

**LECK FELL: AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY UNDERTAKEN
BY THE INGLEBOROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP DURING THE MONTH OF
JULY 2010**

EDITOR: CAROL HOWARD
TEAM MEMBERS: C. BONSAALL D. JOHNSON M. KINGSBURY,
 P. ORMEROD J. PRICE R. TOMLINSON

PHOTOGRAPHY: The photographs are intended for public use and are not protected by copyright

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Kay-Shuttleworth Estates for their kind consent to the Ingleborough Archaeology Group to undertake a walk-over survey on that part of Leck Fell that lies within the confines of the estate.

Some of the sites identified in the survey are on private land and are not open to public access without prior permission.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Project was to provide an archaeological and historical study of Leck Fell to complement the ongoing surveys by the Ingleborough Archaeology Group (IAG) of the Ingleborough terraces and Ireby Fell, the object of which is to record the existing sites before they deteriorate further or even disappear entirely. The spread sheet which forms part two of the Report details all the features identified so far but the survey does not claim to be comprehensive. Each site has been allocated an LK site number and an LF photograph number(s). **The Report is in three parts; the background research and commentary, the spreadsheet and the photographic record.** A selection from the Photographic Record is shown in Appendix 7.

The study area lies adjacent to the intensively researched High Park and Cow Close Sites along Eller Beck which have been the subject of reports by RCHM England and the Egerton Lea Consultancy. The concentration of archaeological remains on the hill sides and along Eller Beck suggests the area has been intensively used for both ritual and settlement purposes since at least the Bronze Age if not earlier. Yet there are few recorded remains on Leck Fell, which although explored in depth by the caving fraternity has escaped scrutiny by antiquarian writers or academic researchers. It was this paucity of information that inspired the IAG to approach the Shuttleworth Estate seeking permission to undertake a walk-over survey similar to that recently concluded on Ingleborough.

The scope of the Survey was limited to one month. July is not the best time to investigate the fell side when hidden beneath banks of heather and grass tussocks and unfortunately the weather proved very unsympathetic. Nevertheless we identified 48 sites we believe to be worth recording, some of which should repay further investigation.

PART ONE: BACKGROUND AND COMMENTARY

LOCATION

Leck Fell is situated on the eastern side of the Lune Valley on the western flanks of the Pennines overlooking Kirkby Lonsdale. It lies entirely within Lancashire as an outlying finger of land thrust between the counties of Cumbria (Westmorland) and Yorkshire,

culminating at the county stone. The study area is bounded by Leck Beck on the west, as it flows south from Ease Gill through a steep-sided valley to the township of Leck and on the east by the county wall, separating the ancient Duchy of Lancaster from North Yorkshire.

The fell lies within the modern parish of Leck but historically belongs to the parish of Tunstall and in part the manor of Tunstall.

THE MANORIAL HISTORY OF LECK FELL

- 1086 The Domesday Survey: Leck formed part of Tostig's lordship of Whittington, comprising 3 ploughlands (carucates). See *Williams & Martin edit. "Domesday Book" pub. Penguin 2002*. Tostig was Harold's renegade brother, slain at Stamford Bridge in 1066. His lands therefore had reverted to the king.
- William the Conqueror created a fee for a Chief Forester of Lancashire, which was granted to the Gernet family of Halton. Leck Fell lay within this fee.
- From the end of the twelfth century various grants of land in Leck passed from the Burrow branch of the Gernet family to Cockersand Abbey. These plots and tofts, comprising the more valuable pasture lands, probably lay around Cowan Bridge. When in 1370 the two parcels of land remaining with the heirs of the Gernet family were sold to William de Tunstall they were reckoned as three divisions: Over Leck, Nether Leck and Todgill. These 13 acres of pasture land were to descend as part of the Thurland Castle estate and Manor of Tunstall with a charter of free-warren in the demesne lands including Leck.¹
- 1190 – 1210 The Abbot of Cockersand Abbey demised to the Abbot of Croxton all the Abbey lands in Leck for a yearly rental of 4 shillings.
- In 1215 the custody of the land and heir of Matthew Gernet of Burrow and Leck was granted to Roger Gernet of Halton as part of the forester's fee. This Matthew was probably the ancestor of the family of Burgh of Burrow, whose ancient home was Upp Hall now known as Whoop Hall. In 1325 Roger, son of Matthew de Burgh, obtained leave to assign an annual rent of 23s/6d in Leck to Croxton Abbey¹
- 1268 Ughtred of Leck held land of the canons for 6d rental a year.¹

MEDIEVAL AND PREHISTORIC SITES RECORDED BY THE IAG

The enclosed settlement on Castle Hill, SMR ref. PRN672, (LK042) is well documented and we were able to gain further details on the linear earthwork PRN 2608 (LK 041) but other sites previously recorded appear to have been lost. There was no visible evidence of the hut circle PRN2576, the enclosure/settlement PRN2577, the settlement PRN2601 or the field systems PRN2602 in the locations given. We did however identify 4 cairns (LK014, 015, 030 & 031) and 4 possible hut circles (LK 011, 019, 025 & 045) probably belonging to this period. They are well scattered across the fell from Ease Gill to Leck Pike and details are recorded on the accompanying spreadsheet.

