

FIELDS SOUTH-EAST OF LANGCLIFFE QUARRY,
LANGCLIFFE, NORTH YORKSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

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Report no: 2007/305.R01
Version: Final
Date: April 2009
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2007, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Robert White, Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to undertake an archaeological walkover survey in several fields located on the south-east side of Langcliffe Quarry in North Yorkshire (NGR SD826661). The survey was required to provide a base line of information and details of any archaeological sites, to assess the implications of future tree planting proposals in this area.

A total of 22 sites were recorded within the survey area. Some form part of an extensive medieval lynchet field system which survives mainly to the south of the survey area (Site 10), while others represent various trackways and paths. Despite the discovery of Romano-British material along the northern edge of the survey area in c.1900, some of the identified earthwork platforms may be much more recent and associated with World War Two activity (Sites 11 and 12).

Some of the other enclosures and platforms (e.g. Sites 16, 17, 18 and 19) may be early post-medieval or perhaps even earlier in date. Some may be associated with the management of the field system or have served another agricultural purpose, and they may represent the position of former medieval or later field barns or shippens. The position of two conjoined platforms or terraces (Site 16) on the edge of the quarry might suggest a pre-medieval date, given the Romano-British finds from the area.

Three lengths of standing drystone wall (Sites 20, 21 and 22) were also recorded by the walkover survey, forming the majority of the boundaries of the survey area. These walls are all of a similar build, being of rubble limestone construction, double thickness with a slightly battered profile and no throughstones. This type of construction would put all the walls into the "Type 4" category, as defined by previous EDAS surveys, which would suggest a 17th or early 18th century date. However, an alternative categorisation of drystone walls by Lord would mean that the more substantial walls (Site 21 and possibly Sites 3 and 4) would fall into the classification of "double wall, wide top"; these types of wall represent major boundaries which date to before the end of the 16th century. Site 21 represents part of the head-dyke around the Lower Winskill landholding to the north-east, which previous research suggests is medieval in origin.

The identified sites were assessed in terms of their importance, condition and vulnerability, and recommendations to mitigate potential damage caused by future tree planting were proposed. Other recommendations for further archaeological research were also made.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In March 2007, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Robert White, Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), to undertake an archaeological walkover survey in several fields on the south-east side of Langcliffe Quarry in North Yorkshire (NGR SD826661 centred). The survey was required to provide a base line of information and details of any archaeological sites, to assess the implications of future tree planting proposals in this area.
- 1.2 The project involved a detailed inspection of the survey area, followed by the production of a site gazetteer and descriptive report. The report would provide sufficient information to assess the impacts of the future tree planting proposals, and to assist with the formulation of any further archaeological recording or site investigation. The scope of the work was defined by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 2), which was discussed and agreed with the YDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist in advance of the work.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The fields forming the subject of the walkover survey are located c.1km to the north-east of Langcliffe village, close to the market town of Settle in North Yorkshire, on the south-east edge of the disused Langcliffe Quarry (NGR SD826661 centred; see figure 1 and plate 1). The fields occupy an elevated position at c.230m AOD on the west-facing slope of the valley of the river Ribble, below Langcliffe Scar and Winskill Stones. The site lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park but currently has no statutory protection. It is accessed via a rough track, branching off the lane leading to the Langcliffe domestic waste site, which itself leaves the B6479 Langcliffe-Stainforth Road.
- 1.4 The survey area was in permanent pasture subject to limited sheep grazing, although at the time of the survey it had not been recently grazed. The main survey area is sub-triangular in plan, measuring c.460m long (east-west) by a maximum of 260m wide (north-south), although it narrows to just over 30m wide at the very western end. The ground level rises steeply from west to east (between c.190m to 270m), particularly in the eastern third of the area where there are numerous limestone outcrops. Historic maps show that the eastern fringes were formerly planted as woodland (one area named as "Dicks Ground Plantation") (see figure 3), but only a few beech trees now remain. The survey area is bounded by drystone walls on all sides, apart from the north side on the edge of the disused quarry, where there is a post-and-wire fence.
- 1.5 There was only one known archaeological site within the survey area, a possible platform of medieval date (YDNPA MYD40081), but there were also believed to be a number of low earthworks suggestive of former small-scale quarrying activity. In addition, there were other, more sharply defined, earthwork platforms which may have been of post-medieval, possibly Second World War, origin. The survey area had been included in a wider archaeological desk-top assessment carried out in 2002 as part of proposals to renew the Embsay Water Main, when a driveway, a possible Romano-British settlement and a potentially prehistoric or medieval field system had been identified (Buglass 2002). Romano-British pottery, coins and

other artefacts have also been recovered from the adjacent Langcliffe quarry during continued extraction (Allen 1994, 178 & 380-381).

Objectives of the Survey

- 1.6 The aims and objectives of the survey can be summarised as follows:
- to identify and locate any archaeological sites and monuments that survive as upstanding earthworks or structures within the survey area;
 - to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, nature, character, condition, quality and date of the surviving archaeological and historical features within the survey area (as far as is possible);
 - to establish the functional relationships between any identified archaeological and historical features;
 - to provide information for appropriate further work to mitigate the present planting or other proposals for the site.

Survey Methodology

- 1.7 As noted above, the scope of the work was defined by an agreed EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 2). Three main elements were involved:

Desk-based research

- 1.8 Only a basic amount of desk-based research was undertaken for the project, to augment the fieldwork; this was primarily limited to information supplied by the YDNPA, including data held as part of the Historic Environment Record and the National Archaeological Record. This data included details of past archaeological activity and the results of the RCHME Yorkshire Dales Project, historic Ordnance Survey maps, available documentary sources and aerial photographs.
- 1.9 All relevant information identified by the desk-based research was transcribed onto a 1:2,500 scale map base and incorporated into the fieldwork and reporting as appropriate. Documents and sources consulted as part of the survey are listed in the bibliography below; this covers all material considered, whether or not it contained relevant information. As part of the work, limited contact was made with Tom Lord, who had some information relating to the previous finds of Romano-British material in the area.

Walkover survey

- 1.10 A detailed walkover survey of the study area was undertaken, examining the area, including the woodland, for any sites of archaeological, architectural or historic interest. Each identified site was given a unique site number, sub-divided into components where appropriate. All features considered to be of interest were recorded and located on to a 1:1,000 scale map base provided by the YDNPA, using taped or paced measurements from the field boundaries or with the aid of a hand-held GPS. Individual sites were noted by symbols or dots, while larger areas of interest or more complex sites were diagrammatically recorded by a sketch survey or by drawing a line around their margins.

- 1.11 Brief descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development were made, using EDAS pro-forma record sheets designed to assist with subsequent input into a database; such pro-formas have been used by EDAS on numerous other similar survey projects in the past (e.g. Dennison & Richardson 2007). Information relating to condition, vulnerability and management issues was also collected, again using methodologies already applied by EDAS on other historic landscape surveys previously undertaken in the Yorkshire Dales. The existing boundaries of the survey area were also examined, and any items of wall furniture noted and recorded as archaeological sites. The field boundaries themselves were also recorded, using the methodology and typology previously employed by EDAS on other walling surveys in the Yorkshire Dales (Dennison 2004, 34).
- 1.12 The initial site visit for the walkover survey took place on 5th April 2007. Despite there being bright sunshine within a few kilometres of the survey site, Langcliffe remained swathed in fog and low cloud for much of the day, although at this time the grass in the survey area was very short. A second site visit took place on 29th June 2007 in much better weather conditions, but by this time the grass growth was considerable, masking some of the more subtle earthworks which had been previously visible. Therefore, whilst it is considered likely that all major features have been recorded by the walkover survey, it is possible that some other features, for example very discrete or subtle earthworks, remained unobserved.

Photography

- 1.13 Given the survey conditions noted above, only a limited photographic survey of the more significant or important sites within the survey area was able to be carried out, using a 35mm camera. The photographic survey covered typical examples of minor sites such as wall types and wall furniture, and included record photographs of sites and features under threat or being disturbed. The guidelines produced by English Heritage/RCHME were followed and each photograph normally contained a scale. All photographs were clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross referenced to film and negative numbers.

Report and Archive Production

- 1.14 A brief archive survey report has been produced, which assembles and summarises the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and suggests how it might need to be supplemented by further work. Two copies of the survey report have been provided to the YDNPA, including an electronic version. Copyright of all survey material and the report has passed to the YDNPA.
- 1.15 A properly ordered and indexed project archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) was deposited with the YDNPA at the end of the project (EDAS site code LQW 07). The archive contains field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Any drawn records have been presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 As noted above, the documentary research for this project was almost completely limited to material supplied by the YDNPA; as the amount of information available for the site is small, the following chapter is necessarily brief. It is drawn largely from a previous archaeological desktop assessment undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates (Buglass 2002).

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2 A Bronze Age cairn, now a Scheduled Monument, lies some distance to the north of the survey area, north-west of Upper Winskill, and there are two possible burial mounds to the south-east of Lower Winskill farm. In addition, evidence for extensive prehistoric field systems to the north and east of Upper Winskill has been noted from aerial photographs (Buglass 2002, 4-5).
- 2.3 Within the survey area, evidence for a probable Romano-British settlement has been noted along the southern edge of the adjacent quarry, in the form of late 2nd to 4th century finds uncovered during clearance of overburden here in c.1900. The finds included coins, ceramics, animal bones and possible burials. Furthermore, two beehive querns were discovered in field walls very close to the west end of the survey area in 1975 (Buglass 2002, 5; Allen 1994, 178 & 380-382). It is believed that the core of the Romano-British settlement lay within the area destroyed by quarrying in c.1890 (Tom Lord, *pers. comm.*).

Medieval

- 2.4 Place name evidence indicates probable Scandinavian settlement in the immediate surroundings of the survey area. For example, the place name "Winskill" is probably derived from the elements *skali* (shieling or area of upland grazing) and *hvine* (whin or gorse), although it is first recorded as *Wyndscale* in 1404; the farm at Lower Winskill originated as part of the holdings of Salley Abbey, and may preserve elements of the medieval holding around the existing farm (Hudson 2004; Lord 1999). To the south of the survey area, there are the extensive remains of ridge and furrow and lynchet field systems, possibly associated with the original settlement of Langcliffe, which may have been moved to its existing location following Scottish raids during the 14th century (Buglass 2002, 5-6).

Post-medieval

- 2.5 As might be expected, the layout of the post-medieval landscape was heavily influenced by that of the medieval, and this is perhaps most clearly seen in the former field systems to the south of the survey area, where the drystone field walls reflect the distribution and orientation of earlier lynchets (Buglass 2002, 6). The Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map shows the survey area to be sub-divided into a number of enclosed fields, crossed by Pike Lane which leads to Lower Winskill, and with Dicks Ground Plantation to the east (see figure 3). The area of the quarry adjacent to the north side of the survey area may have been opened up after 1894, and was probably known as Meal Bank (Johnson 2002, 91); it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map but it had not reached the full extent of the current, now disused, workings.

