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SUMMARY

A rapid field survey and landscape assessment was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) between July and September 1999, in four areas of the Nidderdale AONB: Denton Moor, Pateley Bridge, Middlesmoor, and Kirkby Malzeard/Swinton. The work was commissioned by North Yorkshire County Council, and was intended to evaluate the relative survival of known sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record within the area of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). All sites were recorded using the MIDAS II GPS system, and a full written and photographic record was produced according to standard LUAU landscape survey format.

The Denton Moor survey demonstrated the survival of a high number of already known archaeological sites, though a number were also not seen, probably due to the excessive vegetation cover on the moors. The most significant elements recorded included two distinctive accumulations of cup- and cup-ring marked stones on Middleton Moor and around Snowden Carr, and the extensive survival of medieval field-systems and relic boundaries to the north and west of Askwith.

The Pateley Bridge survey examined the environs of Pateley Bridge, Glasshouses and Greenhow. The identified remains included medieval and earlier field boundaries, but the most substantial elements of the landscape were the post-medieval remains. Amongst these, the remains of extractive industries such as quarrying and lead-mining were the best preserved. A number of these sites are of national importance and are under consideration for scheduled monument status. The survey was hampered in some areas by thick vegetation, notably expanses of heather or bracken on moorland.

The Middlesmoor survey examined the parishes of Stonebeck Up, Stonebeck Down and Fountains Earth. It demonstrated the survival of a high number of already known archaeological sites within the area, though a number were also not seen, probably due to the excessive vegetation cover on the moors. The most significant elements recorded included two new cup-mark stones, two medieval farmsteads, and significant post-medieval mining (predominantly lead and coalmines) and quarrying (sandstone and limestone, with associated limekilns).

The Kirkby Malzeard/Swinton survey was undertaken within the parishes of Healey, Fearby, Swinton with Warthermarske, Ilton-Cum-Pott, Grewelthorpe, Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton, Grantley, Skelding, Winksley, and Azerley. It demonstrated the survival of a substantial number of previously identified archaeological sites within the area, though a number were also not seen, probably due to clearance and ploughing of fields. The most significant elements recorded included a stone circle, cup-mark stones, medieval farmsteads, significant post-medieval mining (thought to be coalmines) and quarrying (sandstone and limestone).

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The survey was conducted by Jo Bell, Daniel Elsworth, Billy McCluskey, Chris Scurfield, Graham Suggett and Matthew Town, between July and November 1999. The results were archived electronically by Daniel Elsworth and Neil Wearing. The report was written by Matthew Town and Jo Bell, and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Richard Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) were commissioned by North Yorkshire County Council, in conjunction with the Nidderdale AONB Project, to undertake an archaeological survey of up to a third of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Nidderdale AONB was designated in 1994, and it was noted that there was a paucity of centralised information available on the number and nature of archaeological remains, which form an important component of the historic landscape character of the area. Previous work had produced a number of datasets, held by the County SMR, and it was felt that a rapid field survey would have the benefit of verifying and recording existing features, as well as identifying any further features within the area. The results would then be processed using a digital database and GIS mapping of the survey results, in order to assess the distribution of the features within the landscape.

1.1.2 The rapid walk-over survey was undertaken across four sample areas, which were chosen to give coverage across the AONB in representative sections including enclosed pasture land, heather moorland and river valleys characterised by mineral extraction. Of the 603 square kilometres within the AONB, the sample areas covered an estimated third ($c200\text{km}^2$). The sample areas are defined in Fig 1 and were as follows:

Denton: this area incorporated the parishes of Denton, Middleton and Askwith

Pateley Bridge: this was centred on the settlements of Pateley Bridge, Glasshouses and Greenhow, and included the parishes of Beverley, and High and Low Bishopside.

Middlesmoor: this area was centred on the upper Nidderdale valley, incorporating the settlements of Ramsgill, Lofthouse and Middlesmoor, and included the parishes of Stonebeck Up, Stonebeck Down and Fountains Earth.

**Kirkby Malzeard/
Swinton** This survey extended across the eastern lower part of the AONB, and extended across the parishes of Healey, Fearby, Swinton with Warthermarske, Ilton-Cum-Pott, Grewelthorpe, Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton, Grantley, Skelding, Winksley, and Azerley.

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.2.1 The Nidderdale AONB covers an area of 603 square kilometres on the eastern fringes of the Pennines. The geology is mostly Millstone Grit, an alternation of grits and shales, overlying Carboniferous Limestone, and interspersed with sandstone and Magnesian Limestone on the eastern edge. It is drained by several rivers, notably the Nidd, Washburn, Burn and Wharfe.

1.2.2 **Denton:** the survey area covered 31km^2 . The survey targeted enclosed agricultural land and parkland, as well as unenclosed land, predominantly

around the Denton, Middleton and Askwith moors. Defined by boundaries based on National Grid lines, the coverage was bordered to the north by a fixed line running approximately between Round Hill and Timble, and to the east by Snowden Carr, which overlooks the Washburn valley, and incorporated the village of Askwith and the Denton Hall estate. The survey area consisted predominantly of moorland, but also included small fields, mainly used for pasture, extending from the southern moor edge along its south-facing slope, and in the north-eastern corner towards the village of Timble.

- 1.2.3 **Pateley Bridge:** the survey area covered 28km² and was defined by largely arbitrary boundaries, based on National Grid lines except in the west, where land ownership and local boundaries led to the adoption of a more uneven boundary. The area included the village of Pateley Bridge and the valley of the River Nidd, which runs roughly south-east to north-west in the eastern quarter of the study area. Spreading on either side of the river, and extending particularly to the south-west, is a dense concentration of small fields, surrounded on all sides by moorland. Agriculture is now almost exclusively pastoral, but has in the past included arable farming.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the study area includes a section of the Craven Fault (North) whose configuration and partial mineralisation make limestone and lead-bearing ores particularly accessible. The landscape is peppered with quarries and mining remains. Quarries, some still operative, are particularly evident in the centre and south-west of the study area. They exploited beds of Carboniferous limestone and Millstone Grit, including Brimham Grit to provide millstones and pulping stones, Bewerley limestone for lime-burning, building and roadstone, and other stones. Lead-mining remains are concentrated (by no means exclusively) in the western third of the study area. They include a corpus of nationally important and well-preserved mining and smelting complexes, which are the most important of the archaeological remains in the study area.
- 1.2.5 **Middlesmoor:** the survey area covered c55km². The survey targeted the Nidderdale valley extending north from Ramsgill up to the Scar House reservoir, and consisted of the enclosed agricultural land within the valley, and some of the unenclosed land, predominantly the moorland, on its periphery. The amount of unenclosed land was dictated by the study area boundaries, which were defined by boundaries based on National Grid lines for the most part, though the boundaries to the south and south-west were dictated by land access issues. The area included the villages of Lofthouse, Middlesmoor and Stean, and the geological tourist attractions of How Stean Gorge, and the Manchester and Goyden pot-holes. The coverage involved the broad fields, predominantly under pasture, which extend along the east and west of the River Nidd and How Stean Beck, and up the steep sides of the valley to the point at which where they flatten out to meet the moorland boundaries. The survey targeted enclosed agricultural land and parkland, but also some unenclosed land, predominantly north of Ramsgill, around Middlesmoor, Lofthouse and the Nidderdale Valley itself.
- 1.2.6 The geology of the of the area is predominantly Millstone Grit, except in the centre of the river valleys, where the rivers have cut through Millstone grit down to limestone beds; hence the lime-kilns, pot holes and How Stean Gorge all

cluster along rivers. There are thin seams of coal exploited from Millstone Grit in the middle and north of the region.

- 1.2.7 **Kirkby Malzeard/Swinton:** the survey area covered *c*81km². The original survey area, defined by boundaries based on national gridlines, was to target the enclosed agricultural land from the west of Dallowgill and Stock Beck moors across to Kirkby Malzeard in the east, extending from High Grantley in the south up to just south of Swinton. The second survey area would have encompassed the lands held by Swinton estate, between Fearby to the east and Colsterdale to the west, extending northwards from Swinton up to just south of Ellingstring. However, because of access restrictions only the eastern half of the Swinton area could be examined; a further area was therefore surveyed extending eastwards from Grewelthorpe and Kirkby Malzeard across to the AONB boundary, which included the villages of Azerley and Mickley. Due to this change the two areas are now considered as one entity. The coverage involved the broad enclosure fields which extend from the moorland in the west, gradually sloping eastwards towards Ripon, and north-eastwards towards Masham. The terrain is cut by a number of steep sided river valleys which drain off the moorland running eastwards, and which act as tributaries for the River Laver in the south and the River Ure in the north. Unlike the other areas surveyed, the fields support a mixed economy of pastoral and arable cultivation, and there was consequently less surface survival of archaeological features in this study area.
- 1.2.8 The geology of the area is primarily Millstone Grit, with an alternation of grits and shales, overlying Carboniferous Limestone. On the far eastern edge of the study area, to the east of Azerley, is a change to Magnesian Limestone and Basal Sandstone.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in March 1999 by LUAU in response to a brief (*Appendix 1*) from the North Yorkshire County Council for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes of c200km² of Nidderdale AONB, to enhance the existing archaeological record and to inform the management of the area. The survey was to be undertaken within five areas, comprising Denton, Pateley Bridge, Middlesmoor, Kirkby Malzeard, and Swinton. In the event because of access problems the extent of the Swinton area was reduced and the Kirkby Malzeard area was increased. In all other respects the work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

2.2.1 The survey involved enhancing the existing record of the area, which comprised a series of independent computerised databases held within the County SMR. Some of the databases were incorporated within the county GIS system (Mapinfo), while others were provided in an Access database format. The databases were as follows:

<i>North Yorkshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record</i>	GIS
<i>RCHM(E) National Monuments Record</i>	GIS
<i>RCHM(E) Dales Survey</i>	GIS
<i>Northern Mines Research Society Mines Database</i> Database	Access
<i>Harrogate Community Archaeology Project Prehistory Survey</i> Database	Access

2.2.2 The three GIS databases were digitally converted into AutoCAD format and were superimposed with raster 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey topographic data provided under licence from North Yorkshire County Council. With each entry a site number and a brief descriptive label were incorporated.

2.2.3 The two remaining databases had the National Grid references (NGR's) digitally extracted, and a special programme was prepared to create a CAD plot of these coordinates, which were then superimposed with the other three databases on the base topographic data.

2.2.4 Plots of the 1:10,000 data and the superimposed site locations were created for each survey area to provide the basis for the field recording. Summary descriptions of the databases were printed out and incorporated within a bound volume in order to provide additional information in the course of the field survey.

2.2.5 ***Aerial photography:*** the RCHM(E) dales survey was based upon oblique and vertical aerial photography, and represents a good resource for assessing the archaeological potential of the area covered. However, the dales survey extended only over the western part of the study area to Easting line 20. To

provide further photographic coverage, some 35mm colour print aerial photography was undertaken, using a motorglider, of the western parts of the Kirkby Malzeard / Swinton and Pateley Bridge survey areas; the results were used to augment the field survey results.

2.3 ACCESS

- 2.3.1 **Leaflet:** the areas of investigation were in the ownership both of large estates, and of a considerable number of small farms, and this necessitated an extended and on-going process to identify owners and thereby gain access for the survey. The initial stage was to create and disseminate a leaflet to enhance public awareness and to provide information for the land owners as to the purpose and impact of the proposed survey; it also provided details of all interested parties and the key contacts. The leaflets were distributed by North Yorkshire County Council to landowners, the AONB archaeology working party, and to libraries and museums throughout the region.
- 2.3.2 Details of the principal estates within the relevant area were obtained from the AONB Project Officer, and the estates were duly contacted by telephone and letter. All ownership information and details of permissive access was defined onto 1:25,000 mapping of the study areas and the details were retained for the lifetime of the field-work project only. Details of tenants were obtained from the estate owners and they were duly contacted either by the estates or by LUAU.
- 2.3.3 Names and addresses of farmers in the study areas were obtained from telephone directories, and a mailshot was submitted which incorporated a copy of the 1:25,000 map for the land owners to annotate the extent of their holdings.
- 2.3.4 The results of all these desk-top investigations provided access for up to 60% of the area under investigation. The next stage was to visit the farms in the field. Ultimately it became possible to gain access to up to 90% of the pre-defined study area; the areas excluded were for the most part areas of estate land which could not be examined because of grouse shooting, or areas where land owners were never identified despite the rigorous investigation.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.4.1 A systematic surface inspection of the four principal survey areas, Denton Moor, Pateley Bridge, Middlesmoor, and Kirkby Malzeard/Swinton was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. The survey identified 1250 sites, 310 from Denton Moor, 440 from Pateley Bridge, 244 from Middlesmoor and 256 from Kirkby Malzeard. As defined within the brief the survey areas for the most part excluded unenclosed moorland, the notable exception being Denton Moor where the unenclosed upland areas were specifically included because of the potential for cup and ring marks. The other survey areas comprised mainly pasture lands, although some of these included the large nineteenth century enclosures on the moorland edges. Forestry plantations were excluded as the potential for identifying an archaeological resource in these areas was severely reduced, partly because of the restricted access but also because of the

disturbance inflicted upon any monuments in the course of the original deep ploughing for the plantation.