The tumulus on Leck Pike (LK 031) is particularly interesting both on account of its size and fact that the name of the Pike has been lost since it was recorded as a landmark in two eighteenth century perambulations of the Manor of Tunstall. The first dated 1747 reads

"The Boundaries of the said Manor.....rid and walked by the order of Thomas Borrett Esq. Lord of the said Manor after proper Notices given at the several Neighbouring Churches within the adjacent Manors by George Foxcroft his Steward of the said Manor and the freeholders and Tenants within the same.....Beginning at Morleyber from thence to Smith Wife Hull and up Huber to Heartshead Well and up to Leepike (recorded in 1778 as Lec Pike²) straight to Huderfould; from thence to Knowt and Bounder Pike along the Top of Greenhill"³

Three of the possible hut circles are associated with banks running adjacent to them. The situation of LK 011 is particularly interesting as it lies in a sheltered defile facing south west amongst the limestone, close to the large pot holes for which the fell is famous. We carried out a gradiometer survey which showed several "hot spots" confirming the presence of burnt stone (Appendix 2). The site at LK 019 proved controversial. We completed a measured plan (Appendix 3) to try to define its shape but it remains enigmatic.

Other linear embankments are associated with enclosures. Of particular interest is the group in Ease Gill, lying on decent, though limited, pasture adjacent to the beck and clearly defined. Close by is the natural enclosure LK 047, the walls of which are relatively modern but with a stone and earth bank cutting across the main enclosure suggesting a much earlier use, possibly in the late prehistoric/early medieval period. Other sites which show characteristics of this period are the circular feature (LK 009), the stone feature (LK 012), the ditch and bank (LK 016) and the earthwork (LK 024).

There are some clearly defined hollow ways, which suggest medieval pack-horse traffic and some ancient tracks passing under later walls which would repay further research.

1. Colonel W.H.Chippindall, "A History of the Parish of Tunstall" printed for the Chetham Society.1940. pp. 73 – 98
2. John Bentley personal communication
3. "Tunstal Boundaries Rid and Walked by Mr George Foxcroft in the Year 1747." Yorkshire Archaeological Society MD 335/6/7/3

THE LATER HISTORY OF LECK FELL

THE LANDOWNERS:

- Between 1771 and 1937 the grouse moor on Leck Fell remained in the hands of the Welch family. Robert Welch of High House, Leck, a prosperous member of the local gentry, purchased the Thurland Castle estate and manor of Tunstall, which had been sadly depleted after the devastation of the English Civil War. Robert's son sold both castle and manor to Miles North of Kirkby Lonsdale but the lands within Leck remained with the family and on his death, his younger brother, George, had the architect, John Carr, design a country residence befitting his status to replace High House, thereafter known as Leck Hall. The family's wealth had accrued from land, mercantile interests in Liverpool and advantageous marriages.
- Thurland Castle and the Manor of Tunstall were sold by the North family to Leut. Col. Edward Brown Lees, an Oldham family, in 1885. The Lees held the estate until 1938 when they sold the castle, manor and the grouse moor on Leck Fell to the Nuttall family of Lytham.
- Leck Hall with its estate was purchased by the fourth Lord Shuttleworth in 1952. The Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall, outside Burnley, had held a neighbouring estate at Barbon since the end of the sixteenth century, used primarily for sheep farming and grouse shooting. The family held Gawthorpe until 1970 when they took up permanent residence at Leck Hall.
- There is reference to the "Fenwick Allotment" in the 1846 Tithe Award; an area of 234 acres running from the end of the Fell Road down to Ease Gill. Thomas Fenwick had earlier been allocated land and five acres of turbury in the enclosure award. The Fenwick family of Burrow Hall had a complicated pedigree and Thomas had taken the family name and arms on inheriting the estate in 1801. However he continued to reside in the area of Russell Square, London rather than take up his place as a country gentleman at Burrow Hall.

LATER SITES OF INTEREST ON THE FELL RECORDED BY THE IAG

Despite the limitations of time and weather, field walking proved very productive. A number of sites were identified that merit recording before their detail is lost. Sheep and cattle grazing, limestone quarrying and working appear to have dominated the rural economy. There remains far more evidence of sheep farming than cattle grazing with sheep washes/dubs, sheep folds, shepherds' shelters and enclosures. Two sites in particular stand out. The triple sheep fold in Ease Gill (LK 043) can be seen on Google Earth. It is now in a vulnerable condition with the walls partially collapsed but it is sufficiently well preserved to be of considerable historical significance in demonstrating how the sheep were sorted and worked. A measured plan of this feature was drawn and is shown in Appendix 5.

