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**LONG ASHES CARAVAN PARK EXTENSION
THRESHFIELD, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

prepared for

WARFIELD PARK HOMES LTD

Report 34/1

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WARFIELD PARK HOMES LTD
LONG ASHES CARAVAN PARK EXTENSION
NORTH YORKSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment established that the proposed caravan park extension at Long Ashes near Threshfield (SD 9790 6430) is located within an area and landscape of upper Wharfedale which contains numerous archaeological remains, most of which survive as visible earthworks. These primarily consist of settlement sites and associated field systems of Iron Age and Roman date, medieval field systems and post-medieval settlements, quarries and kilns. The majority of the sites are agricultural in function, although a number of the post-medieval sites are industrial in nature and mostly associated with quarrying for limestone. A number of these sites are of either national or regional importance.

The closest site of national importance to the proposed development is the Scheduled Monument within Little Wood immediately to the south-east. This is an unenclosed hut circle settlement and associated field system of probable Iron Age or Roman date which originally extended to the west and south. Further field systems of probable medieval date are recorded to the south and west of the proposed development. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in the Caravan Club site immediately to the south and east of the proposed extension identified a series of curvilinear banks possibly associated with the Little Wood settlement. A later watching brief identified some archaeological features of uncertain date not visible as earthworks and the sectioned banks were considered to be agricultural in origin.

Two previously unrecorded earthwork features – a probable lynchet and a possible lynchet or trackway – were identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area during the site walkover survey. Given the dates ascribed to similar features within the vicinity, on the basis of existing evidence these are presumed to be of either the Iron Age and Roman or medieval periods.

Both of these earthwork features would potentially be affected by the proposed extension to the caravan park. In order to establish both the integrity and significance of these features a staged programme of further evaluation of the development site (by means of measured survey, geophysical survey and trial trenching as necessary) is proposed. The scale and scope of each stage of evaluation, together with the mitigation of any potential impacts upon significant archaeological remains in advance of, or during, construction works should the development be granted planning consent, would be agreed in advance with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Given the existing landscape setting of the Scheduled Monument in Little Wood, the proposed extension to the caravan park is not predicted to have any effects upon the setting of this monument.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Peter Cardwell was commissioned by Humberts Leisure on behalf of Warfield Park Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment study of a proposed site extension to the Long Ashes Caravan Park at Threshfield near Grassington in North Yorkshire. The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant archaeological constraints within the study area, identify any predicted impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The report has been prepared to support the planning application to be submitted to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority for the extension to the existing caravan park.
- 1.2 The report describes the location of the proposed extension to the caravan park and its environs, and the methodology and information sources utilised while undertaking the study. It describes any known archaeological and other cultural heritage sites within the study area and assesses the potential for any previously unknown or unrecorded archaeological sites to survive within the area. The potential impacts (including those on the setting of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings in the vicinity) and appropriate evaluation and mitigation strategies are discussed. Consultation was maintained with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority during the preparation of the assessment study, and a draft of this report was submitted to the Authority's Conservation Archaeologist for comment prior to finalisation and agreement of the proposed evaluation and outline mitigation strategy.
- 1.3 The assessment was undertaken between August and November 2009.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed extension to Long Ashes Caravan Park is located some 1.2km to the north-west of Threshfield and some 2km west-north-west of Grassington (**Figure 1**). The extension to the existing site is located at the southern extent of the caravan park (SD 9790 6430). The proposed site is within the Craven District of North Yorkshire and the civil parish of Threshfield. All aspects of the proposed development are located within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
- 2.2 The site is located on the south-westerly slopes of the valley of the River Wharfe to the east of Threshfield Quarry and immediately to the west of the southern extent of the existing caravan park. The field in which the proposed extension would be located slopes down from a height of some 214m to the south-west to some 207m to the east (**Plate 1**). The field is currently pasture with an area of rough ground to the north-west and a fenced area demarcating some recently planted woodland to the south. The field walls defining the proposed development site are mostly constructed of rubble coursed subrounded to angular stone and survive to a height of some 1.6m, but which in places are semi-ruinous or partially collapsed (especially along the north-eastern side of the field). Occasional trees are located along the field boundaries, especially along the north-eastern side (where a recent hedge defines the western side of the existing caravan park) and towards the northern corner (**Plate 2**).
- 2.3 The solid geology within the area consists of carboniferous limestone of the Dinantian subsystem (British Geological Survey 1995). The soils within the study

area consist of shallow, stoneless, humose clay Wetton 2 association (Jarvis *et al* 1984) but can be locally varied and complex. Excavation in the adjacent Caravan Club site to the south noted shallow soils overlying glacial erratics consisting of sands and gravels (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992).

- 2.4 The proposed development would consist of a total of 18 timber lodges together with an associated road and parking areas for each lodge (**Figure 2**). The lodges would measure up to 7m by 14m, with the road being 3m wide. Trenches for electricity and sewerage would enter the site from the existing caravan park to the north-east and be laid along the road. Native woodland planting is proposed at various locations throughout the development area. The total area of the proposed development would amount to some 1.1ha. In addition to the areas of planting within the development area, two further areas of 'off site' native woodland are proposed in the adjacent part of the field to the south-west.

