

A PREHISTORIC and ROMANO BRITISH FIELD SURVEY of KENTMERE

Robert Ridley

In memory of June Tutin, a lively contributor to the Kentmere Archaeological Project.

Introduction

Following on from the extensive fieldwork in Kentmere by Mrs. W. M. (Whin) Inglesfield, I have been reassessing the archaeological sites in Kentmere and the surrounding area. This assessment has been limited to the areas of Kentmere which are accessible to the public and to what can be observed above ground. There is very little dating evidence available in this area, so what I am saying is my informed opinion. It may be true or it may be disproved. I would be delighted if it were disproved, as that would necessarily mean that someone had actually done the archaeology to address this neglected area of the country.

Due to the discovery / identification of several potential new sites, this work has now come to the point where a substantive map of Iron Age / Romano British habitation can be sketched. In 1969, Professor George Jobey only identified two such settlements in Kentmere, i.e. Hugill and Millrigg curvilinear settlements. Ironically it was about this time that Mrs Inglesfield had rediscovered the Tongue House curvilinear settlement and went on to produce a survey of this settlement. This site had originally been noted by W.G.Collingwood at the beginning of the 20th century, but its presence had been subsequently overlooked in the intervening time. In about 1984, Park Beck curvilinear settlement was discovered. With the addition of the Hollin Howe Iron Age enclosure, the Iron Age features near Rook Howe and the reinterpretation of the Sadgill stone circle, a more complete pattern of habitation has now emerged.

New sites identified in this study:

- Hollin Howe Iron Age / Romano British enclosure
- Rook Howe Iron Age enclosure
- Rook Howe Iron Age ford and track
- Little Overend enclosure
- Ullstone Gill Bronze Age / Iron Age unenclosed scooped platform
- Garburn Bronze Age stone pair and unenclosed scooped platform
- Skeel Gill unenclosed platform and cairnfield

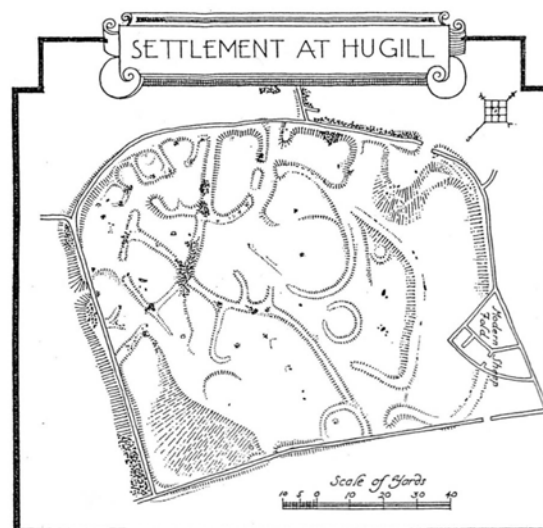
Reinterpreted sites:

- Sadgill stone circle
- Overend scooped settlement
- Blea Moss Bronze Age stone pair

Kentmere West of the Kent

Sites of interest:

- Hugill curvilinear settlement NY437010 (not within open access)
- Park Beck curvilinear settlement NY449025 (not within open access)
- Kentmere Hall terraces NY45050410
- Rook Howe enclosure NY459046 (not within open access)
- Rook Howe ford and track NY460046
- Skeel Gill platform and cairnfield NY446064
- Garburn Bronze Age stone pair and unenclosed platform NY443045



The Hugill settlement referred to above

Kentmere Hall Terraces NY45050410

Some flat areas of ground on a slope. The top terrace is bounded on the edge by some large boulders, which suggests the terraces may be man-made. Impossible to date.

Rook Howe Enclosure NY459046

The area surrounding Rook Howe also contains several groups of large stones, a good stretch of wall made out of very large boulders. However it is difficult to be confident of their significance due to their fragmentary nature. This problem currently applies to the whole central section of Kentmere between the Park Beck / Millrigg curvilinear settlements and the Tongue House curvilinear settlement. I believe that there is room here for further Iron Age settlement(s). The best remaining evidence for this is a fairly well defined enclosure area built using large boulders. It is possible that 'modern' farms may have been built on top of ancient settlements. It is also likely that this area has been in continuous agricultural use and hence the archaeological record is not so clear here. The large curvilinear settlements represent the dwellings of the richest proportion of Iron Age society. Potentially, there would also have been a range of less favoured dwellings, occupied by the lower strata of society. The bottom end of which, was probably the unenclosed scooped platform containing a simple hut. It is possible that in the Iron Age, the pattern of habitation in Kentmere matched that of today and that there was a scattered 'village' around the central hillock. This is the natural nexus of the area with good links to Troutbeck, Mardale and Longsleddale.

