



**The brigantia archaeological practice**

***FARM CONSERVATION SCHEME***

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
IN CHAPEL-LE-DALE,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE***

***(Yorkshire Dales National Park)***



**A report to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority**

**June, 2001**

**THE BRIGANTIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE**

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**Report by Deborah Walsh**

**June 2001**

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## 1.INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY AREA

1.1. The land surveyed in this report lies within the Parish of Ingleton, at the northern extent of the valley of Chapel le Dale. The relief ranges from the highest land on the summit ridge of Park Fell and Simon Fell at 626m OD to a nadir of 290m OD beside Winterscales Beck at Gunnerfleet. The geology (Fig. 5) of the area is dominated by the Great Scar Limestone, forming the high plateaux of the Ingleborough-Malham region. These limestones form the southernmost part of the Askrigg Block of basement rocks bounded by the Craven and Dent Faults. This block includes inliers of the older basement rocks with most of the hills above 420m formed of the Yoredale Series and Millstone Grits overlying the limestone. The whole of the Great Scar Limestone and a number of limestones within the Yoredale Series are well known for their karst features, including the caves for which the area is so celebrated (Waltham and Davies, 1987). The survey area may be divided into three parcels of land:

i. The land surrounding Gunnerfleet Farm, south of Winterscales, east of Ivescar and including Parker's Moss and Gunnerfleet Moss, centred on SD 795 754 (Gunnerfleet Farm Sites 01-07) (Fig. 7).

ii. Gauber High Pasture together with Gauber High Pasture Rocks and New Close, centred on SD 781 766 (Gunnerfleet Farm Sites 08-13) (Fig. 6).

iii. The land to the east and north of Southerscales Farm, including Douk Cave Pasture, Fell Close, Sleights Pasture and Souther Scales Fell, centred on SD 775 755 (Southerscales Farm Sites 01-20) (Fig. 8).

1.2. The area centred on Gunnerfleet Farm is situated at the northern extent of the valley, approximately 500m east of the Ribblehead Viaduct. It consists of generally low-lying ground bisected by Winterscales Beck, with land to the north and west rising sharply to form the north-eastern flanks of Wherside. Gunnerfleet Farm is set on a terrace immediately beside and above the beck, at a height of 300m OD. The farmhouse itself is nineteenth century in date with contemporary or later outbuildings. To the north east the land rises gently towards Turf Hill. To the south of Gunnerfleet Farm the beck appears to have been canalised where it crosses the unimproved pasture of Gunnerfleet Moss and Parker's Moss at a height of 290m OD. To the east of Winterscales Beck the land is generally divided into smaller parcels of improved pasture. This area includes a number of field barns all constructed of limestone rubble with slate or corrugated iron roofs.

1.3. The area of the survey centred on Gauber High Pasture lies immediately south of Ribblehead. The northern half of the area is characterized by dense limestone pavement at a height of 330m OD to 355m OD, with classic formations of clints and grykes, occasional shake holes and intervening areas of low quality pasture. To the south the land rises quite steeply forming the northern flanks of Park Fell. The southern extent of this survey area is characterized by tussocky grassland reaching a maximum height of 400m OD. There are no standing buildings within the area.

1.4. The area of the survey to the east and north of Southerscales Farm is also directly east of Chapel Le Dale village. Its northern extent is Sleights Pasture at a height of approximately 340m OD, an area of poor quality pasture land crossed by bands of limestone pavement with classic formations of clints and grykes and areas of shake holes. To the south and east of this the land rises, at first gently on to Keld Bank and then more steeply as it reaches Park Fell summit (563m OD) and to the south Souther Scales Fell (626m OD). The fell sides here are pitted with shake holes and at lower levels small areas of exposed limestone. The area immediately to the east of Southerscales Farm is again characterized by areas of limestone pavement and thinly turfed pasturage. The area also includes a number of caves, the main ones being the great roofless cavern of Great Douk; Hardrawking to the south-west; and that associated with Middle Washfold on the flanks of Souther Scales Fell.

### FIELD EVIDENCE.

1.5. The survey as a whole included seventeen previously recorded sites. Of these, eight had been verified by field investigation and the remaining nine were the result of documentary information taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851. The four 'documentary' sites situated in the area around Gunnerfleet Farm (YD24552, YD24553, YD24496, YD24620) were found to be no longer extant, whereas the five on Sleights Pasture and east of Southerscales Farm have all survived and remain in good condition. This survey has identified a further nineteen sites of which the greatest concentration is situated on Sleights Pasture at an altitude of 330m-350m OD.

1.6. The survey area centred on Gunnerfleet Farm was the least productive; yielding little in the way of new sites, and verifying the loss of four of the sites recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The disappearance of these sites is probably a result of land improvements and the construction of new bridges over Winterscales Beck since 1851.

1.7. The area centred on Gauber High Pasture also yielded little in the way of new sites, with only a small area of quarrying on the flanks of Park Fell to be added to the list. However this area and the land extending north of it towards Ribblehead Quarry has been the subject of extensive survey and excavation (King, 1978) in recent years and therefore any new discoveries are unlikely. In particular the Ribblehead Quarry environs were surveyed by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), at a scale of 1:1000, in response to proposals to extend quarrying activity in the area. The area of the survey was limited to Gauber Quarry, Gauber High Pasture Rocks, Gauber Cow Pasture and Gauber Limekiln Pasture Rocks, situated at 320m to 330m OD on the limestone pavement. It was found that although quarrying has substantially eaten into the archaeology, there is, nevertheless, a high survival rate of important archaeological features within the marginal limestone pavement landscape. Problems still however persist with interpretation, due to the lack of dating evidence and stratigraphical links between the various elements. (Mackay, 1988).

#### PREHISTORIC/ ROMANO-BRITISH SITES

1.8. The scope of the survey did not allow for detailed fieldwalking which might reveal the scatters of flint which are likely to be the only surviving evidence of Mesolithic activity in the area. It is nevertheless likely, *a priori*, that such material exists in the Chapel le Dale area: the distinctive narrow blade-tradition of the Pennine Later Mesolithic is abundant in the general area.

1.9. In the absence of any known cave sites within the survey area, the scheduled Neolithic / Early Bronze Age cairn on Sleights Pasture (SFS02) is our earliest evidence for settlement. Situated on level ground at a height of approximately 325m OD, the cairn has been extensively mutilated, with most of the centre having been removed, leaving the base with a few large kerbstones intact. Radiating from the south and south-east sides are three banks of unconsolidated stone approximately 0.5m high, probably the result of excavation or use as a sheep shelter. It is comparable in size to the scheduled cairn known as 'Apron Full of Stones' in Kingsdale. It does not, however, stand in isolation but as an element in what might be described as a wider ritual landscape. Approximately 500m to the north on Ellerbeck and Haw House Pastures are two cairnfields and a ring cairn, with a further Neolithic cairn approximately 800m east on Sleights Pasture. These monuments, however, lie outside the borders of the present study area.

1.10. Further evidence for prehistoric settlement, though so far not positively dated, is to be found on Gauber High Pasture. Here a cairn with a rock cut cist has been recorded (GFS09). It is situated on a natural ridge at the northern edge of the exposed limestone pavement. The cist itself measures 1m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep and was found to contain a single, leaf shaped, flint arrowhead (King: 1978. 114). To the north and west of the cairn are the poorly preserved remains of a fairly extensive field system together with an associated complex of four small groups of denuded hut circles and sub rectangular enclosures (GFS11), with banks standing to a maximum height of 0.6m. The eastern field system also includes a small group of cairns. A few metres to the west are the fragmentary remains of an oval building with associated low field banks or lines of rubble boulders on the limestone pavement. The settlement is located at the centre of two sub rectangular fields enclosing an area of 0.7 hectares.

#### POST-ROMAN SITES

1.11. The greatest concentration of new sites was situated on Sleights Pasture, immediately beside and within Sleights Pasture Rocks. These sites form a fairly extensive pattern of settlement and field system lying at the same altitude and prospect as settlements to the north-east at Ribblehead and south-west on Keld Bank. With regard to the dating of these sites, it has been suggested that rectangular buildings may initially appear as an element of the native Romano British farmstead (King: 1996) and continue into the post Roman period. The sites on Sleights Pasture may well fit into this pattern. One of these is SFS 14 (Fig. 19), where a rectangular building (though diminutive in comparison to that on Gauber High Pasture GFS 08, or the Braida Garth Longhouse Complex in Kingsdale) is located in association with at least one circular building and a series of irregular enclosures. The limestone clints and grykes have been used extensively to form elements of the field system enclosure walls. The remains of a rectangular building (SFS 07) (Fig. 16) 9.5m by 4.5m are only just discernible in the form of low banks close to the edge of the terrace a few metres north west of Sleights Pasture Rocks. To the south are further more pronounced banks (SFS 08 and SFS 07) (Figs. 16 and 17) extending towards the

limestone pavement and forming large enclosures butting up against it. Two further enclosures (SFS 09 and SFS 13) (Fig. 18) are situated within the limestone pavement of Sleights Pasture Rocks, enclosing small grassy plots and probably used as sheep pens.

1.12. A further more complex pattern of linear earthworks (SFS 14) (Fig. 19) is situated immediately adjacent to Sleights Pasture Rocks and screened to the north west and south west by the modern field wall. One rectangular enclosure is evident on the south west side of this complex. This probable rectangular building, externally 10.5m by 5m with rubble banks approximately 1.5m wide and 0.3m high, is linked to a series of further enclosures, the most well defined being circular with a diameter of 6m. From this radiate further banks forming small irregular enclosures with a linear rubble bank extending east to west across the terrace beyond. To the north west of the rectangular enclosure are further fragments of curvilinear rubble banks, however, these are less well defined. The banks were not evident on the other side of the field wall, where it appears that more extensive clearance has occurred.

1.13. The scheduled early mediaeval farmstead (SAM NY 1240) on Gauber High Pasture (GFS 08) (Fig. 17) lies at an altitude of 340m OD, on the topmost bed of the Great Scar Limestone on the northern flank of Park Fell. A few metres to the west is the Lancaster to Bainbridge Roman road, which runs through the area using the pass and emphasising the trans-Pennine significance of the site. The early mediaeval farmstead was excavated in 1974 and 1976 (King:1978) and comprises three buildings with paved entrances from a farmyard. Beyond this on the north eastern side of the farmyard are larger plots enclosed by limestone rubble walls. The largest of the buildings measures 19.5m by 8m and has been interpreted as a dwelling house, while the two other buildings are described as a kitchen and workshop. Four coins were found in association with the settlement, providing a 9<sup>th</sup> century terminus post quem for the building and therefore making it a rare early example of a 'Viking' period rural homestead in England (MacKay,1988).

## MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

1.14. By the time of the Domesday Survey Ingleton and presumably also Chapel le Dale (or Wisedale as it was then known) lay at the north-eastern edge of the pre-Conquest wapentake of Amounderness. This name presumably derives from the Scandinavian, meaning the 'ness' or headland of Agmundr. At this time north west England had not yet been divided into counties; some vills subsequently in north Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland were included in the survey of Yorkshire. There are very few surviving mediaeval features in the visible landscape, an observation consistent with the historical evidence that the Ingleton area consisted largely of waste and chase.

1.15. Amounderness is referred to in a charter of 934 in which Athelstan made a large grant of that land to the church at York, of which Wolfstan was Archbishop. The boundaries of it are described as follows:

*First from the sea up along the Cocker to the source of that river, from that source straight to another spring that is called in Saxon Dunshop, thus down the rivulet to the Hodder, in the same direction to the Ribble and thus along that river through the middle of that channel back to the sea.*(Le Patourel,1993)

The grant is unusual in that the king himself had bought the territory, 'with no little money of my own' as he describes it. It suggests that Athelstan may have been attempting to strengthen his hold on the recently conquered north by handing this large stretch of territory to a power that might prove a useful ally.

1.16. Whether or not Ingleton and Chapel le Dale should be included within this area at this early date is uncertain; however by the Domesday Survey of 1086 Ingleton is listed as being within the wapentake of Amounderness.