- 2.4.2 The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of any archaeological site. The emphasis of the record lies on the written description, which in this instance includes comment on character and condition; sites are also graded in terms of condition and archaeological significance.
- 2.4.3 The surveys were undertaken by two survey teams of two survey staff. Archaeological sites were located by systematic ground reconnaissance; field walking was undertaken at between 25m and 50m line intervals depending on the terrain using the base maps created by the desk-based survey (*Section 2.2.4*). All items from the existing data sets were checked on the ground in the selected areas, and any new features were noted.
- 2.4.4 With the exception of the Pateley Bridge area (*Section 2.4.4*) the archaeological detail, as well as significant topographical detail, was mapped to an accuracy of $\pm 0.5\text{m}$, using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which use electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which were subsequently converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data.
- 2.4.5 The survey of the Pateley Bridge area was undertaken concurrently with the Denton and Middlesmoor surveys, and did not have access to the GPS equipment, necessitating the use of manual survey techniques to map the archaeological resource. In all areas there was sufficient availability of field boundaries and similar topographic detail in order to allow for the pacing in of the locations of monuments. Locations were depicted on the 1:10,000 base maps and also on the site description sheets. The use of manual techniques slowed the survey, but because of the availability of topography, did not cause significant loss of accuracy, accuracy being typically $\pm 5\text{m}$ where tested.
- 2.4.6 Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project, and the nature of the many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50m in any dimension had their extent defined, whereas smaller sites were located from a central point. A photographic record was also made of the more significant sites.
- 2.4.7 All archaeological features located were recorded on standard LUAU field record forms. The forms were designed to capture information such as grid reference, site type and presumed date, and site description. Each site was given an arbitrary and unique identification number for the purposes of this survey, and cross-referenced where possible to existing SMR numbers or other datasets, such as RCHM(E) data. Photographs were taken at each site, and the photo numbers were also entered on the record sheets.

2.5 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.5.1 **Digital Processing:** the survey results were input into an Access 97 database, with links to scanned photographs and drawings. All field drawings were digitised and the logged points from the GPS were introduced into AutoCad 14, in order to provide a full record of all the main concentrations of sites. Site locations which were visited without the site being identified on the ground were also included into the database and numbered accordingly. All records were cross-referenced with record numbers and information from previous surveys, within the database and on the CAD drawings.
- 2.5.2 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the study areas has been collated into the database, which provides details of their location, origin, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic, documentary, field inspection), and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The structure of the database is presented in *Appendix 4*.

2.6 ARCHIVE

- 2.6.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. Copies will also be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Harrogate Borough Council Museum Service, and Nidderdale Museum.

3. DENTON MOOR SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION (FIGS 2, 7 AND 8)

- 3.1.1 The survey examined the marginal uplands of Askwith, Middleton and Denton Moors, which comprises areas of open moorland, unimproved enclosed land and also improved pasture. The terrain is predominantly shallow gradient rolling hills, and the western part of the study area is generally well-drained, with a catchment feeding into the March Ghyl reservoir, although Askwith Moor at the eastern side of the study area has a more gentle slope and is not as well drained. The area has a considerable wealth of previously identified cup and ring marks, alongside a lesser number of prehistoric funerary monuments. The pre-survey record defined the reported locations of a considerable number of these monuments, but many of these were multiple entries for single monuments. The aim of the survey in this area was to assess and rationalise the existing record for this landscape and also to investigate the potential for new discoveries.
- 3.1.2 Because of the potential for the investigation of this wealthy prehistoric resource, the survey examined the unimproved upland as well as the enclosed lands. This was in contrast to the other survey areas where the requirements of the project brief specifically excluded the unenclosed upland (*Appendix 1*).
- 3.1.3 The survey recorded 310 monuments across the extent of the study area. The wide variations of site type, form and date amongst them are best expressed in individual site records, as seen in the database. This section attempts to summarise the results of the survey in general terms, arranged by chronological period, and by types of remains found within those periods.

3.2 PREHISTORY

- 3.2.1 *Cup-mark stones and associated features:* the prehistoric archaeology of the Denton, Middleton and Askwith areas is predominantly characterised by cup- and cup and ring marked stones, though a number of features such as barrows were also associated with them. The cup-mark stones were concentrated within two distinct areas, and it is these areas which are discussed first, though others were found all across the survey area. All the cup-mark stones were defined by different and distinctive topographic features. The barrows, cairns and related features of potentially prehistoric date are discussed in view of their relation to the stones, as during the survey it was felt that these features were all deliberately situated with regards to their position against the stones (this could of course be argued in reverse).
- 3.2.2 The first area of concentration of cup-mark stones (Sites 72-79 and 81) is on Middleton Moor, immediately west of the March Ghyl reservoir, and between Delves beck and Dryas Dike. The area consists of a shallow ridge of land between the dike to the north and the beck to the south. The landscape to the north rises sharply up to Langbar Moor, and to the south there is a further shallow hill called Round Hill, which is steeper than the hummock on which the rocks are located, and which commands extensive views across Wharfedale. A disturbed barrow (Site 59) is also located on this hill, and a further newly discovered barrow (Site 80) is located immediately south of the ridge; both were

probably of Bronze Age date (White 1997). The cup-mark stones (Sites 72-79 and 81) here were predominantly gritty sandstone measuring approximately 1m x 1.5m, though a number of smaller stones were visible. The decorations on the stones were very complex, varying from only a few cups to up to eighteen, with several of the cups enclosed by rings, and linked by grooves. The decorations were mainly fairly slight, primarily as a result of erosion from weathering, but were clearly visible in low light conditions. Of these stones, the most impressive was the 'Ladybird Stone' (Site 74) and a further square stone to the north-east (Site 75), which were both in the environs of the barrow (Site 80). One flat earth-fast stone (Site 73) was uncovered by stripping back the turf to reveal the carvings, comprising a set of eleven cups in a 'footsteps' pattern across the top. It is possible that further stones are yet to be revealed in this area, and have become covered in peat through time. Another stone (Site 82) is located due south-west of the main concentration, against the north-facing side of the hill, and comprises seven definite cup-marks. The large amount of rock art coupled with the associated barrows, suggests that the area was of ritual significance to Bronze Age communities in the area and may perhaps have related to the ritual veneration of local springs (Bradley 1997).

3.2.3 A number of cup-mark stones lay outside this immediate area, they were apparently distinct from the main group, and marked the line of a ridge overlooking Dryas Dike. A single stone (Site 65) lies on Middle Ridge to the north of the area, with views across the valley to the south and commanding a southerly view across the main concentration of stones. This stone has multiple cups in lines across its face, with one or two grooves formed by the joining together of cups, possibly from erosion. Further to the north-east, on Foldshaw Ridge, is located a more simple stone (Site 91) with three cup-marks on its south-east face; a larger stone with a ring-mark on its south-east face (Site 92); and a further stone with multiple cups (Site 123) further to the east. The location of these stones may mark a defined line of movement across the ridge, later to be used as a drove-way and still visible today as a footpath. The positioning suggests that mobile patterns of exploitation were practised, as rock art is frequently positioned in areas which act as vantage points over grazing land, trails, springs and water-holes (Bradley *et al* 1994; Bradley 1997). The area is overlooked by four further cairns to the north-east on High Black Hill (Sites 127 - 130), which may mark a burial ground.

3.2.4 The latter three stones were located within an area which was previously recorded as an area with a number of cup-marked rocks, yet on inspection very few were actually visible, suggesting perhaps that they have been obscured by vegetation or peat coverage or even have been removed as moveable stones decorated with prehistoric art are likely to be removed by collectors. Other stones were marked as being cup-marked stones yet did not appear to be so when inspected, such as a stone (Site 95) which had apparently been quarried from an adjacent quarry (Site 94). This had on its face a fossil of some bark, which may have been erroneously recorded as man-made. Other stones which may not be cup-marks but of natural origin and recorded as such are: the 'pock-marked' stones, whose surfaces appeared to be covered with a large number of small indentations probably from smaller pebbles eroding out of the main sandstone rock (Sites 67-9); and a large number of stones which have been

weathered by the rain, creating 'cups' and 'grooves' through erosion of their surface (eg Site 98).

- 3.2.5 The second main area of rock art (Sites 259, 260, 262, 263, 268, 270 and 273) is on Snowden Carr, a shallow east-sloping table of land, immediately east of the higher land of Askwith Moor, and defined to the north by a sharp north-facing scarp called Snowden Crag. The shelf is sheltered, commands extensive views across the valley to the east, and would have been quite a good area for agricultural exploitation (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 At the centre of this area is a small cairnfield (251-258). Eight cairns are spread across an area c100m wide. They consist of low turfed-over stone mounds, roughly oval in shape and measuring 6m x 4m approximately. There are no kerbs or cists visible, and their form, size and character suggest that they were clearance cairns (White 1997). Associated with these cairns were two cup-marked stones (Sites 259 and 260), which had twenty-six and six cupmarks respectively. Both are approximately 1.2m by 1m in size, and are extensively fractured. They appear to have been located on a shallow 'step' rise on the slope, and there are good views across the valley to the east. The remains of a semi-circular stone setting (Site 261), comprising large boulders with smaller stones packed between them and eight metres in diameter, is located due north of the stones. This was probably some form of enclosure and its association with the cairnfield and stones may suggest that they were of a broadly contemporary date.
- 3.2.7 A short distance to the north-east is a further concentration of features, concentrated around a low craggy east-facing outcrop. The outcrop itself has been carved on its flat top surface with eleven cup-marks, and there are two further cup-marks on the side of an adjacent rock outcrop (Site 262). Immediately down-slope and to the east is a further large sandstone boulder, earth-fast against the slope, which is decorated on its top face with nine very clear cups, and one cup encircled by three rings. Like 259 and 260, this stone has also been extensively fractured, probably by frost damage, and may originally have been more complex.
- 3.2.8 Upslope from the crags to the west is probably the finest cup-and ring marked stone in the area, the 'Tree of Life' stone (Site 268). This is a large flat-topped gritty sandstone boulder, earthfast on its northern side, and decorated with twenty two cup-marks, seven of which are encircled by double ring-marks and individually connected by a single groove to a large central groove (forming a tree-shape, hence the name). Associated with this stone is a possible linear cairn (Site 267) and a shallow bank (Site 266); however these may be related to the nearby enclosures and hollow-ways (though the latter definitely predates them, as it underlies the enclosure wall). A further cup and ring marked stone (Site 270) is located due west and upslope of the 'Tree of Life' stone (Site 268), consisting of a large sandstone boulder with three cups encircled by three rings, grouped towards the centre of the rock. Its function is uncertain, but it lies immediately between the cairnfield and Snowden Crag themselves, perhaps serving as a guiding stone to the area.
- 3.2.9 On the high ground to the north and east of Snowden Crag, is an area marked as a 'settlement' on the base-maps (Site 271); this area was investigated thoroughly

but very little evidence was visible due to the heavy cover of heather and bracken in the area. A possible ring-cairn was identified, c5m in diameter with a north facing entrance, and a further possible feature was an enclosure wall appearing to delineate the higher ground; these features, however, were very ill-defined. This area would warrant more detailed investigation when the vegetation dies back. A series of deep hollow-ways ran up the side of the hill immediately to the north of this site (Site 272), but these were probably not related to the settlement. Quarry-waste, found towards the top of them, tends to suggest that they served as access on to the moors for stone extraction.