Rook Howe Iron Age Ford and Track NY460046

The track on the eastern side of the ford is at first delineated by large boulders on the right of the track and by the slope of the hill on the left. The track clearly continues along the bottom of the hill through the neighbouring wood as far as the eye can see. At the other side of the wood, the course of the track can only be established by the slightly hollow step, which the wall has to traverse. However, as the terrain becomes steeper by the side of the Jumb waterfall, the track then probably heads uphill to join Low Lane. Having established the course of the track, which ends by the side of the river Kent, it became clear what the purpose of the large boulders on the other side of the river was. There is one long wall constructed of a double line of large boulders alongside the river to separate the field from the river, where the river is about to become the Jumb waterfall. At the ford, the line of this wall is truncated by a wall, which comes diagonally up from the riverside and continues well into the field. This leaves a relatively open bank to the river for the crossing. It is possible that the bank at this point does not just consist of random boulders, but is a carefully

constructed stratified ramp of boulders to provide an easy hard wearing surface for stock to exit the river.



Rook Howe

It should also be noted that the nature of the bed of the river changes at this point from being an easy-to-manage bed of small stones into a hard-to-manage bed of slippery boulders. Also this is one of the few places where there is dry ground, in close conjunction, on both sides of the river. According to Robert Courtier, currently surveying the ground for the Kentmere Hydroelectric scheme, the river bed has been lowered at some point in the past, presumably to facilitate the drainage of upper Kentmere.

Skeel Gill Unenclosed Platform and Cairnfield NY446064

An unenclosed platform site on two levels, which stays dry in even the wettest conditions. Nearby there is a cairnfield consisting of 8 – 10 cairns. The conjunction with which, tentatively dates the platform as Bronze Age. The cairns vary in size, but are on the whole quite small. They are located in a flattish area. If they were clearance cairns, the stones would surely have been dumped in one large pile on the nearby slope.

Garburn Bronze Age Stone Pair NY443045

The general interpretation of stone pairs is that the larger stone represents the male and the smaller/lower stone the female. Stone pairs are mainly found in the West of the British Isles and in Ireland. They commonly have an orientation in a NE / SW alignment, if you can work out what the appropriate points to take are and if the stones haven't fallen over. They are sometimes identified near other large-scale monumental structures, which makes their identification more likely.

The Garburn stone pairs differ in this respect. They occupy a secluded position, not easily seen

from anywhere. So why are they a stone pair and not a pair of stones? Someone has built a wall around and between the stones. If it is a stone pair, then it is a private stone pair and not a public stone pair. It may also be in an unusual context which has been preserved, *vis-a-vis* the stone walls, which may be of particular interest.



The Garburn Stone Pair

There are three potential platform sites near the stone pair. Platforms 1 and 2 are not quite so convincing as they are not scooped and are less well defined in structure. Platform 3 however is undoubtedly an unenclosed scooped platform with a proper stone curb on the downhill side.



The Garburn Platform

This platform may also be Bronze Age, which would tie in with the Stone Pair. The description of the Blea Moss Bronze Age Stone Pair has been included below, as these are the only convincing stone pairs yet identified in Cumbria.

