

**HIGH PARK, LANCASHIRE
and COW CLOSE, CUMBRIA**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

by Marcus Jecock





**HIGH PARK and COW CLOSE
LANCASTER and SOUTH LAKELAND
LANCASHIRE and CUMBRIA**

NMR Nos: SD 67 NW 7, 16, 23-7, and 57-100

NGR: SD 643 782

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT Nos: LANCS 136/CUMBRIA 162

**Surveyed: April-November 1997
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Drawings by P.Sinton**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Situated on the eastern side of the middle Lune valley immediately east of Kirkby Lonsdale in Cumbria, and sitting astride the Cumbria/Lancashire county boundary, are the extensive remains of multi-period field systems and settlement. This report presents the results of archaeological survey work carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) on approximately 1 square kilometre of this relict landscape at High Park - part of the Fairthwaite Park Farm estate in north-east Lancashire - plus an adjoining field belonging to Gowrey Farm in Cumbria. The survey was undertaken for management purposes, largely at the request of Lancashire County Council Planning Department.

Although five late Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial cairns and six Romano-British settlements with vestiges of associated field systems were already known, the present survey has revealed a far more complex palimpsest of human occupation and use of these hillsides. It has been shown that settlement and agriculture at High Park, rather than just human burial, dates back to at least the later Bronze Age with the recognition by the survey of the sites of upto seven circular house platforms in association with small fields cleared of surface stone. This was succeeded, probably in the middle Iron Age (c300 BC), by a system of coaxial land division which divided the east side of the Lune valley up into a series of near standard-sized strips. No settlements have been found which may definitely be associated with this coaxial field system, and it is suggested that settlement at this time may have been concentrated outside the area of survey on the floor of the Lune valley. By the Romano-British period, however, a number of small settlements or enclosures related to the keeping of stock appear in association with the coaxial fields on the valley side. Eight such settlement complexes have been identified, two more than previously known. The survey has shown that a number of rectangular buildings previously recorded in association with several of the settlements are in fact stratigraphically later, and has also identified a number of other similar structures away from the earlier foci. It is suggested that these are all likely to be of a similar (Post-Roman) date, and a number of possible excavated parallels are suggested ranging from the 8th to 14th centuries. At least two, if not three, of these rectangular buildings appear to be directly associated with large curvilinear 'paddock-type' enclosures which can be shown to postdate the coaxial field system.

Later features of the Medieval and/or Post-Medieval periods identified by the survey include three probable medieval shielings and a branching hollow way which it is suggested may be a packhorse road, or drove road associated with access from the valley floor to summer upland pastures on Casterton Fell. There is also a system of ditched fields in the floor of the Lune valley which probably dates to this time, plus possible evidence of Medieval or later agriculture on some of the higher slopes although this may be modern improvement. The survey has also recorded a small Post-Medieval farmstead complex which can be shown to have been abandoned before 1845.

2. BACKGROUND TO SURVEY

In late 1996, Gill Chitty, the Principal Archaeologist within Lancashire County Council's Planning Department, approached the RCHME to request an analytical field survey of scheduled prehistoric burial cairns and Romano-British settlements and field systems on the Fairthwaite Park Farm estate, situated in the very north-east of the county adjacent to Cumbria. The survey was needed in order to assist in the development of management plans for the estate in the light of pressure for changes in land use, in part stimulated by recent applications under the Countryside Stewardship and Woodland Grant schemes. Following discussions and a field visit, the RCHME agreed to survey at 1:2500 scale the majority of the more upland part of the estate as this is the area of existing scheduling and is also where the archaeology is best preserved. Since the area of scheduling extends beyond the northern boundary of Fairthwaite Park Farm into a field belonging to Gowrey Farm in Cumbria, the RCHME also agreed to survey this additional area. The survey was grant-aided by Lancashire County Council and English Heritage, and was carried out in stages between April and November 1997.

The limits of the area of survey are shown in Fig 1. Within Lancashire they correspond roughly to an area known historically as High Park (Ordnance Survey 1847), which may be defined as that part of the eastern side of the Lune valley between the Eller and Leck Becks that lies within Burrow-with-Burrow civil parish. Fig 1 also shows the modern field names for this area, which will be used in the following account of the archaeology. The modern name of the field which now forms part of Gowrey Farm in Cumbria is not known, but will be referred to here as Cow Close which is the name recorded for it on the 1843 Tithe Award Map for Casterton parish (Egerton Lea Consultancy 1997, 11). Although Threepenny Bit Wood and Triangular Wood on the Fairthwaite Park Farm estate lie within the overall area of survey, both were excluded from it on account of the disturbance that would be caused to pheasants roosting there.

In addition to the main 1:2500 survey, the RCHME has also surveyed three individual settlement complexes and associated structures at the larger scale of 1:500 in order better to illustrate certain classes of monument. Sufficient 3-D data were collected on a fourth settlement complex to be able to produce a terrain model.

3. SITE LOCATION, GEOMORPHOLOGY AND LAND USE.

High Park is situated in the very north-east corner of Lancashire, where a small finger of the county extends between Cumbria and North Yorkshire. It lies on the eastern side of the middle Lune valley, immediately opposite Kirkby Lonsdale in Cumbria.

The Lune valley here runs almost due north-south, and is just over 1km wide. It is flanked by relatively low hills to the west; but in the east it runs down the edge of the Yorkshire Dales limestone massif, and the valley side is consequently far higher and steeper, although portraying a somewhat stepped profile due to the differential weathering of the almost horizontally-bedded geological strata. In contrast the valley floor is heavily choked with glacial deposits, and the river occupies only a relatively narrow flood plain down the valley's western side. The rest of the valley floor is an area of gently undulating terrain, the lower, flatter, parts of which were until modern underdraining probably liable to waterlogging. The implication must be that in times past it was the valley sides which were the preferred terrain for agricultural communities due to the freer-draining properties of the soils.

High Park occupies an area of the steep eastern side of the Lune that lies between the valleys of two tributary streams, the Eller and Leck Becks (Fig 1). The Leck Beck occupies a deep, glaciated, valley, but being the larger and more vigorous of the two streams has also carved its own path through the glacial deposits in the Lune valley floor. In contrast, the valley of the Eller Beck is not glaciated and is much smaller. Although in its upper reaches the Beck has cut a steep-sided V-shaped valley, where it flows off the steep Lune valley side onto the gently-sloping floor it has deposited a wide outwash fan of alluvial material. The present course of the stream cuts through the northern edge of this fan, but there is evidence for former channels which have become blocked and abandoned. The largest such palaeo-channel strikes off from the present course at the head of the fan and trends south-west, and may have been active until relatively recently - indicated by a linear field boundary which runs up to the banks of the channel but is not traceable across the actual bed (*cf* Fig 7). The relationship between archaeological features and the valley of the Beck above the outwash fan also suggests that in these upper reaches the Beck has cut down by perhaps as much as c2m since the time when those features were first laid out (*cf* section 5.4).

High Park is presently used mostly for the pasturing of sheep and cattle, although a number of small woods and copses have been planted in the past 30 years, partly as a cash crop but in the main for the rearing of pheasants for shooting.

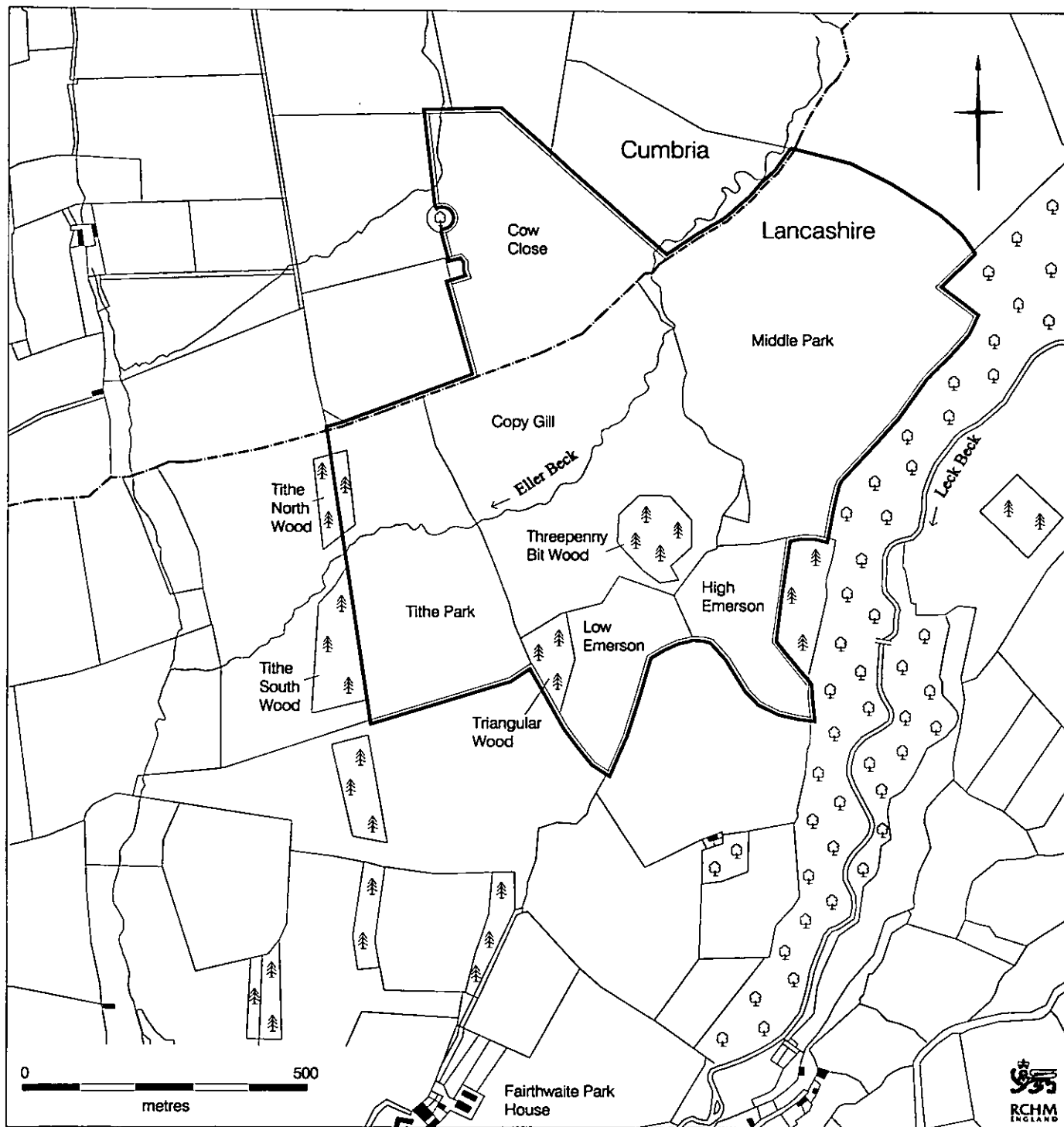


Fig 1. Location diagram of Fairthwaite Park Farm, showing the limits of survey and field names used in the text.

4. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The remains were first recognised in the early 1960s, when a local schoolmaster from Kirkby Lonsdale, R A C Lowndes, was invited by Lt-Col R H Ogden, the then owner of the Fairthwaite Park estate, to investigate lines and markings on the ground that appeared to him artificial. Lowndes undertook a sketch survey of the area, and identified five prehistoric burial mounds, six enclosed settlement sites and a number of possible isolated huts, all surrounded by a complex system of stony banks and lynchets which he interpreted as a 'Celtic' field system (Lowndes 1963). He also carried out a small excavation on one of the enclosed settlements, and identified a small hut which on the basis of five sherds of pottery he dated to the 2nd-4th centuries AD (Lowndes 1964). The burial mounds, five of the settlements, plus samples of the field system were subsequently protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM), numbers Cumbria 162 and Lancashire 136 (English Heritage 1987a, 37; 1987b, 8).

In 1977 the burial mounds and enclosed settlements were surveyed at 1:2500 by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division for portrayal on basic scale mapping. The original surveys plus brief written descriptions of each monument were lodged in the Archaeology Division Records, now part of the National Monuments Record (NMR) curated and maintained by the RCHME.

In 1978 N J Higham carried out aerial reconnaissance of the Upper Lune valley including the area around Eller Beck, and published a transcription of the visible archaeology in which he called attention to the existence of at least two phases of field system - the rectilinear 'Celtic' fields and a later 'paddock type of enclosure' (Higham 1979, 34).