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological assessment are:

- to identify known archaeological and other cultural heritage sites within the study area
- to identify areas with the potential to contain previously unrecorded archaeological remains
- to assess the effects of the proposed development and ancillary works upon the archaeological sites and their settings, and Listed Buildings
- to propose appropriate mitigation measures that could be built into the development proposals in order to avoid, reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified

- 3.2 The report is based upon a review of existing available information and desk studies, supplemented by a site walkover survey. Information on archaeological sites within the area was aided by the results of a number of previous studies, and particularly the English Heritage National Mapping Programme (Dales Survey) and the evaluation and watching brief (event 1316499) undertaken in advance of and during the construction of a new access road, toilet block and reception area and associated service trenches for the Caravan Club site to the south (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992)

- 3.3 The following organisations or individuals were consulted for the assessment:

- Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA)
- English Heritage
- North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO)
- Yorkshire Dales Landscape Research Trust
- the landowner

- 3.4 The following data sources were utilised for the assessment:

- YDNPA Historic Environment Record
- National Monuments Record
- published and unpublished historical and archaeological studies
- cartographic sources (tithe and historic Ordnance Survey maps)
- oblique aerial photographs

- 3.5 A site walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken in September 2009. This was undertaken to determine the extent and survival of any buildings or other structures; to note the location, extent, nature and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, including any earthworks; and to identify any artefacts which might indicate the presence of archaeological activity or subsurface features. The immediate vicinity of the proposed development area was also inspected, including an assessment of views to and from adjacent Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 All archaeological and cultural heritage sites recorded within 500m of the proposed development are listed in **Table 1** below and indicated on **Figure 3**. This refers to sites recorded on the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Historic Environment Record unless otherwise stated (numbers prefixed with an MYD), and sites recorded in the National Monuments Record as indicated. The relevant Scheduled Monument (SM) number is also provided if applicable. Previously unrecorded earthwork features identified within the site boundary are identified by a letter code. A central grid reference, suggested classification and date are provided for each site, which are listed in chronological order to accord with the text. The sites are graded as being of high, medium and low importance based upon their designation, professional judgement and the criteria set out in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990). Listed buildings (LB) are graded by their designation.
- 4.2 All sites within 1km of the proposed development are listed in **Appendix 1** with their location indicated on **Appendix 2**. These sites are referenced as necessary within the text in order to place the results of the assessment study within a wider context.

Table 1: Archaeological sites within 500m to the proposed development site

HER	Grid reference	Classification	Period	Grade
MYD4105	SD 9827 6429	Unenclosed hut circle settlement	Prehistoric Iron Age	High
MYD38481	SD 9776 6494	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Medium
MYD36469	SD 98393 63973	Field boundary	Iron Age Medieval	Low
MYD36470	SD 98438 64043	Field boundary	Iron Age Medieval	Low

HER	Grid reference	Classification	Period	Grade
MYD38480	SD 9770 6495	Enclosure	Medieval	Low
MYD38476	SD 9838 6406	Field boundary	Medieval	Low
MYD38478	SD 9752 6493	Field boundary	Medieval	Low
MYD38479	SD 9767 6487	Field boundary	Medieval	Low
MYD38482	SD 9821 6463	Field system	Medieval	Low
MYD38483	SD 9781 6445	Field boundary	Medieval	Low
MYD36457	SD 98252 63996	Lynchet and broad ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval	Low
MYD36458	SD 98329 63979	Ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval	Low
MYD36459	SD 98271 64081	Narrow ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval	Low
MYD27530	SD 979 639	Settlement (Skirethorns)	Medieval Post-medieval	Medium
MYD36471	SD 98378 64133	Wall	Medieval Post-medieval	Low
MYD27439	SD 9811 6443	Limekiln	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27440	SD 9833 6412	Limekiln	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27441	SD 9817 6406	Limekiln	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27473	SD 9778 6491	Limekiln	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27522	SD 9741 6418	Limekiln	Post-medieval	Low
MYD53803	SD 98290 64805	Milestone	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27527	SD 9735 6408	Settlement (Wood Nook)	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27529	SD 9778 6474	Settlement (Long Ashes)	Post-medieval	Low
MYD27542	SD 9836 6495	Settlement (Netherside)	Post-medieval	Low
MYD36461	SD 98430 64089	Trough	Post-medieval	Low
MYD38475	SD 9745 6476	Limestone quarry	Post-medieval Modern	Low
MYD37328	SD 97857 64136	Limekiln	Modern	Low
MYD38477	SD 9795 6414	Limestone quarry	Modern	Low
MYD27487	SD 9760 6389	Buildings	Undated	Low
MYD52675	SD 98282 64330	Chop kiln	Undated	Low
MYD27433	SD 9810 6479	Enclosures	Undated	Low
MYD27434	SD 9844 6473	Enclosures	Undated	Low

HER	Grid reference	Classification	Period	Grade
MYD43807	SD 9790 6420	Limestone quarry	Undated	Low
MYD35780	SD 97909 63901	House	Post-medieval	LB11
–	SD 97958 64401	Lynchet A	Undated	Low
–	SD 98007 64382	Lynchet/trackway B	Undated	Low

4.3 A total of 36 archaeological sites, features, buildings or finds are recorded within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development, with a further 107 such records within 1km (as listed in **Appendix 1**). Although the majority of sites are graded of low sensitivity, there are two Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity of the proposed development and two others within the wider study area, as well as sites of regional sensitivity. Although individual sites may be graded as of low sensitivity it is accepted that groups of such sites may have a greater significance within a local context.

4.4 Sites within the assessment study area are summarised below in chronological order, concentrating upon those within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

Prehistoric

4.5 The area of upper Wharfedale in the vicinity of Long Ashes contains a particular concentration of significant archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, the majority of which survive as earthworks. The earliest archaeological evidence of activity within the area of Long Ashes are finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (including bone and antler implements from higher ground to the west near Height House), although these are located beyond the 1km study area around the proposed development site (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992, 1–2). Three flints and a piece of chert were recovered from the archaeological investigations immediately south of the site and are probably of later, but prehistoric, date (ibid, 24–5).

4.6 A number of sites, and particularly settlement sites, are recorded within the study area and the earliest of these archaeological remains probably date to the Bronze or Iron Age but there are a number of features that are broadly classified as prehistoric. These are a field system and hut circle (MYD39161), enclosures (MYD38468, 38481 and 39161) and a trackway (MYD39160).