In terms of landscape archaeology, the enclosure at the side of the beck (LK 047) proved fascinating with its evidence of the shepherds' modification and use of a natural resource and should repay further visits when the vegetation has died back. We were surprised by the number of ruined shepherds' shelters on the high fell and were encouraged to find the shepherds' "hut" (LK 033), which is marked on the OS Explorer Map, in a good state of repair.

Details of the lime kilns on the fell are recorded in Appendix 1. The earliest example, probably mid-eighteenth century, at High Leck Farm (LK 039), lies some distance from the nearest source of stone but close by the original line of the fell road, which ran from Todd Gill through High Leck to the limestone belt on the fell side. This section of road was lost at the time of the enclosure but can still be identified in parts.

The memorial stone marking the spot where Robert Henry Welch collapsed and died (LK 029) is protected by an iron railing, but the inscription, with its testifying verse, is becoming very difficult to read.

As God bade Moses climb the mount
To look at Canaan's land
He led our master here, no doubt,
To die at his command.

Erected by J. Mellray, Gardener.

PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE

1814: An Act of Parliament was passed authorising the enclosure of the moor in the Parish of Tunstall,

1825: George Wright of Hornby Castle and Thomas Buttle, a land surveyor from Kirkby Lonsdale, Commissioners, signed the Award.

Leck Fell was estimated as containing 3450 acres. The Lord of the Manor was Richard Toulmin North of Thurland Castle and the Rector was William Wilson Carus-Wilson of Casterton Hall. He was entitled to the church tithes and glebe lands. A large enclosure (probably the 1000 acres at the northern extremity of the fell) was sold to Mr North to pay the Commissioners' expenses. Apart from this North was allocated a total of about 579 acres. The Commissioners reported that "**the said tract and parcels of moor,**

common and waste ground were in their present state of little profit or value.”

Robert Henry Welch was allocated 89 acres and purchased a further 82 acres. Thomas Fenwick was allocated 399 acres. The rest was portioned out amongst the smaller claimants.

The road from Cowan Bridge was extended from Bank House to meet up with the old fell road beyond Fell Side Barn. It was defined as a “private carriage or occupation road” of 5806 yards, or thereabouts to run from the “ancient gate” called Fell Gate (near the modern entrance to High Leck Farm) to the allotments for cutting turves. In fact a good deal of the Award is concerned with clarifying the right of listed individuals to access and work the turbary enclosure (Appendix 6). It is very repetitive!

The Fell was thought capable of agisting 3045 cattle gates with pasture gates or sheep gates. The manorial lordship was allocated 177 cattle, pasture or sheep gates, the poor of Kirkby Lonsdale were allocated 5 cattle gates and the poor of Leck one cattle gate.

The Commissioners set out, allotted and awarded 10 acres for a public limestone quarry within the stinted pasture on Leck Fell adjoining the fell road on the east, where the lime kilns (LK 004 and LK 002) are situated. A free stone quarry was also allocated within allotment number 11. These were for general use.

There were detailed provisions for drainage and water management. Those allotted land were responsible “*at their own proper costs as in charges and expenses*” to “*make and maintain, scour out, deepen, widen and amend all and every such ditches and drains as shall be necessary and requisite for the cultivation and improvement of the allotments thereof*”. The water was to be carried off in such manner as “*no inconvenience, injury or impediment to improvement shall or may be sustained by the owners or occupiers of any adjoining allotment.*”³ Specifically all drains or ditches must take off water from adjoining allotments to the depth of not less than three feet below the surface.

SITES APPARENTLY CONNECTED TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE RECORDED BY THE IAG

The object of the parliamentary enclosure was to exploit more fully the economic potential of the fell and evidence that serious efforts were made to achieve this end is apparent in the size of the clearance cairns, LK 003:1 to LK 003:4. It is likely that a fifth cairn in the vicinity has been robbed out as it is recorded in the SMR but we could find no clear evidence of this on the ground.

The line of the old fell road was altered quite dramatically to link up with the road from Bank House to Cowan Bridge giving more direct access to the fell. This is quite clearly evidenced by the stony bank running to the east of Fell Side Barn (LK 001).

The number of limestone quarries testify to the importance of the industry in the local economy but the evidence is so general and easily accessible that we decided not to reference specific quarries with the exception of LK 040:1 where it appears to be associated with a complex of earthworks possibly dating back to the medieval period, and LK 005, close to the fell road, now turf covered, which may be the quarry shown on the enclosure map. This needs further research.

