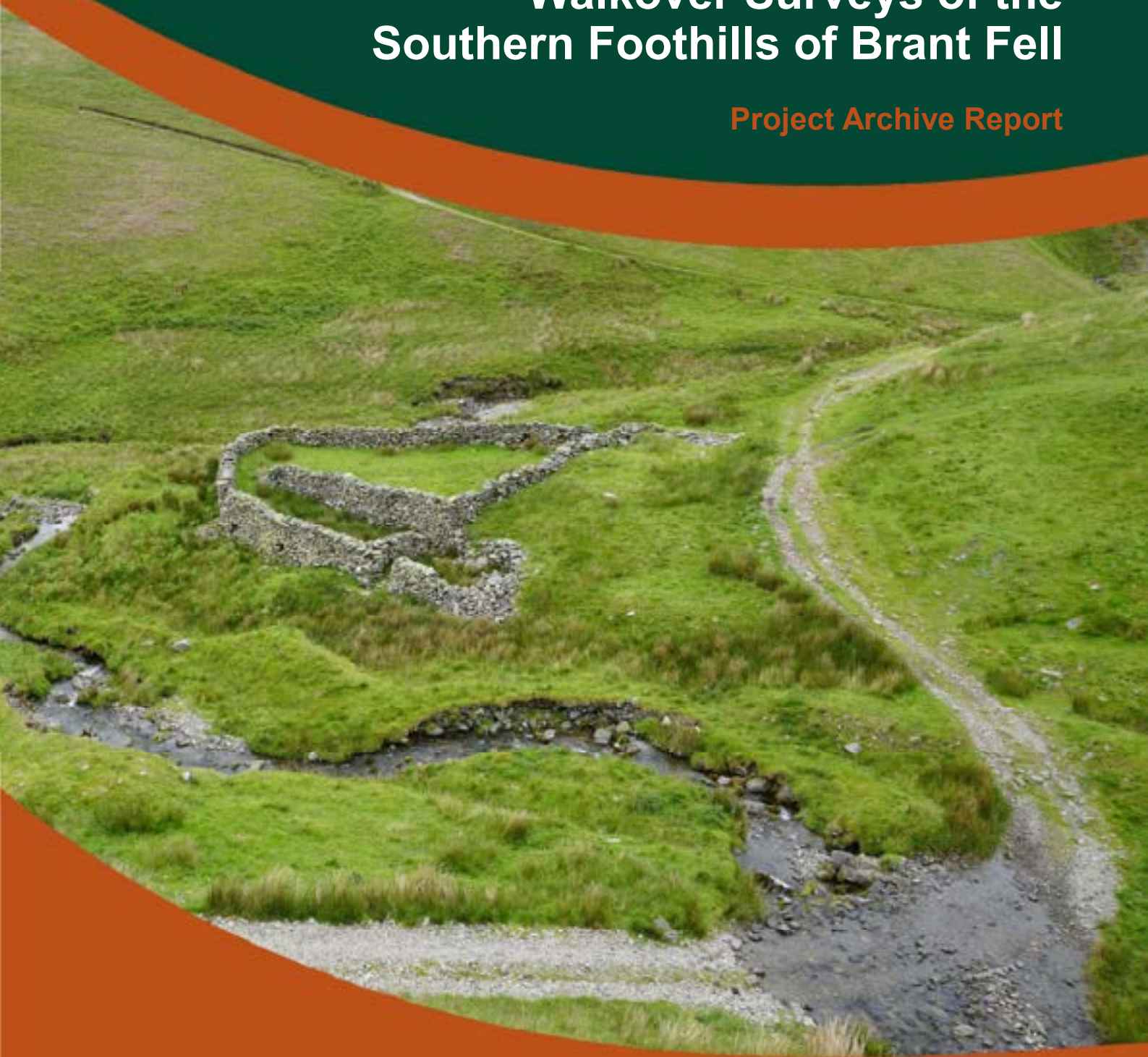


Our Common Cause: Our Upland Commons

A Report on Community Archaeological Walkover Surveys of the Southern Foothills of Brant Fell

Project Archive Report



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority



**FOUNDATION FOR
COMMON LAND**

A gathering of those with a stake in pastoral commons and their future



A Report on Community Archaeological Walkover Surveys of the Southern and Western
Foothills of Brant Fell Registered Common by YDNPA



For Our Common Cause: Our Upland Commons

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Historic Environment, YDNPA, Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, DL8 3EL

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The text was produced by Dr Douglas Mitcham (YDNPA Community Heritage Officer).

Cover image: YDNPA volunteers undertaking recording during the survey work.

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4 Summary

In Support of the Our Common Cause NLHF (National Lottery Heritage Fund) project in 2022 the YDNPA undertook a targeted archaeological walkover survey of the southern and western foothills of Brant Fell registered common with volunteers. The survey was led by Dr Douglas Mitcham, the YDNPA's Community Heritage Officer. Brant Fell common forms part of the Howgill Fells and is located immediately north of Sedbergh in Cumbria, within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (Figure 1).

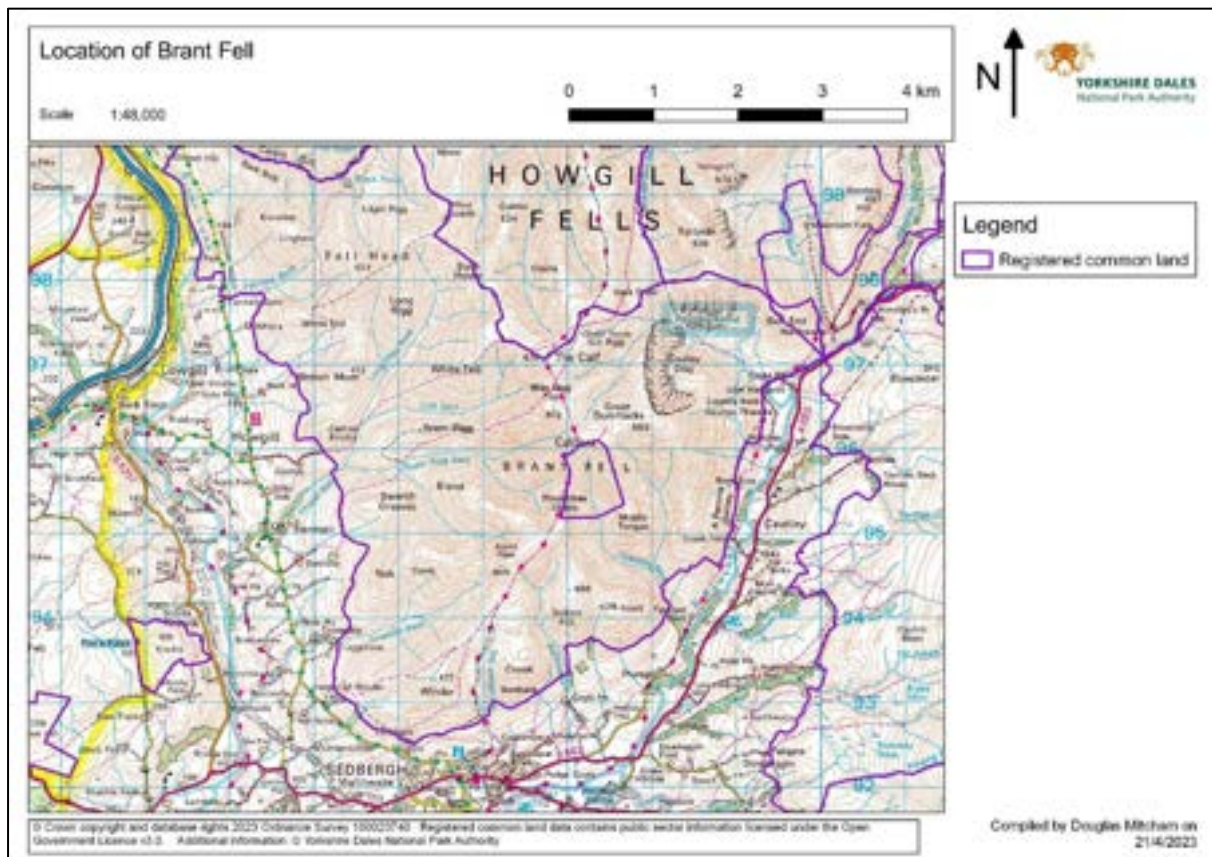


Figure 1: Location of Brant Fell.

Our Common Cause (OCC) is a national project involving a number of partners, which aims to restore and enhance commons, including the investigation and restoration of historic environment features, natural flood management schemes and the enhancement of biodiversity. It is funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund amongst other sources. The volunteer archaeological surveys on Brant Fell were undertaken to enhance our understanding of the historic environment and form part

of project D2, Commons for Tomorrow: Historic Environment. The project outline states that the overall aim of project D2 is:

“To work with volunteers to investigate, monitor, interpret and conserve significant archaeological features and the historic landscape on commons in Dartmoor, Lake District, Shropshire Hills and Yorkshire Dales as follows: The project will monitor, safeguard and restore significant archaeological features, including Scheduled Monuments, and the historic landscape on commons across the four areas. The project will enable us to make an immediate impact and improve outcomes for the historic environment of commons in each area.”

5 Background and project aims

The primary aim of the walkover survey on Brant Fell common was to provide an up to date record of the extent and condition of the historic environment in the study area. It also intended to produce a basic record of any previously unidentified features. The archaeological survey was prompted by the need to identify and record historic environment features to improve outcomes for the historic environment of commons. The data produced will be used to enhance the Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record (YDNP HER) in the study area, improving our understanding and allowing the effective management and conservation of the historic environment into the future. The results of this work were intended to support and facilitate the restoration and flood management aspects of the OCC scheme through allowing effective mitigation and management of their impact on the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. In summary, the proposed archaeological survey of Brant Fell aimed to achieve the following:

- Locate, investigate and record both existing and unknown features at Level I (Jamieson 2017: 33, 37 items 1-5 & 12, 38 items 13 & 14)
- Produce up to date information on their type, form, location, condition, extent and possible date
- Provide data and images to allow future enhancement of the YDNP HER
- Engage local volunteers in undertaking the work
- Provide training in archaeological walkover survey

6 Historical and geographical context

6.1 Geology and soils

The Howgill Fells comprise Silurian and Ordovician sandstone and gritstone uplands, with a distinct topography of very steep, round-topped fells, incised by steep sided

gills (NCAP 2014: 3). The rocks here date to the Silurian and Ordovician periods from 440-540 Mya (million years ago), formed from muds and sands deposited under the sea and compressed, tilted and subsequently eroded over time (Scobie 2006: 1). The southern end of the Howgills comprises coarse grained Silurian/Conistone Grits and Flags, which are known locally as 'Blue Rag', whilst the finer grained rocks are shales (Scobie 2006: 1). Ordovician rocks can be found as inliers on the eastern sides of the Howgills, such as at Cautley (ibid: 1). The Dent Fault marks a divide in the underlying geology of the wider area, with the above Silurian/Ordovician rocks located to the west of the fault, and younger carboniferous (300-350 Mya) limestones and sandstones of the Great Scar Limestone (ibid: 1-2). The soils covering the south west corner of Brant Fell common roughly between Crosdale Beck and Ashbeck Gill are classified as shallow and very acidic peaty soils whilst further up the fell this changes to very acidic loamy upland soil (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>, accessed 15/03/2022). The study area here focused on the southern and western foothills of Brant Fell common at the southern end of the Howgills, particularly on the southern area which overlooks the present settlement of Sedbergh to the south of Arrant Haw (figure 2). A larger scale version of the following map can be found in Appendix 1 - Maps (figure 60).

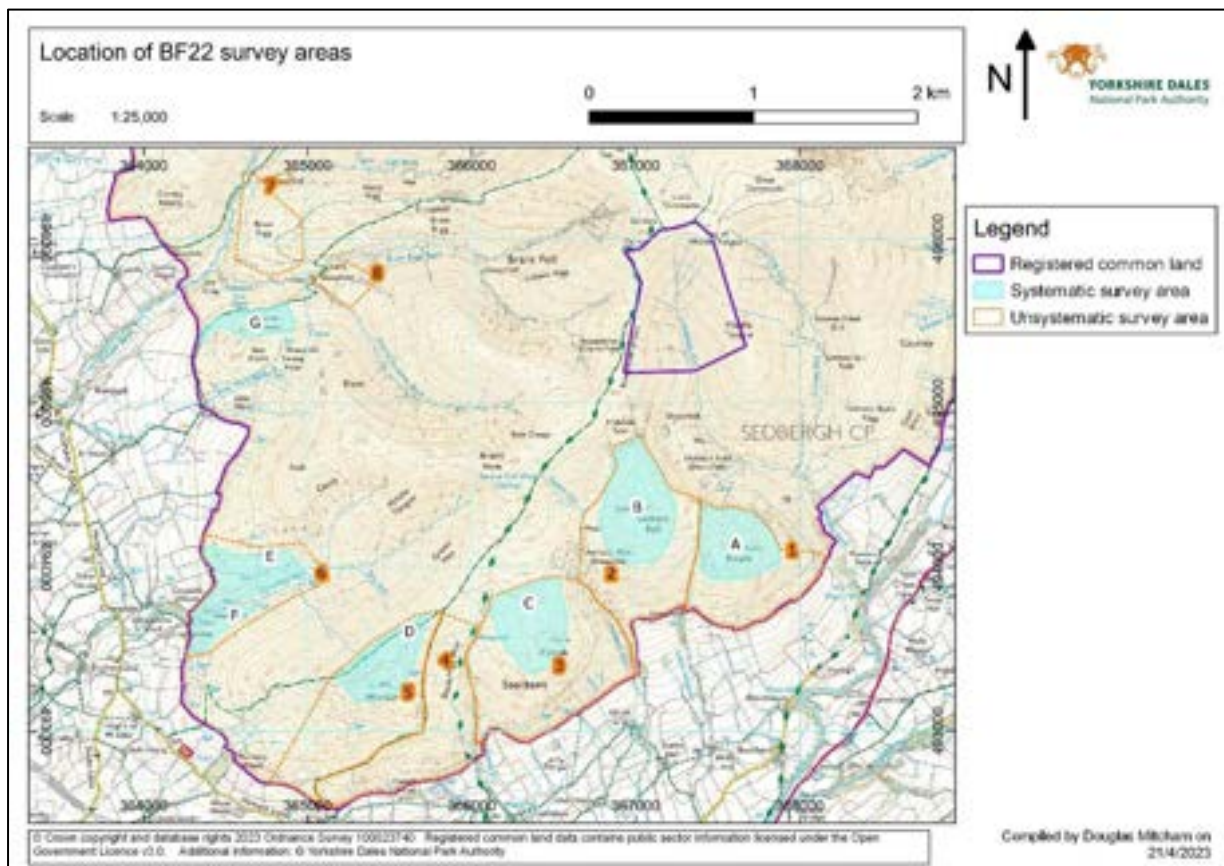


Figure 2: Map showing the study areas at the southern end of Brant Fell common.

Some limited previous work on the palaeoenvironment of the western side of the Howgills Fells has been undertaken, with pollen analysis from peat sites at Carlingill and Archer Moss, suggesting four major woodland clearance phases took place during the Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Iron age, Roman Period and the Monastic period (Cundill 1976; Cleasby 1991: 3). Peat growth at Carlingill was demonstrated to have continued since 4500 BP (c.3450 BC, Early Neolithic), whilst at Archer most peat growth started at 2300 BP (c. 1250 BC, end of Middle Bronze Age) and ceased circa 1000 years ago (c.950-1000 AD) (Cundill 1976: 301). More recent work published in 2007 by Chiverrell *et al.*, based on new data from Chapel Beck and existing data (south western Howgills) identified multiple phases of increased human activity, with small scale temporary clearances happening during the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and more substantial ones during the LIA/Romano-British period. Both of these woodland clearance episodes were followed by woodland expansion and a decline in human activity, during the mid to late iron Age and after the Roman withdrawal from Britain (c.410AD) (ibid: 2007). A final substantial woodland clearance occurred from circa 1100-900 Cal BP (c.850 AD to 1050 AD), after which there is said to have been little woodland recovery (ibid 2007). Various pollen sites across the Howgill Fells also demonstrated variation in the impact of these clearance episodes – for example with Iron Age/Romano British woodland clearance impacting the west of the Howgills rather than the remote central valleys, where in contrast the later (1100-900 Cal BP) clearance seems to have impacted the whole region (ibid: 2007).

6.2 *Historic Mapping*

Consultation of available historic mapping covering the study area revealed relatively little useful further information, at least in terms of understanding specific features on the common itself. In general, most of the available map sources that could be examined of pre-19th century date showed little or no mapped detail on the area of Brant Fell common itself. The detail on the various 17th to 19th century maps available online was limited to generalised representations of the topography, with settlements at Howgill and Sedbergh often noted, but little else shown (See <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/>, accessed 03/03/2023). The first edition OS map of mid-19th date appears to be the first to represent the topography of the study area in any detail, and does provide a useful record of some features on the common, especially the named sheepfolds or washfolds, such as Asbeck Fold, Crosedale Fold (most of which appear to have been added to the HER already from this source). Other useful detail includes paths and trackways, as well as the locations of former barns on the enclosed land bordering the fells, for example, 'Hoghouse Barn' is shown adjacent to the fell wall to the east of Crosedale Wood, but no longer survives and has since been removed. The Tithe Maps for the area don't show any further detail regarding the unenclosed fells and only represent the areas up to the fell walls. The first edition OS 25-inch map of circa 1888 does add some further details,

including the location of fords such as one crossing Croosedale Beck near to Croosedale Fold, and a more detailed depiction of tracks, footpaths, folds and quarries, for example with a quarry depicted immediately north of Sedbergh, along with the reservoir and other features for the Sedbergh Town water supply system at the foot of Winder.

6.3 Historic Environment data – distribution & wider context

Figure 3 shows the YDNP HER monument data for the project area prior to the survey, demonstrating that the steep nature of the terrain and topography has had a very strong influence on the distribution of human activity. The majority of known historic environment features are located on the lower slopes below the 250m contour where they are less steep. This contour roughly co-insides with the edge of the registered common land in the study area (shown as a purple line in figure 3). Areas of earthwork remains of settlement and former field systems are largely distributed within this lower zone below 250m or occasionally up to 300m in the case of field systems. This pattern is observable generally around the Howgill Fells, for example at Cautley Holme Beck (MYD3601 – Prehistoric/Romano-British enclosures) and Fawcett Bank (MYD37782 – Ridge and Furrow, East of Hobdale Beck & MYD33417 – Former Field system, Fawcett Bank) to the south-east, along the southern edge of Brant Fell Common near to Sedbergh, and along the western side of the Howgills for example the area to the east of Howgill Lane up to the edge of Brant Fell Registered Common. The slopes above 250m are in places extremely steep and were likely not as suitable for permanent settlement or extensive field systems to have been constructed. Although in some places rarer traces of possible settlement or farmsteads do exist further into the Howgills or within the registered common area – although these are very few in number. For example, such as the rectangular building (MYD866), enclosures and possible cultivation traces (MYD33260 & MYD33261) at Bram Rigg on the western side of the Howgill Fells which just reach up to the 290-300m contours. The multi period field system on the southern slopes of Knott (MYD33418) to the north-east of Sedbergh are another example of this, with the field systems encroaching slightly into the area of the registered common.

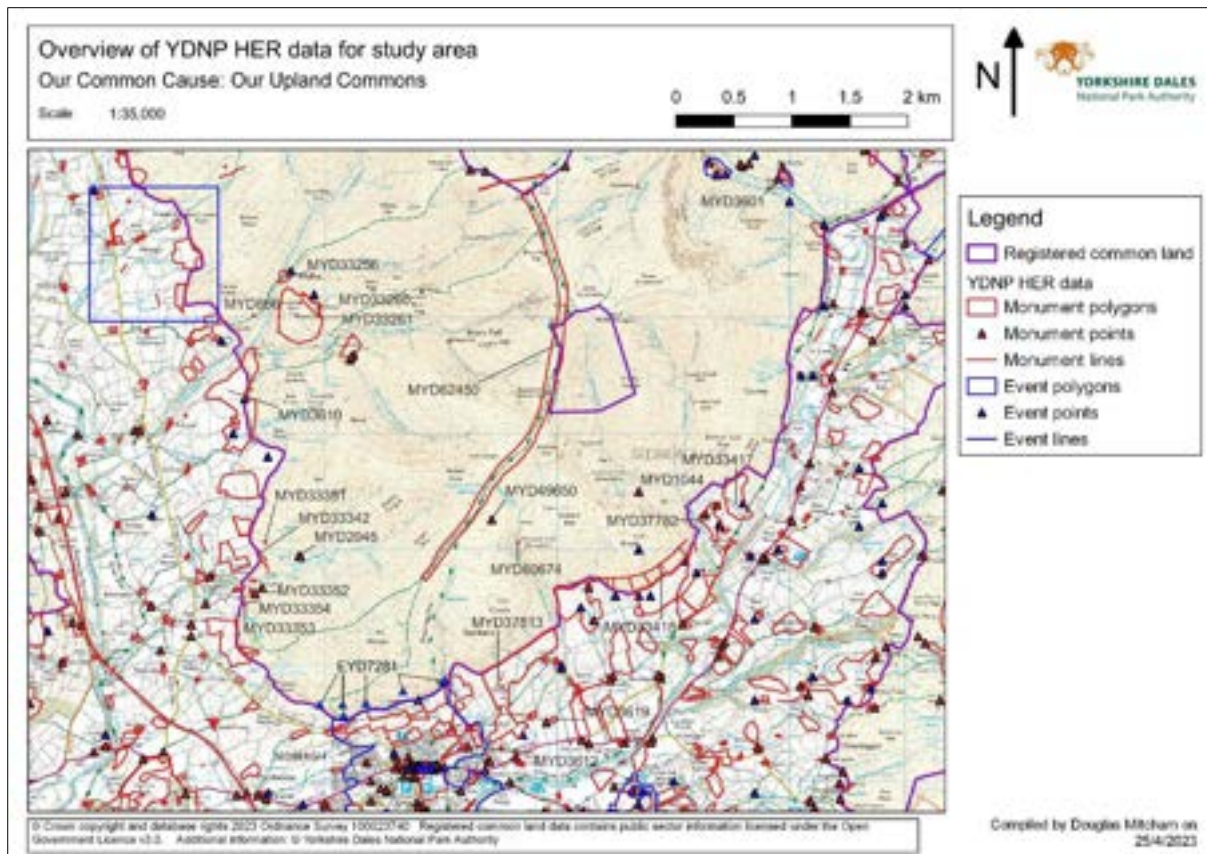


Figure 3: Map showing YDNP HER monument and event data for the area. A selection of records mentioned in the text are labelled (the detailed maps for each area show all the records with labels).

Howgill Lane, situated immediately east and south west of the boundary of the common, is itself noteworthy for partially following the line of a Roman Road, heading towards the Roman Fort at Low Borrowbridge (MYD62335) which was excavated recently, and also includes a Roman bathhouse, vicus and cremation cemetery (MYD62336; Hamilton-Gibney & Hicks *et al.* 2021). To the south of the Fort on the western side of the Howgill Fells the earthwork settlement at High Carlingill has been excavated recently by Lunesdale Archaeology Society suggesting predominantly Romano-British settlement activity, with some limited earlier evidence (MYD62337; Hooley and Hicks 2021). There are also a number of earthwork settlements, some of assumed prehistoric/Romano-British date, situated along the east side of the Lune Valley. There is also ample evidence of the Medieval and Post Medieval agricultural systems and settlement patterns, as well as the enclosed - stone walled - Post Medieval agricultural landscapes that characterises the area today evident through both archaeological, historical and place name evidence. These features are generally located on the lower slopes, beyond the edge of the fell wall marking the edge of the common around the entire southern and western fringes of the study area. Audrey Douglas has previously explored both the agricultural history and the relationship between the Medieval and Post-Medieval

landscapes focused on an area between Carling Gill and Crosedale on the west side of the Howgills (1999).

The lower slopes of the dale to the south of the Howgill Fells is noteworthy for its density of archaeological remains, with multi-period remains of extensive Medieval (and earlier) landscapes with fieldsystems around the Medieval Town of Sedbergh, and the Medieval Motte and Bailey Castle site of Castlehaw (MYD3612). Two further Medieval sites were investigated in the vicinity of Sedbergh in the 20th century. A Late Medieval settlement at Underbank (MYD3619) was subject to survey and excavation in the 1950's by the Archaeological Section of the Sedbergh School Sedgwick Society, revealing a rectangular stone building, traces of a hearth suggesting a domestic function and Late Medieval finds (Addyman *et al.* 1963: 27-39). The same group also undertook further work at Hallgarth in the 1950's. This was the site of a former rectangular earthwork platform that was levelled and removed in 1890, leading to the discovery of a lined well and the foundations of a substantial building, traces of a possible moat and coins of Henry VII, William and Mary dated 1694, and George III interpreted as the site of a Manor House (Addyman *et al.* 1963: 39; Thompson 1892: 26-27). The group 'kept a watch' on further levelling work done at Hallgarth in the 1950's to create further sports pitches. As part of this the well discovered in 1890 was re-excavated and some Medieval pottery was found elsewhere on the surface (Addyman *et al.* 1963: 41).

6.4 Summary – Historic Environment and prior investigations on Brant Fell Common

There were circa 73 HER monument records either within the area of registered common shown in figure 3 or intersecting it. These comprise features ranging in date from the Prehistoric and or Roman periods, the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval periods going up to the mid-20th century with a Second World War aircraft crash site. More detailed HER data maps showing features within the survey areas are shown in the following sections.

6.4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

There are no known prehistoric ritual or funerary monuments or finds within the study area on the common itself. One possible Prehistoric or Romano-British Hut Circle is located near Craggstones (MYD33354), as well as two clearance cairns (MYD33355) identified from aerial photography and assigned a broad late prehistoric to post medieval date range (figure 4). Around the lower slopes of the southern end of Brant Fell common are located several areas of former field systems, including a possible Prehistoric or Roman field system at Chapel Beck (MYD3610). A number of these may have origins in the prehistoric period but are often overlain by extensive

Medieval field systems that make traces of the former more difficult to identify, for example such as the likely multi-period field system remains on the southern slopes of Knott (MYD33418). With regard to the Roman period, Cleasby argued there is an apparent increase in historical and archaeological evidence of farming activity in the late Roman Period (1991: 3). This was linked to the influence of Rome in the area with the increasing supply needs of the Fort at Low Borrowbridge for timber, more grazing for livestock and more cereal production, leading to increased woodland clearance and further extensive clearance of the lower fells (ibid: 3).

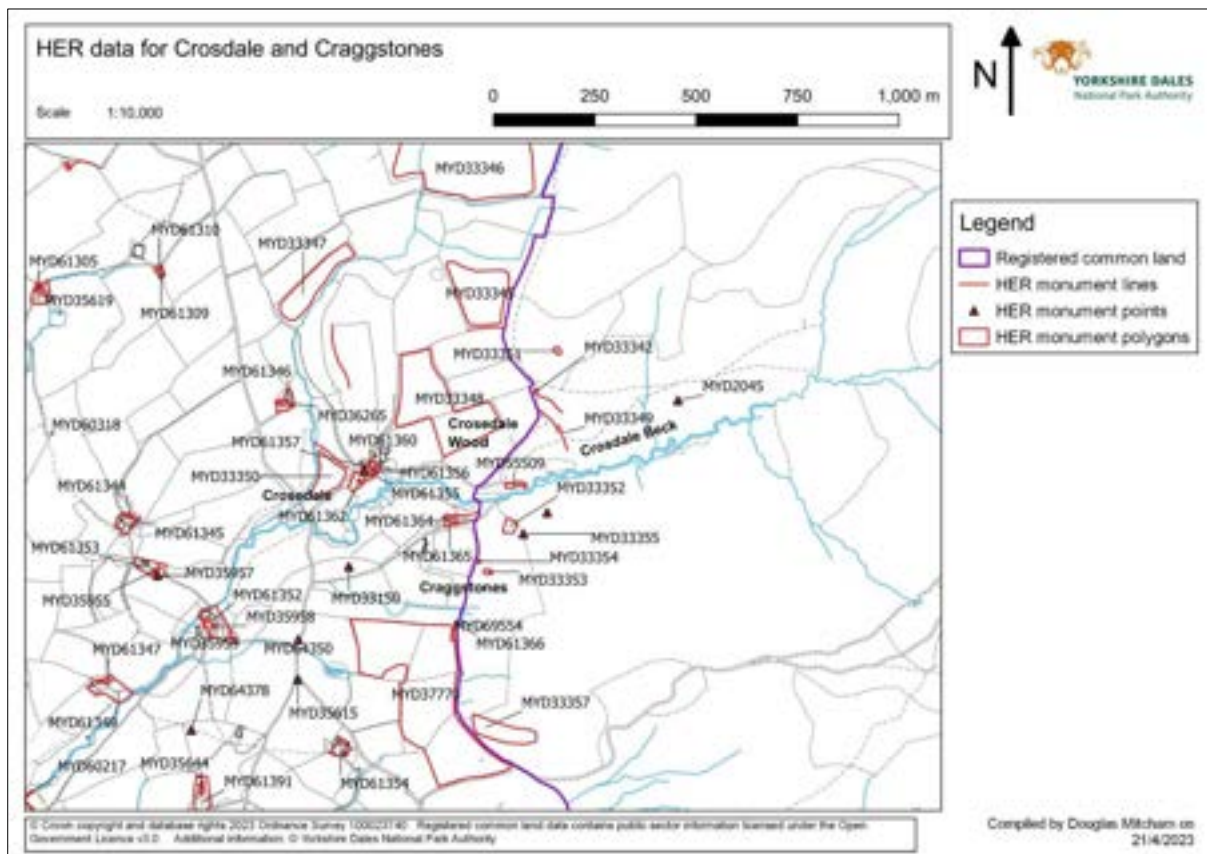


Figure 4: HER monument data for Crosdale Beck and Craggstones.

6.4.2 Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

The majority of known features on the common that may date to this period comprise areas of former field systems that encroach slightly onto the lower slopes of the unenclosed fell along with a number of possible shielings, huts and enclosures. Whilst there are rarer examples of possible farmsteads (e.g. at Bram Rigg, MYD33261 (figure 5) and Craggstones MYD33352) and some limited evidence cultivation of traces (e.g. Bram Rigg).

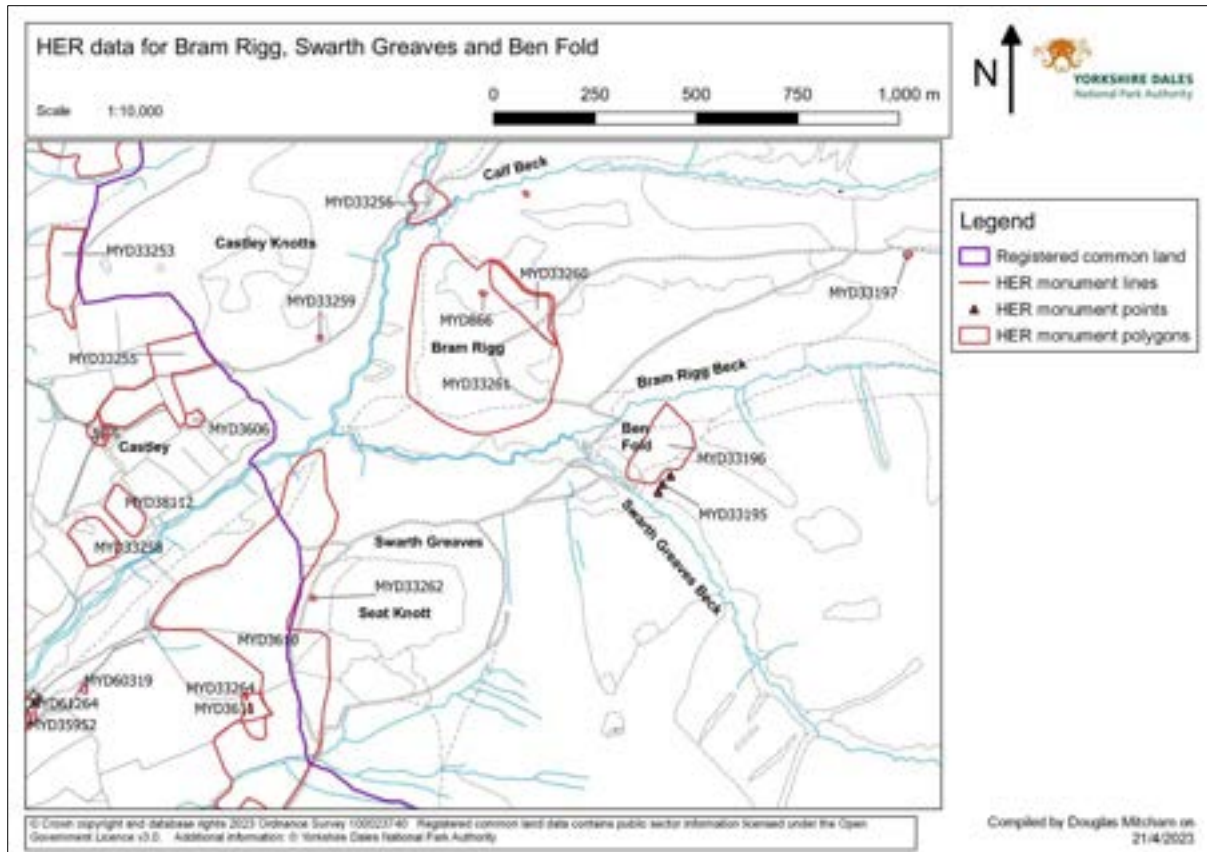


Figure 5: HER monument data for Bram Rigg, Ben Fold and Swarth Greaves.

Any proven archaeological evidence of activity in the Early Medieval period is scarce – although this may simply reflect a lack of direct investigation rather than a true absence. Cleasby pointed to place name evidence of the many farms and topographical features in the wider area having Norse elements as evidence of extensive occupation in the 9th and 10th centuries, whilst noting archaeological evidence was apparently lacking (1991: 3). In the Medieval period extensive areas in Bland (Howgill) were granted to Cockersands Abbey from the thirteenth century onwards and rented out to tenants, with references to ‘scales or shielings’ at Castlehow (Castley), White Fell Middle Tongue and Carlingill (Cleasby 1991: 3; Lancaster and Elphick 1989: 2-8).

Through aerial transcription and field visits, members of the Sedbergh and District History Society identified around fifty sites on the western side of the Howgills between Carling Gill to the north and Crosedale to the South (Cleasby 1991: 3). These were largely situated on the unenclosed fell between the 600ft and 800ft contours and they were grouped into twenty-five ‘rectangular’ features, fifteen ‘circular or sub-circular’ and five that were ‘scooped out of the fellside’. Cleasby argued that the majority were likely to be scales or shielings of Medieval date and argued that three sites at Carlingill, White Fell and Castley, were likely the scales mentioned in the Cockersands Cartulary (1991: 7). However some of the features

identified such as rectangular or longhouse like buildings, small huts or single cell structures, sometimes with nearby enclosures that are likely to be examples of shielings, or in some cases farmsteads, could in fact date anywhere from the Early Medieval to the Early Post Medieval Period, and may in fact include examples of the Early Medieval sites or activity that Cleasby suggests is lacking (See 1991: 3). Cleasby argued the majority of archaeological sites in the Howgill Fells seemed to be of Medieval or later date, although few have any direct dating evidence associated with them, other than those based on morphological grounds (Cleasby 1991: 7). As mentioned above whilst some of the field systems on the lower slopes encroach slightly into the registered common area, there are few settlement sites within the open fell area and given the extreme nature of the terrain this is not surprising. Although an enclosure with a structure (MYD333520) east of Craggstones has been interpreted variously as a shieling or a former farmstead of Medieval or later date.