Kentmere East of the Kent

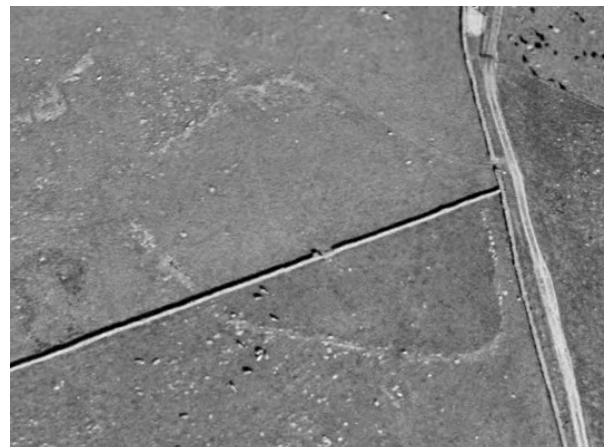
Sites of interest:

- Hollin Howe enclosure NY468015
- Millrigg curvilinear settlement NY461025 (not within open access)
- Rook Howe ford and track NY460046

- Little Overend enclosure NY464057
- Overend scooped settlement NY464059
- Ullstone Gill Bronze Age / Iron Age unenclosed scooped platform NY456068 (not within open access)
- Tongue House curvilinear settlement NY452069
- Lingmell End settlement NY441090
- Nan Bield NY452096

These sites are all connected by Cornclose Lane / Low Lane / Mardale ancient track, with the exception of the diversion to the Lingmell End settlement. The ancient track potentially can be traced from Elf Howe (NY469999) and proceeds for eight miles until it reaches the shores of modern day Haweswater reservoir.

At the southern end of this ancient route, there is a large enclosure, (**Hollin Howe NY468015**), which has a good boundary wall constructed in typical Iron Age fashion, with large orthostats on the outside and a uniform fill of smallish stones on the inside. Essentially this is identical in size and construction to the walls at Tongue House curvilinear settlement. There are no internal structures apart from what appears to be a small rectilinear building inside the northern apex of the enclosure. Close to this, the outer wall appears to have been slightly robbed out – possibly for the construction of the small rectilinear building. As this enclosure is set amongst modern enclosure walls, it is possible that the internal structures have been removed for constructing these enclosure walls, but this is by no means certain. There is a significant water source just West of the enclosure, which may bear examination, as it appears to contain a significant amount of stones in the centre of the pool. On the southern side of the Hollin Howe enclosure, there is evidence that the track extended subsequently to Elf Howe. To the North of the enclosure there are the remains of two cairns.



Hollin Howe

Travelling North from the Hollin Howe enclosure, the extension of Cornclose Lane track skirts above Millrigg settlement, before proceeding along Cornclose Lane proper to Bridgestone Farm at Green Quarter. Just before the Green Quarter end of Cornclose Lane, there appears to be a good stretch of a wall constructed of large boulders, although this can only be seen at a distance from the public path. The correct route at the end of Cornclose Lane may be the grass track below the current modern track.

The modern track runs between what looks like relatively modern enclosure walls. Having negotiated the S-bend in the modern road at Green Quarter, the remains of the ancient track can probably be seen in the field on the right. Which suggests that the original track may have bisected the modern S-bend and hence probably lies partly underneath Bridgestone Farm. At Green Quarter the track splits in two, the upper track heads for Stile End (avoiding the steep slope at the bottom end of Gravengate) and the lower track heads for the ford.

From Green Quarter, the lower track runs along Low Lane, directly to Overend. On the way there would have been the small diversionary track, which goes down to the Iron Age ford near Rook Howe. After passing this point, the track is bounded by intermittent stretches of walls containing large boulders. Indeed there are quite a few of the walls with large boulders stretched horizontally across the fellside above here, all the way up to Stile End.

On the left, just before Overend, there is an old platform and enclosure (**Little Overend Enclosure, NY464057**). The wall of this enclosure consists of a clearly defined grassy mound, whose structure is difficult to establish. Hence this enclosure is of unknown date. There is evidence for a platform within the enclosure directly next to the Low Lane track. At Overend there is a possible choice between two parallel tracks. However the lower track crosses stretches of now drained bottom land which has nothing to distinguish it as ancient. The upper Mardale track is probably the correct route at this point.

A short distance from Overend on the Mardale track, there are the remains of a compact scooped settlement on the right (**Overend Scooped Settlement NY464059**). This site consists of an upper courtyard with platforms and a lower courtyard without platforms beneath the northern end of the site. The archaeology at the northern end of the site will have been compromised by the

construction of a bank barn, which appears on the 1836 Corn Rent map but not on the 1863 OS map. This may account for some of the irregularities at that end of the site. There is clearly a stone terrace running below the southern end of the site and an extensive cobbled area further downhill from there. The existence of a rotary quern stone at Overend means that this site cannot be dismissed too lightly as being Post Medieval without a careful examination of the evidence.