*In Ingleton Earl Tosti held 6 carucates of land taxable.* (Morris, 1986)

1.17. By the thirteenth century Ingleton lay within the wapentake of Ewcross; which is first mentioned as such in 1219. There is, however no mention of it, nor any of the nine vills said to be contained within it in 1316, in the surviving Hundred Rolls. It may be that due to its remoteness and the sparsity of its population, a Ewcross return was never made to the hundred commissioners. However, we do know that during the reign of King John, in the year 1203-4, William de Moubray acquired the chase of Mewith and Ingleborough from one

Adam de Staveley. It is reported that he

*Afterwards enlarged that chase and newly occupied a chase through the whole of the vills of Thornton, Horton, Austwick and Burton, and similarly in some valleys, that is Kingsdale, Blea Moor, Whernside and Cam Side, and made there another two foresters so that then he had four there...* (English,1996)

1.18. The Quo Warranto Rolls of 1293-4 record a dispute between Roger de Moubray, grandson of William and Roger de Heigham who sued for the king, concerning a number of matters including,

*...the free chases of Mewith and Ingleborough...that he and all his ancestors before the time of King Richard and always after peacefully have used there a free chase without any break in time...* (English,1996)

1.19. Our earliest reference to 'Souterscales' is in 1203 where it is listed as one of 'tres vaccarie'. Subsequently the estate was purchased by Alice de Staveley who in 1250 granted to the Abbey of Furness her pasture at Southerscales (Brownbill,1919), a property which extended from Ingleborough summit across to Whernside and included much of the upper dale. Furness Abbey was at this time acquiring large tracts of land in Yorkshire and indeed by Dissolution in 1537 was the second richest Cistercian house in England. At the surrender of the Furness properties it seems likely that the 'Southerscales' holdings, which comprised a number of tenanted farms, became the Manor of Newby (Brownbill:1919) which was given by James I to the Duke of Buckingham through the Dukes of Montagu and Buccleugh, until purchased by James Farrar in 1810. The manor of Newby extended from the watershed between Wensleydale and Ribblesdale in the north to Burnmoor in the south and the summit ridges of Whernside and Ingleborough to the west and east.

1.20. By 1539 the Furness Abbey Rental lists Southerscales ('Sowterskales') as containing six tenants, each holding one tenement and between ten and twenty acres of land.

## POST MEDIAEVAL EVIDENCE

1.21. Most of the visible elements in the historic landscape of the survey area represent the effects of post-mediaeval change, particularly in the context of enclosure and other forms of agricultural improvement and management. The Ingleton manorial records of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries indicate a general movement towards the enclosure of the scars and commons and most of the walls of the closes and small fields will date from this period. Property within the manor was held by tenant right which in a series of lawsuits in the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries secured the right of the tenants to enclose land from the waste (Hoyle, 1984). The continuation of enclosure into the nineteenth century generally served to push to a higher level the boundary between improved and unimproved grazing.

1.22. A major element of agricultural improvement is water control, which includes not only drainage, but also the construction of leats to service farmhouses and stock. An example of this is to be found skirting Great Douk Cave and flowing on to Philpin Farm from the flanks of Ingleborough. There is also the partial canalisation of Winterscales Beck in the area of Gunnerfleet Farm. The provision of a bridge close to the farm made redundant the stepping stones to the north and the ford to the south, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and now entirely absent.

1.23. Although mining and quarrying have been of some significance particularly, in the immediate area of Ingleton, within the survey area there are few traces. Adits and spoil heaps of trial workings for lead have been located at various places on both sides of the river at Chapel le Dale. Around Ingleton this process had continued from the Elizabethan period and had largely come to an end by the 1830's. Near Southerscales Farm (just outside the survey area) are the remains of an adit and spoil heap representing a short period of exploitat-

tion in the eighteenth century, along with sites on Keld Bank and Philpin Sleights (also outside the survey area).

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

1.24. This area immediately to the south and west of Ribblehead has in part been the subject of much archaeological interest and activity over recent years, concentrated particularly on the land to the south and west of the modern quarry. It is therefore unsurprising that few new sites were recorded within this particular survey area.

1.25. The area centred on Gunnerfleet Farm also yielded little in the way of new sites, but fieldwork rather confirmed the loss of a number of features recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851, the result of later nineteenth century agricultural improvements. These may also be responsible for the removal of earlier enclosures walls (GFS 01) south west of Winterscales Farm.

1.26. The limestone terraces have been found to be of most interest with a number of new sites identified on Sleights Pasture, including a fairly extensive pattern of field system and settlement between 320m OD and 350m OD. This should be seen within the much wider pattern of exploitation represented by the Ribblehead sites to the north east and the Philpin Sleights sites to the south west. These sites have been tentatively assigned a post Roman date however it is probable that they also represent continuing settlement from a Romano-British origin. The principal problem in interpretation mirrors that highlighted by the RCHM(E) survey of Ribblehead Quarry (Mackay, 1988), namely the lack of dating evidence and of stratigraphical links between the various elements of the historical landscape.

1.27. The condition of all the sites surveyed was found to be stable, with no evidence for any recent damage or erosion as a result of current farming practices. Therefore no further recommendations have been made for the management of the sites. It is considered that only those new sites identified on Sleights Pasture are of sufficient importance to warrant further attention. However in terms of the survival of earthworks, these are not sufficiently well preserved to warrant scheduling.

1.28. It is therefore recommended that a detailed survey be undertaken of Sleights Pasture and Sleights Pasture Rocks to include the following newly identified sites: (SFS 04), (SFS 06), (SFS 07), (SFS 08), (SFS 09), (SFS 12), (SFS 13), (SFS 14), (SFS 15).



## 2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The methods used in the preparation of this survey report were indicated by an Archaeological Survey Project Brief ( revised 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1999) prepared by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and by a Method Statement prepared by the Brigantia Archaeological Practice. In brief, the general methodology employed was as outlined below.

2.2. **DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH** A general documentary survey of the area was made, with particular reference to:

i. All available map sources, and to place-names and features now no longer extant which are revealed by the maps.

ii. Available aerial photographs.

iii. The contents of the Yorkshire Dales Sites and Monuments Record.

iv. Published sources relevant to the area.

### FIELD SURVEY

2.3. The field survey was carried out over a period of weeks in the autumn and early winter of 2000, and was carried out in the following way:

Each field or other land parcel was inspected on the ground as part of a walk-over survey, and all sites or features recorded and described in detail. A general inspection was initially made of each land parcel, followed by a series of spaced parallel walks designed to ensure the visual inspection of the whole of the field. Natural features which might have been of archaeological significance (such as caves and rock shelters) were also searched for. All sites and features already known to the Sites and Monuments Record, or newly-identified during the documentary survey, were visited and recorded in detail.

2.4. Each site was given a site code, either GFS (Gunnerfleet Farm Sites) or SFS (Southercales Farm Sites) and a number. The location and extent of each site or feature was added to the map base, and the feature described on a *pro forma* record sheet. Where appropriate (for the great majority of sites), a photographic record was made: this was based on black-and-white prints, but selected features were also recorded as colour transparencies, and some transparencies were made of general 'landscape' views which might assist interpretation or visualisation of the historic landscape.

2.5. A measured sketch survey of all features of interest was undertaken. Wherever possible, a scoring exercise of the type used in the Monuments Protection Programme, and using the same scoring *criteria*, was applied.

2.6. The survey included the inspection of all field boundaries to characterise their materials, method of construction, evidence for large-scale rebuilding, and physical relations to other boundaries or other types of feature. Styles, gateways, hogg-holes and other items of wall furniture were located on the map-base and recorded on *pro forma*s and by photography.

2.7. Ruined or roofless buildings were fully recorded in the same way as other sites or features. Roofed buildings were subjected to rapid inspection, particularly with regard to external condition. No attempt was made to gain access to occupied domestic buildings.

### 3. NOTE ON PLACE NAMES

3.1. The toponymy of the study area reveals a mixture of Scandinavian and Early English place-name origins, though many of the names listed appear to be of post-mediaeval origin and, due in part to a general scarcity of sources from before the seventeenth century, the earliest forms of some must be reconstructed. Place-names are listed and discussed by Smith (1961, 217 ff). It is interesting to note that in all the earlier maps, Chapel le Dale is referred to as *Wisedale* and an early source, Sir Henry Spelman refers to *Wisedale Chapel* in his 'Villare Anglicanum' of 1678 (Speight: 1892). The name *wise* or *wease* probably originates from the Anglo-Saxon 'waes' becoming the modern German 'wiese' referring to a pasture or meadow. The name Chapel le Dale is first recorded in 1677 as *Chappell ith Dale*.

3.2. Both the farm names within the study area, *Southerscales* and *Gunnerfleet* have Scandinavian origins. *Southerscales* (*Suterscales* 1302-8) appears to be derived from the personal name 'Sutari' combined with the word meaning sheiling 'skali'. *Winterscales* (*Wynterscale* 1379) appears to have the same derivation referring to a 'sheiling for winter use'. The farm name *Gunnerfleet* (*Gunner Fleet* 1704) again probably derives from the Old Norse personal name 'Gunnarr' and 'fleit' or 'Fljot' meaning 'stream'. Another water derived name is 'Keld' as in *Keld Bank* which originates as 'Kelda', 'a spring'.

3.4. Of Scandinavian origin also is *Sleights* probably derived from 'Slaeget', 'sheep pasture', and 'Scar' as in *Scar Close* (*Skarr* 1662) from 'sker' a rocky bank or cliff. More difficult to define is *Gauber*, as in *Gauber High Pasture* (*Gober* 1712), but possibly it refers to a gallows hill 'galga beorg'. Also uncertain is the derivation of 'Douk' as in *Great Douk Cave*, the possible root of this is from the old English 'dub' meaning pond.

3.5. Post mediaeval names such as *Fenwick Lot* and *New Close* probably refer to the enclosure of the scars and waste during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

*4. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACE NAMES.*

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Fairweather Spring East   | SD 76117630 |
| Little Spring West        | SD 76077617 |
| Fell Close Rocks          | SD 75907785 |
| Fell Close                | SD 76207750 |
| Fenwick Lot               | SD 75307700 |
| Gauber High Pasture       | SD 76507830 |
| Gauber High Pasture Rocks | SD 76807840 |
| Great Douk Cave           | SD 74707701 |
| Great Douk Cave Pasture   | SD 74607685 |
| Gunnerfleet Cave          | SD 75687978 |
| Gunnerfleet Farm          | SD 75357970 |
| Gunnerfleet Moss          | SD 75607920 |
| Hardrawing Pot            | SD 74507677 |
| Howrake Rocks             | SD 76007835 |
| Jack's Moss               | SD 75207970 |
| Keld Bank                 | SD 76207765 |
| Little Douk Pot           | SD 74747694 |
| Low Moss                  | SD 75407900 |
| Lockdiddy Hill            | SD 75107970 |
| Low Sleights              | SD 75407895 |
| Middle Washfold Caves     | SD 74757645 |
| New Close                 | SD 77007795 |
| New Close Rocks           | SD 77107808 |
| Parker's Moss             | SD 75107905 |
| Scar Close                | SD 75357755 |
| Scar Close Moss           | SD 75207740 |
| Sleights Pasture          | SD 75707830 |
| Sleights Pasture Rocks    | SD 75807790 |

Southerscales Farm SD 74207700

Souther Scales Fell SD 75557570

Winterscales Beck SD 75307940

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## **6. NOTE ON SURVEY OF FIELD WALLS.**

6.1. A dry stone wall survey was conducted in conjunction with the survey of field monuments for the Farm Conservation Scheme in the Yorkshire Dales. The purpose of the survey was to record the style and present condition of dry stone field walls, in addition to any feature of interest, including wall furniture. The wall lengths were divided into sections, between obvious features, such as boundary junctions, corners and sometimes gateways. The work was carried out in accordance with the advice provided by the Dry Stone Wall Association of Great Britain.

6.2. Within the area of much improved pasture around Gunnerfleet Farm, the jigsaw of field walls survive in very good condition, showing signs of recent repair and rebuilding. They are constructed of double faced, coursed limestone rubble. Those which enclose the rough pasture to the south (GFW 10-16) (Fig. 10) are generally of the same construction and are still stockproof, but show signs of deterioration with topstones frequently missing and some small areas of collapse.

6.3. Within the area of the survey to the south of Ribblehead, the eighteenth and nineteenth century field walls enclosing part of Keld Bank and Gauber High Pasture (GFW 01-03) (Fig. 9) survive in good condition and are again of double faced, coursed, limestone rubble construction, furnished with a single strand of barbed wire at the top. Of an entirely different style however are the two walls (GFW 04 and GFW 05) (Fig. 9) which extend east to west and north to south across Gauber Pasture. GFW 04 is of a double faced, limestone rubble construction, entirely uncoursed and generally ill constructed. It also includes numerous orthostats and a great many sheep smoots within the area immediately north of the Ribblehead longhouse complex. Along much of its length the wall is fairly ruinous. GFW 05 is of an entirely different construction again. It has a single limestone rubble face, entirely uncoursed and ill constructed. It also includes a number of large orthostats, to the extent that the walling appears to be merely blocking in places. The wall stands to close to its full original height, however it generally appears to be unstable. It is probable that these walls have a much earlier date of construction and indicate an earlier phase of enclosure, incorporated into the seventeenth/eighteenth century pattern.