3 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 A total of 22 archaeological sites and features were identified in the survey area, as follows:

Site No	Site Name	NGR
001	Trackway, crossing the central part of the survey area	SD8270265921-SD8277066156
002	Ruined wall alignment or trackway, east part of the survey area	SD8280065923-SD8277466028
003	Ruined wall alignment, crossing the east and central parts of the survey area	SD8285865946-SD8269266084
004	Ruined wall alignment, east part of the survey area	SD8278466038-SD8287066036
005	Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area	SD8285266076-SD8274866208
006	Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area	SD8282866072
007	Possible trackway, central and east parts of the survey area	SD8285666070-SD8272066080
008	Footpath, crossing the central part of the survey area	SD8270265921-SD8274566210
009	Possible terracing and platforms, north end of the survey area	SD8275066170
010	Lynchets and banks, central part of the survey area	SD8265066000
011	Platforms and recent building, west part of the survey area	SD8259066070
012	Platform, west part of the survey area	SD8247066085
013	Earthworks, west edge of the survey area	SD8240266070
014	Gateway, south side of survey area	SD8270265921
015	Earthwork platform, south side of the survey area	SD8273065950
016	Earthwork platforms, west side of survey area	SD8269066080
017	Possible ruined building, east side of survey area	SD8286066056
018	Platforms, central part of the study area	SD8264066040
019	Platform, west end of the survey area	SD8255266058
020	Length of standing drystone wall, south side of the survey area	SD8240266050-SD8286065944
021	Length of standing drystone wall, east side of the survey area	SD8275066205-SD8289065954
022	Length of standing drystone wall, north edge of the survey area	SD8275066205-SD8269266180

3.2 A summarised description of the sites is given below, based upon the detailed information contained within the gazetteer of numbered components (Appendix 1). Figure 4 depicts the locations of the sites within the survey area.

Communication Routes (Sites 1, 2, 7 and 8)

3.3 The main route crossing the survey area is a trackway (**Site 1**), forming part of Pike Lane which runs north towards Lower and Upper Winskill; the Ordnance Survey 1851 map shows that it extends south as far as Langcliffe village. The trackway enters the survey area via a gateway (Site 14) in the drystone wall (Site 20) which forms the southern boundary of the survey area; the walls enclosing Pike Lane butt the drystone boundary wall. The east side of the gateway has been rebuilt but the west side appears original, and one of the original limestone stoops lies adjacent to the west side of the opening.

3.4 The trackway is unenclosed for the whole of its length through the survey area, although the early Ordnance Survey maps show that it was formerly walled on the downslope (west) side for its southern section, as far as an opening in a ruined field wall (see below and Site 3). Immediately beyond the gateway in the southern

boundary (Site 14), the trackway is poorly defined, being only a flattened strip some 2m to 3m wide running along the top of a west-facing scarp; it may pass over a shallow sub-rectangular platform, c.4m long by 3m wide. A spread bank, 4m wide and 1m high, leaves the west side of the scarp and runs west, continuing beyond the survey area. To the east, there is a sub-rectangular depression, possibly containing a shallow platform (see Site 15 below). As it moves north, the trackway becomes better defined. For some c.50m, it can be traced as a slight holloway scarped into the natural slope. It curves around gently to the north-west and then ascends a natural slope as a more prominent holloway, 2m wide across the base and up to 1.2m deep. As it reaches the top of the slope, the holloway flattens out and the trackway is once again represented by a flattened linear earthwork. It has a ruined wall 0.3m high running along the west side at this point, whilst there are possible traces of another route or junction on the east side. The trackway continues north as far as another ruined wall alignment (Site 3), passing through a 2m wide gap or opening.

- 3.5 Just beyond the opening in the field wall, the trackway appears to have a junction with another possible trackway (Site 7, see below) coming from the east. From this point the main track deviates slightly from the alignment depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 3). Instead of continuing due north, the track sharply curves around to the east as a poorly defined depression, some 4m wide and 1m deep, and begins to ascend a steep natural slope; it is crossed by a line of wall footings at this point, representing the wall shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps. As it rises up the slope, the trackway continues in much the same form, although with a bank 4m wide and 1.2m high on the south side. There is some disturbance where it is crossed by a footpath (Site 8), beyond which the bank follows a sinuous route to the east. The linear depression then angles sharply to the north away from the bank, crossing the line of a ruined wall (Site 5) and becoming deeper, so that it resembles a c.0.7m deep holloway some c.2.5m wide at the base with gently sloping sides. It then curves gently around to the north-east before fanning out and becoming less prominent where it meets the drystone wall (Site 21) which forms the eastern boundary of the survey area.
- 3.6 The possible trackway (**Site 7**) branching off from the east side of the main trackway is first apparent at the eastern edge of the survey area, as a shallow linear depression c.10m wide, running parallel to a ruined field wall (Site 4). It then descends a steep natural slope, crossing a rock outcrop but remains parallel to the ruined wall. It then angles sharply to the north-west, to run parallel to the east side of another ruined wall line (Site 3), becoming less prominent as it does so. After it is crossed by a footpath (Site 8), its north side may be defined by a low south-facing scarp apparently containing decayed wall footings, possibly with other walls running off it to the north. The line of the track cannot be traced beyond the main trackway (Site 1), and it is possible that it is a natural rather than a man-made feature. However, it could be an access route to the moors to the east (see below), and/or be connected with a building (see Site 17 below).
- 3.7 For the majority of its length, the footpath (**Site 8**) crossing the survey area is visible as a flattened linear earthwork, between 1m and 2m wide, leaving the main trackway (Site 1) at the aforementioned gate (Site 14) in the south boundary wall. However, at its northern end, where it crosses an area of possible terracing (Site 9), it has a low stone revetment wall to the west side some 0.3m high, possibly with a narrow structure running parallel to the north end; this section of walling corresponds to the track depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 3). The footpath leaves the north-east corner of the survey area via a modern

gateway. Immediately beyond the gateway, beyond the survey area, there is an enclosed holloway, c.1m deep with boulder / limestone rubble walls, running to the south-east. This forms part of a longer east -west route, crossing over the line of Pike Lane (Buglass 2002, 5-6).

- 3.8 A further possible trackway (**Site 2**) enters the survey area from the south, to the east of the footpath (Site 8). It is first visible to the south of the survey area as a flattened linear earthwork running parallel to the east side of a standing drystone wall. There is a straight joint in the survey area's boundary wall (Site 20) at the point where this trackway enters the site, possibly marking the position of a former gate which would have been c.2.5m wide. Inside the survey area, the trackway continues north, following a sinuous course as a flattened linear earthwork c.2m-3m wide with a west-facing scarp to the west, 2m wide and 0.5m high, which retains some fragmentary stone revetting; at least one very spread bank runs west from the scarp. On the east side of the track, there is a line of five small heaps of stone resembling clearance cairns, set at roughly equal centres and most prominent at the north end (see plate 3); these stones probably represent unused walling stone. The earthwork representing the trackway extends for some 100m north before fading out.

Field System (Site 10)

- 3.9 Part of the extensive lynchet and ridge and furrow field system, which is visible to the south of the survey area, extends north into the survey area itself. It is represented by a series of banks and scarps (**Site 10**), all aligned north-east/south-west and covering an area c.70m long by c.80m wide. The northernmost lynchet is a south-east facing scarp, c.5m wide and up to 2m high. It is aligned north-east/south-west, on approximately (but not exactly) the same alignment as the lynchets within the field system, and then angles to the south-east. To the south, there is a prominent bank. It is sinuous in plan, with a flattened top and broadly on the same alignment as the main scarp described above; c.15m to the east of the east end, a short section of wall footings is visible on approximately the same alignment as the top of the bank. There are additional, lower, scarps on the same alignment as the bank to its south-east, close to the line of the main trackway (Site 1). The system also appears to be connected with a number of potential building platforms (Sites 18 and 19; see below).

Boundaries

Ruined field boundaries (Sites 3, 4, 5 and 6)

- 3.10 A number of ruined field boundaries survive within the survey area, the majority of which are shown as extant on the Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map (see figure 3). In the eastern part of the survey area, three ruined walls are all shown in 1851 and 1907, and they appear to have been used to enclose small areas of plantation; a thin scattering of beech trees still survives within the areas enclosed by the walls.
- 3.11 Of the three walls, the longest (**Site 3**) is aligned north-west/south-east and runs for c.220m across the survey area, following a locally sinuous plan (see plate 2). For the majority of its length, the wall survives to only 0.3m in height and is built of limestone rubble; only the west (downslope) face is clearly visible, although the wall appears to have been c.1.2m wide across its base. There is a large amount of fallen rubble to the downslope side. As it runs north-west, the wall appears to have a contemporary junction with another ruined wall (Site 4) before being interrupted

by a footpath (Site 8). There is a further gap in the wall where it is crossed by the main trackway (Site 1). This gap may have been used as an opening for some time; on the east side, there is a large stone block, c.1m long by 0.7m wide by 0.5m high, with a large round-headed nail or pintle hammered into one face; the Ordnance Survey maps suggest there was formerly a gate here. To the east of this, the downslope collapse of the wall is quite extensive, and may possibly form the remains of a sub-rectangular structure c.8m long by c.2m wide, rather than just the wall itself. To the west of the opening, the wall is contemporary with that which lines the west side of the main track, and the alignment is continued to the west where it meets the modern post and wire fence of the study area's western boundary.

- 3.12 As noted above, Site 3 has a junction with another ruined wall line (**Site 4**), which may be contemporary with it. The latter stands up to 1.1m in height, is built of limestone rubble with no throughstones and has a battered profile; it is on average 0.7m wide at the top and 1.1m at the base. At its east end, it appears to be contemporary with the wall (Site 21) forming the eastern boundary of the survey area. To the west of this junction, adjacent to a possible ruined building, there is a narrow gap in the wall alignment which appears to have been formed through collapse, rather than being the site of an earlier opening. The wall then continues west, over a rock outcrop, and descends the natural slope, incorporating at least one step or straight joint. To the north, the wall (**Site 5**) which formerly enclosed an area of plantation is similarly preserved and of a similar form; at its north end, it butts the east boundary wall (Site 21) of the survey area.
- 3.13 A possible early boundary (**Site 6**) is located to the west of a ruined drystone wall (Site 5), running approximately parallel to it, although it is of completely different character. It appears to have been built to retain or revet the land immediately to the east, which might possibly have once formed a trackway or a platform. The best preserved section of the wall is aligned north-west/south-east, and is c.15m long with a slight curved plan; this section is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1907 map, but not the earlier edition. It stands up to 1.4m in height with a slight batter, and is built of very large blocks of limestone rubble, up to 0.7m square and some over 1.0m long. Fragmentary remains of the wall can be traced south along an outcrop as far as another ruined wall alignment (Site 4), whilst it can be traced north for a short distance as a slight break of slope. There appear to be short sections of wall set on a parallel alignment to the main feature within the very steeply sloping ground to the west, although these are more likely to be surface indications of natural limestone outcrops.

