Welcome to the latest edition of the Archaeology Volunteer Bulletin.

Hot News

We are delighted to be able to report that archaeology in Cumbria has received national recognition with both Eleanor Kingston and the Duddon Valley Local History Group winning prestigious awards. Eleanor has received the Marsh Award for ‘Community Archaeologist of the Year’ from the Council for British Archaeology for her work on community projects such as Conniston Copper and for her engagement with the Volunteer Network. The Duddon Valley Local History Group won the annual Marsh Award, as the ‘Community Archaeology Group of the Year’ in respect of work connected to the Duddon Dig - the excavation of three structures at Seathwaite in the Duddon Valley. The winners were announced on 22 November at the CBA Annual Conference in London. We volunteers know well how much energy, enthusiasm and sheer hard work goes into developing these projects and ensuring the quality of the results obtained. It is wonderful to see it acknowledged with such well-deserved endorsement. Congratulations to all.

Where has that year gone?

Reflecting back it’s quite staggering that I have been at the National Park for just over a year. Hopefully, over this time I have now had the opportunity to meet most of the members of the archaeology network through the various events, training opportunities, working parties and the annual archaeology conference. The dedication of the archaeology volunteers to learn new skills, enter new sites onto the Historic Environment Record, bash bracken, operate as ‘mountain goats’ to survey steep landscapes and produce high quality surveys and reports has been really apparent. Thank you to all the volunteers who have devoted their time over the last year with such enthusiasm. Your work and efforts are very much appreciated.
One of my highlights over the last year has to be the lidar training in July with the expert team of Matt Oakey and David Knight from Historic England. Having the facility to explore landscapes through lidar, in particular those covered in vegetation is an invaluable tool for archaeologists both prior and following survey. It can help define new sites and clarify the extent and relationships of features. The training introduced how to access the freely available lidar data and software to use to upload lidar tiles. Most importantly David and Matt demonstrated how to interpret the data, in particular the need always treat it with caution and use it alongside traditional aerial photographic and map evidence. Historic England produced a guide to accompany the training. If you are a member of the network who was unable to attend the training but would like a copy of the training guide please email and I will send you a digital copy.

Our annual fight against bracken has been continuing over the summer and the leaders have been reporting back really good impact on the bracken growth through the volunteers’ continued bashing. In August, I visited Philip and his team at Barnscar.

What an amazing archaeological landscape, where every slash of the bracken seemed to reveal another cairn. The efforts of the volunteers at this site is really clear to see, however, there is still lots more to do. All the sites which have been infested with bracken require ongoing maintenance and management if they are to be kept off or removed from the Heritage at Risk register. Additionally, many of the larger sites need more volunteers to make a real impact. We would like to see more members of the network getting involved in this really important initiative; the more slashing, the more bracken we can clear, the more sites we can save. If you can get involved we’d love to see you! I was delighted that I had the opportunity to talk at a recent bracken management conference in Exeter, hosted by Historic England. Here, I highlighted the role of volunteers in reducing bracken and the significant impact the archaeology volunteers have made to Heritage at Risk in the National Park. Did you know that since 2008, 59 sites have been removed from...
the Heritage at Risk Register in the National Park which had been identified as being at risk from plant growth? The majority of these sites have been removed thanks to the efforts of the archaeology network. Today only 15 sites are on the register for plant growth and we would like to see even more sites being removed in the years to come. The majority of the work is undertaken with slashers, however, we do use strimmers on some of the larger sites. We hope to host some more strimmer training in 2020 so if you’re interested in this training please let me know.

The teams with the network have been undertaking a wide variety of L1 and 2 surveys over the past year and I’m looking forward to hearing some the results at our forthcoming conference and volunteer ‘Thank you’ event. This has been the first year that the survey teams have been utilising the recording tablets and whilst we’ve had a few teething problems the general consensus seems to be that they make recording of linear features particularly easy and are a good way to collect feature data and photographs together. The main benefit is that the data collected is uploaded to our GIS team for download and easy transfer into the Historic Environment Record.

In October we launched our major survey project for the next few years at Shap, where Eleanor led a guided walk around the sites.

The focus for the 2019 survey was to undertake initial Level 1 walkovers of the areas to the west and east of the Abbey, identifying areas to target more detailed survey in 2020. The medieval dyke system and a possible shieling have been the initial focus of the survey to the west of the Abbey, whilst to the east the volunteers have been investigating and mapping the remains of the Abbey Mill, its associated water management system and fishponds. Work at the mill site has concluded for 2019, however, the northern team are still leading on the survey to the west. An update of the 2019 work will be presented in the next newsletter.