6.4. The area of the survey to the north and east of Southerscales includes a number of large enclosures again of a eighteenth/nineteenth century date, including Fell Close, Fenwick Lot and Southerscales Fell. The field boundary extending over Park Fell and Simon Fell defines the parish boundary between Ingleton and Horton in Ribblesdale. The majority of walls are of the usual double face limestone construction and remain in good condition, particularly those (SFW 14-21) (Fig. 11) around Southerscales which appear to have undergone recent repair and rebuilding. SFW 26 and SFW 27 (Fig. 12) situated on the east side of Sleights Pasture have not been maintained as field boundaries and no doubt relate to an earlier phase of enclosure. They surround an area of elevated, wooded, limestone pavement, standing to a maximum height of 1m, although the walls are extremely ruinous and in places almost entirely absent. The walls have also been constructed to extend downwards to fill the crevices in the limestone pavement.

6.5. The source of the stone used in the construction of the drystone walls is likely on the whole to have been quarried from outcropping beds of limestone and areas of pavement, since loose limestone boulders are not a common feature of the carboniferous limestone landscape. The small area of quarrying recorded on Keld Bank (GFS 12), now almost entirely grassed over, is likely to have been worked to produce stone for those walls in the immediate area (GFW 01, GFW 02, GFW 07). Such small scale quarrying of minor areas of outcropping stone, for the construction of walls high on the fell, is fairly common in the area.

6.6. By the mid-seventeenth century there was an expansion in quarrying activity in the area around Ingleton (King, 1996, 19), with the establishment of riverside quarries to the north, beside the Doe. Much of this stone went into the rebuilding and remodelling of the farmhouses within the area and probably much of the inferior material went into the construction of the new enclosure walls.

6.7. In terms of wall furniture, there are many examples of sheep smoots (n.b. GFW 04) (Fig. 9): however, other forms of wall furniture are generally rare with modern wooden stiles being most common.

## 7. PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX: BLACK & WHITE

| <b>PRINT No</b> | <b>SITE CODE</b> | <b>FACING</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| P01             | SFS01            | E             |
| P02             | SFS02            | NW            |
| P03             | SFS02            | NW            |
| P04             | SFS03            | N             |
| P05             | SFS04            | E             |
| P06             | SFS04            | W             |
| P07             | SFS04            | W             |
| P08             | SFS05            | S             |
| P09             | SFS06            | SE            |
| P10             | SFS06            | NE            |
| P11             | SFS06            | S             |
| P12             | SFS07            | SE            |
| P13             | SFS07            | NW            |
| P14             | SFS07            | SE            |
| P15             | SFS07            | SE            |
| P16             | SFS08            | NW            |
| P17             | SFS08            | N             |
| P18             | SFS09            | E             |
| P19             | SFS10            | W             |
| P20             | SFS10            | E             |
| P21             | SFS11            | E             |
| P22             | SFS12            | NE            |
| P23             | SFS12            | SW            |
| P24             | SFS13            | S             |
| P25             | SFS13            | E             |
| P26             | SFS14            | E             |
| P27             | SFS14            | N             |

|     |       |    |
|-----|-------|----|
| P28 | SFS14 | SW |
| P29 | SFS14 | NE |
| P30 | SFS14 | NE |
| P31 | SFS15 | NE |
| P32 | SFS16 | E  |
| P33 | SFS17 | E  |
| P34 | SFS18 | S  |
| P35 | SFS18 | NW |
| P36 | SFS19 | SE |
| P37 | SFS20 | E  |
| P38 | GFS01 | S  |
| P39 | GFS01 | SE |
| P40 | GFS01 | SE |
| P41 | GFS01 | SW |
| P42 | GFS02 | NW |
| P43 | GFS03 | NE |
| P44 | GFS05 | NW |
| P45 | GFS07 | NE |
| P46 | GFS07 | NW |
| P47 | GFS07 | W  |
| P48 | GFS08 | E  |
| P49 | GFS08 | N  |
| P50 | GFS08 | W  |
| P51 | GFS08 | SE |
| P52 | GFS09 | E  |
| P53 | GFS09 | E  |
| P54 | GFS09 | W  |
| P55 | GFS10 | NE |
| P56 | GFS10 | S  |
| P57 | GFS11 | NE |



|     |       |    |
|-----|-------|----|
| P58 | GFS12 | S  |
| P59 | SFW02 | NE |
| P60 | SFS03 | NE |
| P61 | SFW06 | E  |
| P62 | SFW13 | NW |
| P63 | SFW21 | SW |
| P64 | SFW23 | SW |
| P65 | SFW26 | W  |
| P66 | SFW27 | NE |
| P67 | SFW27 | NE |
| P68 | SFW28 | SE |
| P69 | GFW01 | SE |
| P70 | GFW03 | W  |
| P71 | GFW04 | N  |
| P72 | GFW04 | NE |
| P73 | GFW04 | N  |
| P74 | GFW05 | NE |

## 8. PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX: COLOUR SLIDES

| <b>SLIDE No</b> | <b>SITE CODE</b> | <b>FACING</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| S01             | SFS02            | NE            |
| S02             | SFS05            | SE            |
| S03             | SFS05            | E             |
| S04             | SFS07            | E             |
| S05             | SFS07            | SE            |
| S06             | SFS08            | S             |
| S07             | SFS09            | SE            |
| S08             | SFS11            | E             |
| S09             | SFS12            | SE            |
| S10             | SFS12            | S             |
| S11             | SFS13            | NE            |
| S12             | SFS13            | N             |
| S13             | SFS13            | N             |
| S14             | SFS13            | E             |
| S15             | SFS14            | NE            |
| S16             | SFS14            | S             |
| S17             | SFS14            | S             |
| S18             | SFS14            | S             |
| S19             | SFS15            | N             |
| S20             | GFS01            | S             |
| S21             | GFS01            | SW            |
| S22             | GFS01            | SE            |
| S23             | GFS07            | SW            |
| S24             | GFS07            | W             |
| S25             | GFS08            | N             |
| S26             | GFS08            | SE            |
| S27             | GFS08            | SE            |

|     |       |    |
|-----|-------|----|
| S28 | GFS10 | NW |
| S29 | GFS11 | E  |
| S30 | SFW04 | NE |
| S31 | SFW05 | NE |
| S32 | SFW05 | NE |
| S33 | SFW06 | E  |
| S34 | SFW21 | SW |
| S35 | GFW04 | N  |
| S36 | GFW04 | N  |
| S37 | GFW04 | N  |
| S38 | GFW04 | N  |
| S39 | GFW04 | N  |
| S40 | GFW04 | NE |
| S41 | GFW05 | E  |
| S42 | GFW05 | E  |

## **9. LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS**

- Figure 1. Chapel le Dale Area 1:25000
- Figure 2. Chapel le Dale Survey Area
- Figure 3. Distribution of Sites
- Figure 4. Ordnance Survey map 1842
- Figure 5. Geological map
- Figure 6. Gunnerfleet Farm Sites
- Figure 7. Gunnerfleet Farm Sites 01-07
- Figure 8. Southerscales Farm Sites
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- Figure 17. SFS 08 Plan
- Figure 18. SFS 13 Plan
- Figure 19. SFS 14 Plan