Extant field walls (Sites 20, 21 and 22)

- 3.14 The south side of the survey area is formed by a drystone wall (**Site 20**) of limestone rubble construction, with a battered profile, slant coping and no throughstones. It stands on average up to 1.2m high, being 0.7m wide at the base and 0.4m at the top. It contains a single gateway towards its western end, and another gateway (Site 14) where Pike Lane enters the site. As has been noted above, there is a straight joint where the wall line is crossed by a possible earlier boundary (Site 2). The historic maps show that the section to the east of the Pike Lane access was in place by 1851, but the west section was built after 1907; however, there are no discernable differences in construction between the two.
- 3.15 The east side of the survey area is formed by another drystone wall (**Site 21**) of limestone rubble construction, with a battered profile, no throughstones and the

occasional larger stone at the base; rough slant coping survives intermittently. The wall stands on average 1.6m high, being 1.2m wide at the base and 0.7m wide at the top. The southernmost section, between Site 20 and Site 4, is of slightly neater construction than the rest, and it may possibly have been rebuilt; it appears to contain a small rabbit hole towards the centre. There is no obvious break at the junction with Site 20 and, as has been noted above, the wall appears to be contemporary with the ruined wall forming Site 4; both walls formed the edge of "Dicks Ground Plantation" (see figure 3). Beyond Site 4, the wall angles sharply to the north-west, then gently curves northwards. It appears to butt a field wall running off to the east, but to the north of this junction the wall is of very similar appearance and construction to that to the south.

- 3.16 A short section of drystone wall (**Site 22**), c.55m long, forms the northern edge of the survey area; its relationship with Site 21 is obscured by a modern gateway. The wall is of drystone limestone rubble construction, with a slightly battered profile, no throughstones and neat slant coping. It stands on average 1.4m high and has an average width of 0.7m. This section is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1851 map as forming part of "Hawfield Plantation", but the alignment is continued to the west, around the disused quarry, by a post-and-wire fence.

Platforms, Enclosures and Other Earthworks (Sites 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19)

- 3.17 At the north end of the survey area, there are a series of possible terraces and platforms (**Site 9**). These earthworks cover an area c.70m long by 30m wide, and all are aligned east-west. The terraces are defined by south-facing scarps, up to 1m high, set either side of a spread bank some 5m wide and 1.3m high. The bank appears to contain a high proportion of stone rubble but it is difficult to assess whether it is a man-made or a natural feature. There may be a pair of associated platforms at the west end of the terraces, containing the possible fragmentary remains of wall footings, although definite interpretation is difficult.
- 3.18 To the south-west, at the north-west end of a ruined wall alignment (Site 3) on the edge of the quarry, there are two large platforms (**Site 16**) or perhaps small terraces cut into the natural slope. Each terrace / platform is c.12m long by c.4m wide, and defined by south-facing scarps 2m wide and 1.1m high.
- 3.19 Further west, on the northern edge of the survey area, there are at least four sub-rectangular platforms (**Site 11**), situated immediately adjacent to the post and wire fence. The platforms are all aligned approximately east-west and stand up to 0.5m high; some have sharply scarped sides with a high rubble content, and the possible remains of stone structures or dumps on their upper surfaces. The largest platform lies at the west end, and measures c.20m long by c.10m wide with the footings of a building on its flattened surface. This building is 7.6m long by 3m wide, and the 0.2m thick walls are built of re-used refractory bricks. The main entrance was located at the west end, where there are two concrete steps. Internally, the building was divided into a larger east cell and a smaller west cell, equivalent to two-thirds and one-third of its total length, by a brick cross-wall.
- 3.20 At the very west end of the survey area, there is a further large platform (**Site 12**), sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and c.30m long by 15m wide. The south and west sides retain sections of a substantial external limestone rubble retaining wall, standing up to 1.4m high and slightly battered (see plate 4); the south wall may continue west as a 1.3m high bank with steeply sloping sides. The

north and east sides are terraced into the natural slope and are formed by near vertical scarps up to c.2m in height. An upright length of tramway rail projects from the east side of the platform, whilst there is a small U-shaped brick structure, open to the south, at the west end of the north side; this is 2.7m long and 1.1m wide, and is built from re-used refractory bricks. A prominent and steep south-facing scarp runs c.55m east from the south-east corner of the platform. To the west of the platform, there is a prominent angled west-facing scarp, with a neat sub-rectangular heap of stones at its base, c.2m long by c.1m wide. This scarp is probably the remains of a former field boundary shown here on the Ordnance Survey 1851 map. There are further poorly defined earthworks of uncertain function (**Site 13**) downslope to the west.

- 3.21 To the east of this large platform, there may be another small platform or terrace (**Site 19**). It is defined on the north and south sides by south-facing scarps up to 0.5m high which appear to curve to form a platform measuring c.20m long by c.8m wide. Further to the east again, within the area of lynchets and banks noted above (Site 10), there is a sub-rectangular flattened area, in the centre of which appear to be two conjoined structures or platforms (**Site 18**). The western structure is c.8m long by c.4m wide, while the eastern is slightly larger, c.12m long by c.4m wide.
- 3.22 On the east side of the main trackway (Site 1), adjacent to the gateway (site 14) in the south boundary wall (Site 20), there is a sub-rectangular depression (**Site 15**) measuring c.30m long by c.20m wide, defined by scarps up to 1.8m high. There may be a shallow platform in the centre of the depression, c.10m long by c.4m wide. Immediately to the west of the eastern boundary wall (Site 21), the ruined wall alignment (Site 4) may also incorporate the remains of a ruined building (**Site 17**), some c.5m long by c.3m wide. This possible structure lies within "Dicks Ground Plantation" and so it could potentially be associated with woodland management or exploitation.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 It is difficult to place what is a relatively small survey area within its proper landscape context without a much wider understanding of the surrounding area. For example, a survey of the extensive lynchet field system to the south of the survey area would no doubt provide more information on the additional remains thought to lie within the survey area itself. Nevertheless, a number of limited interpretations can be made.
- 4.2 Pike Lane probably originated as a communication route in the medieval period, linking Lower and Upper Winskill to the village of Langcliffe further to the south. That part of the alignment (Site 1) which passes through the survey area is represented by a trackway walled on one side and, in places, a holloway, with evidence for a pre-1851 route diverging to the east. Another possible track (Site 7) may also have run east from Pike Lane, giving a more direct route to the fields below Langcliffe Scar, around the edge of the Lower Winskill farm holding. Another possible trackway (Site 2) through a part of the survey area might also have early origins, as evidenced by the blocked gate in the boundary wall. The five heaps of stone adjacent to this track probably represent unused walling stone, and there may have been plans to wall the track (or just build a wall), continuing the alignment of the wall to the south of the study area; these heaps of unused walling stone are extremely rare and unknown elsewhere in the Dales (Phil Hudson, *pers. comm.*).
- 4.3 The banks and lynchets within the central part of the survey area (Site 10) are almost certainly part of the same system visible to the south, and are therefore probably medieval or earlier in date. One of the boundaries recorded within the survey area (Site 6) may also be of an early period, although its precise date remains uncertain.
- 4.4 Despite the discovery of Romano-British material along the northern edge of the survey area, some of the platforms noted here (e.g. Site 11) form the base of at least one building of 20th century date, although it is always possible that they are earlier features which have been subsequently re-used; this question could only be resolved by limited excavation. Similarly, the larger platform (Site 12) at the west end of the survey area, although suggested as being possibly medieval by the YDNPA HER, is well preserved with sharp or crisp earthworks, and also contains the remains of 20th century structures on its surface. It is possible that both of these sites are actually related to Second World War activity, but further research would be needed to confirm this.
- 4.5 Nevertheless, the walkover survey identified several other enclosures and platforms (e.g. Sites 16, 17, 18 and 19), and it is possible that some of these are early post-medieval or perhaps even earlier in date. Some may be associated with the management of the field system (Site 10) or have served another agricultural purpose, and they may represent the position of former field barns or shippens when livestock farming was more prevalent in the area. However, the position of two conjoined platforms or terraces (Site 16) on the edge of the quarry might suggest a pre-medieval date, given the Romano-British finds noted above.
- 4.6 Three lengths of standing drystone wall (Sites 20, 21 and 22) were also recorded by the walkover survey, forming most of the boundaries of the survey area. These walls are all of a similar build, being of rubble limestone construction, double thickness with a slightly battered profile and no throughstones; it also appeared

that one of the ruined walls (Site 5) would originally have had similar dimensions. Conversely, the wall forming the eastern boundary (Site 21) of the study area was more substantial (1.6m high, 1.2m wide at the base and 0.7m at the top). This type of construction would put all the walls into the "Type 4" category, as defined by previous EDAS surveys (e.g. Dennison 2004, 34), which would suggest a 17th or early 18th century date.

- 4.7 An alternative categorisation of drystone walls has been proposed by Lord (2004, 177), and the more substantial walls (Sites 21 and possibly 3 and 4) would fall into the classification of "double wall, wide top" while the others (Sites 5, 20 and 22) would be "double wall, narrow top". By studying walled landscapes at Malham and, more importantly for this report, Winskill, Lord correlates the wide top double walls to head-dykes or major boundaries dating to before the end of the 16th century, while the narrow top double walls represent a later refinement of building techniques dating to the later 16th or 17th centuries (Lord 2004, 182-185). The eastern boundary of the survey area (Site 21) actually represents part of the head-dyke around the Lower Winskill landholding; this alignment is medieval in origin and the internal fields were created by at least the 1590s (Lord 1999). Site 21 is therefore likely to be the earliest of the field walls in the survey area, and it could quite possibly represent a medieval alignment, while the remainder probably date to the 17th centuries.
- 4.8 Despite the above, there is always a danger in trying to date these boundaries. For example, cartographic evidence shows that the western section of the southern boundary of the study area (Site 20) was not built until after 1907, although there are no obvious differences in construction between this and the eastern section which was in existence by at least 1851 and is probably late 16th or 17th century in date.

5 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACTS OF TREE PLANTING PROPOSALS

Introduction

- 5.1 The archaeological walkover survey has allowed the historic resource of the survey area to be identified and assessed, within the confines of the survey methodology. With this information, it is also possible to provide an informed opinion on the archaeological implications of any proposed development or land use change, in this case, proposals to plant a native woodland over the survey area.
- 5.2 At the time of the initial walkover survey (5th April 2007), the survey area had been grazed by sheep and the grass was short, although lighting conditions were not ideal for earthwork recognition. This grazing appears to have been terminated soon after this, as by the time of the second site visit (29th June 2007), long grass obscured all but the most obvious features. Therefore, whilst it is considered likely that all major sites have been recorded by the walkover survey, it is possible that some other features, for example very discrete or subtle earthworks, remain unidentified.