- 3.2.10 The crags themselves also bore a number of possible cup-marks and grooves (Site 273), but a number of the cups were clearly formed by erosion of the rock face itself. The finding of typologically distinct cups alongside those formed naturally may suggest that some cup-marks, which were originally carved, may have become enlarged through natural processes. If this was the case then a number of the marks which are dismissed as natural may have origins as actual markings.
- 3.2.11 To the west of Askwith Moor Road and immediately above Snowden Carr is a further concentration of cupmarks and associated features (Site 232-5). These are the first of a series of stones which seem to mark the crest of high ground up leading onto Askwith Moor, encircling it round to the south then west, and all positioned close to the sources of becks with extensive views across the Wharfedale valley.
- 3.2.12 A large cup-marked stone is situated next to the path onto Shooting House Hill (Site 232). This is made of Millstone Grit and has four simple carvings, two on the top and two on the side. To the east and associated with the stone are a number of cairns, probably an area of agricultural exploitation. A low clearance cairn is visible to the south-east; it is now mostly turfed over but still has a number of protruding stones (Site 235). This cairn is immediately west and upslope of a large patch of slightly raised land, c75m square, which appears cleared of large stones and may reflect an area of cleared ground. South of the cleared area is a cairn running east / west, comprising small to medium stones in a linear spread (Site 234). This may be the result of further clearance, or may mark the remains of an old linear boundary. To the north of the cleared area are the remains of two potential ring-cairns (Sites 234), both approximately 2.5m in diameter and consisting of settings of small to large stones. A further linear cairn, 9m in length and running east/west, abuts the easternmost cairn and forms the northernmost boundary of the cleared area.
- 3.2.13 South of this area are three further cup-mark stones of varying complexity, all associated with the source of a beck which flows past the cairnfield on Snowden Carr. The first of these is a roughly triangular sandstone boulder, approximately 0.8m high and with one cup-mark at its peak (Site 245). Due north of this is a further simple stone, a sub-rectangular boulder again with only one cupmark (Site 246). These both appear to mark a route to the most complex stone of the three, which is a large sandstone boulder with at least three cup and ring marks, and a number of further cups scattered across its top surface (Site 247).
- 3.2.14 Due east of this concentration was a number of further individual cup-mark stone sites, all in positions overlooking the Wharfedale valley and clearly

associated with water sources. Site 244 is a large cup-marked sandstone boulder with a flat top on to which have been inscribed eight cupmarks. To the west on the next ridge, and inter-visible, is a further cupmark stone (Site 237). This has seven visible cupmarks on its surface, and appears to be associated with a small cairn to the north (Site 239).

3.3 ROMAN

- 3.3.1 **Roman Road:** the number of identifiable Roman sites on the moors was very limited. It is not unfeasible that some of the quarry sites may have Roman origins, but these are impossible to date accurately without excavation. The most obvious feature was the Roman road, which travels north-north-east out of the fort at Ilkley (*Oliciana*) across Langbar Moor, before turning eastwards towards the town at Aldborough (*Isurium*) over the top of Round Hill (just beyond the survey area) (White 1997; Muir 1998). This is a branch of the road known locally as Watling Street (Jennings 1992). The road has been partially truncated by the later enclosure of the land on Middleton Moor, west of March Ghyll reservoir, where no earthworks are now visible. It appears to still survive as the Parks Lane trackway, however, which runs south and joins on to Harding Lane, leading into Ilkley.
- 3.3.2 The road was visible as a faint mound (Site 122), c6m across and 1m in height, with an obvious camber from the centre (the 'agger') (White 1997). Though much truncated by the cutting of drainage ditches, and severely overgrown with bracken, heather and marsh grasses, it was possible to follow the road for the entire length of the survey area. A conversation with the tenant revealed that the road used to be maintained using spreads of cork-chipping, and was quite a popular walk before it went out of use (Paisley, *pers. comm.*).

3.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1 Early medieval remains (fifth to eleventh centuries) were not identified in the study area. However there is place name evidence for pre-Norman activity. There are some settlements incorporating the old English second element 'ley', derived from '*leah*' meaning woodland clearing, such as Hollingley (Cameron 1961). Similarly there are also settlements with the element 'ton', deriving from the old English '*tun*', meaning enclosure or farmstead, and examples are Denton and Middleton (*ibid*). Likewise, there are names with the element 'ling', from old English '*hlinc*' meaning bank or ridge, such as Thatch Ling and Ling Park. There do, however, appear to be a slightly larger number of names with potential Norse attributes, such as Scales Gill, the element 'scale', deriving from '*skali*' meaning temporary hut. There are also names incorporating the Norse element 'beck', such as Whitbeck and Bowbeck (*ibid*).

3.5 MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1 The medieval archaeology of the area consists mainly of field remains in fields which have been preserved as sheep pasture. These remains comprise ridge and furrow and lynchets associated with relict field boundaries, as well as extant orthostatic medieval walls in some areas.

- 3.5.2 **Strip fields:** the earliest forms of fields appear to exist around Askwith, though a particularly impressive area is also visible at Timble (just outside the survey area to the north-east). The fields consist of consolidated ridge and furrow, or strip fields; these for the most part appear to radiate out upslope to the north-east probably originally as far as the fork in the road to the north of Town Head farm (hence the name), and downslope to the River Wharfe to the south-west, from the main east-west road through the village. Further fields were also encountered along West Lane and Hall Lane. The ridge and furrow is associated with medieval common farming of open fields divided into strips, and results from deep-ploughing of the oxen using oxen which produces characteristic s-shaped ridges and furrows. These were traditionally unenclosed, and were farmed communally by the village on an individual allotment basis. The enclosure of the open fields is usually the result of the gradual accumulation of allotments over a number of generations followed by their being enclosed with a hedge or wall of the acquired consolidated holding; this process, undertaken by agreement with other strip holders resulted in the ridge and furrow becoming fossilised within the new enclosure. Where there is survival suggests that the arable regimes of the open fields were replaced by pastoral ones within the enclosures thus ensuring the survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks (Muir 1998; Crossley 1990).
- 3.5.3 Though the fields to the north of the village appear to have maintained the characteristics of strip fields (curvilinear walls and long thin fields), very little evidence was visible in those fields for ridge and furrow, suggesting that these fields have now been ploughed out. A possible headland running east/west was visible to the north of the village, with faint traces of ridge and furrow radiating south (Site 279), but otherwise the fields were blank. Evidence of the gradual removal of the strip field boundaries is visible to the north-east of west beck as lynchets marking the position of the boundaries of former enclosures of the open fields (Sites 286-289).
- 3.5.4 To the south of the village, however, the ridge and furrow is still clearly visible, though faint, preserved due to the predominantly pastoral farming practised in this area (Sites 300 and 301). Here the ridges have been partially enclosed into four strip fields, with a large lynchet, associated with Site 300, possibly indicating a further field wall, which has now been removed. Larger less enclosed fields of ridge and furrow are visible along the slopes of West Beck, where they have not been truncated by ploughing due to the gradient (Site 288). A limekiln site, and associated extraction hollow is located near the beck on the east side, and was potentially also of early date (late medieval or early post-medieval) (Site 314). The kiln is no longer visible, but the pit is still extant and measures some 4m in depth. A similar site is also visible parallel to this one to the west of the beck (Site 302). These sites probably served the village, producing lime (quick-lime slaked with water) for building work, for soil dressing and perhaps for tanning (White 1997; Hodges 1991; Crossley 1990).
- 3.5.5 To the west of the beck and along the north and south edges of West Lane are further field systems radiating off from the road. To the south of the road, and east of Carr House Farm, the fields show extensive patterning of ridge and furrow allotments, mostly running downslope with lynchets indicating the remains of strip fields (Sites 294-298). An extensive field of ridge and furrow is

visible to the north (Site 299), which includes visible headlands, and a possible holloway complex west of Sundial farm. Relic field walls are also visible further west, denoting the presence of old strip fields (Site 311; which contains a reused cupmark stone). These radiate upslope to encounter further lynchets some relating to traces of faint ridge and furrow, again indicating likely strip fields (Sites 306 and 308). The field systems at this point appear to extend east as far as Hundwith Beck, and north as far as Scales Gill. A small enclosure is visible at this point, cut across its mid-point by a later field wall (Site 310). The enclosure is approximately 15m across, and appears to contain a number of building platforms and a small allotment of ridge and furrow. This may mark a small-holding or early farm, and appears to tally with the positioning of other farms to the far ends of the strip fields at the periphery with the moors (now enclosed), in order to take advantage of the pasture (for example, Moorside Farm (*Section 3.5.12*)). The fields also contain two quarries: Robinson's Quarry (Site 307), an extensive sandstone quarry and an un-named extraction hollow to the north-west (Site 309).

- 3.5.6 **Holloways:** very few obvious holloways were visible, again suggesting that the field remains have now been ploughed out. A holloway complex was noted south of Brick House (Site 280), with a number of wide yet shallow hollows radiating out on to (what would have then been) moor-land, and originating from a path to the south of Town Head Farm. This complex predates the enclosure and the establishment of Moorside and Hobb Nook Lanes, and probably provided an access route onto the moors for peat-cutting, quarrying, and common pasture. Although broadly undatable they have the potential to have extended back into the medieval period. The complex continues as further holloways to the east of East Beck, as two long straight tracks running northwards on to the moor, perhaps to the quarries on Stoop Hill (Sites 278, and the quarries 291-3), and as a curvilinear track running eastwards out of the survey area (Site 276).
- 3.5.7 A further small holloway (Site 280a) was noted to the immediate east of Whin Castle Farm, relating to a trackway which originally ran along the periphery between the moor and the strip fields to Grassgarth hill. This was formalised and the corner straightened into Moor Lane during the period of enclosure.
- 3.5.8 **Later farms and droveways:** the expansion of the textile industry in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, in order to supply the large towns, lead to increasingly profitable sheep-farming and the improvement of stock. This gave rise to pressures on the available grazing grounds on upland waste, and the process of enclosure of moorland, here known as assarting, began in earnest at this time, if it had not already started before (Jennings 1992; Hodges 1991). This period saw a marked shift in the upland economies towards wool production, becoming more organised into the seventeenth century with the establishment of drove-roads, and it is not impossible that this was the catalyst which saw the abandonment of the open-field systems at Askwith in favour of controlled grazing.
- 3.5.9 A drove-road is visible in the survey area, running west out of Askwith, along which a number of farms were established, with visibly distinct field patterns and relic boundaries to those symptomised by the later Parliamentary Enclosure Acts. The boundaries are more curvilinear, as opposed to the rigid planned grids

set out by the acts, and form D-shaped and sub-oval enclosures, now fossilised within the later enclosure fields (Hodges 1991; Cale 1998; Crossley 1990, 33). An example of these fields is also visible to the south-west of Timble, partially included in the north-east corner of the survey area. Similar examples where there are adjacent oval fields, one including strip divisions, have been interpreted as being a product of vaccary farming, combining stock enclosure with associated arable land to provision the vaccary (Atkin 1985, 171-5).

