Welcome to the November edition of the Archaeology Bulletin. Hopefully you all enjoyed the wonderful summer we had and managed to spend time outside enjoying the sun. Thank you to all of you who got involved in all our survey, conservation and bracken bashing days, I really appreciate your support.

It is with great pleasure that I can announce that we have two new members of staff working within the Historic Environment Team.

Rose Lord has recently joined the strategy and partnership team as Conservation Officer and will be working alongside Louise Martin our other new Historic Environment team member. Both Rose and Louise are part time. Rose has experience working with both buildings and people in Cumbria having previously been a Development Officer for Action with Communities in Cumbria, a Project Manager for North of England Civic Trust and a manager with the National Trust. Rose’s work will concentrate on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings at Risk and other built heritage assets.

As part of her work with North of England Civic Trust Rose managed volunteer led projects to survey Traditional Farm Buildings on the Solway Plain and Grade II listed buildings in Allerdale, as well as creating opportunities for local residents to get involved with Building Preservation Projects at Warwick Bridge Corn Mill and Camp Farm, Maryport. Rose is keen to involve volunteers in more built heritage projects including Conservation Area surveys, interpretation and enhancement work – watch this space for news on these opportunities.

Louise grew up in Ulverston and has worked in the archaeological sector since graduating from the University of Bradford in 1996. She began her working career as a ‘digger’ excavating on a wide range of commercial archaeological sites across the Yorkshire region. Some highlights of her excavation career include excavating a 6000 year old burial complete with lavish grave goods, through to the investigating the remains of 19th century city centre slums. Before leaving commercial archaeology, Louise was acting in the capacity of Project Manager with a particular focus on community engagement and education. In recent years Louise has been working with Morecambe Bay Partnership as a Cultural Heritage Officer on the Heritage Lottery Funded ‘Headlands to Headspace’ Landscape Partnership Scheme. Through this Scheme she has been involved with investigating, recording and conservation on a diverse range of built heritage and archaeological sites, much of which was undertaken as training sessions and alongside volunteers. Louise is delighted to have joined the Lake District National Park Authority and is looking forward to working with the Strategy and Partnership/Historic Environment Team and the esteemed archaeology volunteer network.

We are holding our annual end of year round up and thank you event from 2pm – 4pm on Thursday 22 November. This year it will be at Glenthorne in Grasmere (https://glenthorne.org/). If you can join us, please email archvol@lakedistrict.gov.uk to book a space. It will be an excellent chance to meet Rose and Louise.

Eleanor Kingston
**Bracken Bashing**

It ain't glamorous and trendy archaeologists on the TV never seems to do it but it is an aspect of volunteering that undoubtedly produces valuable results as can be seen in the articles below. Eleanor has sent feedback on the impact of our hard work to Historic England – and there are now only 22 scheduled sites on the Heritage At Risk Register – a massive achievement by everyone over the last 10 years. When you take out the Duddon Iron Furnace, Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Backbarrow, Calder Abbey and the Monks Oven, Greenside Lead Mine and Nibthwaite Furnace, there are only 15 on the list that are at risk due to bracken growth. But, of course, we still need to keep going on many sites to ensure that it doesn’t come back!

8 Sites have come off the list this year and include:
- Lath Rigg prehistoric cairnfield, 600m NNW of Thwaite Yeat, Millom Without
- Prehistoric cairnfield 570m SW of Barnscar settlement, Muncaster
- Prehistoric cairnfield and associated field system 350m W of The Knott, Muncaster
- Cairns and enclosure on The Rigg, Banishead, Coniston
- Cairns on Throng Moss 210m SW of the reservoir, Torver
- Romano-British enclosed stone hut circle settlement and Romano-British farmstead NW of Tongue House Barn, Kentmere
- Coniston Copper Mines
- Monk’s Bridge 320m SE of Farthwaite, Ennerdale & Kinniside

Eleanor expressed her appreciation - “I just wanted to say a huge THANK YOU for your help with the bracken bashing this year. I know it is an unpleasant job, but I really appreciate the time and energy you spend out in the field bashing.”

**Further Goings on in the North**

I am sure that many of us have been involved in conservation work during the summer months. The Northern Archaeology Volunteer Network team is no exception and here in the north, concentrating on slashing the bracken has been the main task at the end of June and in August.