Looking to 2020, I have been asking members of the network if they could offer skills training to others through training days. Thanks to those members in the network who have already offered to host such training. If you do have a skill and/or knowledge which you think others would be interested in as part of this initiative please do get in touch. We’re currently planning the 2020 volunteer programme which will include both training and participation activities, so look out for updates in the coming months. From 2020 we also plan to roll out booking onto events in the archaeology volunteer...
programme using the volunteer calendar. This will reduce the administration for our leaders and hopefully make booking onto events/working parties much easier for all. Guidance is available to take you through this new booking process and Chris Whingrove from the volunteer team will be on hand at the forthcoming ‘Thank you’ event to help you as required.

Lastly, I look forward to seeing those who can make the volunteer ‘Thank You’ Christmas meal on 3rd December at Brockhole.

Again, a huge thanks for all you do.

Best wishes

Louise

If you have any queries about the volunteer programme or general questions please do not hesitate to contact me on: louise.martin@lakedistrict.gov.uk

Central and South East Area

Witherslack Woodlands: In the Spring 2019 Bulletin I mentioned that we had been successful in obtaining funding from CWAAS to date samples of charcoal from the High Park Wood bloomery site. Subsequently, we were fortunate to secure funding from the Kendal Historical and Archaeological Society and from Mr Nick Stanley, the owner of Witherslack Woodlands, to date samples of charcoal from the bloomery site in Low Park Wood. Volunteers extracted samples from both sites in April this year.

The Low Park Wood site proved challenging because it soon became clear that it had been heavily disturbed at some time, probably when several hundred tons of cinders were removed in 1725 to be sold as a fluxing agent to the blast furnaces. The samples were then analysed by Jacqui Huntley to determine whether they were from coppice or mature timber. The samples were found to be coppice, mainly from hazel. While it is not conclusive, it suggests that the charcoal is post medieval rather than medieval – which ties in with the historical research. The samples were then sent to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre for dating. The results for High Park Wood are reasonably consistent and show that iron working probably took place there during the Tudor period. The sample
for the Low Park Wood site appears to have come from a 19th century charcoal pitstead so, while we can be confident that iron working took place on that site, we are no nearer to providing a date.

**Cinder Hill:** In the Spring, Louise mentioned that she had been approached by David Archibald, a landowner in the Rusland Valley, with a request to undertake a Level 1 survey of woodlands at Cinder Hill. An inspection of the woodlands on a map suggested that the exercise might keep us occupied for several years – there were a number of woodlands spread across the east side of the Rusland Valley. However, once on site, the survey proved more straightforward than we had anticipated. The woodlands were firm and open; none of this tiptoeing across quaking bogs, fighting through thickets or scrambling up crags. Although steep in places, the hillsides were pleasantly wooded and, at the time of the survey, carpeted with bluebells. Mark Simpson kicked things off with a fly over of the woodlands with his drone. The idea was to test whether this would be helpful in identifying features in woodland. It confirmed that there were lots of trees! Thereafter Brian, Kevin, Philip and I led survey days during April and May in Bull Coppice, Resp Haw Wood, Birch Parrock Wood and part of Johnny Brow Wood.

The results on the first survey day were recorded in the old-fashioned way on paper. Thereafter, fresh and eager from a training day and armed with one of the new tablets, the survey was conducted high tech. It didn’t start well; the first feature, a charcoal pitstead, was recorded by the tablet as 70m from its location. It seemed the tablet needed to warm up; but thereafter things ran reasonably smoothly, although there were some omissions in the list of features which the tablet was willing to recognise.

What did we find? Yes, you’ve guessed - we’ve added another couple of hundred charcoal pitsteads to the HER, perhaps not surprising with a name like Cinder Hill; but that’s a lot better than finding nothing at all; and there were also bark peeler’s huts, potash kilns, relict dry stone walls, trackways and water yeats to whet the appetite. The remainder of Johnny Brow Wood awaits.
**Shap Abbey mill and fishponds:** Earlier this year, Eleanor and Louise announced that Network volunteers would be undertaking a survey of the land around Shap Abbey. While a great deal is known about the Abbey itself, less is known about what happened on the surrounding land. Following a walk over of the land on 25th September, it was agreed that the northern group would run the survey of the land to the west of the River Lowther and that the central and south east group would conduct the survey of the land to the east of the river. A level 1 survey of the land to the east side of the river commenced on the 2nd October.