The site could date from any time between Romano British and perhaps Post Medieval. However as this type of site may be somewhat rare in this landscape, this is definitely worth further investigation. The best chance of dating this site back to that era, would come from finding a nice piece of Roman ceramic as found at the Millrigg curvilinear settlement or from carbon-dating any charcoal from the site. The good news is that a surviving piece of rotary quern has been found at Overend, which probably came from either the nearby scooped settlement or enclosure.

As the Mardale track approaches the Tongue, it takes a slightly upward slant in preparation for the subsequent ascent of Nan Bield pass. There is an ancient branch in the Mardale track, which branches off towards the Tongue House curvilinear settlement. The point where the track splits is marked by a kink in the modern wall, where the wall at first heads for the Tongue House settlement, then changes its mind by rejoining the upper Mardale track. After about 100 metres along the lower Tongue House track, there is a Bronze Age / Iron Age unenclosed scooped platform (**Ullstone Gill NY456068**). This is situated near a new 'tree cage' and can be clearly seen from the upper Mardale track. The track then continues towards the Tongue House settlement, skirting between the Tongue House crags and the large bog, which occupies the ground between the crags and the river.

At the very top end of Kentmere, beyond the Tongue House settlement and below Lingmell End, there is a prototypical enclosure, which consists of two adjoining fields with a hut situated on the boundary between the two fields. The fields encompass the hut, which is still connected to the outer walls. If this represents the very start of enclosed settlements, current thinking would date the Lingmell End settlement as approximately 10th century BC, at around the time enclosed settlements were first used. However this would also coincide with what is considered to be the abandonment of the uplands due to the deteriorating climate, which might possibly

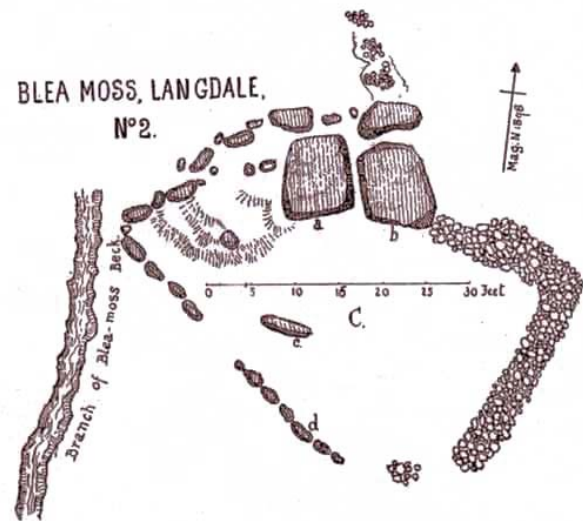
explain why the site never developed beyond that point. Alternatively, this simple settlement may have just been thrown together *ad hoc* at some other point in time. Nearby on the River Kent, there is a relatively modern washfold. However if you proceed downstream for a short distance, there are the remains of an ancient circular washfold, positioned next to a pool below a waterfall. If this washfold belonged to the Lingmell End settlement, it may be very old indeed.

At the bottom of the zigzag ascent to Nan Bield there is a rough enclosure of unknown date on sloping ground. On the descent from Nan Bield into Mardale, the main feature of note is the collection of small dry-stone shelters of uncertain vintage next to Small Water, which continue to provide a welcome respite from the usual Lake District weather at this altitude. From here the track winds its way down to Haweswater reservoir. It is already known, that a Viking spearhead was found just above Nan Bield and that John Leland used this route to get from Kentmere Hall to Penrith in the reign of Henry VIII. Despite the height of Nan Bield, this route would have been easy to navigate and travellers would not have been exposed to the weather for long, in passing between the Kentmere and Mardale valleys.

