accuracy of $\pm 1.0\text{m}$ or better.

The survey methodology is designed to enable ease of upgrading of the survey levels as required. All Level 2 survey methods rely upon a permanent survey control and the raw survey data is produced with sufficient accuracy to enable their re-use on more detailed drawings at higher scales than originally intended. Fundamental to this process is that all draughting is undertaken within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) environment, which retains the primary accuracy of the raw data and allows flexibility of enhancement. Upgrading from Level 2a to 2b will require the provision of additional raw survey data as well as the enhancement of field drawing, but the upgrading from Level 2b to 3 will only require drawing enhancement, in the field, with respect to the raw survey data.

Level 2a

This defines the most basic level of instrument survey and is appropriate for the recording of scattered, low complexity archaeological features, typically those found during an extensive open area survey. Archaeological features are defined in outline and earthworks are shown with only minimal hachure annotation. Topography is for the most part extracted from an OS base, although topographic detail in the vicinity of archaeological features is recorded by instrument survey. The raw survey data is typically captured with sufficient density to enable the mapping of the resource appropriate for a 1:500 or reduced scale output. A requirement to output at a greater scale, would involve the provision of additional survey data and enhanced recording. The record incorporates a basic level of textual description of individual features and an overall interpretative assessment of complete site groups.

Level 2b

This enhanced level of evaluation survey recording incorporates a relatively large quantity of raw survey data, which can define the extent and form of individual monuments in considerable detail. The detail of earthworks are defined in sufficient detail, to show the character and form of individual earthworks, but does not provide a full interpretative record. The local topography is recorded in greater detail, but also incorporates OS data where spatially remote from the archaeological features. The primary distinction between the Level 2b and Level 2c survey is in the intricacy of the detail draughting. The Level 2b recording is appropriate for an upgrade of a cairnfield survey, for example, but would be inappropriate for the recording of complex earthworks for which a Level 3 survey would be more appropriate. The level of detail would enable appropriate reproduction up to a scale of 1:250. An upgrade from a Level 2b to a Level 2c survey would not need additional instrument survey data, but would require extensive field enhancement of the CAD record. This basic level of survey would typically be undertaken alongside trial excavation work as part of an evaluation (ACAO 1993). It can serve as a mitigation measure for smaller sites with poor surface survival and should be applied where sites of limited significance are under threat.

Level 3 Survey (Detailed Recording)

This is the most detailed level of purely interpretative survey and is equivalent to the RCHM(E) Level 3 survey. It involves very detailed interpretative hachure draughting of surface features and is intended for output at scales of up to 1:50. Because of the intricacy of detailed draughting it is inappropriate for large scale generalised mapping but instead is typically applied to the recording of complex earthworks, which involve considerable spatial analysis. Textually the relationship between individual features is contextually assessed and provides for detailed, internal analysis of a complex site. This is undertaken in addition to the description and overall assessment appropriate for the Level 2a survey.

Surveys undertaken at Level 3 from the outset involve the use of similar basic instrument methodologies as the Level 2b survey, although the draughting is more detailed and analytical. However, if a Level 3 survey is produced by upgrading a level 2b survey, then it is typically possible to use manual field survey techniques to enable the graphic enhancement of the more basic survey. An upgraded Level 3 survey is generally depicted on separate layers from the original Level 2b survey to enable subsequent more generalised output at lower scales if required. The design of the Level 3 survey is designed to be enhanced by the provision of contour detail into a Level 4 surface modelled survey. Subject to the requirements of the ACAO, the Level 3 survey can serve as a mitigative record for intermediary graded monuments.

Level 4 Survey (Comprehensive Recording)

Level 4 survey is a comprehensive record of the archaeological features in relation to the surface topography. It incorporates an interpretative hachure survey alongside a full computer generated model of the ground surface enacted when a full survey is needed in conjunction with excavations or in cases where detailed survey of fragile upstanding earthworks is the only appropriate mitigative measure.

The Level 4 survey is designed to record the archaeological site as fully as current technology will allow and is the appropriate mitigation response where significant sites are threatened with destruction. It is applied selectively to sites of particular importance and which have a good survival of surface features.

It is generated by the provision of additional survey data to the Level 2 or 3 surveys and is of an equivalent level of accuracy ($\pm 0.05\text{m}$). In many cases only a relatively limited amount of additional data is required to upgrade the Level 2 survey to the full surface modelled Level 4 and therefore this can be an economic recording option.

The Level 4 survey output is generated on CAD which maintains the original accuracy of the survey data and allows flexibility of drawing output at any scale. The drawing file will record the contour detail at different height separations and the final survey drawings can therefore be tailored to meet any requirements of the client.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Figure 1 | Study Area Location Plan |
| Figure 2 | Map of Vaccaries in Bowland |
| Figure 3 | Site Distribution and Detail Map Location |
| Figure 4 | Detail Map SD 64 SW |
| Figure 5 | Detail Map SD 64 NW |
| Figure 6 | Detail Map SD 54 NE |
| Figure 7 | Detail Map SD 55 SE |
| Figure 8 | Detail Map SD 65 SW |
| Figure 9 | Detail Map SD 65 SE |
| Figure 10 | Detail Map SD 65 NW |
| Figure 11 | Detail Map SD 65 NE |
| Figure 12 | Detail Map SD 66 SE |
| Figure 13 | Detail Map SD 75 SW |
| Figure 14 | Detail Map SD 75 NW |
| Figure 15 | Detail Map SD 76 SW |