Bronze Age

4.7 A cairn (MYD4115; SM 28402) situated some 550m to the north of the proposed development belongs to this period. This is visible as a turf-covered stony mound some 9.5m in diameter and surviving to a height of some 1.5m. A series of hut circles (MYD4017), located some 1km to the north-east in Grass Wood may be of a similar date, but more probably belong within the Iron Age or Roman periods. Proven evidence of Bronze Age settlement within the vicinity remains limited.

Iron Age and Roman

- 4.8 The closest site of probable Iron Age date is an unenclosed hut circle settlement and associated field system in Little Wood (MYD 4105; SM 31335) which lies immediately to the east of the proposed development. At least six hut circles up to 11m in diameter have been noted and these are accompanied by the remains of a series of paddocks and enclosures formed from rubble walls 0.5m high and up to 4m thick, the resultant fields varying in width between 20m and 60m.
- 4.9 The field system is considered to have originally extended to the west and south. No traces of the field system in this area survive with the possible exception of a series of earthworks in the form of curvilinear banks or possible lynchets (agricultural terraces) noted during archaeological investigations immediately to the south and east of the proposed development site centred on SD 9808 6445 (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992), at least one of which (in Trench B) appears to be a lynchet formed on a natural break of slope and which suggest agricultural use of the area. Some of the interconnecting curvilinear banks appear to form enclosures. Trial holes adjacent to the proposed development did not in the main record any archaeological features, although Trial Hole 5 was located on a curvilinear earthwork which appeared to be of natural origin but had been accentuated by upcast and the deposition of earth and stone, with the bones of sheep or goat recovered during the evaluation (*ibid*, 17, 24–25). A watching brief identified some archaeological features of uncertain purpose that were not manifested as earthworks. The sectioned earthwork banks were posited as elements of former agricultural management of the area, and while most appeared to be natural in origin some had been utilised for agricultural purposes. Although undated an association with the settlement site in Little Wood is suggested (*ibid*, 6, 10, 32).
- 4.10 Two possible lynchets survive as earthworks within the boundary of the proposed development which may be of similar date (**Figure 4**). These were previously unrecorded and identified during the site walkover survey. One of these is evident as an earthwork feature (A) some 140m in length extending across the centre of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment roughly along the contour. This is most prominent at its south-eastern end where it is evident as 8m–10m wide and up to 1.3m high (**Plate 3**). The feature becomes less prominent and more curvilinear towards the north-west. A further possible lynchet (B) is located on a parallel alignment some 20m to the east and survives for a length of some 80m within the boundary of the proposed development (**Plate 4**). This survives to a height of some 0.8m at its north-western end. The nature of this feature remains uncertain, and may have been used as a trackway as its south-eastern end coincides with a gateway within the existing field wall. Both features probably represent natural features which have been artificially enhanced, the lynchets being formed on a natural terrace or break of slope, and suggest agricultural use of the proposed development area. The features remain undated although an Iron Age or Roman date can tentatively be suggested on the basis of the proximity of the settlement site and associated boundaries to the south-east, although a medieval date (or later) is equally possible
- 4.11 A number of settlement sites of Iron Age date in the wider vicinity of the development have been suggested, including a possible hillfort or enclosed settlement in Grass Wood to the north-east (MYD4018) and a series of hut circles

and an associated field system (MYD4111) located some 800m to the north-west and an enclosure to the north (MYD38461).

- 4.12 Sites that have been suggested to be of Iron Age and Roman date have upon further investigation proved to be of Roman (and later) date. This includes the hut circles and associated field systems at Chapel House Wood (MYD4046: SM NY690) some 800m to the north-west of the proposed development. Examination of this site has produced finds of largely Roman (and also post-Roman) date, with some features originally identified as hut circles are probably post-medieval kilns (Martlew 2003; 2009).
- 4.13 In addition to settlement sites a number of linear boundary features to the south of the Little Wood settlement site (MYD36469 and 36470) have been identified as either of Iron Age or medieval date.
- 4.14 The putative line of a Roman road (Margary 730 from Ilkley to Brough by Bainbridge) is thought to run up the valley of the Wharfe and pass close to the proposed development site. Margary (1967) does not record it as far south as Threshfield.
- 4.15 Other sites and finds of Roman date are recorded within the study area, including finds of coins (MYD4049), suggested as coming from Green Wood, and possible lead workings (MYD4065).

Medieval

- 4.16 The closest settlement site of probable medieval date to the proposed development is the hamlet at Skirethorns (MYD27530) some 400m to the south, while Threshfield (MYD27540), centred some 1.2km to the south-east, is recorded at the time of Domesday Book in 1086 but probably has earlier origins. Evidence of earlier settlement within the wider area is also suggested at Height House to the west, where rectangular building foundations have been associated with the Norse settlement of Hubbercove (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992, 3). Further pre-Norman activity within the area is also suggested by the recovery of an early medieval knife from the site of the Roman period settlement at Chapel House Wood, while some of the buildings have been tentatively interpreted as medieval in date (see 4.12 above; Martlew 2003, 3)
- 4.17 In addition to recorded settlement sites there are a number of enclosures, field systems and boundaries of probable medieval date within the study area. Those in closer proximity to the proposed development are an enclosure (MYD38480) some 500m to the north, with others (MYD38535 and 39158) to the west and south within the wider study area. There are also two field systems (MYD38482 and 38551), possible buildings (MYD27357 and 39144) and a pound or pinfold (MYD27444). A number of individual field boundaries (MYD38476, 38478–9, 38483, 38534, 38549 and 39165) may be medieval in date.
- 4.18 The closest boundary (MYD38482) is located in the fields to the west and south of the development site, and a boundary in the latter field is visible as a low earthwork bank. A number of linear boundaries and lynchets were also investigated within the area of the Caravan Club site to the south of the proposed development (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992) and as undated could be of

medieval rather than Iron Age date (see 4.9 above). Two possible lynchets were also recorded during the site walkover inspection and likewise could be of medieval rather than Iron Age date (see 4.10 above).