Assessment of Importance, Condition and Vulnerability

Importance

- 5.3 All the identified sites within the survey area were assessed in terms of their importance. A five point scale was used, namely Minor importance, Local importance, District importance, Regional importance or National importance; sites previously destroyed or no longer extant are afforded a No grade of importance. This assessment is based on a combination of professional judgement and the criteria used by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme.
- 5.4 With the exception of Site 21 (the drystone wall forming the east side of the survey area which forms a potentially medieval alignment), all sites are considered to be of Local importance. However, it should be noted that this assessment is based on the available information gathered to date, and some sites may increase in importance if further data is obtained, such as through detailed earthwork survey or trial trenching. For example, Site 16 may be increased to a Regional grade of importance if it is proved to be of Romano-British date, while Sites 12 and 18 could be of District importance.

Condition

- 5.5 The earthwork sites are mostly considered to be in a Medium or Below average condition, i.e. discernable, or with only the basic form or outline of the site discernable (see Appendix 2 for a fuller explanation of terms). The sharply defined platform at the west end of the survey area (Site 12) was thought to be in Above average condition, while a possible ruined building on the east edge of the area (Site 17) is in a Poor condition with only foundations visible. The standing drystone walls (Sites 20, 21 and 22) are of Above average condition, as is one of the ruined field walls (Site 4).

Vulnerability

- 5.6 All of the identified archaeological sites are thought to have reached a state of equilibrium, and there is little active erosion or degradation. Some slight erosion

has been caused to those sites which lie along the footpath (Site 8) through the area, for example Sites 1, 3 and 9. Most of the sites are considered to have a Below average or Medium grade of vulnerability, i.e. are unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage, or are potentially at future risk (see Appendix 2 for a fuller explanation of terms). The standing drystone walls (Sites 20, 21 and 22) are of Above average vulnerability, and they may experience further collapse through natural weathering, while Site 13 at the west end of the survey area may suffer deliberate disturbance due to its proximity to the road, e.g. through dumping.

Other Management Issues

- 5.7 It was not a requirement of the archaeological walkover survey to discuss management issues relating to the identified sites, and there are currently no significant management problems. However, it is worth noting that there are no signs of the usual management issues which affect rural archaeological sites within agricultural landholdings, namely vehicular damage, erosion or damage due to natural weathering or overstocking, dumping, agricultural improvement, drainage works etc. Nevertheless, some potential future conflicts can be identified, for example inappropriate repairs to the existing or ruined drystone walls which do not respect the original form of construction.

Recommendations for Future Tree Planting Proposals

- 5.8 The precise nature of the future tree planting proposals within the survey area is unknown, but it is assumed that a fairly equal spread and density of new trees is envisaged across the whole site. The archaeological walkover survey has identified a number of more sensitive areas, and it is recommended that planting is reduced or avoided in these areas.
- 5.9 It is recommended that a c.15m-20m wide buffer zone is left unplanted along the edge of the disused quarry, throughout the length of the survey area. This should ensure that Sites 11 and 16, and the most significant parts of Site 9, are not disturbed by the works; not planting in this area would also ensure that these sites would still be available for further investigation if required. Similarly, it is also recommended that planting is excluded from the western part of the area, so that Site 12 is similarly protected. Rather than create open spaces within the woodland, which would need management to prevent the invasion of shrubs and self seeded trees, it is recommended that the density of planting should be reduced in and around the platforms making up Sites 15, 17, 18 and 19. New trees should also not be planted on top of, or immediately adjacent to, ruined or extant field walls (Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 20, 21 and 22), to prevent future problems such as wind-throw, or within the alignment of Site 1.

Recommendations for Further Research

- 5.10 The recommendations for further research can be considered under two headings, those which would aid the understanding, management and interpretation of the sites and features which have already been recorded by this survey, and those which would help to place this survey into a wider landscape context.
- 5.11 The former would cover site specific work. The type of work that could be envisaged would be an accurate earthwork survey of the c.15m-20m buffer zone around the edge of the quarry, to better understand the earthworks here. Any such survey should be undertaken in the winter months, when vegetation growth is

reduced, and the survey area should be extended to include the prominent platform (Site 12) to the west. It might also be worthwhile to undertake some limited intrusive investigations, in the form of test pits or trial trenches, across these platforms, to confirm their date and function. All this work could be undertaken by a local archaeological group or society, under an appropriate level of guidance or supervision.

- 5.12 The latter would comprise further general landscape work, to better understand the context of the current survey area. This type of work could include a further assessment of the field walls in the light of the to-be-published results from the adjacent Lower Winskill landholding, and an assessment of the medieval or earlier field systems which extend to the south-west.
- 5.13 It would also be worth remembering that, while the further archaeological research would provide additional archaeological data, this data could also be used by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority to help interpret the history and archaeology of the survey area, perhaps in conjunction with that already in existence relating to Winskill and/or the Langcliffe Quarry complex.

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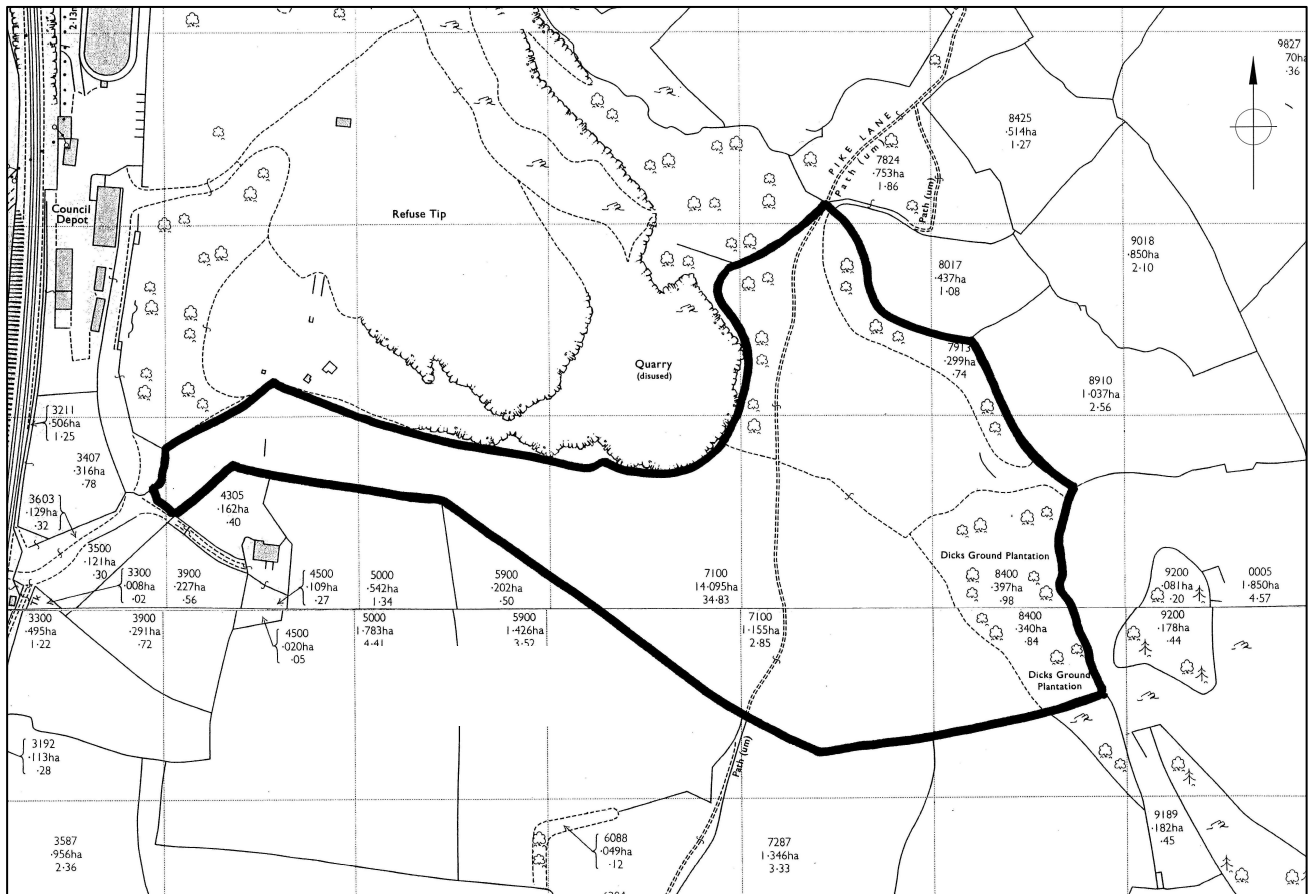
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The archaeological walkover survey was commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, through their Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Mr Robert White. Don McCellan and Rachel Stebbings also provided maps and additional information, and Tom Lord provided some further information on the Roman settlement of the area. EDAS would like to thank all concerned for their co-operation whilst carrying out the work.
- 7.2 The on-site recording was completed by Shaun Richardson, who also produced the fieldwork records and a draft report. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