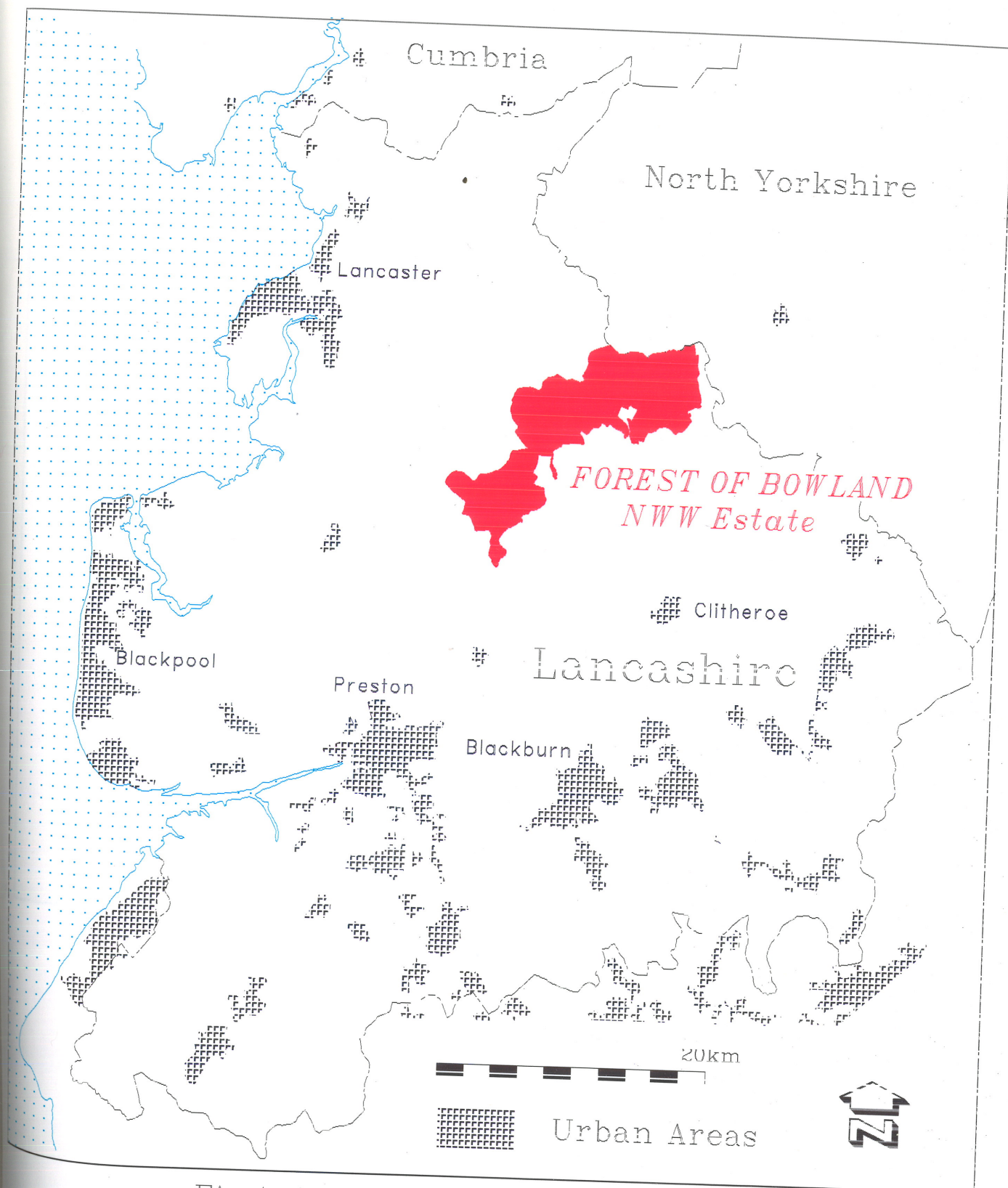


Fig 1 Study Area Location Plan

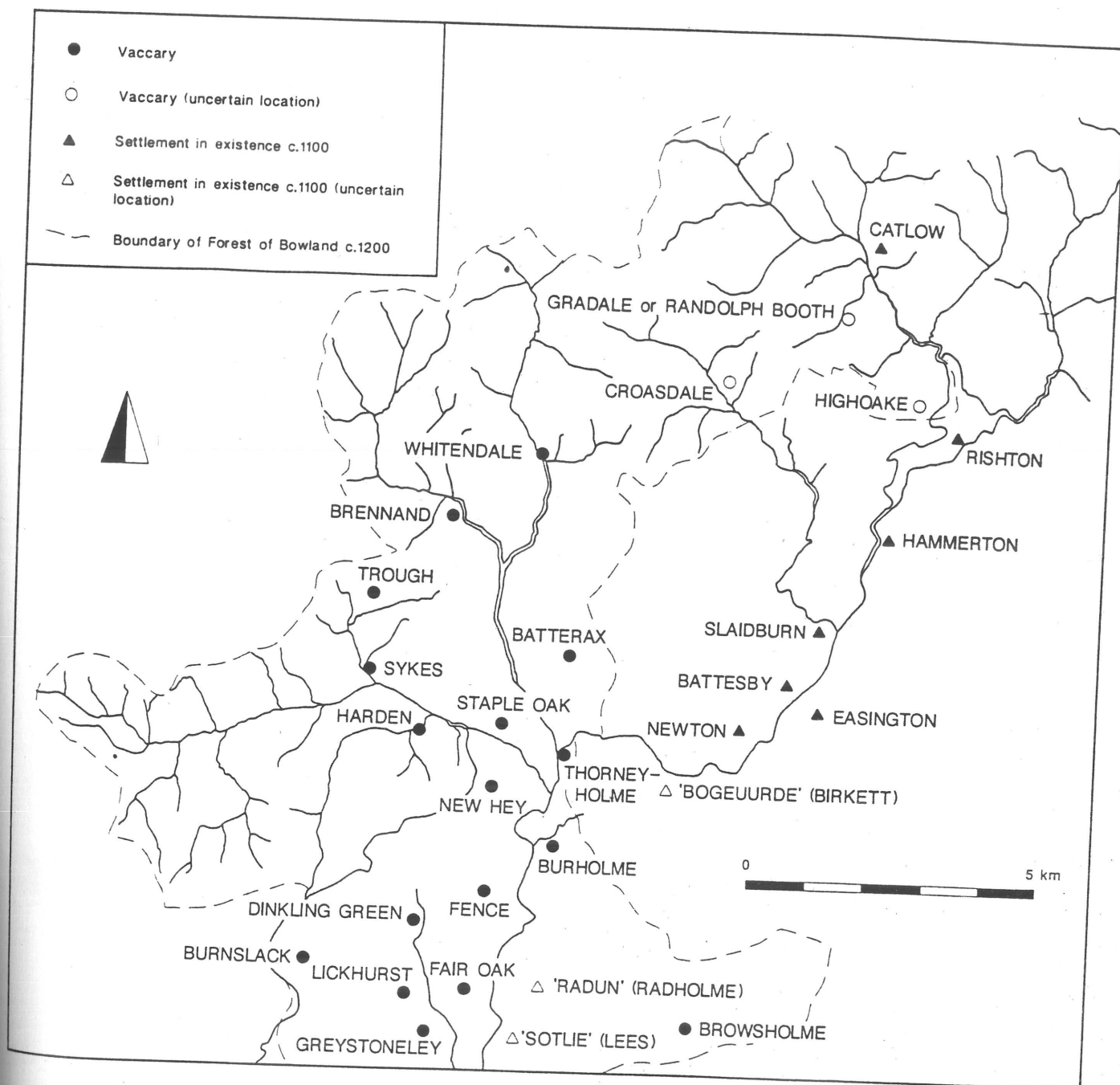
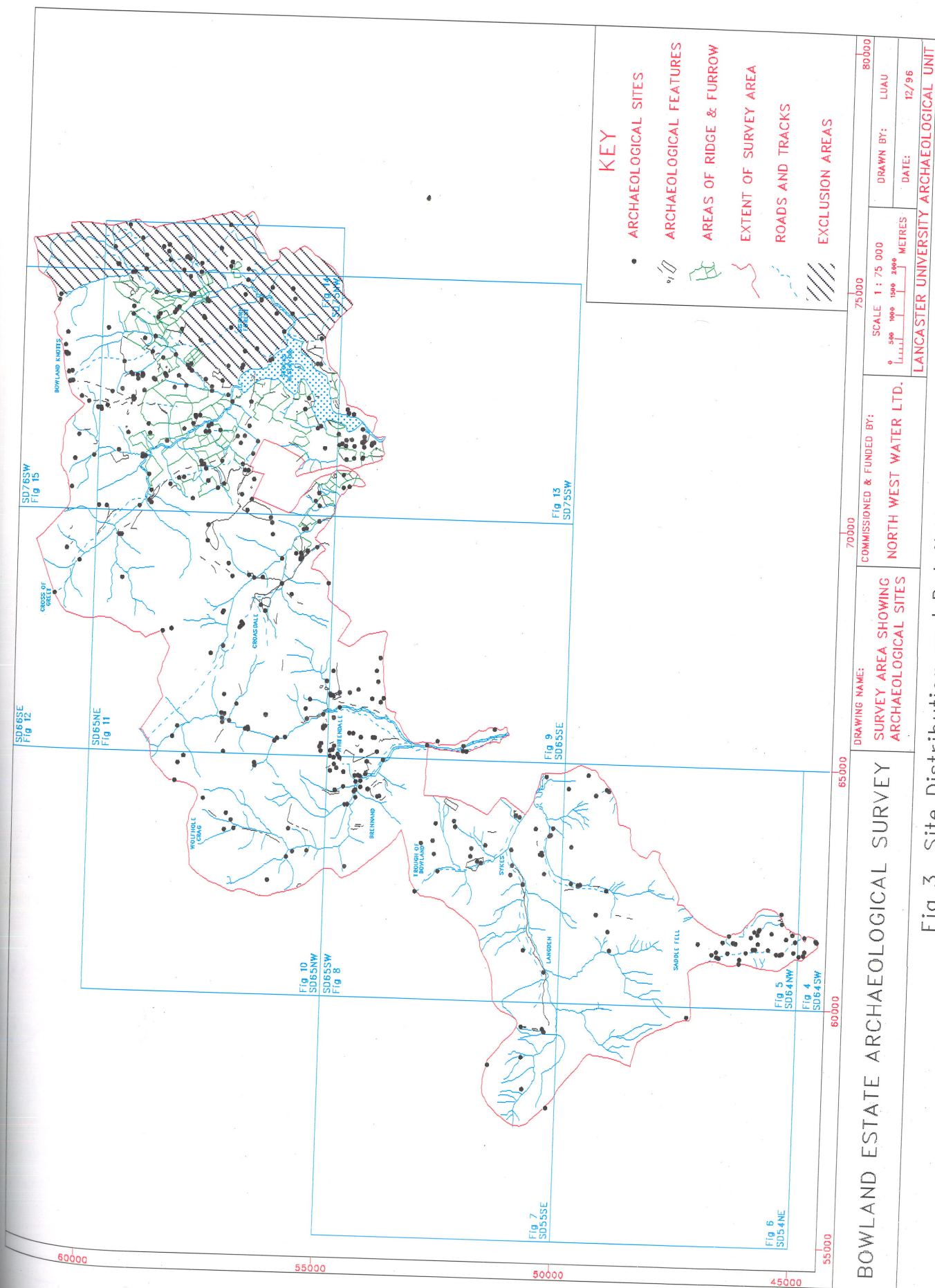