There are 16 bracken infested scheduled monuments on Askham Fell, (which lies to the north east of the National Park near Pooley Bridge.) We also manage 2 scheduled burial cairns and an old copper smelter on Caldbeck common.

We started clearing both these sites about five years ago, beginning with one or two at each session and adding a site each time we got on top of them. It really is rewarding to be able to say that all 16 bracken covered sites on Askham Fell can now be cleared in a day, as can the 3 on Caldbeck common. Yes, to keep the bracken off these sites, we need to clear everything twice a year but it is done now with minimum effort.

*Figure 1 – Copper smelter before and after clearance*
We have also worked on an old lime kiln

Figure 2 – Lime Kiln before and after clearance

Other work has involved completing a Level one survey on Knipe Scar and Knipe Moor which are areas near to Askham. There are already 12 scheduled monuments in this limestone area ranging from lime kilns to enclosures. Following the Level 1 survey of the moor and scar, we have added 25 HERs to the record of the area.

We thought that one of the scheduled monuments was particularly interesting. It was recorded many years ago as a "prehistoric enclosure". The description was re-recorded in 1993 as a "ring cairn". It is described on the modern Ordnance Survey map as a "stone circle". Take your pick! A ‘before’ and ‘after’ photograph of the site allows you to note the difference that a determined group with slashers makes and may allow you to make up your own mind.

Figure 3 – Ring cairn before and after clearance

As the site is already scheduled there is little more we can do.

Finally, since the last bulletin was written, further work has been carried out on Tom Knot, Berrier, near Greystoke. We reported in the last bulletin that an enclosure had been found. This enclosure was interesting enough to conduct a Level 2 survey. From there, a grant from CWAAS enabled the group to ask Oxford Archaeology North to undertake a geophysical survey. In the last bulletin it was reported that the group was waiting for the survey to take place.

This has now been done in spite of the volcanic rock underneath the rather thin layer of soil proving to be a bit of a challenge to the surveyor. However, to quote OAN

“…… both the magnetic and resistance data have been successful in clearly identifying areas of archaeological potential……. An area …at the southern end of the survey area yielded results that are potentially representative of domestic or industrial use …..”

The report encouraged us to undertake a dig in September and team member John Hinchliffe lead us as we opened three small trenches. We then spent a week working on them in the hope that we
might find evidence of a hut circle or some artifacts which would prove occupation. Unfortunately, we found nothing but this in itself was positive as it clearly showed that the site had not been occupied or settled.

From our first discovery of the enclosure, it was obvious that it could not have been constructed as a defence neither was it capable of enclosing stock. The conclusion therefore seems to be that it was some sort of meeting place. For what purpose we cannot tell nor can we say from which period it dates.

The enclosure contains two stones which are much larger than the rest and seem to be some sort of entrance. We opened one of the trenches here, between the stones and uncovered a rubble spread.

![Figure 4 – Rubble spread. The rubble suggests a levelling of the ground to enable access. Two rough lines of stones either side, hold the rubble in place and there is an external ramp leading up to the entrance.](image)

Finally, at the western end of the site, we uncovered what appears to be a stone socket. What it supported, who knows? It is certainly pretty central to the enclosure.

![Figure 5 – Suspected entrance to site](image)

![Figure 6 - Suspected stone socket](image)

This will conclude our work on rather an enigmatic site. At this very moment a report is being prepared which will be sent to CWAAS in due course.

On the subject of reports, team member Graham Brooks has had an article on bell pits and their history accepted in the next issue of ‘British Mining Memoirs 2018’.

To finish the year we are returning to Linewath on Caldbeck Common. Some of you will remember that many of us learned how to use an EDM by recording an enclosure near Linewath farm. We would like to extend this survey and include what appears to be a bank which connects it to another enclosure only 200-300 metres to its north. Both the bank and the second enclosure will be surveyed and drawn using an EDM.

Tricia Brown
Goings on in the Central and South East Area

Howe Ridding: The Spring 2018 edition of the bulletin reported on the topographical survey carried out on the site of what appeared to be an abandoned settlement in Howe Ridding Wood. Since then, a group of volunteers have been involved in an historical survey to try and determine whether it was a settlement and, if so, when it was occupied and what went on there. However, historical research can be challenging. Not surprisingly, there tends to be a wealth of material relating to the 18th century onwards but rather less for earlier times; and much of the material relates to the land managers rather than the labourers. These factors affected our research because early on it began to appear that the site had been occupied by those involved in working the land and that occupation had ceased by 1736. The result is an incomplete picture of Howe Ridding.