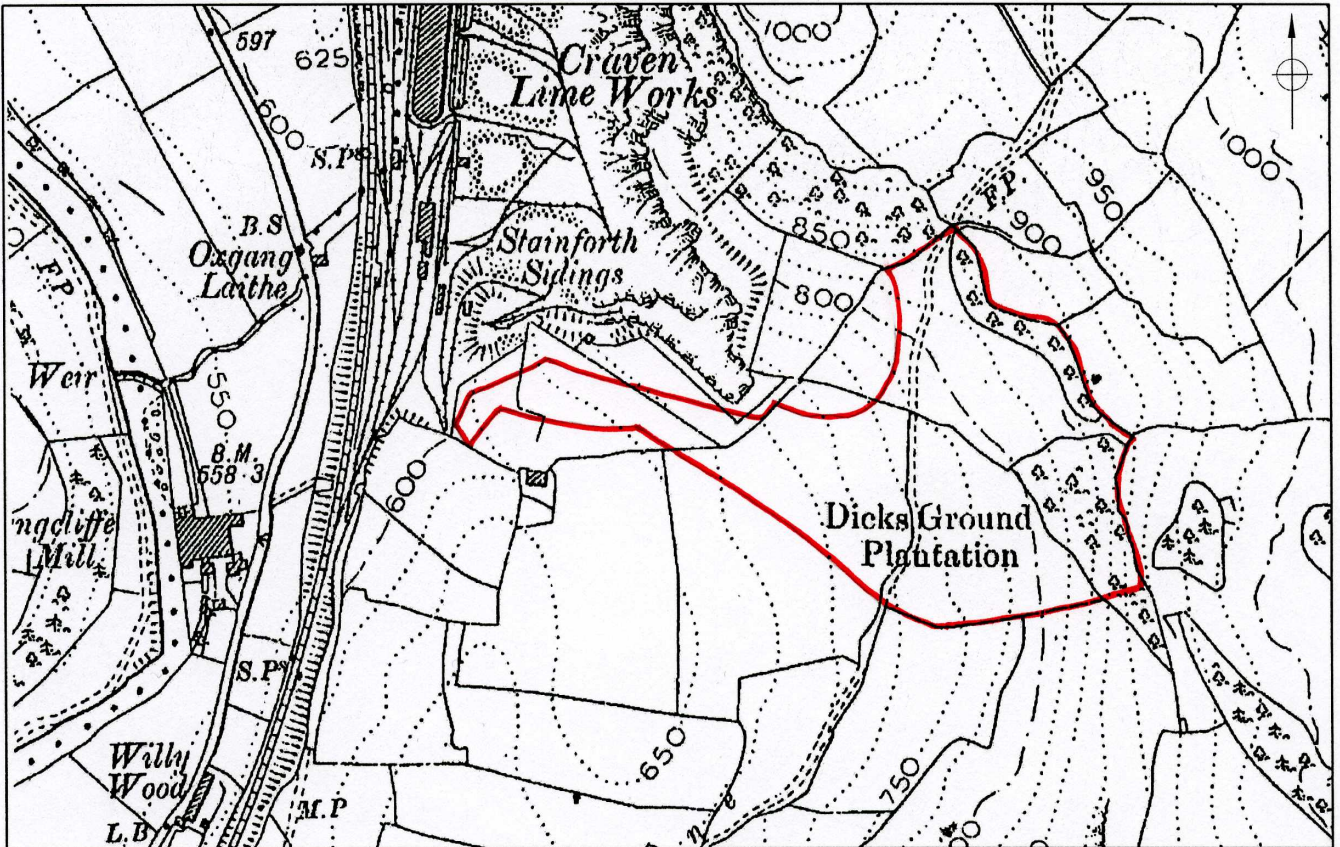
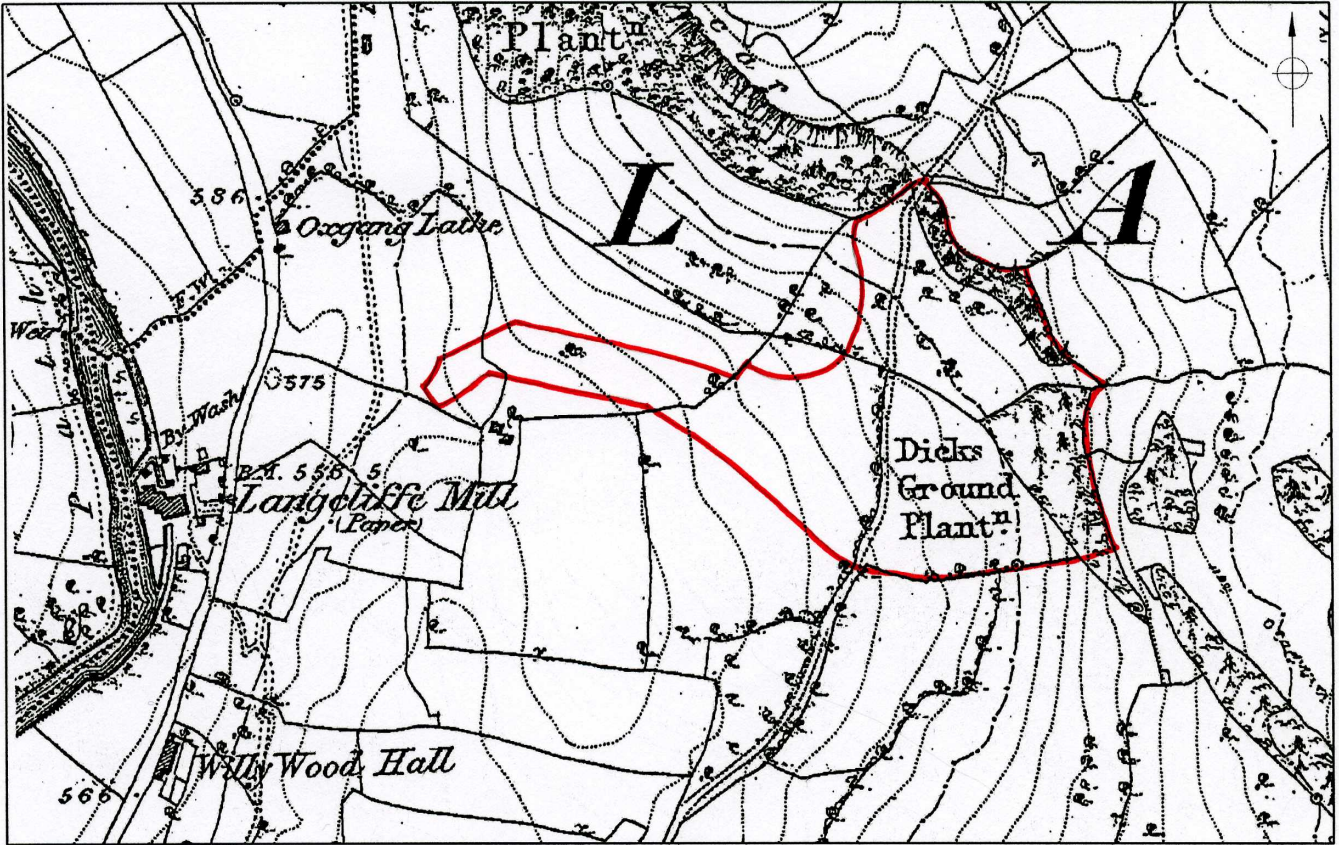
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PROJECT		FIELDS SE OF LANGCLIFFE QUARRY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	APR 2009
EDAS	FIGURE		1



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PROJECT	
FIELDS SE OF LANGCLIFFE QUARRY	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	APR 2009
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



Sources:

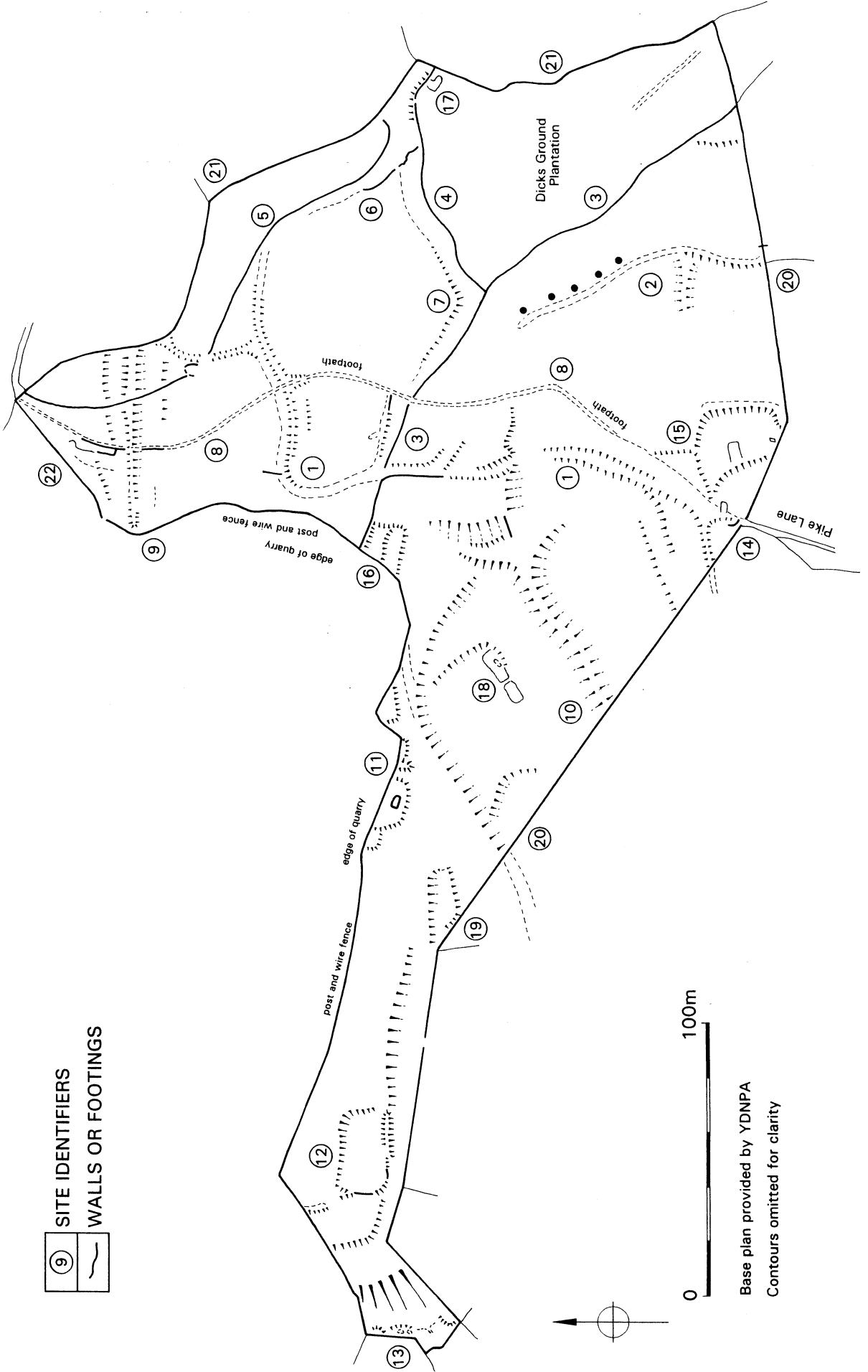
- a) OS 1851 6" map sheet 132
- b) OS 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

— SURVEY AREA

PROJECT		FIELDS SE OF LANGCLIFFE QUARRY	
TITLE		HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	APR 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	3

PROJECT	FIELDS SE OF LANGCLIFFE QUARRY		
TITLE	RESULTS OF WALKOVER SURVEY		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	APR 2009
	EDAS	FIGURE	4

⑨	SITE IDENTIFIERS
—	WALLS OR FOOTINGS



Base plan provided by YDNPA
Contours omitted for clarity



Plate 1: Aerial view of quarry and survey area (YDNPA ANY 280 21/11/86).



Plate 2: West section of ruined wall alignment (Site 1), looking SE.



Plate 3: Heap of stones associated with abandoned wall alignment (Site 2), looking SE.