- 4.19 Other sites of possible medieval date within the study area are elling kilns (MYD39156 and 39195) or chop kilns (for the probable production of chop wood or white coal for use in the lead smelting industry) recorded to the north of the proposed development near Chapel House Wood and two trackways (MYD39155 and 39157) in the same area.
- 4.20 Some other features may be medieval or, conceivably, post-medieval in date. These include field boundaries (MYD36468 and 36766) and examples of ridge and furrow cultivation (MYD36457–9)

Post-medieval and modern

- 4.21 In addition to the expansion of settlement sites during this period a number of further farmsteads in particular were established throughout the study area (such as MYD27527) including that at Long Ashes itself (MYD27529) some 300m to the north of the proposed development within the existing caravan park. A 17th century house (MYD35780) within the hamlet of Skirethorns some 400m to the south is the closest Listed Building to the proposed development.
- 4.22 The agricultural development of the area during this period is reflected in the field walls and associated barns throughout the surrounding landscape. The tithe map of 1844 shows the existing field pattern. The proposed development site and the field adjacent to it to the south-west are both called 'Bell Bank' and were owned and occupied by James Ripley. As such the field names are not diagnostic of any archaeological remains. The existing field walls around the site survive mostly intact, although that along the north-eastern edge in particular is partially ruinous (see 2.2 above).
- 4.23 In addition to the continued development of the agricultural landscape during this period there is also an increase in the number and importance of limestone-related industries which is reflected in the number of quarries within the study area (MYD27382, 27442, 38460 and 38467) as well as those related to Threshfield Quarry (MYD38475, 38477 and 43807) of which part is located only 100m to the west of the proposed development. This began as small scale quarries designated at the time of the Threshfield enclosure award of 1827, one of which was below Round Hill, but was greatly extended at the beginning of the 20th century with five Spencer kilns for the production of lime (the fifth being added in 1934). Production was assisted by the opening of the railway to Threshfield in 1902, which was linked to the quarry by a tramway in 1904. The existing quarry has concentrated upon the stone crushing since the kilns closed in 1964 (Johnson and Martlew 2008). Other quarries are also recorded within the wider vicinity of the proposed development (MYD27489, 27491, 36763, 36765, 38484 and 39163).
- 4.24 Associated with the limestone industry are the numerous limekilns of this period located within the study area (MYD27356, 27380, 27383–4, 27435, 27439–41, 27473, 27485, 27488, 27490 and 27522–3). The closest limekiln to the boundary of the proposed development is located some 80m to the east (MYD27439) and

was evaluated during the archaeological work undertaken in advance of the construction of the new access road to the Caravan Club site (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1992, 8–9).

Undated

- 4.25 There are a number of undated archaeological sites listed in both **Appendix 1** and **Table 1**. The closest such sites to the proposed development are both enclosures (MYD27433 and 27434) located some 350m and 500m to the north and north-east respectively.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

Direct (physical) effects

- 5.1 Potential direct physical effects upon both recorded and previously unrecorded archaeological remains could arise from various aspects of the construction of the proposed extension to the caravan park, and principally topsoil stripping, ground reduction or levelling, and excavation for hardstandings and parking areas, the access road and service trenches. The proposed tree planting, including that in the field to the south of the development area, also has the potential to damage archaeological remains.
- 5.2 The predicted effects of the development proposals would be upon the probable lynchet (A) across the centre of the site and upon the possible lynchet or trackway (B) towards the eastern boundary. In each case substantial lengths of the earthwork feature would potentially be affected. Although the earthworks remain undated, in each case this would be a substantial effect upon a feature of low sensitivity and therefore of moderate significance.
- 5.3 No other evidence of upstanding earthwork remains was identified within the area of the proposed development and no recorded features within the immediate vicinity appear to extend into the area. Although the recorded evidence suggests agricultural use of the area in the past, the possibility of other buried subsurface remains and associated deposits or stray artefacts to survive within the boundary of the proposed development cannot be discounted.

Effects upon setting

- 5.4 The proposed development is located immediately to the north-west of the Scheduled Monument at Little Wood (SM 31335), a prehistoric unenclosed hut circle settlement and associated field system, and the potential affect upon the setting of this monument has been assessed. The monument is located on a slight hill, with the settlement being located on level terraces within the eastern half of the site. Although the remains of both the hut circles and associated field system survive as upstanding visible remains part of this area is wooded and there is no public access to the monument, although a public footpath runs along the eastern boundary of the area from which there are limited views into the site. The immediate setting of the monument consists of enclosed fields to the east,

and the existing caravan park and Caravan Club site to the north and west respectively together with associated landscaping and planting.

- 5.5 Given the existing setting of the monument and the proximity of the caravan park and Caravan Club site, together with the limited views both of the remains and from the boundaries of the site as a result of intervening woodland, no effects upon the setting of the monument are predicted. Given the proposed planting within the development area it is likely that any views of the extension from the boundary of the monument would be limited. It is therefore considered that the appreciation, understanding and importance of the monument would not be affected or compromised by the proposed extension to the caravan park.
- 5.6 Only a single Listed Building – a 17th century house 400m to the south in Skirethorns (MYD35780) – is located within 500m of the proposed development. This building faces south, with its immediate setting formed by the other buildings within the hamlet, and is screened from the proposed development by intervening woodland (as well as part of Threshfield Quarry). No affect upon the setting of this building is therefore predicted.