- 3.5.10 In order to understand the development of the area, it is necessary to examine the former route of the drove road. This was, however, interrupted by the establishment of Denton Hall Park in the eighteenth century across the road, and as such provides an effective demonstration of the feudal power available to the house. The Drove road began its route from the corner of the road due north of Carr House Farm, where the establishment of the park meant that the road was altered in a southerly direction down what is now Low Park Road. Originally, the route continued through the park along the back of Denton Hall and up to Denton itself; instances of the removal and re-routing of major routeways by land-owners are not uncommon at this time, and this is just such an example (Taigel and Williamson 1993). The road continued north-westerly as far as Hardisty's Farm, where it forked to the left and continued west then north to Hollingley Farm. It crossed Bow Beck, passed East and West Moor farms, and onto Middleton Moor, where it continued west and then curved south down past Upper Austby Farm to end at Nesfield. While the main axis of development of the farms seems to follow this route, a drover would not only follow one route, and this road has a number of further trackways networking off to other villages across the other side of the moors, which are now used as footpaths. A testament to these drove-ways' importance can be found in a couple of milestones still visible alongside the footpaths. One is located at the confluence between the drove-road, the afore-mentioned Roman road (Site 122), and a further drove-way heading north-east in the direction of Bolton Priory, and has directions, marked by carvings of hands, for 'Rippon', 'Ilklea' and 'Ottley' (Site 56). The second is further north along the Bolton Priory drove-way, and marks the intersection with it, and a path between Addingham and Timble (Site 66). This is again carved as before, with a further pointer to 'Knarsbrough'. Curiously, this alignment also follows the axis of movement, as discussed above, for the positioning of the cup-marked stones, perhaps suggesting a route which has been in use for thousands of years.
- 3.5.11 The principle characteristic of landscape development in the post-medieval period is the phased, gradual extension of enclosure and cultivation up the moorland slopes. The first phase of enclosure encountered is visible directly north of Denton, bounded to the west by Denton Road, and continuing along the fork to the right of Hardisty's Farm. The boundary appears to curve north-eastwards above Moorside Farm, which would have been the side adjacent to the moor. The field boundaries have been straightened east of this point, but one assumption would be that originally it curved northwards to join a low curvilinear bank and clearance cairn (Sites 179 and 180), visible just to the north of this point, then curved back down to the south-west to join Smithy Lane. This lane runs back down to Denton, and has now been straightened by its inclusion as a park boundary, but probably originally existed as a drove-way out to Timble. The farms within this area are all located on the periphery of the

enclosure against what would have been moorland, in order to best maximise the available resources from both the moor and the enclosure itself. Most of the archaeology encountered within this area is indicative of its historic agricultural land-use, comprising lynchets and banks, some with evidence of hedgerows which mark the line of the original field walls that have since been removed as fields have become rationalised and consolidated. These appear also to mark the boundaries of small areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, though this was not prevalent throughout these areas (Sites 181-9 and 191-4). It is important to note that this form of cultivation now had less to do with communal ploughing and land management, and marks more personal agricultural practices centred on individual farms and families, and this is evidenced by the fact that the ridge and furrow is edged by small, square and sometimes irregular shaped fields rather than the fields being defined by the ridge and furrow.

- 3.5.12 The second phase of enclosure extends eastwards from Hardisty's Farm up to Bow Beck, which forms its eastern boundary. The boundary curves north-eastwards at the beck crossing at Fairy Dell, west of Hollingley Farm, arching eastwards to High Denton Farm, where it curves southwards back down to Hardisty's Farm along the lane. The southern boundary is unclear: it may have been marked by the road up to Hathenshaw Farm, but is more likely to have extended all the way south to West Park Wood, beyond the survey area. (A testament to its former moorland status is the presence of a round-cairn with a central depression and possible cist beneath a north-south field wall to the east of Hathenshaw Farm (Site 25). This may have served as an early visual boundary, as hinted by a nearby boundary stone (Site 26), which was later made permanent by enclosure (see Hodges 1991, for a similar example). Hardisty's Farm probably belongs to the first phase of enclosure, as it is located immediately adjacent to another farm (Lane End Farm), and its positioning would have marked conflicts of space within just one enclosure, but not within two. The name 'Lane End' suggests that the formal roadway probably gave way to track onto the moor at this point, strengthening the idea of further enclosure of the wastes at a later date. The current road up to Hollingley Farm appears to have been straightened around field boundaries at some point during enclosure, and may originally have been a more direct route to the beck crossing, perhaps along a track south of Hardisty's Wood and Whitaker's Wood (a hollow-way was noted as part of an expansive field-system of ridge and furrow, running along its centre; Sites 27-34). The archaeology encountered consisted mainly of fields of ridge and furrow scattered throughout the enclosure (Sites 1, 22, 27-31, 33, 35-9, 42, 45 and 46), though only one low lynchet bank was observed, which was a relict boundary (Site 24). A small quarry is visible east of Hathenshaw Farm, probably for stone for farm buildings or boundary walls (Site 32).
- 3.5.13 The third and latest phase of enclosure extends west to the moor, about 40m short of the milestone on the drovers road (Site 56). At the centre of this enclosure are East Moor and West Moor Farms. The enclosure extends northwards as far as the reservoir, where it rejoins Bow Beck on the east side. The southern side is marked by a curvilinear boundary just north of Hill-Top Farm (situated amidst Parliamentary Enclosure fields and later). The most significant discovery was a farmstead at the edge of the moor, consisting of building platforms (Site 5), and associated field boundary lynchets and ridge and furrow (Sites 6-10). This probably became deserted some time ago, as the

farmer did not remember there ever being a building there. The archaeology was similar to the other two enclosures, with fields of ridge and furrow (Sites 17, 18 and 21) and a series of lynchets that were left following the removal of boundaries (Sites 13 and 22). The field-walls around East Moor House were also noted as being made of large orthostats, suggesting earlier medieval enclosure, perhaps as sheep-folds (Hodges 1991; Cale 1998). A number of sheep-folds of massive stone blocks were encountered in the north of the survey area near Stainforth Gill, of a similar nature (Sites 139 and 140), and one was also noted at High Dearncomb, also of uncertain date (Site 163). Of particular interest were a series of air shafts (Site 3), which were probably to provide access for a water tunnel out from the March Ghyll Reservoir (L Smith pers comm). There was also a large enclosure to the west of the beck, which was probably of medieval date but may be earlier (Site 15).

3.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 3.6.1 The eighteenth / nineteenth century Parliamentary Enclosure Acts (Cale 1998), appear to have caused the intake of all available lands around the peripheries of the medieval enclosures, visible as well-surveyed straight enclosure walls of uniform type, which ignore the natural features of the landscape (Hodges 1991). However, relative to the medieval/early post-medieval attempts at enclosing waste, they did not take in any lands much further onto the moor, concentrating mainly on clearing and filling in the gaps on the waste to the north of Ilkley and Askwith, and west of Timble. Some ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in these fields (eg Sites 154 and 157), but mostly the fields appear to have been used for pasture, as represented by the presence of sheep-folds around the peripheries of the moor (eg Site 168).
- 3.6.2 The construction of field walls was a massive undertaking, and most of the quarries recorded probably relate to this period and usage; of particular note are the concentrations of quarries around Round Hill on Middleton Moor (eg Sites 57, 58, and 60), and around Stoop Hill on Askwith Moor Road (Sites 248, 250, 291, and 292). A site of distinct note was located at Whin Hill Farm, and appeared to be a quarry complex of some magnitude (Site 303). The complex was located on the side of a west-facing hill, into which had been cut four large quarries, and a large number of shallow pits, probably for the extraction of sandstone, as no lime-kilns were seen. The site had well-defined edges and there were a few possible areas where there may have been wagonways, and in general it suggests that the quarrying was relatively well-managed. The site was located adjacent to a large orthostatic wall of unknown date.
- 3.6.3 A similarly undateable site was a bloomery found in the Low Dearncomb basin; this has been recorded as being medieval but may in fact date to the post-medieval period, as pieces of post-medieval pot were uncovered from it during the survey (Site 166). No further industries were recorded in the area.

3.7 CONCLUSION

- 3.7.1 The survey demonstrated the survival of a large number of sites within the area, but equally demonstrated the relative absence of the greater number of sites

recorded within the existing dataset. This may be in part the result of vegetation coverage, because the survey was conducted in high summer; however, a large number of the sites were within the enclosed areas of land with low vegetation, and here too, a considerable body of previously recorded sites was not visible on the ground. This suggests that imprecise grid references for the reported locations were a major factor, together with multiple entries, with different grid references, for single sites.

- 3.7.2 Of the sites uncovered, the prehistoric archaeology was the most impressive, as demonstrated by the two distinct areas of cup-marked stone concentrations uncovered around Snowden Carr and on Middleton Moor, and their associated cairns. It is perhaps significant that there was exhibited an alignment of cup stones (Sites 91, 92 and 123), which broadly corresponds with the line of a former drove route, and now surviving as a path. If such an alignment simply corresponded with a natural topographic feature then it may be possible to infer that this simply reflect independent reuse of a natural line. However, there is no corresponding feature and it is left for us to conclude that either this reflects a remarkable coincidence or the stone alignment followed a communication alignment that has been broadly followed subsequently and ultimately through to the present day. The significance of such a conclusion, if proven, is enormous because it implies that much of the modern upland routeways may have also had prehistoric antecedents.
- 3.7.3 The survival of the Roman road was unique to the survey and unexpected, and it is hoped that it can be cleared again before it is consumed by the undergrowth. The medieval archaeology around Askwith was also very impressive, and would reward further study. Less impressive were the post-medieval remains, particularly in relation to the results from the other areas.

4. PATELEY BRIDGE SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION (FIGS 5, 10 AND 11)

- 4.1.1 The survey examined the land concentrating around the river valleys of the River Nidd, Ashfold Side Beck and Brandstone Beck, an area lying roughly between Pateley Bridge to the east and Greenhow to the west. The survey area comprised some open moorland and unimproved enclosed land on the southern and north-eastern peripheries, but mainly consisted of improved pasture. To the east of Pateley Bridge, the terrain rises sharply up to a plateau, previously moorland but entirely taken in for pasture in the nineteenth century. The town itself is located within the broad Nidd valley, which consists of highly fertile pasture fields running from the north-east to the south-west along the river edge; the valley has formed the focus for early settlement since at least the Roman period. To the west, the terrain rises steeply to form a further undulating plateau, and gains further height towards Greenhow, a sixteenth/seventeenth century mining village (Linda Smith *pers comm*). This is marked at its northern side by Ashfold Side Beck, and is further drained by a number of other gills, becks and dikes which running eastwards to form tributaries of the Nidd. As with the Nidd valley, the beck has also served as a focus of enclosure. The area has a considerable wealth of industrial remains; lead-mining was the main activity, centred around Greenhow Hill. Extensive processing of the ore also took place, and this focuses along Brandstone Beck and Ashfold Side Beck. By contrast evidence for other earlier activity is less pronounced.
- 4.1.2 The survey of the study area resulted in the recording of 440 sites. The wide variations of site type, form and date amongst them are best expressed in individual site records, as seen in the database. This section attempts to summarise the results of the survey in general terms, arranged by chronological period, and by types of remains found within those periods. The south-eastern part of the study area (Fig 5) was not walked because access was not available for part of this area and the remaining section to the south was moorland with very thick heather cover which precluded field investigation.

4.2 PREHISTORY

- 4.2.1 The Pateley Bridge survey area was notable for its lack of identifiably prehistoric remains, in contrast to the relative wealth of cairns, cup and ring marks and possible prehistoric enclosures found in the Denton area (*Section 3*). Previous recorded finds in the area have included Mesolithic flint blades and microliths, from contexts radiocarbon dated to 4500 BC, discovered at Stumps Cross near Greenhow Hill, and polished stone axe heads have been found at Pateley Bridge (Jennings, 1992).
- 4.2.2 This apparent paucity of prehistoric features should not be seen as a consequence of a genuine scarcity of prehistoric activity; such activity by its very nature left little imprint upon the landscape, particularly where mobile and semi-sedentary patterns of exploitation of the natural resources were being undertaken. It should also be noted that prehistoric remains may also have been destroyed by subsequent farming practice. Cairns, for example, might be

dispersed by ploughing or obscured by soil improvement in cultivated areas, and it is likely that this fate has befallen some. It follows that the distribution of surviving prehistoric remains, usually on moorland and uncultivated upland, does not necessarily reflect their original distribution, but merely reflects their present survival; a typical example of this would be the small cairnfield on Brimham Moor, which is within an area protected by the National Trust (Jennings, 1992). However, clearance cairns and earthworks are not exclusive to the prehistoric era, and where they survive, field survey alone cannot confidently attribute a date. A cairn (Site 1380) on Ravenstone Moor may be a prehistoric survivor; likewise Site 1067, a stone mound at Coldstones, may also have had a prehistoric origin, albeit enhanced in later periods.