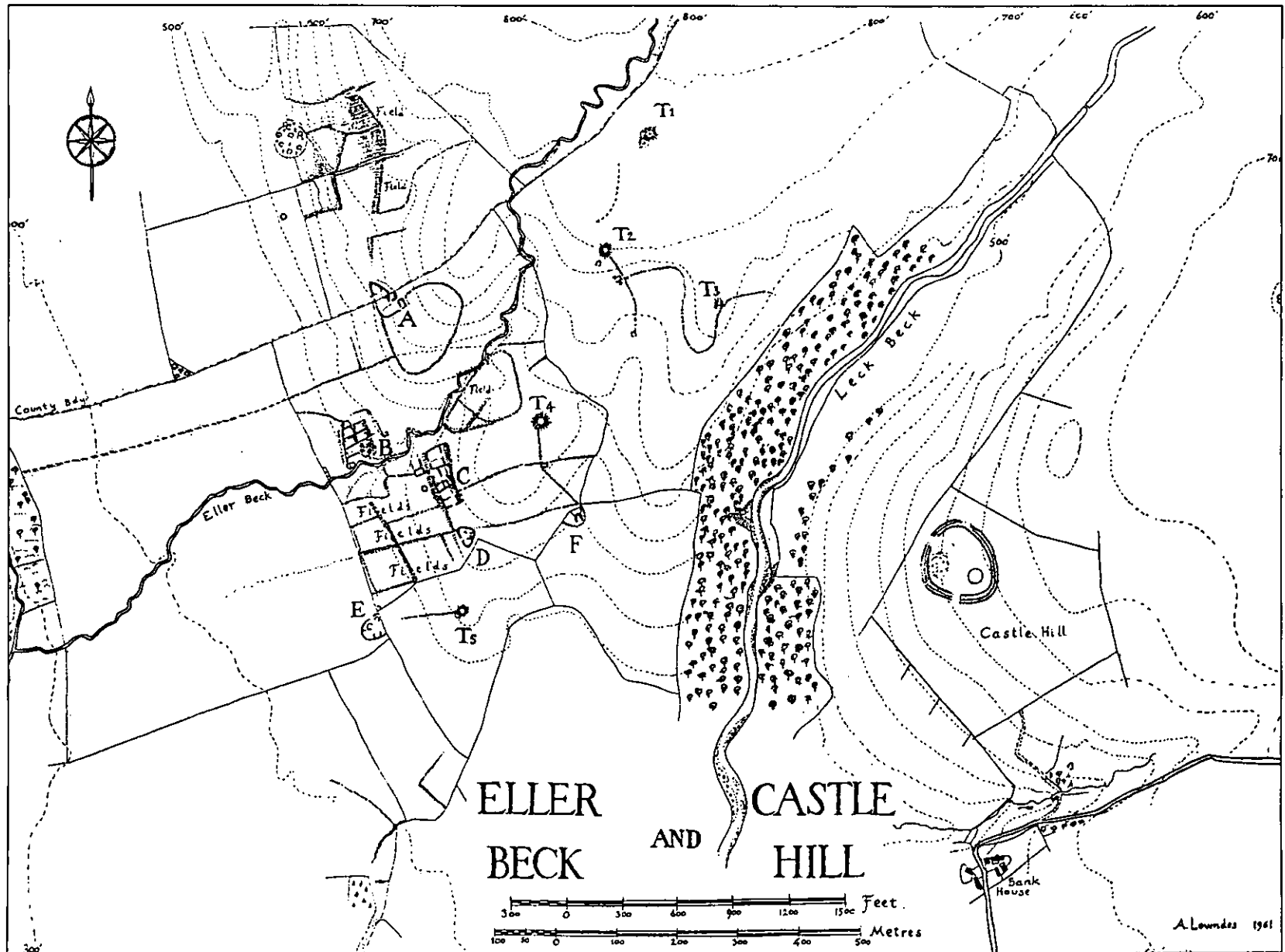


Fig 2. Lowndes' survey of Eller Beck and Castle Hill.

5. THE EARTHWORKS: CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTION

The plan of the earthworks of High Park and Cow Close as recorded by the RCHME is shown in Fig 7. However, for the purposes of description the principal archaeological elements have been given feature numbers corresponding to four main categories: burial mounds, settlements and structures, field systems, and trackways. These features are shown schematically on Fig 8. Although the dating evidence for each feature is outlined briefly below, the phasing of the site is discussed in more detail in section 6, and is brought together on Fig 9.

5.1 Neolithic and Bronze Age Burial Mounds

Five large prehistoric burial cairns or tumuli, dating probably to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, lie within the survey area, all first identified and sketch-surveyed by Lowndes in 1960-1; he later published brief accounts of them as Eller Beck T1-T5 (Lowndes 1963). Four of the cairns (here called BC1, BC2, BC4 and BC5 - see below) occupy prominent positions along the watershed between the Eller and Leck Becks. They also form an almost straight line on the map, although the significance of this is unclear. BC1, BC2 and BC4 are all intervisible; Threepenny Bit Wood now obscures the view back along the watershed from BC5, but according to Lowndes (1963, 86) who visited the cairn before the wood was planted, none of the other three can be seen from it.

Burial cairn BC1 (Lowndes' Eller Beck T1; NMR No. SD 67 NW 23; SAM Lancashire 136a; Lancashire SMR No. 2513) is centred at SD 64516 78309 within Middle Park in Lancashire, and is the northernmost and highest (at about 173m above OD) of the four cairns along the Eller/Leck watershed. The form of the monument is complex, apparently comprising a smallish cairn some 12-14m in diameter and upto 0.8m high lying in the centre of a flat-topped, circular, stony platform measuring 21-22m across its top, 28-30m across its base. The platform is itself about 1m high, and occupies a prominent position on a natural spur. The bipartite appearance of the monument raises the likelihood that it is the product of more than one phase, and perhaps consists of a simple bowl-shaped cairn overlying an earlier platform cairn, an observation which has been made before by both Lowndes and the OS. A field bank runs up to BC1 from the south-west (probably part of field system FS1), but seems to end just short of the cairn; although the two features therefore lack a direct stratigraphical relationship, their spatial relationship nevertheless suggests that the cairn is earlier. A probable medieval or early post-medieval packhorse or drove road, TR21/TR22 (see section 5.4.3 below), approaches the cairn from the south and bifurcates to pass round it to east and west.

The second cairn in the line of four is BC2, and lies at SD 64444 78443 also in Middle Park (Lowndes' Eller Beck T2; NMR No. SD 67 NW 24; SAM Lancashire 136b; Lancashire SMR No. 2515). It is sited in a prominent position some 175m south-south-west of BC1 immediately above ground that falls away sharply to the south-east although less sharply to the south and west. Both Lowndes and the Ordnance Survey have suggested that it is similar to BC1 in consisting of a central bowl cairn overlying a platform cairn, but the field evidence is not so persuasive and it is more likely to be a simple bowl cairn which has suffered disturbance from stone-robbing. It measures c18m in diameter and stands about 1.3m high. Its southern quadrant is overlain and partly disturbed by a field wall that is probably part of the nearby settlement complex SC6 (see section 5.2.3 below).

BC3 (Lowndes' Eller Beck T3; NMR No. SD 67 NW 25; SAM Lancashire 136c; Lancashire SMR No. 2516) is centred at SD 64608 78366 within Middle Park. It does not form part of the central line of cairns, but nevertheless still occupies a prominent position on top of a small knoll immediately above the steep-sided valley of the Leck Beck. The cairn is much smaller than those on the watershed proper, with a maximum diameter of about 12m and a height of no more than 0.6m. In both position and size it is perhaps more like two other probable burial cairns nearby, BC8 and BC9 (see below). A slight hollow in its centre suggests that any burial it might once have contained has been robbed out; alternatively the hollowing may be due to the cairn having at some time been refashioned as a sheep-fold.

BC4 (Lowndes' Eller Beck T4; NMR No. SD 67 NW 26; SAM Lancashire 136d; Lancashire SMR No. 2514) is centred at SD 64330 78181 within Copy Gill just north-east of Threepenny Wood, and is the third in the line of large cairns along the Eller/Leck watershed. As with the others, it occupies a prominent position on the highest point of a natural knoll, some 270m south-south-west of BC2 and 320m north-north-east of BC5. It is a simple, large, bowl-shaped cairn, 22m in diameter and about 2m high. There is a large irregular hollow in its centre, no doubt the result of an act of grave-robbing or excavation at some unrecorded time in the past. When looked at on the ground, its western edge appears to overlie a north-south stony bank which is part of field system FS2 (see section 5.3.2 below), but this is probably due to slumping of cairn material and it is more likely that the cairn is the earlier monument which has then been incorporated into a later field edge.

BC5 (Lowndes' Eller Beck T5; NMR No. SD 67 NW 7; SAM Lancashire 136e; Lancashire SMR No. 2512) is the southernmost of the line of four watershed cairns, centred at SD 64197 77865 within Low Emerson. It occupies a slightly less prominent position than the others, being sited on a narrow shelf above the east side of the Lune valley, at about 159m above OD. As previously stated, it is not directly intervisible with the other watershed cairns, suggesting that its position in relationship to them is fortuitous; it may be more significant that it lies close to the head of a small dry valley that runs away east, and was sited so as to be conspicuous on the skyline when viewed from this direction. BC5 has a diameter of about 14m and a height of 1m, although some of the height is undoubtedly the result of stone cleared off the land in modern times, for Low Emerson has been visibly improved and ploughed. As with BC4, the cairn has been incorporated into a later stony bank, part of the coaxial field system FS2 (see section 5.3.2 below).

To these five cairns already known before the present survey can now be added four other features identified for the first time which exhibit formal characteristics suggesting that they are also probably funerary in nature. All lie in Middle Park close to the edge of the valley of the Leck Beck. However, it is now generally recognised by archaeologists that the function of cairns cannot always be determined on size or other morphological attributes alone (*eg* Barnatt and Smith 1991), and it is possible that some of the many other small cairns that the survey has recorded, but which have here been categorised as the product of field clearance and therefore as part of field system FS1 (see section 5.3.1 below), may also contain burials.

BC6 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 72) is centred at SD 64662 78450. It comprises a low, slightly crescent-shaped mound about 0.6m high, for the most part bare of vegetation showing that it is made up of mostly small-sized, well-compacted, stones. This suggests that it is of some antiquity and not a modern stone dump. There is some suggestion that its present shape may not be original, but is due to disturbance and stone-robbing along its south-eastern edge, and that formerly it was more circular perhaps measuring up to about 14m in diameter. If so, its

size and shape would suggest that neither is it likely to be a prehistoric clearance cairn. If we are right to dismiss these alternatives, the most likely remaining explanation is that it is a burial cairn. Against such an identification is its somewhat anomalous topographical position, for unlike the prominent sitings of BC1-BC5, BC6 lies in a very inconspicuous position in the bottom of a short, very shallow dry valley running back from the steep edge of the Leck Beck valley. However, it does share this less conspicuous position with three other cairns closeby which it is suggested below are also burial monuments (BC7-BC9), and cairns in similarly inconspicuous positions elsewhere in northern England have been shown by excavation to overlie burials, eg at Stanton Moor, Derbyshire (NMR records).

BC7 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 73) is centred at SD 64679 78444, and comprises a somewhat rectangular mound of bare stone c10m wide by 16m long otherwise superficially similar to BC6; it stands 0.6m high. Two small delves seem to have been cut into the mound in its north-east corner and down the southern half of the west side; there is also evidence of some form of backfilled disturbance cutting through the mound linking up the two delves. The mound seems too large and regular for prehistoric stone clearance; nor is it likely to be modern for the same reason advanced above for BC6. Again in the absence of plausible alternatives, it is possible that it is a prehistoric burial cairn, either a round cairn with one half removed, or perhaps even a short long cairn, a type of burial monument that should date to the Neolithic. Such an identification must be considered at best tentative, but short long cairns of apparently similar size, shape and topographical location are known in adjacent parts of Cumbria, viz Sampson's Bratful (NMR No. NY 00 NE 11) and Haverbrack (NMR No. SD 48 SE 7), although this observation is offered with the caveat that these parallels have not been inspected at first hand by the present author.

BC8-BC9. Two small, circular, grass-covered, cairns - BC8 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 74) and BC9 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 75) - lie at the north-eastern corner of the survey area at SD 64737 78503 and SD 64734 78474 very close to the steep side of the valley of the Leck Beck. Neither is particular big being only 6m-8m in diameter and no more than 0.5m high. Although there are a number of other cairns of similar if not slightly larger size a little to the west, these others lie in direct association with stony banks and lynchets and are therefore more likely to be associated with field clearance (see field system FS1, section 5.3.1 below). BC8 and BC9 on the other hand lie away from features indicative of field clearance, and are altogether more regular in form being circular and flat-topped. Although they could be clearance cairns, their isolated location and regularity of form means they are perhaps more likely to be small burial cairns. Their formal difference compared to the large burial cairns BC1-BC5, plus their peripheral location, suggests that they may be later than these large cairns, and probably date to the later Bronze Age contemporary with the field system (FS1) and associated settlement, BP2-BP4 (see section 5.2.1 below), on whose edge they lie.

5.2 Settlements, Buildings and Other Structures

Lowndes (1963) originally identified six enclosed settlement sites within the survey area, which he labelled Eller Beck Sites A-F. These are here denoted as settlement complexes (SC), since there must be doubt as to whether some were permanently occupied settlements as opposed to sites of temporary occupation associated with stock management (see sections 5.2.2 and 6 below). These six are described below as SC1, SC4-SC5, and SC7-SC9. The present survey has identified a further five sites which would seem to warrant description as settlement complexes, plus in addition a number of building platforms (BP), circular structures (CS) and rectangular buildings (RB), some of which form part of the larger

settlement complexes whilst others occur as isolated features. The survey has also identified several what are best termed 'other structures' (OS) of uncertain function.

All such complexes and individual structures are described in the catalogue below which is ordered by probable phase (sections 5.2.1 to 5.2.5), although the phasing offered in several cases must be considered tentative. A number of the 'other structures' which are particularly undiagnostic of form, and which cannot readily be assigned to a phase on stratigraphical evidence, are described at the end in section 5.2.6. The broad evidence for phase, date and function is reviewed further in section 6.

5.2.1 Later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age

BP2-BP3. Two possible house platforms (NMR No. SD 67 NW 69) lie only a few metres apart, group centred at SD 6385 7810 in Tithe Park. They lie immediately north of the present course of the Eller Beck on the edge of the outwash fan, and so are raised several metres above what must have been very boggy ground immediately to the north before this was underdrained in modern times. Each comprises a very slight sub-circular depression c6m-8m in diameter. They lie close to settlement complex SC5 which is probably later Iron Age or Romano-British in date (see section 5.2.2 below), but there is nothing to indicate they need be contemporary. Since all the other unenclosed building platforms of similar size and shape identified within the survey area have circumstantial and morphological evidence which supports a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date, these two sites are here provisionally assigned to this period as well.