We are, however, reasonably confident that the site was occupied from the early 1600s and probably before that but inspection of the archaeology suggests a sequence of longhouses, at the most two at any one time, rather than a settlement. Howe Ridding Wood was managed for 300 years by customary tenants who paid a fixed rent of 8/- per annum to the Lords of the Manor, the Earls of Derby. The customary tenants lived in substantial houses in Witherslack: Lowwood and Pool Bank. The longhouses in Howe Ridding Wood would have been occupied by those employed by the customary tenants to carry on woodland activities; woodlands were very much the key to the local economy. In 1715, for example, a dwelling on the site was occupied by a charcoal burner and his family. They may well have been the last occupants of the site because the Witherslack Survey of 1736 lists Howe Ridding tenement and refers to the “remains of a tenant right house which now lyes in ruins”. We have been unable to determine why the site was abandoned.

An attempt to explain the existence of the longhouses by reference to the substantial trackway passing through the site proved inconclusive. We were able to map the routes of the two principal pack horse routes in the area, neither of which passed near to Howe Ridding. All we can say is that the trackway might have provided part of a network of minor tracks connecting with the principal routes. A level 1 survey of the woodland was carried out in October.

The full report on the project has been completed and will disseminated in electronic format shortly.

Bloomeries in Witherslack Woodlands: The Spring 2018 edition of the bulletin also reported on a topographical survey of what appeared to be the site of a bloomery in High Park Wood. It is a relatively large site measuring some 60 x 40m and enclosed on three sides by the remains of what was once a substantial wall. A geophysical survey was undertaken which strongly reinforced the view that this was once a bloomery. Historical research was undertaken by a group of volunteers to try and confirm and date the bloomery. We were able to establish that a ‘bloom smithy’ was operating within the Manor of Witherslack between 1614 and 1640. However, manorial records were lost during the Civil War and the Protectorate which followed and we were unable to find any further reference to iron working within the Manor. There is, however, a reference to a sale by the Manor in 1725 of 400 tons cinders for use as a fluxing agent in the iron industry. Cinders from redundant bloomery sites
were used as a flux in blast furnaces in the area at that time.

![The bloomery site](image)

The problem with this information is that no location is given and Mike Davies-Shiel, in his list of bloomery sites in Cumbria, identified another bloomery within the Manor in Low Park Wood by Pepper Beck. Interestingly, the High Park Wood site is not listed. The Low Park Wood site is smaller and comprises two small platforms, one measuring 8 x 5m and the other 13 x 7m. Neither site shows any evidence of a water management system which makes the existence of a bloom smithy, as opposed to a bloomery, questionable. So while we can be sure there was at least one bloomery in operation in the Manor in Jacobean times, we are unable to say which site is being referred to in the historical record.

The intention is to undertake a Level 1 survey of both woodlands in the Spring before releasing the project report.

**Bracken bashing:** The Network year would not be complete without bracken bashing and this took place in June and August. Volunteer effort over the years at the cairns on Throng Moss and at the cairns and enclosure at the Rigg, Bannishead, has at last been rewarded by the removal of those sites from the ‘At Risk’ register. However, the bracken at Heathwaite, Lamb Pasture and the fulling mill in Easedale remains depressingly prolific and suggests that those sites remain very much at risk.

Jeremy Rowan Robinson

**Satterthwaite Bloomery Excavation.**

Having walked past the site in the forest above Satterthwaite in the Grizedale valley on several occasions, I was somewhat embarrassed to discover that I had never realised there was a medieval bloomery visible just beside the path. It was an interesting challenge therefore, on the first day of the excavation with the amiable team from the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at the University of Liverpool, to be asked to walk around the site and try to imagine what the surface features we spotted might represent. Heaps of slag were easily identified but the subtle significance of lumps and hollows was much harder to interpret. The more recent use of the area for commercial forestry added spurious significance to what were simply rows of old stumps. Subsequently as the dig progressed initial impressions of the site had to be revised as apparently clearly defined structures resolved into piles of slag.