Related Sites Nearby

Blea Moss Bronze Age Stone Pair NY296038

This Langdale site was surveyed and excavated at the start of the 20th century by Henry Swainson Cowper, F.S.A.¹ The boulders are a very regular squared off shape with a narrow even gap between them. The smallest boulder measures at least 2 metres cubed (i.e. 2m. by 2m. by 2m.) and on that ground, must weigh at least 20 tons. The location has been specially delineated from the surrounding area by the provision of a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure focused on the imposing façade of the boulders. The enclosure consists of a rubble wall on the uphill side of the site and of a single line of flat stones placed perpendicular to the flat ground to form a wall for the remainder of the enclosure (slate fence style). This is the H. S. Cowper's description of the Stone Pair: *I do not think that anyone can enter this strange little enclosure and look upon those massive boulders with the cleft between them, without experiencing a feeling that he is in some primitive shrine or "Bethel"*.



A plan of the Blea Moss site



The Blea Moss stones

Nearby there is an accumulation of largish boulders on flat ground, which may be related. There are also the remains of some rectilinear structures nearby, which are probably medieval.

Sadgill Stone Circle NY482055

What is usually referred to tentatively as the Sadgill stone circle, contains the foundations of a rectangular structure. Unfortunately this site is on private land and hence it is difficult to verify the nature of the structure. From an aerial view, while the site is surrounded by boggy ground, the inside of the site appears to be relatively dry. It is possible that the large orthostats actually belong to an Iron Age enclosure wall rather than constitute a stone circle. The rectangular building inside may mirror the Romano British rectangular buildings found in the later phase of curvilinear settlements like Millrigg. There is a ford on the river nearby. A detailed examination of this site might be instructive.

Till's Hole Unenclosed Scooped Platform NY482051

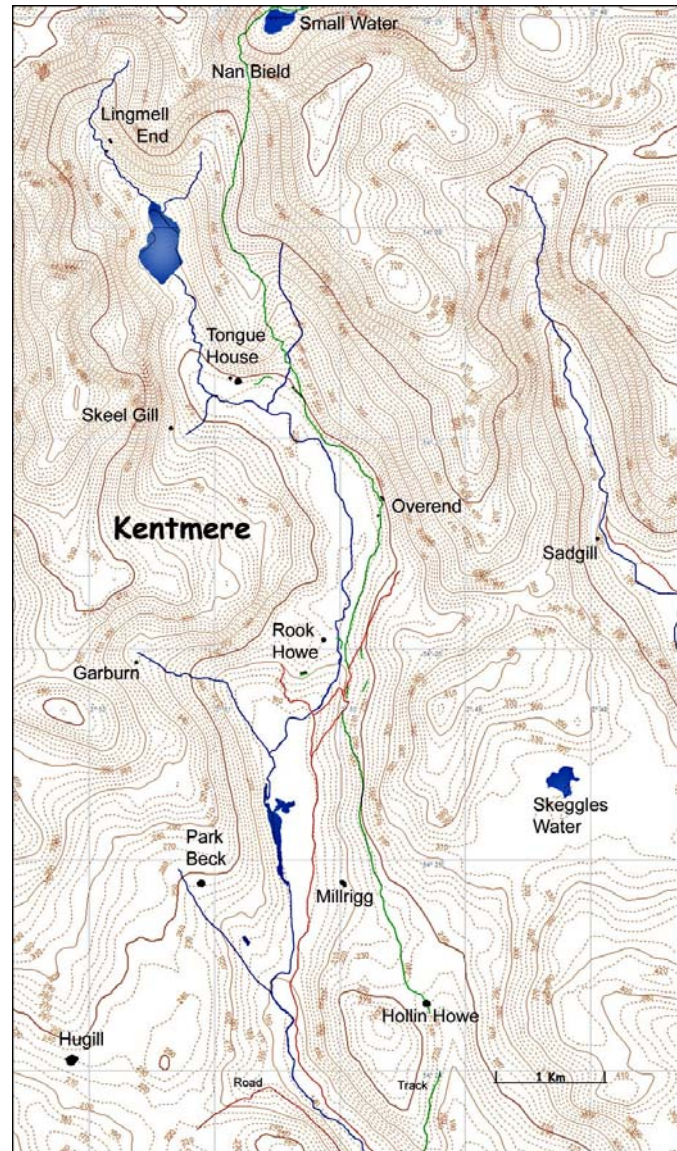
When travelling from Kentmere to Sadgill, there is an alternative route down to Longsleddale, which takes you down to Till's Hole. After a short distance on this track, on the knoll before the track starts becoming steeper, there is a distinct circular platform. The uphill edge of the platform is delineated by large stones, which indicates that this platform is not of natural origin. It has a wonderful view across Longsleddale.