BP4-BP6. Three small sub-circular platforms, typical of sites which from excavation elsewhere in northern England are known to be stances for timber houses of the Bronze and Iron Ages (eg Jobey 1983), have been identified in the north-east corner of the survey area within Middle Park. They all lie within and form an integral part of field system FS1 (see section 5.3.1 below), indicating that they should be contemporary with it. The identification of two of the platforms, BP4 and BP5 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 70), is fairly definite, that of the third, BP6 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 71), is less certain. BP4 and BP5 lie adjacent to each other at SD 64555 78529 and SD 64551 78520, and are partly cut back into a south-east facing slope. Their front edges are defined by part of a zig-zagging lynchet at the base of the slope. Both measure some 10m from front to back by 14m long, and are overlain in part by small cairns, suggesting that cultivation of the fields continued after these particular house sites were abandoned. The very western edge of BP5 is now clipped by a modern track. The third site, BP6, lies just under 30m south at SD 64564 78483. It is somewhat larger than the other two, measuring 10m from back to front by at least 18m long, its western edge having been destroyed by the modern track. The greater size of the platform suggests that if correctly identified there may have been more than one house on the platform.

BP10 and BP11. Two other probable building platforms lie c20m apart on a flattish shelf near the bottom of the Lune valley side either side of the modern wall separating Copy Gill and Tithe Park; BP10 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 85) is centred at SD 64033 77966 in Copy Gill, BP11 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 86) a little to the south at SD 64034 77938 in Tithe Park. They are somewhat smaller than BP4-BP6, being c9m-10m across, but are otherwise similar in form comprising sub-circular platforms with a curving rear edge terraced back into the natural slope behind. There is no independent dating evidence for them, but they lie in an area of scattered clearance cairns and irregular lynchets which may be an outlier of field system FS1. This together with their general similarity in form to BP4-BP6 suggests they are most

probably Bronze Age/early Iron Age in date.

5.2.2 Later Iron Age/Romano-British

SC1. A settlement complex, centred at SD 64089 78375 (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site A; NMR No. SD 67 NW 58; SAM Lancashire 136f; Lancashire SMR No. 671), comprises a medium-sized enclosure defined by a stony bank on all sides except for a short stretch on the east. It lies on a flattish natural shelf on the side of the Lune valley at about 180m above OD, and is bisected by a drystone wall which is also the modern county boundary: it thus now lies half within Cow Close in Cumbria and half within Copy Gill in Lancashire. It is sub-elliptical in plan - although with a somewhat flattened southern end - and measures c60m north-south by 40m across. The interior is sub-divided into five compartments by a combination of scarps and further stony banks; a sixth compartment at the south-eastern corner of the settlement would seem to be a rectangular building and a later addition to the monument, and is described separately (see RB1, section 5.2.3 below). The three compartments along the eastern edge of the enclosure are all somewhat terraced into the slight natural rise of the ground. Three gaps in the enclosure bank are probably original entrances, with additional breaks in the internal banks giving access to the individual compartments. Although none of the compartments can be identified with confidence as the site of a house, its general similarity in form to the excavated SC7 (see below) would suggest that this too is a Romano-British settlement. It lies at the hub of a number of tracks, one of which it appears to overlie (TR9). Another track approaches the enclosure from the north along the contour and forks to pass round it (TR5/TR6).

SC2. This settlement complex (NMR No. SD 67 NW 62) is a poorly-preserved monument centred at SD 64000 78291 towards the north-west corner of Copy Gill. It has not been previously recognised. It is situated on a flattish shelf at the base of the steep side of the Lune valley. A number of tumbled and turf-covered stone banks define a series of small enclosures lying mostly east of a stretch of north-south track (TR12). The monument is unenclosed. Although no house sites can be identified with confidence, the general form of the monument suggests that it is more likely to be some kind of settlement than a stock enclosure. Comparison with other settlements both at High Park and elsewhere in northern England would suggest it is likely to be of the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods in date.

SC4. This settlement complex (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site B; NMR No. SD 67 NW 64; SAM Lancashire 136g; Lancashire SMR No. 671) is centred at SD 64031 78149 within Copy Gill, immediately north of Eller Beck. It occupies the southern end of the same natural shelf as SC2 at the base of the steep side of the Lune valley, but in this case also extends onto the hillside behind. It is enclosed by a broad stony bank on all sides except uphill to the east, although the bank is now partly missing in the south as well where it has been eroded away by the Beck. The overall original plan of the monument may thus be described as sub-elliptical with a flattened south end. Within the enclosure a number of very spread stony banks, which seem to be tumbled walls, run east-west and divide the interior into four unequal strips which are themselves subdivided by further stony banks. There is little evidence of access between the strips, suggesting that each was a self-contained, separate unit. In this respect, the general layout of the monument is similar to the excavated settlement complex SC7 (see below) only c100m away on the other side of the Beck which has produced evidence of Romano-British occupation. In addition two small circular structures (CS1-CS2) may be identified associated with two of the strips which are of similar size and form to the structure investigated by Lowndes within SC7 and identified by him as a small hut (CS3). All

this suggests that the two complexes are functionally similar as well as of the same date. Two tracks (TR11 and TR13) converge at the settlement's north-west corner, pass round it and continue uphill towards SC7, which is further evidence of the two sites' broad contemporaneity. There are indications of two rectangular buildings, RB3 and RB4, associated with SC4, but their stratigraphical relationship to it suggest that both are later; they are described further in section 5.2.3 below.

SC5. This settlement complex (NMR No. SD 67 NW 68) is another site unrecognised before the present survey. For this reason, it is one of those chosen for separate survey at the larger scale of 1:500 (Fig 3). It is centred at SD 63795 78088 within Tithe Park, and lies immediately east of Tithe North Wood and north of the present course of the Eller Beck. It thus lies on the edge of the Beck's outwash fan, and so is raised several metres above what must have once been very boggy ground immediately to the north before this was underdrained in modern times. The site consists of a small, sub-oval enclosure c35m by 22m, defined by a very insubstantial stony bank although the south-east quadrant may make use of a natural stream deposit. There is a single entrance in the north-west, and a shallow track may be traced leading from this towards a sub-circular building platform (BP1) and small pen which occupy the east end of the enclosure. The monument is typical of small enclosed settlements in the north of England which are conventionally dated to the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods. It is cut by a ditched field boundary running north-north-west to south-south-east, part of field system FS4 (see section 5.3.4 below).

SC7. This settlement complex (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site C; NMR No. SD 67 NW 16; SAM Lancashire 136h; Lancashire SMR No. 671) is centred at SD 64183 78104 within Copy Gill on a natural shelf on the Lune valley side immediately south of the deeply downcut valley of the Eller Beck. A 3-D terrain model has been produced of the complex, showing the banks and scarps in relief; this is reproduced here as Fig 4. It was partly excavated by Lowndes (1964), and produced evidence of a small hut (CS3) and occupation debris of the 2nd to 4th centuries; the outlines of some of his backfilled trenches are still visible. The complex is sub-rectangular in plan, with average measurements of c88m by 40m, and is surrounded by a stony bank on all sides except uphill to the east. Two cross banks effectively sub-divide the enclosure into three roughly equal compartments, which are again subdivided by smaller banks and scarps. There does not seem to be access between the three main compartments; instead a trackway (TR13) which approaches the complex from the north-west from across the Eller Beck valley runs down the west side of the complex giving access to each of the three in turn. The underlying layout of the complex is thus reminiscent of SC4 (*cf* above). An additional entrance into the southernmost compartment from the south is flanked by two large boulders. There is also a small sunken way leading up the steep slope at the back of the northernmost compartment. Lowndes and the Ordnance Survey have assumed that a rectangular building, RB6, immediately west of SC7 is part of the complex, but it is has no physical connection and is very different in form. This is here taken to be a later feature, and is described separately below in section 5.2.3.

SC8. This settlement complex (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site F; NMR No. SD 67 NW 82; Lancashire SMR No. 671) is centred at SD 64394 78040; it is overlain by the drystone field wall dividing Middle Park, High Emerson and Copy Gill. Although this site is one of the six originally identified by Lowndes, unlike them it was not subsequently included within the area of SAM Lancashire 136 (English Heritage nd). It lies in the bottom of a small side valley draining towards the south, which is still wet although the stream is now largely piped underground and only survives on the surface for a short distance south of the spring, the site

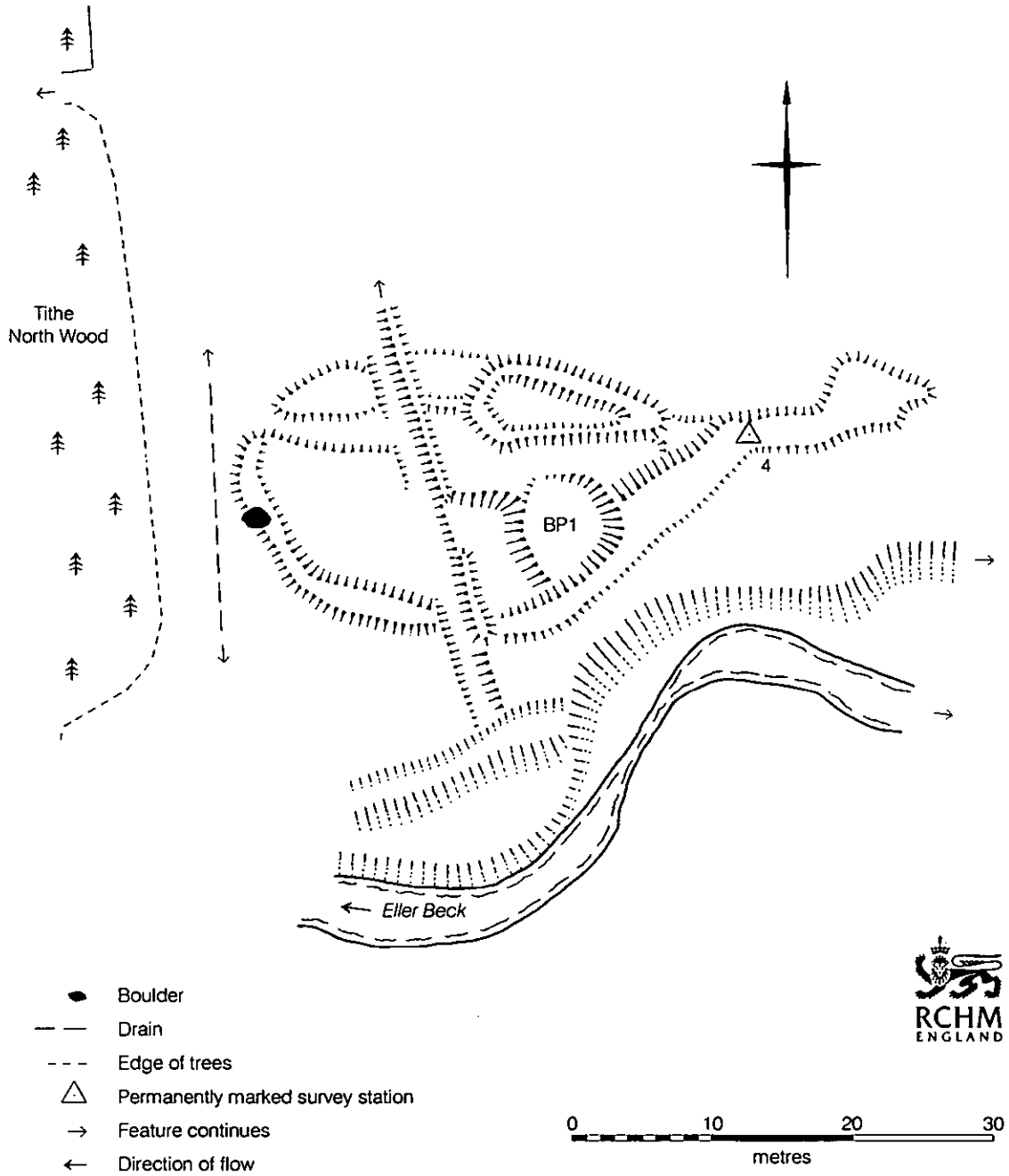


Fig 3. RCHME plan at 1:500 scale of settlement complex SC5 in Tithe Park field.