Fig 2 Map of Vaccaries in Bowland



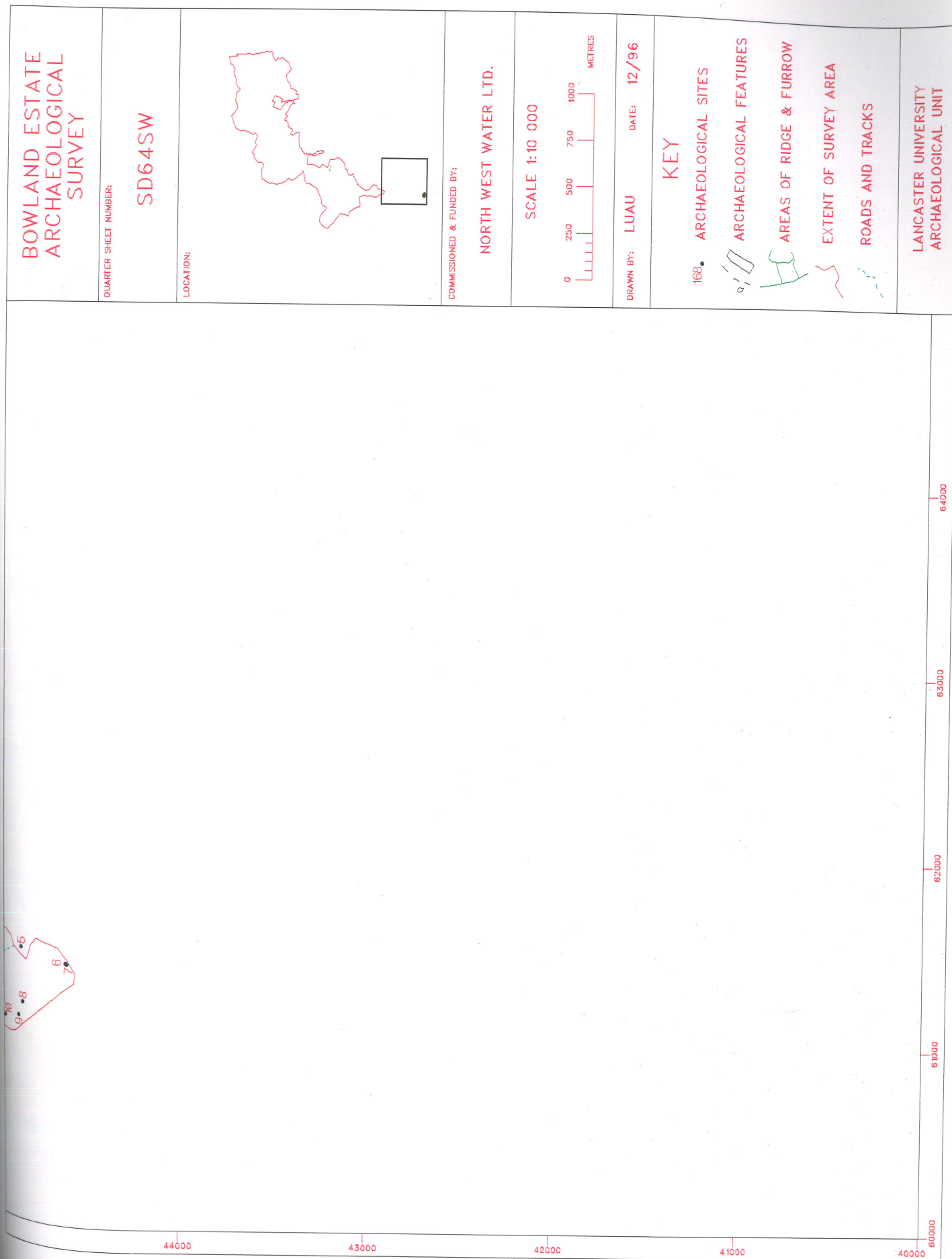


Fig 4 Detail Map SD 64 SW

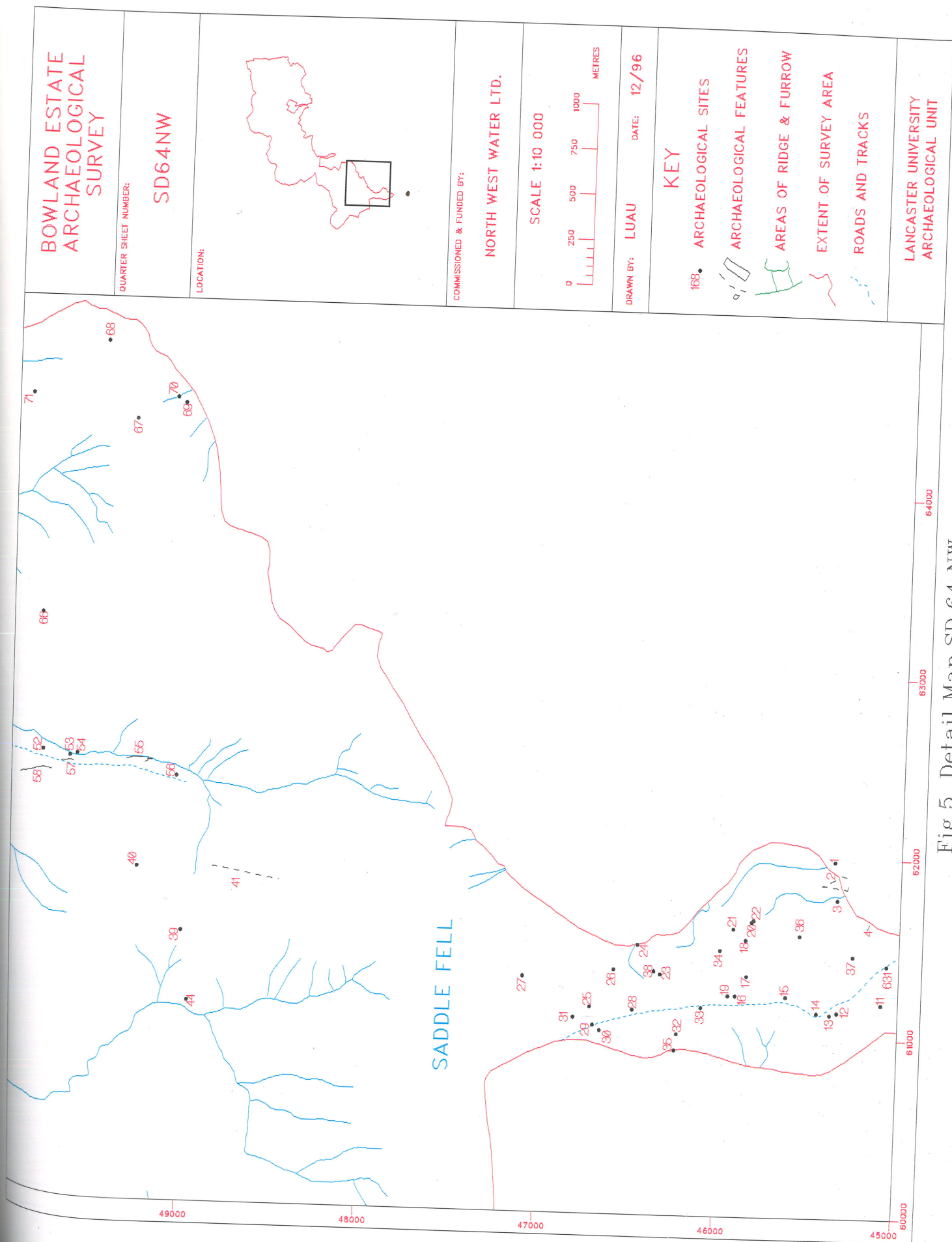


Fig 5 Detail Map SD 64 NW

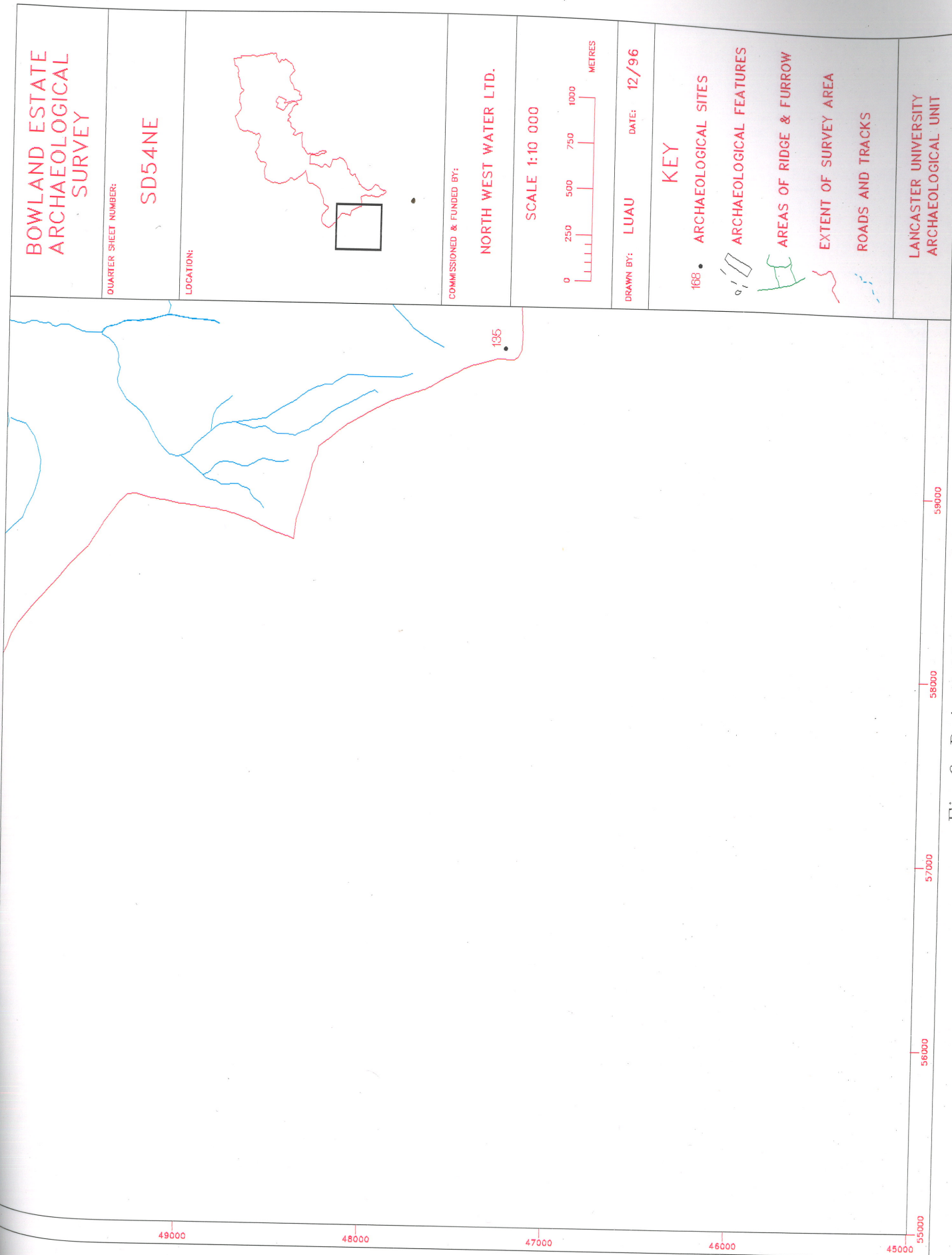


Fig 6 Detail Map SD 54 NE

BOWLAND ESTATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

QUARTER SHEET NUMBER:

SD55SE

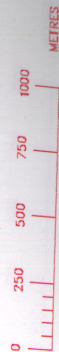
LOCATION:



COMMISSIONED & FUNDED BY:

NORTH WEST WATER LTD.

SCALE 1:10 000



DRAWN BY: LUAU

DATE: 12/96

KEY

- 168 • ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
- AREAS OF RIDGE & FURROW
- EXTENT OF SURVEY AREA
- ROADS AND TRACKS