Figure 1  
Chapel le Dale Area  
Scale 1:25000

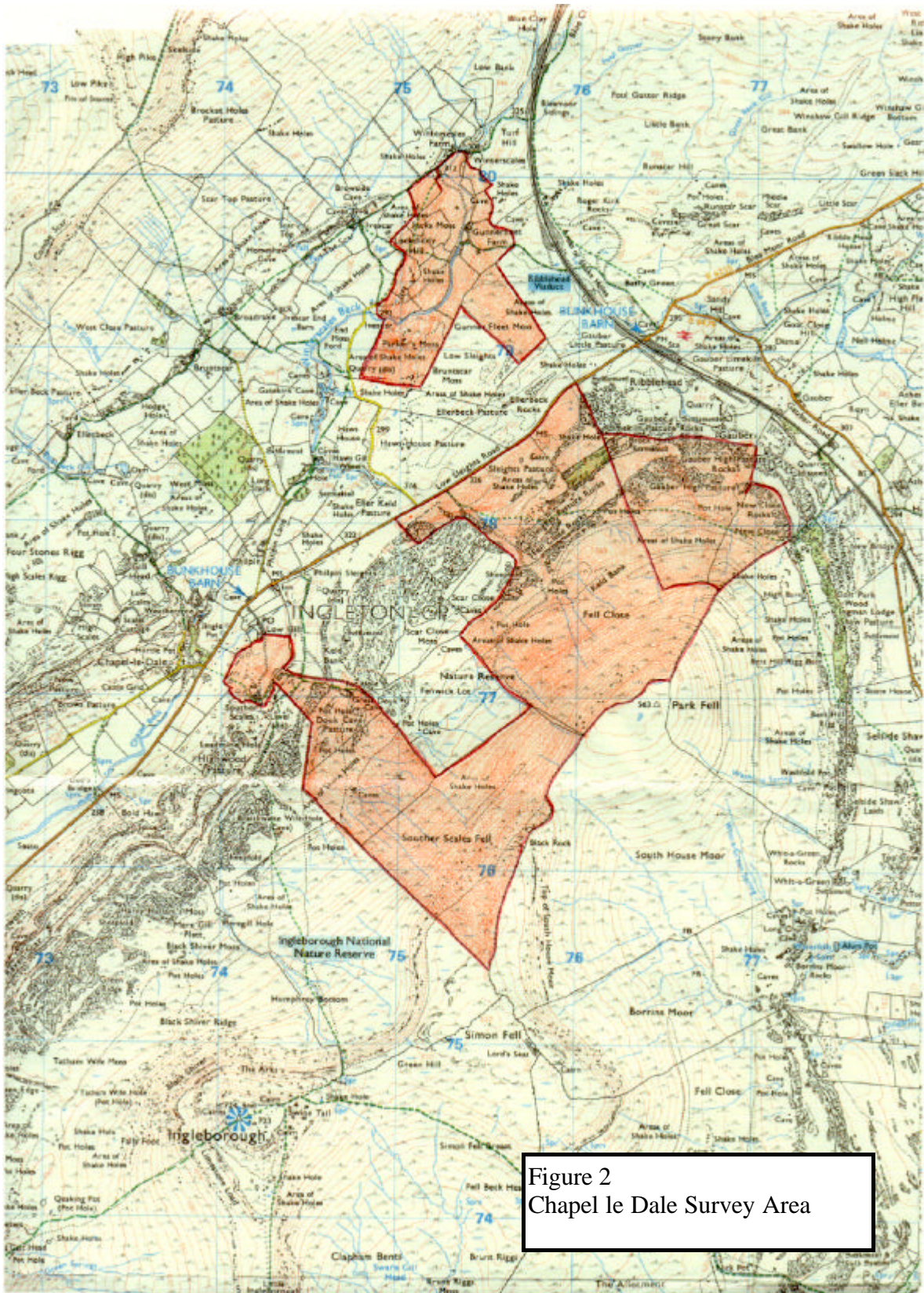


Figure 2  
Chapel le Dale Survey Area



Figure 3  
Distribution of Sites

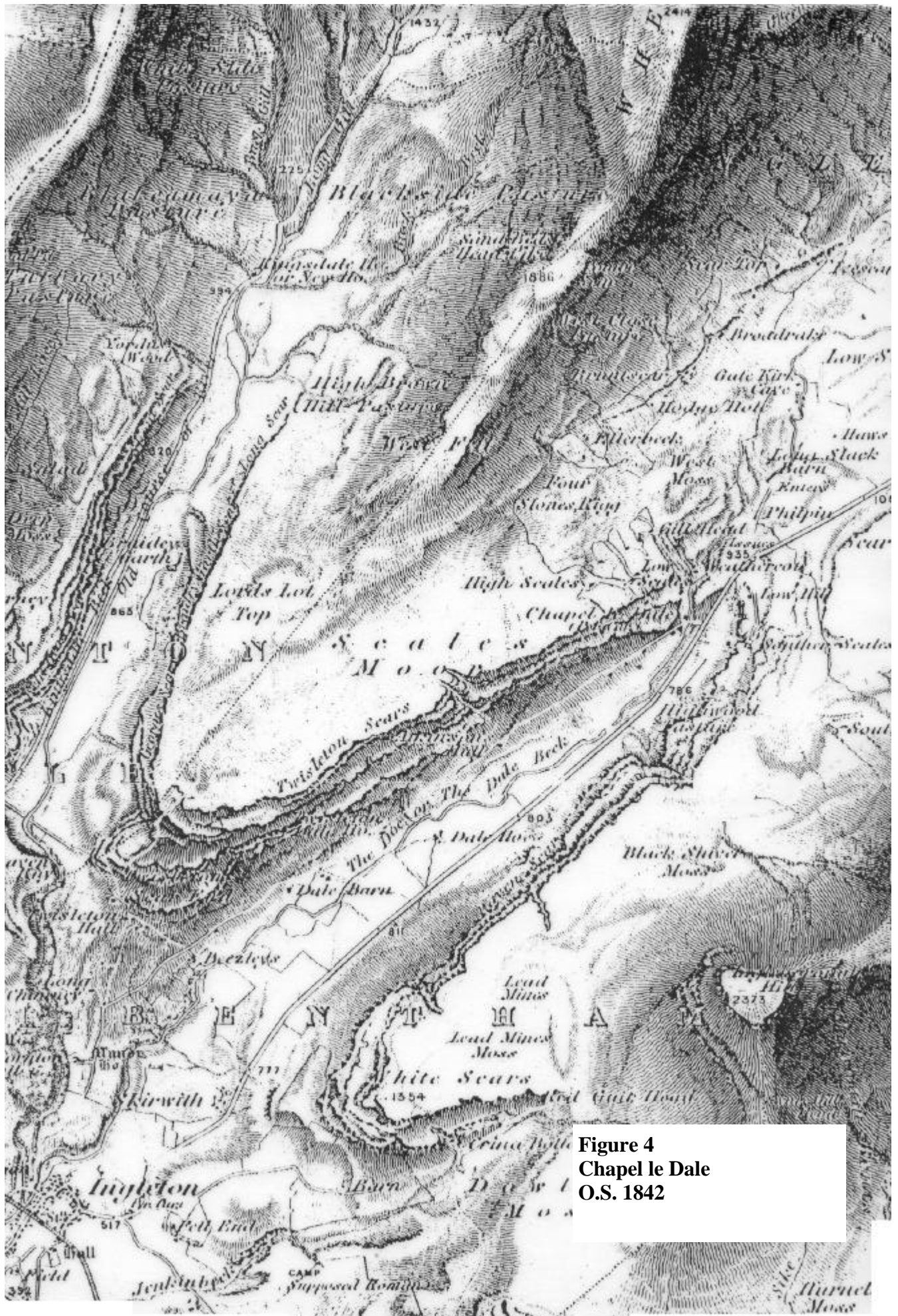


Figure 4  
Chapel le Dale  
O.S. 1842



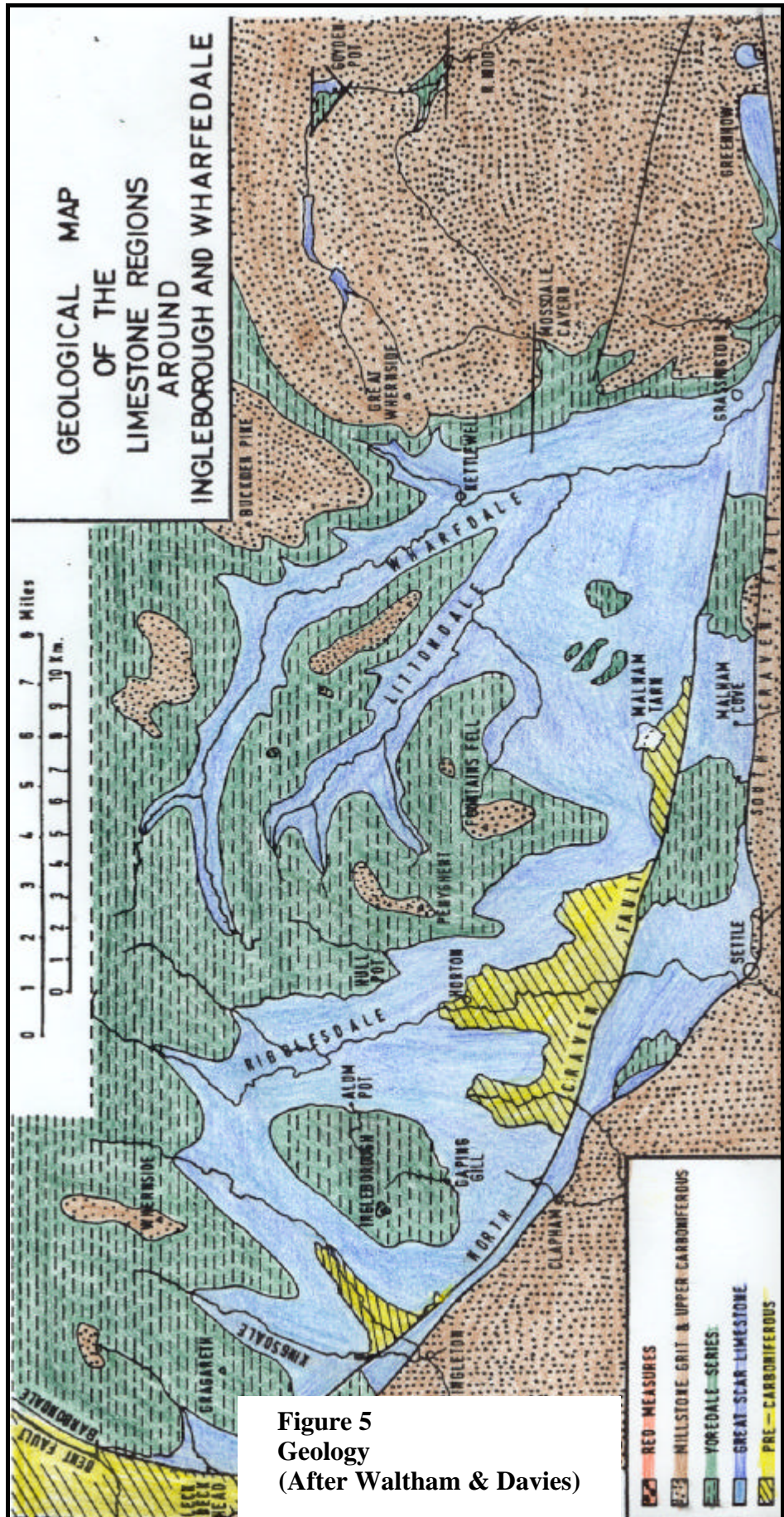


Figure 5  
Geology  
(After Waltham & Davies)