6.0 EVALUATION AND MITIGATION

- 6.1 On the basis of current evidence the nature and date of the probable lynchets recorded as earthworks within the proposed development area are at present uncertain. While these are probably agricultural features of Iron Age and Roman date or medieval date, they could be natural topographic features. The integrity and significance of the earthworks therefore needs to be established. In addition, there also remains the possibility of other associated features or finds to survive within the boundaries of the proposed development. A staged approach to the further evaluation of the development area is therefore proposed in accordance with Policy B3 of the *Yorkshire Dales Local Plan* (2009) and would consist of the following possible elements:
- detailed measured earthwork survey (including wall survey)
 - geophysical survey
 - trial trenching
- 6.2 The scale, scope and need for each stage of evaluation would be dependent upon the results of the previous phase. A methods statement (written scheme of investigation) for each stage of the evaluation would be prepared by the relevant archaeological contractor and agreed in writing with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. This methods statement would detail the on-site recording methodology, which in each case would be undertaken in accordance with published national guidance (English Heritage 2007; 2008). Any trial trenching would allow for necessary specialist assessments of finds recovered or samples taken, as well as the preparation of a report on the results of the work, in accordance with national guidance (English Heritage 1991; 2006).

- 6.3 The preservation of any significant archaeological features or deposits in situ would be considered as part of the detailed design proposals and would be the preferred method of mitigation of any potentially significant adverse effects. Alternatively, excavation in advance of construction, or a 'watching brief' (a scheme of observation, investigation and recording) during construction, may be an acceptable method of mitigating any predicted effects upon archaeological remains based upon the results of the evaluation in accordance with Policy B2.
- 6.4 Any repairs to or rebuilding of the existing walls around the site boundary should replicate the local style.
- 6.5 On the basis of the assessment no mitigation is considered necessary with respect to the setting of the Scheduled Monument in Little Wood as no effects are predicted based upon the current development proposals.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment established that the proposed development at Long Ashes is located within an area and landscape of upper Wharfedale which contains numerous archaeological remains, most of which survive as visible earthworks. These primarily consist of settlement sites and associated field systems of Iron Age and Roman date, medieval field systems and post-medieval settlements, quarries and kilns. The majority of the sites have a broadly agricultural function, although a number of the post-medieval sites are industrial in nature and mostly associated with quarrying for limestone. A number of these sites are of either national or regional importance.
- 7.2 The closest site of national importance to the proposed extension to the caravan park is the Scheduled Monument within Little Wood which lies immediately to the south-east of the proposed development. This has been identified as a prehistoric unenclosed hut circle settlement and associated field system which originally extended to the west and south. Further field systems of probable medieval date are recorded to the south and west of the proposed development. An archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken in the Caravan Club site immediately to the south and east of the proposed development identified a series of curvilinear banks possibly associated with the Little Wood settlement. A watching brief identified some archaeological features of uncertain purpose that were not manifested as earthworks and the sectioned earthwork banks were considered to be elements of former agricultural management of the area.
- 7.3 Two previously unrecorded earthwork features – a probable lynchet and a possible lynchet or trackway – were identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area during the site walkover survey. Given the dates ascribed to similar features within the vicinity, on the basis of existing evidence these are presumed to be of either the Iron Age and Roman or medieval periods.
- 7.4 Both of these earthwork features would potentially be affected by the proposed extension to the caravan park. In order to establish both the integrity and significance of these features a staged programme of further evaluation of the development site (by means of measured survey, geophysical survey and trial trenching as necessary) is proposed. The scale and scope of each stage of

evaluation, together with the mitigation of any potential impacts upon significant archaeological remains in advance of, or during, construction works should the development be granted planning consent, would be agreed in advance with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

- 7.5 Given the existing landscape setting of the Scheduled Monument in Little Wood, the proposed extension to the caravan park is not predicted to have any effects upon the setting of this monument.

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Maps and plans

- 1844 *Plan of the Township of Threshfield in the Parish of Linton and West Riding of the County of York, Part 2* (NYCRO MIC 1802/248)
- 1852 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 133
- 1853 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 134
- 1909 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheets 133/8 and 134/5

1980 British Geological Survey, sheet 54N 04W 1:250,000 solid edition (Lake District)

Aerial photographs (verticals)

01.09.54 RAF/540/1401 Frame 88

16.05.46 RAF/106G/UK/1514 Frames 3013 and 3155

26.05.78 MAL/78016 Frame 79

11.07.71 Ordnance Survey 71347 Frame 394

17.08.93 Ordnance Survey 93506 Frame 9

Aerial photographs (obliques)

09.09.86 SD977644 ANY255 Frame 12

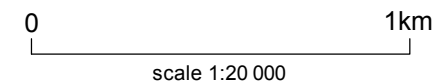
13.11.80 SD979645 ANY105 Frame 15



Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension


Figure 1

Location of proposed development area



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Key

 proposed development




Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension

Figure 2
Preliminary site layout

0 40m
scale 1:800

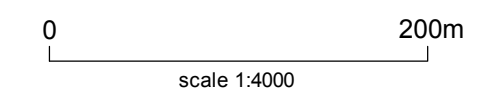
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Key