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

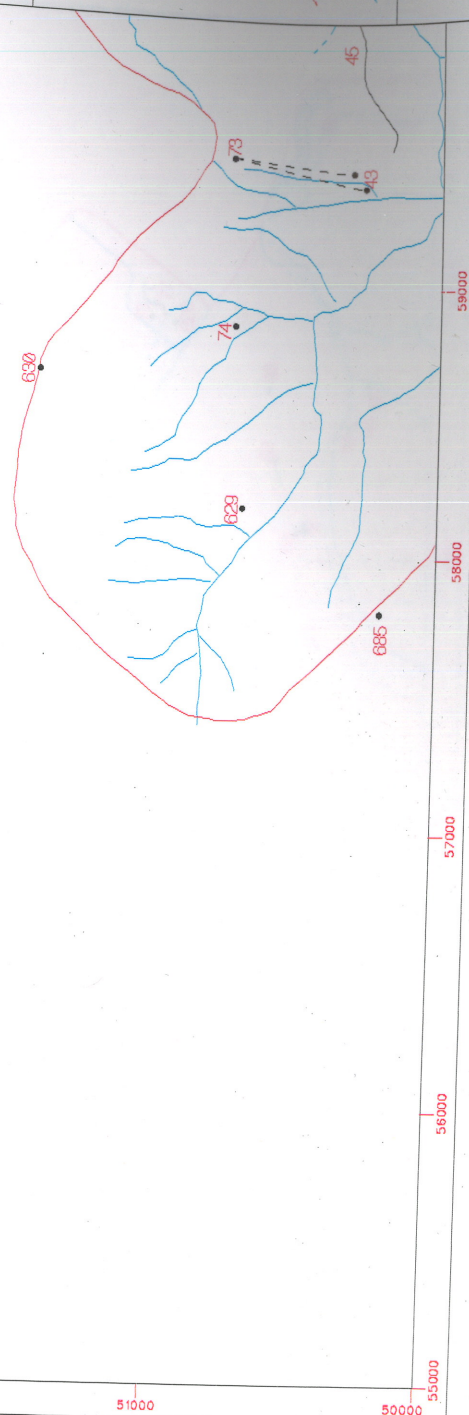


Fig 7 Detail Map SD 55 SE