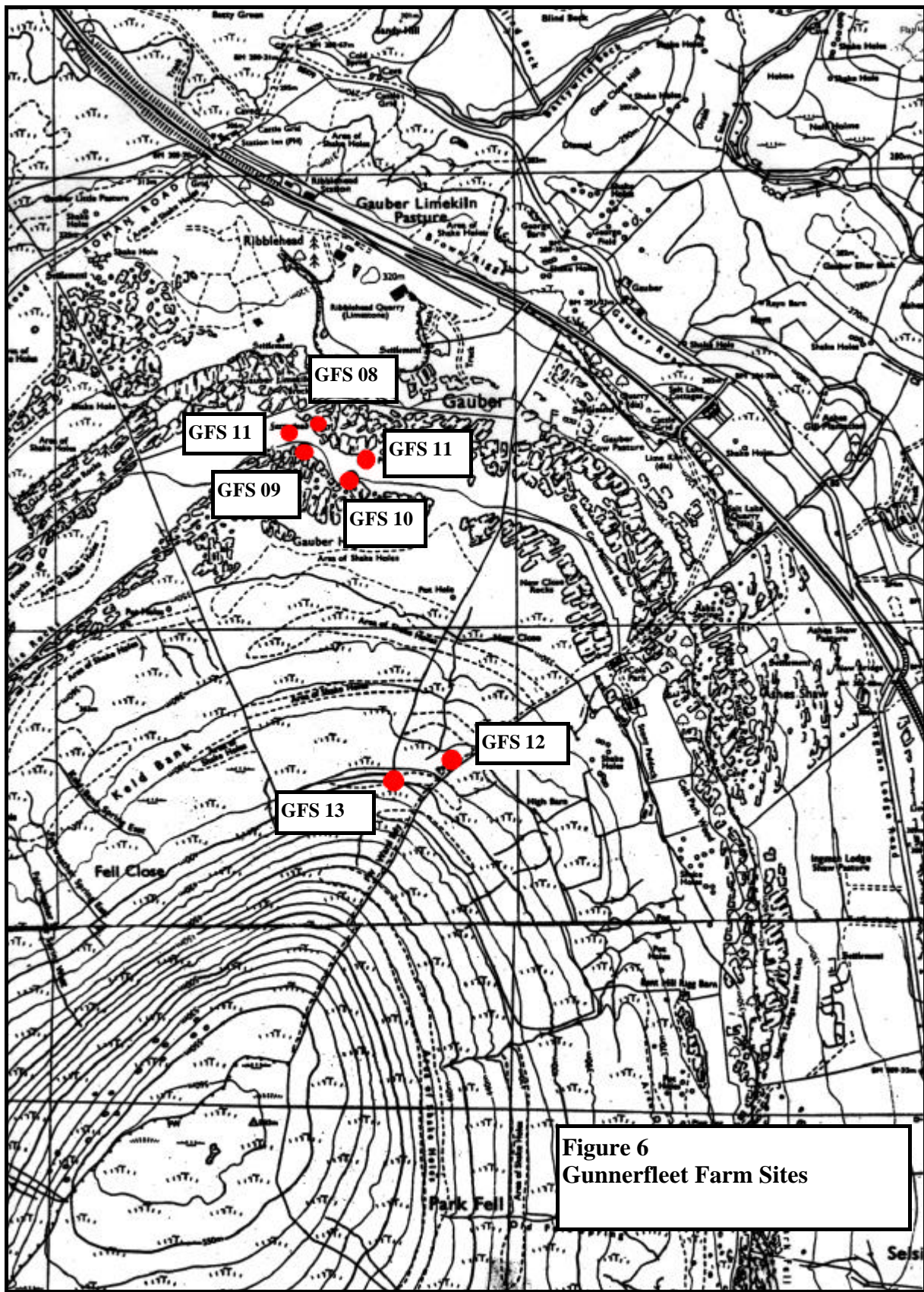


Figure 6  
Gunnerfleet Farm Sites

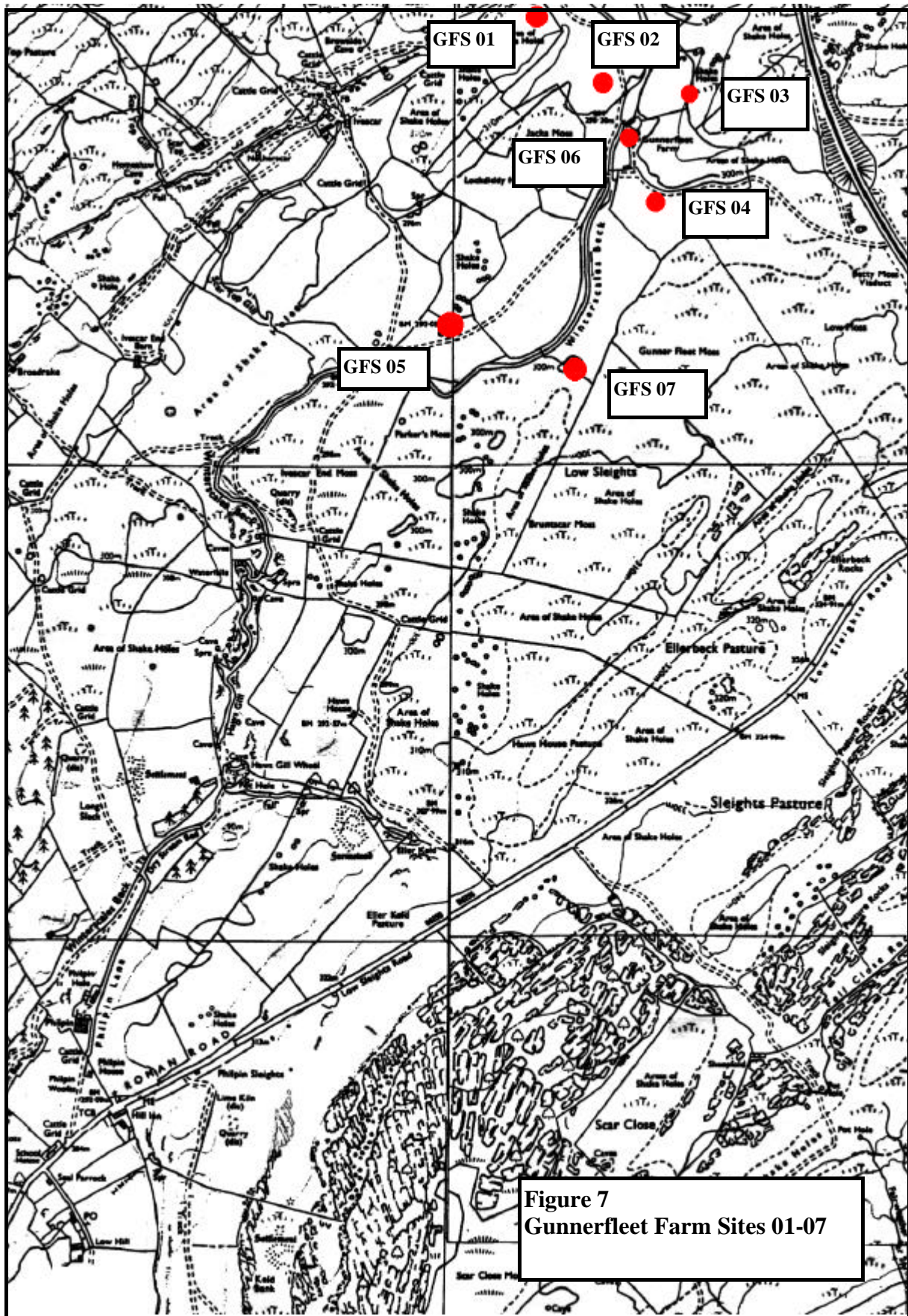


Figure 7  
Gunnerfleet Farm Sites 01-07

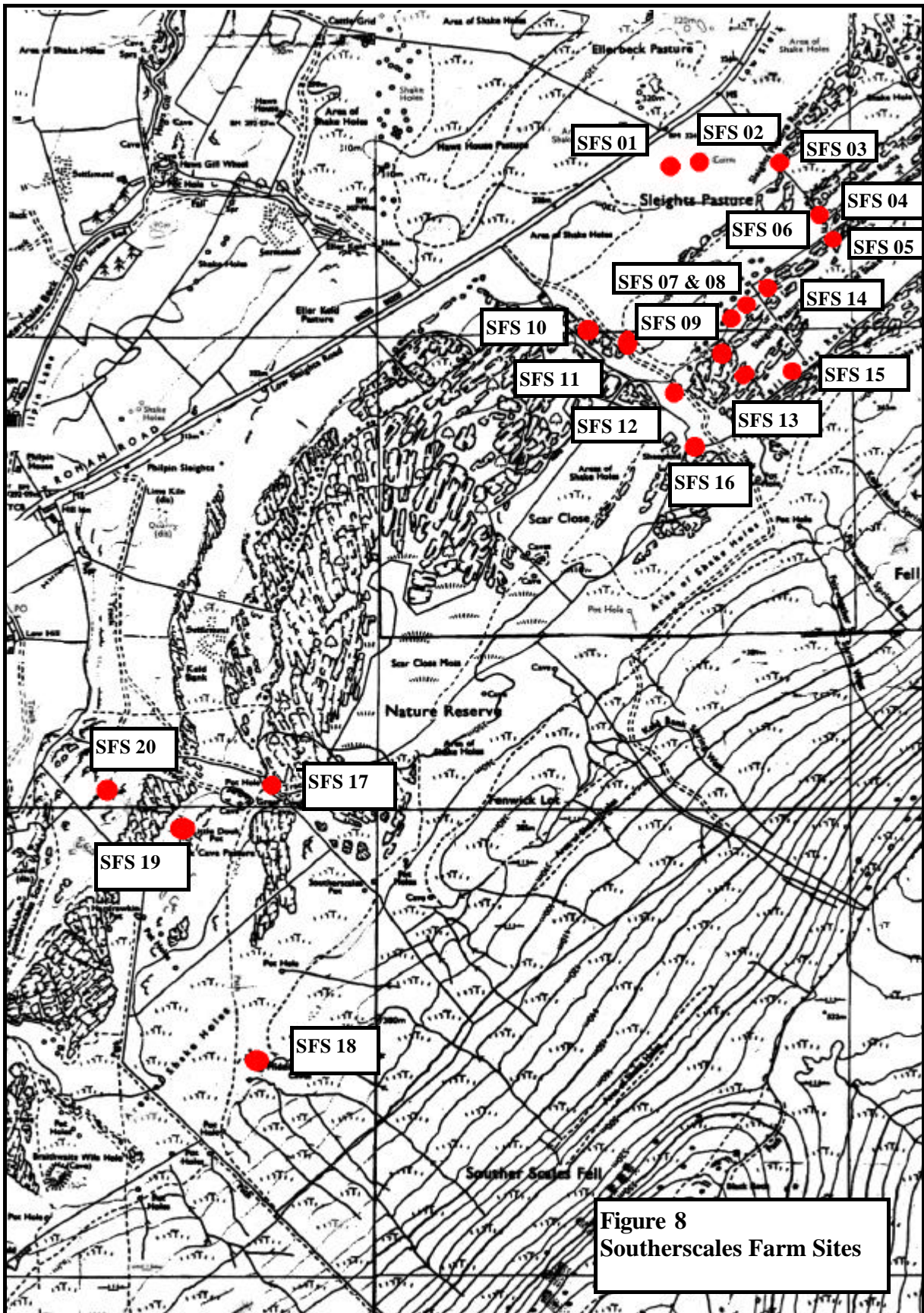


Figure 8  
Southercales Farm Sites

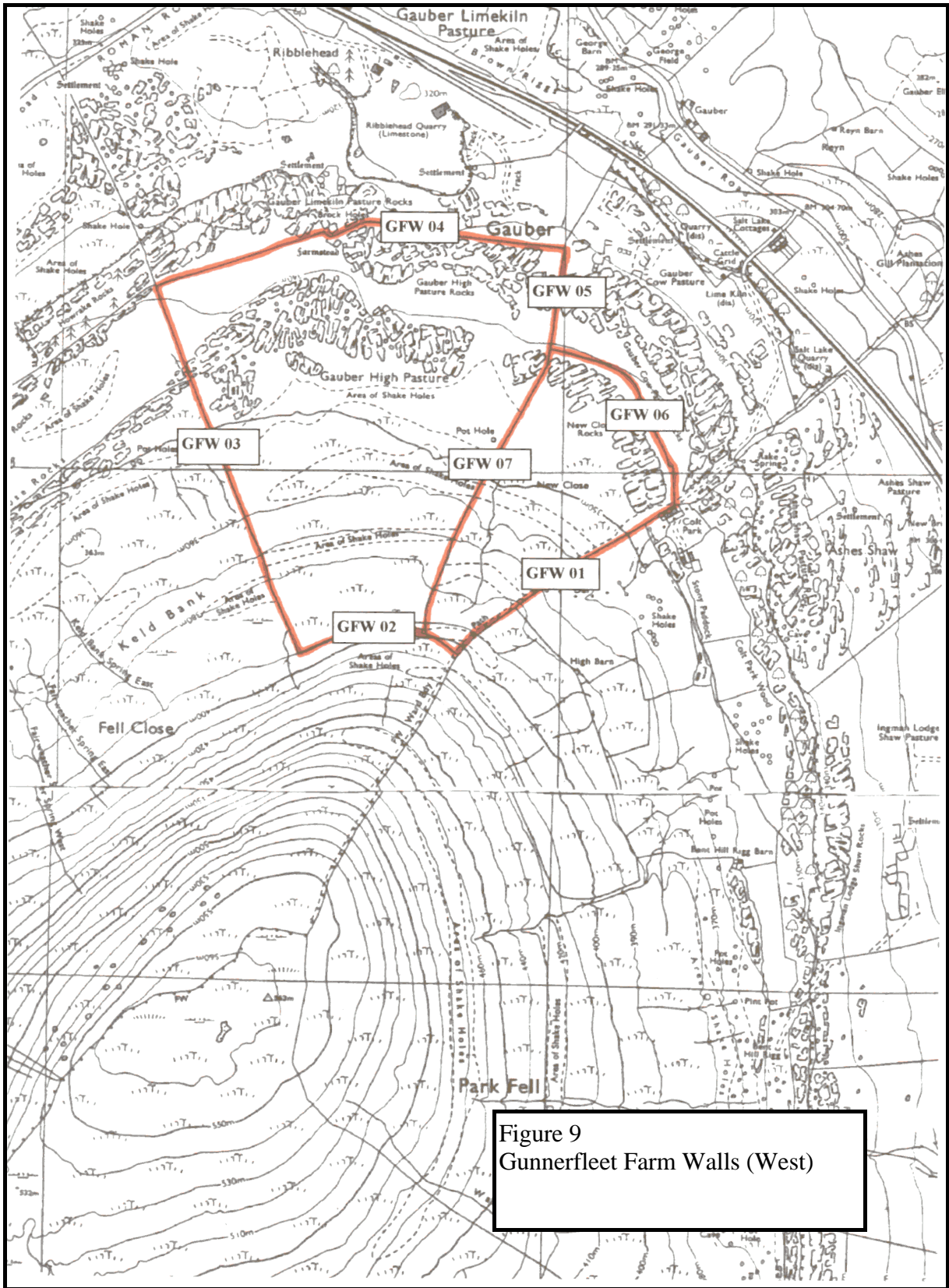
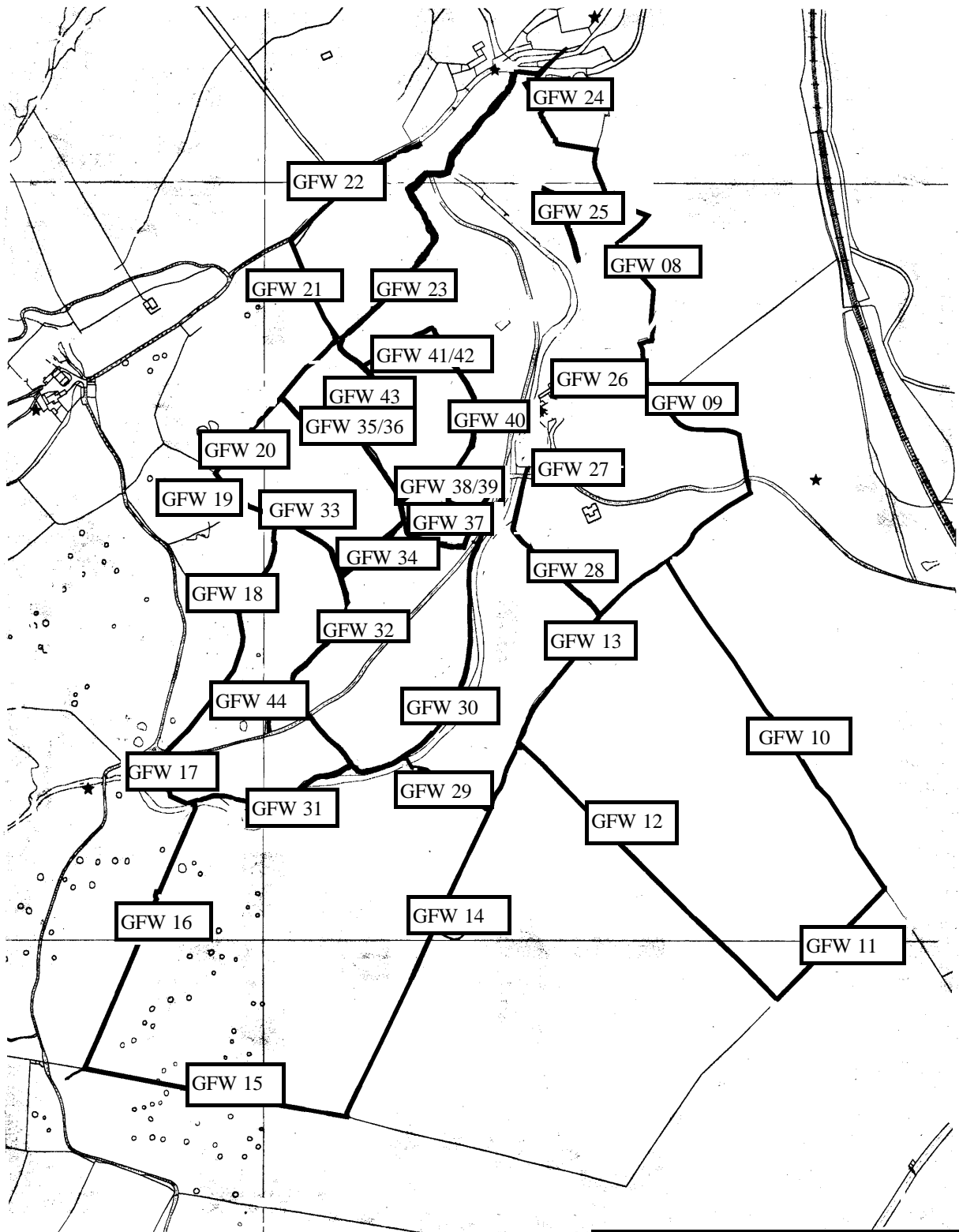
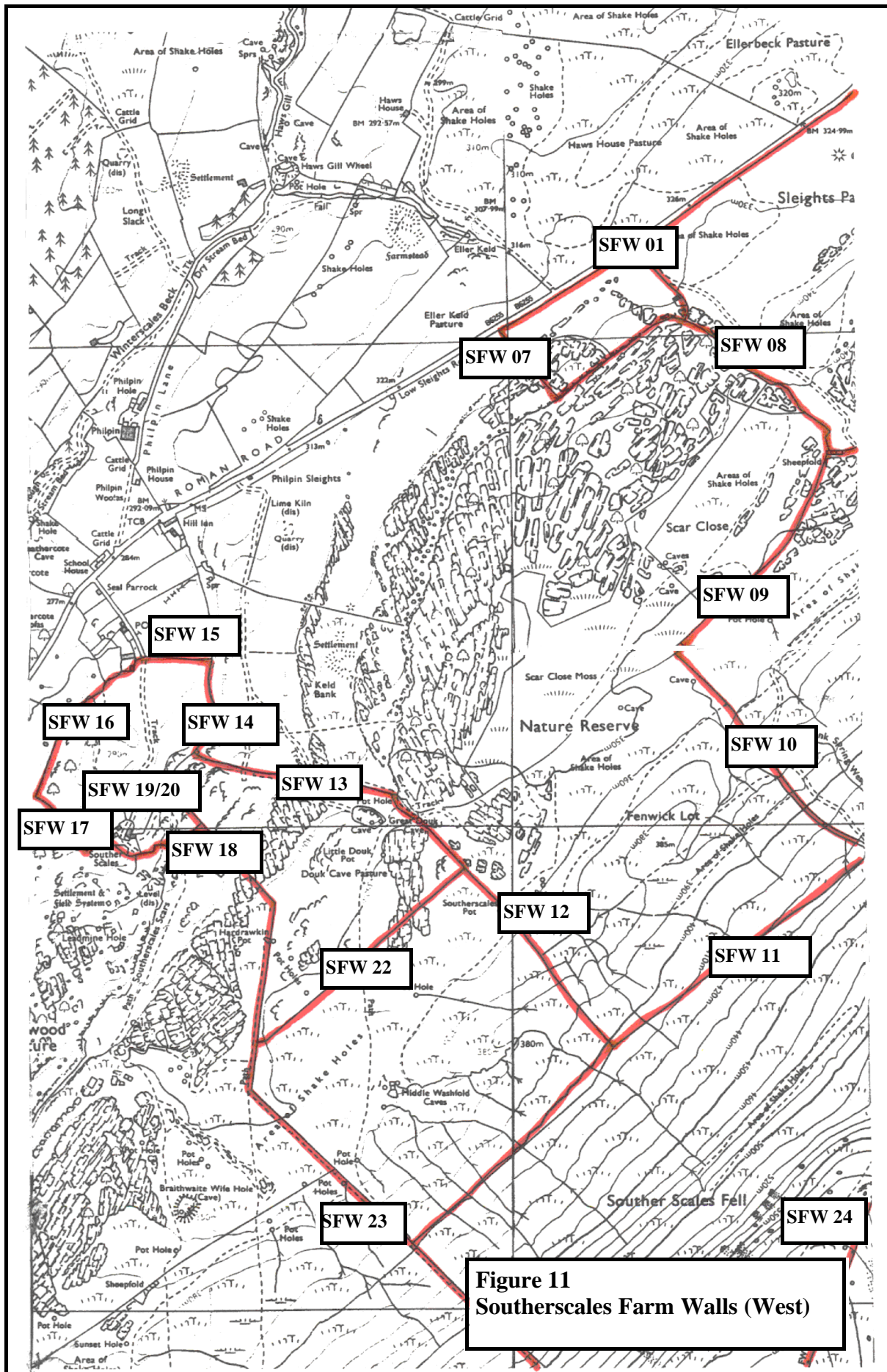