The study area on the common itself has seen limited previous archaeological fieldwork or investigation, especially on the ground. Excavation and survey work was conducted at the shieling at Crosdale Beck (MYD2045) by the Sedbergh and District History Society and Lancaster Archaeological Unit in the 1990's (EYD6922, EYD7207, EYD7936). Some geophysical survey was conducted more recently by Lunesdale Archaeology Society on part of the Craggstones enclosure and a rectangular building located within it, on the south side of Crosdale Beck (LAS 2017). The only other major archaeological project impacting the area was the aerial transcription and earthwork surveys (EYD6335) undertaken by the former RCHME (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England) (Bowden 1996). Within the area of the common shown in Figure 2 there is one oblique aerial photograph, showing Knott, currently within the HER event records (EYD13704). Although a few additional images were located within YDNPA collections that are not on the HER.

There are also various areas of ridge and furrow of probable Medieval or Post Medieval date. This includes for example a ridge and furrow system of possible Medieval or later date, which might have prehistoric origins at the Knott (MYD33418) and another area of Ridge and Furrow north east of Sedbergh (MYD37813) (figure 6). Several relict linear land boundaries are present at Crosdale Wood (MYD33343 and MYD33344) which were interpreted by the RCHME as of Medieval or Post Medieval date.

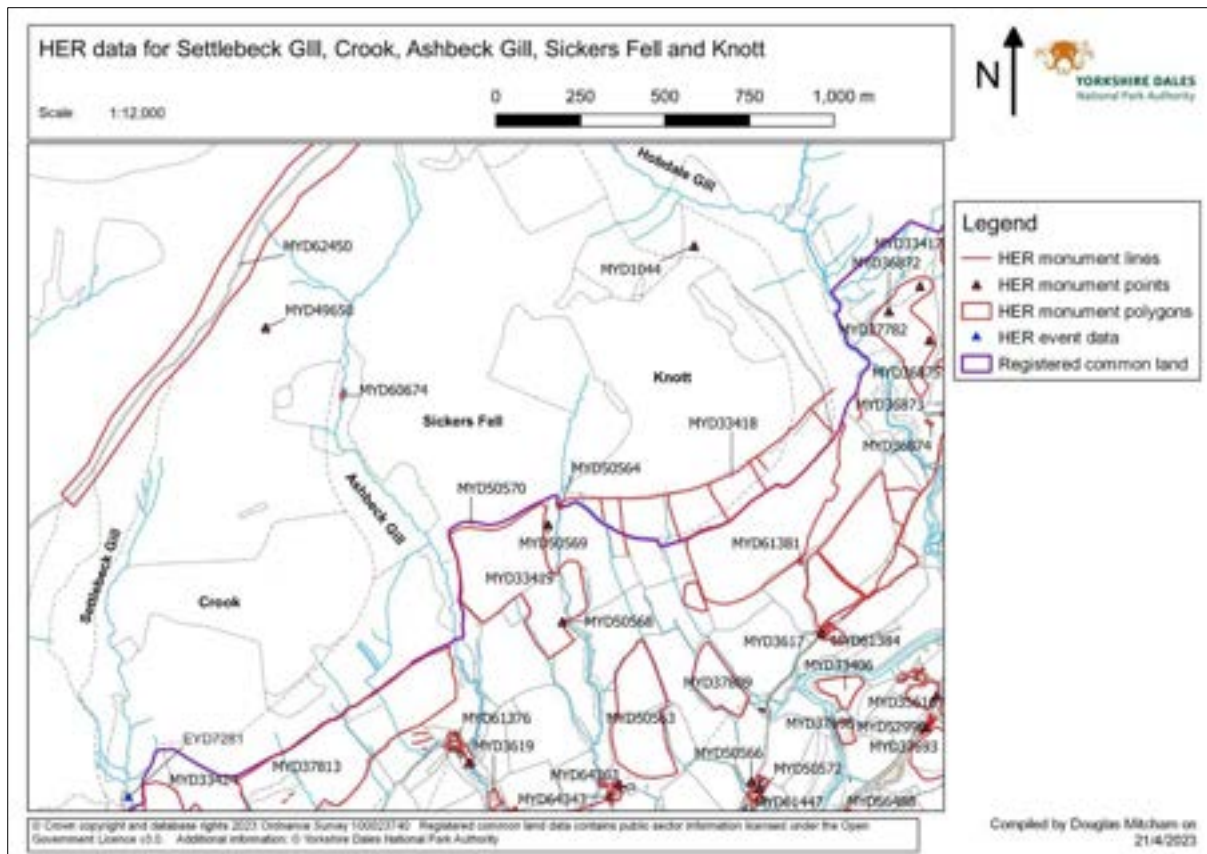


Figure 6: HER monument data showing the area from Settlebeck Gill (far left) to Hobdale Gill (top right).

A number of the known features within the common area and above the 250m contour are associated with pastoral farming practices and livestock management in the Medieval and Post Medieval periods and use of the area in transhumance regimes and for summer grazing. For example, there are several shielings (a temporarily occupied site for exploiting summer pasture) known in the area, one of which (Shieling, Crosdale Beck MYD2045) has been subject to direct investigation by survey and excavation in the mid to late 1990's (figure 4). The recovered ceramics suggested its use dated to between the late 12th century and the late 13th to 14th centuries AD (MYD2045). The other shielings (Shieling, Crosdale Wood MYD33342 and Shieling, Craggstones MYD33353) do not have any direct archaeological dating evidence at present, although MYD33353 has been interpreted as Medieval or later by the RCHME in the early 1990's (see figure 4; HER record MYD33353).

Another site at White Fell Middle Tongue, of uncertain date was excavated in the late 19th century, by the then Master of Howgill School and a group of pupils, revealing a building split into two rooms with a cobblestone floor (Cleasby 1991: 3-4). This may refer to MYD33256 (figure 5). Cleasby recounts that the thinking was that it might be a stable associated with the pack horse trains from Kendal to Ravenstonedale (1991: 4). Winchester describes the existence of shielings from the Early Medieval period in

Northern England and the Scottish Highlands, continuing in use into the seventeenth century in some areas, but otherwise going out of use by the Later Medieval period (2000: 84-85).

6.4.3 Post Medieval

Sheepfolds associated with livestock management and herding practices are one of the most common features whilst a possible drove road was also identified by Arthur Raistrick (see MYD62450) (figure 3). Some of these could have their origins in the Medieval Period but the majority of these, especially those with significant upstanding remains, are more likely to be Post Medieval structures. MYD60674 has been interpreted as a washfold. Most of these folds have been added to the HER previously through transcription from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and with further information added from aerial photographs or satellite imagery, few have been visited on the ground and the HER holds no images of them.

In terms of evidence of historic use of the common on Brant Fell, Douglas discusses a deed of enfranchisement for Gate House (to the west of Castley, on the west side of the Howgills) dated to 1626 which addresses commons and is an example of the kind of rights and activities people carried out on them (1999: 24). The deed mentions 'common of pasture and turbary', the latter being the right to cut peat or turf, the use of moors, heaths, wastes and commons in Sedbergh for the pasturing of cattle, rights in woods and underwoods, as well as obtaining ling (heather), slate and stone for premises (Douglas 1999: 24). Douglas study focuses on considering the relationship between the Medieval and Post Medieval organisation of the farming landscape to the west of the Howgills, looking in detail at a number of farms and hamlets (1999).

In terms of other Post-Medieval features there is also a small quarry located north east of Crosdale Wood (MYD33351). Some quarries are known in the area, with another Sedbergh and District History Society project investigating quarrying also identifying various quarry sites, of mostly Post Medieval date around the southern end of Brant Fell and around Sedbergh (EYD7281 – note these are marked as HER event records only at present – they do not have monument records; Scobie 2006: 9-12) (figure 7).

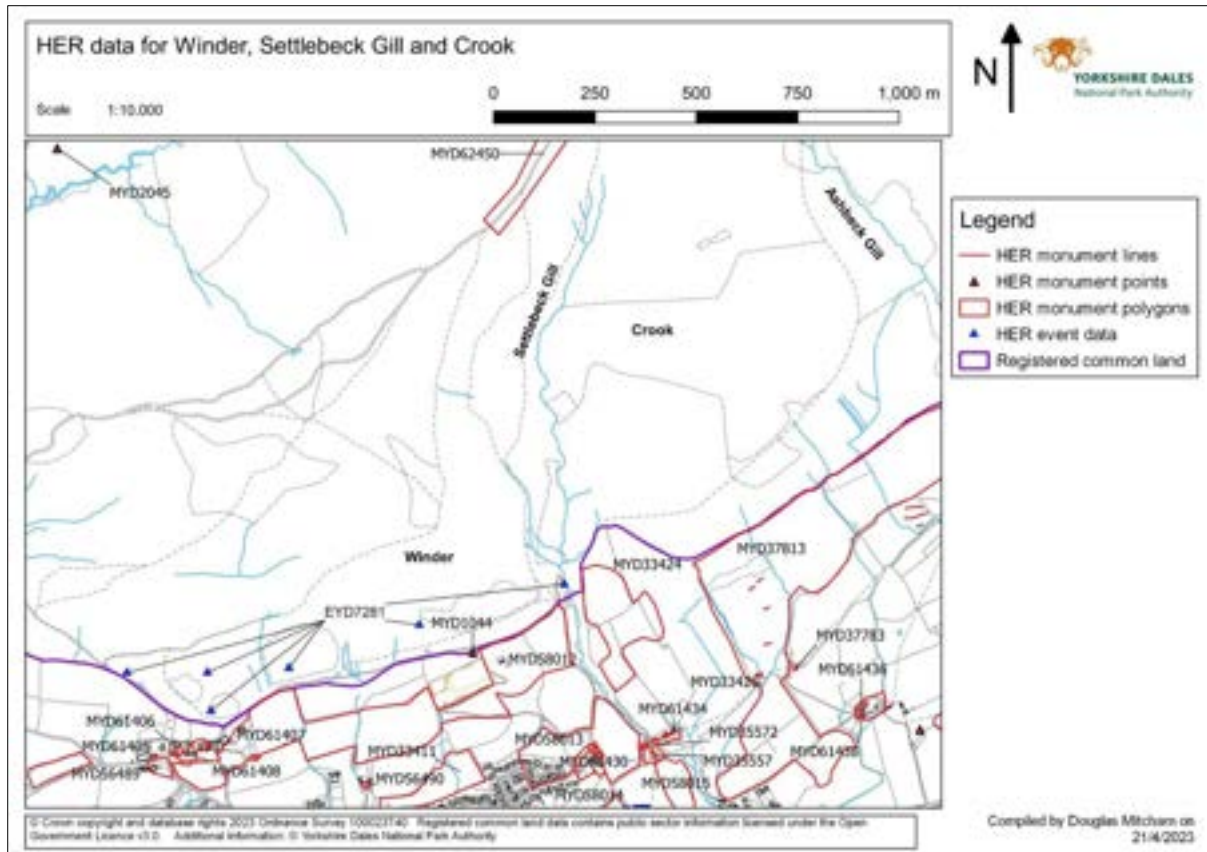


Figure 7: HER monument data for Winder, Settlebeck Gill and Crook.

Other more unusual Post Medieval features include the remains of a 19th century water supply system for Sedbergh (MYD1044) and an aircraft crash site of an Avro Anson which crash landed on Brant Fell on the 7th January 1942 (see MYD49650). There is no visible trace of this on recent satellite imagery and it is presumed any wreckage was recovered.

7 Scope of walkover survey in 2022

The primary purpose of the survey was to provide an up to date record of the extent and condition of the historic environment in the study area, as well as producing a basic level I record of any previously unidentified features. It comprised walkover survey with volunteers supervised by the YDNPA's Community Heritage Officer. The work took place during 2022 between March and June. A total of nine volunteers contributed some forty-one volunteering days between them over eighteen days of survey work. Two members of YDNPA staff contributed a total of nineteen in-kind staff days.

The survey strategy was twofold. First all known features already recorded on the Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record were located and any

additional recording undertaken at level I for the purpose of allowing future enhancement of the YDNP HER, including:

- photographic survey
- basic description
- metric data (e.g. overall dimensions of feature/site)
- assessment of condition

The second element involved:

- undertaking level I walkover survey of the identified target areas
- photographic survey of any features

Due to the nature of the terrain, steep topography and size of the Brant Fell common area, the walkover had to be conducted in an unsystematic manner and more systematic line walking limited to certain areas where it was safe to undertake such works. Figure 2 shows the target areas based on the topography and access routes. Note that the extent of the survey areas has been revised to show the actual areas covered, as opposed to the proposed areas shown in the project design.

8 Methodology – walkover survey

The walkover survey comprised:

- Unsystematic and semi systematic reconnaissance of target areas on foot.
- Small groups of volunteers line walking at circa 25m-50m intervals (depending on numbers of volunteers) to cover parts or all of these target areas. The actual areas covered depended on the time available, the number of volunteers and the topography encountered which meant some target areas were reduced in size compared to that shown in the project design (see Mitcham 2022: 8).
- Searching for known features/target areas using 8-figure NGR's and appropriate maps. A Garmin Etrex 30 hand held navigation grade GPS was used to assist with this which can record up to an accuracy of circa 2m depending on field conditions. The QGIS mobile application QFIELD was also used on a Samsung Galaxy smartphone that was preloaded with the survey target areas and HER data.
- A pro-forma recording sheet was used to record both known and unknown features at level I (see appendix 5 – example of pro-forma survey form using during the fieldwork). This included an NGR measured with the navigation grade GPS, photo numbers, a basic description of type, form, location, extent, condition (as good, fair or poor), management issues, overall size in metres, a sketch and any notes on the possible function or date of the feature in question.

- Record photographs using ranging rods for scales were taken using a Canon PowerShot SX620 HS 20.2 megapixel digital camera and Sony Alpha 6300 camera, set in auto mode and stored in a standard jpeg format.

The size of the area covered by Brant Fell common, the difficulty of the terrain and the resources available within the scope of this project made it unfeasible to attempt a more systematic walkover survey within a more rigid control framework. This was limited to areas away from the steepest slopes, as indicated by the blue shaded areas labelled A-F on figure 2. Much of the areas covered by the intended survey zones for visiting known features shown in orange and labelled 1-5 on figure 2 comprised steep slopes that were in places difficult to access on foot – access to features on some of these slopes often depended on the existence of suitable paths or tracks. Only known features which could be accessed safely were visited within the orange zones on figure 2.

9 Results

During the survey the team were able to record circa ninety-nine features within the area of Brant Fell registered common. Note that some related groups of features that were in the same location were recorded on a single form under a single feature number so the above figure is an underestimate of the total number of individual features. Of these, circa 27 were features that were already recorded on the YDNP HER. The remainder were mostly not previously recorded on the HER database. At least some of them had been recorded by previous work in the area that had not been fully incorporated onto the HER whilst others will perhaps have been known to those familiar with the areas. Over eighteen days of survey work, a total of nine volunteers contributed some forty-one volunteering days between them to the project, whilst two members of YDNPA staff contributed a total of nineteen in-kind staff days. A summary of the results from each of the nine survey areas (A1-F6, G, G7 & G8) is presented in the following section, along with details regarding the extent of the survey coverage where appropriate. Detailed maps of specific areas are shown in the text below, with overview maps showing the recorded features in relation to the survey areas reproduced at a larger size in appendix 1 - maps¹. Full detailed descriptions of all recorded features are presented in appendix 2 - feature catalogue. A series of photographs of the features are presented in the following text with the rest located in appendix 3 - feature photographs.

¹ Features recorded by the survey are labelled as 'BF22 feature' (as lines, points or polygons) whilst existing sites recorded on the YDNP HER are also shown where needed. In places additional transcription of further possible features on LiDAR is also shown – not all of these could be checked or recorded by the survey.

9.1 Area A1 – Knott

Knott is one of the smaller round fells forming a short hillspur extending south east from Sickers Fell situated on the south eastern edge of the Howgills, rising to a height of 429m. Knott has steep south west facing slopes dropping into Little Ashbeck Gill on its western side, as well as steep south east and east facing slopes which drop into Hobdale Gill to the east. The survey did not extend into the area of Hobdale Gill.

Ten features were recorded in area A1, with most of them situated on the lower south facing slopes. Three features were found within the systematic survey area A, where spaced line walking was undertaken. Five of the features were newly recorded and five of them were boundaries that form part of the known field system MYD33418.

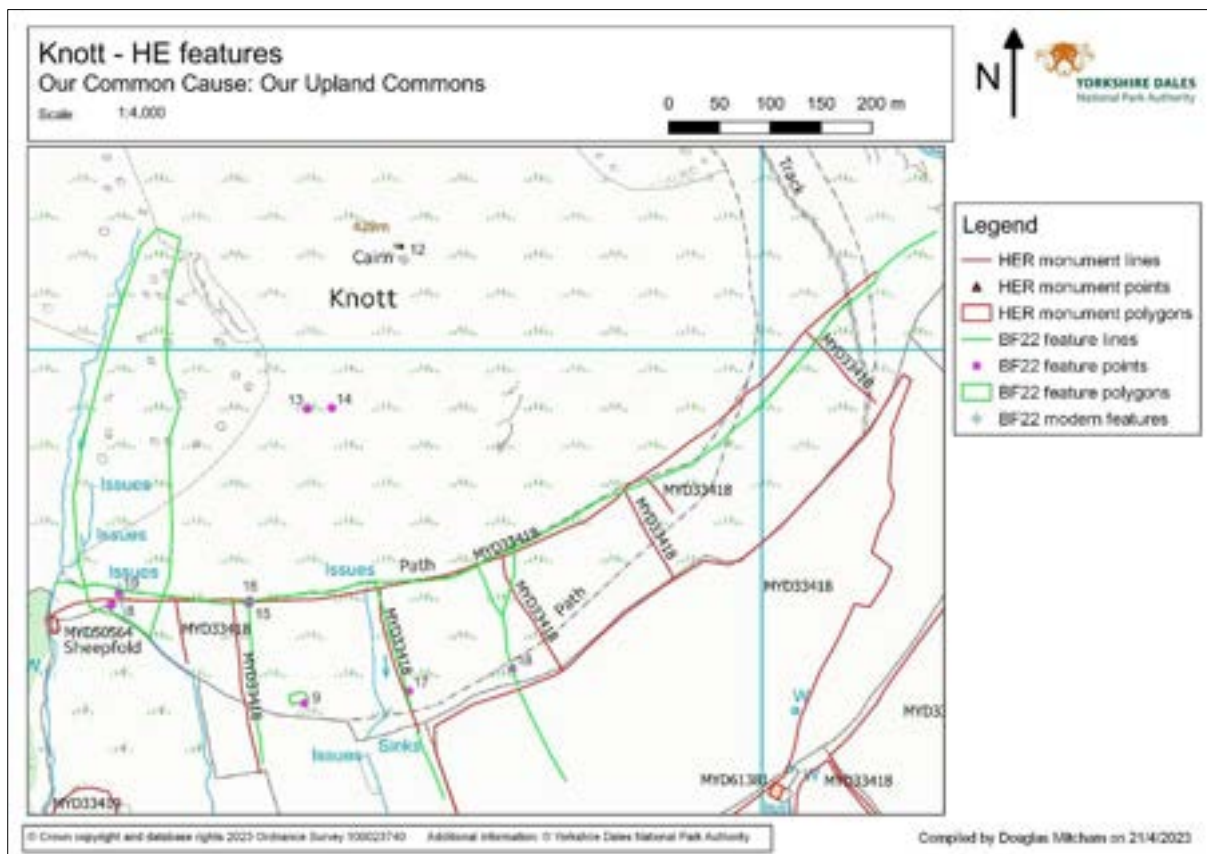


Figure 8: BF22 survey results – historic environment features at Knott and Little Ashbeck Gill.

FID15, 17 and 18 comprise subtle, eroded low earthwork banks (c.2-3m wide and c.0.2-0.3m high) with ID15 having a ditch on its western side, whilst ID17 and 18 have ditches on their eastern sides (c.1-1.6m wide and c.0.2m deep), running north-south down the slope (figure 9; figure 11; figure 76). They appear to join a long east-

west boundary bank (FID16, c. 1.35m wide, 0.2m high and c.991m long) at right angles running around the southern end of Knott along the contours at circa 320m, which together form the rectilinear or co-axial boundaries of the field system MYD33418 (figure 10). FID18 is a more complex feature, appearing to split into two banks, with the eastern bank after the split following a more curvilinear course heading more to the north east, which appears to cross and continue beyond the terminal east-west boundary FID16, suggesting either evidence of phasing or perhaps truncation by a later feature. The long east-west boundary FID16 forms the northern extent of this field system, with a later path or trackway situated on its upslope side possibly obscuring the location of a ditch.



Figure 9: FID15 a north-south aligned earthwork bank and ditch forming part of MYD33418. The junction of FID15 with FID16 is visible in the foreground.



Figure 10: FID16, east-west boundary bank at Knott forming part of MYD33418.

Several of the north-south boundaries (including FID15, 17 and 18) of MYD33418 were observed to underlie and continue beyond the present walled boundary of the common, suggesting they are cut through by this latter boundary and are of an earlier date (figure 11). The northern extent of the MYD33418 field system defined by the east-west boundary FID16 appears to have been abandoned at some stage and the boundary of the enclosed farmland and the edge of the common re-organised further to the south. This may have been due simply to the steepness of the slope, or reflect a more significant re-organisation of the boundaries and use of the landscape in this area, for example with a Medieval field system created further south. Some of the north-south boundaries broadly follow the same alignment as those on the south side of the common boundary wall and they clearly all formed part of the same field system at some stage. Whilst some slight changes in the course of the north-south boundaries can in places be observed on the south side of the common boundary wall.



Figure 11: FID18, a north-south aligned earthwork bank and ditch forming part of MYD33418 which continues beyond the boundary of the common onto the enclosed farmland.

The HER record for MYD33418 describes the Knott field system as Medieval with the possibility of earlier origins in the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods acknowledged. The regularly spaced pattern of rectilinear boundaries north of the common wall, at right angles to a longer terminal boundary strongly imply a fragment of a co-axial field system that is likely to have originated in prehistory and become incorporated into and overlain by a Medieval field system south of the wall – which is clearly evident to the south of the common boundary wall and includes cultivation traces. Whilst the exact date of these elements cannot be fully resolved here – it is felt likely the abandoned section north of the common wall may be of Prehistoric or Romano British date which is clearly earlier than the construction of the common boundary along this section. Further truncation of the western end of FID16, the east-west terminal boundary of MYD33418, was observed by a series of later hollow ways (with FID19 recording their relationship and truncated area) – which may date broadly from Medieval to Post Medieval and show that this boundary had long gone out of use with the establishment of these routes (figure 12).



Figure 12: Hollow ways FID8 (running left to right) cutting through the earthwork FID16 (foreground, centre). This relationship was recorded as FID19.

An area of hollow ways (FID8), comprising two groups of adjacent hollow ways following a similar route, but taking slightly different routes at their southern ends to pass through the common boundary wall at two different points, were recorded to the east of Little Ashbeck Gill (figure 13). The individual hollow ways vary in size but are circa 1m wide and up to 0.25m deep. There are many different routes suggesting the sequence has some considerable time depth and they cover an area c.350-400m in length and circa 80m wide. As mentioned the hollow ways were observed to cut through an earlier earthwork boundary forming the northern extent of the field system on the southern slope of Knott MYD33418. The hollow ways are difficult to date precisely but their use is likely to have originated in the Medieval period and continued into the Post Medieval period, perhaps up the 18th or 19th centuries. They were in good condition but some erosion from water action was noted. The group is particularly spectacular example of branching hollow ways when viewed on aerial imagery and its direct physical relationship to FID16, providing an indication of the relative date of the latter, make FID8 of higher significance.



Figure 13: FID8 – a group of hollow ways, east of Little Ashbeck Gill.

A c-shaped earthwork bank (FID9) with an open end facing down the slope was identified on the south facing slope with a hollow area inside its western half (figure 72). The banks of this vary in width from 3m to 2.6m and between 0.5 to 1m in height. The internal length of the earthwork is 9.6m and the external length is 12.8m. The overall width of the feature is 7.50m and its longest axis is aligned along the contours of the slope. The date or purpose of the feature is unclear but it is set within the rectilinear field system described above (MYD33148). Again it is unclear if it is related to this former field system, for example if the western side may have been a hut platform. Alternatively, the sub-rectangular shape is similar to a number of features known especially on the western side of the Howgills that have previously been interpreted as potentially forming part of shielings that might be Early Medieval to Post Medieval in date (e.g. Cleasby 1991:4-8). Finally, it may simply be the remnants of a livestock shelter.

Higher up the southern slope of Knott, on its south western edge, located roughly on the 400m contour, two oval shaped pits were identified with adjacent spoil heaps on their downslope sides (FID13 & 14) (figure 14; figure 75). For example pit FID13 is 0.4m deep and 2.6m by 3.4m in size and the adjacent spoil heap measured 2.5m by 2.7m in size and is 0.4m high. Another almost identical pit and spoil heap FID14 is

located c.23m east of FID13. The features are both well vegetated and grassed over and clearly not of very recent origin. There is no other evidence of other nearby features such as any evidence of quarrying, mining or other extractive activity. The location was noted as overlooking Sedbergh and the area around it, which could suggest an observation post or listening post associated with the Second World War defences in the area, possibly for spotting or listening for enemy aircraft, or perhaps from military training. A mobile search light battery is known to have existed in Sedbergh during WW2 (MYD33410). Alternatively, the pits may simply be abandoned prospection pits, to test the makeup of the rock strata or availability of minerals, or have been used as shooting hides. They are therefore of uncertain date but could date anywhere from the Medieval period to the 20th century.



Figure 14: FID13 - a small oval pit with adjacent spoil heap at Knott.

Finally, an oval cairn (FID12) was noted on the fell summit with a pointed profile and graffiti from 1947 strongly suggesting it is a modern feature of mid-20th century date – this was recorded partly as a training exercise and for the avoidance of future doubt should it subsequently be reported (figure 74). The irregular rectangular sheep fold MYD50564 attached to the common boundary wall was not recorded as it was not accessible.

9.2 Area B2 – Sickers Fell & Ashbeck Gill

Sickers Fell comprises another rounded Hill spur projecting southwards from Hobdale Scar, rising to a height of 498m and with steep surrounding slopes,

dropping into Ashbeck Gill to the west and Little Ashbeck Gill to the east. Relatively little was identified on Sickers Fell itself.

A small rectangular stone shelter (FID10) was identified with an open front and built on a small rectangular platform that was cut into the western hillside of Sickers Fell (figure 16, figure 15). The rear wall was circa 0.5m high and was built up against the hillside at the rear of the platform with stone slabs piled up in crude courses, whilst the remnants of two side walls were less well preserved and more severely collapsed. The fact that the structure is built on a substantially constructed platform circa 3.6m wide and 4m long that has been cut into the hillside, with some evidence that the front edge of the platform was supported by a stone built revetment strongly suggests this is not a modern fell walkers shelter. The stone looks well weathered and the structure does not appear to be of recent origin. It is interpreted as of Post Medieval date as a possible shepherds shelter. The other features included the Post Medieval boundary wall to common in this area (FID21), a cast iron gate (FID22) and further earthworks that relate to the boundary of the common, comprising a bank and two ditches (FID23) (figure 21, figure 22, figure 17).



Figure 15: FID10 – an open fronted stone built shelter.

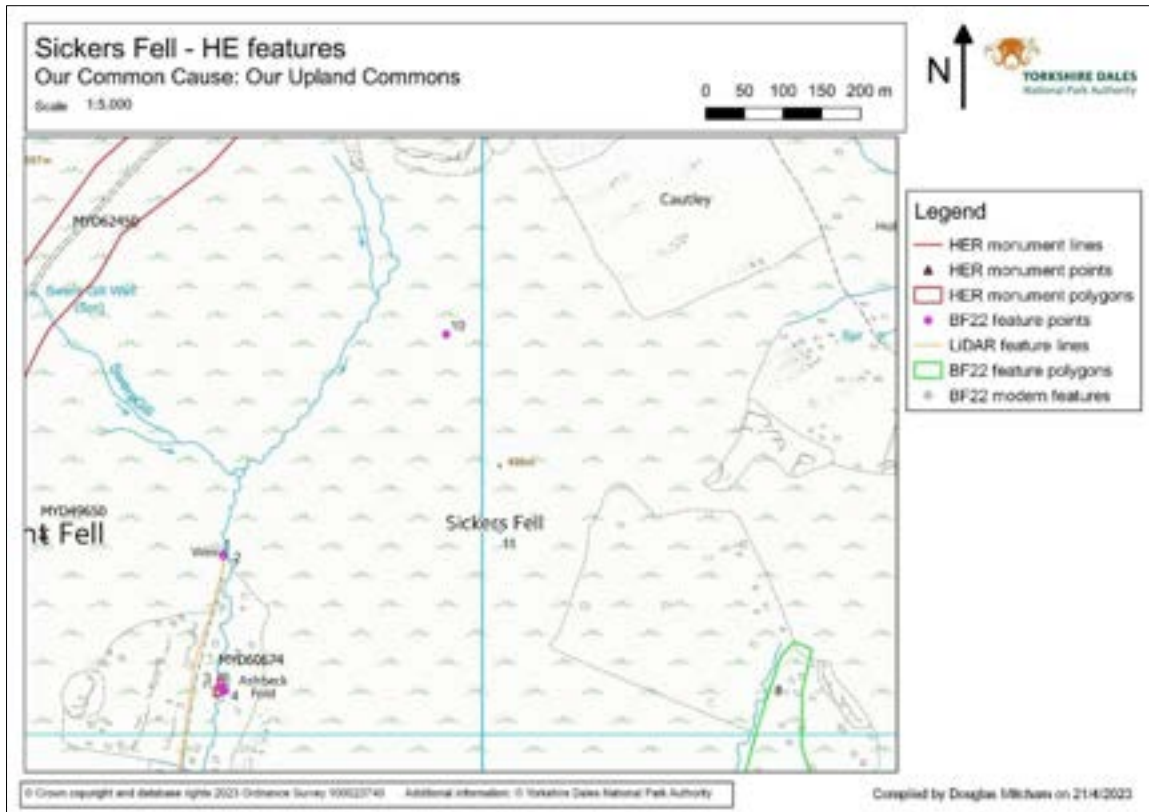


Figure 16: BF22 survey results - historic environment features on Sickers Fell.

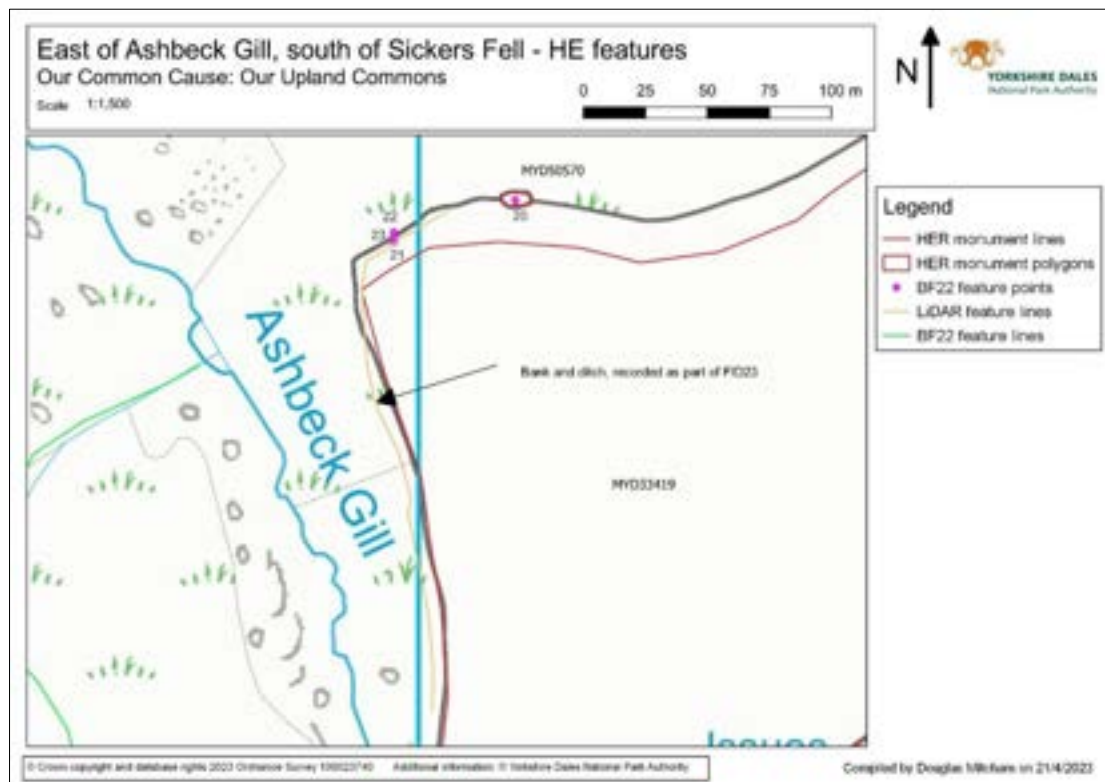


Figure 17: BF22 survey results - historic environment features east of Ashbeck Gill and south of Sickers Fell.

The drystone boundary wall separating the area of Brant Fell common from the lower agricultural land was recorded at SD66990 93666 to the south of Sickers Fell, on the east side of Ashbeck Gill (FID21). A cast Iron gate of riveted construction was also recorded in the wall at the foot of Sickers Fell located at SD66990 93670 (FID22). Along this section the wall was formed of fairly regular courses and was 1.08m in height, 0.75m wide at its base and 0.5m wide at its top, giving the wall a noticeable batter. Wider observation of the wall to the east of the NGR stated above running along the southern slope of Sickers Fell would suggest a lack of clear throughstones but this may reflect the difficulty of identifying them. This is because of frequent and rough later rebuilding changing the style due to collapses caused by the steep slopes in the area. Further along the common boundary wall to the east at the foot of Knott clearer evidence of the use of regular spaced throughstones is however apparent. It is thought that the section at the recorded NGR is likely to reflect a Post Medieval wall, whilst the section running along the foot of Knott further to the east is also likely to be Post Medieval, with the clearer evidence of throughstones at the latter suggesting it is likely not earlier than 18th century. A former sheepfold of oval form and built onto the boundary wall was also recorded, which has a small annex on its eastern end (FID20 - MYD50570; figure 77 & figure 78).

The earthworks forming FID23 comprises two banks and a ditch forming part of the boundary of Brant Fell common which is circa 2-4m wide overall and of variable height up to 1m and was recorded at SD66990 93668. The earthwork follows an east-west, and north-south alignment where it was recorded and mostly follows the present common boundary wall (figure 18). One bank, the smaller of the two, is situated on the north side of the wall and this may be associated with the wall construction. The wall is constructed within a wider ditch. A larger, wider bank that is more severely eroded and is in places quite difficult to see on the ground, is located on the south side of the wall, but appears to cross under it at SD6697993621 (figure 19). It is thought likely the bank on the southern side, along with the ditch may well represent an earlier boundary to the common and that predates the walled boundary. In some places this bank was seen to diverge slightly from the present boundary line. The condition of these features is highly variable and especially with regard to the bank on the southern side of the wall, are more visible and better preserved in some areas than others. The common boundary turns south at NGR SD66974 93671 on the east side of Ashbeck Gill where the second bank on the southern side can clearly be seen (figure 20).



Figure 18: FID23 - A bank (right) and ditch (left, centre) visible to the west of Ashbeck Gill.



Figure 19: Bank (centre) and ditch (right) (part of FID23) emerging from where it crosses under the boundary wall.



Figure 20: Bank, forming part of FID23, just visible on the south side of the common boundary wall.