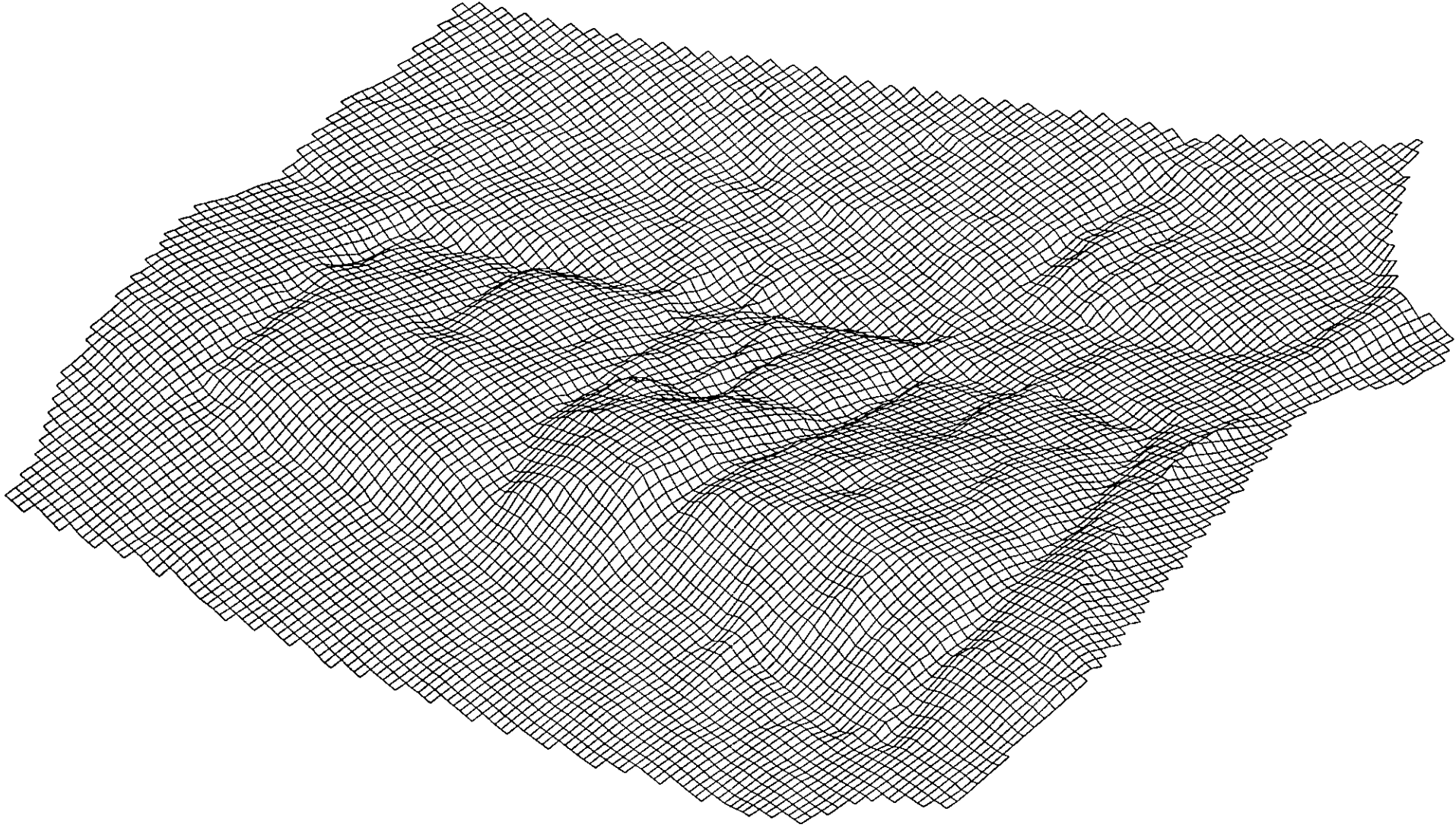


Fig. 4. RCHME terrain model of settlement complex S07 and rectangular building RB6 in Copy Gill field, viewed from the south-west.

of which is marked by a modern covered reservoir. The stream originally ran right through the settlement. The southern part of the complex within High Emerson is defined by a penannular stony bank; although platforms and structures which lie beneath and immediately either side of the modern wall indicate that the settlement continues further north into Middle Park and Copy Gill, there is no evidence of an enclosing bank here. Within the southern, enclosed part of the settlement lie a steep, almost square, scoop - probably a yard - plus two parallel stony banks which may be the side walls of a rectangular building, RB7. Although there is no stratigraphical evidence to show that RB7 is not part of the complex, its rectangular plan suggests it is later and it is discussed further in section 5.2.3 below.

SC9 is a small enclosure centred at SD 64207 77991 (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site D; NMR No. SD 67 NW 84; SAM Lancashire 136h; Lancashire SMR No. 671), situated at the southern end of the same natural shelf as SC7. It is almost triangular, with maximum dimensions of c34m by 26m, and is divided into two internally. A single entrance in the west side gives access to the northern compartment, with the southern part of the enclosure accessed from there via a gap in the dividing bank. There is no evidence for structures within the southern compartment, although various scarps hint at one, possibly two, platforms or buildings in the north. The northern wall of the enclosure is on the line of east-west field boundary CB8, part of FS2 (see section 5.3.2 below), and seems to have reused part of it. The complex therefore postdates the boundary. This relationship is consistent with the priority of similar field boundaries over enclosed settlement complexes elsewhere at High Park, eg CB9 and SC11 (see below), and would tend to support a Romano-British date for it (see also section 6).

SC11. This settlement complex (Lowndes' Eller Beck Site E; NMR No. SD 67 NW 91; SAM Lancashire 136h; Lancashire SMR No. 671) is centred at SD 64053 77856 in the south-east corner of Tithe Park where it adjoins Triangular Wood. It occupies a similar position to SC2 and SC4, being on a gentle natural slope almost at the base of the steep Lune valley side, and is one of the three sites selected for separate survey at 1:500 (Fig 5). It consists of a sub-square enclosure with maximum dimensions of c33m by 30m, defined on at least three sides by a stony bank; the east side which has been slightly terraced against the slight rise of the shelf is now obscured by a drystone wall and the continuation of the bank cannot be confirmed. There is a single entrance in the north, where there are indications also of stone facing to the enclosing bank. A terraced trackway, TR20, leads up to the entrance from the north-west. Within the main enclosure, a large scoop upto c0.7m deep in the south-west corner is probably a yard area, while two penannular platforms, BP12 and BP13, adjoin it to north and east and are the sites of houses or other buildings; there are also a number of other small pens or yards. In the south the enclosure overlies and therefore postdates a field bank that runs upto it from the west (CB9, part of field system FS2 - see section 5.3.2 below).

OS1. This small, sub-circular enclosure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 57), centred at SD 64162 78645, had not been recognised before the present survey. It lies at c205m above OD towards the bottom of a south-east-facing slope forming one side of a dry valley - probably a relict (pre-glacial?) course of the Eller Beck - within Cow Close in Cumbria. It measures c14m north-south by 10m transversely, and has been slightly scooped or terraced into the hillside. There are indications of a collapsed stone bank, now upto 4m wide, on all sides except the north-east. It has a single entrance which faces uphill towards the east-north-east. The enclosure seems to lie in the corner of a former field: a lynchet runs away from the northern side of the entrance to the edge of the survey area, while a short length of stony bank is visible immediately west of the enclosure running away south for a short distance to join with

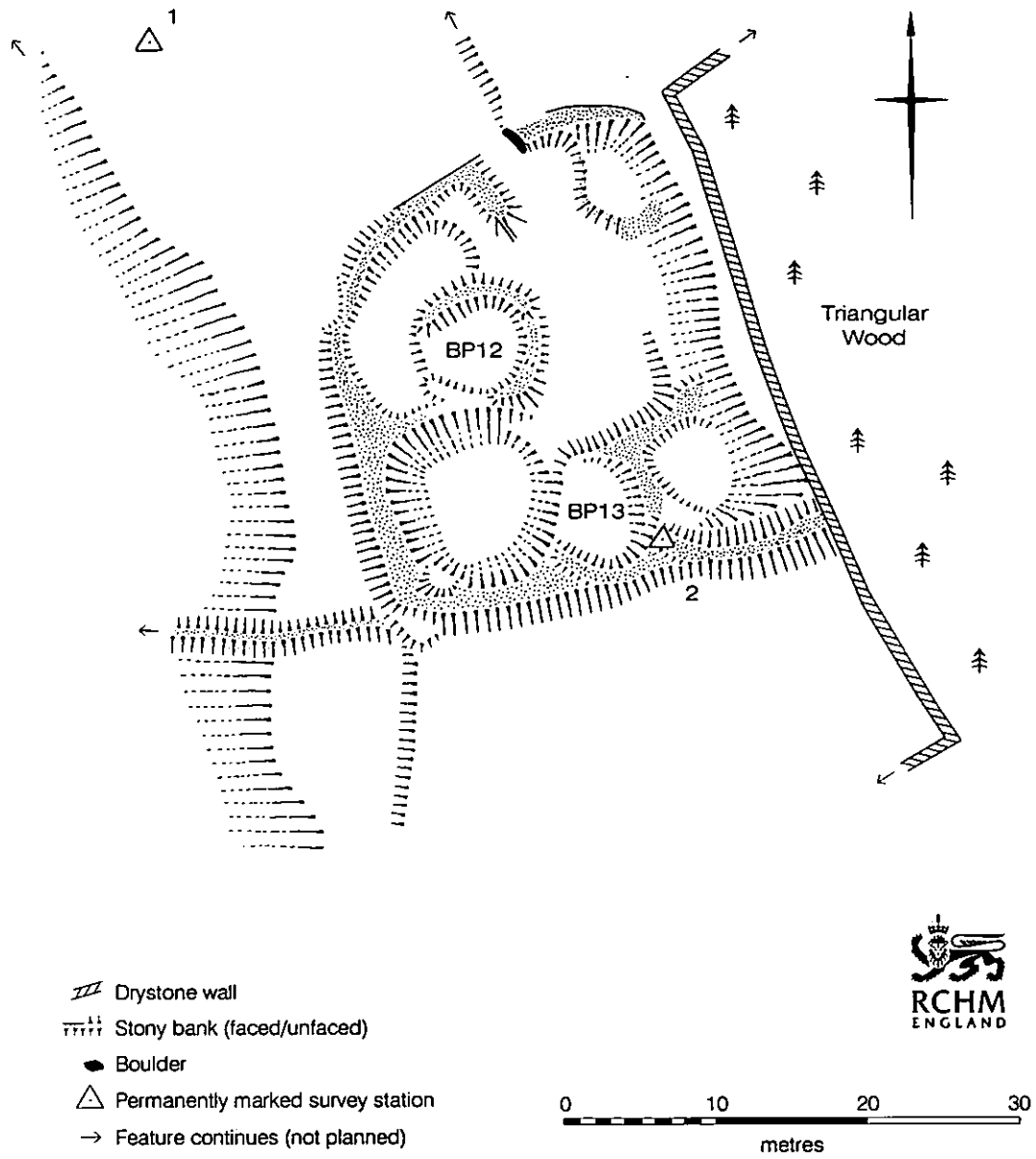


Fig 5. RCHME plan at 1:500 scale of settlement complex SC11 in Tithe Park field.

the end of a track, TR2, running alongside one of the linear coaxial boundaries of field system FS2. This suggests that OS1 and FS2 may be broadly contemporary, and therefore that OS1 is late Iron Age/Romano-British in date. OS1's position, together with its small size and the fact that there are no discernible structures within it, may mean that it is a stock enclosure rather than settlement site.

OS9-OS10. These are two small rectangular structures, group centred at SD 6435 7812 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 81) in Copy Gill immediately east of Threepenny Bit Wood, have not previously been recognised. Both are very small: the largest, OS9, measures no more than 6m by 4m. Each comprises a stony bank defining three sides of a rectangle attached to the south side, and seemingly an integral part, of a field bank, CB7b, which should be part of field system, FS2 (see section 5.3.2 below). They may be huts or small animal pens.

5.2.3 Post-Roman

SC3 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 63), is another previously unrecognised settlement complex. It is centred at SD 63905 78163 close to the eastern edge of Tithe Park. This is an area of naturally stony ground which shows little evidence of clearance. The settlement comprises a probable rectangular building (RB2), plus two small enclosures or pens. On the ground RB2 is evidenced by traces of a stony bank surrounding a rectangular hollow c10m by 6m and a few decimetres deep, the whole suggestive of some form of sunken-floored building; there is a possible entrance midway along the western side. Another small hollow, although this time irregular in plan and with no sign of an enclosing wall lies 20m to the south, and may be some form of animal pen; immediately west of RB2 a small enclosure c16m by 10m and defined by a very insubstantial stone bank should also be associated with it. There is no direct dating evidence for SC3. However, the presence of RB2 suggests the complex may be contemporary with other rectangular structures within the survey area which stratigraphically postdate settlement complexes presumed to be of the Romano-British period (see below, and section 6). The sunken nature of RB2 is paralleled at one other site within the survey area, OS4, also thought to be Post-Roman (see below).

SC6. This settlement complex (NMR No. SD 67 NW 77) corresponds to one of the sites which Lowndes referred to but did not survey in detail or discuss further (1963, 83, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2). It is centred at SD 64461 78400 within Middle Park, and comprises a rectangular stone building (RB5) sited on a small knoll at the base of a tall, steep south-east facing natural slope, together with other building platforms all within an irregular curvilinear enclosure. RB5 measures c18m by 8m, with hints of a doorway in its south-east long side although tumble makes its identification tentative. But there are definite indications of some kind of irregular annexe attached to this side of the building; alternatively this annexe may represent an earlier building constructed on a slightly different alignment (*cf* site RB12 below). A stony bank runs north from the northern corner of RB5 up the steep slope towards burial cairn BC2, which it partly overlies, before curving back south. A small rectangular structure, OS6 (see section 5.2.4 below), possibly overlies the bank and may be Medieval, although the stratigraphical relationship is not clear-cut from the field evidence. South of OS6 another stretch of bank runs away west along the crest of the steep slope and curves down and back to end close to RB5's western corner. Within the incomplete enclosure so defined lie at least three rectangular building platforms, BP7-BP9, two of which are terraced into the steep natural slope. A short length of track leads into the enclosure from the south-west having branched off a major route (TR14) which approaches from the west along a dry valley, although it is possible that the track originally ended at the settlement complex and

that the eastward continuation of TR14 is a later extension to join up with a branch of a packhorse or drove road (TR22 - see section 5.4.3 below) running north-south past the settlement. An L-shaped stretch of stony bank south-east of RB5 is probably an additional part of the complex. The date of SC6 is uncertain, although it would seem to be earlier than track TR21 which passes through it, and probably OS6. In addition, the presence of rectangular buildings invites comparison with similar buildings elsewhere within the survey area, one of which, RB1, seems later than settlement complex SC1 (see above). This raises the possibility that SC6 should be dated sometime between the Romano-British and Medieval periods. The matter is discussed in more detail in section 6 below.