The Commissioners were particularly concerned with water drainage and management and some of the more ambiguous features that claimed our attention were probably the result of efforts to control the emerging springs which in many places reduce the land

to marshy bog. LK 007 and LK 008 probably belong to this period of improvement. It is not always easy however to distinguish between the historic and the activities of the caving fraternity.

The walls crossing the fell are often taken as enclosure walls but discrepancies occur when the present pattern on the ground is compared to the map accompanying the award. Many seem to have disappeared, if they were ever built, and others belong to a later period. This requires further investigation. Particularly disappointing is the lack of evidence for the turbarry strips, which claimed so much of the Commissioners' attention. We found no evidence on the ground, although it is possible to identify where they lay in relation to the road. It may be possible to identify the cuttings during the winter when the ground cover has died back.

The structures close to the shepherds' shelters, especially LK 035, deserve further investigation. The complex is now ruinous but the scale of the building suggests it probably dates back to this period and is connected with gathering in the sheep.

RUINED FARMSTEADS ON LECK FELL

We identified two sites, one of which is well known and excites much local interest, the other is almost lost. Anneside (LK 028) is a picturesque ruin on a popular walk. The derivation of the name Anneside suggests an early settlement. "Side" from the Old English, denoting a long hill-slope, is fairly common in northern England but it could also be derived from the Old Norse "saetr", shieling. Either or both would seem appropriate. The prefix is probably a personal name.

In 1681 Anna Ward was baptised, daughter of John Ward de Anaser. The Ward family were still there in 1704 but in 1738 the Gillbanks of Anaside appear in the register. A succession of farming families followed until we come to Thomas Metcalf, "shepherd at Anne Side" in 1802. Between 1819 and 1820, Mary Morehouse was provided with clothing when she went to Samuel Brough at Annesir as an apprentice. The Baptismal Register for 1859 to 1913 contains many references to the local farms and house names but Anneside is not mentioned. It is not recorded in the Mannex Directory of 1851 nor in any of the census returns. The boundary of the estate was probably marked by the old wall (LK 027) which is detailed on the spreadsheet. We attempted a measured plan of the quite extensive remains, shown as Appendix 4, but the amount of rubble made it difficult to be precise.

The farmhouse at Fell Side has almost entirely gone, although the barn is intact, site LK 001. The house faced south on a raised platform but the walls have almost entirely disappeared and the measurements given on the spreadsheet can only be an estimate. It is marked on Greenwood's map of 1818 and listed on the census return of 1851, when Stephen Robinson, farm labourer, with his family was in residence. The original fell road ran to the east of the buildings. It is interesting that both Anneside and Fell Side House were allowed to decay whereas the farm at Leck Fell House has flourished; the most northerly farmhouse in Lancashire.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- A more detailed survey of Anneside and its estate should be completed in view of the fragile nature of the remains.
- The clearly defined hollow ways, banks and tracks, some of which pass underneath later walls, should be investigated, as should the changing pattern of the walls themselves.

- Many of the structures related to sheep farming are still, though partially collapsed, in quite a good state of repair and a comparative study of these remains with those on the north-west terraces of Ingleborough would be both interesting and informative.
- Certain of the sites were heavily overgrown and would repay further examination during the winter months, one example being the enclosure LK 047.
- A selection of the sites should probably be recorded on the SMR for Lancashire. A copy of the Interim Report with the spreadsheet and photographs will be sent to the LCC at Guild House, Cross Street, Preston.
- A copy of the Interim Report, the spreadsheet and photographs will be given to the Kay-Shuttleworth Estates with our thanks and copies will be retained in the archive of the Ingleborough Archaeology Group. They will also be made available on the IAG website.

APPENDIX 1

LECK FELL LIME KILNS

With thanks to Dr David Johnson

No.1 (LK 004)

SD65779 77752, altitude 230m

A complete, sandstone-built and well-coursed kiln with a rounded front and base. Sandstone voussoirs forming a segmental arch to the barrel-arched draw hole opening. Niche on the south wall of the draw hole, set 1.20m back from the kiln front: width 360mm, depth 300mm, height 430mm. Massive sandstone slab lintel to the eye (1.30m x 220mm). One bowl but mainly infilled, with a track and ramp leading from the road above. Source of stone from a quarry about 60m north of the kiln, at the foot of the slope. Flat loading and working platform behind the kiln top. The size of the quarry hints at multiple firings of this kiln.

The kiln's structural integrity is under threat from tree growth within the bowl – three structural cracks visible on the kiln face indicate potential future failure of the face.

Probably contemporary with the enclosure of this area (1825).

No.2

SD6539 7777, Castle Hill, altitude 195m

No trace found on the ground.