A washfold complex FID3 (MYD60674) was recorded in Ashbeck Gill, known as Ashbeck Fold on the 1st edition OS map (figure 22, figure 21). The site comprises a large sheepfold located on the west side of Ashgill Beck located at SD6667 94070 built of rough drystone wall construction and measuring 13.7m wide, 50-60m in length and circa 1.6m in height. The fold is subdivided into three main sections with the internal walls measuring circa 0.8m in thickness. Two possible internal cells were noted with one located at the northern end of the fold comprising a rough arc of stone forming a small sub-rectangular space on the inside of the external wall. The second is located in the central area of the fold and formed by corners in the northern external wall, and an internal wall which forms a sub rectangular space with an open end into the fold. The external walls measure circa 1m in thickness at their base and are circa 1.6m in height (figure 67). Most of the walls are upstanding to some degree although there are a number of significant areas of collapse, with few of the walls surviving to their original height. There is some surviving evidence of topstones at the south end of the fold on the external walls, comprising more sub rounded boulders laid transversely across the wall in a rough fashion. At least two possible entrances or exits were identified with one located on the eastern external wall next to the beck and immediately downstream of an adjacent dam on the other side of the beck recorded as F4. The fold was judged to be in fair condition although

the site is becoming ruinous and is vulnerable to further deterioration. The date of the site is unknown although the character of the walling might suggest a Post Medieval date for the fold.



Figure 21: Washfold in Ashbeck Gill, MYD60674 (FID3), known as Ashbeck Fold. The remains of the dam with a partly collapsed revetment wall is visible centre right, behind the fold.

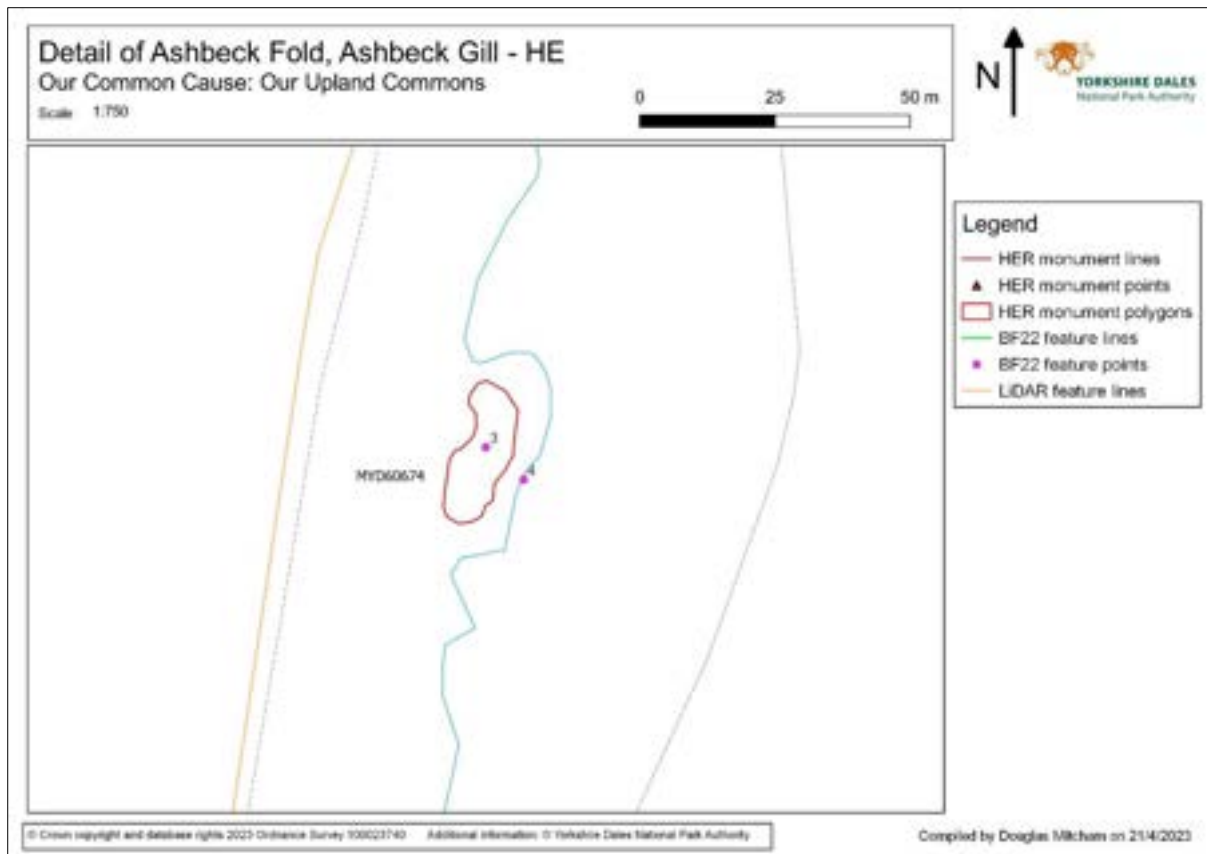


Figure 22: BF22 survey results - historic environment features in Ashbeck Gill.

A section of a dam with a rough coursed stone revetment wall on the eastern side of Ashbeck Gill, adjacent to Ashbeck Fold was recorded as FID4 and is located at SD66678 94057 (figure 22). It is built up to the side of the beck. The feature measures circa 2m wide, 1m in length and circa 1.6m in height. The revetment wall is in poor condition and half of the outer wall course has fallen into the beck, exposing a rubble core behind (figure 23). The upper section of the remaining wall is unstable and the feature is extremely vulnerable to further water erosion. The dam likely indicates a former location of a sheep wash, perhaps using temporary boards and is located adjacent to FID3 (MYD60674) - a large sheepfold complex. No evidence of the dam now survives on the western side of the beck but it may have already been washed away or perhaps deliberately removed to prevent it obstructing the flow. It is likely to be Post Medieval in date and related to the adjacent Fold.



Figure 23: FID4 – former dam with revetment wall adjacent to FID3, showing the location of a former sheepwash.

Finally, features associated with the historic Sedbergh Town water supply system were recorded towards the head of Ashbeck Gill, with a coursed stone wall structure originally forming a dam (FID1) with a reservoir behind that is built across the beck in Ashbeck Gill at SD66664 94232 (figure 24). The former reservoir is now infilled with sediment and stone debris. The dam is constructed of coursed flagstones with some use of mortar evident and originally formed part of a rectangular structure, with two supporting revetment walls which butt up to the downstream side of the dam either side of the beck. The top layer of the wall of the dam is a mortar and aggregate layer which is circa 5cm thick, some of which has been eroded away and may now be lying in the stream bed on the downstream side of the dam where there is a considerable spread of rubble and debris. An Iron pipe is visible built into the dam on its eastern side which is 13cm in diameter. The dam measures 5.4m wide and circa 1.4m high and the revetment wall on the east side of the beck measures circa 5.2m in length which slopes down from the dam. The dam itself was judged to be in fair condition but there has been considerable damage and structural collapse of the revetment walls, especially on the western side (figure 65), caused by water erosion. The features are extremely vulnerable to further loss during flood events. An illustration in a 1972 book by Alfred Wainwright shows the dam with two revetment walls sloping down in front of the dam and a wooden hut on the west side of the beck (Wainwright 1972). The dam and a nearby open concrete chamber (FID2) and pipe

track (figure 66) all form part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh town dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. An online reference notes the Ashbeck Gill section of the system was built in 1923 (Baldhiker weblog; 19th July 2021).

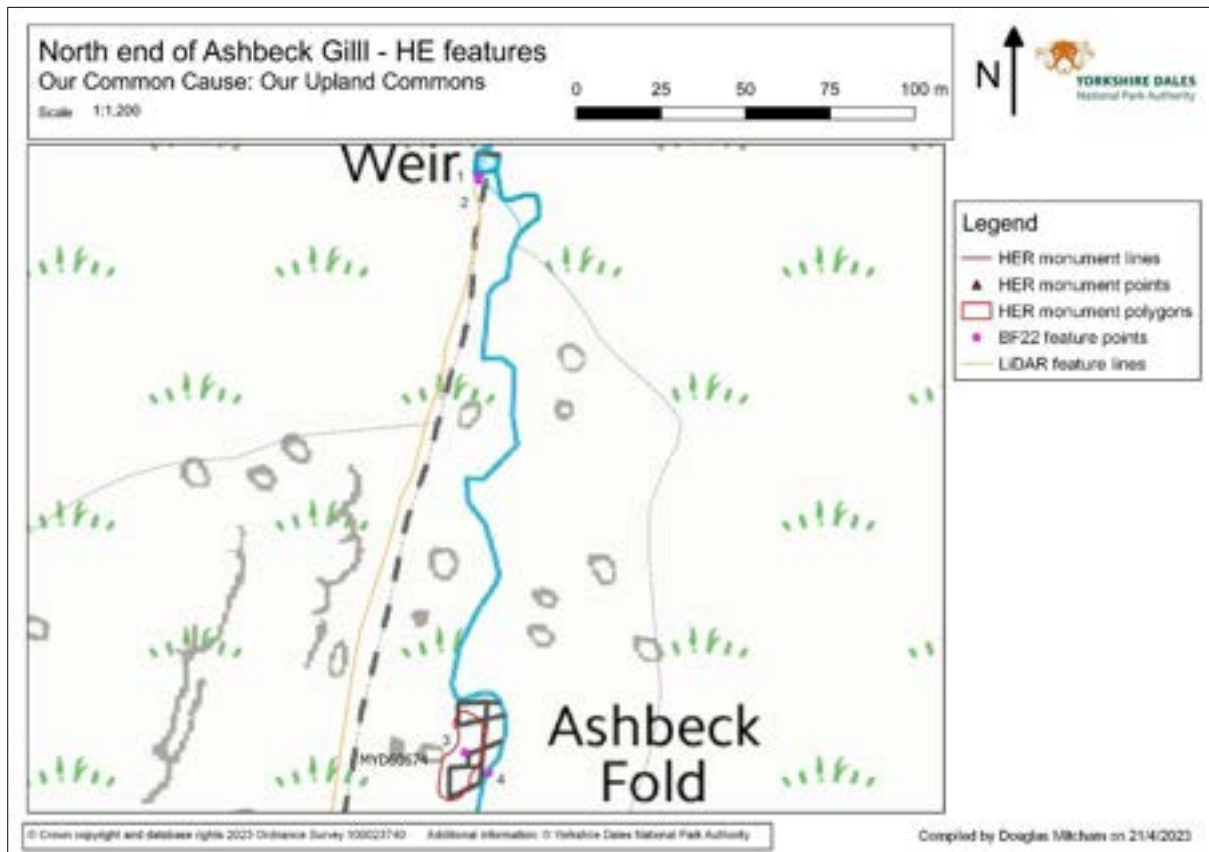


Figure 24: BF22 survey results - historic environment features at the northern end of Ashbeck Gill.



Figure 25: FID1 - Dam with infilled reservoir behind in Ashbeck Gill, formerly associated with the historic water supply system for Sedbergh Town.

9.3 Area C3 – Crook and Soolbank

Crook is a rounded hill spur situated to the east of Settlebeck Gill, with Ashbeck Gill located on its eastern side, rising to a height of c.450m. The south western slope of Crook is named 'Soolbank' on modern OS mapping.

Around the summit of Crook five features were identified, comprising a modern cairn and four shelters (FID91-95) (figure 26). The former cairn was logged as a training exercise and for the avoidance of future doubt. Of the shelters, FID94, a crude C-shaped wall of loose rubble construction at SD66460 93580, is a modern fell walkers shelter of recent origin and not of historical interest – again this was logged for the avoidance of any future doubt (figure 137). The other shelters appeared to be more historic features however. FID91 was a sub-rectangular stone structure at SD66470 93699 on the north east side of Crook, located on a quarried out platform (figure 134). It may have had an entrance on its eastern side. The feature measures 2.9m wide by 3.5m long and circa 0.6m high. More recent disturbance with the addition and movement of stone by walkers was also apparent. A shallow quarry face was also noted about 15m to the west of the structure. The shelter of uncertain date but

is presumed to be of 19th or earlier 20th century date, possibly constructed as a quarry shelter.

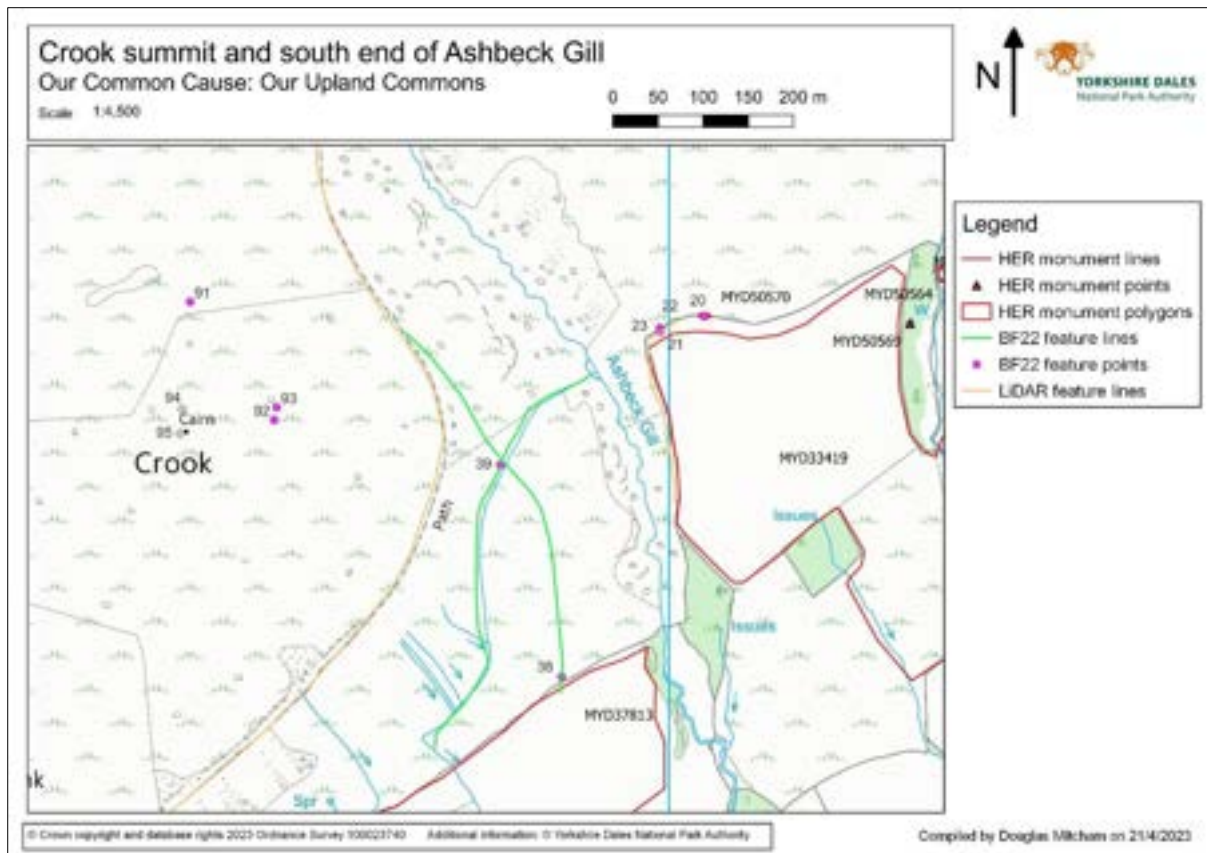


Figure 26: BF22 survey results - historic environment features, Crook.

The two other stone built shelters (FID 92 and 93) also appeared to be older historic features and not of recent origin (figure 135 & figure 136). FID92 was a small sub-rectangular stone built shelter at SD66563 93568 to the east of the summit of Crook. The feature measured circa 3m wide by 4m long and circa 0.9m in height. The rear wall is still standing and is constructed of crudely piled stone. An area of quarrying spoil was noted on the southern side of the shelter. The shelter is in poor condition and has suffered from extensive structural collapse. It does not appear to be of recent origin and is similar to a number of sub-rectangular open fronted shelters that were observed on secluded hillsides in the south western Howgill Fells during the survey. It is of uncertain date but is most likely to be Post Medieval, either functioning as a shepherds shelter or a shelter associated with the nearby quarrying.

FID93 was a small C-shaped stone built shelter located at SD66566 93583 to the east of the summit of Crook, circa 15m north of FID92. The feature measures 3m wide and 4.10m long and up to 0.25m high. Whilst has suffered from extensive structural collapse the southern wall survives in slightly better condition to a height of

0.25m, although it is largely collapsed and spread out. The wall is circa 0.5m wide and where it survives is circa 0.25m in height. It is in extremely poor condition. Again this ruinous probable shelter is of uncertain date but is most likely to be Post Medieval, it may be either a shepherds shelter or quarrying shelter and is similar in character to FID92. Again FID93 does not appear to be of recent origin and is regarded as a historic feature.

The two bank and ditch earthwork features (FID38 and 39) were also recorded as follows. FID38 was an earthwork bank and ditch crossing the south facing slope of Crook at SD66881 93283. The bank is 3.40m wide and 0.60m high, whilst the ditch is 2.50m wide. The bank runs north up the slope for a distance of 0.5km with a shallow ditch on its western side (figure 27). The bank was observed to continue to the south beyond the boundary of the common, suggesting it underlies and is earlier than the present walled boundary to the common and might be of Medieval or earlier date. A later trackway was also observed to the west of the bank and ditch. The earthwork bank and ditch was judged to be in fair condition.



Figure 27: FID38 - bank with ditch on its western side, Crook.

A second earthwork boundary comprising a bank with a ditch on its northern, upslope side, located at SD66813 93518 was recorded on the eastern slope of Crook (FID39; figure 28). The ditch is circa 1m wide and the bank is 2.6m wide and

circa 0.5m high. The earthwork runs along the south eastern slopes of Crook for a distance of circa 500m, starting on the western side of Ashbeck Gill adjacent to the stream. Although its course is more difficult to trace at its western end because it is obscured by watercourses and possible trackways on AP's. This boundary FID39 also appears to be cut through by F38, suggesting FID39 is earlier in date. It was judged to be in fair condition.



Figure 28: FID39 – An earthwork bank and ditch at Crook.

9.4 Areas C3 and D4 - Settlebeck Gill

Settlebeck Gill is located to the north of Sedbergh, between the fells of Winder to the West and Crook to the east. It comprises a slightly curving steep sided gorge, running broadly north-south in alignment which is vulnerable to landslips and erosion, with the lower stream side areas covered with rocky debris and the higher sections are more vegetated. Within Settlebeck Gill or on its surrounding slopes the survey recorded eighteen features (FID5-7, FID24-36, FID69 & 72) (figure 29 and figure 30).

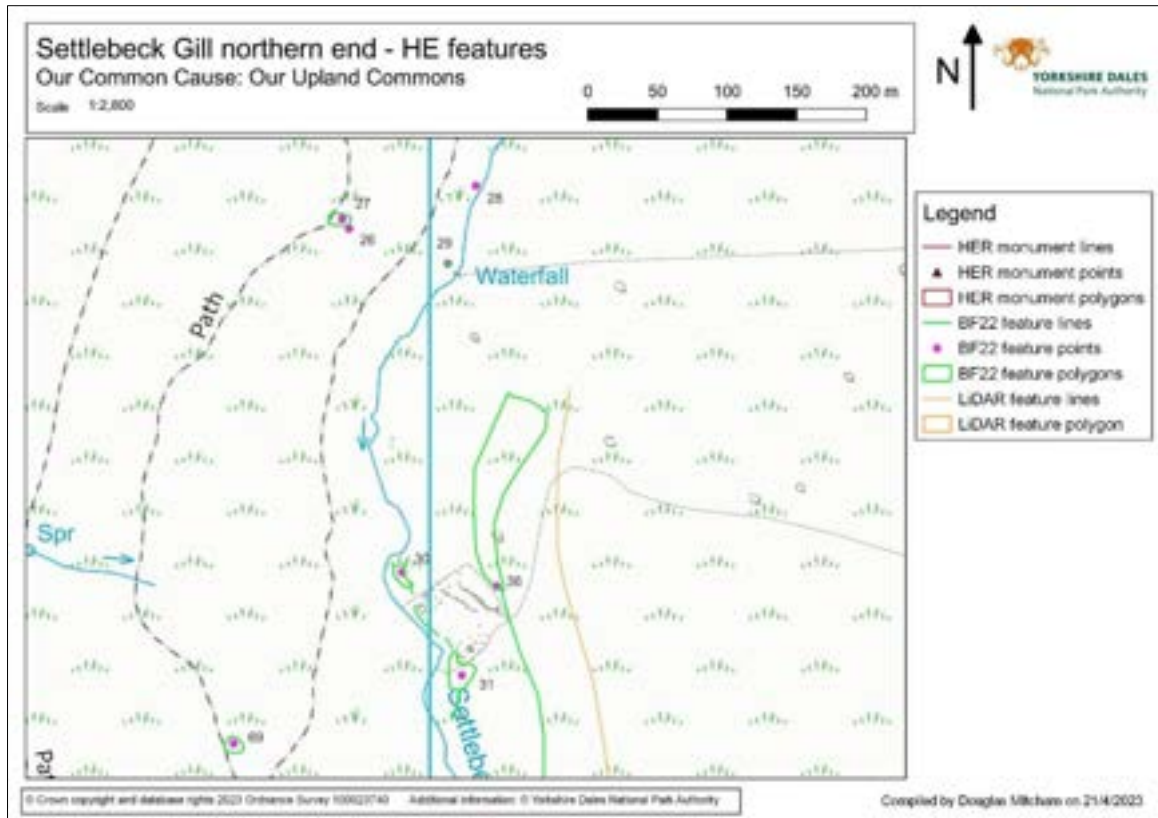


Figure 29: BF22 survey results - historic environment features at the northern end of Settlebeck Gill.

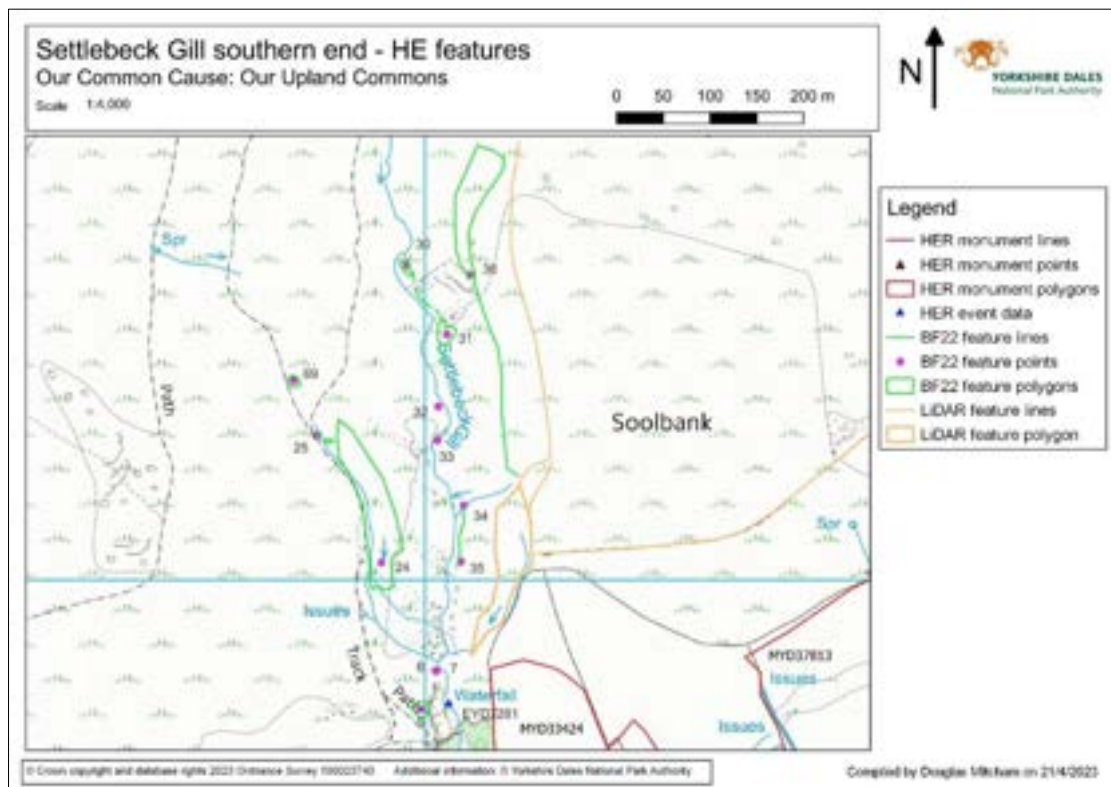


Figure 30: BF22 survey results - historic environment features at the southern end of Settlebeck Gill.

FID's 5,6,7,25,28 and FID 32-34 are features associated with the historic Water Supply System for Sedbergh Town. This was first constructed from the late 19th century onwards and included a now infilled reservoir just beyond the fell wall immediately south of Winder, with a pipe running up into Settlebeck Gill which was buried into trackways curving around the fell sides which are locally known as pipe tracks. The Settlebeck Gill section was constructed in the 1880's. Some features associated with the water system were already logged on the HER (MYD1044) but not all those reported here were previously recorded on this record. FID5 is a small, horseshoe shaped quarry on the western side of Settlebeck Gill which is cut into the east facing lower slope of Winder at SD66001 92864 (figure 68). The quarry measures 11.50m deep, 9.40m long and circa 10-12m deep. Evidence of drilled shot holes were observed on the former active quarry face, indicating the possible use of blasting to extract Blue Rag and there is a small quantity of spoil and scree in the bottom of the quarried area (figure 69). The quarry dates to the late 19th and early 20th century and is known to be associated with the construction of the water supply system for Sedbergh Town. This was recorded previously by SDHS (Scobie 2006: 9-10). FID 6 and 7 were located nearby and form part of the pipe trackway and water system infrastructure, FID6 being a small metal drain cover in the pipe trackway, and FID 7 a section of coursed revetment wall supporting the side of the trackway and containing an outlet for what is assumed to be an overflow pipe (figure 70 & figure 71). A cast iron water pipe (FID33) was also observed crossing Settlebeck Gill at SD6601393150 (figure 86). The pipe was running on a south-east to north-west alignment. It is exposed in the gill for circa 2m and was recorded as in fair condition - although it is extremely vulnerable to damage through floods and material washing down the gill. Two concrete chambers (FID32 and FID34; figure 85 & figure 87) are situated on the same line as this pipe, circa 35m to the north and 75m to the south.

FID25, 28, 32 and 34 are concrete chambers generally situated along the line of the former water pipeline, which are all of a similar design and form, although some variation was noted (figure 83, figure 85, figure 87). For example FID29 is a small concrete chamber measuring 1.55m by 1m in size and 0.28m in height. It has an opening on its top surface measuring 0.68m by 0.77m wide. This chamber is located at SD66033 93615 on the west site of a minor tributary stream at the head of Settlebeck Gill. The cover is now missing and the badly rotted remnants of a wooden frame around the opening were noted. The concrete structure was noted as being quite rough and not of very recent origin. A pipe was observed leading from the beck underground into the chamber, and another pipe leading downhill of the chamber along the pipe track which heads towards another concrete chamber recorded as part of FID25. The lower portion of the chamber was infilled with sediment. The precise function of these chambers was not confirmed, but they were thought to be either for the regulation of pressure and flow, to allow air to escape or to act as sediment traps. They were often observed to have overflow outlets in their structure.

FID25 located at SD65947 93008 also had an overflow channel, a pond and a possible spoil heap associated with it (figure 31). Full descriptions of the others can be found in Appendix 2 - Feature catalogue.



Figure 31: FID25 – A concrete chamber, pond and spoil heap (behind upright ranging rod, right side), west side of Settlebeck Gill.

A number of other features were also identified, both in and around Settlebeck Gill, that were not connected to the water supply system and most of which, but not all, are likely to be of Post Medieval date. These reflect various human activities being carried out in different periods. These include a possible prehistoric monument that could be a burnt mound (FID69; figure 33) and a group of hollow ways of Medieval to Post Medieval date (FID24;), whilst a number of other likely Post-Medieval features include another shelter (FID72; figure 113), a possible double kiln and hollow mounds (FID26 & 27; figure 82, figure 34), another washfold (FID29; figure 35), two surface quarries associated with a trackway (FID30 & FID31; figure 36 & figure 84) and a building platform (FID35; figure 37), as well as another trackway and area of branching hollow ways (FID36; figure 88)

The group of hollow ways (FID24) is situated on the west side of Settlebeck Gill at SD65953 93019 (figure 32). They cover an area circa 200m long and 32m wide, comprising circa six to nine individual hollows that are on average 1m wide and around 0.75m deep. The southern end of the group has been truncated and cut away by a major landslip. A later trackway which is now being used as a footpath cuts across part of the group at its south western end. They are interpreted as former route ways for pack horses for passing through the Howgills. They are heading towards a major route way which crosses Arrant Haw and now forms a public footpath, part of which is recorded on the HER as a former drovers route (MYD62450). They were recorded as of fair condition, although have been significantly damaged by landslips and are vulnerable to further landslips occurring. They are likely to be of Medieval to Post Medieval date.



Figure 32: FID24 – A group of hollow ways, west side of Settlebeck Gill.

The possible example of a burnt mound FID69 was an unusual discovery within the area, comprising a large sub circular mound with a depression in its centre and a stony bank at its eastern end (figure 33). The mound is located at SD65860 93214 on the western side of Settlebeck Gill. It measures 9.45m wide north-south, 13.8m long east-west and a maximum of 0.9m high at its eastern end. It is located on a plateau below the east facing slope of Winder and above Settlebeck Gill. A narrow gully runs past the east side of the mound which is probably the route of a small watercourse and it was noted the feature is situated in a wet area of the landscape. A possible entrance to the feature was noted facing the watercourse that is circa 1.45m wide. Bracken encroachment was noted as an issue and a footpath passes very close to the edge of the mound on its western side and could threaten it if it moves eastwards. Alternatively, it is also possible the mound could be kiln-like feature of later e.g. Medieval or Post-Medieval date, and consideration should be given to whether it is similar to FID26. However given the landscape context and form of the feature, together with its apparent isolation, it is interpreted here as a possible burnt mound of prehistoric date.



Figure 33: FID69 - Possible prehistoric burnt mound adjacent to a stream.

The double kiln like feature (FID27) consisted of a large upstanding earthwork mound comprising two adjacent circular earthwork banks. The features have hollow interiors divided by a central bank and are located at SD65937 93591 on the upper western side of Settlebeck Gill (figure 34). The features are embanked on their downslope side, something that is not characteristic of a lime kiln, and are sat on the rising slope, rather than sitting on a level platform. The northern side of the earthworks are more open with the earthwork forming a double 'C' shape. The interior of each bowl showed evidence of being partially lined with coursed stonework on the inside of the encircling banks. The bottoms of each bowl were fairly flat and level, were partially infilled with stone and largely covered in vegetation. Both were very similar in appearance. The interior of the western earthwork measured 2.9m (east-west) wide by 4.2m (north-south) and the interior of the eastern earthwork measured 3.8m (north-south) by 4.3m (east-west). No convincing evidence of a flue passage was identified and part of the fabric of the bank on the south eastern side of the western bowl was exposed where it exhibited some damage by erosion. The interpretation of these features is uncertain as possible kilns or drying clamps likely of Post Medieval date, possibly for bracken to produce pot ash or perhaps for storing or drying peat.



Figure 34: FID27 – A sub circular earthwork, resembling a double kiln-like feature.

The main earthwork bank of FID27 on its south eastern end may partially overlies the remains of an earlier feature (FID 26). Two smaller mounds recorded as FID26 with hollow centres are located immediately south of FID27, the latter overlying one of these smaller mounds. These are lower, round and fairly flat, gently sloped earthworks that are very different in form and appearance to FID27. The better preserved of the two, located at SD65938 93578 is a circular earthwork situated to the south of the first and comprises a larger circular mound measuring 7.3m by 10.7m and circa 0.4m high, with a hollow centre measuring 1.6m by 1.5m. A greater concentration of stone was noted in the fabric of the second larger mound which is in better condition than the smaller one immediately north of it. They are interpreted as possible kilns – although their type is uncertain. One of the FID26 features, the better preserved example, most resembles a lime kiln of sow type (see figure 82, Appendix 3). Again however, their location off the limestone geology makes this less likely although not impossible, so perhaps they were used for bracken to produce pot ash although their exact function and date are unknown. Their close proximity to the apparent kilns FID27 is unlikely to be a coincidence and the latter may reflect the development of, or the continuation of the same process taking place in the area over time.

It should be stated that none of these mounds have the appearance of mine shafts and there is no evidence of any other features that might derive from mining activity in the area. The features are located immediately to the west of a trackway and this may also be significant. FID27 does not appear to be a lime kiln and it is situated some distance away from the limestone geology, although some examples situated off the limestone are known in the wider landscape (Cleasby 1993: sections 8.1-8.3). This is explained further in discussing the question of their interpretation in section 10.

Finally, a ruinous stone built fold located at SD66013 935559 on the western side of a tributary stream at the head of Settlebeck Gill was recorded (FID29) (figure 35). This had an oval shape comprising two main internal spaces with a third small internal cell on its eastern side. The drystone wall structure is in poor condition and the structure is severely collapsed and now largely ruinous. The site is 11.10m long and 7.80m wide. A possible entrance and the remnants of a short section of wall were noted on the western side of the main fold wall. The eastern side of the site was quarried out leaving a shallow cliff edge of exposed rock. This may have been done to provide the stone required to construct the fold or to create a larger level area into which it could be built. The walls were circa 0.7m wide and where standing survive to a height of 0.8m. They are formed of sub angular and sub rounded stones piled into quite rough courses but any confident interpretation of the style and age of the walling was not possible. The streamside location strongly suggests the feature functioned as a wash fold and its setting is very similar to Ashbeck Fold, although no evidence of a dam could be identified. Several low lying areas now occupied by reeds may indicate possible locations for a dug out sheepwash although further investigation would be needed to confirm this. Again, it is likely to be of Post-Medieval date, and likely of similar date to Ashbeck Fold.



Figure 35: FID29 – the collapsed remnants of a former wash fold, Settlebeck Gill.

Within Settlebeck Gill itself, to the east of the gill, two surface quarry sites were identified (FID30 and 31). FID30 is a shallow surface quarry cut into the base of the hillside in the gill bottom at SD65980 93337 (figure 36). The quarry is semi-circular in shape with a series of irregular spoil heaps around its western edge and measures circa 9.6m wide, 0.6m deep and circa 14m in length. A crude revetted spoil heap is located at the south east end of the site. Traces of a trackway that may have given access to the quarry are visible on AP's to the south of the feature on the east side of the gill. Another shallow surface quarry (FID31) cut into the eastern side of the gill was recorded at SD66023 93263 (figure 84). It is oval in shape, measuring 22m

long, 14.80m wide and circa 0.5m deep. There are several spoil heaps along its western edge. A trackway leading out of the quarry and south down the east side of Settlebeck Gill was also observed. Another track was noted heading north out of the end of the quarried out area. Both FID30 and 31 are interpreted as Post Medieval quarries. They are of very different character to and likely to be considerably older than the late 19th century quarry FID5. Finally, another trackway was recorded on the upper east side of Settlebeck Gill and alongside it – leading to an area of branching holloways at its northern end. An area of hollows at its southern end, located close to the boundary wall are shown on figure 30 as a LiDAR feature polygon in orange. These were not recorded as a feature as they were found to be too difficult to interpret on the ground - as to whether they were partly the result of the formation of hollow ways being further eroded away by water action or simply reflected natural water channels or gulleys.



Figure 36: FID30 - Surface quarry and trackway in Settlebeck Gill.

Finally, the remains of a rectangular structure comprising a series of low, stony earthworks were recorded at SD66038 93020 on the east side of Settlebeck Gill (FID35) (Figure 37). The earthworks measured 4.20m by 4.55m and are circa 0.4-0.5m high. A single entrance is located on the western side, adjacent to the southern wall. The walls are circa 1m wide. A stony mound inside the structure likely reflects rubble from the collapsed structure. It is built adjacent to a shallow scar/rockface which may have been quarried out. The earthworks are interpreted as a stone built shelter or footings for a hut base. It is located close to the line of the water pipe and next to a trackway. It may be associated with the construction of the 19th and 20th century water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044) or be a shelter associated with the older Post Medieval quarries located along the eastern side of Settlebeck Gill.



Figure 37: FID35 – Remnants of a rectangular structure.