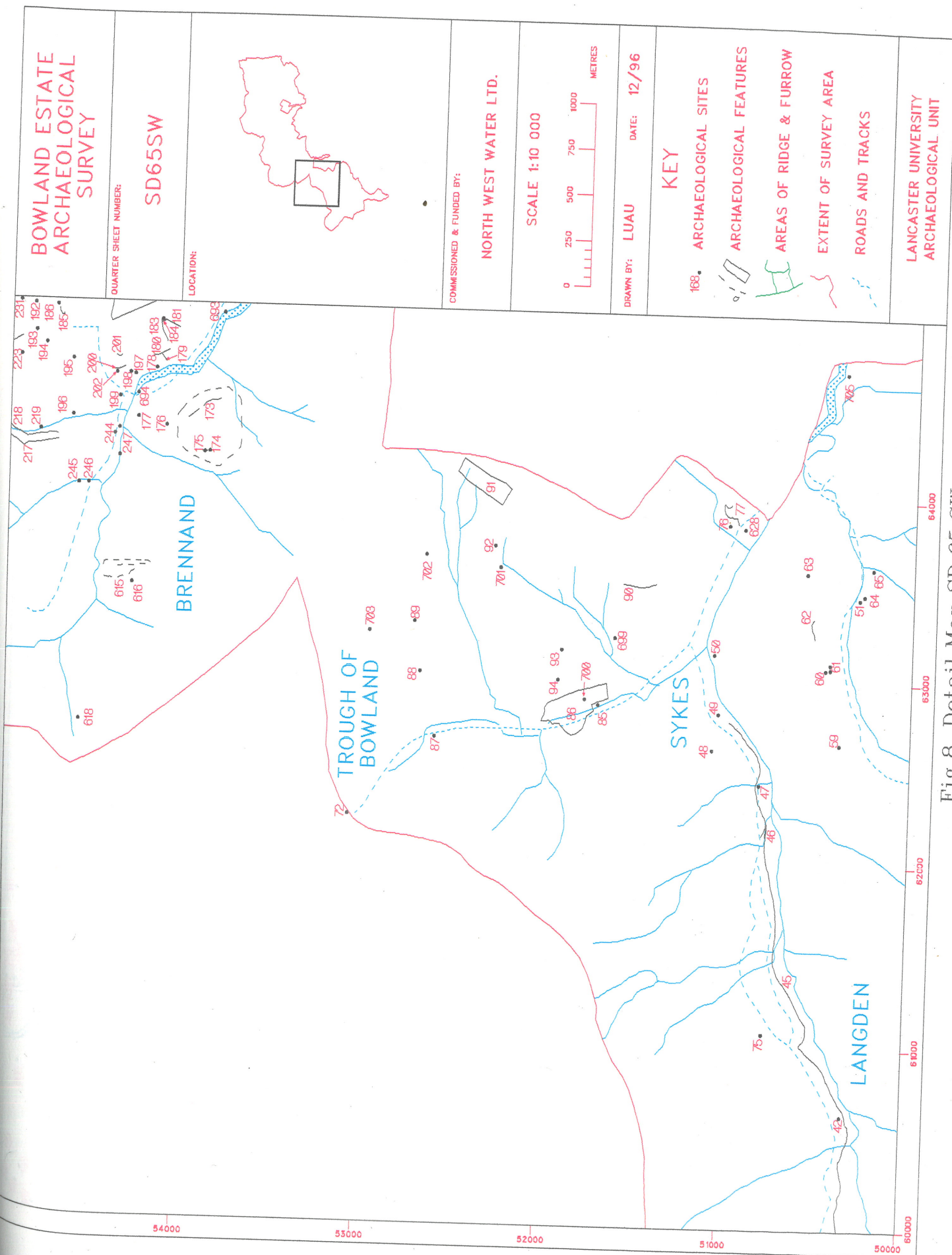


Fig 8 Detail Map SD 65 SW

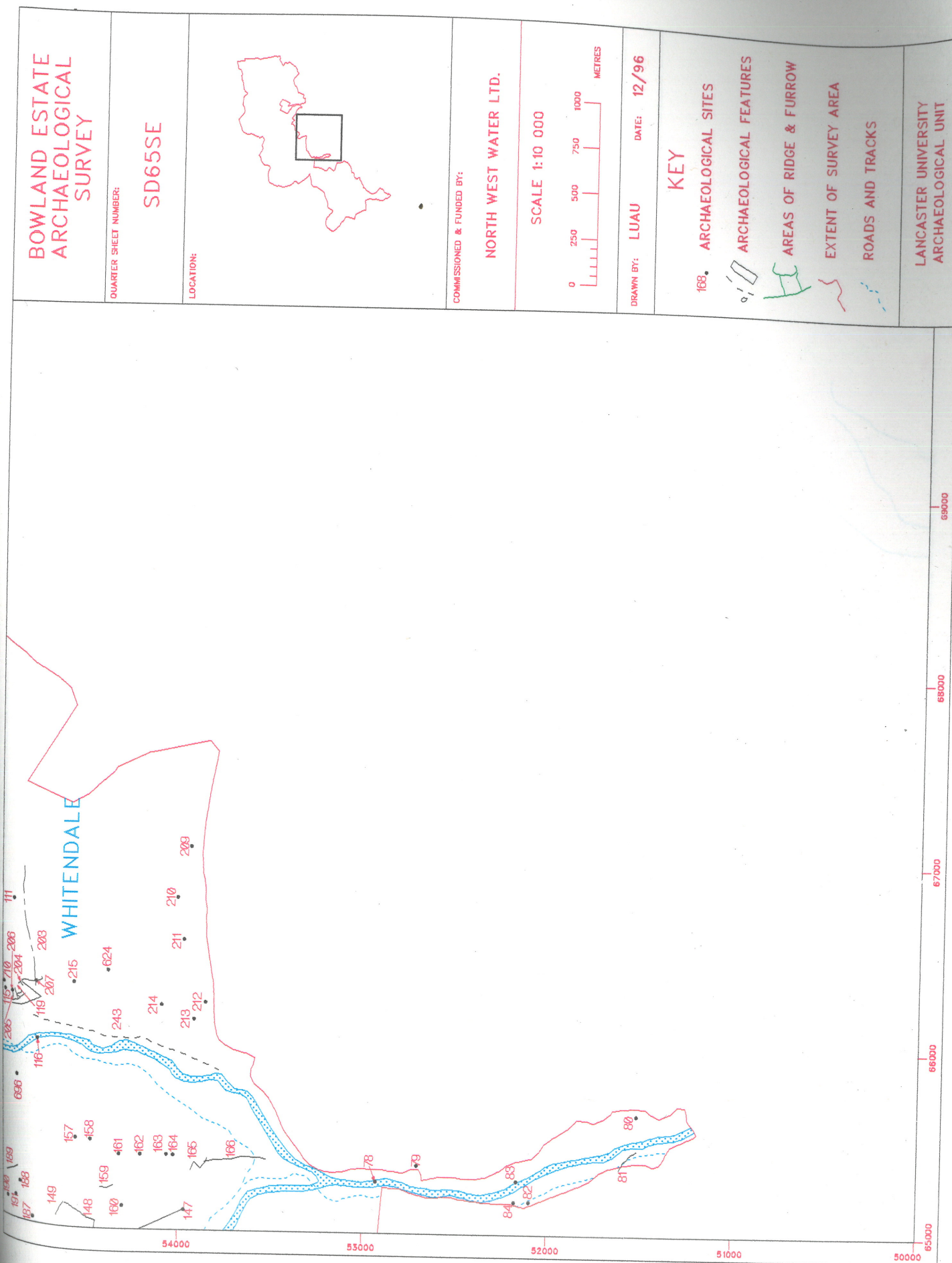


Fig 9 Detail Map SD 65 SE