The first features to be recorded were two probable Abbey fishponds to the south-east of the Abbey. These are noted in Historic England’s schedule entry for the Abbey as part of the ancient monument. The ponds, each measuring some 36m by 9m, no longer hold water but are boggy areas covered in rushes. Man-made embankments are evident between the ponds and between the ponds and the river. A short way to the south of the fishponds are earthworks comprising the remains of the Abbey mill and mill race. The earthworks are difficult to interpret but there appear to have been two, possibly, three buildings on the site over the centuries - the mill seems to have continued in operation after the dissolution of the Abbey up until the 19th century. The remains of the water wheel pit are evident. A trackway passes through the site. The most striking feature of the remains is the head race which extends as a well-defined leat for some 800m southwards to Thornship Gill from where water was taken from the River Lowther.

The Level 1 survey of the land to the east of the river will continue during October and will be followed in the Spring by a Level 2 survey of the fishponds and the mill.
**Potter Fell:** To finish the season a group of us undertook what was billed as a ‘rapid’ level 1 survey of Potter Fell preparatory to planting. It turned out to be anything but ‘rapid’ as we struggled up the fellside in the rain in waist deep dead bracken; and there was little in the way of archaeology to stimulate the interest: a couple of redundant hog holes, a couple of water yeats, a trackway, a man-made watering hole, a possible stone pit and a sheep fold. It made Bethecar Moor look positively rich in features. It was an opportunity, however, to test out the new jackets and the general opinion was that they worked well. The rain eventually stopped and by lunch time the sun was shining and we were able to enjoy good views down over Potter Tarn and the Kent valley.

Jeremy Rowan Robinson

**North West Group Report**

**Gale Fell and Starling Dodd**

Since the last Newsletter we have continued our survey of the area of Gale Fell/ Starling Dood known historically as Ennerdale Common. In addition, we have done some fieldwork identifying unrecorded Neolithic stone working sites on Seathwaite Fell above Borrowdale.

On Gale Fell we found further small trial mine-workings dating to the latter half of the nineteenth century that were prospecting for minerals predominately Iron Ore. As previously noted, these were a combination of open-work trenching and small trial levels on the North facing slopes of Gale Fell and Starling Dodd overlooking Mosedale. Clearly the archaeological remains demonstrate that these workings, although covering a sizable area, were largely unproductive. A fine spring day, looking up from the valley bottom a green mound was visible abutting the outcropping granite on the edge of a shallow coombe to the west of the main area of exploratory workings, was this a mossy mound below a rill or a grassy spoil heap? It turned out to be the latter with some open-works above it with more the other side of the coombe (Figure 1).
As we ascended to a grassy bluff below the rim of the coombe, we noticed a ring of boulders, a likely ring cairn of which more below.

Another day approaching from Ennerdale via Floutern Tarn we noticed a ring of rocks at the head of the tarn on the edge of some stone brash (Figure 2). At first glance these may have been taken for a modern arrangement of rocks, however, closer examination revealed these to be well earth-grown indicating they are of some antiquity. Like the rock ring at the adjacent coombe, these stone-built rings are reminiscent of the boulder ring structures first noted by Peter Rodgers around 20 years ago. Although their chronology is currently floating, awaiting some absolute dating, their circularity would sit well with a middle Bronze Age date synchronous with the more conventional ring cairns such as those excavated at Seathwaite Tarn by the Ring Cairns to Reservoirs project dated to the mid 2nd millennium BCE.

We have also recorded a wide range of cairns from some that are likely to be shepherds’ markers, some from mining survey perhaps and the more esoteric subtle arrangements in amongst the stone brash. There are also several upstanding short walls that are currently interpreted as shepherds’ shelters.

Floutern Tarn had more mysteries to reveal, an earlier, higher, water level was evident around the tarn edge 0.5 - 1 metre above the current level, at the outfall towards Mosedale it was apparent that the channel had been enlarged and deepened. After some pondering over the purpose of this we concluded that, like the water power employed in hushing on the slopes of Gale Fell, the outfall had been dredged out (Figure 3) to release a great volume of water down the beck at once thus scouring the beck bottom immediately below where it cut through the bedrock in the hope that any mineral veins would have been exposed. However, investigations of the beck below revealed no workings so presumably this operation was unrewarded, although it would have required relatively little labour to achieve.
On the plateau of Ennerdale Common North of Starling Dodd, an extensive area of moorland, part heather part rough grassland, we have continued to find further evidence for what appear to be small stock enclosures (Figure 4) and shelters, almost all, in or on the edge of boulder-fields from which they were built. These structures would suggest that there was a degree of agricultural stock management going on up here perhaps folding animals at night. The enclosures found all appear to be rather insubstantial and in a similar state of decay which may indicate they are of a similar period. This could suggest they were abandoned at around the same time perhaps as a consequence of changes in agricultural management strategies.