Agriculture

The early Bronze Age (2400 BC – 1200 BC) climate in Britain was warmer and drier than today. During this period, the uplands were relatively heavily populated. In the later Bronze Age / early Iron Age (1200 BC – 400 BC), the climate deteriorated, so that it was cooler and wetter than today. This led to the spread of boggy land and the substantial abandonment of the uplands by about 1000 BC. This deterioration in climate is usually attributed to the Hekla 3 eruption in Iceland, usually dated at 1159 BC, but also dated as late as 950 BC. This eruption may have been on the scale of the major Krakatoa eruption, although Hekla is on the Mid Atlantic expansion zone and Krakatoa is on a subduction zone, so their characteristics may well have been different. The immediate effects of Hekla 3 may have lasted as much as 18 years as chronicled in Irish tree rings. Evidence suggests that the effects of Krakatoa may well have suppressed the global temperature for a century albeit at a time of background rising temperatures due to modern global warming. The last significant Hekla eruption was in 1947/48, which may account for the bad winter of 1948. Currently Hekla seems to be having minor eruptions approximately every 10 years. The next one is due about 2010/11. As the scale of the next eruption is thought to be proportionate to the amount of time since the last eruption, you will be glad to hear that Hekla is unlikely to misbehave on a spectacular scale in the near future. After 400 BC, the climate began to improve until it became similar to today's climate by the start of the Romano British period. It is thought that at this point, improvements in technology and agricultural technique led to a rise in food production.

When the current local climate is considered, there is a marked difference between the climate where the River Kent rises at the head of Kentmere and where it reaches the sea in Arnside

in terms of rainfall and temperature. Kentmere itself has two distinct climatic regions, where the climate is governed by the height of the enclosing hills. Lower Kentmere which goes up to and includes the central Kentmere hillock and Upper Kentmere where the high fells exert their influence and most of the land is of a more boggy character.



Hugill, Millrigg and Rook Howe curvilinear enclosed settlements are located in what are probably small medieval fields, where traces of ridge and furrow can still be seen in the right light conditions. Hollin Howe and Park Beck are situated in larger modern field systems. However their position and the current state of the surrounding ground would not preclude arable farming, certainly in the latter part of the Iron Age. These settlements may well have systematically planted and harvested fields of grain, which may have included spelt wheat, emmer wheat, bread wheat, barley, oats or rye. In addition, they would also have kept livestock, and

grown vegetables and fruit for their own consumption. Millrigg, Park Beck and the putative Rook Howe settlement would also have been able to supplement their diet by fishing the nearby tarn.

Once you get to Tongue House and Lingmell End settlements in Upper Kentmere, arable farming would not be a viable option. The climate would be worse than lower down Kentmere and the ground unpromising and sour. Their main source of food would have been their livestock. They would probably still have grown vegetables for their own use on the best available ground, but may well have traded animal produce with the settlements lower down Kentmere, in order to improve their diet.

Kentmere in Context

Unfortunately the archaeology of the Lake District for this period of history has been long neglected, with no local dating evidence. The Lake District sites can only be dated by reference to similar structures in Southern Scotland and Northumberland. Due to the general lack of ceramic / coinage evidence in Northern England / Southern Scotland outside of the Roman period, the dating of these sites usually relies on carbon-dating any charcoal remains. Much of this important work was carried out by the late Professor George Jobey of Newcastle University.