9.5 Area D5 – Winder

Winder forms the south western edge of the Howgill Fells and overlooks Sedbergh to the south, situated to the west of Settlebeck Gill. It has precipitously steep slopes especially on its southern and eastern flanks, and rises to a height of 473m. A total of nine features were identified in area D5, with most being located around the upper slopes of winder, and several on the lower slopes on the foot of Winder, closer to the common boundary to the north of Lockbank farm. These were a group of hollow ways (FID40) and the remnant of a wall or metalled trackway (FID41) at the foot of Winder, whilst two stone built shelters (FID70 and 72) and a stone spread that might be a prehistoric cairn (FID73), two instances of historic graffiti (FID71 and 77) and two further examples of ambiguous minor surface quarrying (FID75 and 76) were recorded on the higher slopes (figure 38).

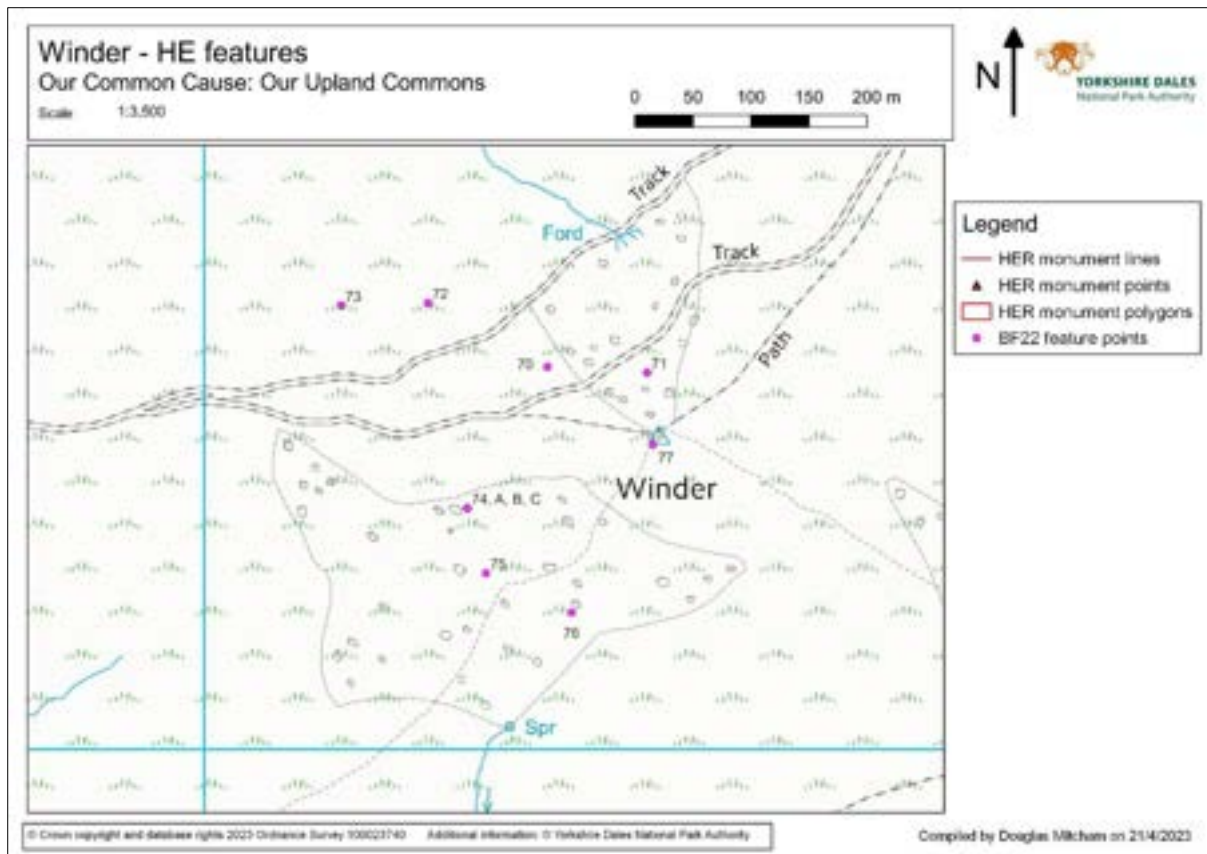


Figure 38: BF22 survey results – historic environment features, Winder.

The group of Hollow ways (FID40) is situated on the south western slopes of winder at SD65023 92601, covering an area circa 120m long and circa 40m wide (figure 39, figure 41). Three hollow ways were observed joining into a single route which leads to the common boundary and the trackway which runs on its northern side. Further up the slope the hollow ways diverge into at least six different routes before converging again at circa SD65032 92678 where they join a junction of various different routes heading around the fell, both to the north west and north east. The hollow ways are circa 1.30m wide and circa 0.25m deep. They were judged to be in fair condition but are being encroached on by gorse bushes in one area. They are likely to date from the Medieval to the Post Medieval Periods. A low, linear stony spread on the south facing slope of Winder at SD65047 92699 within the former group of hollow ways was also recorded (FID41) (figure 40). The area of stony debris measures circa 40m long and 4m wide, forming a slight stony ridge circa 0.2m high. It is in poor condition and what remains is rather difficult to interpret. It may indicate the former location of a largely removed and spread wall or alternatively reflect a section of metalled trackway. The fact that the stony spread is situated within the group of hollow ways on a similar alignment may suggest that it could alternatively be a section of metalled trackway. It is difficult to assign a specific date to this although it is considered more likely it is Post Medieval. It is located fairly close to the

Roman Road running past the western flank of the Howgill Fells but is not easily interpretable as being related to this.



Figure 39: FID40 - A group of hollow ways, south west of Winder.



Figure 40: FID41 - An stony spread , interpreted as either a removed and spread wall or a metallated trackway.

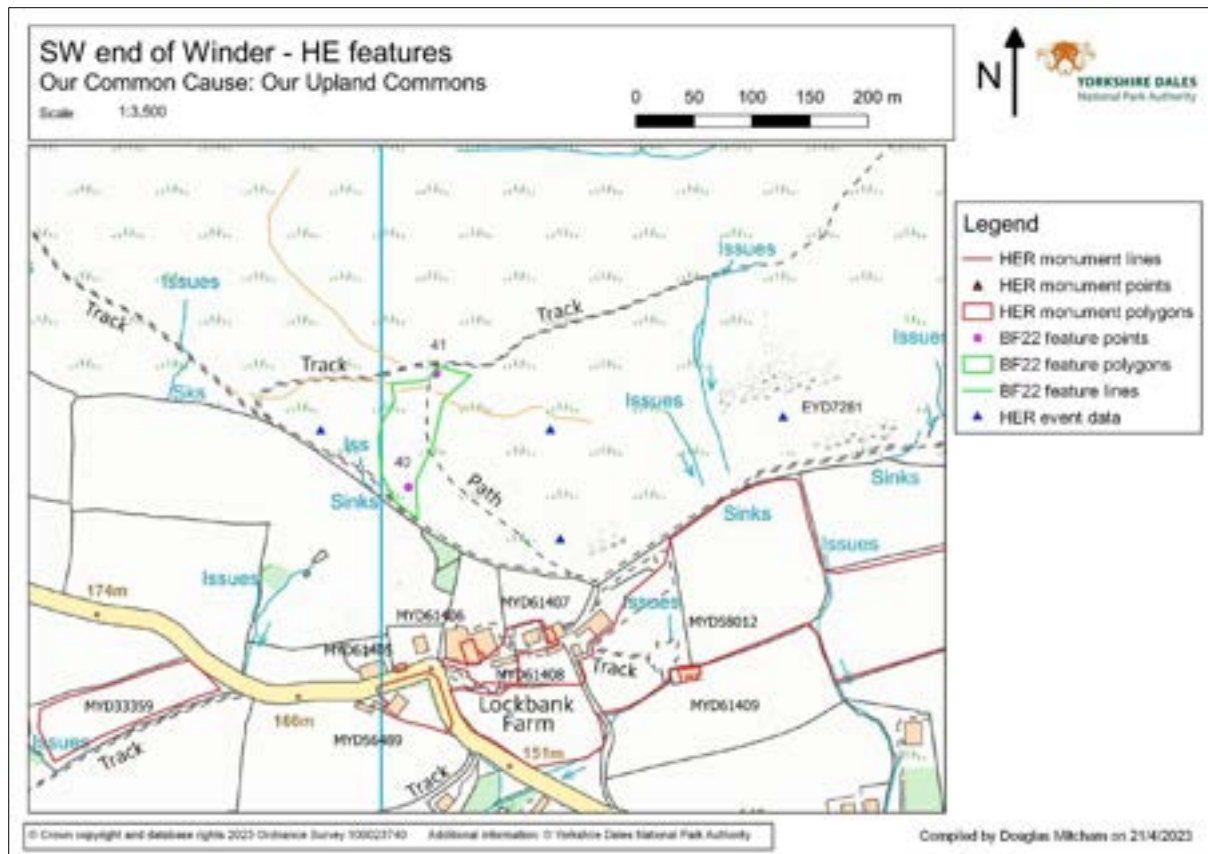


Figure 41: BF22 survey results - historic environment features, south west of Winder.

Regarding the two stone built shelters (FID70 and 72), FID70 was one of the better examples of a series of small open fronted shelters encountered during the survey and is located at SD65299 93330 on the north side of Winder (figure 113). The feature measures 3.3m wide, 2.4m long and c.0.2m high. It comprises a substantially constructed rectangular platform cut into the hillside on which sits a series of stony banks forming a rough open fronted rectangular shape. There is a coursed revetment wall at the back of the platform and another shallow revetment wall supporting the front edge of the platform. The site is now largely ruinous and collapsed, and was recorded as in poor condition. It is quite unlike the crudely built modern fell walkers shelters often found near to summits or footpaths, simply comprising loose heaps of stone, often showing fresh un-weathered surfaces. It is interpreted as a shepherds shelter and is of some considerable age. It is difficult to assign a specific date but is perhaps is more likely to be Post Medieval and is clearly not a modern feature. The interpretation of these is explored further in section 10. FID72 was a similar feature, also interpreted as a shelter, although was in poorer condition and not constructed on a platform (FID72 – see appendix 2 - feature catalogue & figure 113).

Finally, the two instances of historic graffiti were found on embedded and outcropping rock faces around the summit of Winder, with FID71 comprising mid-19th

century dated inscriptions and FID77 some letters without any dates, some of which were illegible (figure 112 & figure 113). The latter is of uncertain date but appeared not to be of recent origin. Both likely reflect recreational visits to the fell summit in the 19th and earlier 20th century.

Regarding the two possible instances of quarrying or surface stone extraction (FID75 and FID76), FID75 comprised a series of stony heaps in an area of outcropping stone, which may reflect in part the historic extraction of surface stone. Although the remnants of stone disturbance and cairn building by walkers more recently may also account for some of this activity (figure 116). A further area of stone spreads (FID76) was also situated on a fairly level area on the south side of Winder extending over an area circa 100m by 30m at SD653198 93118 and on the opposite side of the track to FID75 (figure 117). Whilst the spreads are partly the result of natural scree accumulation evidence was observed in one area, comprising a rounded L-shaped spread of stone at the eastern end of the site, of stone working or shaping and one large earth fast stone had apparent drill marks. A smaller stone spread at the eastern end of the area also comprises a rectangular shaped stone pile which appears to be infilling an area cut into the slope. Whilst no sign of coherent walling was observed the form of this is similar to other shelters observed during the survey comprising small rectangular walled platforms with open fronts. Both FID75 and 76 are difficult to interrupt and situated within areas of natural scree, although the suggestion is that some minor historic stone exaction of surface stone probably took place, although the evidence is impossible to date and rather ambiguous.

Another more unusual feature was a spread of stone (FID73) on the hillside on the north side of Winder located at SD65118 93383, measuring 5.10m wide, 4.2m long and circa 0.2m high (figure 42). It was regarded as looking artificially constructed and not natural and was observed to be sitting on a platform. Although it is in poor condition and difficult to interpret. Some evidence was observed of a series of stones along its north eastern edge, with another line of stones heading up the slope away from the spread to the south. Given the location on the upper north west facing slopes of Winder, it is perhaps best interpreted as a now severely denuded prehistoric cairn, with some surviving evidence of a possible kerb and a linear group of stones heading south of it.



Figure 42: FID73 - A sub circular stone spread, which may be a denuded prehistoric cairn.

9.6 Area E6 – Crosdale and Craggstones

Crosdale is located on the west side of the Howgills, consisting of a steep sided gorge containing Crosdale Beck, with the long north west facing slopes of Winder situated to the south. The survey covered an area to the south of Crosdale Beck – which will be referred to here as Craggstones, the lower area around Crosdale Beck itself, and an area on the north side of Crosdale Beck, to the east of Crosdale Wood. A total of twenty-seven features were recorded, some of which were already known on the HER or where subject to previous fieldwork. What follows is an overview of what was encountered in each of these three areas with the full descriptions of all the features located in appendix 2 - feature catalogue.

9.6.1 Craggstones/south of Crosdale Beck

The known features MYD33353 (Shieling, Craggstones – FID53) and MYD33352 (Enclosure with structure, Craggstones – FID51) were both located and recorded, and don't need further discussion here (see appendix 2 - feature catalogue) (figure 43, figure 98, figure 101). Other than to note that some minor damage from erosion was noted in places at MYD33352. A number of further possible cairns or clearance cairns were recorded in the wider vicinity of the two already recorded as part of the record for MYD33355 (Clearance Cairns, Craggstones) and the previously mentioned enclosure MYD33352. Of these FID's 61, 63 & 64 are probably clearance cairns and FID59 is a small ovoid shaped round cairn that may be prehistoric (figure 105, figure 106, figure 107, figure 103). FID60, a L-shaped stony mound, may be the remnants of bield or livestock shelter, or another clearance heap/field bank perhaps

forming a corner (figure 104) It is unclear whether any of these clearance cairns are associated with the Craggstones enclosure and building which is likely to be a Medieval to Post Medieval shieling or farmstead, or if they relate to earlier activity in the prehistoric period. A possible hut circle exists about 130m to the south west (MYD33354) and one of the MYD33355 clearance cairns (FID67) was actually found during this survey to be either an enclosed single cell structure, a hut circle or denuded kerbed cairn located at SD64455 93667 (figure 44). Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting the date and relationships of these features and the remains in the area could reflect a more complex palimpsest of activity. The vicinity of MYD33354 (Possible Prehistoric/Romano-British Hut Circle, Craggstones) was briefly visited but not subject to recording as it could not be confidently located.

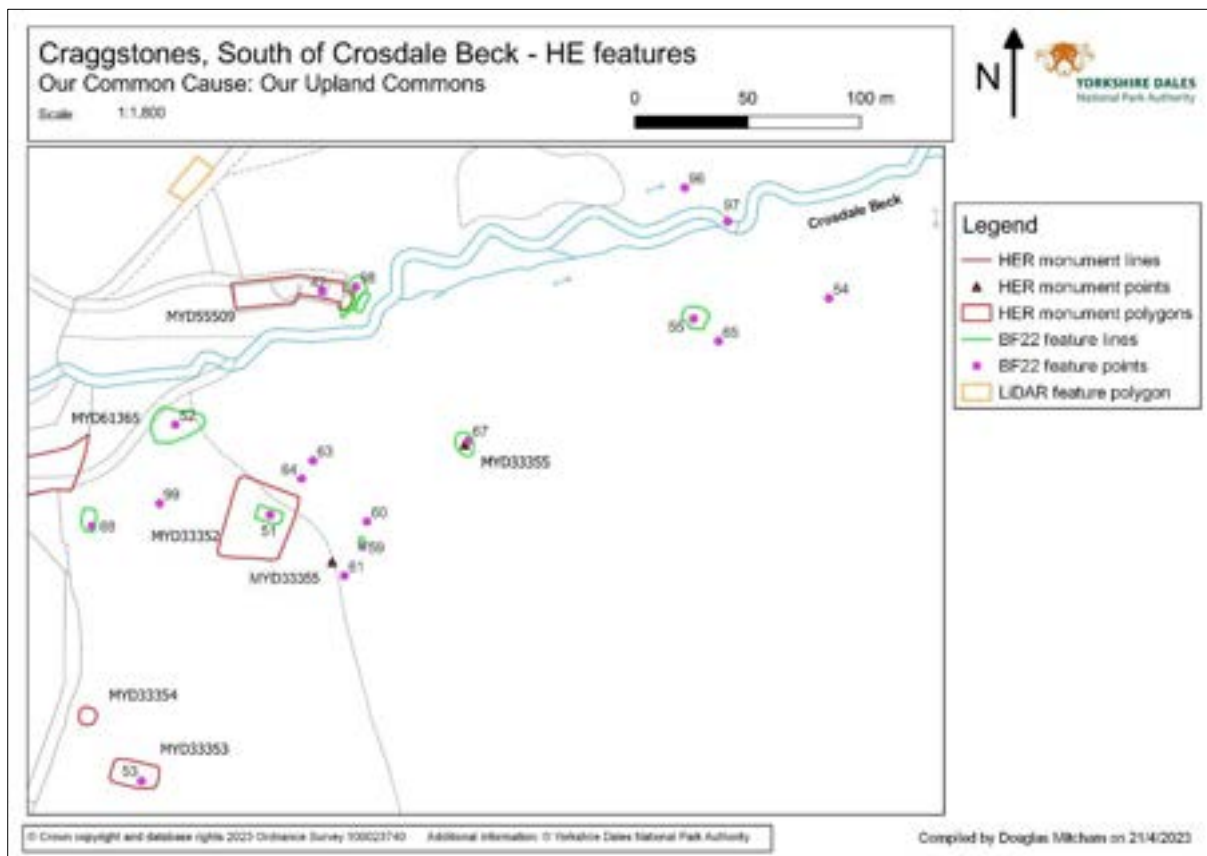


Figure 43: BF22 survey results - historic environment features south of Croisdale Beck.



Figure 44: FID67 (MYD33355) - An enclosed single cell structure, a hut circle or denuded kerbed cairn.

Further east of Craggstones, hidden within a gully in the hillside to the south of Crosdale Beck, the survey identified another probable shieling site (FID55) at SD64554 93721 (figure 45). This consisted of an L-shaped rectangular enclosure defined by a bank and ditch situated along the side of the gully in the hillside to the south of Crosdale Beck. The feature measures 11.20m wide and 13.30m long and circa 0.25m high. An internal bank was noted in the features northern half and the enclosure is divided into three sub-rectangular cells. The north western cell was noticeably stonier and possibly partially infilled with collapsed material, suggesting this may be a location for a single cell structure. Given the rectangular form and possible presence of a single cell structure it is interpreted as a possible shieling of Early Medieval to Post Medieval date. An irregular, partial enclosure of rough rectangular shape defined by three irregular shaped mounds (FID65; figure 108) was also located nearby at SD64567 93711, towards the head of the gully circa 10m south east of FID55. The stony mounds measured 3.30m, 5.70 and 3m long, were generally circa 0.2m high and circa 2m in width. They defined an area that was circa 8 to 10m long. Some evidence of slumping of material within was noted and the feature is located in the base of a natural bowl at the head of gully. The remains were difficult to interpret but could be a remnant of a simple single cell structure or perhaps a shelter. The close proximity of this to FID55 may well suggest it could be related to this probable shieling complex.



Figure 45: FID55 – An L-shaped rectangular earthwork, south of Crosdale beck, interpreted as a shieling.

A small open fronted rectangular enclosure with a stone heap in its south eastern half was found at SD64675 93644 on the south side of Crosdale Beck (FID66, figure 109). The structure measures 6m long, and 3.80m wide. The stone built structure has almost completely collapsed and the stone heap which is circa 0.75m high appears to be a later feature. The structure may have originally been divided into two sections, one completely enclosed and the other open fronted. It is interpreted as a small sheepfold fold or bield of uncertain date, which could be Medieval or Post Medieval.

Circa 50m east of FID55 three very slight linear features defined by irregular lines of small stones adjacent to a small stream were noted, forming a possible rectilinear pattern with a possible corner at SD64614 93730 (FID54; figure 102). A small irregular stony mound that might be a clearance heap is also located nearby at SD64610 93715. These features are difficult to identify on the ground and interpret with certainty but are circa 10m long and spaced about 9-10m apart. With two linear features running roughly east-west which run up to a longer linear running north-south immediately west of a small stream. They are similar in character to the slight, early-proto field system remains that have been found in other upland landscapes in the UK, such as on Exmoor in areas such as Lanacombe (MSO7102). If they are features of similar character, they could be prehistoric in date.

Further features included Post Medieval quarries (FID52) and an irregular stony mound near to the boundary of the common (FID68, figure 110) which was difficult to interpret but might reflect a spoil heap, perhaps connected to various areas of

shallow surface quarrying in the area immediately east and south east of it, whilst it is also situated beside a trackway that also passes the FID52 quarries.



Figure 46: FID52 - Post Medieval quarries.

9.6.2 Crosdale Beck

The sheepfold MYD55509 (Crosdale gathering pen) was recorded in detail, which consists of a rectangular drystone wall structure with a sub-rectangular annex that is likely of Post-Medieval date, with a later large extension at its western end built of corrugated metal sheeting and post and wire fencing (FID42) (figure 47, figure 48). An adjacent sheepwash was also identified (FID98) suggesting that the structure has previously functioned as a washfold (figure 146). Further east and upstream of the washfold, a short section of wall was identified but was too insubstantial to interpret, whilst a possible leat and a weir were also recorded (FID97). The leat continues for more than 100m on the south side of the Beck from and has a stone bank in places, which may have originally continued to the sheepwash adjacent to the sheepfold MYD55509.

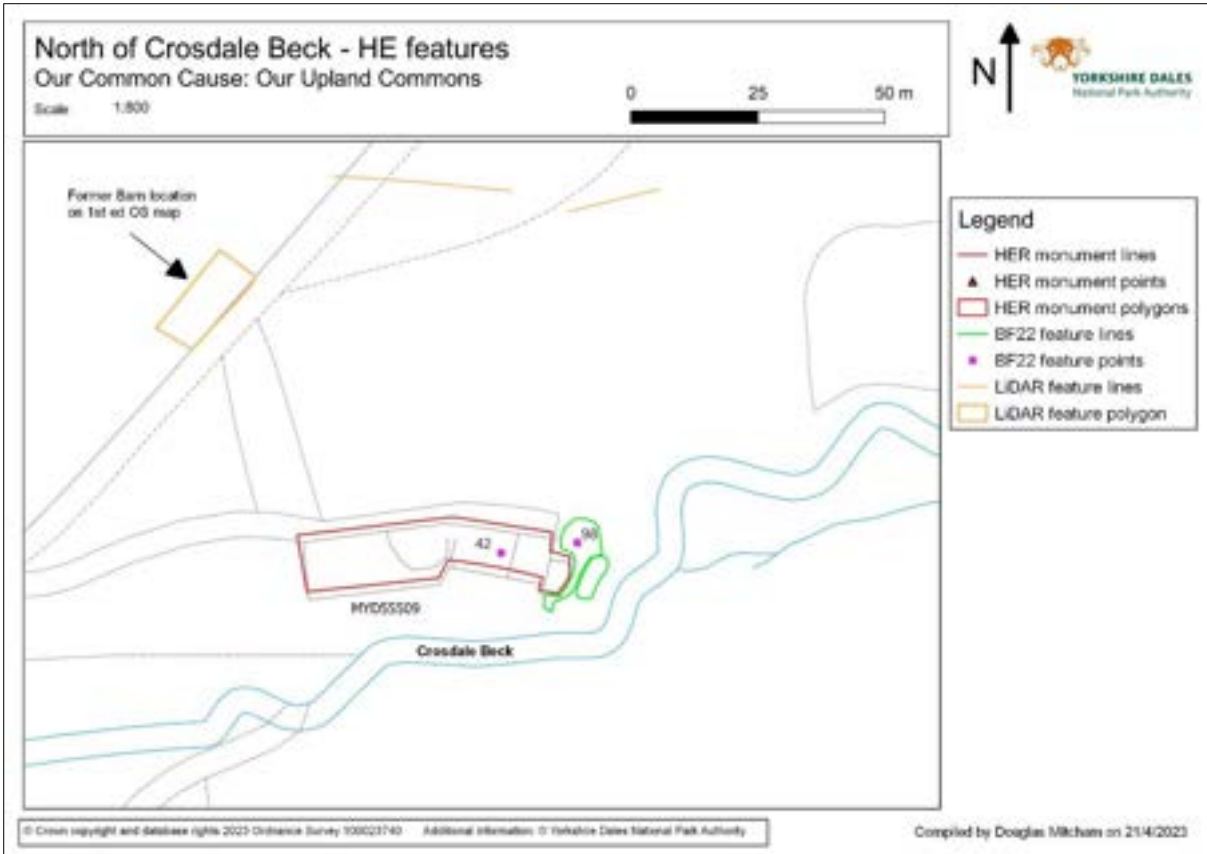


Figure 47: BF22 survey results - historic environment features at Crosdale Beck.



Figure 48: FID42 (MYD55509) - Washfold at Crosdale Beck. FID98 a sheepwash, is located next to the left hand end of the fold.

9.6.3 North of Crosdale Beck – North-East of Crosedale Wood

On the north side of Crosdale Beck, the earthwork remains of a rectangular building were located on the north side of Crosdale Beck at SD64533 93827, measuring 7.70m by 9.10m and circa 0.02-0.3m in height (FID43) (figure 49, figure 50) The feature is cut into the hillside to create a level platform and has a single entrance at its western end. This was strangely not marked on the HER as a monument, but appears to be the rectangular Medieval building excavated by SDHS (Howard-Davies *et al.* 1996: 5 & 9, 'structure B'). A curvilinear stony mound at SD64524 93818 may be the remnants of a field and another boundary bank (FID45) located nearby may be associated with this. FID45 is believed to be the bank shown on the SDHS survey (Howard-Davies 1996: 5, 'linear bank C') and was marked on the HER as part of MYD33344.

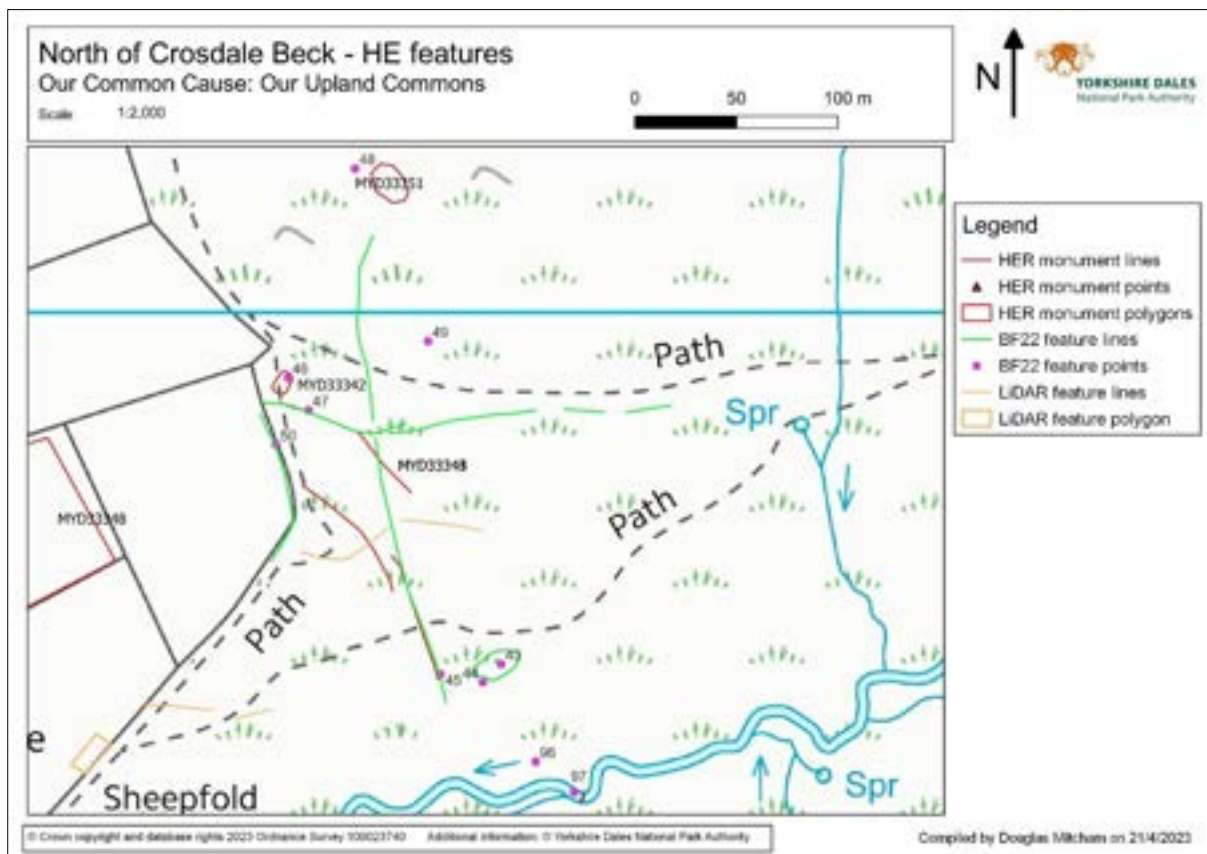


Figure 49: BF22 survey results - historic environment features north of Crosdale Beck.



Figure 50: FID43 – A rectangular Medieval building excavated by SDHS and interpreted as part of a shieling complex.

Located to the north-east of Croosedale Wood, the survey recorded two further bank and ditches (FID50 & 47), two quarry pits (FID49), a larger quarry (FID48) and Rectangular enclosure/building platform (FID46). Of these, FID47 was already recorded on the HER as MYD33343 (Former Boundary, Croosedale Wood), FID46 as MYD33342 (Shieling, Croosedale Wood) and FID48 as MYD33351 (Small Quarry, Croosedale Wood). FID50 is an earthwork bank and ditch on the north side of the present common boundary wall located at SD64422 93935 (figure 51). This bank is circa 1.5-2m wide and circa 0.2m high, with a circa 1m wide ditch. The bank and ditch run parallel to the wall and follow the same course with the ditch located on the southern, downslope side of the bank. It is interpreted as an earlier boundary dividing the common from the enclosed farmland and likely predates the present boundary wall. It is of unknown date, but could be Medieval if it does predate the present walled boundary. FID47 was a low earthwork bank with a ditch on its uphill (northern) side located at SD64438 93952 (figure 95). Overall the bank and ditch measured 5.1m in width, whilst the bank was circa 2.9m wide and of variable height, circa 0.25m, running on an east-west alignment. This bank continued for a distance of circa 45m and is located close to FID46 (figure 94). It is one of several earthwork banks recorded on the HER as MYD33344. It is of unknown date. It was also clear there is a more complex group of earthwork banks in this area than is shown by the HER record MYD33343 and MYD33344.



Figure 51: FID50 - Bank and ditch adjacent to the fell wall. A second bank running from centre to left is also visible, appearing to join F50 (right).

The rectangular enclosure or building platform (FID46) MYD33342 comprised a rectangular earthwork bank with rounded corners forming either a livestock enclosure or a former building platform at SD64428 93968 (figure 94). It measures 10.20m long and 6.70m wide. The banks varied in width from 1.6m-2.10m with a 1m wide entrance on its south side. Another break in the bank on the north side appeared to be a later truncation. It appears to be part of a shieling complex of likely Medieval date as described in the HER record. The two smaller quarry pits FID49 are likely to be Post-Medieval quarries and the LiDAR data suggests there are a number of these in this area.

The larger quarry MYD33351 (Small Quarry, Crosedale Wood) was cut into the hillside at SD64461 94071 (FID48, figure 96). The feature comprises an oval shaped cut measuring 11.10m wide, 11.8m long and 2m deep at the quarry face leaving a series of exposed outcrops. A large spread of loose stone which is likely a mixture of spoil and working debris is present adjacent to the south east side of the quarry and another area of stone debris is located in the eastern side of the quarry cut. This spread could well indicate a former working area and the debris comprise a mixture of both smaller and medium sized pieces, some of which have been partially squared off and split, along with some thin slabs. It is interpreted as a Post Medieval quarry for walling or building stone. A number of other quarries and hollows are evident in the wider area. It is next to the location of MYD33351 and it is unclear if the latter is actually situated incorrectly and may be the same feature.

9.7 Areas G,7&8 – Bram Rigg and Swarth Greaves

The survey work conducted here in areas 7 & 8 focused more on the visiting of known HER features or targets identified from LiDAR or AP data. The extent of vegetation growth by the time the survey reached this area, especially in area 7 made line walking to spot unknown features visually impossible. A small area (area G) was subject to line walking on the north facing slope of Swarth Greaves, on the south side of the PROW. Area 7 targeted the western end of Bram Rigg, a hill spur with west and south facing slopes situated between Calf Rigg Beck and Bram Rigg Beck. Area 8 focused on the western tip of the hill spur immediately east of the junction between Swarth Greaves Beck and Bram Rigg Beck. A total of fourteen features were recorded here, with most, but not all being previously recorded on the HER. These three areas will now be discussed in turn.

9.8 Area 7 - Bram Rigg

The work in area 7 focused on locating and recording further information on several known features, including MYD33256 (Possible Shieling Site, Calf Beck), MYD33257 (Ruinous Sheep Fold, Calf Beck), MYD33261 (Possible Prehistoric/Roman Field Systems, Bram Rigg) and MYD33260 (Earthwork Enclosure and Boundary, Bram Rigg) (figure 52). MYD33256 was transcribed previously from AP's as a series of 8m x 4m rectangular enclosures and interpreted as one of the shielings mentioned in the Cockersands Cartulary (Cleasby 1991: 6). Whilst survey of the area was made difficult by vegetation growth, we did not encounter such clear evidence of the regular uniform rectangular features that are shown in the 1991 transcription. The features on the ground (FID78) appeared a lot less uniform and more sub-circular in shape, lacking the clear continuous forms that the transcription suggests. The features west of the trackway were interpreted as being more like a series of poorly preserved hut circles, with some ancillary features. The area east of the trackway was heavily vegetated and any features unclear. The site may also be the location of the excavation referred to by Cleasby that was undertaken in the late 19th century (see section 6.4.2; Cleasby 1991; 3-4).

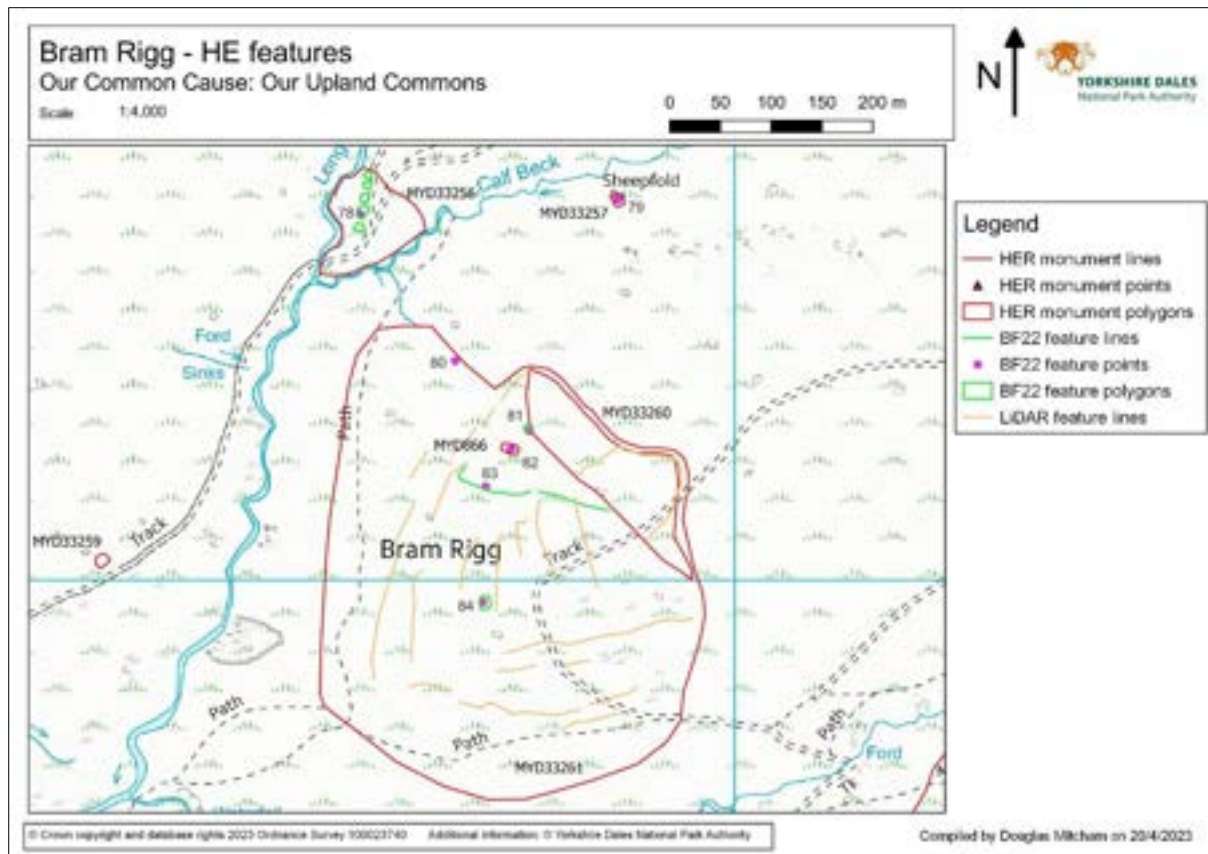


Figure 52: BF22 survey results – historic environment features at Bram Rigg.