Plate 4: Revetment on west side of platform (Site 12), looking S.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF IDENTIFIED SITES

001	Trackway, crossing the central part of the survey area	SD8270265921-SD8277066156
002	Former trackway or wall alignment, east part of the survey area	SD8280065923-SD8277466028
003	Ruined wall alignment, crossing the east and central parts of the survey area	SD8285865946-SD8269266084
004	Ruined wall alignment, east part of the survey area	SD8278466038-SD8287066036
005	Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area	SD8285266076-SD8274866208
006	Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area	SD8282866072
007	Possible trackway, central and east parts of the survey area	SD8285666070-SD8272066080
008	Footpath, crossing the central part of the survey area	SD8270265921-SD8274566210
009	Possible terracing and platforms, north end of the survey area	SD8275066170
010	Lynchets and banks, central part of the survey area	SD8265066000
011	Platforms and recent building, west part of the survey area	SD8259066070
012	Platform, west part of the survey area	SD8247066085
013	Earthworks, west edge of the survey area	SD8240266070
014	Gateway, south side of survey area	SD8270265921
015	Earthwork platform, south side of the survey area	SD8273065950
016	Earthwork platforms, west side of survey area	SD8269066080
017	Possible ruined building, east side of survey area	SD8286066056
018	Platforms, central part of the study area	SD8264066040
019	Platform, west end of the survey area	SD8255266058
020	Length of standing drystone wall, south side of the survey area	SD8240266050-SD8286065944
021	Length of standing drystone wall, east side of the survey area	SD8275066205-SD8289065954
022	Length of standing drystone wall, north edge of the survey area	SD8275066205-SD8269266180

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 001

Site Name: Trackway, crossing the central part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8270265921

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 210m-270m

NGR 2: SD8277066156

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Track

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: Medieval?

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Woodland

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/1; 1/5

Surveyed by:

Description:

A trackway crosses the central part of the survey area. The route is shown on the OS 1851 and 1907 6" maps, with a wall on the west side for the southern section, heading north towards Lower Winskill [1] [2]. The modern maps show the south alignment (i.e. south of wall 3) [3].

The trackway approaches the survey area from the south, along Pike Lane, which is an enclosed route. It enters the survey area via a gateway (Site 14) in the drystone wall (Site 20) which forms the southern boundary of the survey area; the walls enclosing Pike Lane butt the drystone boundary wall.

Within the survey area, the trackway is now unenclosed for the whole of its length. Immediately beyond the gateway, the trackway is poorly defined, being only a flattened strip some 2m to 3m wide running along the top of a west-facing scarp; it may pass over a shallow sub-rectangular platform, c.4m long by 3m wide. A spread bank, 4m wide and 1m high, leaves the west side of the scarp and runs west, continuing beyond the survey area. To the east, there is a sub-rectangular depression (Site 15). As it moves north, the trackway becomes better defined. For c.50m, it can be traced as a slight holloway, scarped into the natural slope. It curves around gently to the north-west and then ascends a natural slope as a more prominent holloway, 2m wide across the base and up to 1.2m deep. As it reaches the top of the slope, the holloway flattens out and the trackway is once again a flattened linear earthwork. It has a ruined wall line 0.3m high running along the west side, whilst there are possible traces of another route or junction on the east side. The trackway continues north as far as another ruined wall line (Site 3) where it passes through a 2m wide opening or gap (see Site 3 for more details).

Beyond the opening, the trackway appears to have a junction with another possible trackway (Site 7). The main track then curves around sharply to the east as poorly defined depression, some 4m wide and 1m deep, and begins to ascend a steep natural slope, at which point it is crossed by a line of wall footings. The early OS maps show the alignment of the track continuing almost due north at this point, and these wall footings may mark its previous route. As the trackway rises up the slope to the east, away from its OS depicted route, it continues in much the same form, although with a bank 4m wide and 1.2m high on the south side. There is some disturbance where it is crossed by a footpath (Site 8), beyond which the bank follows a sinuous route to the east. The linear depression then angles sharply to the north away from the bank, crossing the line of a ruined wall (Site 5) and becoming deeper, so that it resembles a 0.7m deep holloway some 2.5m wide at the base with gently sloping sides. It curves gently around to the north-east before fanning out and becoming less prominent where it meets the drystone wall (Site 21) which forms the eastern boundary of the survey area [4].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[2] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[3] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheets SD8266 & SD8265

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by** People (erosion)
Some slight erosion where it is crossed by the footpath. Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07 **Last updated:** ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 002

Site Name: Former trackway or wall alignment, east part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8280065923

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 240m

NGR 2: SD8277466028

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall; Trackway

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/2; 1/17

Surveyed by:

Description:

A possible ruined wall alignment or trackway runs through the east part of the survey area. The earthwork is first visible in the field immediately to the south of the survey area as a flattened linear strip running parallel to the east side of a standing drystone wall, which may represent a trackway. At the point where the earthwork crosses the boundary wall (Site 20) of the survey area, there is a straight joint in the wall, 2.5m east of the junction; that section of the boundary wall (Site 20) to the west of the joint butts that to the east. Beyond the boundary wall, the earthwork continues north, following a sinuous course as a flattened linear strip with a west-facing scarp on the west side, 2m wide and 0.5m high, retaining some fragmentary stone revetting; at least one very spread bank runs west from the scarp. To the east, there is a line of five small heaps of stone rubble resembling clearance cairns, set at roughly equal centres and most prominent at the north end. The earthwork extends for some 100m to the north of the boundary wall (Site 20) before fading out [1]. No boundary or track is shown on the OS 1851 map [2].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance, including the removal of the stone heaps.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 003

Site Name: Ruined wall alignment, crossing the east and central parts of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8285865946

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 230m-260m

NGR 2: SD8269266084

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/3-1/4

Surveyed by:

Description:

A ruined wall alignment crosses the central and eastern parts of the survey area. An extant wall is shown here on the OS 1851 and 1907 6" maps, enclosing, together with another wall (Site 4), a triangular piece of woodland named as "Dicks Ground Plantation". The earlier plan shows mixed coniferous and deciduous trees while the later depicts only deciduous [1] [2]. The modern maps show the alignment as a dashed line [3].

The wall is aligned north-west/south-east and runs for c.220m across the survey area, following a locally sinuous plan. At its south-east end, it may continue beyond the survey area for a short distance into a triangular spit of land, running parallel to but slightly to the east of an existing wall here. For the majority of its length in the study area, the wall survives to only 0.3m in height and is built of limestone rubble; only the west (downslope) face is clearly visible, although the wall appears to have been c.1.2m wide across its base. There is a large amount of fallen rubble on the downslope side. At its south end, the land to the east of the wall line rises extremely steeply in a natural slope with many limestone outcrops, some of which have almost certainly been quarried. This area is also thinly populated with mature beech trees, suggestive of a former plantation. As the wall runs north-west, it appears to have a junction with another ruined wall (Site 4) (junction appears contemporary) before being interrupted by a footpath (Site 8). There is a further 2m wide gap in the wall where it is crossed by a trackway (Site 1). This gap may have been used as an opening for some time; on the east side, there is a large stone block, c.1m long by 0.7m wide by 0.5m high, with a large round-headed nail or pintle hammered into one face. The OS maps imply that there was formerly a gate here. To the east of this opening, the downslope collapse of the wall is quite extensive, and may possibly form the remains of a sub-rectangular structure c.8m long by c.2m wide, rather than just the wall itself. To the west of the opening, the wall is contemporary with that which lies on the west side of the main trackway (Site 1), and the alignment is continued to the west. At its north-west end, the wall alignment has two large platforms or perhaps small terraces set below it (see Site 16) [4].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[2] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[3] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheets SD8266 & SD8265

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by** People (erosion)

Minor erosion where crossed by footpath. Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 004

Site Name: Ruined wall alignment, east part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8278466038

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 240m-270m

NGR 2: SD8287066036

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/13; 1/15

Surveyed by:

Description:

A ruined wall alignment runs through the east part of the survey area. An extant wall is shown here on the OS 1851 and 1907 6" maps, enclosing, together with another wall (Site 3), a triangular piece of woodland named as "Dicks Ground Plantation" [1] [2]. The wall alignment is shown as a dashed line on the modern map [3].

The wall is aligned approximately east-west, and follows a locally sinuous course for a distance of c.90m. For the majority of its length, it stands up to 1.1m high, is built of limestone rubble with no throughstones and has a battered profile; it is on average 0.7m wide at the top and 1.1m at the base. At its east end, it appears to be contemporary with the wall (Site 21) which forms the east boundary of the survey area. Immediately to the west of the boundary wall (Site 21), the wall alignment may incorporate the remains of a ruined building (Site 17). Adjacent to this, just to the west, there is a narrow gap in the wall alignment which appears to have been formed through collapse, rather than being an earlier opening. The wall line continues west, over a rock outcrop, and then descends the natural slope incorporating at least one step or straight joint; a linear depression running parallel to its north side (Site 7) may be the remains of a trackway or driveway. The wall can not be traced further south-west, beyond the junction with another ruined wall line (Site 3) and so they may be contemporary, as shown on the early OS maps [4].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[2] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[3] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheet SD8266

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Medium

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance. Likely to collapse further through natural weathering.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 005

Site Name: Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8285266076

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 270m-260m

NGR 2: SD8274866208

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/10

Surveyed by:

Description:

A ruined wall alignment crosses the east side of the survey area. An extant wall is shown here on the OS 1851 and 1907 6" maps, enclosing an irregularly shaped unnamed piece of woodland; the earlier plan shows mixed coniferous and deciduous trees while the later depicts only deciduous [1] [2]. The wall alignment is shown as a dashed line on the modern map [3].

The ruined wall is aligned approximately north-west/south-east and extends for some c.190m, following a curvilinear course parallel to the drystone wall (Site 21) which forms the east boundary of the survey area. The wall survives only intermittently, the best preserved sections are, on average, c.1.3m high and built of limestone rubble with no throughstones. They have a width of 0.7m, with little batter. Like another ruined wall (Site 3) to the south, the area to the east of the wall is sloping, with many limestone outcrops, and retains a thin covering of mature beech trees, suggestive of the former plantation. There is a slight gap between the south end of the wall and the southern boundary of the survey area (Site 21), so the exact relationship between the two cannot be determined. The wall runs north-west until its route is lost across a holloway (Site 1). Immediately to the north of the holloway, stone from the wall may have been used to build a small horse-shoe shaped structure here. The wall alignment can then be traced north across an area of possible terraces and platforms (Site 9) before swinging to the north-east to butt the east boundary wall (Site 21) of the survey area [4].