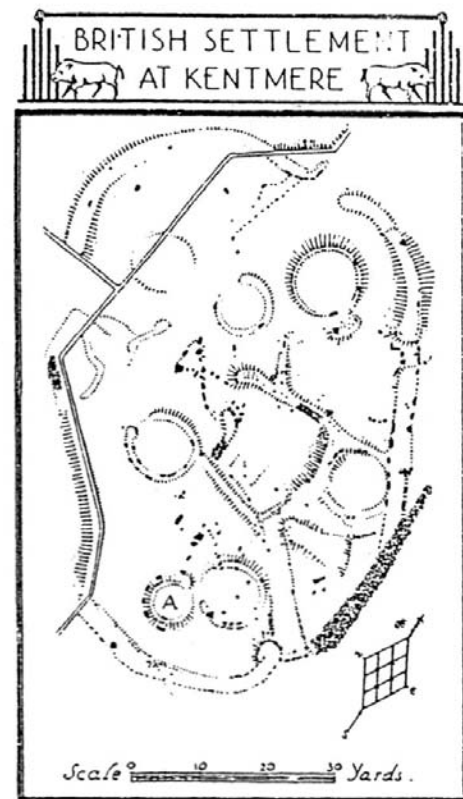
To put the types of structures we are dealing with into some sort of context, the unenclosed scooped habitation platforms in southern Scotland^{2,3,4} have an earliest date of the beginning of the Bronze Age at around 2400 BC and were still in use in the Late Bronze Age at around 950 BC. Elsewhere this type of platform was still in use in the Romano British period.⁵ This probably gives this type of structure a life span of at least 3000 years, so the dating of any individual structure must be uncertain without specific archaeological evidence.

In addition to the Kentmere unenclosed scooped platforms, there are also numerous similar platforms in Troutbeck and on the western shore of Windermere. Associated with these platforms, we have the other Bronze Age constructions and artifacts in South Lakeland, namely:

- Hird Wood concentric stone circle
- Hird Wood celt (Langdale stone axe)
- Pike Howe adze
- Rawnsion Lane adze

- Woundale Raise bronze spearhead – taken from a stone cyst underneath a cairn.
- Garburn stone pair
- Blea Moss stone pair

According to current thinking, enclosed farmstead sites were first instituted in the 9th / 10th century BC and, as demonstrated at Millrigg curvilinear settlement, were in use during the Romano British period.^{6,7}



This type of settlement was still in use during the Early Medieval period. A further three nearby enclosed curvilinear settlements form what I call the Bannisdale triangle, although in truth, the Low House Crag settlement NY514015 is on the Longsledale side of Whiteside Pike. Lamb Pasture NY532019 and Dry Howe Pasture NY520029 being the other two Bannisdale settlements. It is interesting to note that the spacing of the Bannisdale Triangle settlements is similar to the North/South spacing of the Kentmere enclosed settlements (see Appendices A and B). To complete the picture according to this scheme, there ought logically to be another curvilinear settlement in central Kentmere. The inclusion of the Rook Howe enclosure would fill the gap nicely. The other potential candidates for this role are Stile End, NY465050 (as suggested by Mrs. Inglesfield) and / or the terraced area, just south of Kentmere Hall. The existence of one does not preclude the others. A mixture of different abodes would have co-existed.

Romano British scooped settlements were first instituted in the Romano British period and rotary querns have been found on these sites.⁸ If Overend really is a Romano British scooped settlement, then it is probably the most southern one known, as they are largely situated in the English / Scottish borderland.

As a further comparison, I have tabulated similar statistics for the sites near the River Lyvennet near Crosby Ravensworth in Appendix D. I am not sure that the Cow Green site belongs to the same era as the other Lyvennet sites. If it is contemporary with the nearby long cairn, then it may pre-date the remaining sites. The site at Crosby Ravensworth is qualitatively different from the other sites, in that it consists of a large enclosure and a separate moated area. For this reason I have tabulated the distances between the other sites and their distance from the Crosby Ravensworth site. The distances between the sites is smaller than those found within Kentmere at around 1 km. The distance of these sites from the Crosby Ravensworth site is, in general, over 2 km.

It has long been conjectured that the location Llwyfenydd mentioned several times in Taliesin's ballads in praise of Urien and Owain equates to the name of the local River Lyvennet and that Urien may have had a palace in this vicinity. The even distribution of the outlying sites around the central Crosby Ravensworth site, supports the conjecture in *The Carvetii*,⁹ that the central Crosby Ravensworth site is the probable site of Urien's palace.

The Crosby Ravensworth site is centrally situated within the supposed boundaries of Rheged, between Carlisle, Catterick and North Lancashire. It is also ideally situated near the main Roman road running up the western side of Britain. If Urien's palace was in Crosby Ravensworth, then the remaining sites may form part of a royal estate working under a command economy. If so, then this might be part of the explanation of why the remaining Lyvennet sites are clustered in this particular manner.