In existence c. 1850

No.3 (LK 002)

SD66413 78171, altitude 295m

A kiln of mixed limestone and sandstone build, with a squared base and probably a squared front face. The kiln was built into the hillside. It has totally collapsed but it is possible to identify a draw hole opening, width 970mm. The kiln was substantial in size and almost certainly had an oval bowl, with the long axis parallel to the kiln front face suggesting that the kiln may have had twin draw hole openings. There is a ramp to the bowl top, accessed from the road down a zigzag trackway. Stone was sourced from a working c.100m to the north-west. As the kiln frontage has collapsed, the site is now entirely ruinous but it is also probably contemporary with the 1825 enclosure award.

No. 4 (LK 039)

SD 65171 77025, High Leck Farm, altitude 170m

A sandstone built, rounded and coursed kiln partly ruinous though secure as it stands. It was built into a low natural bluff. Loss of masonry to the south face and above the draw hole opening. The lintel to the draw hole has gone but the rest of the roof would suggest the kiln had a massive slab lintel. The draw hole opening is on the small side. The sloping nature of the roof makes it an unusual kiln for this area. The eye has three small sandstone voussoirs and is rounded in form. It had one bowl, now levelled off, with a ramp leading to it. There is no obvious source of stone nearby, although it would have been close to the earlier fell road. The form of this kiln suggests an early date for masonry-built field kilns in the general area, probably mid-eighteenth century.

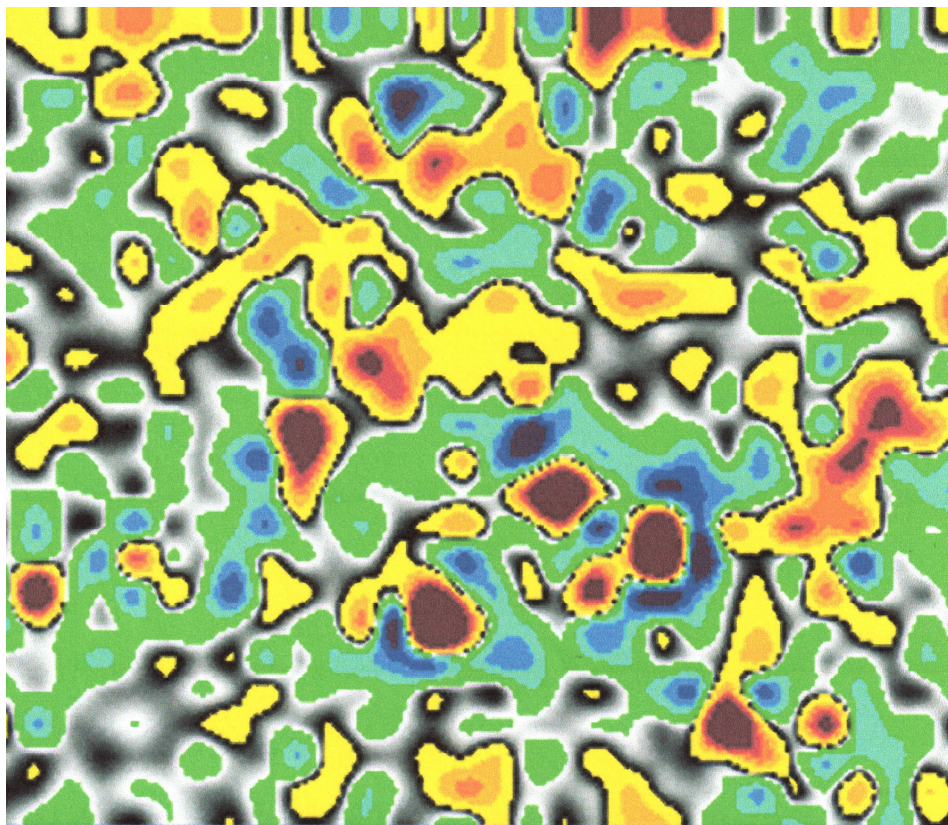
No.5 (LK 048)

SD6753 8050, Ease Gill Kirk, altitude c. 310m

It was a limestone-built kiln with a squared base and a limestone lintel to the draw hole opening. It was a small kiln, built into the valley side, orientated to the NW. It has totally collapsed. There is a trackway running down to the kiln from the moorland above. Stone was sourced immediately behind the kiln but the size of the working suggests the kiln was only fired up a few times. It was not marked on the OS First Edition 6 inch map. Again, it will probably be contemporary with the 1825 enclosure award.