References:

[1] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[2] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[3] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheet SD8266

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance. Likely to collapse further through natural weathering.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 006

Site Name: Ruined wall alignment, east side of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8282866072

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 265m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Ruined structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/9

Surveyed by:

Description:

A section of ruined wall alignment runs through the east side of the survey area. It runs approximately parallel to another ruined wall line (Site 5) to the east, although the two have completely different characters. This wall appears to have been built to retain or revet the land immediately to the east, possibly once forming a trackway or a platform? The best preserved section of the wall is aligned north-west/south-east, and is c.15m long with a slight curved plan; this section is depicted on the OS 1907 6" and modern maps. It stands up to 1.4m high with a slight batter, and is built of very large blocks of limestone rubble, up to 0.7m square and some over 1m long. Fragmentary remains of the wall can be traced south along a limestone outcrop as far as another ruined wall line (Site 4), whilst it may be traced north for a short distance as a slight break of slope. There appear to be short sections of wall set on a parallel alignment to the main feature within the very steeply sloping ground to the west, although these are more likely to be surface indications of natural limestone outcrops [1]-[3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[3] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheet SD8266

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance. Unlikely to decay any further through natural weathering.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 007

Site Name: Possible trackway, central and east parts of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8285666070

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 260m-240m

NGR 2: SD8272066080

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Trackway?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/14

Surveyed by:

Description:

A possible trackway crosses the central and east parts of the survey area. The earthwork follows a sinuous right-angled course, but appears to be aligned approximately east-west and has a total length of c.160m. It is first apparent at the east edge of the survey area, as a shallow linear depression c.10m wide, running parallel to a ruined field wall (Site 4). It then descends the steep natural slope, crossing a rock outcrop (see Site 6) but still remaining parallel to the wall. It then angles sharply to the north-west, to run parallel and along the east side of another ruined wall line (Site 3), becoming less prominent as it does so. After it is crossed by a footpath (Site 8), its north side may be defined by a low south-facing scarp apparently containing decayed wall footings, possibly with other walls running off it to the north. The alignment cannot be traced west beyond a trackway/holloway (Site 1) [1].

The earthwork may be a natural rather than a man-made feature although, if it is a trackway, it could provide an access to a possible building at its east end (Site 17) [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 008

Site Name: Footpath, crossing the central part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8270265921

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 215m-275m

NGR 2: SD8274566210

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Footpath

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/8

Surveyed by:

Description:

A footpath crosses the central part of the survey area. It is aligned approximately north-south, although it follows a locally sinuous course, and has a total length of c.290m. For the majority of its length, it is visible as a flattened linear earthwork, between 1m to 2m wide. It enters the survey area at the same point as a trackway (Site 1), continuing the route of Pike Lane to the south. However, it soon diverges from the trackway, running north-east and then angling back to the north, crossing over a ruined wall alignment (Site 3) and a trackway (Site 1), and then entering an area of possible former terracing/platforms (Site 9) at the north end of the survey area. Where the footpath crosses this area, it has a low stone revetment wall on the west side some 0.3m high, possibly with a narrow structure running parallel to the north end. The footpath leaves the north-east corner of the survey area via a modern gateway. Immediately beyond the gateway, beyond the survey area, there is an enclosed holloway, c.1m deep with edged with boulder/limestone rubble walls, running to the east [1].

The footpath is not depicted on the 1851 or 1907 6" maps, although the northernmost section corresponds with a track (see Site 1) [2]-[4].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[3] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

[4] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheet SD8266

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Specific management recommendations: Damaged by

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 009

Site Name: Possible terracing and platforms, north end of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8275066170

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 250m-270m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Terraces; Platforms

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/6

Surveyed by:

Description:

There is an area of possible terraces/platforms in the north end of the survey area. The earthworks cover an area c.70m long by 30m wide, and all are aligned east-west. The terraces are defined by south-facing scarps, up to 1m high, set either side of a spread bank some 5m wide and 1.3m high. The bank appears to contain a high proportion of stone rubble but it is difficult to see whether this is a man-made or a natural feature. There may be a pair of associated platforms at the west end of the terraces, containing the possible fragmentary remains of wall footings, although it is difficult to be sure. A modern footpath (Site 8) crosses the earthworks [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Some slight erosion where it is crossed by the footpath. Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 010

Site Name: Lynchets and banks, central part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8265066000

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 210m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Bank; Platform; Lynchet

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

An area of various banks and platforms in the central part of the survey area may form part of, or be associated with, the extensive lynchet field system which extends to the south-west of the survey area [1].

The earthworks are all aligned north-east/south-west and cover an area c.70m long by 80m wide. The northernmost lynchet is a curving south-east facing scarp, c.5m wide and up to 2m high. It is aligned north-east/south-west, and then angles to the south-east, on approximately the same (but not exactly so) alignment as the lynchets within the adjacent field system; c.30m to the north of its western end, there may be a small platform (see Site 19). At the base of the main scarp, there is a sub-rectangular flattened area containing two possible structures (see Site 18). To the south, there is a prominent bank. This is sinuous in plan, with a flattened top and broadly on the same alignment as the main lynchet described above; c.15m to the east of the east end, a short section of wall footings are visible on approximately the same alignment as the top of the bank. There are further, lower, scarps on the same general alignment as the bank to its south-east, close to the line of a trackway (Site 1) [2].

References:

[1] Buglass, J 2002 Embsay Water Main, Langcliffe, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Desktop Assessment, 5 (unpublished NAA report 02/62)

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 011

Site Name: Platforms and recent building, west part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8259066070

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 210m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific: Post medieval

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/20

Surveyed by:

Description:

Evidence for probable Romano-British settlement along the northern edge of the survey area is inferred from late 2nd to 4th century finds recovered during the clearance of the overburden along the quarry edge in 1900 [1].

There are at least four sub-rectangular platforms in this part of the survey area, situated immediately adjacent to the post and wire fence which forms its northern boundary above the edge of the quarry. The platforms are all aligned approximately east-west and stand up to 0.5m high; some have sharply scarped sides with a high rubble content, and the possible remains of stone structures or dumps on their upper surfaces. The largest platform lies at the west end and measures c.20m long by c.10m wide, and retains the footings of a building on its flattened surface. The building measures 7.6m long by 3m wide, with 0.2m thick walls built of re-used refractory bricks. The main entrance was located at the west end, where there are two concrete steps. Internally, the building was split into a larger east and smaller west cells (equivalent to two-thirds and one-third of its total length) by a brick cross-wall. There is a smaller platform, c.7m by c.4m attached to the west end. There are two further probable platforms just to the east [2].

References:

[1] Buglass, J 2002 Embsay Water Main, Langcliffe, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Desktop Assessment, 3 (unpublished NAA report 02/62)

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 012

Site Name: Platform, west part of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8247066085

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 205m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No: MYD 40081

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Medieval

Period specific: Historic unknown period

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/21-1/25

Surveyed by:

Description:

A platform in the west part of the survey area is described on the YDNPA HER as a "possible platform of unknown medieval date" [1].

The platform is sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and c.30m long by c.15m wide. The south and west sides retain sections of an external limestone rubble retaining wall, standing up to 1.4m in height and slightly battered; the south wall may continue west as a 1.3m high bank with steeply sloping sides. The north and east sides of the platform are terraced into the natural slope and are formed by near vertical scarps up to c.2m in height. An upright length of tramway rail projects from the east side of the platform, whilst at the west end of the north side, there is a small U-shaped brick structure, open to the south, it is 2.7m long and 1.1m wide, and built from re-used refractory bricks. A prominent and steep south-facing scarp runs c.55m east from the south-east corner of the platform. To the west of the platform, there is a prominent angled west-facing scarp, with a neat sub-rectangular heap of stones at its base, c.2m long by c.1m wide, possibly representing a former structure [2].

The latter scarp is probably associated with a former angled field boundary which is shown on the OS 1851 map as crossing the study area here [3]. Part of this wall alignment, i.e. the scarp, is shown on the modern map [4].

References:

[1] YDNPA HER MYD40081

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[3] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[4] Ordnance Survey 1979 1:2500 map sheet SD8266

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 013

Site Name: Earthworks, west edge of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8240266070

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 190m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Earthwork

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

There is a series of earthworks of uncertain function, running parallel to the post and wire fence forming the west boundary of the survey area. At the north end, there is a small sub-oval depression, with a pair of smaller sub-circular depressions to the south, all c.1m deep. At the south end, there is a shallow sub-rectangular depression with a low bank around the east, north and west sides [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Above average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance - location adjacent to road means more likely to be infilled?

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 014

Site Name: Gateway, south side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8270265921

Qualifier1: Exact

Height (AOD): 212m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Gateway

Form: Extant structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

Pike Lane, and enclosed trackway, runs up to the southern boundary of the survey area, which is a drystone wall (Site 20). There is a gateway in the wall. The east side of the gateway has been rebuilt but the west side appears original; the gateway is now fitted with a modern wooden 6-bar gate hung on wooden posts. To the immediate west side of the gateway, there is a fallen limestone stoop, measuring 1.7m high, 0.6m wide but only 0.15m thick [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Medium

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Replace the original, now fallen stoop. Otherwise place the fallen stoop by the wall to prevent it being lost or damaged.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 015

Site Name: Earthwork platform, south side of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8273065950

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 220m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

On the east side of the track (Site 1) which runs through the survey area, adjacent to the gate on the southern boundary of the area, there is a sub-rectangular depression, measuring c.30m long by c.20m wide, defined by scarps up to c.1.8m high. There may be a shallow platform in the centre of the base of the depression, c.10m long by c.4m wide. There is also a modern steel trough at the south end of the depression, adjacent to the boundary wall [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 016

Site Name: Earthwork platforms, west side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8269066080

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 225m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/18-1/19

Surveyed by:

Description:

At the north-west end of a ruined wall alignment (Site 3), there are two large platforms or perhaps small terraces set below (south) its line, cut into the natural slope. Each terrace or platform is c.12m long by c.4m wide, and defined by south-facing scarps 2m wide and 1.1m high [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: Damaged by

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 017

Site Name: Possible ruined building, east side of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8286066056

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 275m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Building

Form: Ruined structure

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

There are the possible remains of a ruined building on the eastern edge of the survey. It lies immediately in the angle of the eastern boundary of the survey area (Site 21) and a ruined wall alignment (Site 4). It measures c.5m long by c.3m wide, and is visible only as foundations. It may be associated with a possible adjacent trackway (Site 7), although its location means that it was formerly within the north-east corner of Dicks Ground Plantation [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Poor

Vulnerability: Low

Specific management recommendations: Damaged by

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 018

Site Name: Platforms, central part of the study area

Location

NGR 1: SD8264066040

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 215m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 0-5/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

Within an area of lynchets and banks (Site 10), there is a sub-rectangular flattened area, in the centre of which appear to be two conjoined structures or platforms. Each is represented by a shallow sub-rectangular depression running parallel to a lynchet to the north. The western structure is c.8m long by c.4m wide, whilst the eastern one is slightly larger, c.12m long by c.4m wide [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 019

Site Name: Platform, west end of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8255266058

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 210m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Platform

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

Some c.30m to the north-west of the west end of a lynchet (see Site 10), against the southern boundary of the survey area, there may be a small terrace or platform. It is defined on the north and south sides by south-facing scarps up to 0.5m high which appear to curve around to form a platform c.20m long by c.8m wide. However, it is possible that it is the end of another lynchet [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Below average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 020

Site Name: Length of standing drystone wall, south side of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8240266050