RB1. As mentioned above (section 5.2.2), this rectangular stone-built building (NMR No. SD 67 NW 60) has previously been erroneously regarded by both Lowndes and the Ordnance Survey as part of settlement complex SC1, whereas it in fact overlies that complex's south-east corner and is a later feature. This suggests it may be post-Roman in date. It lies on the Lancashire side of the settlement complex within Copy Gill, where it is centred at SD 64117 78365. It measures c20m by 12m, with its eastern side slightly terraced into the rear edge of the gently sloping shelf on which it lies. A low scarp runs across the width of the structure dividing the interior into roughly equal compartments but on slightly different levels. There is no obvious evidence of a doorway, but the walls are much tumbled. Besides being later than settlement SC1, RB1 also seems to be sited so as to block track TR6 which runs along the contour. It lies central to the northern side of large curvilinear field or paddock, CP1, part of field system FS3 (see section 5.3.3 below), suggesting that the two may be contemporary.

RB3-RB4. These two probable rectangular buildings are associated with settlement complex SC4, but again seem to postdate it. The first, RB3 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 65) is centred at SD 64012 78186, and is a slightly sub-rectilinear stony bank with overall dimensions of c11m by 6m; there is no evidence for a doorway. It lies immediately north of SC4, and has no direct stratigraphical relationship with it, but seems to lie across the course of track TR13, and so partly block it. The other, RB4 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 66), centred at SD 64010 78126, is of similar size but overlies the enclosure wall of SC4 close to its south-west corner, possibly blocking an earlier entrance.

RB6. To date, this rectangular building (NMR No. SD 67 NW 80) has been included by Lowndes and others as part of SC7, but it lies away from the main complex and is very different in form to it; it has also been built across the width of a broad terrace or track (TR13) below the adjacent settlement complex. For these reasons it is suggested here that it is a later feature, and probably has more in common with other rectangular buildings within the survey area, especially RB1, RB5 and RB12 (see above and below). It is centred at SD 64146 78106, and comprises a rectangular tumbled stone bank with overall dimensions of c14m by 8m. There are indications of an entrance central to the south wall.

RB7. Two large, parallel stony banks are probably the side walls of a rectangular building (NMR No. SD 67 NW 83), although if so, there is now little sign of the two end walls. It is centred at SD 64392 78023 within High Emerson. It has been noted before by both Lowndes and the Ordnance Survey, but seems to have been regarded as an integral part of settlement complex SC8 within which it lies. However, its rectangular form is atypical of such complexes, and morphologically has more in common with rectangular buildings elsewhere at High Park which can be shown to postdate these complexes. It is therefore suggested here that it too is likely to be Post-Roman in date.

RB12. This is another rectangular building (NMR No. SD 67 NW 90) in High Emerson, but this time lying all by itself at SD 64391 77922. It is one of those sites chosen for survey at the larger scale of 1:500 (Fig 6). It measures c17.5m north-south by 5m, with a doorway at the north end of the west wall. As with RB5 within settlement complex SC6 to the north, there appears to be some form of triangular annexe attached to one side of the building, in this case the east, although the fact that the north end of the building is on a slightly different alignment to the rest of the structure raises the possibility that the annexe may rather be the remains of an incompletely demolished earlier building.

OS4. A possible small rectangular structure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 61) lies at SD 64225 78386 in an area of naturally stony ground without much evidence of clearance activity near the north-east corner of Copy Gill, and was unrecognised before the present survey. It comprises a rectangular hollow, a maximum of c0.3m deep and measuring some 8m by 4m. It is of unknown purpose although suggestive of the site of some form of sunken-floored building: if so, its walls would have had to have been of timber, for no evidence of any stone superstructure now survives. It is a relatively late feature, for it has clearly been cut through (and presumably blocked?) a track (TR9a) which is itself a replacement for an earlier route (TR9) through field system FS2 (see section 5.4.1 below). This stratigraphical sequence, plus its rectangular form, suggests it might be Post-Roman. The sunken nature of OS4 is paralleled by one other site at High Park, RB2 (see SC3 above).

5.2.4 Medieval

OS6. This structure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 76) lies at SD 64434 78433 immediately south-west of burial cairn BC2 in Middle Park. Lowndes appears to include it on his survey plan (1963, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2) but does not describe it further. It comprises a stony bank, probably the walls of a small, slightly trapezoidal, hut or pen with internal dimensions of c6m by 2m, and appears to overlie part of the enclosure wall of settlement complex SC6 (see section 5.2.3 above). It is therefore likely to be Medieval or later, and is probably a shieling. Certainly in form and size it is not unlike Medieval shielings recorded from slightly further north in Cumbria, such as those at Scale Field in Upper Eskdale (Winchester 1984).

OS7. This is another possible shieling (NMR No. SD 67 NW 78) unrecognised before the present survey. It lies at SD 64288 78343 in Copy Gill, on a small stream terrace within the valley of the Eller Beck. It comprises a sub-rectangular stone bank. However, its location raises the possibility that it may be a natural stream deposit rather than man-made structure.

OS11. This is a small rectilinear structure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 87), again unrecognised before the present survey but visible as a low, grassed over stony bank, centred at SD 64326 77951, and partly overlain by the drystone wall dividing High and Low Emerson. Since the wall is shown on a map surveyed in 1845 (Ordnance Survey 1847), OS11 must be earlier. It measures c9m by 6m, with a doorway in its south wall. Although it lies in close proximity to a probable Post-Medieval farmstead, SC10 (see section 5.2.5 below), its form is very much typical of a Medieval shieling, and it may therefore be that the two sites are unrelated. OS11 is one of those monuments chosen for survey at the larger scale of 1:500 (Fig 6).

5.2.5 Post-Medieval

SC10. This settlement complex (NMR No. SD 67 NW 89) is centred at SD 6433 7793, and comprises a group of at least four rectangular buildings or structures (RB8-RB11), none of

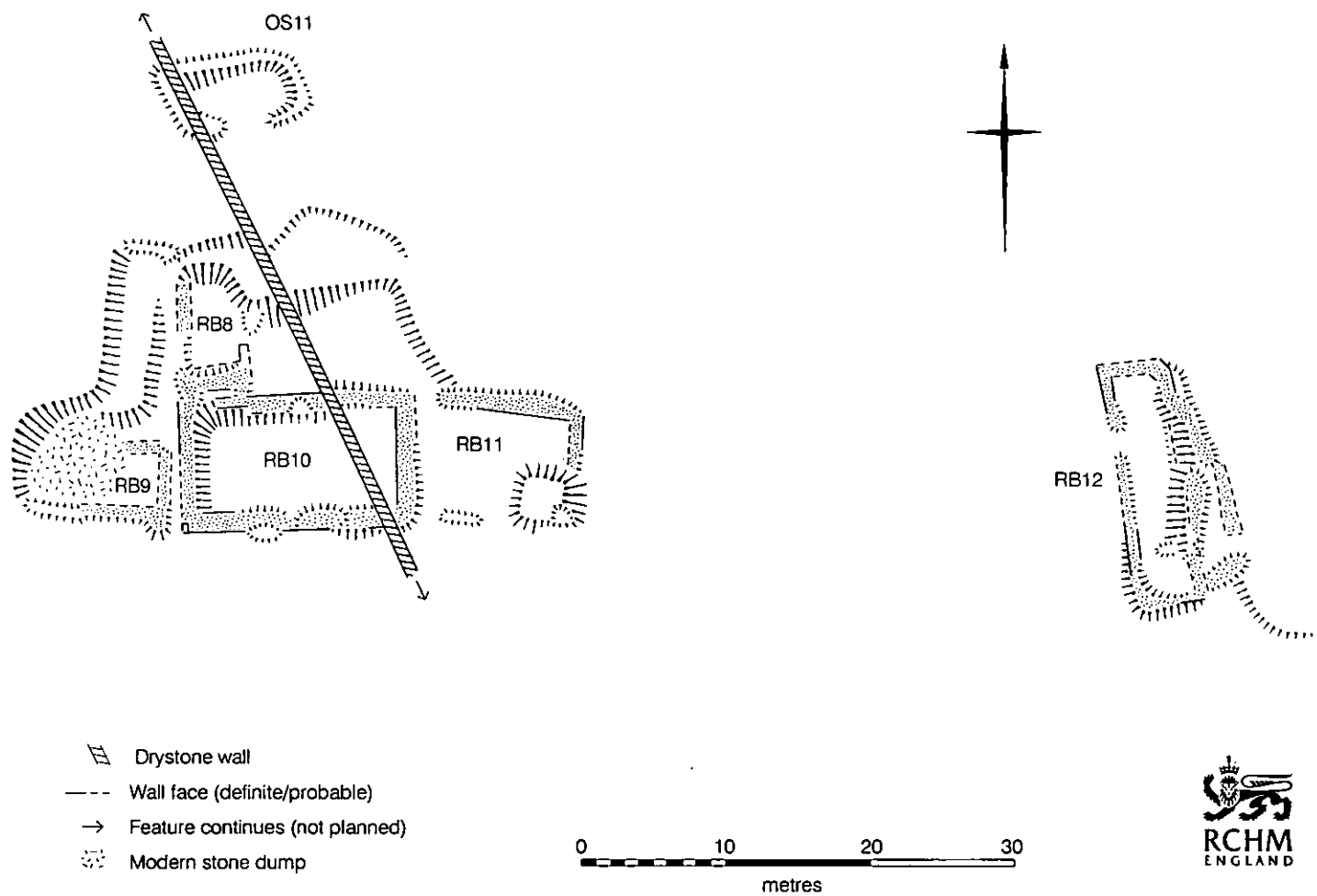


Fig 6. RCHME plan at 1:500 scale of settlement complex SC10, rectangular building RB12, and other structure OS11 in Low and High Emerson fields.

which is shown by Lowndes on his published survey (1963, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2) even though they are all quite obvious features on the ground. Because they have never previously been recorded, all have now been chosen for survey at the larger scale of 1:500 (Fig 6). The regularity and size of RB10 suggests that the complex is a Post-Medieval farmstead. It is bisected by the drystone field wall dividing High and Low Emerson, which therefore provides a *terminus ante quem* of 1845 for the farmstead's abandonment (Ordnance Survey 1847). The principal building is RB10 measuring c16.5m by 10m; the site of the doorway is not now visible. It is flanked by two other smaller structures, RB9 and RB11, which were apparently free-standing. The former lies on a rectangular platform terraced into the slope of the ground, and is now largely buried beneath a modern dump of landstone probably cleared off the surface of Low Emerson since this field shows visible evidence of modern improvement. RB11 is open-ended to the west, and possibly also to the south; it is slightly skew to RB10 suggesting that it may be later and tacked on to it. A large mound at the south-east corner is of unknown origin. RB8 to the north of RB10 is very badly robbed-out, but would seem to be a small building terraced into the hillside, with a doorway in its east wall opening out into some kind of yard area; it appears connected in some manner to the north-west corner of RB10.

5.2.6 Unknown

OS2-OS3. Two small structures (NMR No. SD 67 NW 59), previously unrecognised, lie very close together, group centred to SD 6400 7838, on a narrow shelf at c166m above OD, low down on the east side of the Lune valley within Cow Close. Both structures comprise low grassed-over stony banks which appear to be ruined walls, although there is no evidence to indicate that they were necessarily roofed. The northern of the two structures, OS2, is roughly rectangular measuring c11m by 6m, but appears to be open-ended towards the west. It is sub-divided into two unequal compartments, with the smaller of the two at the east end possibly entered via a gap in the south wall. The southern structure, OS3, is sub-rectangular to oval, and measures c8m by 6m, but is less well preserved due to disturbance from the roots of a hawthorn growing on its western end. The structures are of unknown date or purpose.

OS5. This structure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 67), again unrecognised before the survey, is a very small sub-rectilinear feature measuring c8m by 6m at SD 64070 78150 close to the Eller Beck within Copy Gill. Its two long sides are defined by low stony banks but the structure appears to be open at both ends. It is of unknown function and date although it could be associated with settlement complex SC4 which lies immediately to the west.

OS8. This structure (NMR No. SD 67 NW 79) lies at SD 64474 78228 in the bottom of a broad, shallow dry valley within Middle Park. It is a small enclosure, unrecognised before the present survey. It is similar in overall size to OS1 (see section 5.2.2 above), measuring c16m by 12m, but is more rectilinear in plan and not scooped. Three of its sides are defined by low stony banks, but it is apparently open to the south-east. It lies within a larger curvilinear field or paddock, CP3 (part of field system FS3, see section 5.3.3 below), but has no observable stratigraphical relationship with it on which to suggest a relative date. Nor is there any direct evidence for its function, although it is probably some form of stock enclosure.

OS12-OS13. These two small rectangular structures (NMR No. SD 67 NW 88), are group centred at SD 6407 7789 in the south-west corner of Copy Gill. OS12 comprises a low,

grassed-over, stony bank defining three sides of a rectangle open to the west; there may also be a gap in the north-east corner. It has overall measurements of c10m by 8m. OS13 is partly overlain by the drystone wall separating Copy Gill from Triangular Wood, showing that it predates 1845 (Ordnance Survey 1847). It may be significant that both structures lie adjacent to settlement complex SC11 just over the other side of the modern field wall in Tithe Park, but other than these broad dating brackets no function or date can be confidently assigned to either structure.

5.3 Field Systems

The boundaries of former fields and trackways are visible across almost the entire survey area as a mixture of clearance cairns, lynchets and stony banks. Lowndes (1963) and Higham (1979) have previously suggested that these represent a maximum of two phases of field system. However, the present survey has indicated that at least four, possibly five, major phases of field system predating the modern enclosure field pattern may be identified on the basis of morphology, spatial layout, and to a lesser extent stratigraphical relationships between features. These field systems are labelled below as FS1-FS5. It is no doubt the case that in each phase elements of the preceding phase were retained whilst other elements were superseded although obviously not obliterated. No attempt has been made to assign every single lynchet and field bank to a particular field system or phase, but the major elements of each system are shown on Fig 8 while their chief characteristics are described briefly below. One system, FS3, consists of four large curvilinear enclosures or paddocks, CP1-CP4, each of which is described separately. FS4 and FS5 are confined to only the west and south-east edges of the survey area, while FS2, and probably FS1, cover the entire area.