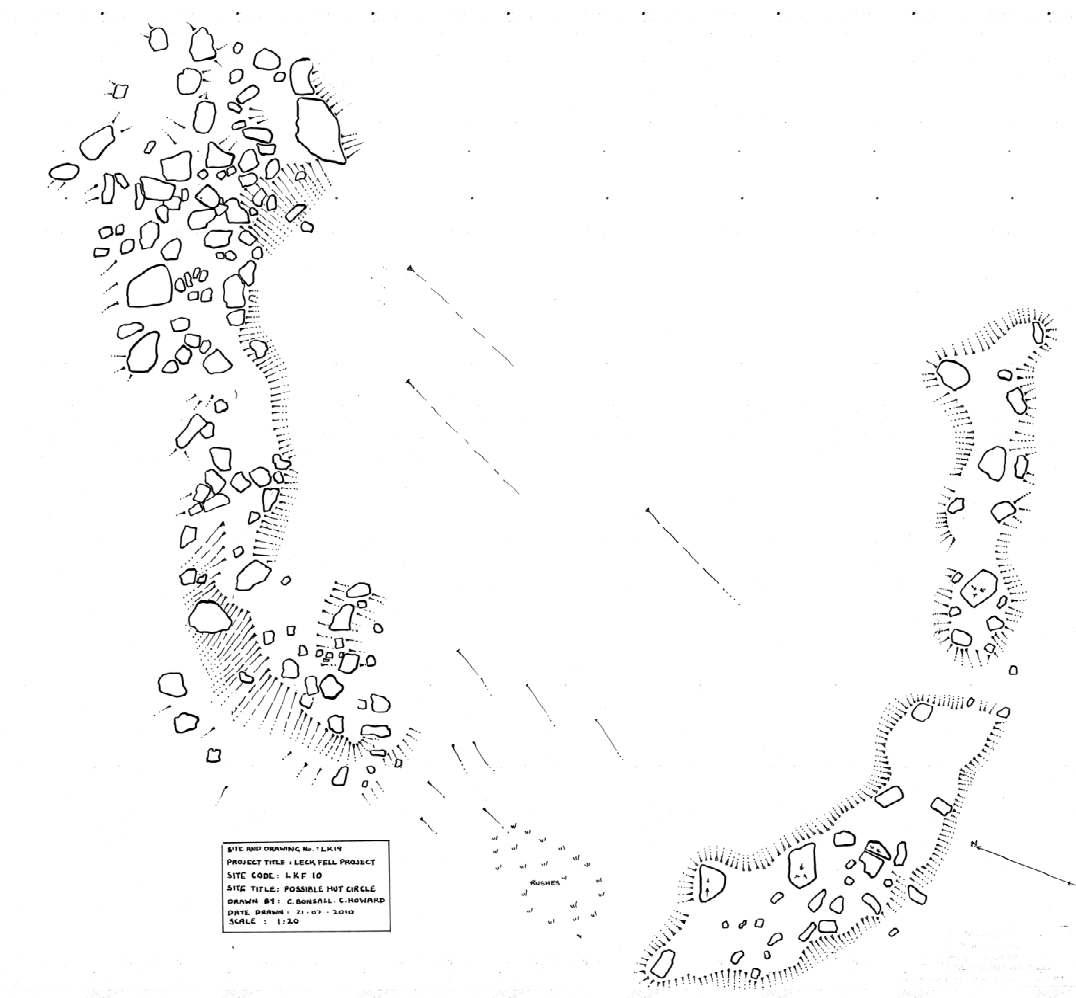
APPENDIX 2.**GRADIOMETER SURVEY OF SITE LK 011**

With thanks to Arthur Batty.



The darker colours show evidence of burning but give no indication of the period when this occurred.