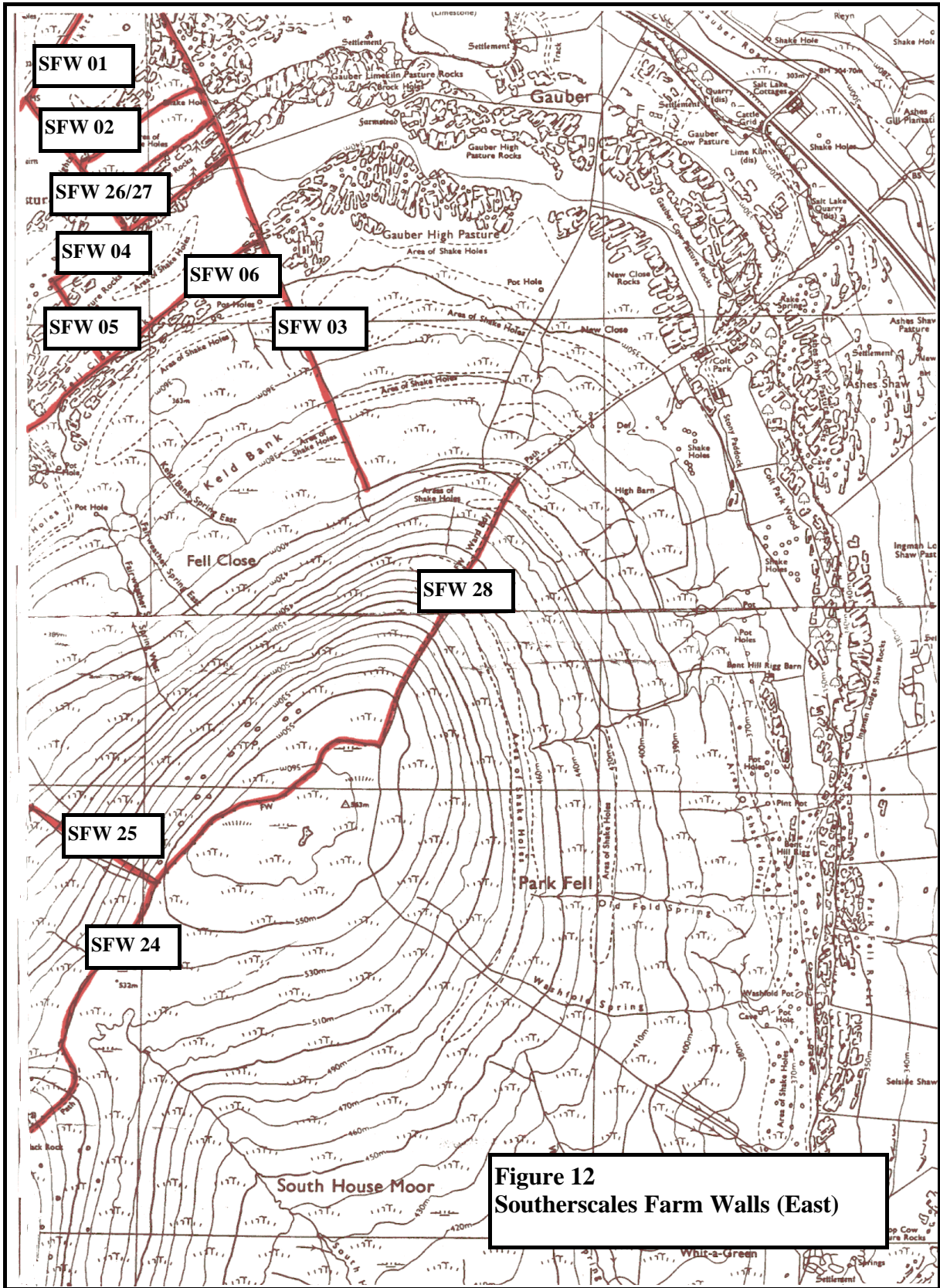
Figure 9  
Gunnerfleet Farm Walls (West)