Under the expert guidance of Harold Mytum and Rob Philpott volunteers were introduced to or refreshed skills. Grid squares were laid out over the irregular terrain and the dumpy level, total station and magnetometer were used to map the site. By Day 5 the first trenches were being dug guided by the dipolar anomalies on magnetometry hopefully to seek the furnaces. People rapidly gained a more refined expertise in the varieties of slag, charcoal samples and fired clays and we assessed soil deposits with increased sophistication under Carolanne’s guidance. As the excavation progressed evidence of the furnaces emerged as fragments of the structure and features defined by the burnt clay. Other finds were few but we did find small sherds of medieval pottery. Charcoal proved plentiful among the slag and particularly in what seems to have been the residue of the charcoal store. Samples were taken for dating and to establish the species and whether coppice wood or mature timber was used in the firing.

Nearby a trench was cut across what was hoped might be a medieval charcoal burning pit. It proved to be the all too familiar appearance of a surface pitstead of, more likely, a post medieval date. Again clarification will hopefully come from the analysis of the copious charcoal fragments retrieved.

Following on from the excavation in September the Liverpool team welcomed a group of volunteers to their department and demonstrated the scientific analysis techniques that have been applied to the samples obtained.

This now seems such a remote and peaceful rural setting but the enormous volume of slag gives an impression of the significant scale of the industry carried out here over a long time in the medieval period. Furnaces were built, used and demolished, slag was dumped over the site in
huge quantities. It all creates a complex and fascinating picture to be disentangled.

The blog of the excavation is at https://satterthwaitedig.wordpress.com/page/3/

The excavation was a HLF-funded project of Rusland Horizons and the Lake District National Park.

Philip Minchom

Duddon Valley Longhouses

Well there it is. Six years of surveying and research followed by three seasons of digging. Acquaintances have been renewed and friendships developed. Sites backfilled, rocks and boulders returned to their original positions. No sign of us having ever been there. The same could be said of the Norse settlers after whom we had been searching. No sign of them either. Is this the end? Not quite; as the saying goes – 'it's not over 'til the Fat Lady sings'.

At the end of the second season we were left with the knowledge that the structure at Tongue House High Close 'A' was a shieling, probably dating from the 17th Century. The focus then centred on Longhouse Close, where, with an early find of 16th Century Silverdale pottery, a frisson of excitement grew among the volunteers that we were about to discover something significant. Iron nails, a horseshoe and charcoal deposits were uncovered and hopes were high that a medieval settlement had been found. Three layers of cobbled and flagged flooring, suggested the site had been occupied for a considerable period. Then came the bombshell. Instead of a Medieval date, the Carbon 14 analysis returned a time of 1300BC! We had a Bronze Age site!

It was with renewed vigour that in the summer, the volunteers, including pupils from six local primary schools and archaeologists returned to Seathwaite. A small team set to work on Tongue House 'B'. At Longhouse Close, parts of the enclosure wall were dismantled. The curved section at the western end, thought perhaps to have been part of a ring cairn, turned out to be a continuum of the walls. Trial pits to the north and south revealed the site extended beyond the enclosure walls. More finds of metal objects, a large pottery shard and charcoal deposits, raised hopes that we might still find evidence of our early Medieval objectives. Tongue House 'B' shed nothing of datable value, with the conclusion being that this was also a shieling but of a later date to that at Tongue House 'A'.

So, what now? Well, the 'Fat Lady' in the shape of History Group member, Dr Peter Matthiessen will be singing on 10 November at the LDNPA Annual Archaeology Conference, when he will reveal the latest findings. Don't worry if you can't make it as a booklet on the excavations will be published in the spring of 2019 and will be made available to Archvol members.

Ken Day

Pillow Mounds of Westmorland

Prior to the Cunswick Hall survey earlier this year I, for one, had not heard of pillow mounds and found the concept of purpose built rabbit warrens a little odd. Clearly the newly imported Norman coney was not nearly as well adapted to survive, thrive and breed as his descendants have
become. A purpose built, bolster shaped mound, running down a slope with drainage ditches on three sides provided ideal conditions to set up home and, from the landowner's point of view, a convenient larder of fresh meat and valuable skins. Beautiful marginalia paintings from the 12th century show elegant ladies harvesting the rabbits from pillow mounds with dogs, ferrets and nets. Documentary evidence from the period confirms that, as game, rabbits were valued, preserved and rigorously protected by the aristocratic landowners and by those to whom the rights of "free warren" were delegated.

The survey at Cunswick detailed the pillow mounds there and raised the question of where other pillow mounds might exist in the area. They were something that only a landowner with the money and, more important, the feudal right to hunt such "beasts of warren" could aspire to.