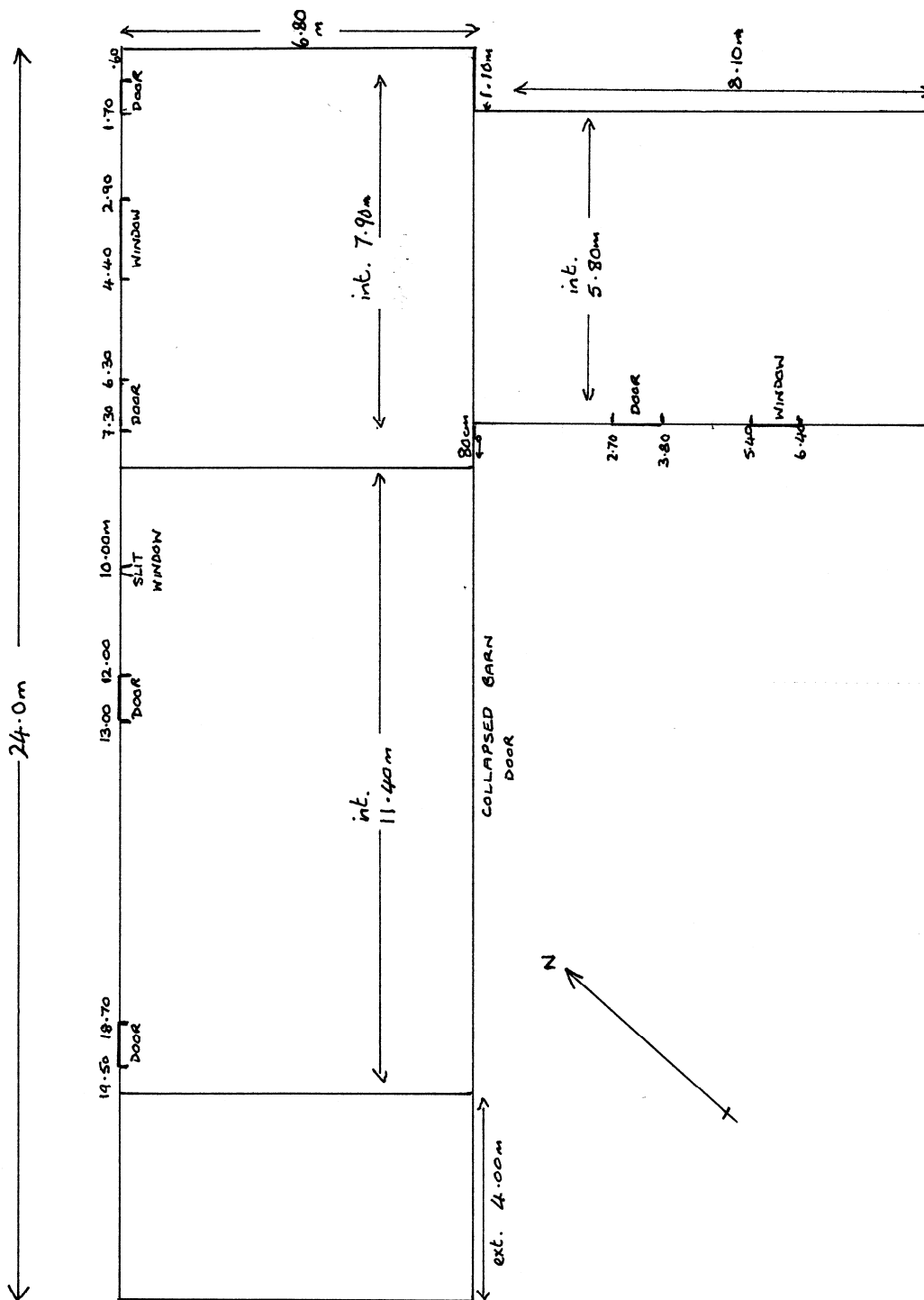
APPENDIX 3.



**LK 019: Measured plan of a structure, possibly the remains of a hut circle.
Drawn by C.Bonsall and C.Howard 21.07.2010.
Scale: reduced from original 1:20.**

APPENDIX 4

MEASURED SKETCH PLAN OF ANNESIDE FARMSTEAD LK 028

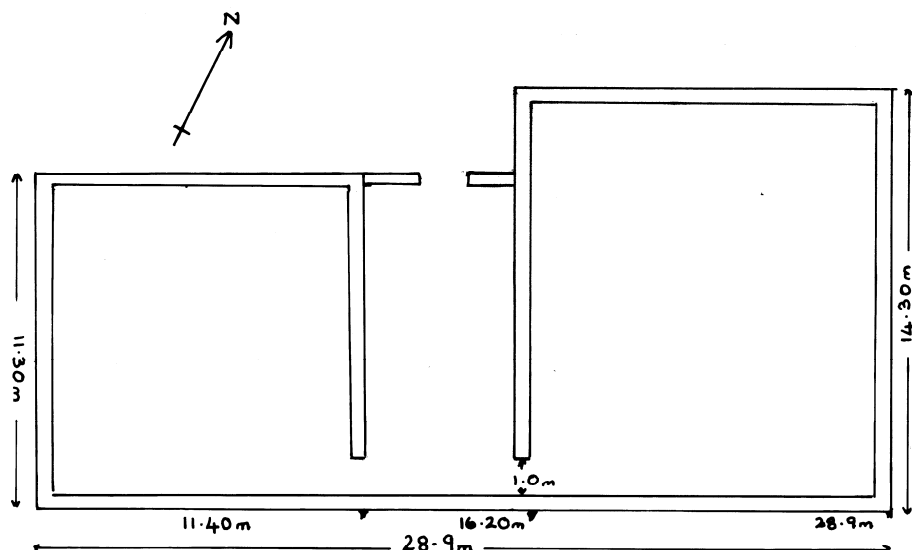


The ruined state of the walls and the amount of tumble made it impossible to take accurate measurements.