5.3.1 Later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age

FS1. This field system (NMR no. SD 67 NW 92) is probably the earliest of the five identified by the survey: it can be shown to predate FS3, and is likely also to predate FS2 on morphological grounds although its chronological priority cannot be conclusively proven on stratigraphical evidence. It is characterized by a patchwork of small irregular fields bounded by low lynchets, stony banks, small- to medium-sized clearance cairns, and 'chuck' (*ie* areas where cleared stone seems to have been dumped but in insufficient quantity to be termed a clearance cairn). None of this field system was recognised by Lowndes or subsequent fieldworkers, although parts of it have been fortuitously included within the area of SAM Lancashire 136 (English Heritage nd). The system is best preserved on the higher parts of the survey area, particularly within what is now Middle Park. However, the reason for its survival here is probably because this area lies beyond the upper limits of most of the later field systems, and so escaped largescale destruction. Given that throughout the area of survey there are small areas of similar irregular lynchets associated with discrete clusters of cairns, it is probable that the system was at one time much more widespread and extended across the whole Lune valley side, but now only survives in patches (see Fig 8). Cairnfields and field systems of this type are conventionally dated to the later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age (see section 6). Certainly at High Park the field evidence suggests that FS1 is later than the large watershed cairn BC1 (see section 5.1 above); elements of the system within Middle Park are also demonstrably overlain by the curvilinear enclosure CP4, possibly part of field system FS3 (see section 5.3.3 below).

5.3.2 Later Iron Age/Romano-British

FS2 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 93) represents a total reorganisation of the landscape compared to what had gone before. The small irregular fields of FS1 were superseded by a series of parallel boundaries that divided the eastern side of the Lune valley into a series of strips at right angles to the contours. Some of the individual boundaries making up this system were recognised by Lowndes (1963, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2), and more were recognised and plotted from aerial photographs by Higham (1979). But the extent and coaxial nature of the system has not previously been appreciated. Parts of the system have been fortuitously included within the area of SAMs Lancashire 136 and Cumbria 162 (English Heritage nd; 1987a).

Eight coaxial boundaries, CB2-CB9, may be recognised with confidence within the main body of the survey area, plus two more possible examples, CB1 and CB10, evidenced only by very short lengths at the north and south limits of the survey, but which seem to share the same general orientation and spacing. The system thus extends for over 1km north to south along the Lune valley side, while the longest boundary, CB8, runs for at least 630m west to east from the edge of Tithe South Wood as far as settlement complex SC8, with indications that it may underlie the modern drystone wall between High Emerson and Middle Park and thus extend a further 170m all the way to the edge of the Leck valley. The next boundary to the north, CB7, seems to end in the east on a stony bank which runs along the bottom of a north-south dry valley, but it is possible that it too originally continued right across Middle Park as far as the edge of the Leck valley where a short stretch of bank, CB7a, is traceable slightly offset from the main alignment. To the north again, however, most of the coaxial boundaries seem to die out on, or just short of, the valley of the Eller Beck. Lowndes (1963, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2) shows CB7b, CB8 and CB9 as all continuing through Threepenny Bit and Triangular Woods, but these areas were not included within the present survey and it is uncertain if the features here still survive.

The distance between the coaxial boundaries is fairly consistent, with almost all lying between c90m and 120m apart. Two boundaries, CB7 and CB8, are exceptional in that toward their eastern ends they are as much as 170m apart, but this is probably the result of a slight change in the orientation of the eastern end of the system north and south of the Eller Beck, and has been countered by the insertion of an additional short coaxial boundary, CB7b. There is little evidence of cross divisions between the coaxial boundaries to divide the strips up into standard sized fields. One stony bank which runs between CB7 and CB7b and incorporates burial cairn BC4 into its course, fulfils this role and should be part of the coaxial system. But elsewhere, although there are a number of lynchets which look as though they fulfil similar roles, particularly between CB5 and CB6, it is unclear whether these are part of FS2 or vestiges of FS1.

The majority of the coaxial boundaries seem not to be walls but are dumps of stone, sometimes with lynchets down one side; a few are marked simply by lynchets. At its western end, one boundary, CB5, seems simply to be marked by a track, TR9, although it is possible that a former bank alongside the track is now masked by the drystone wall marking the county boundary. However, this theme of tracks running along by the side of the boundaries is a common one, also evidenced for example with CB3 and track TR2, and CB6 and TR11, suggesting that they were in use at the same time. Particular examples are discussed in more detail in section 5.4.1 below.

As observed already (section 5.2.2 above), the coaxial elements of FS2 can be shown to predate several of the settlement complexes (SC8, SC11, and possibly SC1) which are here taken to be later Iron Age or Romano-British in date. This indicates that FS2 most probably predates the Romano-British period. It definitely predates both field systems FS3 and FS4, for the curvilinear paddocks, CP1 and CP2, which are part of FS3, overlies two of the coaxial boundaries, while part of the course of CB8 where it crosses the Eller Beck's outwash fan has been refashioned by one of the elements of FS4 (see sections 5.3.3 and 5.3.4 below).

5.3.3. Post-Roman

FS3. This field system is characterised by a number of large curvilinear enclosures which seem best interpreted as large paddocks (CP1-CP4). Two of the paddocks, CP1 and CP2, may be confidently assigned to this phase on account of observable stratigraphical relationships with other features; two others, CP3 and CP4, are included in FS3 only on account of their general similarity in form and probable method of construction. The evidence for the relative date of FS3 compared to other features is outlined below under the description of individual enclosures, but in summary FS3 would appear to be later than the Romano-British period (see also section 6 below).

CP1 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 94; SAM Lancashire 136f) is centred at SD 6413 7830 immediately south of settlement complex SC1 and rectangular building RB1 in Copy Gill. The enclosure was first recognised by Lowndes (1963, 89, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2), and further discussed by Higham (1979), both of whom correctly saw it as late in the sequence of field remains at High Park. It measures c135m north-south by a maximum of 100m, and occupies the southern end of the same natural shelf as SC1 and RB1, although it also extends over part of the steeper Lune valley side behind. The enclosure thus has a south-westerly aspect, on account of the shelf dipping gently down towards the valley of the Eller Beck. It overlies a number of field banks, in particular CB6, one of the coaxial boundaries of FS2. Its construction also differs from that of features associated with earlier field systems, consisting of an inner and outer face of stones retaining a rubble core. At least four breaks are visible in its course, which appear to be original entrances. Besides being demonstrably later than FS2, it should also postdate SC1 for it appears to abut that complex's western side. In addition, rectangular building RB1 lies almost central to CP1's northern side; although there is no direct stratigraphical relationship between CP1 and RB1 since this side of CP1 is formed largely by SC1 and track TR9 rather than by a continuation of the faced stone bank defining the rest of the enclosure, the spatial relationship nevertheless suggests the two monuments are likely to be contemporary.

CP2 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 95) is centred at SD 6426 7823 within Copy Gill just over the Eller Beck from CP1. It occupies gently sloping ground immediately south of the Beck, and so has a generally north-west facing aspect. The apparent absence of a north-west side to the enclosure is probably due to erosion of the Eller Beck valley. At least three entrances may be identified in the surviving bank which although tumbled appears to be of the same construction technique as CP1; it is unclear whether the gap used by the modern track where it crosses the south side of the enclosure is original or modern. The southern side of the enclosure clearly cuts CB7, one of the coaxial boundaries of FS2.

CP3 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 96) and CP4 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 97) are included here as part of field system FS3 on account of their general similarity to CP1 and CP2, rather than concrete stratigraphical evidence. Both lie within Middle Park. CP3 is centred at SD 6446 7828, and occupies the width of a broad, shallow, north-south dry valley. It is unlike CP1 and CP2 in that it is more rectilinear in form and also subdivided by cross banks; but although the main enclosing bank is much tumbled, there are signs that it nevertheless shares the same structural form as these other two. There is no direct dating evidence, although the southern end of CP3 seems to incorporate a pre-existing east-west stony bank, CB7a, which may be part of the coaxial system FS2 (section 5.3.2 above). CP4 is centred at SD 6464 7843, and encloses the majority of a small knoll and dry valley immediately above the steep side of the Leck Beck. Only part of its course was known before the present survey (Lowndes 1963, fig 2 - reproduced here as Fig 2; Higham 1979, 32). Its plan is like that of a large footprint, although incomplete along the north-eastern side. Its north-east end incorporates part of an area which seems to be a natural flush - although almost dry at the time of survey - but this is separated off from the rest of the enclosure by a cross wall with a number of breaks in its length. There is little direct dating evidence, although it demonstrably overlies elements of FS1. It is very tumbled and overgrown, but there are hints that the bank may have inner and outer faces and a rubble core.

5.3.4 Medieval/Post-Medieval

FS4. This field system (NMR No. SD 67 NW 98) is confined in area to the flatter, wetter lands in the bottom of the Lune valley, centred at SD 6384 7798, and again has escaped recognition by previous fieldworkers. It consists of a number of slight stony banks with traces of shallow ditches down one or both sides. Some of the boundaries lie close together and do not seem to define areas recognisable as fields, suggesting that they may have served a secondary function as drains. However, only a small part of the system lies within the survey area, and a larger sample would probably be necessary to understand it properly. It cannot be closely dated, but is stratigraphically later than FS2, for it cuts through one of the coaxial boundaries, CB8, and redefines part of its course, and is also later than settlement complex SC5 which it cuts. It is itself cut by the modern field drains and drystone walls and therefore must predate 1845 (Ordnance Survey 1847). The most likely date for it is probably Medieval or Post-Medieval.

FS5. It is unclear to what extent FS5 (NMR No. SD 67 NW 99) is a separate field system or merely represents Medieval or later reuse of fields which themselves belong to earlier phases. It is only apparent in the very south-east of the survey area, centred at SD 6447 7785, within the southern end of High Emerson, where there are indications of ridge-and-furrow ploughing within what may be a series of strip lynchets. However, both High and Low Emerson have been ploughed and improved with stone cleared off the surface in modern times, and it is possible that the ploughing recorded here is a product of this improvement rather than a survival from the Medieval period.

5.4 Trackways

Various trackways have already been mentioned in passing as part of the descriptions of other monuments. It is not proposed to discuss them all here in detail. However, it is clear that they are not all of the same date, but belong to a number of phases.

5.4.1 Later Iron Age/Romano-British

The earliest tracks are likely to be those that run parallel to the coaxial boundaries of FS2, suggesting that they are contemporary with that field system, in particular TR2, TR4, TR9 and TR11. Of these, TR9 is perhaps worthy of more detailed comment, for in the east it now ends abruptly on a very steep scarp standing some 3-4m high above the present floor of the Eller Beck valley. The track re-emerges for 15m or so on the other side of the Beck, but then dies out. However, this is enough to indicate that TR9 originally crossed the valley at this point but has since been rendered impassable by the cutting down of the Beck. There is also evidence that this happened whilst the track was still in use for it has been superseded by TR9a which branches off from it just east of CP1 and runs away south-east-east towards an easier crossing of the Beck. TR9a itself later passed out of use, for it is blocked by a possible sunken-floored rectangular building, OS4 (section 5.2.3 above).

The next phase of tracks would seem to be those which run along rather than at right angles to the Lune valley side, since these connect the various later Iron Age/Romano-British settlement complexes which can be shown to overlie the coaxial elements of FS2 (see sections 5.2.2 and 5.3.2 above). Tracks which should belong to this phase include TR1, TR5/6 and TR13, the latter similar to TR9 in now being split in two and made impassable by the downcutting of the Eller Beck valley.

5.4.2 Post-Roman

The third phase of tracks are those that skirt round the edges of the curvilinear paddocks of field system FS3, in particular TR8 and TR15. However, some of the tracks of the preceding phase no doubt continued in use since the presence of rectangular buildings on the sites of the former settlement complexes suggests continuity of use of these loci. Depending on which features in the post-Roman landscape are seen as contemporary with FS3, a number of other tracks could also belong to this phase such as that (TR14) leading east towards settlement complex SC6.

5.4.3 Medieval/Post-Medieval

There a number of tracks (marked TR21 and TR22 on Fig 8) down the eastern edge of the survey area which should be assigned a Medieval or early Post-Medieval date, for they seem to cut through features of every other phase and also all trend in the same general north-south direction. They also have a different earthwork form to the tracks of earlier phases, being shallow hollow ways rather than terraced against the hillside. They are all probably different branches of a single route (NMR No. SD 67 NW 100), and are likely to represent either a packhorse route or possibly a route taken by shepherds driving their flocks to summer pastures and shielings on Casterton Fell.

6. DISCUSSION

The survey has revealed a far more complex palimpsest of human occupation and use of these hillsides than was previously known.

The earliest features at High Park are probably the five large burial cairns BC1-BC5. Although none has been the subject of proper archaeological excavation, where similar monuments have been excavated elsewhere in Britain they have generally been found to contain burials dating to the late Neolithic period or early Bronze Age (late third/early second millennium BC). The survey has identified a further four possible burial monuments, two of which, BC8 and BC9, are considerably smaller and probably date to later in the Bronze Age, although BC6 may well be contemporary. The fourth new possible burial cairn, BC7, has been tentatively identified as a short long cairn - a monument type normally dating from earlier in the Neolithic. However, no proven examples of such monuments are presently known from Lancashire, although a number are known from further north in Cumbria (Masters 1984), and a couple of possible sites have been suggested to the east in the Yorkshire Dales (White 1997, 22). For this reason, plus the fact that there is uncertainty over its true shape anyway (see section 5.1 above), its identification as a short long cairn can only be suggested as a possibility. On the balance of probabilities it is perhaps more likely to be a truncated round cairn similar to BC6.