A trawl of the HERs, not surprisingly, turned up hundreds of mounds in Cumbria and the area of the old county of Westmorland but this was refined to just six likely sets of pillow mounds: Cunswick and Levens in Cumbria and Ravenstonedale, Mallerstang, Smardale demesne and Smardale Fell in the rest of the former county.

A group of volunteers set out during 2017 and 2018 to investigate these mounds, recording the locations and dimensions of as many of them as could be accessed. The archives were searched for documentary evidence of their establishment and use. This proved elusive however for though the rights to the commodities of the rural community from pannage and turbary to coneys were detailed and the courts itemised the punishment of transgressors, the humble trappings of husbandry are rarely mentioned. A picture does emerge however of the value and importance of rabbits for food and fur through the medieval period and their protection within warrens. Subsequently with socioeconomic changes and the evolution of rabbits into a feral pest the use of the warrens declined. The folk memory of the old warrens and their pillow mounds faded and they became the "Giants Graves" of the antiquaries and early Ordnance Survey maps.
The full report has been accepted for publication by the Transactions of the CWAAS.

The volunteers involved in the project are Brian Hardwick, Jeremy Rowan Robinson, Philip Minchom, Mark Simpson, Kevin Grice and Geoff Cook.

Philip Minchom

Gale Fell Survey, Mosedale

This spring the north-west group of Archaeology Volunteers set about undertaking a survey of the uplands in the vicinity of Gale Fell at the head of Mosedale, Loweswater, mid-way between the Buttermere and Ennerdale valleys. This locale was chosen as it was an area that has not been systematically surveyed and a gap between the National Trust/Oxford Archaeology surveys of Ennerdale and Buttermere. There were also some minor mine workings recorded here and its context was intriguing lying between two areas of early settlement and iron working, at Smithy Beck and Scale Beck.

Starting the walkover survey in mid-march was ambitious perhaps given the proclivities of the British weather last winter, despite this we identified various remains including a small shieling above the Scale Beck settlement site, the inevitable bields, sheepfolds and the surprising small section of aircraft aluminium which must have been blown there recently, Alan suggested it was from a training aircraft as it was painted yellow; there are numerous aircraft crash sites across the fells and at least two within a mile of the findspot. We also found some ancient enclosures on the plateau at an altitude of 470m AOD and a few clearance cairns at the head of Mosedale that were both of likely medieval period.

However, the majority of features recorded by the team to date relate to nineteenth century mineral prospecting and extraction. This has been documented in brief by John Adams (1995) who names four levels; one at Red Gill, two at Gale Fell and one at Scales Beck, collectively named as the Floutern Tarn Sett. The earliest record of working the sett was in 1863 by the Loweswater Iron and Lead Ore Company and by 1873 nine veins had been identified and two east west and seven running close together north-south on Gale Fell. It seems this mineralisation is found on the interface between the Ennerdale Granite and Skiddaw Slates.
We got our eyes in on spotting ore prospecting trial levels, the first of some debate as it was towards the base of a gulley, however the jury decided that the weight of evidence was sufficiently convincing. Over the following days of survey, a pattern began to emerge of the differing techniques used here for mineral prospecting and small scale working which I detail below.

Trenching
There were three observable types of trenching.
- Stone had been removed from the base of erosion gullies, running straight down the slope in a northerly direction and piled up at the sides in an attempt to expose the mineral veins.
- Rough trenches 2-3 metres wide had been cut down-slope in an area of north facing sloping block-field.
- Transverse cuts 1 metre deep and 50 metres long running east-west about halfway up the face of the fell above a craggy area.

These first two types of prospecting would have been to locate the east-west veins, the latter those running north-south.

Hushing
This is the process of damming a stream and diverting the water using leats, in either a stream or flood so that it erodes the topsoil and loose rock (overburden) to reveal the bedrock and, thus hopefully, the mineral veins. This is a more common practice in the Pennines where it was used to expose lead veins and coal seams. This is called the Prospecting Hush; the Exploitation Hush was also used to erode veins of ore downslope where an Ore Concentrating Hush might have been sited close to a dressing floor to aid sorting of the ore from waste material.

Here on the gentle slopes towards the plateau of Gale Fell we identified a low weir largely constructed from boulders and turf on the small unnamed beck (“Deep Ghyll”) that falls from Starling Dodd/Gale Fell. A leat had been cut from this which ran diagonally across the slope towards a concentration of levels. This in turn had eroded and opened out into a wide gully about 3 metres deep and 10 metres wide, the sides had been breached either deliberately or by accident. The erosion of the craggy surface below is still obvious as a series of gullies. This also coincided with an exploratory transverse trench across the top of the outcrop.