- 4.2.3 **Cup and ring marks:** elsewhere in the AONB, Bronze Age cup and ring marks are occasionally found on exposed bedrock in moorland sites, such as on Hardcastle Moor to the west, and on the eastern edges of the Pateley Bridge study area, west of Brimham rocks. Rock art has also been located to the south-east of the survey area, immediately beneath Guise Cliff to the south of Glasshouses (Jennings, 1992). The positioning of the carvings is significant, as it suggests that mobile patterns of exploitation were practised at this time. Rock art is frequently positioned in areas which act as vantage points over grazing land, trails, springs and water-holes; the prominent landscape features close to which they are often located would have served as parts of a cosmological understanding of the place within which they dwelt, and would have provided markers by which they could move around the landscape (Bradley *et al* 1994; Bradley 1997). At the time of fieldwork, much of the promising moorland in the study area was obscured by a dense coverage of heather, or was unavailable for fieldwork because the grouse shooting season was under way. Nonetheless, no markings were seen in those areas where fieldwork was possible, or where ground cover allowed reasonably close inspection. While it seems likely, therefore, that the absence of cup and ring marks in the Pateley Bridge survey area reflects a real absence of such features in this part of the Nidderdale landscape, continued discoveries of such rock art within this area may yet occur.
- 4.2.4 **Caves:** Site 1372, a cave overlooking the Brandstone Beck on Green Moor, has been speculatively identified as a 'rock shelter' on the grounds that it is a prominent and eminently suitable site. Caves have been frequently used throughout prehistory as shelters; finds within Ravenscar cave excavated in the 1970s included hearths and animal remains, while an antler harpoon found in Victoria Cave near Settle dates back 11,000 years (White, 1997). They have also served as convenient locations for the deposition of the dead, with instances known from the Palaeolithic right up to the Iron Age and Romano-British period. The Romano-British period also saw the use of caves for ritual deposition; many deliberately deposited high status objects such as brooches and coins have been recovered from sites such as Attermire and Victoria caves (Dearne and Lord 1998).

4.3 ROMAN

- 4.3.1 The Denton survey (*Section 3*) has shown the remains of a Roman road as the only demonstrably Roman feature in that area, and the present study area has a similar dearth of Roman archaeology. In the past, two flat Roman quernstones were found at Greenhow, and a number of Iron Age/Romano-British ‘bun’ or ‘beehive’ quernstones have also been uncovered around Pateley Bridge. The only identifiable feature known in the area is a field system with hut circles which was discovered at Ashfold Side (Site 1079) and comprised a large sub-rectangular enclosure enclosing smaller circular enclosures; typologically this is not dissimilar to examples of Romano-British enclosures found elsewhere in Northern England, eg. Crosby Ravensworth enclosure, in east Cumbria (Collingwood 1908).
- 4.3.2 It is known that lead was mined and smelted in the Greenhow area in the later first and early second centuries AD. Inscribed lead pigs (ingots) of this date were found in the eighteenth century at Hayshaw Bank, alongside an ancient track that leads from Greenhow (about three miles away) towards a ford at Hampsthwaite, and this track could potentially have provided a route west towards York (Raistrick and Jennings 1989, 7; Jennings, 1992). There must have been mines, therefore, and smelting sites, but there is no firm evidence for sites associated with these features. While there may have been Roman extraction in this area the evidence of early mining sites is likely to have been obscured or destroyed by that of later extraction, since the rich veins which could be exploited by early technology were revisited and worked out in later periods. It has been suggested that the Jackass Level (Site 1253) was of Roman date, as Roman pottery has been found in this level (*ibid*); however, this cannot be confirmed as the pottery has not survived and the account of the finding reflects an old tradition, rather than a documented record.

4.4 POST-ROMAN / EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 4.4.1 Post-Roman and early medieval remains were not identified in the study area. Beverley is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 (as ‘*beurlie*’, meaning ‘beaver glade’), and Pateley Bridge (‘*pat-leia*’ meaning ‘path glade’) and Coldstones (from the Norse ‘*Kalde-staines*’ meaning ‘cold stones’) also have names dating from the early medieval period (Jennings, 1992). All the places listed above are described as ‘waste’ at this time, probably as a direct or indirect consequence of William the Conqueror’s depredation of Yorkshire following the Northumbrian rebellion in the Autumn of 1069. Heathfield, just outside the survey area to the north, is mentioned in early monastic documents as ‘Hyerfeldbec’ (1172), ‘Hirefeldberg’ (1226) and ‘the forest of Hirefeld’ (1249), but no specific mention is made of it being a village or hamlet.
- 4.4.2 Documentary evidence exists for the presence of some manors in the local area after 1069, though they may have been short-lived. Some lords flourished, taking advantage of their neighbours’ misfortune by annexing their lands and bringing in new tenants; one such individual in the area was Ernegis, lord of Beverley and Dacre, who held parts of other villages in the Nidd valley as a consequence of the rout. His property maintained or increased its value, while manors in other villages held by different lords were waste. Beverley is described in the Domesday book as possessing woodland, extending three miles

in length by three miles in width (Jennings, 1992). By the twelfth century, however, Beverley may have suffered a similar fate and become waste as well; in the charters of this time, it is defined by its stream boundaries, and is described as '*the wood of Beverley*' with no further mention of it being a village. It is thought that most of the area would have been wooded at this time, as large tracts of the dales were in the early medieval period. Agriculture would certainly have been the main occupation of what few inhabitants occupied the area, but no traces of cultivation or stock-keeping have been identified which could be firmly dated to this period. Site 1150 at North Side, however, is a probable medieval wall which may have a predecessor in the form of a faint earthwork on a similar alignment. Other activities, such as lead mining and quarrying, may have taken place on a very small scale. Of lead mining, which had begun during the Roman occupation (*Section 4.3*), Raistrick says bleakly that '*It is possible that there was some work during the Dark Ages, as there was in Derbyshire, but we simply do not know*' (Raistrick 1973, 18) and it is not possible to add to this.

- 4.4.3 The first evidenced intensive usage of the survey area was by Fountains and Byland Abbeys but their control was minimal, and at this time the area was kept as waste, and used as a hunting chase by the de Mowbray family. The only tenants described at this time are Hartwith and Winsley villages, to the south-east of the survey area. No identifiably early field systems are visible, which would fit with the idea of the area being maintained as a forested hunting chase until later on.

4.5 MEDIEVAL

- 4.5.1 The opening up of the area by the abbeys began in earnest in 1172, when Byland Abbey was allowed to set up lodges for the first time. In the area now known as the parish of Stonebeck Down, which covers some of the land to the north of the survey area, the Abbey had extensive rights regarding pasture, mineral rights and lead extraction. A grant dated to this time allowed the monks to take from Backstone Beck Wood whatever they needed to make lodges and folds for their cattle. The monks were also allowed to clear the land for arable cultivation (Jennings, 1992). The first grant of land to Fountains Abbey for the building of granges was made by de Mowbray in or shortly before 1175. A charter was drawn up granting the monks a small piece of land bounded to the north by Fosse Gill (to the south of Beverley), east by Guise Cliff, west by the river Nidd, and extending south as far as Dacre. Shortly afterwards, the land between Fosse Gill and Ashfold Side Beck was bought by the abbey for £100 from de Mowbray. The land was immensely desirable due to its rich pasture and the lead veins which made it the most valuable land in the area. The whole survey area was now in the control of Byland Abbey and Fountains Abbey.
- 4.5.2 ***Agricultural remains:*** the medieval economy of Nidderdale was primarily agricultural, and stock farming was particularly important in the upland areas. The study area included a number of distinctive orthostatic walls, with massive blocks of bedrock or hewn stone in the base of the walls. These are generally considered to be medieval in origin (Cale 1998) and are characteristic of the AONB as a whole. Seven monastic lodges or granges are known within the

survey area; two of these, Ashfold (belonging to Byland Abbey) and Hardcastle (belonging to Fountains Abbey), now no longer exist. Site 1085 may correspond with the remains of the grange at Ashfold Side; no evidence was noted for Hardcastle, though most of the possible location area lay beyond the survey parameters. The grange has given its name to the moor, suggesting it has been lost at least before the enclosure began in the nineteenth century. The field systems at Bewerley (a grange of Fountains Abbey, established on or close to the pre-Conquest settlement) appear formalised by enclosure; however, ridge and furrow cultivation patterns were identified at one site (Site 1524 at Bewerley Park), but for the most part these features appear to have been destroyed by later cultivation within the fertile river-terrace areas.

- 4.5.3 A similar picture is visible for Heathfield and Brigg House granges (Byland Abbey and Fountains Abbey granges respectively). Heathfield occupied one of the most convenient settlement sites in the vicinity. The farm, just beyond the survey area to the north, does show some possible early irregular field systems on the broad terrace to the north-east between the farm and the river Nidd. The fields known to be associated with the grange were very extensive, and included Highfield and Westfield within the survey area; it is suggested that Ashfold may have been an outstation of this grange (Jennings, 1992). Brigg House shows a similar pattern of enclosure to that noted at Roystone Grange, Derbyshire, and at the Bolton Priory bercary at Malham; the lay-out of the fields consisted of very large enclosed areas for sheep-ranching, with no capacity for growing crops (Hodges 1991, White 1997). Such a layout is suggested south-east of the farm, where the road appears to mark the western boundary of such a field. The most obvious examples of early field system are those visible at Coldstonefold and Moorhouse granges (both Fountains Abbey). In the case of the former, a large enclosure appears to extend from the road to Partridge Garth, northwards as far as Brandstone Beck and curves back round eastwards as far as Bale Bank farm (where the fields have been formalised). Relating to this enclosure are orthostatic walls at Blazefield (Site 1091) which represent possible medieval antecedents for the post-medieval farmstead; and sites at North Side (Site 1150) and Ivin Waite (Site 1309) also have orthostatic walls. The latter site lies at the hub of a trackway network that has been attributed to the post-medieval period (*Section 4.6.13*), but may potentially have medieval precedents. A similar field system is suggested at Moorhouse (now Moor Houses) farm, where the road curves round the south and west edges of the enclosure boundary. Some of the fields appear irregular to the west of the farm, but most appear formalised.
- 4.5.4 Other sites include site 1003, a system of lynchets and boundaries at High Wild Carr, which may mark an identifiable trace of such early activity. A putative early field system (Site 1047), above the Scot Gate Ash quarries, was entirely obscured by vegetation and could not be located.
- 4.5.5 **Quarrying and limeburning:** the physical dating of quarries is generally uncertain. Evidence of the technology used to extract stone, for instance tool marks or lewis holes, can be used as a rough guide the date of quarries, but conclusive evidence is scarce. Small quarry pits can be designated as medieval, but only when there is a likely association with other medieval features such as field walls or a building platform, and within the study area no such associations were identified.

- 4.5.6 Limestone may have been burnt to provide mortar, but its potential as a soil-dressing was not generally recognised at this time. If lime-burning took place in the study area, for instance to provide mortar when building a substantial farmhouse, it would probably be carried out at this date in a temporary kiln or clamp. No evidence of such sites was encountered during the survey.
- 4.5.7 **Lead mining:** in 1180, a grant to Fountains Abbey mentions lead mines on the east side of Greenhow Hill (Raistrick 1973, 18), and Byland Abbey also had mines in the area; records of arbitration between the abbeys suggest that by the early thirteenth century, mines were operating in the Coldstones area and on the north bank of the Ashfold Side Beck (Raistrick 1973, 18-19). Monastery-owned mines continued to operate in the study area throughout the medieval period. Lead mining had therefore resumed in the study area after a long post-Roman absence. No demonstrably medieval mines were identified during the survey, and the Jackass Level (Site 1253), a mine which has sometimes been suggested as being of medieval date, has here been included as a post-medieval feature (*Section 4.6.3*).
- 4.5.8 A possible medieval relic is the striking and problematic feature known as the Panty O'on Stone or Sam's Panty O'on (Site 1261, Plate 22) - 'O'on' being an archaic dialect word for the stone ovens which it resembles. The stone was cut from a large bedrock boulder, with a central hollow and a draining 'lip'. Various functions have been attributed to it, but it is usually held to be associated with medieval lead dressing (Raistrick 1973, 19), particularly as medieval sherds have been found at its base (Clough 1980, 63). Two putative medieval levels exist nearby, these being the Jackass Level (Site 1253) and the Sam O'on Level (Site 4105). These factors, and its location next to a stream have lent it credibility as a possible grinding stone, with water readily available to wash away gangue (unwanted minerals). Although there is now no evidence of lead-dressing spoil near the stone on the surface, an excavation in the early 1920's revealed some crushed flourspar and calcite containing barytes downslope of the stone. The same excavation revealed pottery dating to AD 1450-1600 beside the stone, and therefore indicates medieval activity in its environs, but does not necessarily date the stone. The nearby Sam O'on level (Site 4105) is a mine drainage tunnel, of primitive design, which probably drained a series of nearby shafts. Its ascribed potential early date is reliant upon its simplicity of form, but such drainage tunnels did not become common until the seventeenth century (Schedule 30941 Description). As a drainage tunnel it would not have provided an outfall for lead ore, and it is not clear from the available evidence from where and when the observed gangue arrived at the site. Since, the Jackass Level is also considered to be a post-medieval feature (*Section 4.6.3*), it is unlikely that the Panty O'on Stone served these levels in any capacity before the seventeenth century.
- 4.5.9 The stone was thought to be unique, but the survey has located a similar stone (Site 1109) in a field near Toft Gate farm. Like the Panty O'on Stone it is cut from bedrock and has not been moved from another location. However, its situation on a hilltop some distance from lead mining sites, with no evidence of spoil nearby, suggests that whatever its function it was not used for lead dressing. By implication, the Panty O'on Stone (Site 1261) may not be a lead-dressing feature either. A recent publication has identified a similar stone in the

village of Fyfield, Wiltshire (Fowler and Blackwell 1998). Professor Fowler has yet to be contacted, but it is hoped that he may be able to cast some light on the Panty O'on Stone and its counterpart. While the Toft Gate stone (Site 1109) is near lime quarries and a limekiln, the Panty O'on Stone is not. In summary, to paraphrase Churchill's description of democracy, the lead dressing explanation is 'the worst possible explanation - except for all the others'.