The survey has not located any evidence of settlement or agricultural activity which can be said to be contemporary with the large burial cairns, suggesting that they may have been constructed by communities using the area for upland pasture or hunting although it should be borne in mind that any evidence there may once have been could easily have been destroyed by subsequent landuse. The survey has identified, however, a previously unrecognised field system (FS1; section 5.3.1 above) and associated settlement (BP2-BP6 and BP10-BP11; section 5.2.1 above) which probably date to a slightly later period. No direct evidence is available for the date of the field system, although systems of this general type elsewhere in the north of England (eg the Derbyshire Peak District (Barnatt 1987)) have been shown by excavation to date to the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age (second/early first millennium BC). It is also now beginning to be recognised that such field systems, although almost by definition occurring in naturally stony areas, are frequently associated with houses built out of wood, not stone (Jobey 1983; RCHME 1990; RCHME/PPJPB 1993), and that often the only visible evidence for them on the surface is as small sub-circular stances or platforms levelled into the hillside. The survey has identified upto seven such platforms at High Park.

The next phase of activity represented at High Park involved a major reorganisation of the landscape into a series of strips of near standard width (field system FS2; section 5.3.2 above). Several such systems of coaxial land division have now been recognised in different parts of the British Isles by archaeologists, but by themselves are not diagnostic of a particular period: examples are known which date variously from the Neolithic right through to the Romano-British period and later (Fleming 1988, 115-19). However, coaxial systems have recently been recorded in both Wharfedale and Swaledale in the Yorkshire Dales only a little east of High Park (eg RCHME 1995), and that in Swaledale dated by excavation to the middle Iron Age, c300 BC (Fleming 1994, 17). Such a date would fit with what evidence there is for the date of the High Park system. The *terminus ante quem* is provided by the settlement complexes SC1, SC9 and SC11 (section 5.2.2 above) which demonstrably overlie

three of the coaxial boundaries and by analogy with the excavated SC7 and similar sites elsewhere in northern England are likely to date to the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods. On stratigraphical evidence no more precise *terminus post quem* can be provided than the large burial cairns, two of which, BC4 and BC5, are actually incorporated into the system's boundaries. But, although there is no firm stratigraphical relationship between FS1 and FS2 (and it is just possible, if unlikely, that they are contemporary), the balance of probabilities suggests FS2 is later.

Three of the coaxial boundaries of field system FS2 seem to have been orientated on the watershed cairns. It is possible that BC3 was also used as a marker for another of the boundaries, but if so it would not have been visible from the Lune valley floor and would have required a number of intermediate sighting points. BC4, the only one of the watershed cairns not to have been used in this way, was perhaps disregarded because those responsible for laying out the system preferred to use the valley of the Eller Beck which would have been a major topographical feature and constraint then as now. The use of the majority of these cairns as sight marks, however, does raise the possibility that the coaxial system merely formalised pre-existing territories not delineated on the ground by continuous boundaries.

The evidence suggests that all the settlement complexes that have been identified within the survey area postdate the coaxial system. If so, it is possible that the settlements associated with the system were sited elsewhere, perhaps in the valley bottom. In this case, the tracks which run up the side of the boundaries and seem to be an integral part of FS2, perhaps provided access for stockmen to move with their flocks and herds from settlements and winter pasture in the valley floor to upland summer pasture beyond the limit of arable fields situated on the drier, more easily cultivated, valley side.

Wherever the settlements contemporary with FS2 were originally located, it seems that the system later evolved with settlement complexes being established on the valley sides by the late Iron Age/Roman-British periods, and that these complexes were connected to each other by a network of trackways which ran across adjoining strips within the coaxial system. The coaxial system may thus have been in decay by this time. It is also uncertain to what extent some of these complexes can properly be termed settlements, for they seem to consist of a number of discrete units each separate from its neighbour within which are smaller compartments which may be small animal pens or paddocks rather than house sites.

Several of the settlement complexes are associated with rectangular buildings, but in nearly every case the stratigraphical relationship suggests that the buildings are later. There are also a number of similar rectangular buildings which lie on new sites, but which it is suggested here may be of a similar date. Morphologically, such rectangular buildings could date from any time from the late Romano-British period to the Post-Medieval. However, it seems unlikely that the structures at High Park are later than 1402 for the area was designated a deer park in this year and settlement and agricultural activities which interfered with the grazing of deer would have been prohibited. The park lasted until c1650 (see below). A number of possible comparable buildings dating to before the 15th century have been excavated in the surrounding area, ranging from probable 8th-century structures at Simy Fold in Upper Teesdale (Coggins *et al* 1983), to a 9th-century Anglo-Scandinavian farmstead in Ribbleshead (King 1978; Selkirk 1978), and a probable 13/14th-century farmhouse at Millhouse in the Lune valley, only some 6km north of High Park (Lowndes 1967). These demonstrate the broad date range for rectangular buildings, but it is not possible to be more precise about the date of the examples at High Park without excavation. Some of the buildings are associated

with the large curvilinear paddocks of FS3: viz RB1 with CP1, RB5 with CP3, and possibly RB6 with CP2.

In 1402 a deer park (NMR No. SD 67 NW 27) was created at Fairthwaite by the Lord of the Manor, Sir Thomas de Tunstall. Fairthwaite Park probably survived for some 250 or so years until the Civil War when it is thought that all the deer were slaughtered for food by Parliamentary forces occupying nearby Thurland Castle. The exact location and boundaries of the park are not recorded, although it is said to have covered 1000 acres, and in 1747 the county boundary was still remembered as marking its northern limit. However, its rough position and extent are indicated by a number of old field names containing the elements 'Park' and 'Lawns' (meaning an open area for grazing, often for deer) recorded on the 1849 Tithe Map (Egerton Lea Consultancy 1997). This suggests that the park probably covered all of the Fairthwaite Park estate lands within the present survey, and is the logical explanation for the historical name of High Park recorded in 1845 (Ordnance Survey 1847). However, the implications of the existence of a deer park here means that Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement or agricultural features within the park should date to before or after this time. Thus 1402 is a likely *terminus ante quem* for the three possible shielings (OS6, OS7 and OS11), while the small farmstead complex SC10, should date to after c1650. This farmstead had been abandoned before 1845 since it is overlain by the modern drystone wall shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Ordnance Survey 1847). However, the Tithe map of 1849 records the names of these fields as High and Low Edmondson's Hill. These names are possessive, and although no documentary evidence has been located (Egerton Lea Consultancy 1997), it is possible that in the 17th and 18th centuries the farm complex belonged to a family of that name.

7. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The main 1:2500 survey is the product of a combination of aerial and ground survey. An initial transcription of archaeological and topographical detail visible on vertical aerial photographs supplied by Lancashire County Council was produced from film diapositives using a Digicart stereo photogrammetric plotter. Small areas of additional detail were supplied from specialist oblique photographs held by the NMR, using the Bradford 'Aerial' rectification system. The transcription was created as a digital file. A plot was subsequently taken into the field, and checked and enhanced from ground observation using mostly Leica single frequency Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, although some survey was carried out using a Leica TC1610 total station. All these survey data were captured electronically, processed using Ski and KeyTerra-Firma software, and merged with the photogrammetric data within an AutoCad environment. Some detail was added in the field using graphical techniques of tape and offset, and subsequently digitised. All survey was carried out within Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates. For the ground survey, a base station was established on site using GPS, and its position within OS National Grid GB36 coordinates determined via a transformation programme based on its position relative to three OS trigonometrical pillars. This base station was then used to establish a local network of 21 subsidiary stations across the survey area. All survey stations were permanently marked by brass rivets in earthfast rocks and boulders. Full details of the survey methodology, including the positions of the survey stations, guides to relocating their positions, and full details of the design and accuracy of the survey are contained in the survey archive deposited in the NMR. The survey has been designed to be output at a scale of 1:2500, with the result that the widths of field banks and lynchets are in the main generalised and, with the exception of features associated with settlement complexes and structures, do not necessarily represent the true width of features on the ground.

The three 1:500 scale surveys of individual settlement sites were all carried out using conventional graphical techniques of taped baseline and offset, and exist as hand-drawn plans only, not as digital files.

8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The aerial transcription was carried out by Simon Crutchley of RCHME's Aerial Survey Section in Swindon largely using photographs supplied by Lancashire County Council. Field enhancement was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth and Marcus Jecock, with help from Keith Blood and Simon Probert. Surveying support, particularly in the use of GPS and the processing of the resultant data, was provided by Simon Probert and Bernard Thomason. OS electronic mapping (Landline) data covering the site was provided by Lancashire County Council.

The survey was researched and written by Marcus Jecock, and edited by Stewart Ainsworth, while the final survey drawings and illustrations in this report were prepared by Philip Sinton. Limited topographical detail on Fig 1 has been taken from Ordnance Survey mapping under Lancashire County Council Licence LA 076716.

RCHME would like to acknowledge the co-operation of Messrs P Robinson and T J Kerr, and of Mr Woodhouse, the owners respectively of Fairthwaite Park Farm and Gowrey Farm, in permitting access for the survey; and also thank them and their employees for the forbearance shown over any disruption and inconvenience caused.

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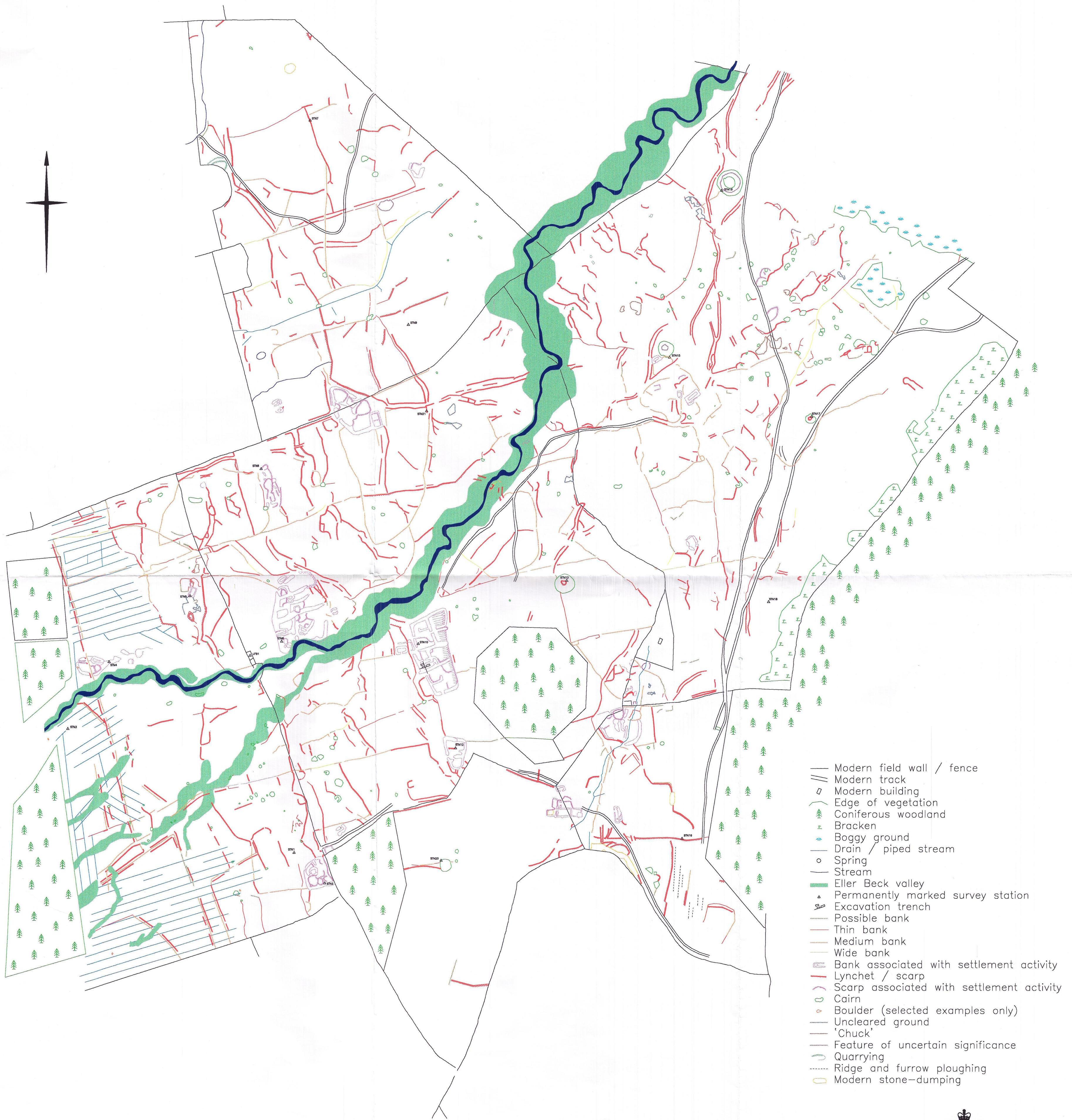
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Appendix: Table of NMR records linked to survey

SITE NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	PARISH
High Park/Cow Close	Lancashire/Cumbria	Lancaster/South Lakeland	Burrow with Burrow/Casterton