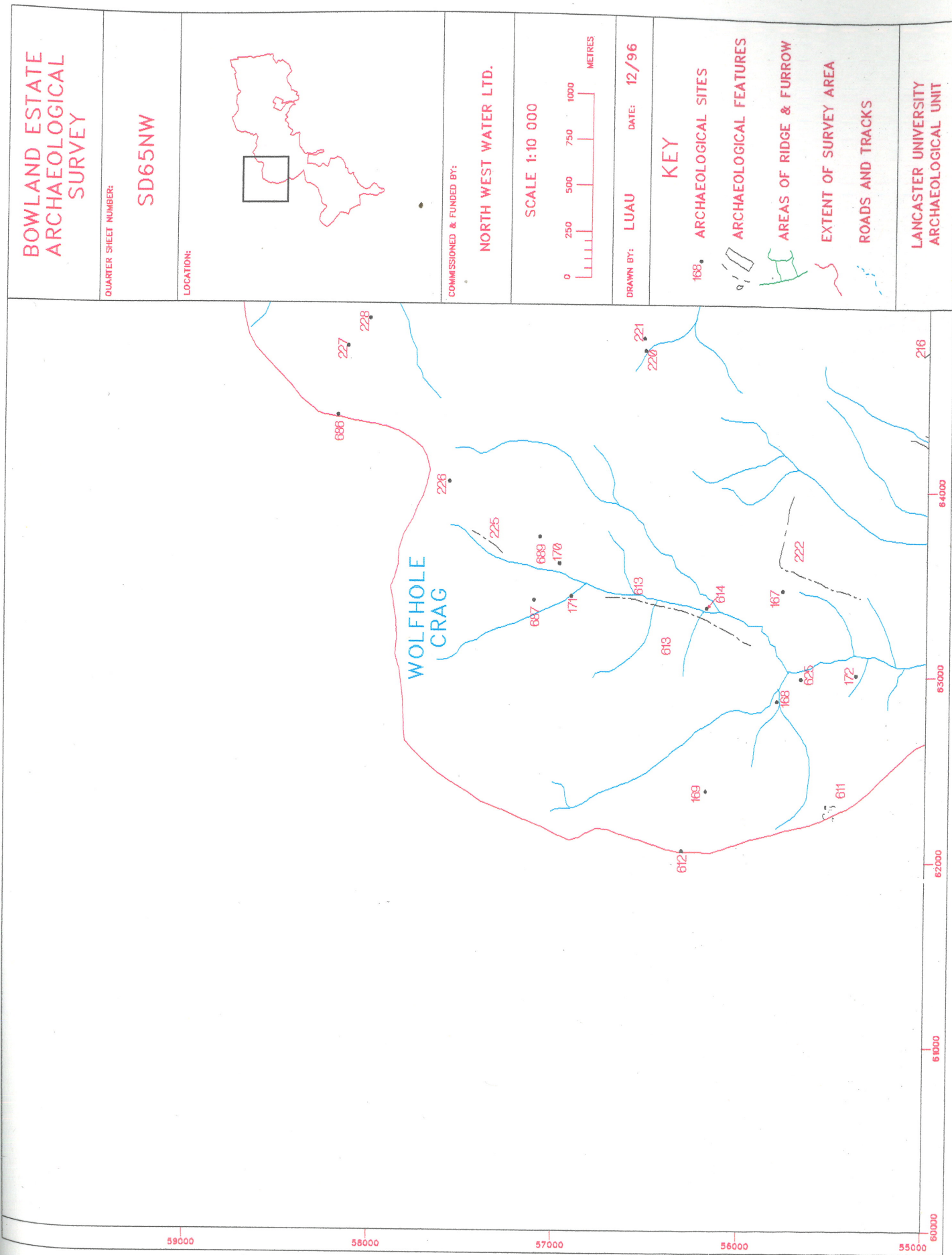


Fig 10 Detail Map SD 65 NW

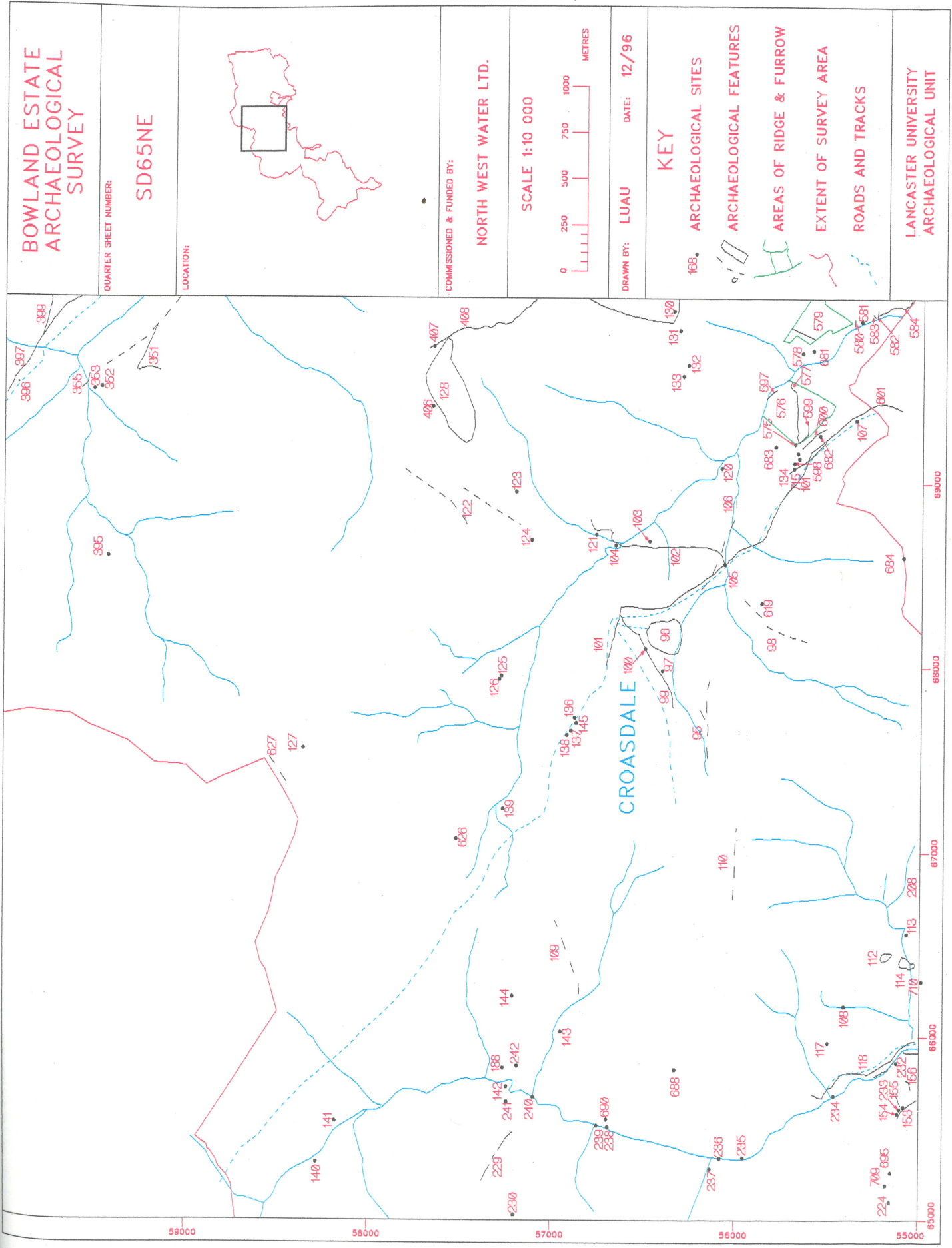
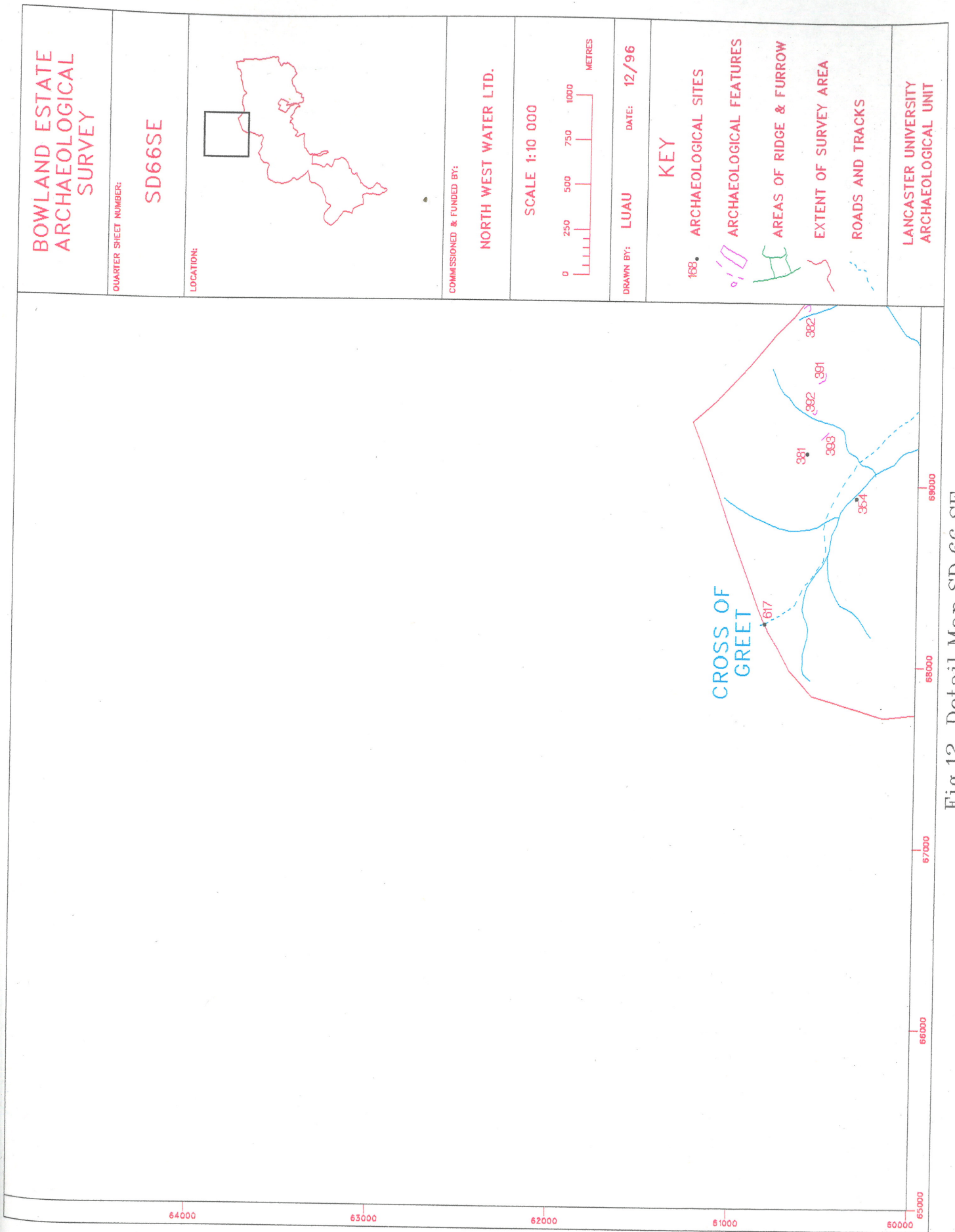