DATE: 15.07.10
 SCALE: 1:100m
 DRAWN BY: C.Bonsall
 C.Howard
 P.Ormerod
 J.Price

APPENDIX 5

MEASURED PLAN OF THE SHEEP FOLD LK 043



DATE: 01.09.2010
SCALE : 1:200m
DRAWN BY: C.Bonsall
C.Howard
J.Price

APPENDIX 6

THE TURBARY AT MOSS DALES

Name of holder	Strip number	Acreage			Taken from the Enclosure Award Lancashire Record Office Ref. AE 5/13 plan 6		
<i>Leck Chapel</i>	51	0	3	16			
<i>Edward Tatham</i>	50	1	1	8			
<i>Edward Gibson</i>	49	1	0	0			
<i>William Hugginson's heirs</i>	48	1	0	0			
<i>Thomas Flasby Yeats</i>	47	1	0	0			
<i>Jane Wilcock</i>	46	1	0	0			
<i>John Smith</i>	45	1	0	0			
<i>William Redmayne</i>	44	2	0	12			
<i>James Redmayne</i>	43	0	3	14			
<i>John Robinson's heirs</i>	42	0	3	14			
<i>Samuel Preston</i>	41	0	3	14			
<i>Rowland Parke</i>	40	0	3	14			
<i>Poor of Leck</i>	39	0	3	14			
<i>John Leeming's heirs</i>	38	1	2	25			
<i>Kirkby Lonsdale Poor</i>	37	0	3	17			
<i>Thomas Hamilton</i>	36	0	3	17			
<i>William Hird</i>	35	0	3	17			
<i>Edward Gibson</i>	34	0	3	17			
<i>J.E. & N. Cragg</i>	33	0	3	17			
<i>George Benson's Heirs</i>	32	0	3	17			
<i>Clergyman's Daughters' School</i>	31	0	3	8			
<i>Long Preston Hospital</i>	30	0	3	8			
<i>Thomas Clark</i>	29	0	3	8			
<i>Richard Birkett</i>	28	0	3	8			
<i>John Addison</i>	27	0	3	8			
<i>Richard Tatham</i>	26	0	3	8			
<i>John Gerrard's Heirs</i>	25	0	3	8			
					Name of holder	Strip number	Acreage
					<i>James Willan</i>	24a	0 0 14
					<i>Robert Charnley</i>	24	0 3 0
					<i>John Wright</i>	23	0 3 16
					<i>Charles Thompson</i>	22	0 3 16
					<i>John Langstroth</i>	21	0 3 16
					<i>Lawrence Rawsthorne</i>	20	0 3 16
					<i>Henry Parker</i>	19	0 3 20
					<i>John Lawrence</i>	18	0 3 20
					<i>Richard Dobson</i>	17	0 3 16
					<i>Revd. Edward Yates</i>	16	1 2 26
					<i>Edward Wilson</i>	15	1 2 34
					<i>Edward Gibson</i>	14	1 0 0
					<i>Edward Gibson</i>	13	1 3 20
					<i>Robert Moore</i>	12	1 3 24
					<i>Daniel Wilsons Heirs</i>	11	2 1 0
					<i>Richard Trotter Tatham</i>	10	2 0 8
					<i>Edward Tatham</i>	9	1 0 16
					<i>Rowland Park</i>	8	2 0 20
					<i>Vicar of Tunstal</i>	7	1 3 9
					<i>Oliver Marton</i>	6	1 3 13
					<i>Giles Moore</i>	5	3 0 0
					<i>Robert Henry Welch</i>	4	5 3 10
					<i>Edmund Tatham</i>	3	6 2 0
					<i>Thomas Fenwick</i>	2	5 2 27
					<i>Richard Toulman North</i>	1	7 0 0

APPENDIX 7
A selection of photos taken from the photographic record



LK001 Fellside Barn with the earthwork remains of a 19th century Farmstead
(photo ref LF002)



LK002 19th Century collapsed Lime Kiln
(photo ref. LF006)



LK004 19th Century Lime Kiln
(photo ref. LF014)



LK018 An ancient holloway with 2 parallel ditches and 3 banks
(photo ref.LF041)



LK019 Possible hut circle
(photo ref.LF044)



LK021 Remains of a washfold
(photo ref.LF048)



LK027 Remains of an old stone wall
running for approx 340m above Anneside
(photo ref. LF058)



LK033 Shepherd's Shelter
(photo ref.LF087)



LK034 A well built sandstone cairn
(photo ref.LF094)



LK035 A collapsed structure adjacent to
LK034
(photo ref.LF098)



LK037 A small collapsed shepherd's
shelter
(photo ref.LF103)



LK038 A collapsed sheep wash
(photo ref.LF104)



LK039 An early small lime kiln
(photo ref. LF109)



LK043 A partially collapsed triple sheep fold on the banks of Easegill
(photo ref. LF122)



LK047 A partially collapsed enclosure incorporating a much older earth and stone bank
(photo ref. LF133)