NMR no	Cat No	NGR	Site Name/Description
SD 67 NW 7	BC5	SD 64197 77865 (FCE)	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 16	SC7	SD 64183 78104 (FCE)	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 23	BC1	SD 64516 78309 (FCE)	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 24	BC2	SD 64444 78443 (FCE)	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 25	BC3	SD 64608 78366 (FCE)	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 26	BC4	SD 64330 78181 (FCE)	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 27	---	SD 643 782 (LO)	FAIRTHWAITE PARK - MEDIEVAL DEER PARK
SD 67 NW 57	OS1	SD 64162 78645 (FCE)	POSSIBLE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH STOCK ENCLOSURE
SD 67 NW 58	SC1	SD 64089 78375 (FCE)	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 59	OS2/ OS3	SD 6400 7838 (GCE)	TWO STRUCTURES OF UNKNOWN DATE OR PURPOSE
SD 67 NW 60	RBI	SD 64117 78365 (FCE)	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 61	OS4	SD 64225 78386 (FCE)	POSSIBLE SUNKEN-FLOORED RECTANGULAR BUILDING. POST-ROMAN?
SD 67 NW 62	SC2	SD 64000 78291 (FCE)	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 63	SC3	SD 63905 78163 (FCE)	PROBABLE POST-ROMAN SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 64	SC4	SD 64031 78149 (FCE)	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 65	RB3	SD 64012 78186 (FCE)	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 66	RB4	SD 64010 78126 (FCE)	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 67	OS5	SD 64070 78150 (FCE)	SMALL STRUCTURE OF UNKNOWN PURPOSE OR DATE
SD 67 NW 68	SC5	SD 63795 78088 (FCE)	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 69	BP2/ BP3	SD 6385 7810 (GCE)	TWO POSSIBLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE HOUSE PLATFORMS
SD 67 NW 70	BP4/ BP5	SD 64553 78525 (GCE)	TWO PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE HOUSE PLATFORMS
SD 67 NW 71	BP6	SD 64564 78483 (FCE)	PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE HOUSE PLATFORM
SD 67 NW 72	BC6	SD 64662 78450 (FCE)	POSSIBLE LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 73	BC7	SD 64679 78444 (FCE)	POSSIBLE NEOLITHIC SHORT LONG CAIRN/EARLY BRONZE AGE ROUND CAIRN

NMR No	Cat No	NGR	Site Name/Description
SD 67 NW 74	BC8	SD 64737 78503 (FCE)	PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE ROUND BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 75	BC9	SD 64734 78474 (FCE)	PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE ROUND BURIAL CAIRN
SD 67 NW 76	OS6	SD 64434 78433 (FCE)	PROBABLE MEDIEVAL SHIELING
SD 67 NW 77	SC6	SD 64461 78400 (FCE)	PROBABLE POST-ROMAN SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 78	OS7	SD 64288 78343 (FCE)	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL SHIELING
SD 67 NW 79	OS8	SD 64474 78228 (FCE)	SMALL STRUCTURE OF UNKNOWN DATE OR PURPOSE
SD 67 NW 80	RB6	SD 64146 78106 (FCE)	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 81	OS9/ OS10	SD 6435 7812 (GCE)	TWO SMALL RECTANGULAR HUTS OR PENS; LATE IRON AGE
SD 67 NW 82	SC8	SD 64394 78040 (FCE)	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 83	RB7	SD 64392 78023 (FCE)	PROBABLE RECTANGULAR BUILDING; POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 84	SC9	SD 64207 77991 (FCE)	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 85	BP10	SD 64033 77966 (FCE)	PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE HOUSE PLATFORM
SD 67 NW 86	BP11	SD 64034 77938 (FCE)	PROBABLE LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE HOUSE PLATFORM
SD 67 NW 87	OS11	SD 64326 77951 (FCE)	PROBABLE MEDIEVAL SHIELING
SD 67 NW 88	OS12/ OS13	SD 6407 7789 (GCE)	TWO SMALL STRUCTURES OF UNKNOWN DATE OR PURPOSE
SD 67 NW 89	SC10	SD 6433 7793 (FCE)	POST-MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD
SD 67 NW 90	RB12	SD 64391 77922 (FCE)	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 91	SC11	SD 64053 77856 (FCE)	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
SD 67 NW 92	FS1	SD 643 782 (GCE)	LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE CAIRNFIELD/FIELD SYSTEM
SD 67 NW 93	FS2	SD 643 782 (FCE)	LATER IRON AGE/EARLY ROMANO-BRITISH COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
SD 67 NW 94	CP1	SD 6413 7830 (FCE)	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE OR Paddock, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 95	CP2	SD 6426 7823 (FCE)	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE OR Paddock, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 96	CP3	SD 6446 7828 (FCE)	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE OR Paddock, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 97	CP4	SD 6464 7843 (FCE)	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE OR Paddock, PROBABLY POST-ROMAN
SD 67 NW 98	FS4	SD 6384 7798 (FCE)	FIELD SYSTEM, PROBABLY MEDIEVAL
SD 67 NW 99	FS5	SD 6447 7785 (FCE)	FIELD SYSTEM, PROBABLY MEDIEVAL OR POST-MEDIEVAL
SD 67 NW 100	TR21/ TR22	SD 6444 7844 (GCE)	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL PACKHORSE OR DROVE ROAD



- Modern field wall / fence
- Modern track
- ▭ Modern building
- Edge of vegetation
- 🌲 Coniferous woodland
- ⌘ Bracken
- ⌘ Bogy ground
- Drain / piped stream
- Spring
- Stream
- Eller Beck valley
- ▲ Permanently marked survey station
- Excavation trench
- Possible bank
- Thin bank
- Medium bank
- Wide bank
- Bank associated with settlement activity
- Lynchet / scarp
- Scarp associated with settlement activity
- Cairn
- Boulder (selected examples only)
- Uncleared ground
- 'Chuck'
- Feature of uncertain significance
- Quarrying
- Ridge and furrow ploughing
- Modern stone-dumping

Fig 7. RCHME plan at 1:2500 scale of the archaeology of High Park, Lancashire, and of Cow Close, Cumbria

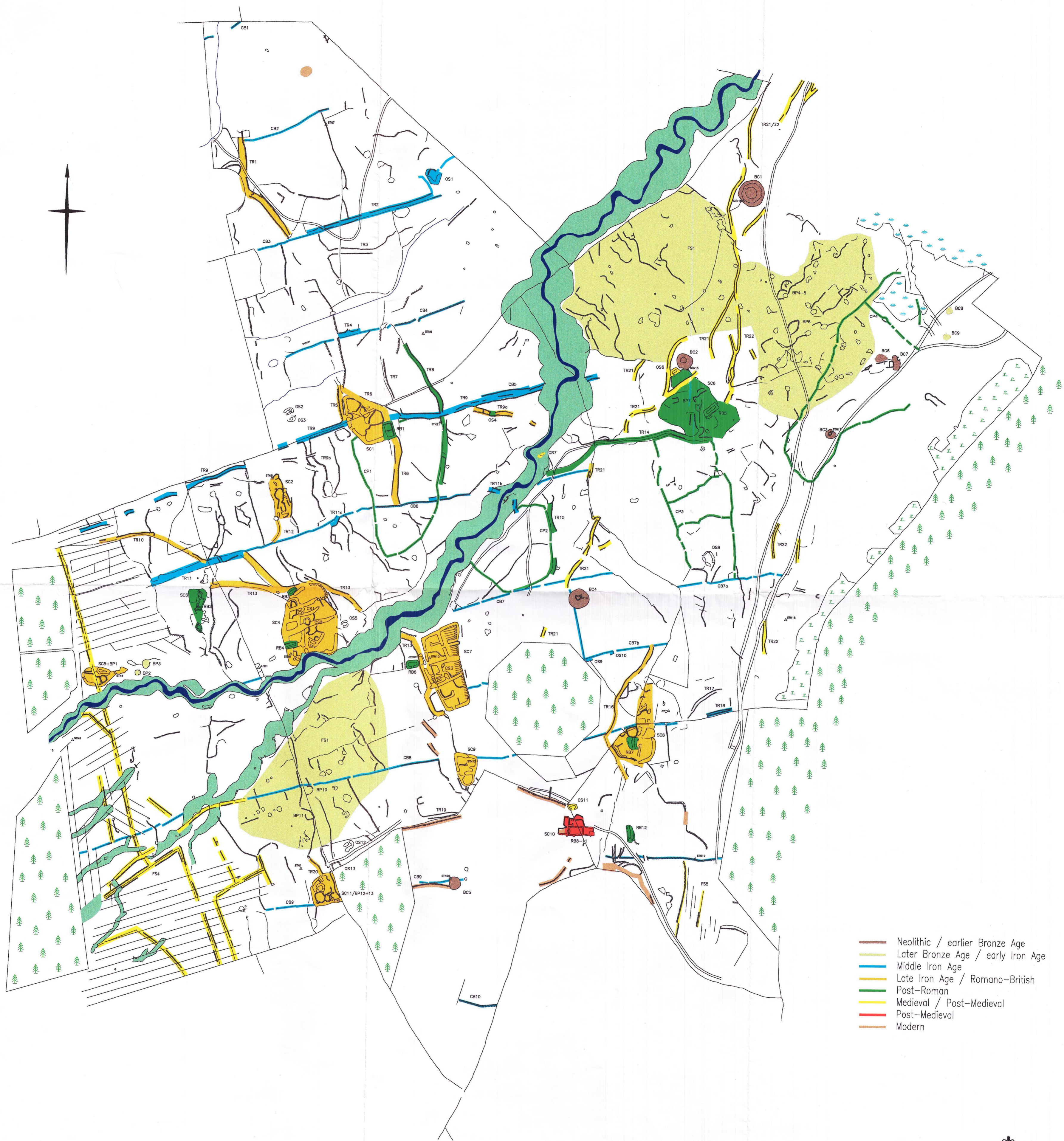
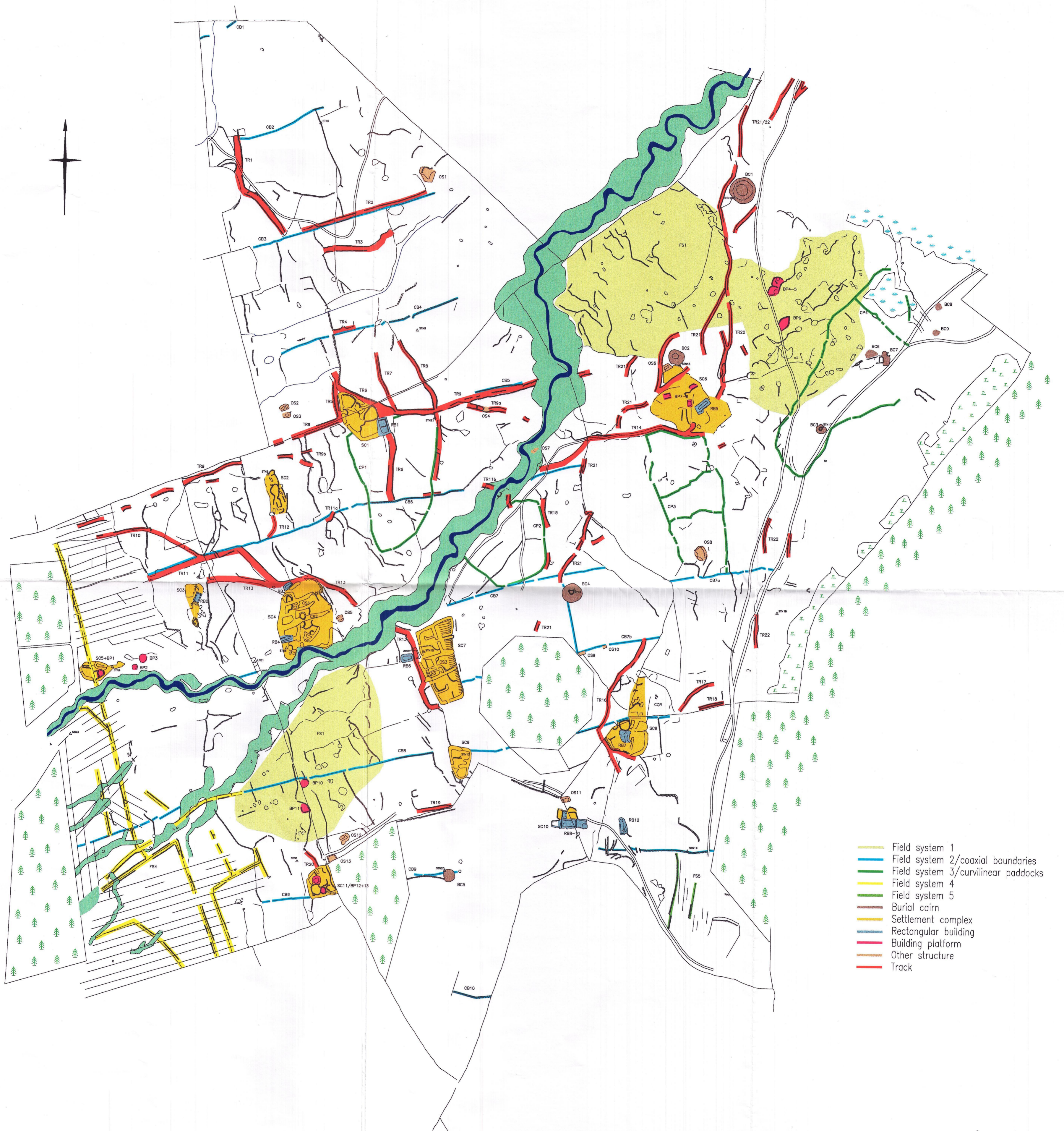


Fig 9. RCHME plan at 1:2500 scale of the archaeology of High Park, Lancashire, and of Cow Close, Cumbria, showing suggested phasing of principal features



- Field system 1
- Field system 2/coaxial boundaries
- Field system 3/curvilinear paddocks
- Field system 4
- Field system 5
- Burial cairn
- Settlement complex
- Rectangular building
- Building platform
- Other structure
- Track

Fig 8. RCHME plan at 1:2500 scale of the archaeology of High Park, Lancashire, and of Cow Close, Cumbria, showing catalogue numbers