The sheep fold MYD33257 (Ruinous Sheep Fold, Calf Beck) was located, comprising a ruinous sheepfold of sub-rectangular shape, with a linear arm extending west from its northern end located at SD64884 96375 on the south side of Calf Beck (FID79, figure 125). The walls of the structure are now almost entirely collapsed, forming stony spreads circa 1m 10cm wide. The fold measured circa 10.8m wide by circa 13m long overall. The internal dimensions of the main enclosed rectangular area were circa 3.90m wide by 8.20m long. A single entrance is evident on its western side measuring circa 2.40m wide. The structure is circa 24m south of the beck and located on a level area of ground that is considerably higher than the beck, suggesting it is a sheepfold and not a washfold. It is presumed to be of Post Medieval date.

The area of MYD33261 (Possible Prehistoric/Roman Field Systems, Bram Rigg) was visited and whilst the survey was severely hampered by the extensive coverage of the western end of Bram Rigg by bracken, at least two more unrecorded features were identified on the ground (FID83 & 84). A section of the earthwork forming the boundary of MYD33261 and enclosing a large area of the hill was recorded at SD64725 96216 (FID80) (figure 53). The bank here measured circa 2.4m wide and circa 0.2m high. The height of the bank varied, as well as its stone content and it exhibited a quite stony surface in places near to the above NGR. The bank recorded

here is visible on AP's for circa 85m where it joins another section of the MYD33261 bank and enclosure. The date of the enclosure is unknown although MYD33261 was previously described as a possible Romano-British field system on the HER. However, the nature of the features within the enclosure and the detail visible on 1m EA LiDAR data suggest it is more likely to be of Medieval date and possibly a farmstead (an idea also discussed by Cleasby 1991: 7-8). The place-name element 'Rigg' is also suggestive of a former area of cultivation (e.g. see Douglas 1999:18). Although origins in an earlier period cannot be ruled out and the remains could be multi-period. Whilst the relationship between the enclosure and the internal features is unknown, it is highly likely that they are related. A large stone and earth bank (FID83) running east-west within this enclosure, perhaps an internal subdivision, was recorded at SD64756 96092 which measured 2.40m wide, circa 164m long and up to 0.3m high (figure 127). FID83 is visible on EA 1m Lidar as a curvilinear bank with a right angled extension, with a possible gap visible in the bank. It is situated circa 45m south of the rectangular building MYD866.



Figure 53: FID80 - Bank of enclosure forming part of MYD33261

Another feature was identified at SD64798 96147, comprising a large upright stone circa 1m high and 1m wide (possibly corresponding to one of the orthostats or large rocks noted by Cleasby 1991: 9) which is partially surrounded by a spread of stone and a possible ring cairn measuring circa 7.5m by 5.30m (figure 126). The location of FID81 is situated on the corner of the enclosure MYD33260 and the upright stone may alternatively have been used to form a corner in this enclosure, although tracing the course of the outline of MYD33260 either side of this upright stone failed to

locate any convincing traces of it on the ground. Although bracken encroachment was again noted as an issue. The upright stone itself may be a natural outcrop, whilst the stone around it may alternatively reflect a ring cairn or a clearance heap.

The latter rectangular building (MYD866) was also recorded (FID82), which is located at SD64780 96129 and measures 5.3m wide, 12.8m long and 0.4m in height. The building is formed of stone walls which incorporate natural outcrops and has a cross passage in its centre with entrances on both sides of the building, dividing the structure into two rectangular cells (figure 54). The eastern half of the building has an internal length of about 2m and the walls are circa 1.2m wide. The western half of the building is longer and measures circa 4.2m internally and also has an area of tumbled stone within. The building is of long house form with a cross passage and is likely to be of Medieval date. It is situated on a level area of the hillside. A second feature (FID84) was identified at SD64752 95978. This comprised a stony earthwork bank defining a circular feature with a central depression that was identified as a target from the LiDAR data. It measured 11.9m wide, 8.4m long and up to 0.3m high. The feature was difficult to identify on the ground due to the bracken growth but was located. It is interpreted as a possible small fold, although it is similar to the scooped or smaller circular sites identified by Cleasby and its interpretation and date are unclear at best (1991: 4-7).



Figure 54: FID82 (MYD866) – A view along the rectangular building. The extent of bracken encroachment can clearly be seen.

The Environment Agency 1m LiDAR data suggests the site at Bram Rigg is far more complex with other internal boundaries or subdivisions and other features within, including extensive cultivation traces, only some of which has been visible to previous AP transcriptions. Some of this detail has been transcribed and shown on

figure 52. Many of these features could not be recorded in detail during this survey due to the extent of vegetation growth and it is clear the site needs a more detailed survey under better ground conditions. An attempt was made to locate some of the apparent cultivation traces on the south facing slope, especially the larger ridges which may be banks - but this proved impossible due to the bracken infestation by the time the survey reached the area.

9.9 Area 8 – Ben Fold and the area east of Swarth Greaves Beck

Area 8 focused on the recording of Ben Fold, a sheepfold complex not recorded on the HER, plus MYD33195 (Possible Sheep Folds or Shielings, Ben Fold). Recording of MYD33196 (Possible Prehistoric or Roman Field System, Ben Fold) was not attempted as it could not be confidently identified on the ground (figure 55)

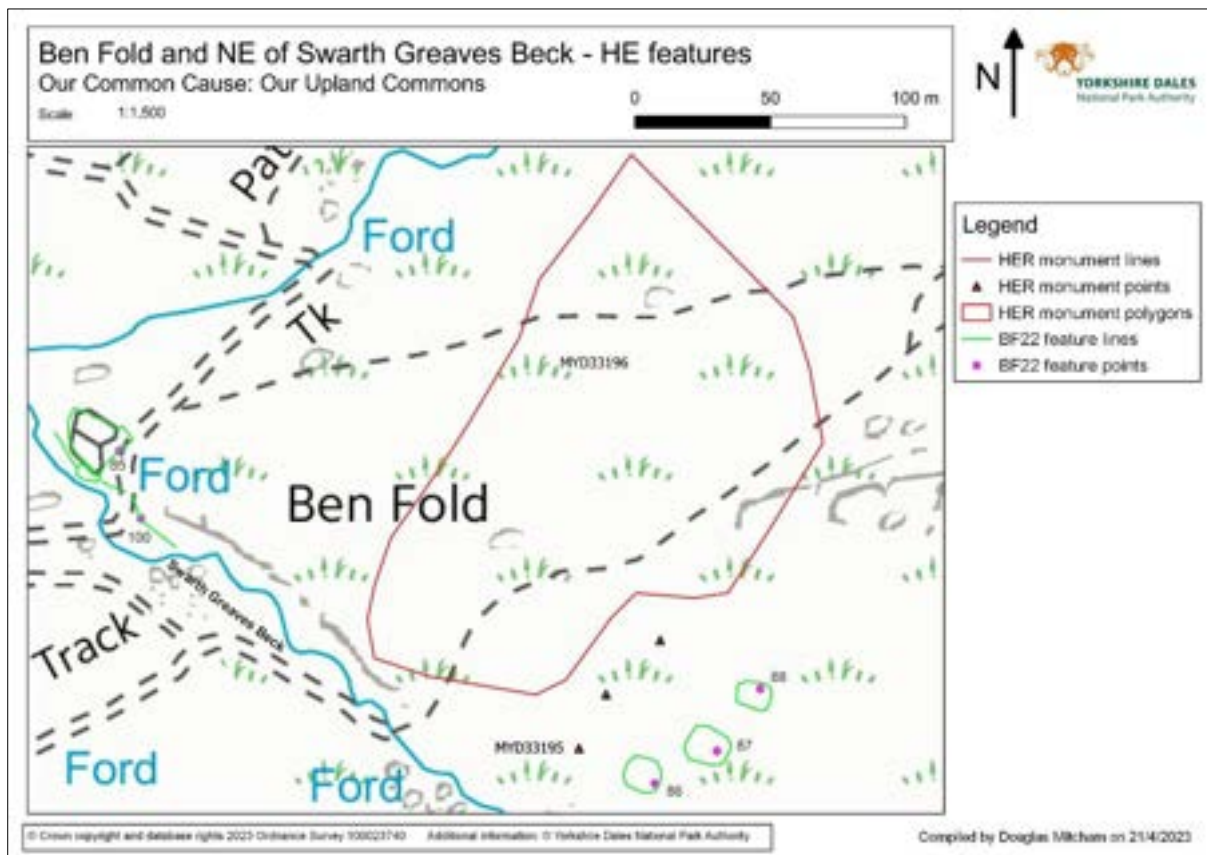


Figure 55: BF22 survey results - historic environment features at Ben Fold.

Ben Fold (FID85) comprises a large sheepfold and wash complex known located at SD65041 95751 immediately east of Swarth Greaves Beck (figure 56). The fold overall measures circa 19.3m wide, circa 27m long and varies in height between 1.5-

2m. It comprises a sub-rectangular stone walled structure, the main section of which is subdivided by an internal wall forming a long narrow section in its south western corner. This is presumably a funnel to drive sheep towards the adjacent wash. A rounded corner forming a distinct cell is present at the southern end of the site, adjacent to the funnel which has two entrances, with one measuring 0.5m wide on its south west facing side. This also faces the site of a former sheepwash situated adjacent to the structure on its western side. The wall on the north west side of this entrance measured 0.80m wide at its base and 0.60m wide at its top giving the wall a slight batter. The continuation of this wall was observed to match its profile and thickness. An area of revetment walling was observed at the end of the sheepwash measuring 2.90m long and 1.80m wide. Stone spreads and stony banks that are likely the remnant of additional walls that have now been removed are evident at the south eastern end of the site, which suggests they may have been a rectangular annex measuring 9.60m by 4m wide. The walls of the fold are largely still upstanding and in fair condition, although there are several areas of structural collapse. The style of the walling is varied with some areas of the fold having clear throughstones and quite neat courses and topstones, whilst other sections exhibit a rougher construction with less obvious coursing, throughstones and more irregular topstones. The presence of throughstones and the regular style suggests that some of the walls are no earlier than 18th century in date, whilst other sections may be a little earlier. The fold is associated with a sheepwash which was fed via a leat.



Figure 56: FID85 - Washfold, Ben Fold. The former sheep wash is visible in front of the fold in the centre, with this and the leat (FID100) marked by a concentration of reeds.

The aforementioned leat (FID100) is circa 0.5 to 1m wide and 0.5m deep which runs between SD65058 95716 and SD65013 95757 for a distance of around 73m. The centre of the leat is located at SD65038 95736 (figure 56). The leat on the south east

side of the washfold is clearly visible on the ground as a cut in feature with spoil banks on either side continuing to the beck further south east. The extent of the leat to the north west of the wash was less clear on the ground, but it appears to continue on AP's and re-join the beck at circa SD65013 95757. It is clearly related to the sheepwash complex (FID85) and would have diverted water from the beck for the purpose of washing sheep.

Finally, FID86, 87 and 88 appear to correspond to the point features associated with MYD33195, although the three HER points appear to be located erroneously circa 30-40m to the north east of the locations recorded here (figure 55). FID86 is a series of stony earthworks located at SD65237 95627 to the north of Swarth Greaves Beck, comprising a partial U-shaped enclosure bank within which sits a second U-shaped earthwork (figure 131). The partial enclosure bank is circa 1.4-2.5m wide and covers an area 9.9m by 5.9m with its open end facing west. Another U-shaped stony earthwork bank that is circa 1.10m wide is sat within the former, with an internal length of circa 4.5m and is open at its western end, which may be a stance for a building. Another sub-rectangular earthwork bank is also situated next to this on its eastern side. The latter stony earthwork bank measures between 1.3m and 1.9m in width, and its external dimensions are circa 9m by 3m. It was recorded as in good condition and interpreted as a shieling of Medieval to Post Medieval date.

FID87 was another sub-rectangular earthwork bank located at SD65262 95640 forming an enclosure, measuring 13.3m long, circa 4m wide and around 0.3-0.5m high (figure 132). The banks vary in width from 1.3-2.5m. The western half of the enclosure has a stone spread within and evident stone within its banks, as well as a section of revetment wall on the outside of the bank at its western end, suggesting there may have been a single cell structure at this end. A possible entrance was noted on the southern side of the enclosure in the centre that is 1.2m wide. The feature is situated at the base of a slope on a level area, circa 26m north east of FID86. It is in fair condition and may be related to the former, as part of a shieling complex of Medieval to Post Medieval date.

A third sub-rectangular stony earthwork bank forming an enclosure is located at SD65278 95662, measuring 9.3m wide, 14.1m long and circa 0.3m high (FID88) (figure 56). It has a single entrance on its southern side which is 1.10m wide. The ends of the banks forming this entrance showed some surviving evidence of having been faced with stone. The banks varied in width from 1.4m to 2.3m. The feature is constructed on a level platform built up against the hillslope. The feature may be a fold, an enclosure or alternatively a building platform. Although the character of the earthwork was more suggestive of a fold. It is likely related to other nearby features FID86 and FID87, forming part of a shieling complex of Medieval to Post Medieval date. It is unclear if these features are related to the nearby MYD33196 (Possible Prehistoric or Roman Field System, Ben Fold) which are described as a series of

parallel linear features identified from AP's, although doubt is cast as to whether they are natural or cultural in origin. This area was not as densely vegetated and no clear features were noticed although no focused line walking was undertaken.



Figure 57: FID88 – An enclosure, with the corners marked by ranging rods, likely forming part of a shieling complex and one of three features forming MYD33195.

The area of focused line walking in area G identified little, with several possible LiDAR targets turning out to be unconvincing. However, a sub-rectangular enclosure formed by earthwork banks and cut into the hillside was identified at SD64476 95491 on Swarth Greaves, north west of Seat Knott (FID89) (figure 59, figure 58). The enclosure measures circa 8.4m wide and 10.3m long overall. The bank is L-shaped in form on the north east side of the feature where it is most prominent, measures between 2.40m and 1.4m in width and up to 0.4m high. The enclosure has an entrance on its north west side that is 1.8m wide. It is situated about 30m from a major trackway and about 80m east of the edge of MYD3610 Former Field System, Chapel Beck which is interpreted as Prehistoric or Roman, as well having a Medieval element and it could be related to these features. It was recorded to be in fair condition. FID89 It is of uncertain date but given these nearby features it could date from anywhere from the Prehistoric to Medieval periods.



Figure 58: FID89 - enclosure, NW of Seat Knott.

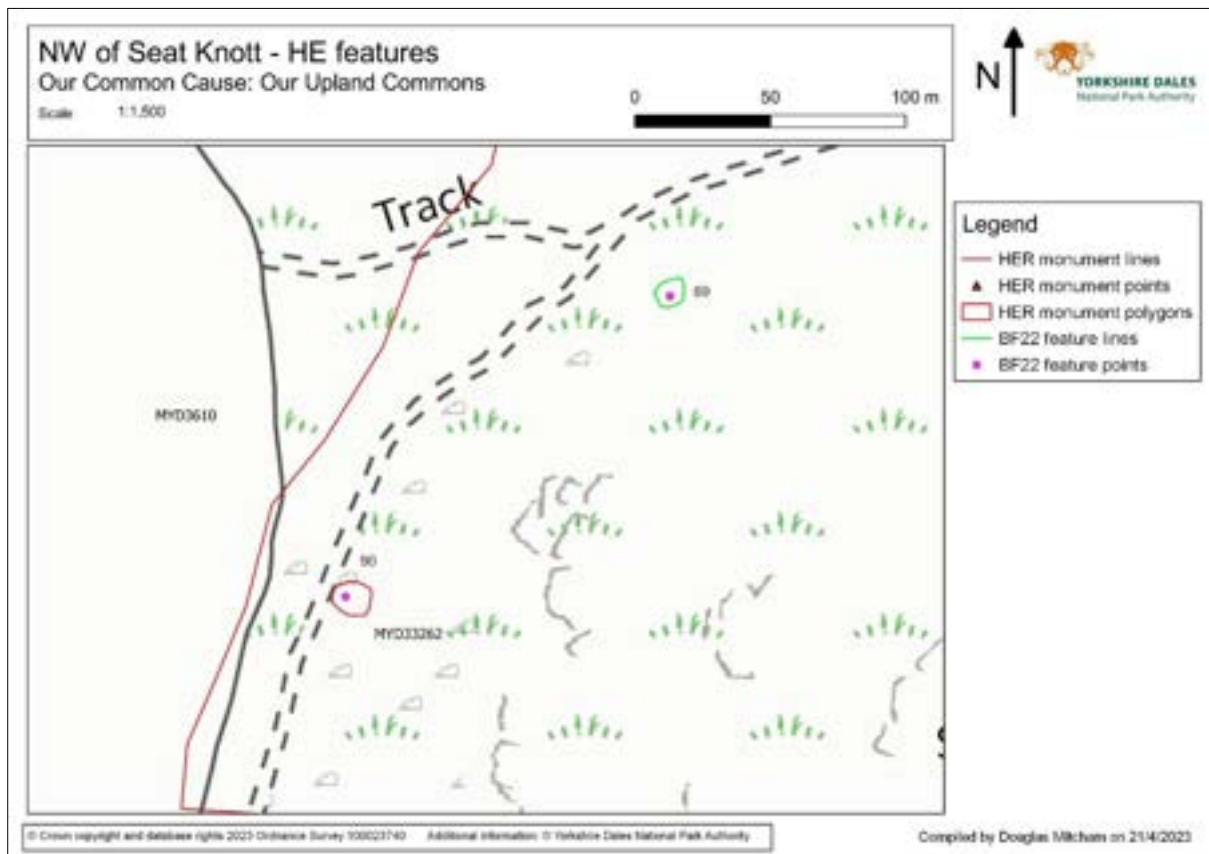


Figure 59: BF22 survey results - historic environment features north west of Seat Knott.

The previously known feature MYD33262 (Possible Quarry Pit, Seat Knott) was also recorded (FID90; figure 133). This comprised a sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure containing a second U-shaped earthwork bank located at SD64356 95380. The larger sub-rectangular enclosure measures 11.2m wide by 12.8m long overall and 0.3m high. The bank varies in width from 1.2m to 2.3m and has a 2.5m wide entrance on its southern side, whilst a section of missing bank on the north side

appears to be a result of erosion from vehicle traffic. The internal earthwork bank within is U-shaped with the open end facing west and is circa 5m wide by 4.1m, with a 1.2m wide bank. This may reflect a former building. The feature is set against the hillside and a track is located next to the feature at its western end. The feature is in fair condition and of uncertain date, but could be Early Medieval to Post Medieval.

9.10 Condition assessment & management issues

The survey found 57% of the HE features were judged to be in fair condition, with 24% in poor condition and 19% in good condition. Whilst a variety of management issues were noted impacting features, including livestock scrapes, erosion or truncation (by vehicle tracks, footpaths or water action) structural failure or collapse, vegetation growth (including gorse, bracken and reeds) and land slips. Two major threats and management issues impacting on the survival of Historic Environment features were identified. This first was flooding and high rainfall events and the resulting erosion scars and major landslips this can cause. Whilst such larger scale storm events might be rarer, the likelihood is that they will become more common due to climate change. Therefore, whilst the exact impact areas are difficult to predict, a higher priority should be given in future in prioritising the recording of HE features that are in areas more likely to be impacted by this – such as those close to watercourses or on the upper sides of gills where major landslips can occur as a result of major rainfall events. For example, the survey identified one major landslip on the west side of Settlebeck Gill which has removed one end of a group of hollow ways (FID24).

Table 1: A summary of the feature condition data recorded during the BF22 survey.

Condition	Count	%
Good	18	19%
Fair	54	57%
Poor	23	24%

The second threat is bracken encroachment because this both obscures the visibility of sites and has root systems that are extremely damaging to sub-surface archaeological deposits (NE TIN047: 3-4; NE TIN048; Gerrard 2014 & 2016). Whilst the growth of bracken is nothing new in the area, its extensive spread in some areas is a concern, specifically where it is allowed to encroach across areas containing archaeological features. In a number of areas bracken was observed to be covering entire hillslopes and hillsides completely. Whilst in some areas it has spread extensively across areas of archaeological features, including for example a dense spread across almost the entirety of the potentially sensitive archaeological remains located on the western end of Bram Rigg. In many areas at least some level of

bracken encroachment was apparent nearby or directly on the archaeological features recorded. Bracken was specifically noted as an issue at twenty-two of the features in the survey database and this is likely to be an under-estimate of the impact of this issue. Bracken management is needed to counteract this issue in areas where it covers archaeology, but it must be done in a way that does not in itself, simply cause further damage to the underlying archaeology (See Oatway 2020).

10 Discussion

Based on the results of the walkover survey, a number of key points are apparent and merit further brief discussion. These are the nature of prehistoric activity and chronology of features generally, the character and history of boundary to the common on Brant Fell, the interpretation of the hollow mounds and kiln like feature FID27, as well as the interpretation of the apparently older fell shelters.

10.1.1 Prehistoric activity & feature chronology

With regard to prehistoric activity, the results presented here appear to support the arguments made by Bowden, that the wider use of the landscape may have been organised in a similar way, with activity in the same areas, in prehistory and in later periods (1996: 3). The implication of course being this impacting the survival of evidence of prehistoric activity as it is both masked and removed by activity in later periods. Direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of the Howgills examined by this survey is extremely sparse with a few previously known sites and several further features identified by this survey (e.g. MYD33354, FID59 and FID69). Given the lack of any dating evidence associated with most of the features it is unclear for example, to which period some of the probable clearance cairns at Craggstones may belong (e.g. FID61, 63, 64). But the evidence from pollen cores discussed in section 6.1 does highlight people were impacting the landscape, at least more towards the fringes of the Howgill Fells. It is highly likely areas of the present common were being similarly exploited for livestock grazing in later prehistory. Whilst at face value the results might suggest the majority of the features might date from the Medieval and Post Medieval Periods, the lack of any dating evidence for almost all the features should sound a note of caution against reaching this conclusion. At face value at least, the archaeological evidence in the study area appears to support the patterns shown by wider the pollen data (e.g. Cundill 1976; Cheverel *et al.* 2007) for example with the most extensive and long lasting human impacts likely taking place in the Early Medieval to Medieval Periods and into the Post Medieval Period.

10.1.2 Character and chronology of boundaries

In several places the survey identified evidence of earlier boundaries dividing the open fell or common from the lower farmland areas. Whilst, in the admittedly limited areas the present drystone boundary wall was recorded (e.g. at the foot of Sickers Fell FID21) or just observed generally – this appeared to be of Post Medieval character. No doubt further historical research and fieldwork could add much to our understanding of the chronology of when some of these boundaries were constructed, although this was beyond the scope of the present work. On the west side of the Howgills, in the area of Howgill, the presence of earlier boundaries to the fells defined by banks and possibly hedges have been identified, with the dry stone boundary walls being constructed in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries (Elphick *et al.* 2001: 8; 12). Winchester describes the nature of head-dykes (as separating farmland from the open fell) as substantial landscape features, sometimes comprising substantial banks with an external ditch, or an earthen bank with a ditch on its moorland side (2000: 52-54). As well as observing the change in the nature of boundaries in the dales, with brushwood topped banks replaced by more permanent walls and hedges that were stock proof by the 18th century (Winchester 200: 62). With much, although clearly not all, of the drystone walling of ‘fell country’ in general a result of relatively recent, parliamentary enclosure (*ibid*: 62). There was also move towards constructing more permanent boundaries in the 16th and 17th centuries, with the setting of living quick hedges, strengthening of boundaries by being breasted with stone or their replacement by walls (*ibid*: 63-65). The survey identified direct field evidence consistent with these findings at the foot of Sickers Fell on the southern edge of the fells and on the western side, for example, near Crosedale Wood (e.g. FID50). With various earlier banks and ditches evident, some of which clearly pre-dated the walled boundaries which was, where recorded, of Post-Medieval character and likely of 18th century or later date.

10.1.3 Interpretation of kiln-like features

The kiln-like features FID27 & FID27 in Settlebeck Gill remain difficult to interpret on the basis of what limited information is available. Their location well into the fells and away from the limestone geology seems to preclude the suggestion they could be lime kilns, as does their orientation in relation to the slope. Although some lime kilns are known off the limestone in the wider landscape (see Cleasby 1993: sections 8.1-8.3). Any resemblance to mineshafts with a spoil collar also seems rather superficial, with the C-shaped banks appearing to be of deliberate construction, focused on one side only and their being a total lack of any additional evidence of mining features, such as spoil heaps, waste heaps or other shafts. This sort of evidence was not encountered anywhere within the south western foothills covered by the present survey. The suggested interpretation that they might be pot-ash kilns as an alternative is by no means proven – but bracken burning is known in the north west

from the 16th century – to produce pot ash used in the manufacture of soap and glass (Winchester 2000: 133). The location of the features next to a longer distance trackway or pack-horse route may also be significant, although the small internal area of both features would not provide enough space for sheltering a large group of horses or ponies. It would however have provided a means of transporting materials such as peat, bracken or pot-ash away from the site. They could alternatively have functioned as point to store fodder or feed, either for passing traffic to rest, or perhaps for additional feed for horses or ponies grazed on the common. Or perhaps were used for the storage or drying of peat. It has not been possible to fully resolve these questions here.

10.1.4 Fell shelters

The number of small, open fronted fell shelters that were located is another interesting issue, as is the chronology of these features. Whilst crudely constructed modern walkers summit shelters were encountered during the survey – the aforementioned group were of a very different character. Typically, they were small, ranging from a few meters to 3-4m in size, often substantially constructed, sitting on a platform cut into the hillside (the front of which sometimes has a revetment wall). On this platform a rough drystone wall of sub-rectangular shape was usually located, often partially cut into the slope behind. With the open front facing down the slope and the back wall set against the rising slope behind. Most are in a very ruinous and collapsed condition making them potentially difficult to identify. They were located on the upper sides of fells rather than near the summits and were often not near to modern footpaths. The stone remnants of them were usually heavily weathered and they are clearly not of very recent origin. A few were located near to areas of minor quarrying or stone extraction, whilst others were not. It is suggested these are shelters, primarily for shepherds or in some cases minor stone extraction or surface quarrying. Some provided good views of the lower slopes below and so could have been useful places to get both shelter and to watch over flocks and herds. Cleasby discussed local traditions of sod huts or other shelters, as well as snowbiolds (a shelter where sheep were put in heavy snow) although the locations and very small size of these shelters would seem to preclude the idea they were created to shelter any significant number of livestock (1991: 7). Their true date is unclear, but they are likely to be pre-19th century in date, and can only really be assigned a broad Medieval to 19th century date here.

11 Conclusion - Benefits to historical knowledge/conservation

The main outcome of the survey project has been to enhance our understanding and level of recorded information for a number of known and unknown features within the survey areas to level 1, including a full description with the addition of images

(Jamieson 2017: 33, 37 items 1-5 & 12, 38 items 13 & 14). It was hoped that the results would allow up to a minimum of ten existing HER monument records to be subsequently enhanced, or newly created as an outcome from the project (Mitcham 2022). However the project results far exceeded this – locating and recording circa ninety nine potential features, a number of which were entirely unrecorded or unknown. Of these, circa sixty-five to seventy were not recorded on the HER, although some of this group were known in published works with some previously recorded (e.g. Cleasby 1991; Howard-Davies *et al.* 1996). Prior to the survey the level of recorded information was relatively sparse for most features and no HER records had any linked images. All features recorded in this survey now have a detailed photographic record. A copy of the report and associated archives will be deposited with the YDNP HER.

The only sites for which a greater level of detail on the HER records existed within the area shown in figure 3 were limited to the few features that had seen any detailed archaeological fieldwork previously, with one site subject to recent excavation and survey, and others provided with more detailed morphological descriptions through aerial photographic transcription work. Few of the sites had been visited on the ground, with most recorded remotely on the HER from aerial photographs or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The improved level of information now available and presented here, will help with more effective conservation and management of the historic environment of Brant Fell common into the future. It will also contribute towards improving both the understanding and conservation outcomes of the historic environment of commons as part of the NLHF Our Common Cause project.

12 Acknowledgements

The author would first like to thank the land owner and users of Brant Fell common for kindly allowing the surveys to take place. Second, a big thank you to all the volunteers who undertook the survey work and put in a great deal of hard work in difficult terrain and at times, in some quite challenging weather conditions. Thanks must also go to Claire Hodgson (*former Project Officer for the Yorkshire Dales for Our Common Cause: Our Upland Commons*) and Rebekah Booth (*YDNPA, WDLP Cultural Heritage Trainee*) for their support in helping to develop and deliver the project.

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14 Appendix 1 - Maps

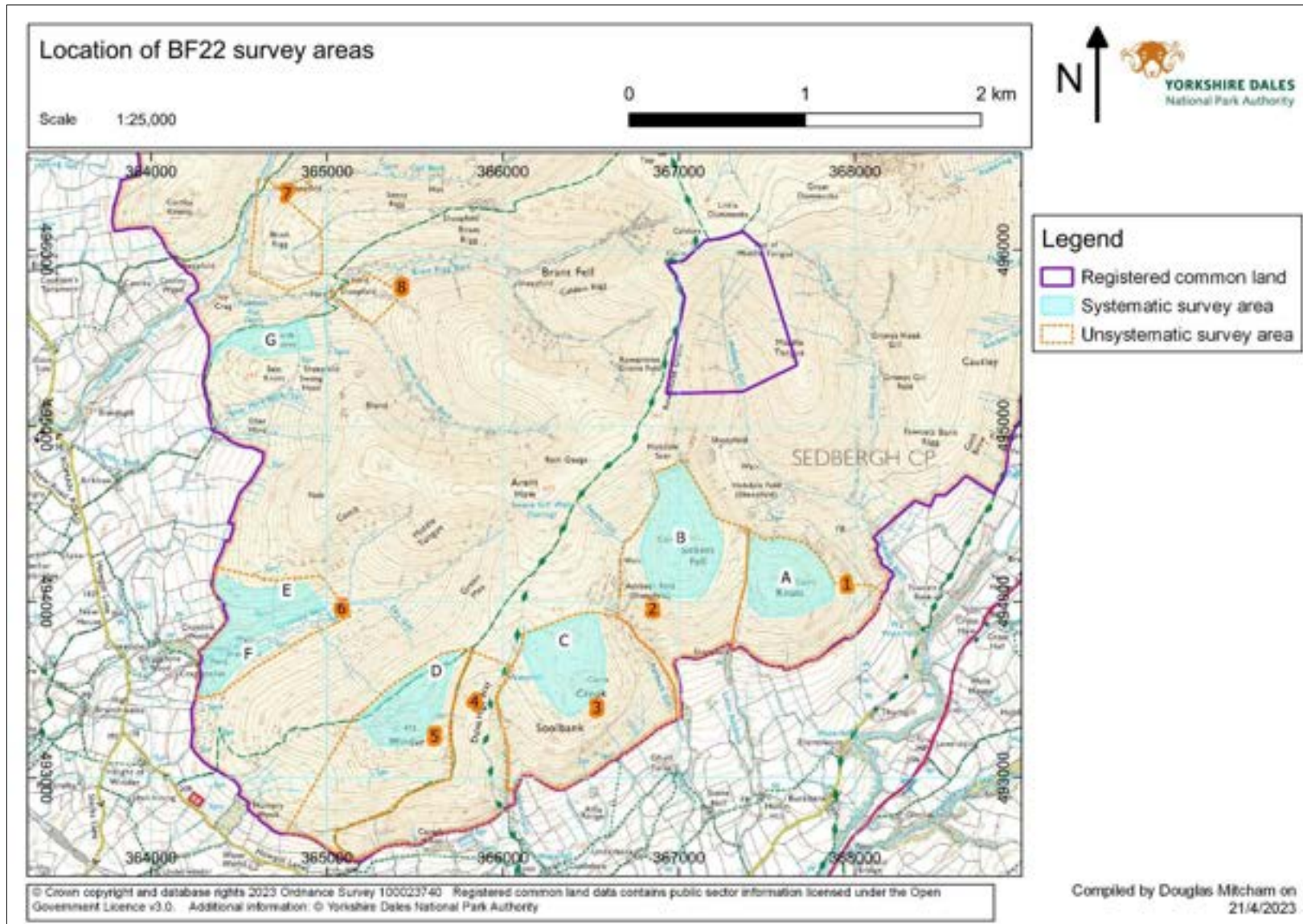


Figure 60: Larger version of figure 2 showing the location of the project study areas.

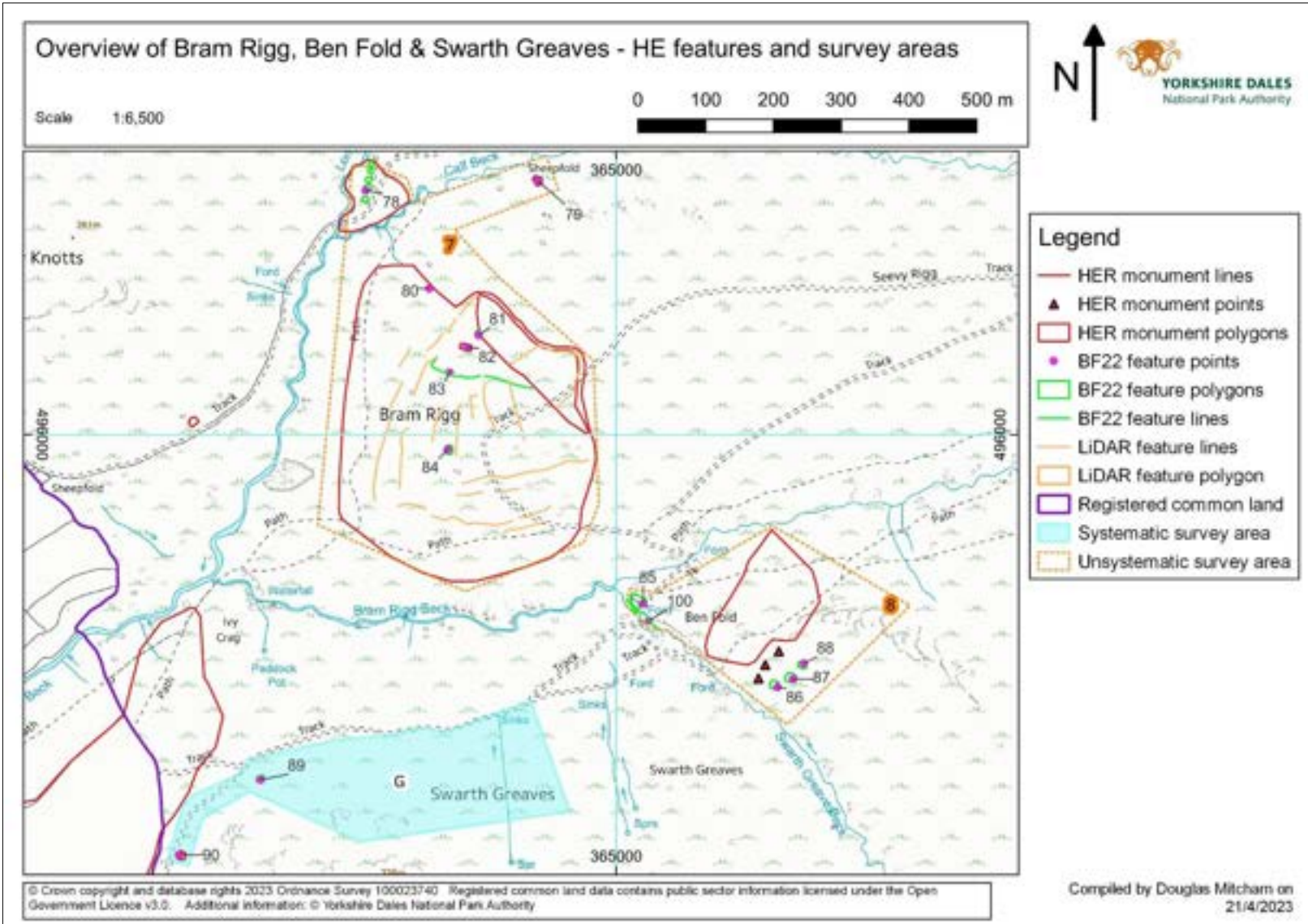


Figure 61:: Overview of results for Bram Rigg, Ben Fold and Swarth Greaves, for survey areas 7, 8 & G.