It seems likely that this may have been synchronous with cultural changes, what period these may be from remains to be seen, generally these kinds of features are locally ascribed to the Post-Medieval period but it is quite possible that they date from the early medieval period or before. However, these differ from the usual decayed stock enclosures as are they are unlikely to have been robbed out, given they are in areas of plentiful building material in the adjacent blockfields, thus indicating that when newly built they were still quite ephemeral structures.

In this context it is worth considering times when social flux might have resulted in variations in agricultural practices in the uplands. Whilst it is quite possible that some of the enclosures may be later prehistoric in origin, pre-Roman or even post-Roman another obvious period to consider is when the Norse from Ireland began to colonise the area, it has been suggested that they brought with them the shieling tradition seen in widespread use in Scotland and the Borders until the nineteenth century, although other evidence points to the later Iron Age in Scotland at least.

Whilst there is no definitive evidence for Norse longhouses in either the Buttermere or Ennerdale Valleys, or elsewhere in the Lake District, it is likely that in many cases these are overlain by later farmsteads. However, there are some archaeological remains in Ennerdale which may be from the Norse period at Gillerthwaite and in the valley bottom at the Head of Ennerdale Water. Limited evidence for peat cutting was identified at the head of Floutern Pass, as some surviving turf banks.
Seathwaite Fell

A short survey was carried out on Seathwaite Fell, Borrowdale, where the outcropping Seathwaite Tuff crosses the fell top - the material used to make the Neolithic Cumbrian stone axes (Group VI) - after noting what appeared to be an unrecorded working floor adjacent to these outcrops. The geological band of Seathwaite Tuff extends right across the central fells (Figure 5) and was quarried at various points from around 3800-3500 BCE.

On examining the site further we found tuff that had been fractured on surface of the platform and a flake, suggesting there had been some prehistoric stone working had been going on here. However insufficient flakes were evident on the surface to identify it as an axe working site as defined by Claris and Quartermaine (1989) although, it is likely that other flakes are buried within the platform.

A narrow grassed over terrace below the adjacent blocky outcrop suggests open working was carried out here, as this was interpreted as spoil, a similar feature was also present abutting the two neighbouring outcrops though no flakes were apparent on the surface here. It is most likely that the outcrops of tuff here were worked as trials but did not develop into full quarries, some limited excavation would be likely to confirm this.

The other outcrops were field walked and no definite workings were identified, other than a small shelter against a boulder. We examined the undercut base of a vertical crag of tuff at the head of Great Slack, this appeared to have been quarried out (Figure 6), but no evidence of flakes was found. This may mean that the quarried blocks were removed and worked remote from the crag from the crag, unfortunately much of the ground around the base of the crag now has a good growth of peat over it putting the potential archaeology beyond reach.
Upon examination of a tuff working site at Great Slack we were able to see that here the surface deposits of blocky fractured tuff had been quarried out in a similar manner as the others. We noted a moderate amount of working debris including thinning flakes here, settled into the scree material. A surface find of a discarded rough-out axe was logged a short distance away (Figure 7), recovered due to the trend for treasure hunters to collect these artefacts, and recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The roughed-out axe was most probably made from the adjacent blocky outcrop, and although it was a fine-grained tuff it was of rather poor quality with inclusions and small voids these would have weakened the blade significantly in use and so it was disregarded. The axe can be seen in more detail here:

https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/967843


Peter Style

**Northern Group Report**

**Aughertree Fell**

The Northern Group have recently completed our “Level 1” survey of Aughertree Fell above Uldale. A total of 175 features have been recorded, including burial mounds, banks, enclosures and lime kilns. Of particular interest are three large sub-rectangular enclosures on the north-facing slope of the Fell. All are 70m to 80m across and are defined by substantial ditches 5m wide with a surviving depth of 1.5m to 2.0m. A notable feature of the ditches is that they not only possess an internal bank but also a counterscarp bank on the exterior.
The enclosures have been the subject of discussion and speculation by archaeologists for many years. The general assumption is that they may be assigned to the Iron Age/Romano-British period but this dating, and indeed their function, remain to be established.