- 4.5.10 **Lead smelting:** if lead was mined in Nidderdale, then it was probably also smelted there. Medieval smelting sites are sometimes suggested by place name evidence, as at Bale Bank (Site 1364). The word 'bale' or 'bole' refers to the small, kiln-like structures which were used for smelting lead, and which were usually sited on top of a hill to maximise the wind-draught required to raise temperatures. Records dated to 1543 mention a 'Baill Hill' owned by Robert Elles (Raistrick 1973, 20) but there is nothing to connect the documentary reference to this site. Lead produced in the monastic mines was certainly smelted, by Robert Elles and no doubt by others, and was transported for use in York Minster and for sale in Hull (Raistrick 1973, 20). However, no archaeological evidence remains for the smelting sites. This was not unexpected, as the nature and exposed location of medieval smelting sites usually means that they do not survive.
- 4.5.11 Lead smelting and lead mining are discussed at greater length below, since most sites of this type belong to the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.12 **Transport:** a network of paths and tracks connected the common destinations of local inhabitants, travellers and miners. These were used not only by travellers on foot but by packhorse trains, and it is this heavier traffic which probably created the distinctive worn profile of the holloways.
- 4.5.13 Lead ore was often transported some distance to a smelting site near a good supply of timber, and with outlets for lead at York, Ripon and Boroughbridge, the lead trade must therefore have played a role in establishing packhorse routes. One such route carried lead 'from Coldstones in Nidderdale by high and rocky mountains and by miry roads to Boroughbridge' in 1363 (Raistrick 1973, 20), another was used by Marmaduke Bayne of Bridgehouse to carry lead ore to Bishopside, north of the study area, in 1527 (*ibid*, 21). While these references give us the places connected, they do not indicate the routes taken, and it is not possible to associate the documented route with surface features from secondary sources alone. The textile industry of Nidderdale may also have contributed to the holloway network.
- 4.5.14 Near High Wild Carr, where field system 1003 was identified, is a fine series of holloways (Site 1016). These sunken trackways are relatively numerous in the study area, and have usually been attributed to the post-medieval period because they connect farmsteads, quarries, limekilns and mining sites, which are of post-medieval date. However, a number of the holloways will have originated in the medieval period as packhorse routes for the transport of goods including textiles and possibly smelted lead.

4.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 4.6.1 **Lead Mining:** the Nidderdale lead-mining and -smelting sites are nationally important, and amongst them the post-medieval sites are the best preserved. Several such sites within the study area or immediately outwith its boundary have been recently considered for Scheduled Monument status, whose prime criterion is national importance. Many have lain undisturbed since their abandonment. They present snapshots of technological development at decisive moments in the history of a locally and nationally important industry. They have been extensively researched, notably by the industrial historian and archaeologist Arthur Raistrick (1973).
- 4.6.2 To summarise, the richer lode-bearing veins are concentrated in two locations: the first is the valley of the Ashfold Side Beck, where the beck marks the line of a mineralised fracture. The fracture runs on both sides of the water before crossing it to the south east and '*continues in several branches, crosses the Brandstone Beck.....then splits into further small branches which eventually reach the Craven Fault and die out against it, near Toft Gate*' (Raistrick 1973, 11-13). The second network of veins, running generally north-west to south-east around Greenhow includes the Primgap, Greenhow Rake, Greengrooves, Sun and Garnet veins. In general, the veins were accessed from valley bottoms by horizontal cuts into the hillside, and from the high ground or moorland by vertical shafts down to the vein. The earlier mines were of the former type, while the later mines could be of either type.
- 4.6.3 Perhaps the earliest site is the Jackass Level (Site 1253), by a tributary of the Ashfold Side Beck. It is a 'coffin level', so called from the tapering form of the cut into the hill. It was clearly cut with hand tools, so predates the use of plug-and-feather gunpowder techniques (employed in Nidderdale no earlier than the 1630s, according to Raistrick (1973)), and is certainly earlier than other nearby lead-mining features. Traditionally it has been attributed to Roman, Viking, early medieval or monastic miners, but it has most convincingly been dated to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century by Raistrick (1973, 26).
- 4.6.4 Nearby at Cock Hill, Raistrick mentions oak shovels found in '*very old mine workings*' which may well be of early post-medieval date (*op cit*, 24). Similar artefacts found in coal workings at Coleorton, Leicestershire (AJ Bell pers comm) have served to push back the known dates for coal mining by over a century, and it may be that technologically important information is preserved in the earliest underground workings at Cock Hill.
- 4.6.5 Mining began in earnest from the eighteenth century. By their nature, later mining remains tend to destroy earlier remains or to obscure them with spoil, but typology of remains allows some relative dating. Isolated, hand-worked shaft mounds, possibly including site 1297 at Sun Side, are probably earlier than the large, regular shaft mounds at Galloway Pasture (Sites 1268 and 1270) where steam engines powered drainage or winding gear was used for dozens of shafts. Some of these are double shafts, where a large shaft has at its side a smaller opening, one to extract ore and one to pump water using an early steam engine. The vast complex at Cock Hill, including adits and deep shafts for access to the veins, represents large-scale mechanised mining and lead-dressing, as evidenced by the vast heaps of dressing spoil which surround two of the shafts. Overlooking the Cock Hill complex, an enigmatic 'rock-shelter' (Site 1252) in

the hillside may have been a tool store associated with Cock Hill or with the nearby vertical shafts at the side of the beck.

- 4.6.6 Smelting sites are less common and less visually impressive, but display a similar trends toward expansion and mechanisation. The small early sites such as the Providence reverberatory furnace (Site 1257) are followed by more complex sites. Of these, none within the study area is better preserved than the Prosperous smelt mill (Site 1132). The Prosperous complex represents the apogee of mining and smelting technology in the study area, although the surrounding landscape includes further examples at Stoney Grooves and Merryfield. The mine was in operation before 1781 (Raistrick 1973, 35). Mine shafts are found alongside extensive dressing floors, spoil heaps and the characteristic long flue which carried toxic fumes away from the valley; this was interrupted by rare 'beehive' condensing chimneys to extract as much lead as possible from the escaping fumes. After initial prosperity, the mine did not live up to its name, being plagued like many Nidderdale mines by problems of drainage and inefficient working (*ibid*).
- 4.6.7 The industry as a whole fell prey to the depression in lead prices of the 1830s, and revival was only partially successful. Most of the mines were closed at the end of the nineteenth century. The importance of the lead industry in the local economy and landscape is shown by their location at the hub of well-worn path networks (*Section 4.6.13*).
- 4.6.8 **Quarrying:** agricultural improvement in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries included programmes of enclosure and the widespread application of lime to improve acidic soils. At the same time, increasing prosperity amongst yeomen farmers and minor landowner saw many farmhouses built in substantial masonry for the first time. Quarries of various sizes provided the limestone for enclosure walls, farm buildings and lime-burning. Clearly their location is dependent on geology. An anticline associated with the Craven Fault makes four areas of Carboniferous limestone particularly accessible within Nidderdale; Nussey Knott/Dry Gill, Greenhow Hill, Coldstones and Toft Gate (Raistrick 1973, 13); the last three lie within the study area.
- 4.6.9 The quarries vary in scale; small pits were usually cut by an individual or family for field walls or episodic lime-burning and are seen throughout the study area. Where they served lime production they would usually be in conjunction with a small limekiln built into a field wall (*Section 4.6.11*). Numerous small pits survive as overgrown depressions, such as Site 1157 at Ladies' Rigg, and the quarries around the Toft Gate limekiln (Site 1107) which represent various episodes of extraction.
- 4.6.10 The latest and most intensive quarrying in the study area is represented by the Scot Gate Ash complex (Site 1044) which was worked up to the twentieth century. The site is extensive, and includes ramps, machine beds and building foundations amongst cliff-like working faces. The spoil heaps are up to 10m high and 50m long, demonstrating very clearly the impact of a mechanised industry upon the landscape and society of Nidderdale.
- 4.6.11 **Lime kilns:** lime-burning had been practised from the Middle Ages for mortar and whitewash, but its increasing use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to improve acidic soils led directly to the appearance of numerous small field

kilns in the study area. They are usually on high ground, close to a farm (as at Blazefield (Site 1092) or Throstle Nest (Site 1153)) and were connected to a path network by which limestone could be brought in and quicklime taken out. Their relative isolation, and small scale suggest, however, that they were used primarily for the local production of lime as a fertiliser. They were stone-built, mortared or of drystone construction, often on a partial bedrock foundation and were built into a slope or one face of the quarry supplying them as at Bale Bank (Site 1478). Here an open-topped kiln chamber of c3m square was charged from above via a ramp and fired, and the burnt lime was drawn from an arch or eye at the foot of the combustion chamber.

- 4.6.12 A particularly fine lime-burning complex survives at Toft Gate (Site 1103) next to the quarries which supplied it. This site includes a two or three-storey kiln with charging ramps and a substantial stone-capped flue.
- 4.6.13 **Transport:** some holloways and tracks clearly had medieval predecessors (*Section 4.5.11*), but there were also a number of these which originated in the post-medieval period as routes between the site of production and the market for the product. The study area includes a considerable number of pronounced holloways, whose characteristic sunken profile, of up to 1.5m depth, is occasionally reinforced with stone in the banks as at Site 1162 near Haver Garth. The former lead mines saw heavy packhorse and wagon traffic using a number of well-worn paths, best exemplified in Stripe Lane (Site 1194) a walled trackway near Far Side Farm and linking a number of former lead mines. In particular the huge numbers of lead-mine shafts around the Galloway pasture area must have required constant supplies of coal. Although it has been estimated that a small steam engine might require only a ton of coal a week to fuel the boiler (Raistrick 1973), as there are hundreds of shafts this must reflect a significant demand for coal, which was brought in by a combination of roads, tracks such as that at Greenhow (Site 1265) and even railways. The latter medium of transport became available from 1862 when the Nidd valley railway was completed, which linked Pateley Bridge and Harrogate. This for a time provided the principal means of external transport the lead, agricultural and flax products of Nidd valley, but ultimately with the supersedence of motor transport the railway was closed in 1951 (Jennings 1992, 202-5). Between 1904 and 1908 a further light railway, from Pateley Bridge to Nidd dale head, was constructed in order to provide for the construction of the Gouthwaite and Scar House reservoirs. Although this did not exclusively provide for reservoir traffic, there was insufficient general usage to warrant its continued use after the completion of the Scar House reservoir and as a consequence it was closed in 1936.
- 4.6.14 **Buildings:** the post-medieval period has left a number of vernacular buildings which allow a glimpse of the lifestyles and economic activities of their occupants, and perhaps give the clearest sense of the people who worked the landscape. A ruined building (Site 1367) near Bale Bank, includes the remains of a beehive oven characteristic of Nidderdale farmhouses in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Close by at Bale Bank Farm, are a series of buildings (Site 1476) which represent a rare survival of miners' accommodation. The 'mine shop' or hostel where they stayed during the week survives, and was itself a possible conversion from an earlier building as the fireplace at least would appear to be of seventeenth century date. Close by is the hen house or pigsty

built by the miners, and the farm house. The present owner is restoring these buildings sensitively and hopes to retain as much as possible of their original character.