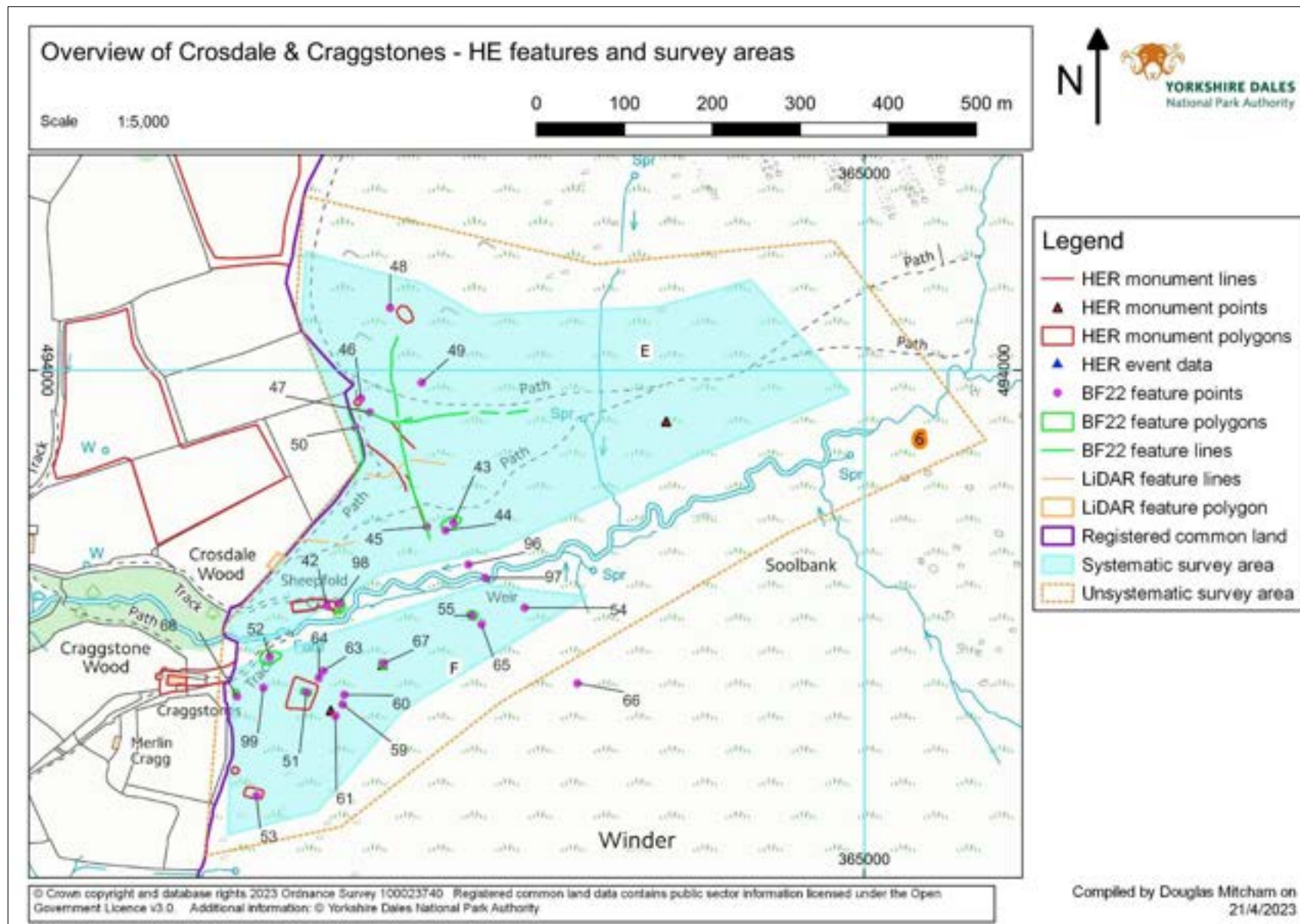


Figure 62: Overview of results for Crosdale and Craggstones, areas 6, E & F.

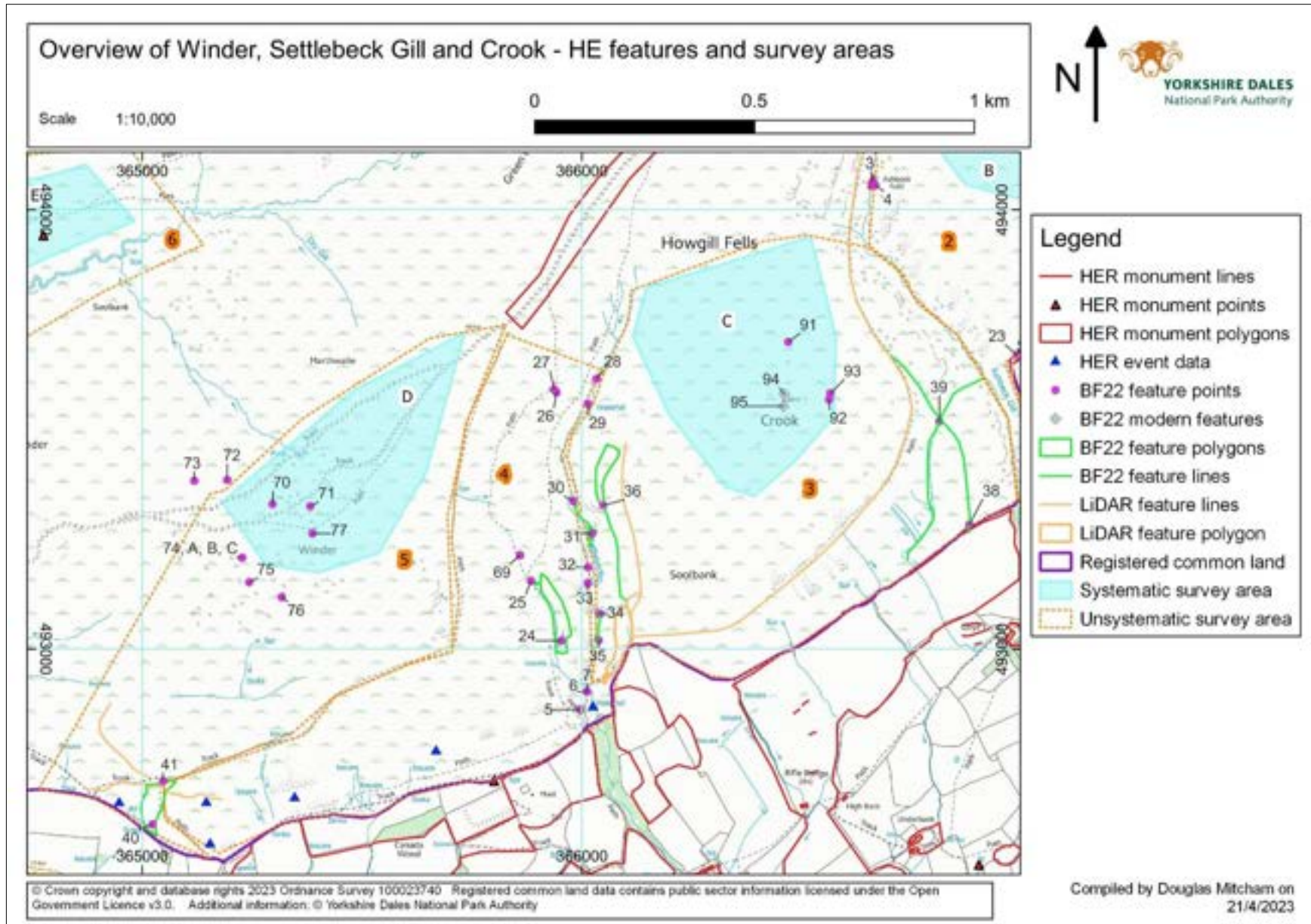


Figure 63: Overview of results for Winder, Settlebeck Gill and Crook, areas C, D, 3 & 5.

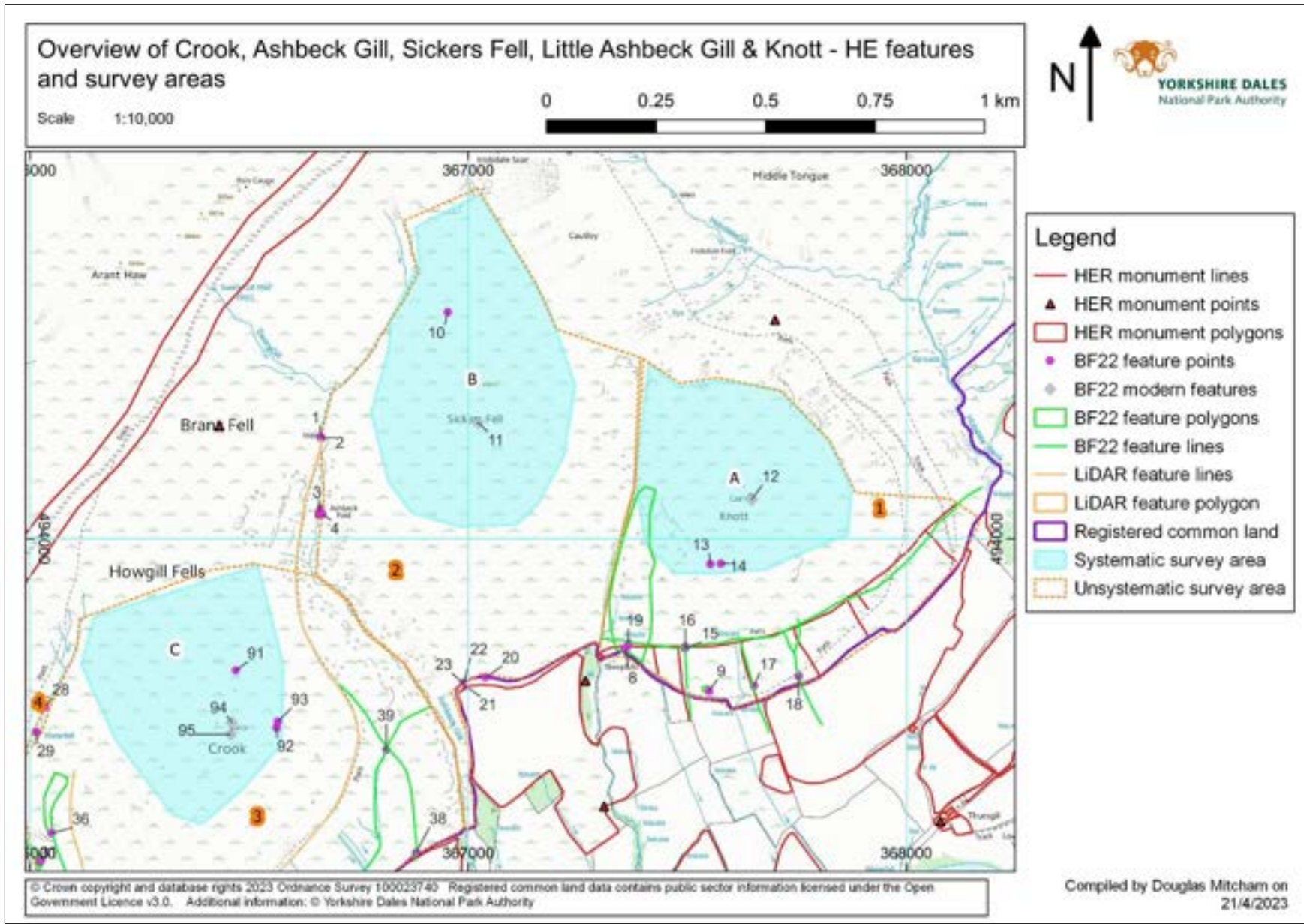


Figure 64: Overview of results for Crook, Ashbeck Gill, Sickers Fell, Little Ashbeck Gill and Knott.

15 Appendix 2 - Feature catalogue

The following table presents all features recorded during the level 1 BF22 survey. All sites recorded were located in Sedbergh CP, in South Lakeland District, in the county of Cumbria. Features shown in grey are regarded as modern rather than historic features. The photo numbers (e.g. 0801-0803, 0806, 0812, or 6753-6759) refer to the image file names in the project archive. For those images that are reproduced in this report figure numbers are also included below. Note that not all the survey images in the project archive are reproduced in this report.

Table 2: BF22 survey feature catalogue.

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
1		Weir, Dam	A coursed stone wall structure originally forming a dam with a reservoir behind that formed part of the former Sedbergh town water supply system that is built across the beck in Ashbeck Gill and located at SD66664 94232. It is now listed on OS mapping as a weir and functions as such. The former reservoir behind is now infilled with sediment and stone debris. The dam is constructed of coursed flagstones with some use of mortar evident and originally formed part of a rectangular structure, with two supporting revetment walls which butt up to the downstream side of the dam either side of the beck. The top layer of wall of the dam/weir is a mortar and aggregate layer which is circa 5cm thick, some of which has been eroded away and may now be lying in the in the stream bed on the downstream side of the dam where there is a considerable spread of rubble and debris. An Iron pipe is visible built into the dam on its eastern side which is 13cm in diameter. The dam measures 5.4m wide and circa 1.4m high and of the adjacent revetment walls which survive in better condition on the east side of the beck measures circa 5.2m in length which slopes down from the dam and now has a stepped profile, which may partially be a result of collapse. The dam itself was judged to be in fair condition but there has been considerable damage and structural collapse of the revetment walls caused by water erosion and the features are extremely vulnerable to further loss during flood events. An illustration in a 1972 book by Alfred Wainwright shows the dam with two revetment walls sloping down in front of the dam and a wooden hut on the west side of the beck. The dam and nearby open chamber and pipe track all form part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh town dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. An online reference suggested the Ashbeck Gill section of the system was built in 1923.	Late 19th/early 20th century	SD66664 94232	Water action, minor decay/structural collapse	Fair	0801-0803, 0806, 0812, figure 25

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
2		Water Supply and Drainage	An open topped chamber with a concrete top with some surviving fixing bolts for a cover that is now missing and a coursed drystone revetment wall structure is located at SD66664 94231, immediately south west of a weir recorded as F1 on the western side of Ashbeck Gill. The chamber top measured 1.4m by 1.6m in external size and the revetment wall 5.2m long and 1.25m high. An iron pipe is located just below the top of the chamber, facing out of the side of the structure facing the beck which likely functioned as an overflow outlet. The chamber was partially backfilled with soil and gravel. Its precise function was not known at the time of the survey but it may have acted as a sediment trap, filter or perhaps as means of creating a head of water to maintain pressure. The supporting revetment wall has suffered significant structural collapse due to water erosion and is actively under threat of further deterioration and is in poor condition. The chamber and revetment wall, along with the adjacent weir and pipe track are all part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh town which is of late 19th and early 20th century date. An online reference was found suggesting the section of the system in Ashbeck Gill was built in 1923. An illustration in a 1972 book by Alfred Wainwright shows what appears to be a wooden hut or structure in the area of the chamber but no trace of this is now visible on the ground.	Late 19th/early 20th century	SD66664 94231	Structural collapse, water action, erosion	Poor	0804-05, 0807-08 (wall), 0809-11 (hatch/chamber), figure 65, figure 66
3	MYD60674	Washfold, Sheep Wash, Sheepfold	A large sheepfold located on the west side of Ashgill Beck located at SD66660 94062 of rough drystone wall construction measuring 13.7m wide, 50-60m in length and circa 1.6m in height. The fold is subdivided into three main sections with the internal walls measuring circa 0.8m in thickness. Two possible internal cells were noted with one located at the northern end of the fold comprising a rough arc of stone forming a small sub rectangular space on the inside of the external wall. The second is located in the central area of the fold and formed by corners in the northern external wall, and an internal wall which forms a sub rectangular space with an open end into the fold. The external walls measure circa 1m in thickness at their base and are circa 1.6m in height. Some wall corners were noted as having rounded corners and the use of water worn stone in the structure generally was apparent in places. The walls are generally of rough coursed rubble construction, with some variation apparent with the courses more apparent in some areas than others. Most of the walls are upstanding to some degree although there are a number of significant areas of collapse, with few of the walls surviving to their original height. There is some surviving evidence of topstones at the south end of the fold on the external walls, comprising more sub rounded boulders laid transversely across the wall in a rough fashion. At least two possible entrances or exits were identified with one located on the eastern external wall next to the beck and immediately downstream of the adjacent dam on the other side of the beck recorded as F4. The second entrance or exit was possibly located in the western external wall. It should be noted however that the ruinous nature of the walling made identifying original entrances and exits with certainty difficult. The adjacent dam is clearly related to the function of the fold and its siting next to the beck strongly suggest the feature was a washfold complex used for the washing of sheep with a temporary damming of the beck undertaken to create a deeper pool of water for the purpose. The fold was judged to be in fair condition although the site is becoming ruinous and is vulnerable to further deterioration and collapse. Finally, the ruinous nature of the site and the state of the walling would suggest it has been abandoned for some considerable time. The date of the site is unknown although the character of the walling might suggest an early Post Medieval date for the fold.	Post Medieval	SD6666094062	Structural collapse	Fair	0813-0819, 0820-0840, Figure 21, Figure 67

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
4	related to MYD60674	Revetment, Dam	A section of a dam with a rough coursed stone revetment or retaining wall on the eastern side of Ashbeck Gill is located at SD6666794056 and built up to the side of the beck. The feature measures circa 2m wide, 1m in length and circa 1.6m in height. The revetment wall is in poor condition and half of the outer wall course has fallen into the beck, exposing a rubble core behind. The upper section of the remaining wall is unstable and the feature is extremely vulnerable to further water erosion. The dam likely indicates a former location of a sheep wash, perhaps using temporary boards and is located adjacent to MYD60674 - a large sheepfold complex. No evidence of the dam now survives on the western side of the beck but it may have already been washed away or perhaps deliberately removed to prevent it obstructing the flow. The precise date of the dam is unknown but it is likely to date to the Post Medieval period and similar sheep washes were used in the Howgills in some places up until the 1950's.	Post Medieval	SD66667 94056	Structural collapse, water erosion	Poor	0841-0844, figure 23
5		Quarry	A small, horseshoe shaped quarry on the western side of Settlebeck Gill cut into the east facing lower slope of Winder at SD65995 92862, measuring 11.50m deep, 9.40m long and circa 10-12m deep. Evidence of drilled shot holes were observed on the former active quarry face and there is a small quantity of spoil and scree in the bottom of the quarried area. The quarry dates to the late 19th and early 20th century and is associated with the construction of the water supply system for Sedbergh Town.	19th to 20th centuries	SD65995 92862	None	Good	0846-0850, figure 68, figure 69
6		Water Supply and Drainage	A cast iron drain cover located at SD66011 92903 and measuring 0.22m by 0.22m, which is likely of late 19th or 20th century date and forming part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh town.	20th century	SD66011 92903	None	Good	0845, figure 70
7		Revetment, Water Pipe	A section of coursed revetment wall in the western side of Settlebeck Gill at SD66012 92903 with a pipe set within its structure, possibly an overflow outlet, located next to the drain cover recorded as FID7. The wall measures 2.90m in length and 0.8m in height. The wall is in poor condition has suffered structural collapse caused by water erosion and is at high risk from further erosion or land slips. The structure forms part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh town. An online reference records that the water supply system in Settlebeck Gill was constructed in the 1880's and this feature may date to this time, which was the first phase of the Sedbergh Town water supply construction.	Late 19th or 20th century	SD66012 92903	Water erosion, structural collapse	Poor	0851-0853, figure 71
8		Hollow Way	A large area of hollow ways on the east side of Little Ashbeck Gill which appear to lead to two different gates which are still present in the common boundary wall at the foot of Knott. The individual hollow ways vary in size but are circa 1m wide and up to 0.25m deep. There are many different routes suggesting the sequence has some considerable time depth which cover an area c.350-400m in length and circa 80m wide. The hollow ways were observed to cut through an earlier earthwork boundary running along the contours and forming the northern extent of a field system on the southern slope of Knott MYD33418. The hollow ways are likely to date to the Medieval or Post Medieval periods. They were in good condition but some erosion from water action was noted.	Medieval/Post Medieval	SD67359 93749	Water action (erosion)	Good	0845-0861, figure 13
9		Sub Rectangular Enclosure	A c-shaped earthwork bank located at SD6754 93652 on the south facing slope at the foot of Knott Fell, with a hollow area inside the earthwork on its western half. The open end of the earthwork faces down the slope. The banks vary in width from 3m to 2.6m and between 0.5 to 1m in height. The internal length of the earthwork is 9.6m and the external length is 12.8m. The overall width of the feature is 7.50m and its longest axis is aligned along the contours of the slope. The date or purpose of the feature is unclear but it is set within and could be related to the rectilinear field system elements of record MYD33148 which is noted as containing prehistoric elements but described as Medieval or later in date.	Unknown, Prehistoric to Romano British?, Early Medieval to Medieval?	SD67549 93652	Water action (erosion)	Fair	0862-0866, figure 72

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
10		Shelter, Revetment, Platform	A small rectangular stone shelter with an open front located at SD66953 94518 and built on a small rectangular platform cut into the western hillside of Sickers Fell. The rear wall is circa 0.5m high and built up against the hillside at the rear of the platform with stone slabs piled up in crude courses, whilst the remnants of two side walls are less well preserved and are more severely collapsed. The fact that the structure is built on a substantially constructed platform circa 3.6m wide and 4m long that has been cut into the hillside, with some evidence that the front edge of the platform was supported by a stone built revetment suggests this is not a modern walkers shelter. The stone looks well weathered and the structure does not appear to be of recent origin. It is interpreted as of Post Medieval date as a possible shepherds shelter.	Post Medieval	SD66953 94518	Structural collapse	Poor	0867-0871, figure 15
11		Marker cairn	A small round cairn on the summit of Sickers Fell at SD67022 94266 measuring 1.8m by 1.9m in size and 0.5m in height. It was noted there might be an underlying stone platform that could indicate an earlier origin but the upstanding cairn is interpreted as a modern walkers cairn.	Modern	SD67022 94266	None	Good	0872-0873, figure 73
12		Marker cairn	A small modern cairn on the summit of Knott at SD67647 94089 with an oval shape in plan and a pointed profile, measuring 2.67m by 2.25m and 0.65m in height. Graffiti was observed dating to 1947 suggesting the cairn is likely of early to mid 20th century origin.	Modern	SD67647 94089	None	Fair	0875-0880, figure 74
13		Pit, Spoil Heap	An oval pit with adjacent spoil heap is located at SD67552 93942 on the south western end of Knott. The pit is 0.4m deep and 2.6m by 3.4m in size and the spoil heap measures 2.5m by 2.7m in size and is 0.4m high. The spoil heap is located on the downslope side of the pit, with the rising slope of the fell behind. The feature is well vegetated and grassed over and clearly not of very recent origin. Apart from one other very similar pit and spoil heap of near identical size and form nearby recorded as FID14, there is no other evidence of other nearby features such as any evidence of quarrying, mining or other extractive activity. The location was noted as overlooking Sedbergh and the area around it, which could suggest it is an observation post or listening post associated with the Second World War defences in the area, possibly for spotting or listening for enemy aircraft. A mobile search light battery is known to have existed in Sedbergh during WW2. The feature is interpreted as possible evidence of military activity or training possibly dating to WW2. Alternatively it could have been constructed as a shooting hide or a prospection pit, although the character of the earthworks and location suggest a military origin is more likely.	20th century, WW2?, Post Medieval	SD67552 93942	None	Good	0881-0886, figure 14
14		Pit, Spoil Heap	An oval pit with adjacent spoil heap is located at SD67576 93943 on the south western end of Knott. The pit is 0.4m deep and 3.4m by 3.4m in size and the pit and spoil heap combined measures 5.8m. The spoil heap is located on the downslope side of the pit, with the rising slope of the fell behind. The feature is well vegetated and grassed over and clearly not of very recent origin. Apart from one other very similar pit and spoil heap of near identical size and form nearby recorded as FID13, there is no other evidence of other nearby features such as any evidence of quarrying, mining or other extractive activity. The location was noted as overlooking Sedbergh and the area around it, which could suggest it is an observation post or listening post associated with the Second World War defences in the area, possibly for spotting or listening for enemy aircraft. A mobile search light battery is known to have existed in Sedbergh during WW2. The feature is interpreted as possible evidence of military activity or training, possibly dating to WW2. Alternatively, it could have been constructed as a shooting hide or a prospection pit, although the character of the earthworks and location suggest a military origin is more likely.	20th century, WW2?, Post Medieval	SD67576 93943	None	Good	0887-0893, figure 75

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
15	MYD33418	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Field System, Coaxial Field System	An earthwork bank circa 2m wide and 0.3m high with a ditch on its western side circa 1.6m wide and circa 0.3m deep located at SD67494 93750. It is aligned on a north-south axis and runs straight down the steep south facing slope of the Knott perpendicular to the contours. At its upslope end, the bank joins another earthwork which extends along the hillside following the contour on a broadly east-west alignment, forming a major bank and ditch boundary running around the south facing slope of Knott. The downslope end can be observed on 1m EA LiDAR data extending beyond the common boundary for circa 58m on a straight course, suggesting it may well underlie and be earlier than the common boundary. It is then obscured by what may be later field system boundaries with a slight change of alignment visible in the north-south boundary from this point onwards. The features described above form part of a rectilinear field system which was already recorded as MYD33418. The north-south field boundary recorded here is one of a number of similar features that form a regular spaced pattern, suggesting the layout of a formal rectilinear or co-axial field system. The co-axial format would suggest a potential prehistoric origin, although the interpretation is complex as the system, certainly on the south side of the boundary to the common is also probably overlain by later Medieval field systems.	Prehistoric to Medieval?	SD67494 93750	Sheep erosion, bracken	Fair	0894-0896, figure 15
16	MYD33418	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Field System, Coaxial Field System	An earthwork bank and ditch recorded at SD 67495 93753 forming a major boundary which extends along the hillside following the contour on a broadly east-west alignment around the south facing slope of Knott. The bank is 1.35m wide and 0.2m high and extends for circa 991m. A later trackway and path follows the alignment of this feature in places on its upslope side and obscures the area where a ditch probably existed. A number of additional earthwork bank and ditch boundaries running north-south join this feature at right angles at regular intervals on its downslope side and which appear to underlie and likely predate the common boundary, suggesting it forms part of a rectilinear or co-axial field system that might have origins in the Prehistoric to Romano-British period. It is part of a series of field systems remnants recorded as MYD33418 and described as being Medieval with the possibility of earlier origins. The boundary bank described here is also cut and truncated by a series of hollow ways that are likely to be of Medieval and Post Medieval date at its western end in the area of SD67399 93760.	Prehistoric to Medieval?	SD67495 93753	Sheep erosion, bracken	Fair	0897-0900, figure 10
17	MYD33418	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Field System, Coaxial Field System	An earthwork bank and ditch circa 2-3m wide overall and 0.2m high with a ditch on its eastern side circa 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep located at SD67652 93664. It is aligned on a north-south axis and runs straight down the steep south facing slope of the Knott perpendicular to the contours. At its upslope end on AP's the bank appears to join another earthwork which extends along the hillside following the contour on a broadly east-west alignment, forming a major bank and ditch boundary running around the south facing slope of Knott. The downslope end can be observed on 1m EA LiDAR data extending beyond the common boundary for circa 78m on a straight course, suggesting it may well underlie and be earlier than the common boundary. It is then subsumed by a later boundary on a similar alignment. Condition was recorded as fair to poor. The section immediately north of the common boundary wall is eroded away and truncated by later trackways making it difficult to trace. The features described above form part of a rectilinear field system which was already recorded as MYD33418. The north-south field boundary recorded here is one of a number of similar features that form a regular spaced pattern, suggesting the layout of a formal rectilinear or co-axial field system. The co-axial format would suggest a potential prehistoric origin, although the interpretation is complex as the system, certainly on the south side of the boundary to the common is also probably overlain by later Medieval field systems.	Prehistoric to Medieval?	SD67652 93664	Bracken, erosion by tracks	Fair	0901-0902, figure 76

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
18	MYD33418	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Field System, Coaxial Field System	An earthwork bank and ditch circa 2-3m wide overall with a bank 0.2m high and a ditch on its eastern side circa 1.5m wide located at SD67754 93686. It is aligned on a north-south axis and runs straight down the steep south facing slope of the Knott perpendicular to the contours. The bank and ditch feature splits into two at circa SD6774393738 with the western bank continuing up the slope on a straight course joining another earthwork which extends along the hillside following the contour on a broadly east-west alignment, forming a major bank and ditch boundary running around the south facing slope of Knott. The eastern bank after the split follows a more curvilinear course heading more to the north east and appears to cross and continue beyond the cross contour boundary. The downslope end can be observed on 1m EA LiDAR data and was visible on the ground extending beyond the common boundary for circa 200m on a fairly straight course, suggesting it may well underlie and be earlier than the common boundary. Condition was recorded as fair with bracken and erosion by later tracks noted. The section immediately north of the common boundary wall is eroded away and truncated by later trackways but it was observed to continue up to and beyond this boundary. The features described above form part of a rectilinear field system which was already recorded as MYD33418. The north-south field boundary recorded here is one of a number of similar features that form a regular spaced pattern, suggesting the layout of a formal rectilinear or co-axial field system. The co-axial format would suggest a potential prehistoric origin, although the interpretation is complex as the system, certainly on the south side of the boundary to the common is also probably overlain by later Medieval field systems.	Prehistoric to Medieval?	SD67754 93686	Bracken/erosion - tracks	Fair	0903, 0904, 0905, figure 11
19	MYD33418	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Field System, Coaxial Field System	An earthwork bank and ditch (same feature as FID16) was also recorded at SD 67366 93761 where it is truncated by later hollow ways recorded as FID8. Its condition was recorded as fair although impacted by erosion from water action, truncation by hollow ways and a later trackway. The bank and ditch form a major boundary which extends along the hillside following the contour on a broadly east-west alignment around the south facing slope of Knott. The bank is circa 2.6m wide and circa 0.2m high in this location and extends for circa 991m. A later trackway and path circa 1.20m wide follows the alignment of this feature in places on its upslope side and obscures the area where a ditch probably existed. A number of additional earthwork bank and ditch boundaries running north-south join this feature at right angles at regular intervals on its downslope side and which appear to underlie and likely predate the common boundary, suggesting it forms part of a rectilinear or co-axial field system that might have origins in the Prehistoric to Romano-British period. It is part of a series of field systems remnants recorded as MYD33418 and described as being Medieval with the possibility of earlier origins. The boundary bank described here is cut and truncated by a series of hollow ways that are likely to be of Medieval and Post Medieval date at its western end in the area of SD67399 93760. Traces of the east-west boundary were clearly visible between the hollow ways running roughly north-south. This indicates that the east-west boundary recorded as FID16 and FID19 must pre-date the hollow ways and had most likely gone out of use by the time of the use of these routes. This may provide further evidence of a pre-medieval origin for some elements of the field system remains recorded as MYD33418.	Prehistoric to Medieval?	SD67366 93761	Water erosion, trackway	Fair	0906-0907, figure 12

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
20	MYD50570	Sheep Fold	The remains of a two cell sheepfold measuring 18.9m in length and 5.8m wide of drystone wall construction are located at SD67039 93683. The main enclosure is of oval shape measuring 13.6m long and 4.8m wide, with its northern wall measuring circa 1m high and 0.45m wide and which is cut into the slope of Knott which rises behind. It was noted as in fair condition. The southern side of the fold is formed by the common boundary wall which curves out to the south at this point forming the oval shape of the fold. An entrance to the main cell is located on its western side and a smaller annex is located on the east side of the main oval which is largely collapsed and ruinous and in poor condition. The annex measures circa 5.3m by 2.3m with its curving wall dug into the slope. This wall runs to the common boundary wall joining it beyond the curving out section where it follows a straight course. An entrance now partly blocked by collapsed stone may have given access between the larger cell and its eastern annex. The form of the fold, both in utilising the common boundary wall and with its northern wall dug into the slope were observed as being unusual. No similar examples were recorded in the areas covered by the OCC surveys.	Post Medieval	SD67039 93683	Structural failure, bracken	Poor	6650-6655, 6660, figure 77, figure 78
21		Boundary Wall	The drystone boundary wall separating the area of Brant Fell common from the lower agricultural land was recorded at SD66990 93666 to the south of Sickers Fell, on the east side of Ashbeck Gill. Along this section the wall was formed of fairly regular courses and was 1.08m in height, 0.75m wide at its base and 0.5m wide at its top, giving the wall a noticeable batter. The wall generally has surviving topstones in place which comprise larger more sub angular shaped stones which are laid long ways across the wall and in places are stacked leaning against adjacent stones at a circa 45-degree angle. The end of the wall was observed where an iron gate and wooden post are present, and comprises a rough coursed single stack of larger sub angular stones. Wider observation of the wall to the east of the NGR stated above running along the southern slope of Sickers Fell would suggest a lack of clear throughstones or projecting throughstones but this may reflect the difficulty of identifying them and frequent and rough later rebuilding changing the style due to collapses caused by the steep slopes. The section immediately south west of the recorded NGR where the wall turns south and runs downslope is partially collapsed in places. Further along the common boundary wall to the east at the foot of Knott clearer evidence of the use of regular spaced throughstones is however apparent. It is thought that the section at the recorded NGR is likely to reflect a Post Medieval wall, whilst the section running along the foot of Knott further to the east is also likely to be post Medieval, with the clearer evidence of throughstones suggesting it likely not earlier than 18th century.	18th to 19th century	SD66990 93666	Structural damage	Fair	6656-6659, 6664, figure 79
22		Gate	A cast Iron gate of riveted construction at the foot of Sickers Fell is located at SD66990 93670. The gate has a top and bottom rail made of T section cast iron and cross diagonals made of cast angle iron. The cross members are made from cast iron strip. It has cast iron corner re-enforcement pieces in a half moon shape and cast iron hinges. The riveted construction demonstrates that the gate was likely handmade and might be of 19th or early 20th century date. It was suggested this gate may have been from a cast iron post and fence system once located higher up on Brant Fell.	18th to 19th century	SD66990 93670	Decay (of metal)	Fair	6661 to 6663, figure 80