Fig 11 Detail Map SD 65 NE



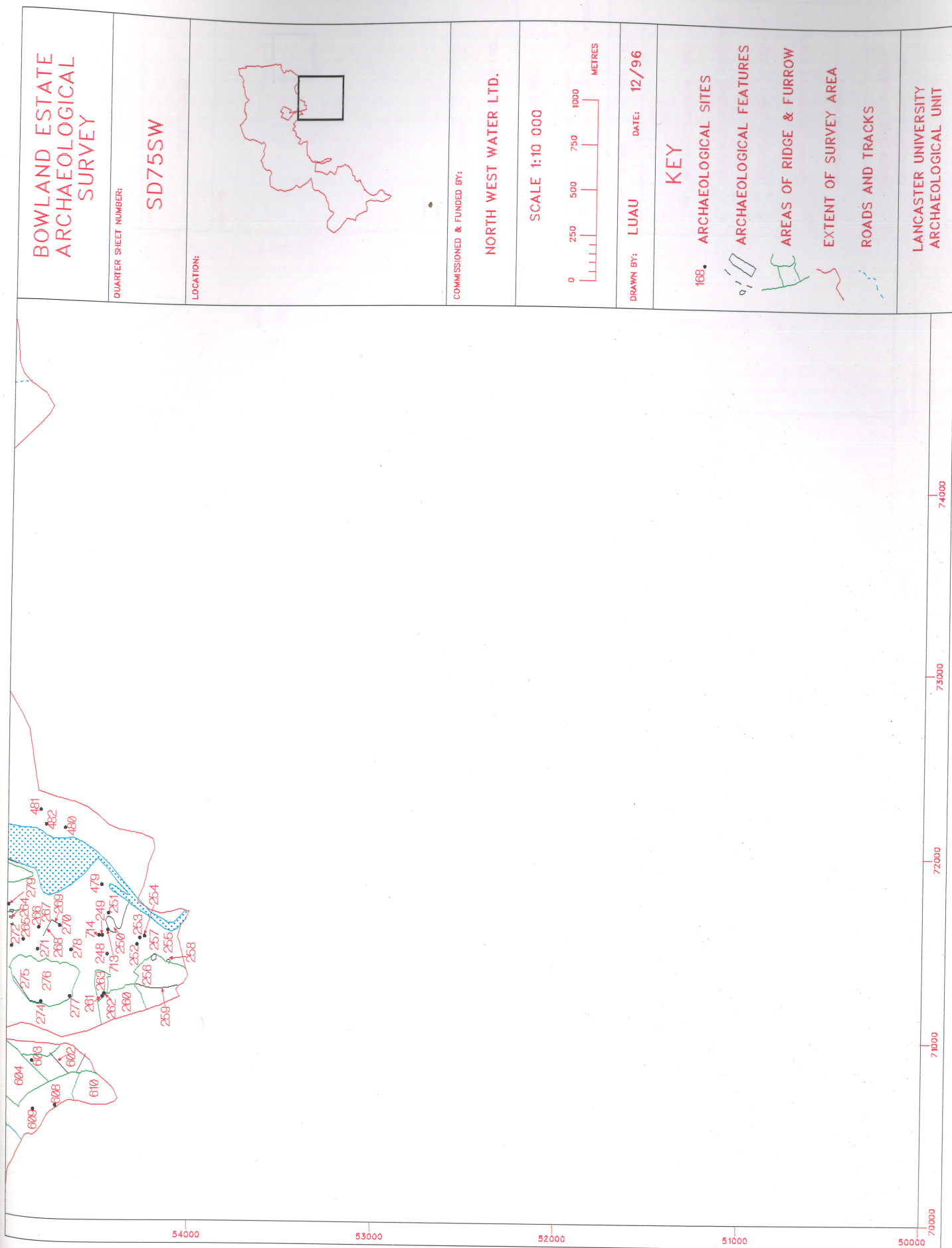


Fig 13 Detail Map SD 75 SW

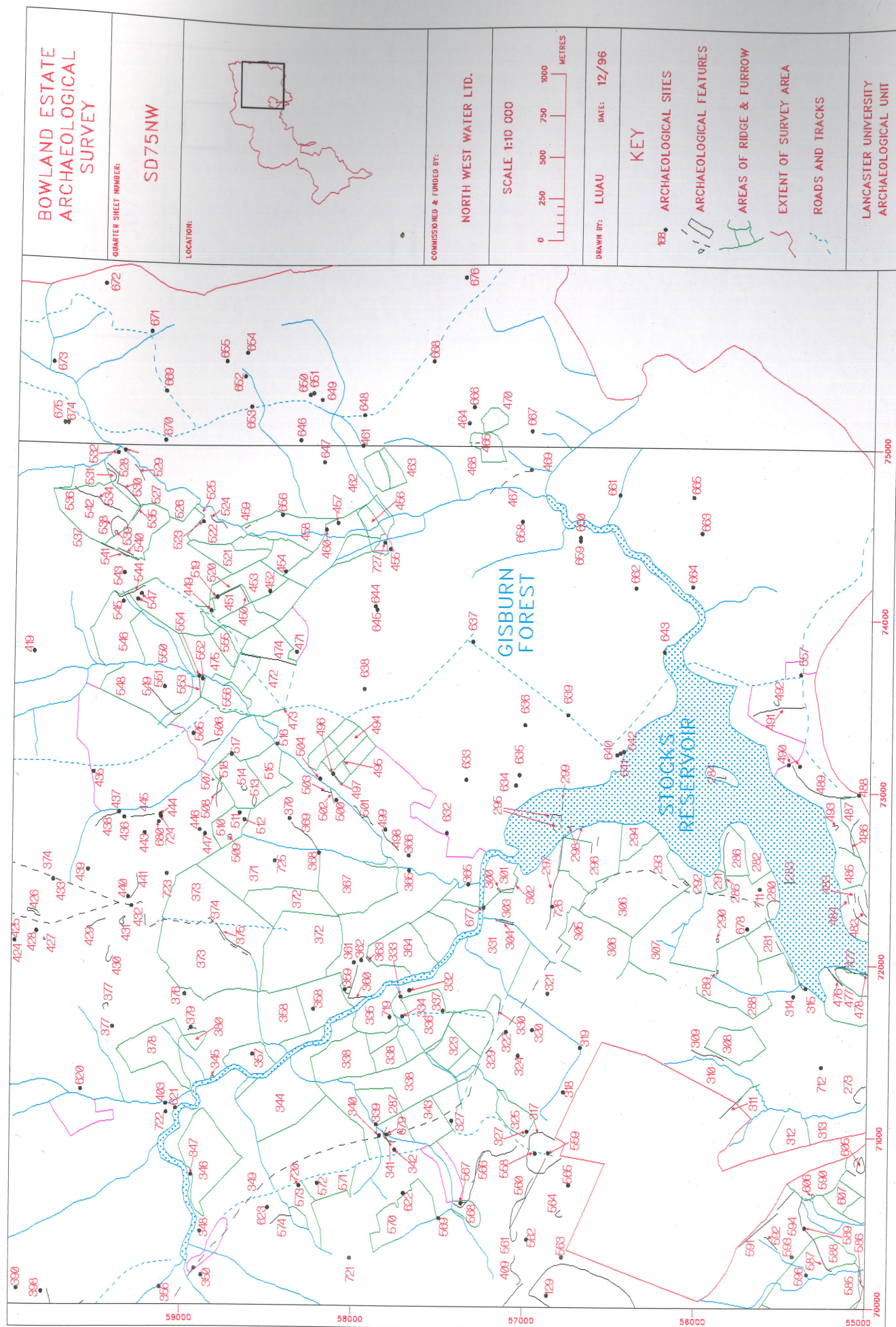


Fig 14 Detail Map SD 75 NW

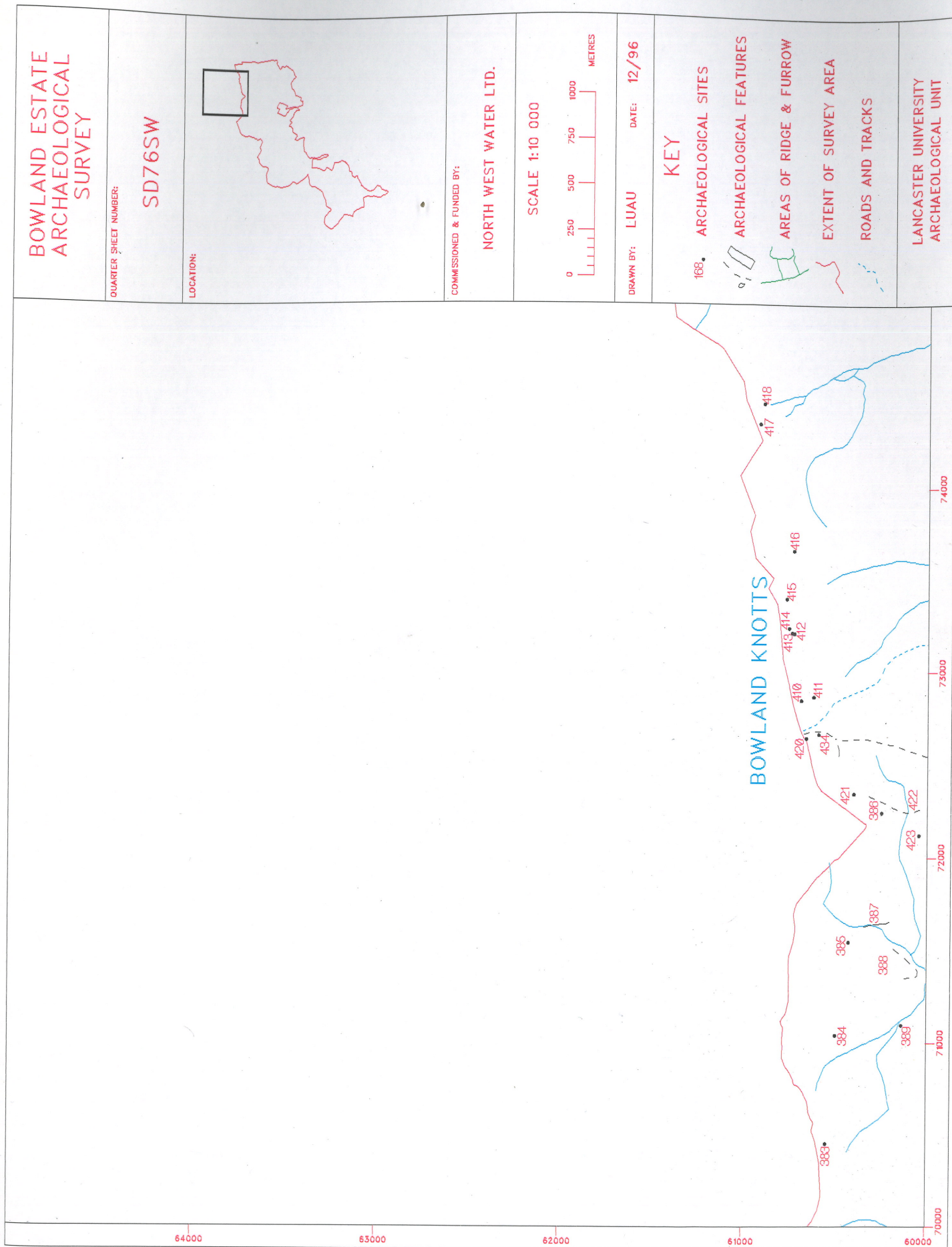


Fig 15 Detail Map SD 76 SW