**Figure 10**  
**Gunnerfleet Farm Walls (East)**

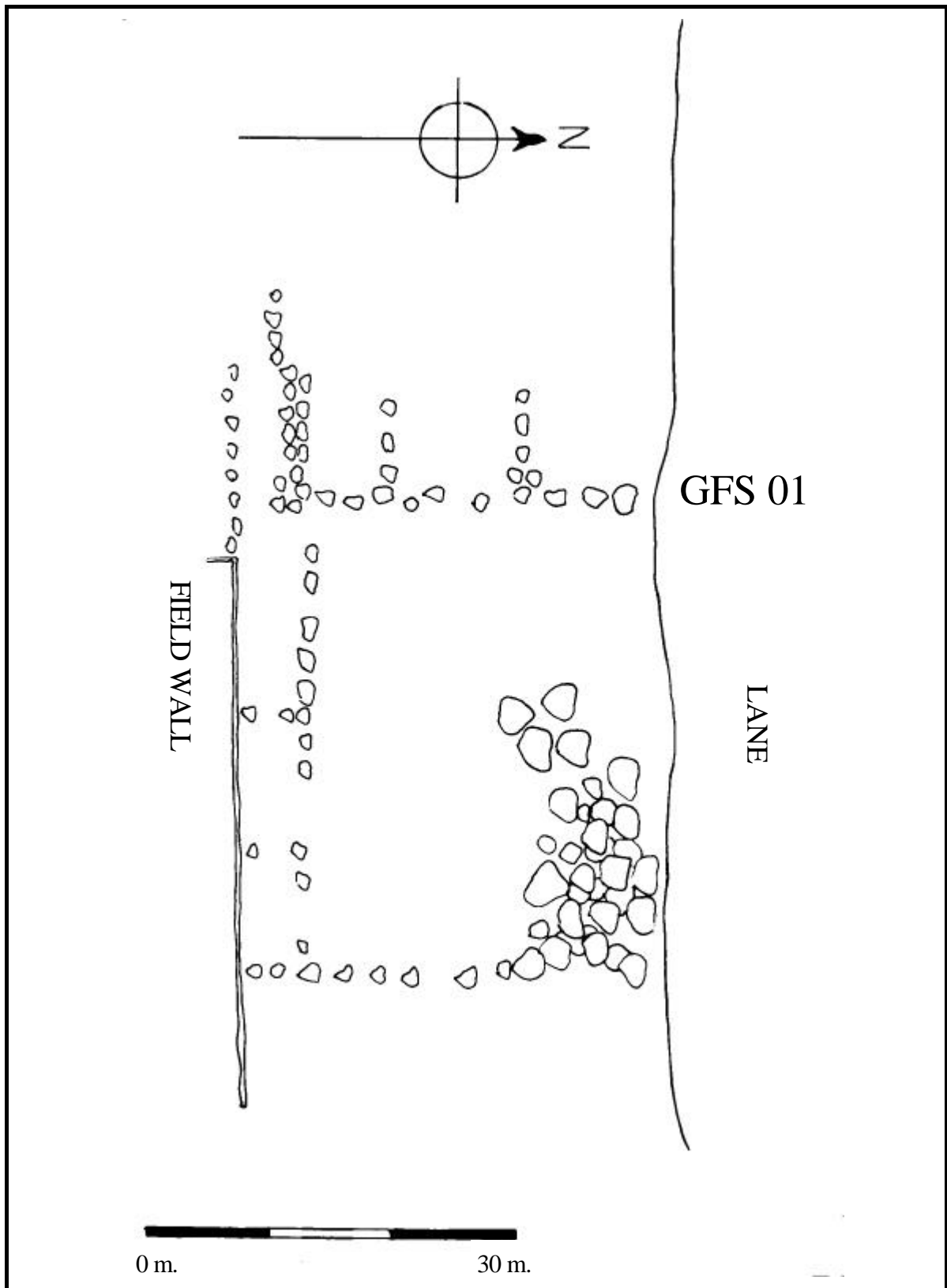


**Figure 11**  
**Southercales Farm Walls (West)**



**Figure 12**  
**Souther scales Farm Walls (East)**

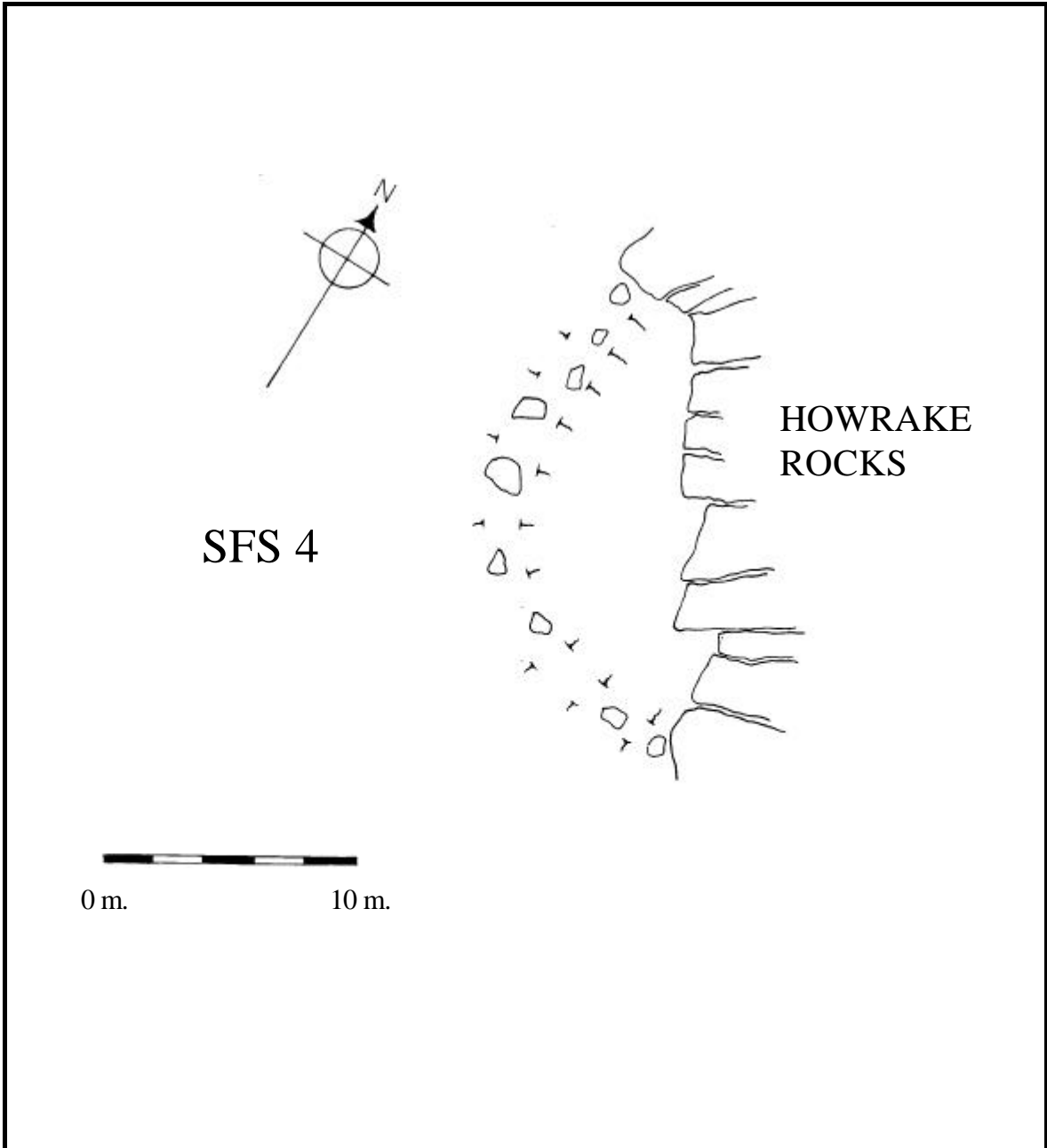




**Figure 13**

**Gunnerfleet Farm Sites**

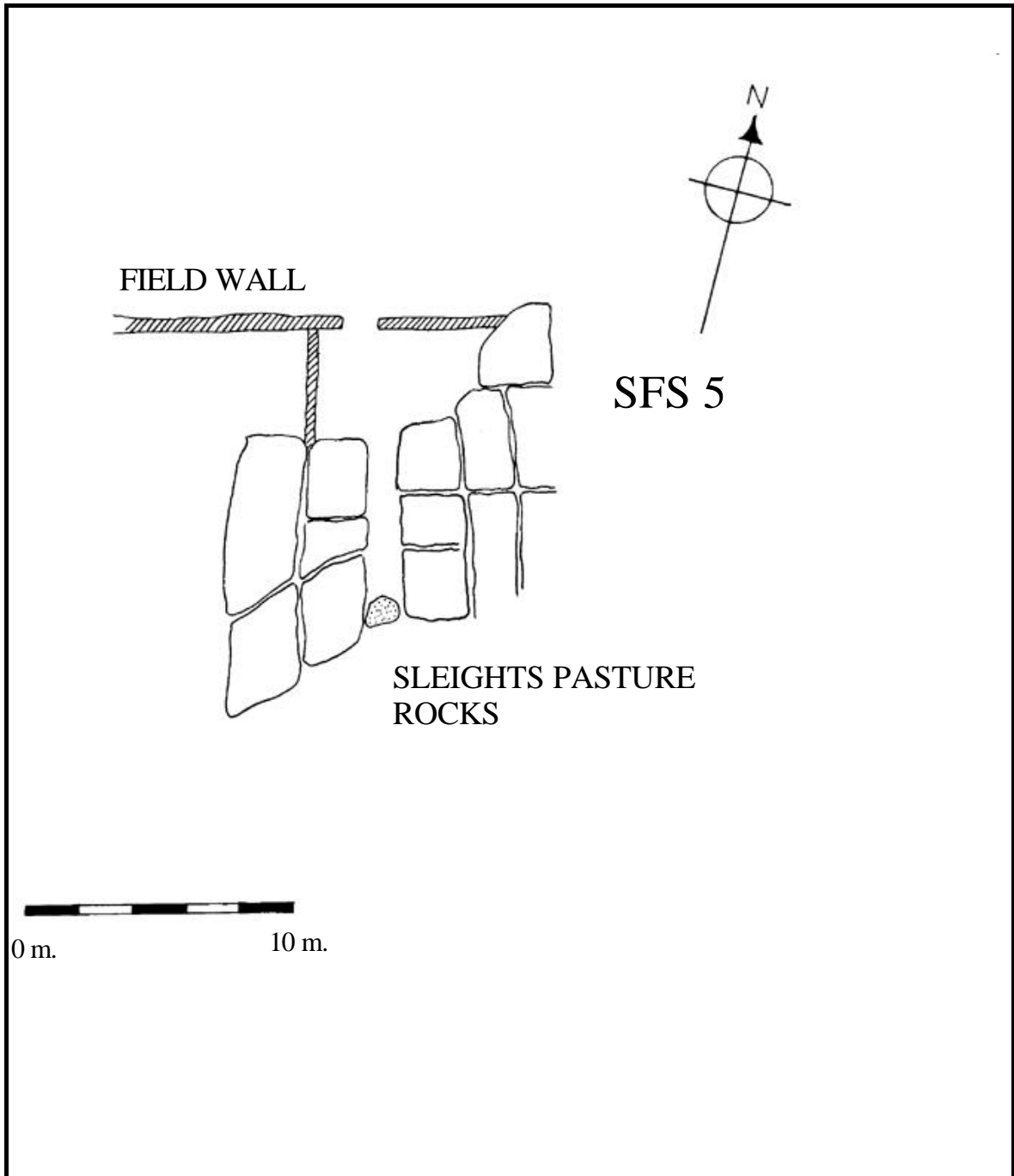
**GFS 01**



**Figure 14**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

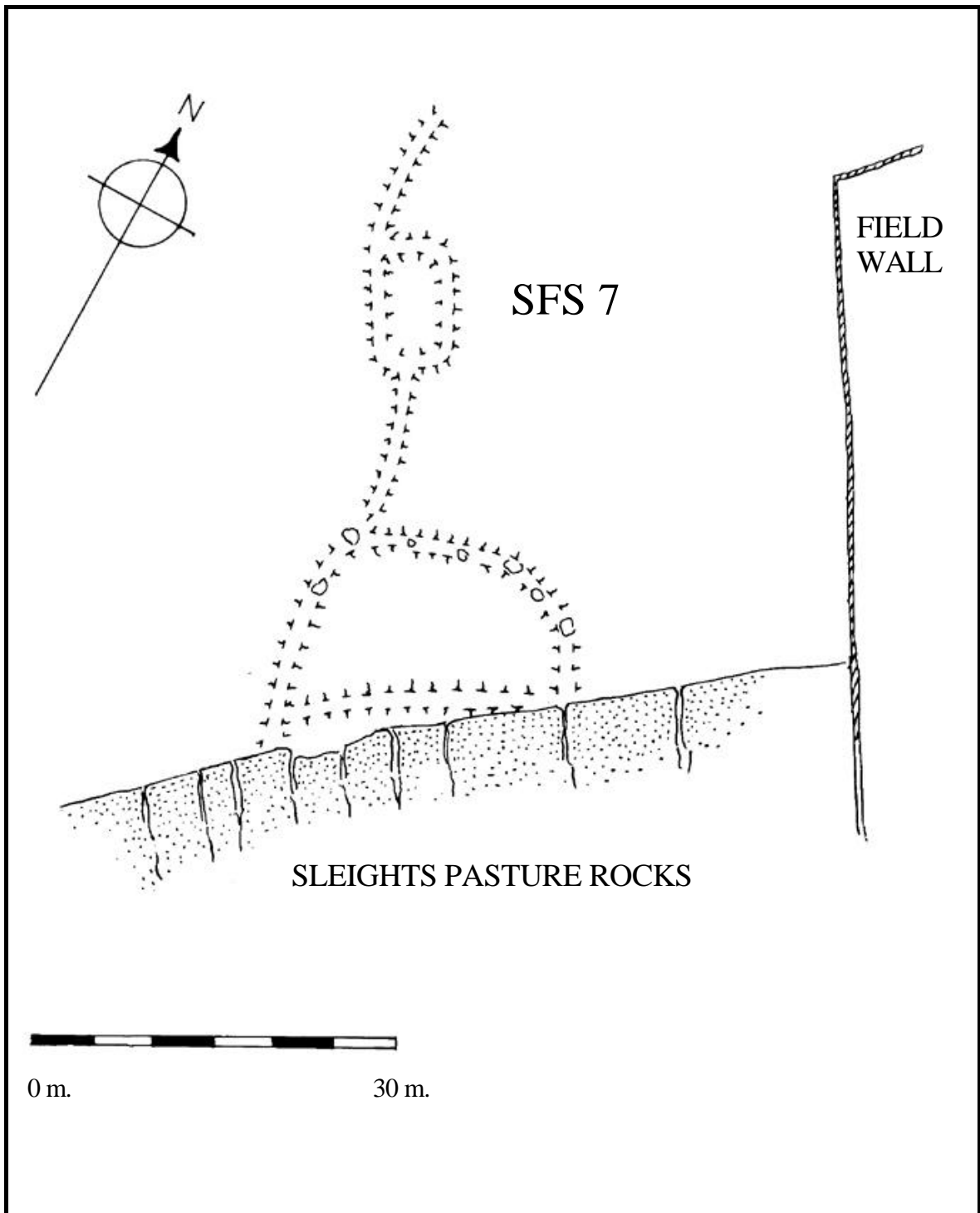
**SFS 04**



**Figure 15**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

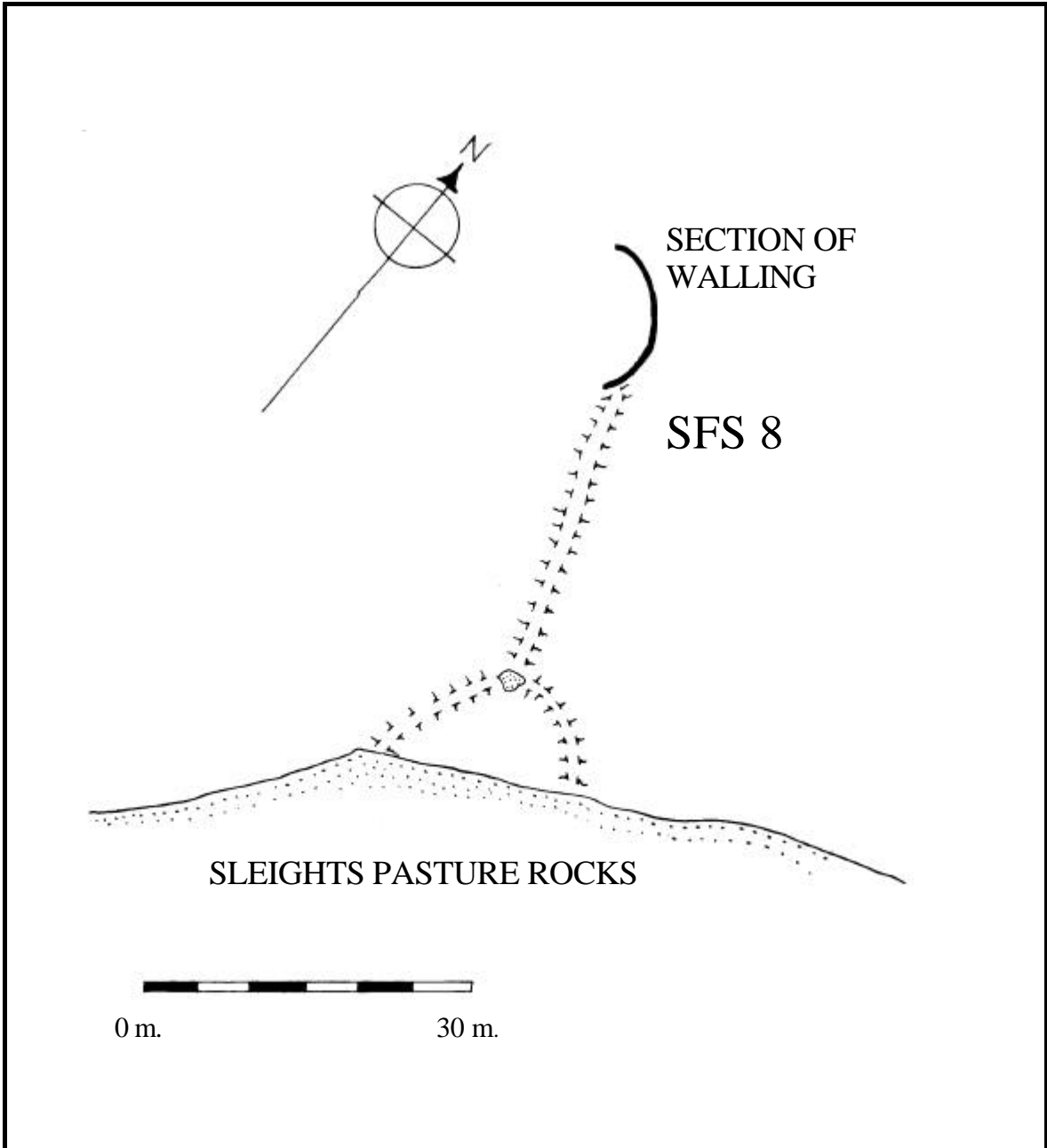
**SFS 05**



**Figure 16**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

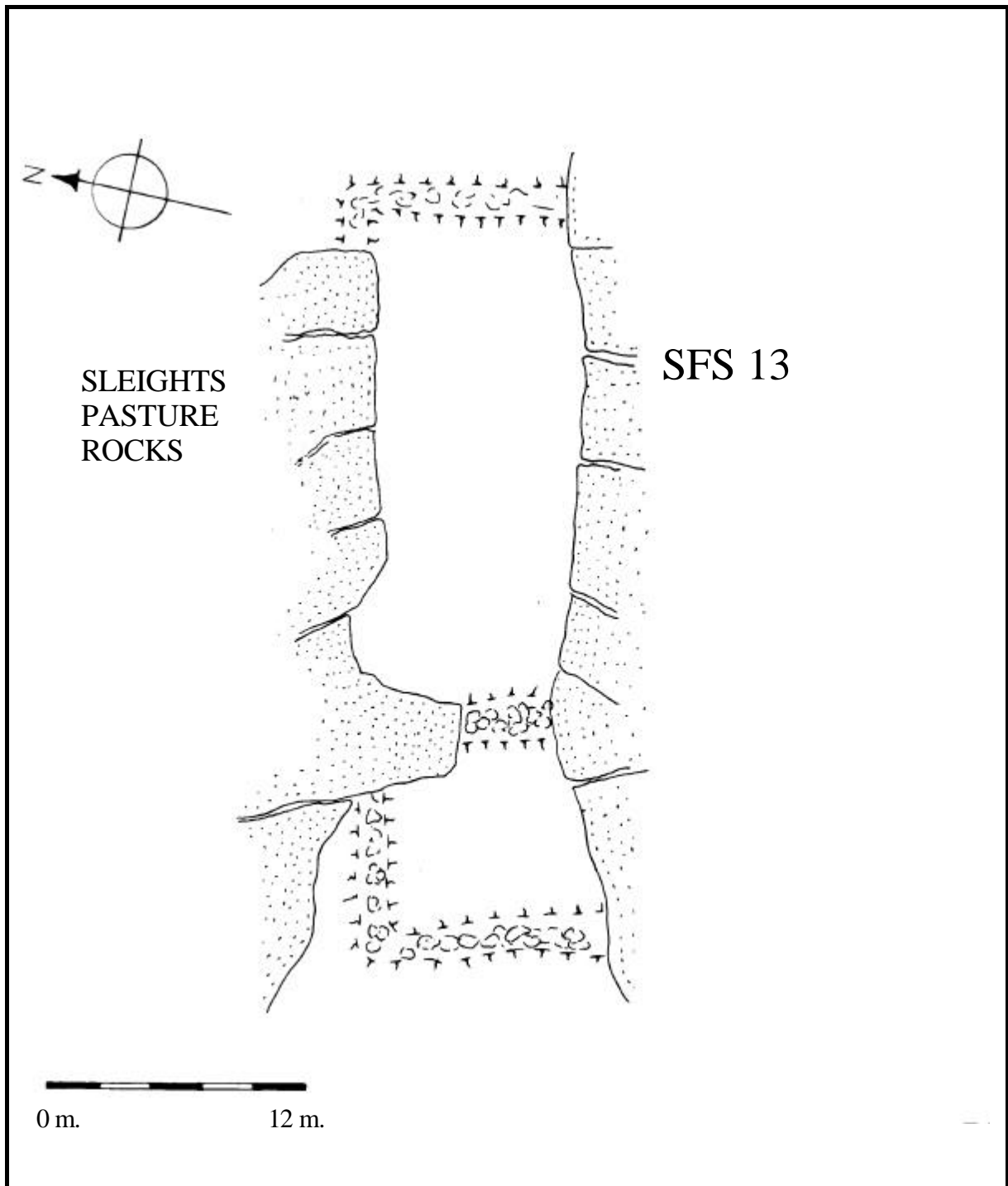