 proposed development







Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension

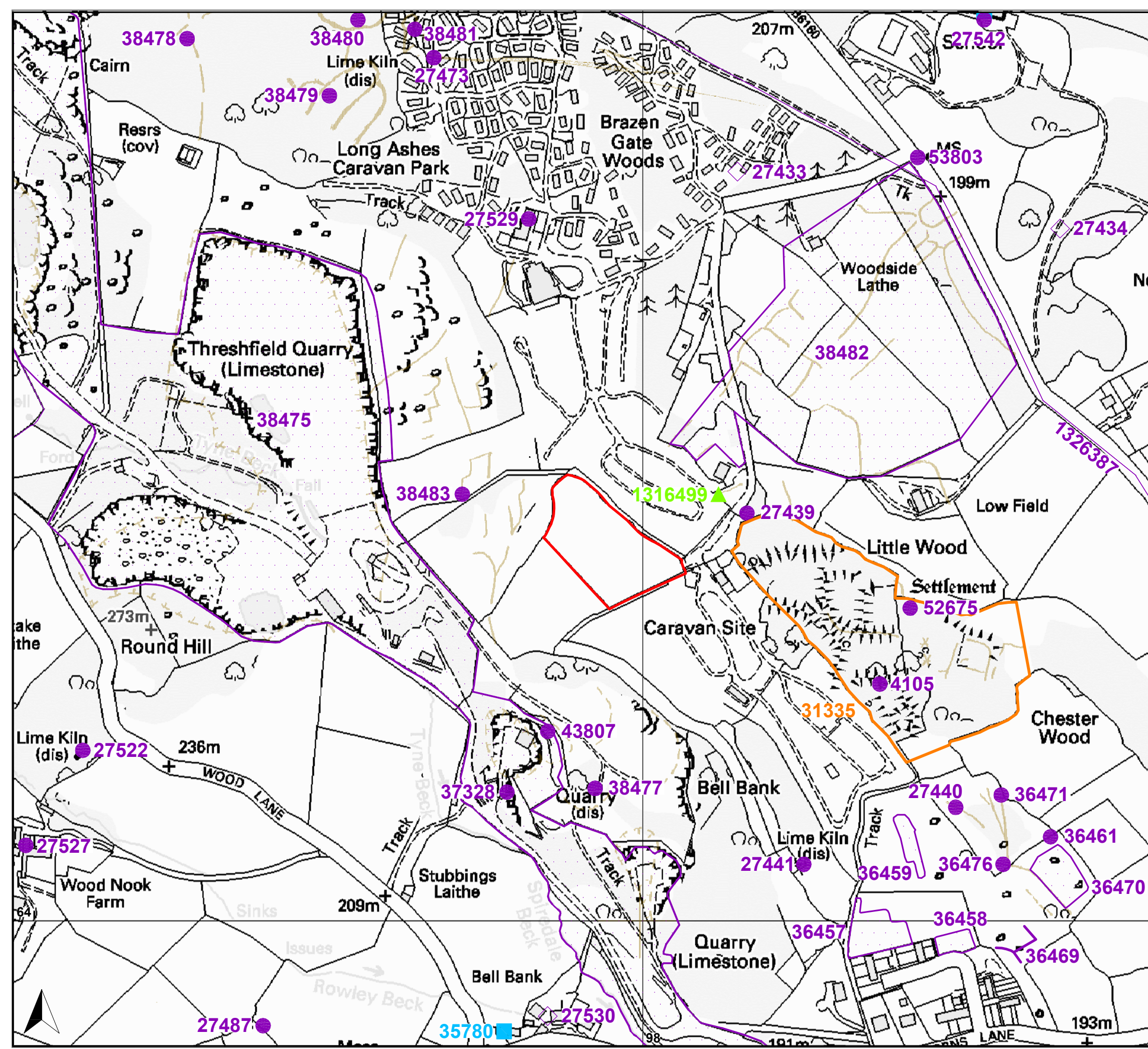
Figure 3
Cultural heritage sites within 500m of
proposed development

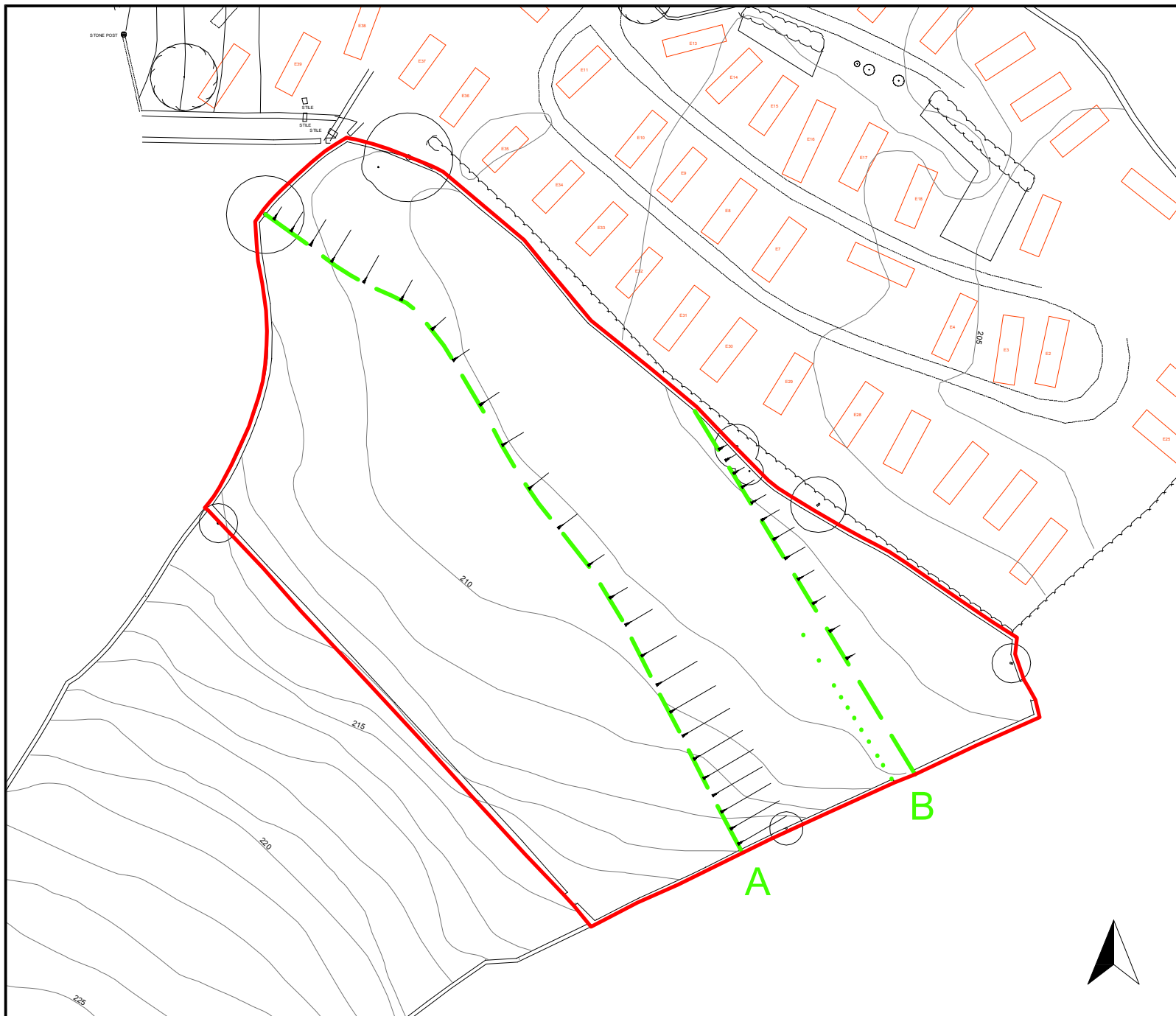


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Key

-  proposed development
 -  listed buildings
 -  monuments
 -  event
 -  scheduled monument
 -  earthworks traced from aerial photographs
- © English Heritage National Mapping Programme





Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension

Figure 4

Contours and earthwork features
within proposed development area

0 50m
scale 1:1000

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Key



-  proposed development
-  earthwork features



Plate 1: Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension - view to the north-east
across the proposed development area (September 2009)



Plate 2: Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension - view to the north
across the proposed development area (September 2009)



Plate 3: Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension - view to the north-west
along probable lynchet A (September 2009)



Plate 4: Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension - view to the north-west
along possible lynchet or trackway B (September 2009)

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF RECORDED SITES, MONUMENTS, BUILDINGS AND FINDS WITHIN 1KM OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA

HER	NMR	Grid reference	Classification	Period
<i>Scheduled Monuments</i>				
MYD4018	46600/NY677a	SD 9883 6542	Stone enclosures/hillfort	Iron Age
MYD4046	46702/NY690	SD 9744 6540	Hut circles and fields	Iron Age
MYD4105	31335, 46917	SD 9827 6429	Unenclosed hut circle settlement	Prehistoric
MYD4115	46947/28402	SD 9791 6499	Cairn	Bronze Age
<i>Sites</i>				
–	1476668	SD 9879 6435	Enclosure	Later prehistoric Roman
–	1326387	SE 0939 4827	Road	Roman
MYD27355	593915	SD 9909 6501	Well (draw-well)	Undated
MYD27356	593916	SD 9898 6500	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27357	593917	SD 9803 6504	Building/sheepfold	Medieval
MYD27380	593940	SD 9710 6518	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27381	593941	SD 9708 6518	Building	Undated
MYD27382	593942	SD 9709 6518	Limestone quarry	Post-medieval
MYD27383	593943	SD 9764 6513	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27384	593944	SD 9780 6533	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27433	594141	SD 9810 6479	Enclosures	Undated
MYD27434	594142	SD 9844 6473	Enclosures	Undated
MYD27435	594143	SD 9903 6466	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27439	594147	SD 9811 6443	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27440	594148	SD 9833 6412	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27441	594149	SD 9817 6406	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27442	594150	SD 9873 6381	Limestone quarry	Post-medieval
MYD27443	594151	SD 9857 6354	Stepping stones	Undated
MYD27444	594152	SD 9889 6354	Pound or pinfold	Medieval
MYD27473	594181	SD 9778 6491	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27485	594193	SD 9743 6383	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27486	594194	SD 9741 6381	Building	Undated

HER	NMR	Grid reference	Classification	Period
MYD27487	594195	SD 9760 6389	Buildings	Undated
MYD27488	594196	SD 9758 6341	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27489	594197	SD 9714 6340	Sandstone quarry	Post-medieval
MYD27490	594198	SD 9740 6347	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27491	594199	SD 9718 6352	Sandstone quarry	Post-medieval
MYD27492	594200	SD 9716 6379	Enclosures	Undated
MYD27522	594230	SD 9741 6418	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27523	594231	SD 9722 6427	Limekiln	Post-medieval
MYD27527	594235	SD 9735 6408	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27528	594236	SD 9715 6387	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27529	594237	SD 9778 6474	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27530	594238	SD 979 639	Settlement	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD27531	594239	SD 9774 6382	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27532	594240	SD 9790 6359	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27533	594241	SD 9790 6345	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27540	594248	SD 989 638	Settlement	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD27541	594249	SD 9815 6358	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD27542	594250	SD 9836 6495	Settlement	Post-medieval
MYD36457	–	SD 98252 63996	Lynchet and broad ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD36458	–	SD 98329 63979	Ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD36459	–	SD 98278 64081	Narrow ridge and furrow	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD36460	–	SD 98583 63960	Trough	Post-medieval
MYD36461	–	SD 98430 64089	Trough	Post-medieval
MYD36467	–	SD 98599 64169	Limestone quarry	Undated
MYD36468	–	SD 98564 64227	Field boundary	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD36469	–	SD 98393 63973	Field boundary	Iron Age Medieval
MYD36470	–	SD 98438 64043	Field boundary	Iron Age Medieval
MYD36471	–	SD 98378 64133	Wall	Medieval Post-medieval