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
23		Boundary Bank, Boundary Ditch, Boundary Wall	An earthwork comprises two banks and a ditch forming part of the boundary of Brant Fell common which is circa 2-4m wide overall and of variable height up to 1m was sampled at SD66990 93668. The earthwork follows an east-west alignment where it was recorded and mostly follows the present common boundary wall. One bank, the smaller of the two, is situated on the north side of the wall and this may be associated with the wall construction. The wall is constructed within a wider ditch. A larger, wider bank that is more severely eroded and is in places quite difficult to see on the ground, is located on the south side of the wall. It is thought likely the bank on the southern side, along with the ditch may well represent an earlier boundary to the common and that predates the walled boundary. In some places this bank was seen to diverge slightly from the present boundary line. The condition of these features is highly variable and especially with regard to the bank on the southern side of the wall, are more visible and better preserved in some areas than others. The common boundary turns south at NGR 66974 93671 on the east side of Ashbeck Gill where the second bank on the southern side can clearly be seen (photo 6667).	Early Med to Post Med	SD66990 93668	Erosion/water erosion, damage from farming activity	Fair	6665-6667, figure 18
24		Hollow Ways	A large group of hollow ways is situated on the west side of Settlebeck Gill at SD65953 93019. They cover an area circa 200m long, 32m wide (at their widest point) comprising circa 6-9 individual hollows than are on average 1m wide and around 0.75m deep. The southern end of the group has been truncated and cut away by a major landslip. A later trackway which is now being used as a footpath cuts across part of the group at its south western end. They are interpreted as former route ways for pack horses and the driving of livestock up into and for passing through the Howgills. They are heading towards a major route way which crosses Arrant Haw and now forms a public footpath, part of which is recorded on the HER as a former drovers route (MYD62450). There were recorded as of fair condition, although have been significantly damaged by landslips and are vulnerable to further landslips occurring. Bracken encroachment was also noted. They are likely to be of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SD65953 93019	Land slips, bracken	Fair	6673-6678, figure 32
25		Pond, Water Supply and Drainage, Spoil Heap, Leat	A small pond, concrete chamber with iron cover, artificial channel and ovoid shaped spoil heap are located at SD65884 93155 on the west side of Settlebeck Gill. The pond is fed by a pipe and has a narrow (0.8m) curvilinear overflow channel which curves around the south end of the chamber and pond joining a small beck. The concrete chamber at the south end of the pond measures 1.5m by 1.60m with a 0.59m by 0.59m opening on its stop surface with an iron cover - whilst a cast iron pipe fed water from it to the south. The concrete chamber is thought to have functioned as a filtering or settling chamber, or as a means of creating a head of water to maintain pressure in the water supply system. An ovoid shaped spoil heap was found immediately to the south east of the pond, measuring 4m long and 2.7m wide and around 0.7m high with an irregular shaped profile. It is interpreted as being associated with the construction of the above features. Condition of these features was recorded as fair. All of these features are part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044) and these features may date to the earlier phase of this system - with the water supply system in Settlebeck Gill have been constructed during the 1880's.	Late 19th to early 20th century	SD65884 93155	None	Fair	6679-88, figure 31
26		Potash Kiln	Two small circular earthworks located at SD65942 95384 and SD65938 93578 on the upper western side of Settlebeck Gill. The northern feature comprises a small circular mound circa 3m by 3.60m and circa 0.4m high, with a hollow centre measuring 1.20m by 2.10m. The former is poorly preserved and difficult to interpret, as it may have been partly destroyed or covered by two larger circular features (FID27) immediately north of it. The second circular earthwork is situated to the south of the first and comprises a larger circular mound measuring 7.3m by 10.7m and circa 0.4m high, with a hollow centre measuring 1.6m by 1.5m. A greater concentration of stone was noted in the fabric of the second larger mound which is in better condition than the smaller one immediately north of it. They are interpreted as possible kilns or drying clamps, perhaps for bracken to produce pot ash or for drying peat, although their exact function and date are unknown. Due to their location in the Howgills and not being situated on limestone geology it is thought unlikely they are limekilns. Similarly, no evidence of mining or other features associated with mining activities were located nearby or in any of the areas of the Howgills surveyed for the OCC project.	Post Medieval	SD65942 93584	Overgrown by reeds	Poor	6689-6694, figure 82

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
27		Potash Kiln	A large upstanding earthwork mound comprising two adjacent circular earthwork banks with a hollow interior divided by a central bank located at SD65937 93591, on the upper western side of Settlebeck Gill. The features are embanked on their downslope side and are sat on the rising slope, rather than siting on a level platform. The northern side of the earthworks are more open with the earthwork forming a double 'C' shape. The interior of each bowl showed evidence of being partially lined with coursed stonework on the inside of the encircling banks. The bottoms of each bowl were fairly flat and level, were partially infilled with stone and largely covered in vegetation. Both were very similar in appearance. The interior of the western earthwork measured 2.9m (east-west) wide by 4.2m (north-south) and the interior of the eastern earthwork measured 3.8m (north-south) by 4.3m (east-west). No convincing evidence of a flue passage was identified and part of the fabric of the bank on the south eastern side of the western bowl was exposed where it exhibited some damage by erosion. The interpretation of these features is uncertain as possible kilns or drying clamps likely of Post Medieval date, possibly for bracken to produce pot ash or perhaps for storing or drying peat. The main earthwork bank on its south eastern end may partially overlie the remains of an earlier feature (FID 26). Two smaller mounds recorded as FID26 with hollow centres are located immediately south of this feature. None of these mounds have the appearance of mine shafts and there is no evidence of any other features that might derive from mining activity in the area. The features are located immediately to the west of a trackway.	Post Medieval	SD65937 93591	Erosion, exposed bank	Good	6695-6702, figure 34
28	MYD1044	Water Supply and Drainage	A small concrete chamber measuring 1.55m by 1m and 0.28m in height, with an opening on its top surface measuring 0.68m by 0.77m located at SD66033 93615 on the west site of a minor tributary stream at the head of Settlebeck Gill. The cover is now missing and the badly rotted remnants of a wooden frame around the opening were noted. The concrete structure was noted as being quite rough and not of very recent origin. A pipe was observed leading from the beck underground into the chamber, and another pipe leading downhill of the chamber along the pipe track which heads towards the concrete chamber recorded as FID25. The lower portion of the chamber was infilled with sediment. The chamber forms part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044) and the Settlebeck Gill section was constructed in the 1880's.	Late 19th/early 20th century	SD66033 93615	None	Poor	6703-6705, figure 83
29		Washfold, Sheep Wash, Sheepfold	An oval sheepfold or sheepwash comprising two main internal spaces with a third small internal cell on its eastern side, located at SD66013 935559 on the western side of a tributary stream at the head of Settlebeck Gill. The drystone wall structure is in poor condition and the structure is severely collapsed and now largely ruinous. The site is 11.10m long and 7.80m wide. A possible entrance and the remnants of a short section of wall were noted on the western side of the main fold wall. The eastern side of the site was quarried out leaving a shallow cliff edge of exposed rock possibly to provide the stone required to construct the fold and to create a larger level area into which it could be built. The walls were circa 0.7m wide and where standing survive to a height of 0.8m. They are generally collapsed with only partial survival evident. They are formed of sub angular and sub rounded stones piled into quite rough courses. The ruinous nature of the site would suggest it has been abandoned for some considerable time and may have had some of its stone robbed out and removed. Given the location next to a stream in a gill it is highly likely the feature was a washfold used for washing sheep using a temporary dam across the beck. No surviving evidence of a dam was noted although this may have been achieved using stone rubble or temporary boards. Several low lying areas now occupied by reeds may indicate possible locations for a dug out sheepwash although further investigation would be needed to confirm this. It is likely to be of Post-Medieval date.	Post Medieval	SD66013 93559	Structural collapse	Poor	6734-6744, 6746, figure 35

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
30		Quarry, Spoil Heap	A shallow surface quarry on the east side of Settlebeck Gill which is cut into the base of the hillside in the gill bottom at SD65980 93337. The quarry is semi-circular in shape with a series of irregular spoil heaps around its western edge and measures circa 9.6m wide, 0.6m deep and circa 14m in length. A shallow cliff edge that is circa 0.6m in height cut into the foot of the hillside was observed on the eastern edge of the quarried out area. Several larger surface stones were present within the quarried out area and a crude revetted spoil heap is located at the south east end of the side, at the southern end of the cliff edge. Traces of a trackway that may have given access to the quarry are visible on AP's to the south of the feature on the east side of Settlebeck Gill and this was used to access the site during the survey. The quarry was recorded as in good condition.	Post-Med - 18th/20th century	SD65980 93337	None	Good	6709-6714, 6707, figure 36
31		Quarry, Spoil Heap, Trackway	A shallow surface quarry cut into the eastern side of Settlebeck Gill at SD66023 93263. The quarry is cut into the hillside and is oval in shape, measuring 22m long, 14.80m wide and circa 0.5m deep. There are several spoil heaps along its western edge. A trackway leading out of the quarry and south down the east side of Settlebeck Gill was also observed. Another track was noted heading north out of the end of the quarried out area. The quarry was recorded as in fair condition.	Post Medieval	SD66023 93263	Slight bracken	Fair	6716-6718, figure 84
32	MYD1044	Water Supply and Drainage	A concrete chamber located at SD66014 93186 on the western side of Settlebeck Gill. The chamber is made of concrete and measured 1.50m by 1.5m and circa 0.75m deep. The chamber is now filled in with stone although a drain hole and what was interpreted as a metal foot rung inside the chamber were visible. The opening on the top measured 0.65m by 0.63m and the cover is missing. There are many similar chambers in the area that form part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044) and they are situated on the routes of cast iron pipes.	Late 19th - early 20th century	SD66014 93186	Slight structural damage, west side	Fair	6719, 6720, 6708, figure 85
33	MYD1044	Water Supply and Drainage, Water Pipe	A cast iron water pipe was observed crossing Settlebeck Gill at SD6601393150. The pipe was running on a south-east to north-west alignment and the number 168 was observed on the pipe, possibly a pattern number from the casting of the pipe. The pipe is exposed in the gill for circa 2m and was recorded as in fair condition - although it is extremely vulnerable to damage through floods and material washing down the gill. The pipe is part of the former water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044). Two concrete chambers (FID32 and FID34) are situated on the same line as the pipe, circa 35m to the north and 75m to the south.	Late 19th/early 20th century	SD66013 93150	None	Fair	6721-6722, figure 86
34	MYD1044	Water Supply and Drainage, Water Pipe	A rectangular concrete chamber at SD66041 93080 on the east side of Settlebeck Gill measuring 1.53m by 1.48m and circa 1.2m in height. An inlet pipe was observed in the chamber and an overflow pipe is visible on the western side of the structure. The top has a square opening measuring 0.64m by 0.5m and a metal step is visible within the chamber embedded in its concrete side. It is situated next to a small stream running down the hillside. It was recorded as of being in good condition.	Late 19th/early 20th century	SD66041 93080	None	Good	6723, 6727, figure 34
35		Building Platform, Shelter	The remains of a rectangular structure comprising a series of low, stony earthworks located at SD66038 93020 on the east side of Settlebeck Gill. The earthworks measure 4.20m by 4.55m and are circa 0.4-0.5m high. A single entrance is located on the western side, adjacent to the southern wall. The walls are circa 1m wide. A stony mound inside the structure likely reflects rubble from the collapsed structure. The structure is built adjacent to a shallow scar/rock face which may have been quarried out. It is interpreted as a stone built shelter or footings for a hut base. It is located close to the line of the water pipe and next to a trackway. It may be associated with the construction of the water supply system for Sedbergh Town (MYD1044) in Settlebeck Gill which was built in the 1880's, or be a shelter associated with the Post Medieval quarries located along the eastern side of Settlebeck Gill.	Post Medieval - 19th/20th century?	SD66038 93020	Bracken	Fair	6728-6731, figure 37
36		Hollow Ways	A group of hollow ways on the eastern side of Settlebeck Gill at SD66048 93327. They comprise a series of diverging routes that are circa 1m to 1.5m in width and around 0.5 to 0.6m deep. They cover an area circa 133m long and 25m wide at their widest point and lead around the western slopes of Sickers Fell. Erosion by water action and foot traffic are evident but they were judged to be in fair condition. They are likely to be of Medieval or Post Medieval date.	Medieval-Post Medieval	SD66048 93327	Erosion (water action), foot traffic	Fair	6732-6733, figure 88

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
38		Bank (Earthwork), Ditch	An earthwork bank and ditch crossing the south facing slope of Crook at SD66881 93283. The bank is 3.40m wide and 0.60m high whilst the ditch is 2.50m wide. The bank was observed to continue to the south beyond the boundary of the common, suggesting it underlies and is earlier than the present walled boundary to the common. The bank runs north up the slope for a distance of 0.5km with a shallow ditch on its western side. A later trackway was also observed to the west of the bank and ditch. It was judged to be in fair condition and is of unknown date, although it may predate the present boundary to the common suggesting it might be of Medieval or earlier date.	Medieval?	SD66881 93283	Bracken	Fair	6747-6752, figure 89
39		Bank (Earthwork), Ditch	An earthwork boundary comprising a bank with a ditch on its northern, upslope side, located at SD66813 93518 on the eastern slope of Crook. The ditch is circa 1m wide and the bank is 2.6m wide and circa 0.5m high. The earthwork runs along the south eastern slopes of Crook for a distance of circa 500m, starting on the western side of Ashbeck Gill adjacent to the stream, although its course is more difficult to trace at its western end because it is obscured by watercourses and possible trackways on AP's. This boundary also appears to be cut through by F38. It was judged to be in fair condition.	Prehistoric-Medieval	SD66813 93518	Reeds, bracken	Fair	6753-6759, figure 28
40		Hollow Ways	A group of hollow ways on the south western slopes of Winder located at SD65023 92601. They cover an area circa 120m long and circa 40m wide. Three hollow ways were observed joining into a single route which leads to the common boundary and the trackway which runs on its northern side. Further up the slope the hollow ways diverge into at least six different routes before converging at circa SD65032 92678 where they join a junction of various different routes heading around the fell, both to the north west and north east. The hollow ways are circa 1.30m wide and circa 0.25m deep. They were judged to be in fair condition but are being encroached on by gorse bushes in one area.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SD65023 92601	Gorse	Fair	6763-6768, 6774-6775, figure 39
41		Boundary Wall, Metalled trackway?	A low, linear stony spread on the south facing slope of Winder at SD65047 92699. It is located within a group of hollow ways. The area of stony debris measures circa 40m long 4m wide, forming a slight stony ridge circa 0.2m high. It is in poor condition and what remains is difficult to interpret. It may indicate the former location of a wall or alternatively reflect a section of metalled trackway. The spread is situated within a group of hollow ways on a similar alignment and so could be section of metalled trackway. It is difficult to assign a specific date although it is considered more likely it is Post Medieval.	Post Medieval	SD65047 92699	Structural collapse	Poor	6766-6773, figure 40
42	MYD55509	Washfold, Sheep Wash, Sheepfold	A sheep fold of largely rectangular form and drystone wall construction at SD64389 93733. The stone built fold is 9m wide and the adjacent later extension is 11.34m wide. The overall length is circa 53m and the walls are circa 1.2m in high. The stone built fold has an entrance on its eastern end which is accessed via a ramp which leads out of the adjacent sheep wash FID98. Another entrance is located at its NW corner. A later rectangular extension is constructed from wooden posts and corrugated iron sheeting and is situated on the western side which also has a semi-circular pen within of similar construction. The original function of the stone built fold was as a sheepwash with a substantially constructed and dug out hollow at its eastern end fed via the beck which is immediately east and south of the site. The present stone built fold is largely in fair condition and is largely rectangular in form may indicate a later date or that it has been substantially rebuilt in the 18th of 19th centuries. The extension is likely to be of 20th century date. The complex is also located immediately north east of a ford across Crosdale Beck.	Post Medieval	SD64389 93733	Sheep, structural collapse	Fair	6779-6791, 6824, figure 48

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
43		Building Platform, Bank (Earthwork)	The earthwork remains of a rectangular building are located on the north side of Crosdale Beck at SD64533 93827 measuring 7.70m by 9.10m and circa 0.02-0.3m in height. The feature is cut into the hillside to create a level platform and has a single entrance at its western end. This entrance leads into what may be a cross passage circa 1.30m wide at the western end, with a small rectangular annex to the west of this which measures 5.70m long by circa 1.30m. Alternatively given the very small size of this western annex, it may have functioned as a shelter or storage area, or simply as a weather break for the main entrance. From the earthworks it is difficult to tell if this was a single building with a cross passage of longhouse form or a building with a second small external structure. It was recorded as in poor condition with bracken encroachment noted as an issue. The date of the building is unknown but it may be of Medieval to Early Post Medieval date and form part of a shieling complex. This building may be related to other nearby features, including a possible bield (FID44) and earthwork boundary bank (FID45).	Early to Late Medieval?	SD64533 93827	Bracken, structural collapse	Poor	6792-6796, figure 50
44		Bield, Mound	A curvilinear stony mound on the north side of Crosdale Beck at SD64524 93818, of possible L shaped or C-shaped form. The mound measures circa 5m wide and circa 5m long, comprising banks circa 1.30m-1.60m wide. It is situated on a south facing slope around 7m from the rectangular building recorded as FID43 and may well be related to it. It was interpreted as a possible remnant of a bield or animal shelter that might be associated with a shieling complex. Bracken encroachment was noted as an issue and the feature was recorded as being in poor condition.	Medieval to Post Medieval?	SD64524 93818	Bracken, structural collapse	Poor	6797-6799, figure 91
45	MYD33344	Bank Earthwork, Ditch	An earthwork bank and ditch recorded on the HER as MYD55509 running on a north west-south east alignment on the north side of Crosdale Beck at SD64503 93822. The bank measures 2m wide, 0.4m high and runs for circa 123m. The ditch is located on the eastern side of the bank and measures circa 1m wide and 0.25m deep. It was recorded as in fair condition but is being encroached on by bracken. Other features including a possible bield (FID44) and rectangular building (FID43) are located nearby, to the east of the boundary bank. It was recorded as in fair condition.	Unknown	SD64503 93822	Bracken	Fair	6800-6804, figure 92, figure 93
46	MYD33342	Rectangular Enclosure, Building Platform	A rectangular earthwork bank with rounded corners forming either a livestock enclosure or a former building at SD64428 93968 at Crosdale Wood, recorded on the HER as MYD33342. It measures 10.20m long and 6.70m wide. The banks vary in width from 1.6m-2.10m with a 1m wide entrance on its south side. Another break in the in the bank on the north side appears to be a later truncation. A slight impact from erosion by livestock (sheep) was noted but the feature is in good condition. It is located near to the present common boundary wall and may be related to another nearby earthwork bank recorded on the HER as MYD33342.	Early to Late Medieval?	SD64428 93968	Slight sheep erosion	Good	6805-6807, figure 94
47	MYD33343	Bank (Earthwork), Ditch	A low earthwork bank with a ditch on its uphill (northern) side located at SD64438 93952. Overall the bank and ditch measures 5.1m in width, whilst the bank is circa 2.9m wide and of variable height, circa 0.25m. The bank runs on an east-west alignment. The bank continues for a distance of circa 45m and is located close to FID46. It is one of several earthwork banks recorded on the HER as MYD33344. It is of unknown date.	Unknown	SD64438 93952	None	Fair	6808-6810, figure 95
48	MYD33351?	Quarry	A large quarry cut into the hillside at Crosdale located at SD64461 94071. The feature comprises an oval shaped cut into the hillside measuring 11.10m wide and 11.8m long, which has been cut in to a depth of 2m at the quarry face leaving a series of exposed outcrops. A large spread of loose stone which is likely a mixture of spoil and working debris is present adjacent to the south east side of the quarry and another area of stone debris is located in the eastern side of the quarry cut. This spread could well indicate a former working area and the debris comprise a mixture of both smaller and medium sized pieces, some of which have been partially squared off and split, along with some thin slabs. It is interpreted as a Post Medieval quarry for walling or building stone. A number of other quarries and hollows are evident in the wider area. It is next to MYD33351 and it is unclear if the latter is actually situated incorrectly and may be the same feature.	Post Medieval?	SD64461 94071	None	Good	6811-6814, figure 96

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
49		Quarry	Two adjacent sub circular pits cut into the hillside at Crosdale located at SD64497 93986. The western pit is oval in shape and measures 4.20m long and 3.30m wide, whilst the eastern pit is more sub circular in shape and measures 6.5m wide and 5.40m long. Both are circa 1m deep at their maximum depth. They are in good condition although bracken was noted as an issue. No loose stone debris is present and the features are grassed over. They are interpreted as quarry pits of possible Post Medieval date, perhaps for walling stone.	Post Medieval?	SD64497 93986	Bracken	Good	6815-6817, figure 97
50		Bank (Earthwork), Ditch	An earthwork bank and ditch on the north side of the present common boundary wall at Crosdale Wood located at SD64422 93935. The bank is circa 1.5-2m wide and circa 0.2m high, with a circa 1m wide ditch. The bank and ditch run parallel to the wall and follow the same course with the ditch located on the southern, downslope side of the bank. It is interpreted as an earlier boundary dividing the common from the enclosed farmland and likely predates the present boundary wall. It is of unknown date but could be of Medieval origin. Bank FID45 was observed to join or run up to FID50. It was recorded as in fair condition.	Medieval?	SD64422 93935	None	Fair	6818-6823, figure 51
51	MYD33352	Rectangular Enclosure, Building, Shieling, Farmstead	A large rectangular enclosure recorded on the HER as MYD33352 and known as Craggstones, containing a rectangular building. The enclosure is situated within a level shelf on the hillside on a north-west facing slope to the south of Crosdale Beck, with rising ground overlooking it to the east and south. The enclosure comprises an internal bank circa 2m wide and 0.5m high and external ditch circa 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep. A gap in the bank on the northern side may be an original entrance, whilst vehicle tracks have cut through and eroded further gaps into the bank on its southern, western and eastern sides. A sheep track has caused some erosion and runs diagonally through the enclosure and the building within. The enclosure measures 25.70m north-south and 27.20m east-west. A rectangular building is situated within the enclosure, located at SD64366 93634. The building is located to the north east of the centre of the enclosure and with its eastern end located close to the eastern bank of the enclosure. The building is 12m long and 6.4m wide, comprising a rectangular bank circa 1.60m wide. The western end of the building has a more square shape, whilst the eastern end appears to be curved. The internal width of the building varies from 3.6m at the western end to 4m at its eastern end. Some damage from a sheep track running through the building is evident. The building may be a longhouse and the site is interpreted either as a shieling or farmstead which might range in date from the Early to Late Medieval periods.	Early Medieval/Late Medieval	SD64366 93634	Vehicle tracks/sheep	Fair	052513547, 135328, 6825, figure 98
52		Quarry, Spoil Heap, Revetment, Findspot, Pottery, Glass	Two adjacent surface quarries of oval form cut into the hillside to the south of Crosdale Beck at SD64324 93674. The northern quarry is oval in shape measuring 8.20m long and 7m wide and circa 2m deep. It contains a spoil deposit within which contains white glazed and willow pattern pottery of modern, late 19th-20th century date and modern glass visible within its surface. It is likely this quarry was used into the 20th century or used as a later refuse dump. A second quarry of curvilinear form is situated next to the first on its south side, with a small oval revetted spoil heap located between them. The spoil heap measures 5.40m by 3.50m. Rough revetment walling was observed on the south side of this spoil heap. The second quarry measures 24.70m long and circa 6.10m wide with some areas of stone debris within. It is circa 2m deep at its deepest point. They are in good condition and interpreted as Post Medieval quarries, the northern of which may have been worked into the 20th century. Some impacts from erosion were noted.	Post Med-Late 19th/20th century	SD64324 93674	Erosion	Good	0826-32, figure 46

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
53	MYD33353	Rectangular Enclosure, Annexe Enclosure, Building Platform, Building, Shieling, Longhouse	A small rectangular enclosure with an annex on its northern side sitting on a platform containing a possible rectangular building at SD64309 93516, on the south side of Crosdale Beck. It is recorded on the HER as MYD33353. The enclosure bank at its eastern end was noted as being particularly stony with some natural rocks on its eastern side. The enclosure measured circa 11.30m wide, 12.80m long. The rectangular earthwork within measured 7.30m long by 2.30m wide. The earthworks were circa 0.2-0.3m high. This may be the remnant of a longhouse or a small enclosure. An entrance to the enclosure and possibly the internal earthwork, was noted on the northern side. Condition was recorded as fair, with some minor impacts from sheep grazing noted. It is interpreted as a possible shieling of Early to Late Medieval date.	Early-Late Medieval	SD64309 93516	Sheep grazing	Fair	6833, 0525-11444, 14355, Figure 101
54		Field System, Mound	Three very slight linear features defined by irregular lines of small stones adjacent to a small stream, forming a possible rectilinear pattern with a possible corner at SD64614 93730. A small irregular stony mound that might be a clearance heap is located nearby at SD64610 93715. Another slight spread of surface stone is visible at SD6461093731 along one of these slight possible linear features. These features are difficult to identify on the ground and interpret with certainty but are circa 10m long and spaced about 9-10m apart. With two linears running roughly east-west which run up to a longer linear running north-south immediately west of a small stream. However they are similar in character to the slight, early-proto field system remains that have been found in other upland landscapes in the UK, such as on Exmoor in areas such as Lanacombe. If they are features of similar character they could be prehistoric in date.	Prehistoric?	SD64614 93730	None	Fair	6840-41, figure 102
55		Sub Rectangular Enclosure, Bank (Earthwork), Ditch, Building, Hut	A L-shaped rectangular enclosure defined by a bank and ditch situated along the side of a gully in the hillside to the south of Crosdale Beck at SD64554 93721. The feature measures 11.20m wide and 13.30m long and circa 0.25m high. The bank varies in width from circa 1.10m to 1.60m, with the ditch circa 0.80m wide. An internal bank was noted in the features northern half and the enclosure is divided into three sub rectangular cells. The north western cell was noticeably more stony and possibly partially infilled with collapsed material, suggesting this may be a location for a single cell structure. The latter measured circa 2m wide internally with a 1.2m wide internal bank, and circa 3.60m long. The north eastern cell measured circa 3.20m wide by 1.50m, and the south eastern cell measured circa 4.9m long internally by 4m wide, with a possible entrance on its western side. Given the rectangular form and possible presence of a single cell structure it is interpreted as a possible shieling of Early Medieval to Post Medieval date. It was recorded as in poor condition with the area suffering from poaching of the ground by grazing livestock.	Early to Late Medieval?	SD64554 93721	Livestock poaching	Poor	6833-35, 39, figure 45
59		Round Cairn, Clearance Cairn	A small ovoid shaped round cairn located at SD64407 93620 on the south side of Crosdale Beck. The mound measures 4.70m long ,3.70m wide and is circa 0.2m high. It is interpreted as a small prehistoric cairn, or a clearance cairn. Its slightly irregular shape in plan, an ovoid shape with three rounded corners might suggest it is more likely to be a clearance heap than a formally constructed round cairn. It was recorded in fair condition.	Prehistoric?	SD64407 93620	None	Fair	6849-6850, figure 103
60		Bield, Mound, Shelter, Clearance Cairn	An L-shaped stony mound at SD64409 93631 on the south side of Crosdale Beck. It measures 4m wide , 4.50m long and circa 0.25m high. It was interpreted as the possible remnant of an L-shaped bield or livestock shelter, possibly of Medieval or Post Medieval date. Alternatively it might reflect a clearance heap. It was recorded as in fair condition.	Medieval to Post Medieval?	SD64409 93631	None	Fair	6847-6848, figure 104
61		Mound, Clearance Cairn	An ovoid stony mound on the south side of Crosdale Beck located at SD64399 93607. It measures 1.60m wide, 3.20m long and 0.2m high. It was interpreted as a possible clearance cairn.	Unknown, prehistoric?	SD64399 93607	None	Good	6851-52, figure 105
63		Clearance Cairn	A low stony mound of lenticular shape located at SD64385 93658 on the south side of Crosdale Beck. It measures 1.50m wide, 3.80m long and 0.20m high. Interpreted as a possible clearance cairn or clearance heap, of unknown date. It is located about 10m from another similar mound recorded as FID64 and 17m from the Craggstones enclosure MYD33352. It was recorded to be in fair condition.	Unknown, prehistoric?	SD64385 93658	None	Fair	6857, 6888, Figure 106

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
64		Clearance Cairn	A low stony mound of lenticular shape located at SD64380 93650 on the south side of Crosdale Beck. It measures 3.10m long, 1.40m wide and circa 0.2m high. It is located about 10m from another very similar mound recorded as FID63 and is circa 8m east of the Cragstones enclosure MYD33352. It is interpreted as a possible clearance cairn or clearance heap of unknown date. It was recorded to be in fair condition.	Prehistoric?	SD64380 93650	None	Fair	6855, 6856, figure 64
65		Rectangular Enclosure, Mound, Shelter, Hut, Shieling	An irregular, partial enclosure of rough rectangular shape defined by three irregular shaped mounds located at SD64565 93711, towards the head of a gully on the south side of Crosdale Beck, circa 10m south east of F55. The stony mounds measured 3.30m, 5.70 and 3m long, were general circa 0.2m high and circa 2m in width. They defined an area that was circa 8 to 10m long. Some evidence of slumping of material within was noted and the feature is located in the base of a natural bowl at the head of gully. The remains were difficult to interpret but could be a remnant of a simple single cell structure or perhaps a shelter. The close proximity of this to F55 may well suggest it could be related to this probable shieling complex. It was recorded as in fair condition.	Unknown	SD64565 93711	None	Fair	6836, 3738, figure 108
66		Rectangular Enclosure, Mound, Shelter, Sheep Fold	A small open fronted rectangular enclosure with a stone heap in its south eastern half located at SD64674 93644 on the south side of Crosdale Beck. The structure measures 6m long, and 3.80m wide. The stone built structure has almost completely collapsed and the stone heap which is circa 0.75m high appears to be a later feature. The structure may have originally been divided into two sections, one completely enclosed and the other open fronted. It is interpreted as a small sheepfold fold or bield of uncertain date, which could be Medieval or Post Medieval. Some damage from livestock was noted as a possible issue.	Medieval or Post Medieval	SD64674 93644	Stock	Poor	6842, 6843, 6844, figure 109
67	MYD33355	Hut Circle, Hut, Ring Cairn	A small circular feature that might be a small enclosure possibly with a single cell structure within, or a hut circle or denuded kerbed cairn is located at SD64454 93667. It comprises a raised circular platform, that was lower in its centre, measuring 7.20m wide and 9.60m long, with a number of larger stones set into the circumference of its edge. For a section on its north western edge this is almost continuous, whilst elsewhere around the circumference there are large gaps, with just two isolated stones surviving. A slight bank within runs from the north western edge, which might be an internal division or part of a single cell structure. Alternatively it may be the remains of either a hut circle, or a now denuded round cairn with a number of surviving kerb stones. Its circular form is noticeably different to a number of shieling like features in the area which generally have either rectangular buildings or small single cell structures within small enclosures, and tend to be larger. For this reason it is thought more likely it might be a hut circle or denuded cairn. It was recorded to be in fair condition. It was previously recorded as part of MYD33355 as a clearance cairn but this is incorrect, it clearly has a complex structure and it requires its own HER record.	Prehistoric?	SD64454 93667	None	Fair	6845-6846, figure 44
68		Spoil Heap	An irregular stony mound located at SD64287 93628 next to a trackway and immediately east of the common boundary wall at Crosdale. The feature measures 11.20m long, 5.6m wide and 0.5m high. It located a short distance from various areas of surface quarrying and close to a gateway leading off the common. It is interpreted as a spoil heap or stone dump, possibly associated with quarrying in the area and noted as in fair condition. It is of uncertain date but is presumed to be Post Medieval.	Post Medieval?	SD64287 93628	None	Fair	6861-6862, figure 110
69		Burnt Mound	A large sub circular mound with a depression in its centre, and a stony bank at its eastern end is located at SD65859 93214 on the western side of Settlebeck Gill. The mound measures 9.45m wide north-south, 13.8m long east-west and a maximum of 0.9m high at its eastern end. It is located on a plateau below the east facing slope of Winder and above Settlebeck Gill. A narrow gully runs past the east side of the mound which is probably the route of a small watercourse and it was noted the feature is situated in a wet area of the landscape. A possible entrance to the feature was noted facing the watercourse that is circa 1.45m wide. Bracken encroachment was noted as an issue and a footpath passes very close to the edge of the mound on its western side and could threaten it if it moves eastwards. The mound could be a clamp or kiln, but given the landscape context and form of the feature it is interpreted here as a possible burnt mound of prehistoric date.	Prehistoric, Post Medieval?	SD65859 93214	Bracken	Fair	65860 936214, figure 69

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
70		Shelter, Revetment, Platform	A small ruinous stone built shelter located at SD65296 93330 on the north side of Winder. The feature measures 3.3m wide, 2.4m long and c.0.2m high. It comprises a substantially constructed rectangular platform cut into the hillside on which sits a series of stony banks forming a rough open fronted rectangular shape. There is a coursed revetment wall at the back of the platform and another shallow revetment wall supporting the front edge of the platform. The site is now largely ruinous and collapsed. It was recorded as in poor condition. It is quite unlike crudely built modern fell walkers shelters often found near to summits or footpaths. The feature is interpreted as a Shepard's shelter and is of some considerable age. It is difficult to assign a specific date but it may be of Medieval or Post Medieval origin and is clearly not a modern feature.	Medieval/Post Medieval	SD65296 93330	Structural collapse	Poor	6866-6868, figure 111
71		Graffiti	A large earth fast stone block with a flat top inscribed with historic graffiti is located on the north side of Winder at SD65382 93325. The exposed area of the stone block measures 0.9m by 1.40m with the graffiti on its top surface. The style of lettering and the dates suggest this occurred in the mid-19th century. The following inscriptions were recorded: 1) '1858 CB + H', 2) 'I Punch 1859', 3) 'STYLES', 4) 'IWol', 5), 'T.R. 1855', 6) 'T', 7) 'T' (in hollow). They are likely the result of people leaving a record of recreational visits to the fell top probably from Sedbergh in the 19th century and were noted as in good condition.	Modern/nineteenth century	SD65382 93325	None	Good	6869-6871, figure 112
72		Shelter	A small u-shaped spread of stone, with some evidence of these being piled up located at SD65193 93385 on the north side of Winder. The stone spread measures 3.05m wide, 3.30m long and 0.20m high. It was interpreted as the ruinous remains of a shelter of rough stone construction that is now largely ruinous, collapsed and in poor condition due to structural collapse. The structure was open fronted with its back to the rising slope behind. It is sat on the slope and not on a platform. It is best interpreted as a Shepard's shelter of likely Post Medieval date. It does not appear to be of recent origin and is not located near to the fell summit or the main routes to the summit used in the present.	Post Medieval	SD65193 93385	Structural collapse	Poor	6872, 6873, figure 113
73		Platform, Cairn, Platform Cairn, Stone Setting	A spread of stone on the hillside on the north side of Winder located at SD65118 93383, measuring 5.10m wide, 4.2m long and circa 0.2m high. It was regarded as looking artificially constructed and not natural but was too ruinous to determine its form or structure, although it was observed to be sitting on a platform. It is in poor condition and difficult to interpret. Some evidence was observed of a series of stones along its north eastern edge, with another line of stones heading up the slope away from the spread to the south. Given the location on the upper north west facing slopes of Winder, it is best interpreted as a now severely denuded prehistoric cairn, with some surviving evidence of a possible kerb and a linear group of stones heading south of it.	Unknown	SD65118 93383	None	Poor	6874, 6875, figure 114
74, A, B, C		Earthwork, Stone Quarry	A sub circular arrangement of large stones with a possible L or C shaped bank behind to the east and north was noted at SD65227 93208, sitting below the head of a gully just downslope from a spring head on the south side of Winder. Several possible quarries or minor areas of stone extraction were noted on the adjacent hillslope nearby to the south, noted as FID 74A at SD65254 93189, FID 74B at SD65274 93191, FID 74C at SD65275 93190. The features in question are very subtle and there is some doubt as to whether they are actually archaeological or simply fortuitous natural occurrences. A review of available AP's of the features would suggest there is no convincing evidence of an earthwork or circular feature. The minor areas of stone extraction (FID 74a, 74B & 74C) may be the result of human activity but could also be natural outcrops. It should be noted that some areas of minor surface quarrying or stone extraction and spreads of spoil were noted in the wider area.	Unknown	SD65227 93208	None	Good	6876-6877, figure 115
75		Stone Quarry, Spoil Heap	A number of small stone heaps on the south side of Winder, covering an area circa 75m x 30m forming a rough line at circa SD65243 93152. They are situated within an area of natural outcropping stone and some are partly turf covered. It is unclear if they are the result of the gathering and removal of outcropping surface stone, or from more recent disturbance by walkers gathering stone to build small cairns. Their location close to a footpath leading towards Sedbergh may suggest that at least some of the spreads could have resulted from modern cairn building.	Post Medieval/Modern?	SD65243 93152	None	Fair	6878-6880, figure 116