**SFS 07**



**Figure 17**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

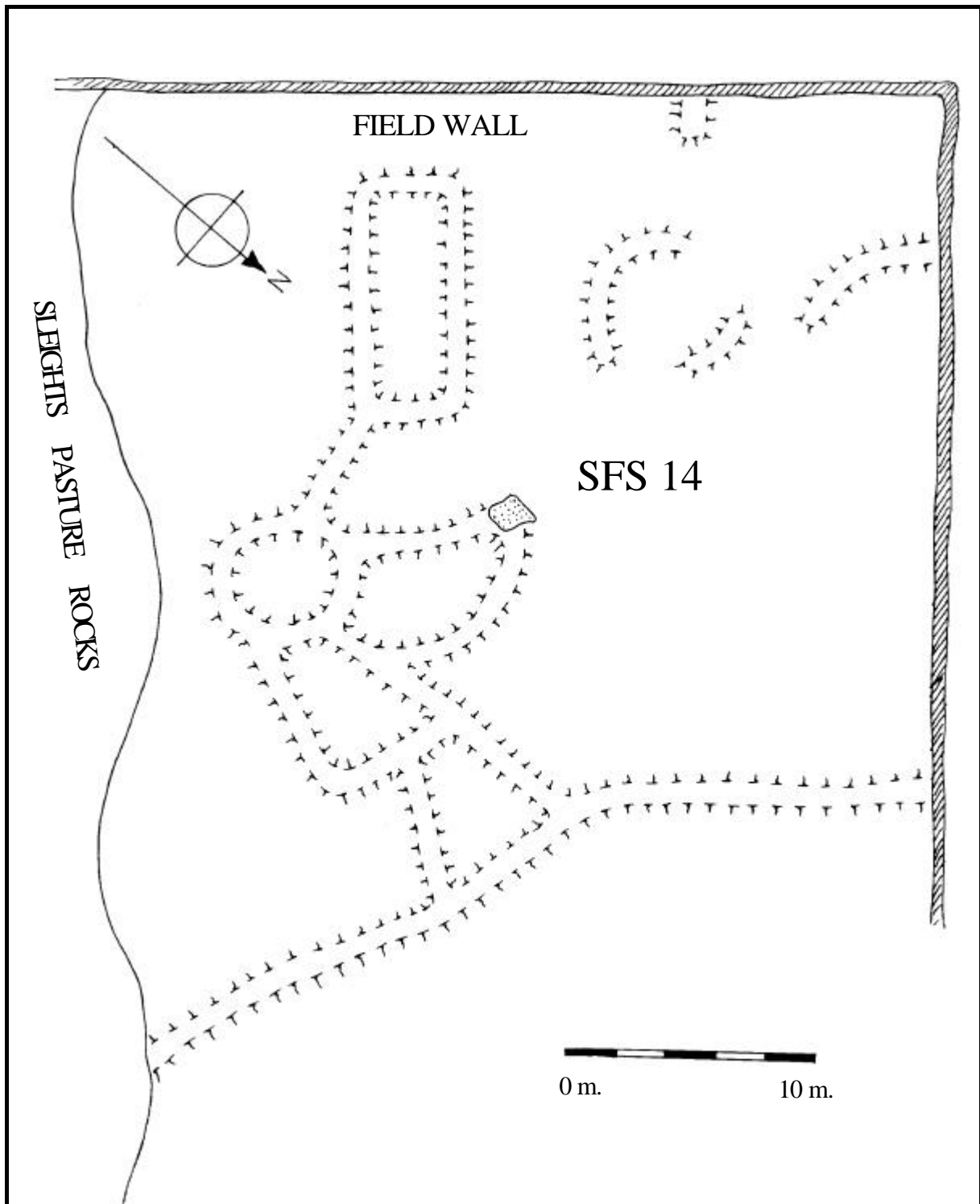
**SFS 08**



**Figure 18**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

**SFS 13**



**Figure 19**

**Southerscales Farm Sites**

**SFS 14**



P 04  
SFS03



P 05  
SFS04





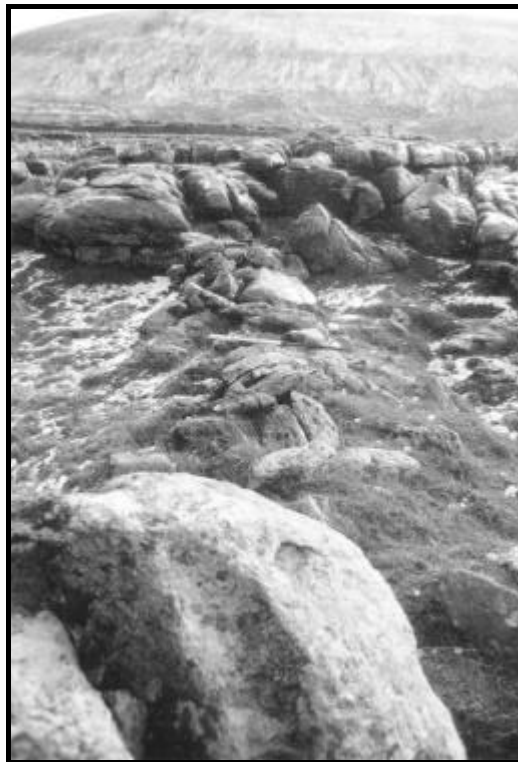
P 11  
SFS06



P 13  
SFS07



P14  
SFS07



P18  
SFS09



P 19  
SFS10



P20  
SFS10



P22  
SFS12



P24  
SFS13



P25  
SFS13



P27  
SFS14



P31  
SFS15



P33  
SFS17



P37  
SFS20



P39  
GFS01



P42  
GFS02



P43  
GFS03





P44  
GFS05



P45  
GFS07



P46  
GFS07



P48  
GFS08



P49  
GFS08



P54  
GFS09



P56  
GFS10



P57  
GFS11



P58  
GFS12