- 4.6.15 The survey record includes a number of ruined buildings which appear even on recent Ordnance Survey maps. Site 1451, Minakin Row, was probably a terrace of miners' housing but has been demolished within the past twenty years; Site 1450, formerly Lords Hall, has likewise been cleared since 1980. The importance of archaeological survey to document sites in the AONB was highlighted by these buildings, which, despite their recent demolition, were visible only as low and overgrown earthworks. Smaller ruins such as Site 1453 at Near Hardcastle and Site 1516 at Lily Green, both former bothies or agricultural buildings, testify to the decreasing importance of farming in the local economy, or at least to a change in farming practice.
- 4.6.16 One of the more important industrial monuments within the region were the mills, which had a significant impact upon the local employment and communities. Of these one of the most notable was the Glasshouses textile mill, which was also within the study area, although the building itself was not recorded by the present survey as it was within a settlement excluded area. The mill was a water powered flax-spinning mill constructed in 1812 on the site of a former corn mill (Giles and Goodall 1992). It was substantially expanded between 1840 and 1860, with the addition of a new water wheel, and the water source was then provided by a large reservoir (Site 1597) replacing the original mill race (Site 1596) fed by the River Nidd. The Glasshouses community was developed between 1850 and 1883 in order to provide housing and facilities for the mill workers, which included a school and a chapel.
- 4.6.17 *Designed landscapes:* in the area of Bewerley were a series of designed landscapes, reflecting the pleasure grounds of Bewerley Hall and nearby Eagle Hall. The Bewerley pleasure grounds comprised an area of open park land (Site 4016) between the Hall and the River Nidd and an area of designed woodlands to the west of the hall, Fishpond Wood, the latter area was not subject to the present survey, being an area of dense woodland. The pleasure grounds were redesigned by John York from 1780 onwards, and the area of woodland to the west was designed with imported tree species incorporated into knolls; it incorporated a small artificial pond with an outfall through the woodland to Ravensgill as a primary water feature. The pond was encircled by a footpath shaded by beeches (Moorhouses Residents, 1999). Nearby Skrikes wood was described as a '*densely wooded ravine of unusual depth on both sides. Grey crags and lofty cliffs of gritstone rear their grotesque shapes against a background of scotch firs and spruces whose foliage seems to rise to the sky*' (Bogg 1893). By contrast with the designed wilderness character of the western woodland areas, the open area of parkland to the east of the hall (Site 4016) was an area of tamed landscape with trees set out in alignments following principal vistas out from the hall, and clumps of trees were established in order to break up the open character of the grounds. The easternmost end of the park incorporates an area of ridge and furrow (Site 1524).
- 4.6.18 Nearby were the wooded pleasure grounds of Eagle Hall, which were also excluded from the present study by virtue of their overgrown nature. The Hall was on the site of an older structure, probably of seventeenth century date, but

totally rebuilt between 1876 and 1879 (L.Smith pers comm). The woodland garden was constructed at some date after 1879, and was prior to then an area of deciduous wood, as shown on the OS first edition map of 1850. The design of the landscape involved the formation of a series of lakes with interconnecting cascades, the water being supplied by the nearby Eagle Hall level (L.Smith pers comm).

4.7 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.7.1 The apparent scarcity of definite medieval or earlier remains probably reflects a genuinely sparse population in the area, who made their living by marginal farming, albeit combined with episodes of small-scale mining or quarrying. Some archaeological remains of earlier periods, however, have been removed or disturbed by post-medieval use of the landscape. The routine agricultural processes of land enclosure and clearance, soil improvement and drainage would all have taken a toll on archaeological remains. The quarries and lead mines which characterise the study area were particularly prone to change, since the expansion of a quarry or shaft cuts away or obscures its predecessors. Early quarries or mines have not been identified within the study area, although documentary and archaeological evidence (for instance, a first century AD pig of lead) implies that they existed.
- 4.7.2 The post-medieval archaeology of Nidderdale is an expression of the increasingly mixed local economy which developed from the sixteenth century onwards. In the medieval period pastoral farming had been practised alongside small-scale extractive industry such as quarrying or lead-mining, but in the post-medieval period these industries expanded, fostering technological innovation and creating a social class largely dependent on industrial labour.

5. MIDDLESMOOR SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION (FIGS 5, 12 AND 13)

- 5.1.1 The survey examined the marginal uplands of the Upper Nidd valley centred on Middlesmoor, which comprises areas of improved pasture in the valley bottoms, unimproved pasture on the valley sides and open moorland beyond the valley edges. The topography is generally mixed comprising gentle sloping terrain, albeit poorly drained, on the tops and also on the valley floors but in places very steep sloping ground on the valley sides. The archaeological resource similarly varied with the topography; the prehistoric sites survived for the most part on the higher unimproved ground, the medieval monuments on the valley sides and the landscape in the bottoms was mainly post-medieval in character. The pre-survey record defined the reported locations of a significant number of monuments, but many of these were multiple entries for single monuments. The aim of the survey in this area was to assess and rationalise the existing record for this landscape and to investigate the potential for new discoveries.
- 5.1.2 The survey recorded 244 monuments across the extent of the study area. The wide variations of site type, form and date amongst them are best expressed in individual site records, as seen in the database. This section attempts to summarise the results of the survey in general terms, arranged by chronological period, and by types of remains found within those periods.

5.2 PREHISTORY

- 5.2.1 *Cup-marked stones and isolated cairns*: the prehistoric archaeology of the areas around Middlesmoor and Lofthouse was mainly located on the moorland, and consisted of cup-mark stones and isolated cairn sites of uncertain date. In comparison with the Denton survey area (*Section 3*), this area had a paucity of prehistoric evidence, both originating from the survey and from the SMR data (the nearest recorded findspots being Neolithic and Bronze Age axes recovered near Pateley Bridge (Jennings, 1992)). Prehistoric activity would only have left a slight imprint on the landscape, yet the evidence suggests it was less favoured as a procurement/settlement site than other areas. The earliest records of the site in the Domesday Book of 1086 describe the area as ‘waste’, and it was only then used as hunting grounds (Jennings, 1992; Blacker 1993).
- 5.2.2 The cup- and cup and ring marked stones encountered within the area consisted of only two sites, both of which had not been previously encountered. The first stone was located to the north-east of Arna Knab Wood, and was the most convincing of the pair (Site 2005). The stone was inscribed with three cups and two cup and rings, and was positioned at the very lip of the steep valley edge, marking the interface between it and the moor. The location has excellent views across the whole of the Nidderdale valley, and is in keeping with similar sites as rock art is frequently positioned in areas which act as vantage points over grazing land, trails, springs and water-holes (Bradley *et al* 1994; Bradley 1997).
- 5.2.3 The second stone was less convincing, as it was covered in ‘peckmarks’ where small stones have eroded out of the sandstone (Site 2015); the cup-marks may therefore have been caused by erosional activity (*Section 3.2.4*, for a discussion

of this). This stone had four well-pronounced cups on its flat top and was positioned just below the valley lip to the east of High Longside House, also an excellent vantage point across the whole valley.

- 5.2.4 The cairns encountered were more problematic as few appeared to be the result of early clearance, mostly appearing to be of recent date. For example, a number of cairns recorded near Riggs Pasture at Armathwaite turned out to be the remains of demolished grouse-butts, probably dating to the turn of the century (Site 2050). Further cairns recorded on Carle Fell Side turned out, on examination, to have served as a grouse feeding area, marked out in a circle of stones (Site 2114). Others were probably the result of stock-piling of stone for drystone wall-building (Sites 2130 and 2183). Of the most believable examples, the cairns were mostly low mounds of partially turfed-over stones barely visible in the bracken, and positioned close to small becks (Sites 2072 and 2125). These are likely to be clearance cairns associated with small-scale agricultural activity.

5.3 ROMAN

- 5.3.1 No identifiably Roman sites were discovered in the survey area, again suggesting that this area was not fully exploited until later on in the medieval period. A hoard of coins and bronze brooches had been previously found in How Stean gorge, which may suggest that this distinctive natural feature may have formed the focus for ritual veneration at this time (Jennings, 1992; White, 1997). A number of the quarry sites may have originated in the Roman period, but any successive quarrying activity would have removed the evidence, and it is not possible to defined their foundation dates without excavation (Crossley 1990). However, the presence of Roman lead-mining activity, as evidenced by a Roman lead pig found at Nussey Knott, and further lead pigs found at Heyshaw Bank in the eighteenth century (Jennings 1992), and availability of lead reserves up the valley would perhaps have provided an incentive for such activity, however, this is yet to be recognised.

5.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 5.4.1 Early medieval remains (fifth to eleventh centuries) were not identified in the study area. However there is place name evidence for pre-norman activity, notably within the names for the subsequent granges (*Section 5.5.2*), suggesting that there was local settlement in these areas prior to the establishment of monastic farms. Notably Lofthouse, from the Norse '*loft-hosum*' meaning house with loft, and also Bouthwaite, from the Norse '*bur-theit*' meaning cottage clearing.

5.5 MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 In the medieval period the first apparent intensive usage of the survey area was by Fountains and Byland Abbeys. Even as late as 1086, the area of Nidderdale was thought to be mainly waste, due to the Harrying of the North by William the Conqueror in the winter of 1069-70. This fits with the Cistercian ethic of trying to secure lands which were undeveloped and could be opened up by their lay brothers; *'by this definition most of Upper Nidderdale was good Cistercian country'* (Jennings 1992). However, the foundation myths of the Cistercian abbeys always promoted the landscapes as barren, so as to give an impression of setting themselves apart from the rest of the world and toiling within Biblical desert; to what extent such records can be taken literally is another matter (Menuge, 2000). The land was recorded as being used by Roger de Mowbray, the patron of Byland Abbey, as a hunting chase (Robinson 1998). Between 1143 and 1172, he made a series of grants to Byland Abbey, out of greater obligation to them than to Fountains, and rewarded them with large tracts of upland on the west side of the River Nidd, now the parishes of Stonebeck Up and Stonebeck Down. Even at this time the grants make no mention of inhabitants, settled villages or cultivated lands (Jennings 1992). In 1175, Fountains Abbey was also granted extensive tracts of land to the east of the river, on condition that de Mowbray could maintain his hunting rights within the area (these 'grants' were probably sales, necessary for him to fund his Crusades). This area became known as 'Fountain's Earth', the name and boundaries of which still survive as the parish limits (Muir 1998). Both Fountains and Byland also gained control of stone and mineral extraction in their respective areas. An undated grant allowed Fountains access to *'all copper, iron, lead and every kind of metal...in whatsoever place found,...in shafts, mines and minerals'*; Nidderdale Marble was used in 1250 for the construction of the Chapel Of Nine Altars and the Presbytery at Fountains (Blacker 1993). Byland Abbey also mined iron ore and lead in their area, paying a royalty of a tenth of their output to de Mowbray (*'a tenth of his lead house'*) (Raistrick 1973; White 1997). The presence of both abbeys in the area inevitably led to clashes. However, though its area was smaller in size, Fountains was closer in proximity than Byland to the valley, and also controlled the roads. Byland could only use two roads across Fountains land by agreement, and was denied pasture except where the animals were held up by flooding (Jennings 1992). Fountains came to dominate the area, with Bylands considering the valley only a remote holding (Muir 1998).
- 5.5.2 Both abbeys established monastic granges strung out along the valley, the patterning of which provided convenient intervals for the management of stock and meadows. These granges were farmsteads worked by lay brethren, specifically to produce cash-crops for the parent institution to sell (see Hodges 1991, for a description of the typical layout of a Fountains Abbey grange). The granges practised a mixed farming economy but specialised to concentrate on different stages of animal husbandry or to exploit specific resources; in Upper Nidderdale, arable cultivation was discouraged as enclosure disturbed the free running of wild beasts for hunting, but this was not a hardship in an area unsuited to cereal cultivation (Jennings 1992). Sheep farming was the preferred industry and by the end of the thirteenth century, Fountains owned 15,000 sheep, and its income from wool was three times that of any other activity (White 1997). Fountains had eight granges in the valley, out of which Lofthouse became

a village, and its principal grange Bouthwaite became a hamlet. Byland controlled eighteen granges, with villages developing from Middlesmoor and Ramsgill (the latter being its principal grange) (Jennings 1992; Muir 1998). Contraction in the European market that had stimulated large-scale agricultural organisation in the thirteenth century led to the granges being leased to lay tenants, shifting the risk of failure to the farmer rather than the Abbey. The effect of this was that the granges, built for large numbers of lay brethren, were much too large for a farming family, and many were totally destroyed around the Dissolution (Hodges 1991) (the Yorke family bought Ramsgill and Bouthwaite in 1547 (Muir 1998)). The remaining number of granges still survive as farms, or more correctly as the kernel of the farms, in the same positions as they were in the thirteenth century (though five of the Byland granges are probably now underneath Scar House reservoir).