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 190m-280m

NGR 2: SD8286065944

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Extant structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

The south side of the survey area is bounded by a standing drystone wall, which extends for a distance of c.530m. It is of double limestone rubble construction, with a battered profile, slant coping and no throughstones. It stands on average up to 1.2m high, and is 0.7m wide at the base and 0.4m wide at the top. It contains a single gateway towards the west end and another where Pike Lane (Site 14) enters the site. There is also a straight joint where the wall line is crossed by a possible earlier boundary (Site 2). The historic maps show that only the section to the east of the Pike Lane entrance is of any age, the remainder being built after 1907; there is no discernable difference in construction between the two sections [1]-[3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[3] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Above average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Likely to collapse further through natural weathering. Avoid deliberate disturbance. Ensure any repairs are in keeping with the original construction and structure.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 021

Site Name: Length of standing drystone wall, east side of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8275066205

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 270m-280m

NGR 2: SD8289065954

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Extant structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson, EDAS 29/06/07

Film/Frame No: 1/11

Surveyed by:

Description:

The east side of the survey area is bounded by a standing drystone wall, which follows a curvilinear course along the contour for a distance of c.340m. It is of double limestone rubble construction, with a battered profile, no throughstones and the occasional larger stone at the base. Rough slant coping survives intermittently. The wall stands on average 1.6m high, and is 1.2m wide at the base and 0.7m wide at the top. The southernmost section, between the edge of the survey area and Site 4, is of slightly neater construction than the rest, and may have possibly been rebuilt; it appears to contain a small rabbit hole towards the centre. This section appears to be contemporary with Site 4, and both walls formed the boundary of "Dicks Ground Plantation". There is no obvious break at the junction with the other boundary wall (Site 20) to the south. Beyond the junction with Site 4, the wall angles sharply to the north-west, then gently curves northwards. It appears to butt a field wall running off to the east, but the wall to the north of this junction is of very similar appearance and construction to that to the south [1]-[3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[3] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

Management

Site importance: District

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Above average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Likely to collapse further through natural weathering. Avoid deliberate disturbance. Ensure any repairs are in keeping with the original construction and structure.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

Extention to Langcliffe Quarry: site gazetteer

Site No: 022

Site Name: Length of standing drystone wall, north edge of the survey area

Location

NGR 1: SD8275066205

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 260m-275m

NGR 2: SD8269266180

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Langcliffe

Concordance

YDNPA HER No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Wall

Form: Extant structure

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site:

Inspected by: S Richardson, EDAS 05/04/07

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by:

Film/Frame No:

Surveyed by:

Description:

A section of drystone wall survives along the north edge of the survey area, for a distance of c.55m. Any relationship to the adjoining boundary wall (Site 21) is lost due to a modern gateway. The wall is of double limestone rubble construction, with a slightly battered profile, no throughstones and neat slant coping which may have been renewed. It stands on average 1.4m high and has an average width of 0.7m. This section of wall is shown on the historic maps, but the alignment to the south has been destroyed, to be replaced on a different line by post and wire fencing. The section shown in 1851 is part of the boundary of Harfield Plantation [1]-[3].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

[2] Ordnance Survey 1851 6" map sheet 132

[3] Ordnance Survey 1907 6" map sheet 132NW

Management

Site importance: Local

Condition: Above average

Vulnerability: Above average

Specific management recommendations: **Damaged by**

Likely to collapse further through natural weathering. Avoid deliberate disturbance. Ensure any repairs are in keeping with the original construction and structure.

First compiled by: SR 06/07

Last updated: ED 07/07

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

Introduction

An archaeological walkover survey is required of several fields located on the south side of Langcliffe Quarry in North Yorkshire (NGR SD826661) by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (see attached plan). The survey area is required to provide a base line of information and details of any archaeological sites, to assess future planting proposals in this area.

There are no known archaeological sites within the survey area, but it is believed to contain some low earthworks suggestive of former small-scale quarrying activity. There are other more sharply defined earthwork platforms which may be of post-medieval, possibly Second World War, origin. It is understood that some Romano-British material was found in the adjacent quarry in the 1920s, and so the survey area may also contain remnants of settlement or field systems of this date.

Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of the walkover survey are:

- to identify and locate any archaeological sites and monuments that survive as upstanding earthworks or structures within the survey area;
- to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, nature, character, condition, quality and date of the surviving archaeological and historical features within the survey area (as far as is possible);
- to establish the functional relationships between any identified archaeological and historical features;
- to provide information for appropriate further work to mitigate the present planting or other proposals for the site.

Survey Methodology

Desk-based research

Basic desk-based research for the area would be undertaken, to augment the fieldwork. This would be limited to information supplied by the YDNPA. It is expected that this information would include data held as part of the Historic Environment Record and the National Archaeological Record, including details of past archaeological activity and the results of the RCHME Yorkshire Dales Project, historic Ordnance Survey maps, available documentary sources, and aerial photographs.

All relevant information identified by the desk-based research would be transcribed onto a 1:2,500 scale map base and incorporated into the fieldwork and reporting as appropriate. Documents and sources consulted as part of the survey would be listed as an appendix to the main report. This would cover all material considered, whether or not it contained relevant information.

As part of this work, contact will be made with Tom Lord, who it is believed has some information relating to the previous finds of Romano-British material in the area.

Walkover survey

A detailed walkover survey of the study area would be undertaken. This would examine the area, including any woodland, for any sites of archaeological, architectural or historic interest. Each identified site would be given a unique site number, sub-divided into components where appropriate.

All features considered to be of interest would be recorded and located on to a 1:2,500 scale map base (to be provided by the YDNPA), using taped or paced measurements from the field boundaries or with the aid of a hand-held GPS. Individual sites would be noted by symbols or dots, while larger areas of interest or more complex sites would be diagrammatically recorded by drawing a line around their margins; sketch earthwork surveys at a greater scale would be produced as necessary.

Brief descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development would be made, using EDAS pro-forma record sheets designed to assist

with subsequent input into a database; such pro-formas have been used by EDAS on numerous other similar survey projects in the past (see below). Information relating to condition, vulnerability and management issues would also be collected, using methodologies already applied by EDAS on other historic landscape surveys previously undertaken in the Yorkshire Dales.

The existing boundaries of the survey area would also be examined, and any items of wall furniture noted and recorded as archaeological sites. The field boundaries themselves will also be recorded, using the methodology and typology previously employed by EDAS on other walling surveys in the Yorkshire Dales.

A general photographic survey of the more significant or important sites identified within the survey area would be carried out, together with detailed photography of significant features, using a 35mm camera (colour prints and slides). Some digital photographs may also be taken. The photographic survey would also cover typical examples of minor sites such as wall types and wall furniture, and would include record photographs of sites and features under threat or being disturbed. The guidelines produced by the RCHME will be followed and each photograph will normally contain a scale. All photographs would be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and would be cross referenced to film and negative numbers. It should be noted that the photographic survey would be undertaken as a separate exercise after all the field survey has been completed. This will ensure adequate coverage of the best, and the most typical, identified sites and structures.

Report and Archive Production

A brief archive survey report will be produced, which will assemble and summarise the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, synthesise the data, and comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and how it might need to be supplemented by further work. It will include a contents list, acknowledgments, executive summary, details of survey methodology and procedures, a brief account of the identified sites, preliminary conclusions and management recommendations, recommendations for any further appropriate work, and a bibliography. The survey report will contain plans and photographs as appropriate, as well as reduced versions of the individual site surveys.

Two copies of the survey report would be provided to the YDNPA, including an electronic version. Copyright of all survey material and the report will pass to the YDNPA on payment of final invoices.

Included in this element of the work would be the completion of appropriate OASIS record forms and short publication of the results in an appropriate journal, as necessary.

A properly ordered and indexed project archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) would be deposited with the YDNPA at the end of the project. It is expected that the archive will contain field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Any drawn records would be presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets.

Resources and Programming

The project would be undertaken by EDAS, who are on North Yorkshire County Council's approved list of archaeological contractors and who are also registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project would be undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Both have considerable expertise in non-intrusive earthwork survey and they have undertaken numerous walkover surveys in areas of historic landscape in the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks (e.g. Swinithwaithe Estate 1995; Hagg and Low Oxque farm surveys 1997; Raisdale 1997; Glaisdale and Westerdale 1998; Stainforth 1999; Upper Bilsdale 1999; Bransdale 2000). These surveys have included land uses of all types, and in addition to identifying a wide range of archaeological remains, detailed management strategies and recommendations have been proposed. Detailed CV's can be provided if necessary.

The nature of the ground conditions and woodland means that it is imperative that the site survey work is undertaken during periods of low vegetation growth. The site work would therefore be carried out as soon as possible, probably in early April 2007.

It is estimated that the desk-based research, liaison and data collation could be completed with two man-days, and that the walkover survey would be completed within three-man days. A further six-man days would be required to produce the necessary survey report and archive.

Health and Safety, and Insurance

EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

The site is privately-owned, and EDAS would indemnify the landowner(s) in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS
21st March 2007

ASSESSMENT GRADES

Importance

A descriptive grade based on a combination of professional judgement and criteria used by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5 | National Importance – Scheduled monuments or undesignated monuments considered to be of schedulable quality |
| 4 | Regional Importance |
| 3 | District Importance |
| 2 | Local Importance |
| 1 | Minor Importance |
| 0 | No grade – sites known to have been destroyed or significantly disturbed. |

Condition

A descriptive grade based on professional judgement at the time of the site visit.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 5 | Good | Intact, all original features identifiable and in situ with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to their estimated original height. |
| 4 | Above average | Largely intact, with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 50% of their estimated original height and a good proportion of original features and details recognizable. |
| 3 | Medium | Discernible, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 25% of their estimated original height, although some major elements and features will be lacking. |
| 2 | Below average | Only the basic form or outline of the site or feature is discernible, and no details evident to more than 25% of their estimated original height. |
| 1 | Poor | Walls and other features surviving to one course or less and where very little of the original structure or form of the site survives. |

Vulnerability

A descriptive grade based on professional judgement at the time of the site visit.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 5 | High | The site is considered to be very vulnerable (eg. located on an unstable slope or in an area prone to regular ploughing or agricultural improvement) and/or is actively eroding with major damage evident. |
| 4 | Above average | The site is considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident. |
| 3 | Medium | The site is considered to be potentially at future risk (but with little damage currently evident), either by reason of its location (eg. located on a public footpath, or a building in a farmstead with potential for conversion, or a site potentially at risk from agricultural improvement and/or woodland management) and/or nature of the site (i.e. an easily erodible site). |
| 2 | Below average | The site is unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage and is considered not to be at risk, i.e. it is not in a vulnerable location, is in an area unlikely to be subject to agricultural improvement and/or woodland management, and/or it is a robust site. |

1 Low

The site is ruined or destroyed to such an extent that further degradation or deterioration is unlikely.