The survey work indicated that the three enclosures were contemporary with one another and are associated with a system of droveways and large fields suggestive of the management of stock. Although they are all of similar size and form aerial survey, Lidar and ground observation all indicate that there are significant variations in the interiors of the three enclosures. The easternmost in particular seems to have numerous subdivisions:

It would appear that the enclosures have never been the subject of detailed survey and we hope that in the New Year there will be the opportunity for this work to be undertaken.

John Hinchliffe
Historic Building Restoration Grant

The Lake District National Park is currently taking part in a £8 million Historic Building Restoration Grant Pilot, which is a collaborative project between Natural England, Historic England, Rural Payments Agency and five National Parks (Dartmoor, Lake District, Northumberland, Peak District and Yorkshire Dales). The aim of the Pilot is to bring life back to traditional agricultural buildings, within the participating National Park boundaries, by restoring them for continued agricultural use, using traditional methods and materials, resulting in an enhancement of the landscape for public enjoyment and habitat for wildlife. As the scheme is a pilot, it is now closed to new applicants but existing applicants can submit restoration grant applications up until 31st March 2020. The application process is a three stage procedure comprising of an Implementation Grant and Feasibility Study ahead of application for a Historic Building Restoration Grant which funds restoration at a grant rate of 80%. The application process also requires a potential building restoration to pass a scoring threshold before it is considered for grant aid, and then must be assessed at a Panel to ensure the highest priority buildings are funded from the available budget. The budget for the scheme is £8m and to date £4.6m has been awarded for capital works. Presently there are seven restoration projects due to take place in the Lake District, with four more sites still in the application process, and although the applications for funding are currently closed it is hoped that the scheme may be rolled out wider in the future in the Lake District and beyond. Of the seven sites with grants awarded in the Lake District, three are currently on site with the remaining four due to start in spring next year. The work has been scheduled to fit around the weather conditions for using lime, the use of the buildings (many are used for lambing or as hay barns) and any ecological considerations.

Buildings in the pilot include byres, bank barns and field barns – some of which are illustrated below.

Byre at Hall Dunnerdale

This simple 18th century byre is a rare example of a simple, vernacular structure, built as a cow house and still used for the same purpose today. Works required to this byre include roofing, masonry and improved rainwater goods. The building is adjacent to the roadside and forms an important part of the hamlet of Hall Dunnerdale.
**Bridge End Bank Barn, Longsleddale**

The Grade II Bank Barn is one of the largest projects in the Lake District’s current applications. The barn has a pegged oak roof with a truss dated 1741. It is a variant bank barn, with the gable end to the slope, gable entry to the under housing below which contains 10 timber stalls for 20 beasts. The stalls contain crooked support posts which will be repaired as part of this project. This building is on our Buildings at Risk register for Grade II sites and needed considerable repairs to the roof, walls and internal joinery. The photos show repairs to the trusses including quite a sizeable splice repair!

**Field Barn at Martindale**

Historic mapping shows that this early 19th century field barn can be directly associated with the Parliamentary Enclosures in this area. The barn is an unusual shape with an asymmetrical roof which reflects its use as a hay barn rather than for stock. As is evidenced in the photos, this barn needs significant repairs to the roof and some masonry work.
Arklid Bank Barn

Arklid bank barn is an excellent example of an isolated barn, not within a farmstead but sited in the middle of a large field and set against a natural slope. The barn is mid-19th century in date and has a threshing floor and storage space at first floor and two unequal spaces in the under housing for stock. There is some evidence of stall partitions and an access corridor. The site is prominent within the landscape and viewed by many passing walkers and cyclists. There has been a structural failure which has caused movement of a roof truss and a section of masonry.

Low House, Newlands

Low House Bank Barn is an early 19th century, Grade II listed barn, part of a farmstead which includes a 17th century former farmhouse, 18th century adjoining farmhouse and the 19th century bank barn. The barn has an artificial ramp to the upper level, a porched entrance with cheeks and some surviving partitions and cobble floors on the lower level. There is also some interesting graffiti on joinery and plasterwork. Similarly to Arklid Barn, a collapse in one area has led to a section of wall failing which needs to be rebuilt and the roof stabilized.
Beckside Byre

Beckside Byre is a single storey L-shaped barn which forms part of a courtyard, probably with 17th century origins and later 18th and 19th century additions and alterations. Repairs are needed to the walls and roof to ensure that this byre can continue in use as part of the wider farmhouse.