This appears to be an Exploratory Hush. It is also possible that the water was used to power a ventilation fan as it appeared to lead close to the largest level in the vicinity. As no other evidence was found of more extensive leats it is unlikely that it was used to exploit or dress the ore.

Levels
Several levels were identified by the spoil-heaps and collapsed entrance cuts, the size of the spoil indicating the length of the trial adit. Some trial levels were cut into the existing erosion scars of the gullies that flowed straight down the north face of Gale Fell cutting through the glacial till, thus making the driving of a trial level to the bedrock less arduous. The exposed rock on the steep
sides of Deep Ghyll to the west was near the site of two previously recorded levels however we were not able to identify any workings definitively here due to the ongoing erosion at the top of the gully, however there was a considerable amount of weathered iron rich degraded rock so it was likely here that any iron ore deposits were first spotted, a zig zag miners track also led up the west of Deep Ghyll here where there was also a 60 metre long transverse cut prospecting trench at the crest of the slope.

Two levels had been worked more extensively to the east of Deep Ghyll with ferrous rich spoil heaps, these were likely to have been those mentioned by Adams although they did not tally with the grid references given. There were several other trials close by which was also directly below the end of the “hushing” cut.

About 1 kilometre to the west at Red Gill there was another recorded open level. This was located just above the bed of the beck where ferrous rich deposits were visible. This was recorded as collapsed although the entrance was clear but flooded, it appeared about 10 meters long and Bob decided he would check it out, emerging a few minutes later rather damp and with a ruddy metallic sheen! Above the opening there was an area of possible open cast working and the corner of a revetment surviving which had perhaps supporting some mechanical apparatus. It was hard to say how large these workings had been as the beck would have washed all the spoil away pretty rapidly. To the east of Red Gill a track had been cut diagonally upwards across the steepening slope and revetted.

Mine Building.

Below the main area of working a stone building had been constructed presumably between 1860-1870. This was of substantial construction built on an artificially levelled terrace and consisting of two large rooms. At least one of these would have had an industrial use with the other perhaps accommodation given the remote setting of the workings. Indeed, Bob’s researches at Whitehaven Archives turned up a plan for a timber mine hut to be delivered to Loweswater Mining Company which was of very similar design. This shows that half was intended as a smithy and the remaining space the miners accommodation.

Summary

To date we have recorded a number of new levels and other features and re-recorded those known previously that were not plotted accurately. It appears the Mosedale face of Gale Fell had been extensively prospected from at least the nineteenth century where they were hoping to find more extensive deposits of ore such as those found at Kelton Fell/Knockmuron. Unfortunately for Mr Faithful Cookson and partners the work on the trials and mines suggest it was uneconomical to extend the workings and they were probably abandoned by the 1880’s, although the construction of the mine building would suggest a high level of confidence at the time of finding a large lode.

The made up track to the east of Red Gill is intriguing as it suggests this route must have been used regularly to cross over the col between Starling Dodd and Great Bourne towards Clew Ghyll, where there are also some opencast iron ore workings, and the bloomery by Ennerdale Water at the base of Smithy Beck. What this illustrates is the connectedness of neighbouring valleys and how extensively these minor cross-fell routes were used in addition to the well-established corpus of pack horse passes over the fells. The Floutern Pass is only a kilometre away yet a well-cut track has been made up over the higher fell giving a much shorter route between the settlements at
Scale Beck, Crummock Water and Smithy Beck that was perhaps used when the weather was more clement. It is possible that the enclosures on the Gale Fell plateau were also used by the people from Scale Beck and/or Smithy Beck settlement sites.

The survey is still a work in progress and there will no doubt be other finds relating to both early mining activities and pastoralism; as ever thanks to all the volunteers involved.

References

More Rifle Ranges news
We were pleased to hear that further to the scheduling of the Silver How Volunteer Rifle Ranges as mentioned in the last Bulletin, the Rifle Range target and Marker's Hut by Blea Moss in Little Langdale Valley has also been awarded Scheduled Monument Status, List Entry Number: 1455816. The work done by volunteers on researching the rifle ranges was quoted as part of the evidence for approving scheduling.

Peter Style