By way of contrast, the Kentmere sites are more evenly spaced, each commanding its own share of the landscape and associated resources. The focal point in the Kentmere landscape being the Rook Howe ford and associated structures. From Rook Howe, there is easy access to the neighbouring valleys of Troutbeck, Longsleddale and Mardale from either side of the lower Kentmere Valley. Unfortunately, there are now only fragmentary remains to be seen above surface near Rook

Howe. If these did not exist, one might be forced to invent them!

Acknowledgements

I would like to give my special thanks to the *Ennerdale Historic Landscape Survey* (edited by Jamie Quartermaine 1997, 2003), thanks to which, I have been able to translate my knowledge of the landscape onto a sounder archaeological footing.

Also to Mrs Whin Inglesfield and her earlier work in this area.

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Appendix A: Kentmere Related Site Statistics

Altitude (m)						
Site	Grid Ref.	Alt.	Highest point within			Lowest
			500m	750m	1km	1km
(Allen Knott)	NY414010	230	260	275	275	70
Hugill	NY437010	230	290	300	330	160
Park Beck	NY449025	240	300	330	350	150
Hollin Howe	NY468015	240	260	330	400	180
Millrigg	NY461025	200	280	320	370	140
Rook Howe	NY459046	210	290	370	410	150
Overend	NY464059	230	470	560	587	200
Tongue House	NY452069	240	390	480	630	220
Lingmell End	NY441090	370	660	720	750	240
(Sadgill)	NY482055	190	360	450	490	180

Distances (km)						
Allen Knott	-	Rook Howe	6.5	(via Garburn Road)		
Allen Knott	-	Hugill	2.3			
Hugill	-	Park Beck	1.8			
Park Beck	-	Rook Howe	2.6	(via Kentmere Hall)		
Hollin Howe	-	Millrigg	1.25			
Millrigg	-	Park Beck	1.3	(across river)		
Millrigg	-	Rook Howe	2.1	(across ford)		
Rook Howe	-	Overend	1.3	(across ford)		
Overend	-	Tongue House	1.6			
Tongue House	-	Lingmell End	2.4			
Rook Howe	-	Sadgill	2.7			
Sadgill	-	Low House Crag	5.1			

Appendix B: Bannisdale Related Site Statistics

Altitude (m)						
Site	Grid Ref.	Alt.	Highest point within			Lowest
			500m	750m	1km	1km
Low House Crag	NY514015	360	401	401	401	150
Dry Howe Pasture	NY520029	280	417	417	417	230
Lamb Pasture	NY532019	260	367	367	367	210

Distances (km)			
Low House Crag -	Dry Howe Pasture	1.4	
Low House Crag -	Lamb Pasture	1.7	
Dry Howe Pasture -	Lamb Pasture	1.5	

Appendix C: Patterdale Related Site Statistics

<u>Site</u>	<u>Grid Ref.</u>	Altitude (m)		Highest point within			Lowest
		<u>Alt.</u>	500m	750m	1km	1km	
Druid Stones	NY398117	170	320	460	519	150	
Deepdale Beck	NY399142	180	280	370	433	150	
Glencoyne Park	NY390199	230	430	510	550	140	
Heck Beck	NY423154	280	460	550	560	220	

Distances (km)

Druid Stones - Deepdale Beck 2.7

Appendix D: Lyvennet / Llwyfenydd Site Statistics

<u>Site</u>	Altitude (m)		Distance in km. to Crosby Ravensworth
	<u>Grid Ref.</u>	<u>Alt.</u>	
Crosby Ravensworth	NY619149	200	
Ewe Close	NY610135	260	1.7
Ewe Locks	NY611128	290	2.2
Cow Green	NY616121	260	2.7
Burwens	NY624123	250	2.5
Settlement	NY633123	270	2.8
Howarcles	NY627132	250	1.9

Distances (km)

Ewe Close Ewe Locks 0.7
 Ewe Locks Cow Green 0.9
 Cow Green Burwens 0.5
 Ewe Locks Burwens 1.1
 Burwens Howarcles 1.1
 Burwens Settlement 1.2
 Settlement Howarcles 1.0