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
76		Stone Quarry, Shelter, Stone Working Site	A number of stone spreads situated on a fairly level area on the south side of Winder spread over an area circa 100m by 30m at SD653198 93118. They are situated on the opposite side of the track to FID75. Whilst the spreads may partly be the result of natural scree accumulation evidence was observed in one area, comprising a rounded L-shaped spread of stone at the eastern end of the spreads, of working/shaping and one large earth fast stone had drill marks. A smaller stone spread at the eastern end of the area comprises a rectangular shaped stone pile which appears to be infilling an area cut into the slope. No sign of coherent walling was observed but the form of this is similar to other shelters observed during the survey comprising small rectangular walled platforms with open fronts.	Post Medieval	SD65317 93118	None	Fair	6882, figure 117
77		Graffiti	Historical graffiti was observed comprising various sets of letters on an earth fast boulder and on the surrounding outcrop, spread over an area circa 1.6m by 2.1m and circa 0.3m high. It is located on the summit of Winder at SD65387 93263. A number of letters were distinguishable and no dates were present whilst further graffiti was not legible. It is located on the side of a footpath which leads towards Sedbergh and likely reflects recreational visits to the fell top in the 19th or earlier 20th centuries.	Post Medieval	SD65387 93263	None	Poor	6883-6884, figure 118
78	MYD33256	Shieling, Hut Circle, Settlement	A number of sub-circular features, comprising at least two circular structures and either additional examples or ancillary structures arranged in a linear group on the south side of Bram Rigg beck at SD64630 96361. These cover an area circa 5m by circa 33m. The two clearest hut circle-like features are FID 78A (at SD64631 96362) and FID 78B (at SD64625 93690). FID 78A comprises a circular stony bank 4.4m wide by 5m long and circa 1m wide with an apparent south west facing entrance, although it may have an annex or earlier adjacent structure on its south west side. FID78B comprises a circular stony bank measuring 6.7m by 6m and circa 2m wide, which may have an entrance facing north. A third hut (78C) may be located at SD64625 93690, comprising a U-shaped stony bank measuring 4m by 2.4m and circa 1m wide. Immediately north east of the former, another circular stony bank with an opening is located at SD64639 96389 measuring 4m by 7m (78D?), whilst a mound was observed at the south eastern end of both of these features. Finally at the north eastern end of this linear group of features a curvilinear stony bank (78E) measuring 1.3m wide and 4.6m long and a stony spread are located at SD64635 96390, with the bank possibly reflecting a boundary to the group of features. The remains are difficult to interpret on the ground due to a severe bracken infestation. The remains form part of existing HER record MYD33256 which suggests the site continues to the south east and may be a shieling site. Ground reconnaissance in this area was inconclusive due to the extent of bracken growth. Given the form of the structures and the difficulty encountered in seeing them clearly on the ground, it is unclear if the site is a prehistoric settlement, an early medieval settlement or a medieval shieling.	Medieval? Prehistoric/Romano-British?	SD64630 96361	Bracken	Poor	6785-6896, figure 119
79	MYD33257	Sheep Fold	A ruinous sheepfold of sub rectangular shape, with a linear arm extending west from its northern end located at SD64884 96375 on the south side of Calf Beck. The feature is recorded on the HER as MYD33257. The walls of the structure are now almost entirely collapsed, forming stony spreads circa 1m 10cm wide. The fold measured circa 10.8m wide by circa 13m long overall. The internal dimensions of the main enclosed rectangular area is circa 3.90m wide by 8.20m long. A single entrance is evident on its western side measuring circa 2.40m wide. The structure is circa 24m south of the beck and located on a level area of ground that is considerably higher than the beck, suggesting it is a sheepfold and not a washfold. It is presumed to be of Post Medieval date. Bracken encroachment was also noted as an issue.	Post Medieval	SD64884 96375	Bracken	Poor	6897-6899, figure 125

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
80	MYD33261	Bank (Earthwork), Curvilinear Enclosure	A linear earthwork bank located at SD64724 96216 at Bram Rigg. The earthwork forms the boundary of MYD33261 and encloses a large area of the hill. The bank is circa 2.4m wide and circa 0.2m high. The height of the bank varies as well as its stone content and it exhibited a quite stony surface in places in the vicinity of the above NGR. The bank recorded here is visible on AP's for circa 85m where it joins another section of the MYD33261 bank and enclosure. A severe bracken infestation is evident across the hill at Bram Rigg impacting this feature and other known features within. The date of the enclosure is unknown although MYD33261 was previously described as a possible Romano-British field system on the HER. The results of this survey would suggest this is incorrect and that it is more likely to be of Medieval date and possibly associated with a farmstead. The site is more complex with other internal boundaries or subdivisions and other features within, all of which could not be recorded in detail during this survey. The survey of the area was also hampered by the extent of bracken growth and the site would benefit from further fieldwork.	Medieval?	SD64724 96216	Bracken	Fair	6900-6903, figure 53
81		Stone, Natural Feature, Ring Cairn	A large upright stone circa 1m high and 1m wide located at SD64797 96147 at Bram Rigg which is partially surrounded by a spread of stone and a possible ring cairn measuring circa 7.5m by 5.30m. The upright stone may be a natural outcrop around which a ring cairn was constructed. Bracken encroachment was noted as an issue.	Unknown, prehistoric?	SD64797 96147	Bracken	Fair	6904-6906, figure 126
82	MYD866	Longhouse	A rectangular building at Bram Rigg located at SD64779 96129 measuring 5.3m wide, 12.8m long and 0.4m in height recorded on the HER as MYD866. The building is formed of stone walls which incorporate natural outcrops and has a cross passage in its centre with entrances on both sides of the building, dividing the structure into two rectangular cells. The eastern half of the building has an internal length of about 2m and the walls are circa 1.2m. The western half of the building is longer and measures circa 4.2m internally and also has an area of tumbled stone within. The building is of long house form with a cross passage and is likely to be of Medieval date. It is situated on a level area of the hillside. It is being impacted by a bracken infestation. It sits within the area enclosed by MYD33261 and could be related.	Medieval?	SD64779 96129	Bracken	Fair	6907-6909, figure 54.
83		Bank (Earthwork)	A large stone and earth bank running east-west up the hillside on Bram Rigg at SD64754 96092 which measures 2.40m wide, circa 164m long and up to 0.3m high. It may be an internal division of the larger enclosure MYD33261. It is visible on EA Lidar as a curvilinear bank with a right angled extension, with a possible gap visible in the bank. It is situated circa 45m south of the rectangular building MYD866 and could be related to it. Encroachment by bracken was noted as an issue.	Medieval?	SD64754 96092	Bracken	Fair	6910-6912, figure 127
84		Sheep Fold, Circular Enclosure	A stony earthwork bank defining a circular feature with a central depression located at SD64751 95978. It measures 11.9m wide, 8.4m long and up to 0.3m high. The feature was difficult to identify on the ground due to bracken growth but is visible on EA LiDAR data. It is interpreted as a possible small fold and is located within the area enclosed by MYD33261.	Medieval/Post Medieval?	SD64751 95978	Bracken	Poor	6913-6914, figure 128

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
85		Sheep Fold, Washfold, Sheep Wash, Leat	A large sheepfold and wash complex known as Ben Folds located at SD65040 95750 immediately east of Swarth Greaves Beck. The fold overall measures circa 19.3m wide, circa 27m long and varies in height between 1.5-2m. It comprises a sub rectangular stone walled structure, the main section of which is subdivided by an internal wall forming a long narrow section in its south western corner. This is presumably a funnel to drive sheep towards the wash. There is a gap between this subdividing wall and the north western external wall with the end of the subdividing wall marked by a thin stone orthostat slab, laid along the axis of the wall with a wooden post next to it, forming a passage that could be blocked off using moveable boards. A rounded corner forming a distinct cell is present at the southern end of the site, adjacent to the funnel which has two entrances, one measuring 0.5m wide on its south west facing side and also facing the site of a former sheepwash situated adjacent to the structure on its western side. The wall on the north west side of this entrance measured 0.80m wide at its base and 0.60m wide at its top giving the wall a slight batter. The continuation of this wall matching its profile and thickness. Revetment walling was observed at the end of the sheepwash measuring 2.90m long and 1.80m wide. Stone spreads and stony banks that are likely the remnant of additional walls that have now been removed are evident at the south eastern end of the site, which suggests they may have been a rectangular annex measuring 9m60 by 4m wide. The walls of the fold are largely still upstanding and in fair condition, although there are several areas of structural collapse. The style of the walling is varied with some areas of the fold having clear throughstones and quite neat courses and topstones, whilst other sections exhibit a rougher construction with less obvious coursing and more rough topstones, and do not exhibit such clear evidence of regular throughstones. The presence of throughstones and regular style suggests that some of the walls are no earlier than 18th century, whilst other sections may be a little earlier. The fold is associated with a sheepwash which was fed via a leat.	Post Medieval	SD65040 95750	Some disrepair/structural failure	Fair	6915-6938, figure 56, figure 129, figure 130
86	MYD33195	Curvilinear Enclosure, Bank (Earthwork), Building Platform	A series of stony earthworks located at SD65238 95627 north of Swarth Greaves Beck comprising a partial U-shaped enclosure bank within which sits within a second U-shaped earthwork. The partial enclosure bank is circa 1.4-2.5m wide and covers an area 9.9m by 5.9m with its open end facing west. Another U-shaped stony earthwork bank that is circa 1.10m wide is sat within the former, with an internal length of circa 4.5m and is open at its western end, which may be a stance for a building. Another sub rectangular earthwork bank is situated next to this on its eastern side. The immediately adjacent sub rectangular stony earthwork bank measures between 1.3m and 1.9m in width, and its external dimensions are circa 9m by circa 3m. It was recorded as in good condition and interpreted a shieling of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Two other nearby features FID87 and FID88 may be related and form part of the same complex. Three nearby existing HER monument points for shielings or sheep folds (MYD33195) are located circa 30-40m north west and probably reflect erroneous grid references for the same features.	Medieval?	SD65238 95627	None	Fair	6939-6946, figure 131
87	MYD33195	Revetment, Curvilinear Enclosure, Bank (Earthwork)	A sub rectangular earthwork bank located at SD65261 95639 to the north of Swarth Greaves Beck forming an enclosure, measuring 13.3m long, circa 4m wide and around 0.3-0.5m high. The banks vary in width from 1.3-2.5m. The western half of the enclosure has a stone spread within and evident stone within its banks, as well as a section of revetment wall on the outside of the bank at its western end, suggesting there may have been a single cell structure at this end. A possible entrance was noted on the southern side of the enclosure in the centre that is 1.2m wide. The feature is situated at the base of a slope on a level area, circa 26m north east of FID86. It is in fair condition and may be related to the former, as part of a shieling complex of Medieval to Post Medieval date. It is likely one of the features indicated by the central point of HER record MYD33195 which is currently circa 46m north west of its location.	Medieval?	SD65261 95639	None	Fair	6947-6953, figure 132

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
88	MYD33195	Sub Rectangular Enclosure, Bank (Earthwork), Building Platform	A sub rectangular stony earthwork bank forming an enclosure located at SD65277 95662 north east of Swarth Greaves Beck. The earthwork measures 9.3m wide, 14.1m long and circa 0.3m high, with a single entrance on its southern side which is 1.10m wide. The ends of the banks forming the entrance showed some surviving evidence of having been faced with stone. The banks varied in width from 1.4m to 2.3m. The feature is constructed on a level platform built up against the hillslope. The feature may be a fold or enclosure, or alternatively a building platform., although the character of the earthwork was more suggestive of a fold. It is likely related to other nearby features FID86 and FID87, forming part of a shieling complex of Medieval to Post Medieval date. This feature most likely forms part of the HER record for MYD33195 for which the point may be erroneously located circa 41m to the north west.	Medieval?	SD65277 95662	None	Fair	6954-6958, figure 57,
89		Sub Rectangular Enclosure, Bank (Earthwork)	A sub rectangular enclosure formed by earthwork banks and cut into the hillside and located at SD64475 95490 on Swarth Greaves. The enclosure measures circa 8.4m wide and 10.3m long overall. The bank is L-shaped in form on the north east side of the feature where it is most prominent, measuring between 2.40m and 1.4m in width and up to 0.4m high. The bank is less obvious on the south side forming a slight feature circa 1m wide. The enclosure has an entrance on its north west side that is 1.8m wide. It is situated about 30m from a major trackway and about 80m east of the edge of MYD3610 Former Field System, Chapel Beck which is interpreted as Prehistoric or Roman, as well having a Medieval element and it could be related to these features. It was recorded to be in fair condition. It is of uncertain date but given these nearby features it could date from Prehistoric to Medieval.	Medieval/Post Medieval?	SD64475 95490	None	Fair	6960-6905, figure 58
90	MYD33262	Sub Rectangular Enclosure, Curvilinear Bank, Bank (Earthwork), Building Platform	A sub rectangular earthwork enclosure containing a second U-shaped earthwork bank located at SD64355 95379 at Swarth Greaves recorded on the HER as MYD33262. The larger sub rectangular enclosure measures 11.2m wide by 12.8m long overall and 0.3m high. The bank varies in width from 1.2m to 2.3m and has a 2.5m wide entrances on its southern side. A section of missing bank on the north side appears to be a result of erosion from vehicle traffic. The internal earthwork bank within is U-shaped with the open end facing west and is circa 5m wide by 4.1m, with a 1.2m wide bank and may reflect a former building. The feature is set against the hillside and a track is located next to the feature at its western end. The feature is in fair condition and of uncertain date, and could be Early to Late Medieval.	Medieval?	SD64355 95379	Erosion - vehicle traffic	Fair	6967-6972, figure 133
91		Hut, Shelter, Bank (Earthwork)	A sub rectangular stone structure presumed to be a shelter located at SD66469 93699 on the north east side of Crook. It is located on a quarried out platform and may have had an entrance on its eastern side. The feature measures 2.9m wide by 3.5m long and circa 0.6m high. The feature has seen more recent disturbance with the addition and movement of stone by walkers. A shallow quarry face is located about 15m to the west of the structure. It is of uncertain date but is presumed to be of 19th or earlier 20th century date, possibly constructed as a quarry shelter.	19th Century?	SD66469 93699	Disturbance	Good	6973-6978, figure 134
92		Shelter	A small sub rectangular stone built shelter at SD66562 93568 to the east of the summit of Crook. The feature measures circa 3m wide by 4m long and circa 0.9m in height. The rear wall is still standing and is constructed of crudely piled stone. An area of quarry spoil was noted on the southern side of the shelter. The feature is in poor condition and has suffered from extensive structural collapse. It does not appear to be of recent origin and is similar to a small number of small sub rectangular open fronted shelters observed on secluded hillsides in the south western Howgills during the survey. It is of uncertain date but is more likely to be Post Medieval, it may be a Shepard's shelter or quarrying shelter.	Post Medieval	SD66562 93568	Structural collapse	Poor	6978-6981, figure 135
93		Shelter	A small C-shaped stone built shelter located at SD66565 93582 to the east of the summit of Crook and circa 15m north of FID92. The feature measures 3m wide and 4.10m long and up to 0.25m high. Whilst the feature has suffered from extensive structural collapse the southern wall survives in slightly better condition to a height of 0.25m, although it is largely collapsed and spread out. The wall is circa 0.5m wide and where it survives is circa 0.25m in height. It is in extremely poor condition. It is of uncertain date but is more likely to be Post Medieval, it may be a Shepard's shelter or quarrying shelter and is similar in character to FID92. It does not appear to be of recent origin.	Post Medieval	SD66565 93582	Structural collapse	Poor	6982-6985, figure 136

Feature ID	HER No	FISH Monument type	Final description	Period	NGR	Management issue	Condition	Photo No's
94		Shelter	A C-shaped wall of crude loose rubble construction with no entrance was observed at SD66460 93580 on the summit of Crook. This is of very recent origin as a modern walkers shelter with some of the stone showing fresh unweathered surfaces and is not a historic feature.	Modern	SD66460 93580	None	Fair	6987, figure 137
95		Marker cairn	A modern summit cairn with a pointed profile shape was observed at SD66458 93553 on the summit of Crook, measuring circa 3m by 5m and circa 1.5m high. This is not a historic feature and has been included here for the avoidance of future doubt should it be reported in the future.	Modern	SD66458 93553	None	Good	6988-6991, figure 138
96		Wall	A short section of stone wall located at SD64550 93779 on the north side of Crosdale Beck built into the hillside, on the edge of a level platform beside the stream. It appears to comprise a short section of wall 1.70m long forming a corner junction with another short section that is circa 60cm long although was observed to disappear into an area of bracken. There is a steep rising slope behind. It was also noted that there were irregular lines of stones on the ground nearby which may be natural or related. The east section of wall was 0.8m high and the northern section 0.6m high. It is unclear what this may represent or its potential date, but its location against the base of the hillside in the gill containing Crosdale Beck may suggest the remnant of a crude shelter. It has suffered from structural collapse and erosion.	Unknown	SD64550 93779	Structural collapse/erosion	Fair	6992-6995, figure 139
97		Weir, Leat	A small structure on the bank of Crosdale Beck marked on OS mapping as a weir at SD64569 93764. It measures circa 1.6m wide with a 0.6m high fall and comprised a low stony bank constructed on south side of Crosdale Beck with a metal pole (now covered in growth/moss) extending across to the north bank. There was no evidence of a man-made structure on the north side. A shallow leat was also observed on the south side of the beck, running along the hillside parallel to the beck which is up to 0.2m deep but is frequently silted up. The leat continues for more than 100m and has a stone bank in places, terminating near to the sheepfold MYD55509 at a large pile of stones where the channel runs to the beck but it may have originally gone further to SD64425 93714 very close to the washfold.	Modern?	SD64569 93764	Water action - erosion	Fair	6996-7006, figure 140 (weir), figure 141 (structure, south bank), figure 142, figure 143, figure 145 (leat), figure 140, figure 141, figure 142, figure 143, figure 144, figure 145
98		Sheep Wash	A sheep wash adjacent to the sheepfold MYD55509 recorded as FID42 and located at SD64404 93735. The narrowest section of the sheep wash measures 2.60m wide, 13.3m long and up to 1m high. It has been created in a low lying area next to the beck which is now silted up and full of reeds, comprising a stone and earth bank to the south measuring 13.30m long and 1m high and a leat which runs north towards the beck and continues to re-join the beck to the south. The section of the leat on the south side of the wash was noted as partly stone lined. A stone built plinth was noted on the western side of the wash on the outside of the sheep fold. The sheepwash was noted as of in poor condition because it is very overgrown with reeds and silted up, although its major components all still survive to a good extent. It is of post Medieval date and associated with a sheepfold that is likely to be of 18th century or later date. It is believed to have been used into the mid-20th century.	Post Medieval	SD64404 93735	Silted up, overgrown with reeds	Poor	6790-6791, figure 146
99		Quarry	A shallow quarry scoop located at SD64317 93639 at Crosdale which likely reflects a shallow surface quarry for walling stone. The scoop measures 2.3m wide, 6.9m long and circa 0.2m deep and is lenticular in shape. It is aligned north west-south east.	Post Medieval?	SD64317 93639	None	Fair	6859-6860, figure 147
100		Leat	A leat circa 0.5 to 1m wide and circa 0.5m deep at Ben Fold which runs between circa SD65058 95716 and may to continue to circa SD65013 95757 for a distance of circa 73m. Centre of feature is circa SD65038 95736. The leat on the south east side of the washfold is clearly visible on the ground as a cut in feature with spoil banks on either side continuing to the beck further south east. The extent of the leat to the north west of the wash was less clear on the ground, but it appears to continue on AP's and re-join the beck at circa SD65013 95757. It is clearly related to the sheepwash complex (FID88) and would have diverted water from the beck for the purpose of washing sheep. It is therefore likely to date to the same period as the sheepwash.	Post Medieval	SD65048 95725	None	Fair	6926-27, 6932-34, figure 56, figure 129, figure 130

16 Appendix 3 - Feature photographs

The following images cover only the features not already reproduced in the main text.



Figure 65: FID2 - Revetment wall with pipe outlet, chamber and trackway behind, Ashbeck Gill.



Figure 66: FID2 - Chamber and pipe track with the revetment wall top also visible to the right, with the dam (FID1) in the background, Ashbeck Gill.



Figure 67: FID3 – A section of the external wall of washfold MYD60674, viewed from the inside of the fold facing north, Ashbeck Gill.



Figure 68: FID5 - Quarry associated with the construction of the Sedbergh Town water supply system, Settlebeck Gill.



Figure 69: FID5 - Detail of drilled shot hole in quarry face.



Figure 70: FID6 - Drain cover on route of water pipeline, Settlebeck Gill.



Figure 71: FID7 - Revetment wall supporting a trackway containing a pipe outlet, Settlebeck Gill.



Figure 72: FID9 – A C-shaped earthwork bank showing its eastern side. View facing west, foot of Knott Fell.



Figure 73: FID11 – A modern summit cairn on Sickers Fell, facing south.



Figure 74: FID12 - Modern cairn on the summit of Knott, with 1940's graffiti on the flat broken slab just behind the horizontal ranging rod, left of centre.



Figure 75: FID14 - Oval shaped pit and spoil heap, at the south western end of Knott. View facing north east.



Figure 76: FID17 - Bank and ditch forming part of field system MYD33418, facing north west, southern slope of Knott.



Figure 77: FID20 (MYD50570) – Oval sheepfold with annex at its eastern end (foreground), built into a bulge in the boundary wall.



Figure 78: FID20 (MYD50570) – Oval sheepfold, facing south east.



Figure 79: FID21 - Boundary wall, facing south east.



Figure 80: FID22 - Cast iron gate, facing south east.



Figure 81: FID25 – View of spoil heap, associated with a pond and concrete chamber.



Figure 82: FID26 – A C-shaped earthwork interpreted as a kiln, Settlebeck Gill.



Figure 83: FID28 - Concrete chamber forming part of the former water supply for Sedbergh Town, head of Settlebeck Gill, facing east.



Figure 84: FID31 - Quarry and trackway on the east side of Settlebeck Gill, facing north east.



Figure 85: FID32 - Concrete chamber forming part of the former Sedbergh Town water supply system, Settlebeck Gill, facing north.



Figure 86: FID33 - Pipe crossing Settlebeck Gill, facing north west.



Figure 87: FID34 - Concrete chamber forming part of the former water supply for Sedbergh Town, facing west.



Figure 88: FID36 - Trackway leading to an area of branching hollow ways on the east side of Settlebeck Gill, facing north west.



Figure 89: FID38 - bank and ditch crossing the south facing slope of Crook, facing west.



Figure 90: FID38 - Bank observed to continue under the common boundary wall. View facing east taken from the later trackway, situated west of F38.



Figure 91: FID44 - A curvilinear stony mound on the north side of Crosdale Beck, facing north east.



Figure 92: FID45 - An earthwork bank and ditch recorded on the HER as MYD55509, north side of Crosdale Beck, facing west. Bank was observed to continue and join another further up the slope (see figure 93).



Figure 93: FID45 - view of northern end of earthwork bank and ditch F45 where it joins another earthwork bank to the left of the wall.



Figure 94: FID46 (MYD33342) - Shieling near Crosdale Wood comprising a sub rectangular earthwork that might be a former building or enclosure, facing north west.



Figure 95: FID47 - A low earthwork bank with a ditch on its uphill (northern) side. The bank continues for a distance of circa 45m and is located close to FID46.



Figure 96: FID48 - Quarry with adjacent spoil and stone working debris. This is located next to the HER polygon for MYD33351 and may reflect the same feature.



Figure 97: FID49 - Two adjacent small surface quarries.



Figure 98: FID51 (MYD33352) - Enclosure with internal rectangular building (marked with ranging rods) at Craggstones. Some truncation and erosion from a track running from bottom right towards the middle left of the image crossing the enclosure and building is visible. View facing west.



Figure 99: FID52 - Detail shot of spoil heap within quarry containing Late 19th to early 20th century pottery and modern glass.



Figure 100: FID52 - Overview shot of quarries with a revetted spoil heap in the centre right. The spoil deposit shown in figure 99 is visible in the background. Facing north west.



Figure 101: FID53 - Shieling comprising a rectangular building within an enclosure previously recorded as MYD33353. View facing north east.



Figure 102: FID54: Two slight discontinuous stony linears marked by upright ranging rods, running towards the camera. A small stony mound is marked by the horizontal ranging rod on the right hand side of the image.



Figure 103: FID59 - Ovoid shaped small mound south of Crosdale Beck, facing north.



Figure 104: FID60 - An L-shaped stony mound at SD64409 93631 on the south side of Crosdale Beck



Figure 105: FID61 - An ovoid stony mound on the south side of Crosdale Beck, facing north west.



Figure 106: FID63 - A low stony mound of lenticular shape on the south side of Crosdale Beck.



Figure 107: FID64 - A low stony mound of lenticular shape on the south side of Crosdale Beck. It is located about 10m from another very similar mound recorded as FID63 and is circa 8m east of the Craggstones enclosure MYD33352.



Figure 108: FID65 - An irregular, partial enclosure of rough rectangular shape defined by three irregular shaped mounds located towards the head of a gully on the south side of Crosdale Beck, circa 10m south east of F55. View facing north east.



Figure 109: FID66 - A small open fronted rectangular enclosure with a stone heap in its south eastern half located on the south side of Crosdale Beck, facing south east.



Figure 110: FID68 - An irregular stony mound located at SD64287 93628 next to a trackway and immediately east of the common boundary wall, south of Crosdale Beck.



Figure 111: FID70 - A small ruinous stone built shelter on the north side of Winder, facing south west.



Figure 112: FID71 - A large earth fast stone block with a flat top inscribed with historic graffiti is located on the north side of Winder.



Figure 113: FID72 - A small u-shaped spread of stone, with some evidence of these being piled up on the north side of Winder, facing south east.



Figure 114: FID73 - A spread of stone on the hillside on the north side of Winder, facing south. It was regarded as looking artificially constructed and was observed to be sitting on a platform. A severely denuded cairn is the favoured interpretation.



Figure 115: FID74 - A sub circular arrangement of large stones with a possible L or C shaped bank behind to the east and north, downslope from a spring head on the south side of Winder. They are of uncertain origin and may simply be a result of natural processes.



Figure 116: FID75 - A number of small stone heaps on the south side of Winder. It is unclear if they are evidence of spoil from stone extraction or simply reflect modern cairn building, although the latter is the most likely explanation.



Figure 117: FID76 - A number of stone spreads situated on the south side of Winder spread over an area circa 100m by 30m. Whilst the spreads may be the result of natural scree accumulation some evidence was observed of working or shaping and drill marks on an embedded stone. The spread in the foreground also appears to be infilling an area cut into the slope – suggesting this resulted from human activity rather than natural processes.



Figure 118: FID77 - Historical graffiti was observed comprising various sets of letters on an earth fast boulder and on the surrounding outcrop on the summit of Winder. A number of letters were distinguishable and no dates were present.



Figure 119: FID78 (MYD33256) - A number of sub-circular features, comprising at least two circular structures and either additional examples or ancillary structures arranged in a linear group on the south side of Bram Rigg Beck. View facing north. Vegetation growth (mainly bracken) made the photography very difficult.



Figure 120: FID78A (MYD33256) - Comprises a circular stony bank 4.4m wide by 5m long and circa 1m wide with an apparent south west facing entrance, view facing north east.



Figure 121: FID78B - A circular stony bank measuring 6.7m by 6m and circa 2m wide, which may have an entrance facing north, although largely obscured by bracken. View facing south.



Figure 122: FID78C (MYD33256) – Another sub-circular feature within the group, again obscured by vegetation growth. Possibly another hut comprising a U-shaped stony bank. View facing north east.



Figure 123: FID78D (MYD33256) - Another circular stony bank with an opening measuring 4m by 7m.



Figure 124: FID78E - A curvilinear stony bank (78E) measuring 1.3m wide and 4.6m long and a stony spread at the north east end of MYD33256, with the bank possibly reflecting a boundary to the group of features. View facing north east.



Figure 125: FID79 (MYD33257) - A ruinous sheepfold of sub rectangular shape, with a linear arm extending west from its northern end on the south side of Calf Beck.



Figure 126: FID81 - A large upright stone (probably natural) circa 1m high and 1m wide located at Bram Rigg which is partially surrounded by a spread of stone and a possible ring cairn measuring circa 7.5m by 5.30m.

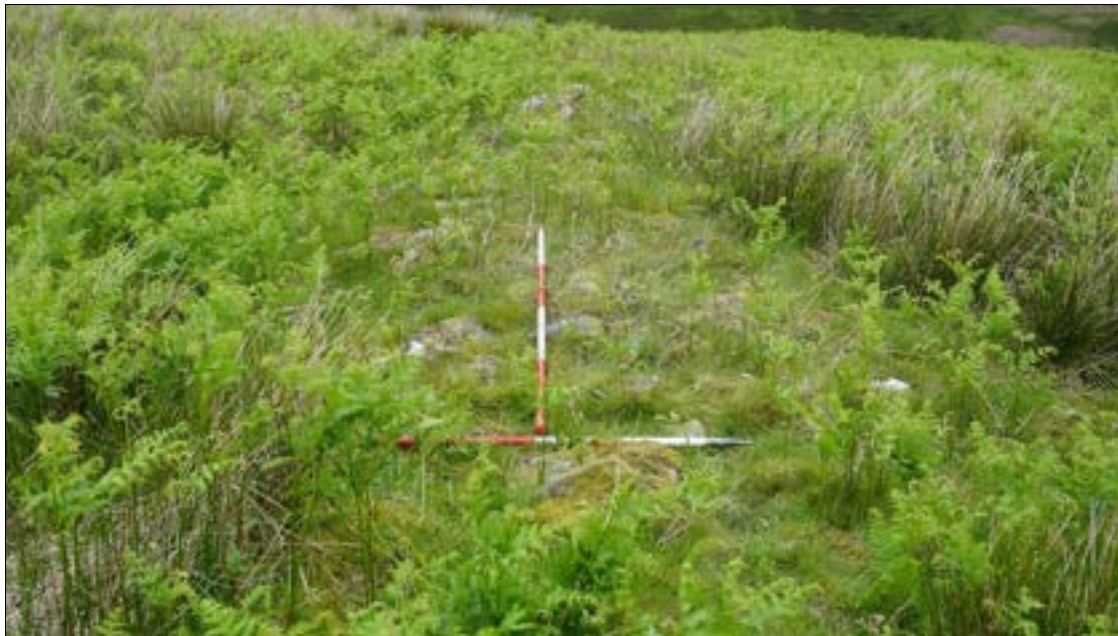


Figure 127: FID83 - A large stone and earth bank running east-west up the hillside on Bram Rigg. It may be an internal division of the larger enclosure MYD33261.



Figure 128: FID84 - A stony earthwork bank defining a circular feature with a central depression located at SD64751 95978. The feature was difficult to identify on the ground due to bracken growth, volunteers and ranging rods mark its outline. View facing north.



Figure 129: FID85 – View along the leat associated with the sheepwash and fold, facing south.



Figure 130: FID85 - Sheepwash and leat associated with fold at Ben Folds. Ranging rods mark the outline of the sheepwash.



Figure 131: FID86 - A partial U-shaped enclosure bank within which sits within a second U-shaped earthwork located north of Swarth Greaves Beck. View facing east.



Figure 132: FID87 - A sub rectangular earthwork bank located to the north of Swarth Greaves Beck forming an enclosure with a stone spread within.



Figure 133: FID90 - A sub rectangular earthwork enclosure containing a second U-shaped earthwork bank located at Swarth Greaves recorded on the HER as MYD33262.



Figure 134: FID91 - A sub rectangular stone structure presumed to be a shelter located on the north east side of Crook.



Figure 135: FID92 - A small sub rectangular stone built shelter to the east of the summit of Crook.



Figure 136: FID93 - A small C-shaped stone built shelter located to the east of the summit of Crook and circa 15m north of FID92.



Figure 137: FID94 - A C-shaped wall of crude loose rubble construction on the summit of Crook – This is modern feature likely constructed by fell walkers – but note the completely different character of FID94 to other shelters recording during the project that are likely much older historic features e.g. FID91-93, 70 & 72.



Figure 138: FID95 - A modern summit cairn with a pointed profile shape was observed on the summit of Crook – this is modern marker cairn and not a historic feature.



Figure 139: FID96 - A short section of stone wall located on the north side of Crosdale Beck built into the hillside.



Figure 140: FID97 – Weir in Crosdale Beck marked on OS mapping and located at SD64569 93764.



Figure 141: FID97 – View of the end of the leat and the structure (right hand side) on the south side of Crosdale Beck, located next to the weir shown in figure 140.



Figure 142: FID97 – Leat on the south side of Crosdale Beck looking east.



Figure 143: FID97 – View showing the line of the leat close to its end approaching the sheepfold and sheepwash (facing west).



Figure 144: FID97 – View of the end of the leat from above with North to the left. The upper edge is marked by slates stuck edge on into the ground. A section of ceramic drain pipe is also visible.



Figure 145: FID97 – View of the leat where it enters Crosdale Beck, facing east.



Figure 146: FID98 - A sheep wash adjacent to the sheepfold MYD55509 (FID42), north of Crosdale Beck. It has been created in a low lying area next to the beck marked by the reeds in the photo. It comprises a stone and earth bank and an area that has been excavated out to create a pool (towards the rear of the image). It is associated with a leat which runs towards the beck and continues to re-join the beck to the south (FID97).



Figure 147: FID99 - A shallow quarry scoop on the south side of Crosdale Beck which likely reflects a surface quarry.

17 Appendix 4 – Event record for BF22 survey

Name: Community archaeology walkover surveys of the southern and western foothills of Brant Fell, Cumbria by YDNPA for the Our Common Cause: Our Upland Commons scheme.

Description: Level 1 survey of areas of the southern and western foothills of Brant Fell led by YDNPA with volunteers which produced up to ninety-nine survey records of features ranging in date from prehistory to the early 20th century. The survey covered an area ranging from Bram Rigg on the west side of the Howgill Fells to Knott, to the north east of Sedbergh.

Site Code: BF22.

Organisation: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Date of survey: 11th of April to 15th of June 2022.

Type of survey: Walkover, systematic and unsystematic.

Level of survey: Level 1

Location/district: Brant Fell, Sedbergh CP, South Lakeland District, Cumbria.

Project association: D2: Commons for Tomorrow: Historic Environment.

Funding: None.

18 Appendix 5 – Example of pro-forma survey form using during the fieldwork

Level 1 Walkover Survey Form – Our Upland Commons Brant Fell survey 2022



Initials:

Date:

Feature ID No:	Location:
HER MYD No (if known):	SM No (if relevant):
Monument Type:	Period:
Land use:	Management issue:

Grid Ref:	Photo Y/N. Photo No's:		
GPS Accuracy: M			
Feature Description (type, form, shape in plan, extent, size, height, location/setting, condition/threats):			
Condition (circle)	Good (No major damage, stable, well preserved, form/type clear)	Fair (Minor historic damage/active impacts may be evident, stable, form/type still evident)	Poor (Major damage evident, actively under threat, poorly preserved, loss of evidence of form/type)
Site Drawing (sketch plan, measurements (in metres), north arrow):			North <input type="checkbox"/>
Feature Width:	Feature Length:	Feature Height:	