HER	NMR	Grid reference	Classification	Period
MYD36613 –		SD 98919 65525	Wood	Undated
MYD36638 –		SD 9880 6371	Golf course	Modern
MYD36666 –		SD 98964 63568	Trough	Post-medieval
MYD36763 –		SD 98757 63966	Quarry	Post-medieval
MYD36764 –		SD 98598 63963	Gateway	Post-medieval
MYD36765 –		SD 99040 63484	Quarry	Post-medieval
MYD36766 –		SD 99114 63484	Field boundary	Medieval Post-medieval
MYD36767 –		–	Railway	Modern
MYD37328 –		SD 97857 64136	Limekiln	Modern
MYD38460 –		SD 9709 6517	Limestone quarry	Modern
MYD38461 –		SD 9697 6517	Enclosure	Iron Age
MYD38462 –		SD 9698 6532	Enclosure	Undated
MYD38467 –		SD 9728 6478	Limestone quarry	Modern
MYD38468 –		SD 9717 6477	Enclosure	Prehistoric
MYD38471 –		SD 9691 6533	Enclosure	Undated
MYD38473 –		SD 9691 6431	Enclosure	Undated
MYD38474 –		SD 9718 6436	Field boundary	Undated
MYD38475 –		SD 9745 6476	Limestone quarry	Post-medieval Modern
MYD38476 –		SD 9838 6406	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38477 –		SD 9795 6414	Limestone quarry	Modern
MYD38478 –		SD 9752 6493	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38479 –		SD 9767 6487	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38480 –		SD 9770 6495	Enclosure	Medieval
MYD38481 –		SD 9776 6494	Enclosure	Prehistoric
MYD38482 –		SD 9821 6463	Field system	Medieval
MYD38483 –		SD 9781 6445	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38484 –		SD 9717 6351	Quarry	Post-medieval
MYD38534 –		SD 9804 6357	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38535 –		SD 9831 6350	Enclosure	Medieval
MYD38536 –		SD 9863 6376	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38549 –		SD 9837 6347	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD38551 –		SD 9811 6345	Field system	Medieval

HER	NMR	Grid reference	Classification	Period
MYD39144	–	SD 9764 6511	Building	Medieval
MYD39155	–	SD 9760 6526	Trackway	Medieval
MYD39156	–	SD 9767 6534	Elling kilns	Medieval
MYD39157	–	SD 9762 6508	Trackway	Medieval
MYD39158	–	SD 9750 6510	Enclosure	Medieval
MYD39159	–	SD 9751 6508	Unidentified feature	Undated
MYD39160	–	SD 9736 6509	Trackway	Prehistoric
MYD39161	–	SD 9765 6551	Field system, hut circle, and enclosure	Prehistoric
MYD39163	–	SD 9798 6511	Quarry	Post-medieval
MYD39165	–	SD 9785 6550	Field boundary	Medieval
MYD39195	–	SD 9735 6542	Elling kiln	Medieval
MYD39275	–	SD 9812 6543	Field boundary	Post-medieval
MYD4017	46599	SD 989 654	Hut circles	Bronze Age or Iron Age Romano-British
MYD4049	46713	SD 98 65	Coins	Roman
MYD4065	46767	SD 98 65	Lead workings	Roman
MYD4111	46933	SD 971 647	Hut circle settlement and field system	Iron Age
MYD42313	–	SD 9747 6534	Chop kiln	Undated
MYD42314	–	SD 9886 6546	Chop kiln	Undated
MYD42862	–	SD 9910 6540	Lead mine	Undated
MYD43807	–	SD 9790 6420	Limestone quarry	Undated
MYD44152	–	SD 9740 6540	Lead mine	Undated
MYD44153	–	SD 9711 6528	Lead mine	Undated
MYD49596	–	SD 98977 65144	Sow kiln	Undated
MYD50973	–	SD 98968 63572	Fountain	Post-medieval
MYD50999	–	SD 98906 63424	Boundary marker	Undated
MYD51018	–	SD 98828 63890	Signpost	Undated
MYD51022	–	SD 98968 63569	Milestone	Post-medieval
MYD51033	–	SD 99115 63550	Signpost	Undated
MYD51036	–	SD 98033 63830	Post box	Post-medieval
MYD51037	–	SD 98910 63432	Enclosure	Undated
MYD51041	–	SD 98900 63408	Boundary marker	Undated

HER	NMR	Grid reference	Classification	Period
MYD52661	–	SD 98766 64849	Limekiln	Undated
MYD52666	–	SD 97358 65425	Limekiln	Undated
MYD52669	–	SD 97397 65027	Limekiln	Undated
MYD52675	–	SD 98282 64330	Chop kiln	Undated
MYD52734	–	SD 98874 65296	Chop kilns	Undated
MYD53803	–	SD 98290 64805	Milestone	Post-medieval
MYD53804	–	SD 98943 63723	Guide stone	Post-medieval
MYD53865	–	SD 97653 63723	Dew pond	Post-medieval

Listed Buildings (all Grade II)

–	324869	SD 98972 63531	House	Post-medieval
MYD35780	324875	SD 97909 63901	House	Post-medieval
MYD35782	324858	SD 98807 63892	Direction stone	Post-medieval
MYD35784	324873	SD 97402 63718	House	Post-medieval
MYD35785	324870	SD 98956 63508	Barn	Post-medieval
MYD35786	324874	SD 97735 63825	Farmhouse/outbuilding	Post-medieval
MYD35787	324859	SD 98367 64962	Country house/school	Post-medieval
MYD35788	324868	SD 98984 63556	Houses	Post-medieval
MYD35792	324866	SD 98897 63556	House/outbuilding	Post-medieval
MYD35793	–	SD 98896 63418	Road bridge	Post-medieval
MYD4107	46923	SD 9898 6352	Building	Post-medieval
MYD4119	46963/324867	SD 98961 63566	Stocks	Post-medieval
MYD54601	506608	SD 9895 6352	Telephone box	Modern
MYD6890	524120	SD 990 636	Farmhouse	Post-medieval
MYD6891	524121	SD 990 636	House	Post-medieval

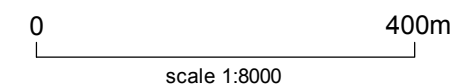
Events

–	635353	SD 9786 6499	Cairn excavation	Bronze Age
–	1316499	SD 9808 6445	Excavation	Post-medieval
–	1478137	SD 9749 6526	Settlement excavation	Prehistoric
–	1479559	SD 9895 6352	Barn architectural survey	Post-medieval
–	1488734	SD 985 655	Settlement survey	Iron Age Post-medieval

Long Ashes Caravan Park Extension

Appendix 2

Cultural heritage sites within study area



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Key

- 324859 listed buildings
- 594143 monuments
- ▲ 1316499 event
- 31335 scheduled monument
- earthworks traced from aerial photographs
- © English Heritage National Mapping Programme