Low House, Sunderland

The byre at Low House Sunderland is also a single storey cow house. Unlisted but part farmstead which contains a Grade II listed farmhouse (1735). The L-shaped byre dates from the early 19th century and has remained in continuous use as a cow byre and calf shed. This simple vernacular structure is still an active part of the farm establishment, providing stabling for a quarter of the farm’s cattle. The roadside location of the farm and this byre contributes significantly to the character of this small hamlet. Repairs to the building are focused on the roof as well as small scale joinery and masonry work.

Rose Lord

Association of Industrial Archaeology Awards

As Eleanor mentioned earlier in the year, Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) and John Pickin received the Archaeological Report Award for 2018 from the Association of Industrial Archaeology for work on the Coniston Copper project in which so many volunteers were involved. It was awarded jointly for the Low Bonsor Dressing Mill report (NAA 18/03) and the Penny Rigg Dressing Mill report (NAA 16/145). The two booklets: *Mine and Mill: The history and archaeology of Tilberthwaite Mine* and *The People of Coniston Copper: Life and death in a mining village*, which were researched and written in part by volunteers, were ‘Highly Commended’. The awards were presented at the AIA
annual conference in Bridgwater in August and Penny Middleton from NAA and John Pickin gave a short talk about their work. Penny was anxious that the volunteers should be represented at the presentation and Jeremy Rowan Robinson was able to attend. The Report Award included a monetary prize and Penny and John are planning to make a contribution towards the cost of installing a gate at the entrance to the Bonsor Deep Level in Copper Mines Valley.

Publications by members of the Network.

A great deal of hard work is carried out by the Network Volunteers and valuable results obtained. Without dissemination through publication the information goes no further and loses that value and a number of such papers have appeared in recent years. It is planned to include details of papers produced by the Network in the Bulletin both to highlight the achievement and to inform Network members. The first is below. If you have published recently please do send in the details.

“The Woollen Mills of Millbeck” by Jackie Fay, Kevin Grice, Liz Kingston, Roger Kingston, Jeremy Rowan Robinson and Mark Simpson, was published in The Cumbrian Industrialist, Volume 11, pp.3-23. It summarises the archaeological and historical research undertaken by Network volunteers at the request of the National Trust during 2018 and 2019 into the woollen mills at Millbeck, Under Skiddaw, which operated from 1796 through to c.1900.

“Pillow Mounds of Westmorland” by Jeremy Rowan Robinson, Geoff Cook, Kevin Grice, Brian Hardwick, Philip Minchom and Mark Simpson has been published in the Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, CW3, 19, 2019, 141-160. The paper reviews the history of the medieval rabbit warrens, the socio-economic context and their location in Westmorland.
**Network Occasional Paper series**

A Network Occasional Paper series is to be launched. The idea is to provide an outlet for the detailed reports of projects undertaken by Network volunteers. We have accumulated a number of completed project reports in the last few years and others are in the pipeline. The hope is that the series will encourage the writing up of projects and aid the dissemination of the findings. The occasional papers will be accessible in one place and they will be publicised in the Network bulletin, on the web, at the annual conference and at other venues.

It is important to stress that the series is not intended to be a substitute for articles in Transactions or other journals. Indeed, it is hoped that completing an occasional paper will facilitate the writing of an article about a project. An occasional paper will be the complete project report; an article is likely to be subject to a strict word limit and may amount to no more than a third or half the length of the occasional paper. An article will be able to draw on the material in the occasional paper and it is expected that there will be an element of duplication.

At this stage, it is not intended to impose strict stylistic requirements for occasional papers, although there will be a standard cover for the series which will carry the Network logo; but a prospective paper should be authoritatively referenced where reliance is being placed on the work of other people. Prospective occasional papers will be checked to see that they are acceptable by Eleanor and Louise and by a volunteer supervisor who has not been involved in the project.

Electronic copies of occasional papers will be made available to volunteers and to others on request free of charge. Hard copies will be available at cost. The Network bulletin will carry information about the series as it progresses.

Jeremy Rowan Robinson

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**A Walk into the Past**

The Duddon Valley History Group has recently produced an attractive leaflet describing a walk through Broughton in Furness. It gives details of the buildings along the route, historical information and is illustrated with old photographs. The leaflet is available through the Group and online.