- 5.5.3 ***The granges:*** there is a limited potential for the survival of the medieval grange buildings, within the present farmsteads. The farmsteads appear to occupy the same spaces that the granges did previously and have the potential to have incorporated elements into their layout. Activity associated with the farms is still visible: a site recorded on a promontory to the east of Haver Close may mark the location of farm buildings and cultivation evidence ('Haver' means 'oats', suggesting an enclosure here for their growth (Jennings 1992)). A relic of a large partially orthostatic wall marks the edge of a path which leads up to the site, and has been tentatively ascribed as of medieval construction (Site 2169) (cf. Hodges 1991; Cale 1998). The site itself consists of a series of lynchets, banks and platforms, which appear to mark out the remains of buildings (these are at a sufficient distance from field walls and Haver Close farm itself to suggest that they are unrelated) (Site 2173). Associated with these lynchets are faint traces of ridge and furrow, which were also visible further down the slope, where they were associated with 'headlands' marked out by further lynchets (Site 2174). Other areas of ridge and furrow cultivation are visible along the track, possibly dating to the same period (Sites 2171 and 2172).
- 5.5.4 The field systems associated with many of the granges were regular and rectangular and not obviously pre-enclosure act, but this may be deceptive. The field walls had to be kept low so as to allow the wild animals, which were being hunted, the ability to jump them; these will have certainly have been rebuilt once the necessity for hunting diminished in later centuries (Jennings 1992; Cale 1998). At Roystone Grange, Derbyshire, the lay-out of the fields consisted of very large enclosed areas for sheep-ranching, with no capacity for growing crops; paddocks near the grange were used simply for controlling the stock (Hodges 1991). A similar picture exists at Bolton Priory bercary at Malham (White 1997). It is not impossible that a similar sequence of activity was in progress in the valley at this time, and that these areas are yet to be un-picked from the network of later field walls which incorporated them.
- 5.5.5 ***Later Medieval / Early Post-medieval farm:*** a farmstead (Site 2011) was discovered in the area around Fox Crag, to the east of Backstone Gill. The site is located on the periphery of the moorland and probably dates to the period of

later medieval/early post-medieval upland exploitation for sheep farming. Similar moorland edge sites can be seen all along the valley, for example the seventeenth century farm at Bracken Ridge (Site 2237). This site is away from the other main axis of grange farms along the River Nidd, and would have had its own autonomous water-supply from the beck, suggesting individual rather than monastic development. The influx of such settlements in the early post-medieval period possibly, in part, reflects the availability of cheap land following the dissolution.

- 5.5.6 The site is described in the SMR datasets as a 'sheepfold', and the older structures are indeed overlain by later enclosure field features, comprising the remains of a dry-stone wall and a sheepfold (Site 2010 and 2009). These are aligned with other known field boundaries and probably date to the Enclosure Acts of 1855 (Jennings 1992). The farmstead itself, by contrast, is made up of a complex of orthostatic walls all of which appear un-planned, and follow the contours of the hill-side (cf. Hodges 1991). The main farm building abuts the east (upslope) side of a north/south field wall, and is made of large orthostatic blocks faced on the inner and outer sides. The building is bi-cellular; the main room is small (5m by 8m), and has a semi-circular fire-place/stair-well incorporated in its southern wall. The second room abuts the southern side and was probably an extension, perhaps a work-shop area or byre (Brunskill 1992). To the west, a sheep-fold, circular and made entirely of orthostats, runs down slope. The centre of the enclosure appears 'levelled' by usage. To the south-east, a holloway is visible running up onto the moors, probably for access to peat extraction and sheep-pasture. A shieling is visible to the north-west, amongst a number of large boulders, consisting of a circular bank of turfed over stones with a depression in the centre (Site 2012). This is associated with a number of lynchets, an orthostat wall, a clearance cairn and faint traces of ridge and furrow. The farm may have gone out of use through engrossment into a larger holding, a process cited by Lucas in *circa* 1882, as the perpetration of farm abandonment, with larger landowners swallowing the smaller farms to create larger tenancies (Muir 1998).
- 5.5.7 The footings of a similarly curvilinear series of walls, overlain by holloways, exists in High Pasture on the other side of the valley and to the west of High West House, respecting a north/south running drove road (Site 2025). They consist of large stone facing blocks, with a rubble core (Hodges 1991). The walls are rationalised and overlain by late eighteenth century enclosure walls, which suggests they also relate to similar late medieval/early post-medieval activity. Ridge and furrow fields were encountered around High Longside House (2008), Stean (2046; enclosed in 1771 by private agreement), Middlesmoor (2058 and 2062; enclosed in 1804 by Act of Parliament) and Ling Hall (2102; 'ling' means 'heather' and used as thatch up until the seventeenth century (Jennings 1992, White 1997). An enclosure was found at Hazel Close farm, near Middlesmoor, which appears to predate the 1804 enclosure walls (Site 2064), and was also associated with ridge and furrow. To the east of the farm, an artificial fish-pond (predating the enclosure walls) and a series of lynchets and building platforms were encountered; their dating is uncertain (Site 2061 and 2059).

5.5.8 **Quarries and mines:** despite the frequent mentions of mining and quarrying activity in the area (Jennings 1992), the actual dating of such small-scale activity is impossible without excavation, and therefore it was impossible to ascertain whether any sites encountered were in fact medieval (Crossley 1990). Sites which were used in this period would almost certainly also have been exploited again later, so any evidence, other than documentary, is probably now lost. A bloomery site, consisting of pits and waste heaps, was found in Stonebeck Down, an area recorded as experiencing much medieval iron mining and smelting (Jennings 1992). This may have medieval origins, though this is equally uncertain (Site 2241).

5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

5.6.1 The post-medieval period, particularly the nineteenth century, sees the valley become an important source of industrial wealth, with a visible increase in activity in the area on a more organised basis than had existed previously.

5.6.2 **Limekilns and quarries:** limekiln sites, associated extraction hollows and quarries, were found throughout the survey area, located mainly along the principle becks and rivers, where the naturally eroded sides of the water-channels had cut through the Millstone Grit to expose the Carboniferous Limestone (Jennings 1992). This allowed easy access to the limestone beds and provided the necessary water to slake the quick-lime and produce lime, used for soil-dressing and building work (and possibly also for flux in lead smelting, considering the number of lead-mines in the area) (White 1997; Crossley 1990). The lime-kilns are for the most part in excellent condition, and consist of drystone structures built into the hill-side, typically with a stepped draw-arch, and an access ramp and platform at the rear to feed the deep bowl at the top. Sites were located along: How Stean Beck (Sites 2054, 2055, 2057, 2066, and, partially demolished, 2049; Site 2068 is located up near Middlesmoor, but was resourced from the same area); Blayshaw Gill (Sites 2039 and associated quarry 2038; partially demolished 2030); and along the River Nidd. The latter were located around the Manchester and Goyden potholes, which suggests perhaps that these were used as natural mine-shafts for limestone extraction (Sites 2110, 2177, and 2179). Site 2094, which was some distance from the potholes, had its own associated quarry.

5.6.3 **Sandstone quarries:** most of the field walls encountered in the survey area appear to date to the Enclosure Acts of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The construction of field walls was a massive undertaking, and most of the quarries recorded probably relate to this period and usage, though sandstone was as much used for building spinning mills and houses, and was probably exported short distances to other parts of the county (Jennings 1992). The quarries have been tentatively assigned to the post-medieval period, though it should be noted that the quarries could equally have origins in earlier activity (Blacker 1993). The morphology of the quarries tended to consist of large, deep

oval working areas dug into the hill-side, infrequently with visible sandstone faces and normally well-turfed over. The working areas have spoil-heaps within them and around the entrances to the quarries. The largest concentrations of quarries appear to be related to main route-ways, as would be expected when one considers the volume of sandstone being extracted. Sites are located along the Dale Edge/Thrope Edge route, which skirts around the west edge of Lofthouse and Masham moors, and links the Woogill Colliery in the north with the Moss Level Colliery in the east, leading down to Lofthouse itself and the main thoroughfare (quarries 2185-9, 2074-5, 2081-5). Sites were also visible in the triangle defined by In-Moor Lane and Cross Lane, which brought material down from the Foggyslaw Colliery to Middlesmoor (Sites 2216, 2086-9, 2096-7, and 2093), and along the main route out of the valley (Sites 2019-20, 2032, 2006-7, 2003 and 2001).

- 5.6.4 **Lead mines:** lead mining was not as widespread in the valley as in other areas (for example, around Greenhow Hill (Raistrick 1973) or around Swaledale (White 1997)). This appears to be because, in contrast to other parts of the Yorkshire Dales, the extractive area was much smaller, and seemingly confined to only a small part of the valley. Lead mining is highly speculative, as it involves following narrow near-vertical veins of ore (in the form of Galena, the sulphide of lead) through the adjacent rock, with varying quality throughout the vein (Jennings 1992; White 1997); this, combined with its paucity, meant that the valley would not have been so attractive to commercial exploitation. However, lead has been massively important since Roman times, and inevitably this area was considered economical enough at times to exploit. No evidence of lead-smelting was uncovered.
- 5.6.5 The largest mine in the area is the Lolly Mine, worked between 1867 and 1910 by Joseph Cradock of Stockton-on-Tees (who also owned mines in Swaledale) (Jennings 1992). The mine is visible in the survey area as three adits: the first adit, to the north of West House Farm, was entirely blocked but still visible as a cavity, where the blocking had washed away, and as a line of stone-work to the north (Site 2026); this adit was associated with two very large spoil heaps to the north and east. The SMR entry records this as ‘*Old Man’s Level No.1*’, which was closed permanently in 1905. The use of the term ‘Old Man’ in mining can often mean that an area was previously worked, and consequently there is a high likelihood of pre nineteenth century mining here. To the north-west is a further adit, still intact, and recorded as ‘Lolly Scar Low Level’, approximately 435 in length (Site 2028). This has a well-dressed arch at its entrance, approximately 2m in height, with a keystone inscribed ‘July 1894’; the entrance has been partially blocked and the water, still draining from the old mine, is channelled beneath the road. The final adit encountered was a short distance west-north-west, and was also fairly intact, though not as well-preserved (Site 2029). This is recorded as the ‘Silver Hill Level’, dug much later in 1905. It measures 1.8m in height, and has been partially robbed.
- 5.6.6 The Blayshaw Gill Mine consisted of approximately five main areas of shaft-working to the south of Hard Gap Lane in Stean Pasture. These were also worked by Cradock, and were worked in tandem with the Lolly Mine, continuing in use until 1909 (Jennings 1992). The first shaft encountered from

the west is a shaft with a collar of spoil approximately 2m in height, entirely grassed over (Site 2035); this is known as 'West Shaft' and was dug in 1901. West of this are two further shafts known as 'Great Cross Vein Shafts', dug between 1876 and 1893; these both have clearly visible turfed over shafts with spoil collars 2.5m high and approximately 25m in width (Site 2041). To the west is a further larger area of working, undated though earlier than 1881, and containing within it 'Kearton's Shaft' and 'Speakwath Shaft' (Site 2040). The site consists of at least seven shafts, probably sunk at different times, with associated spoil heaps, and is more convoluted than appears recorded on the OS maps. West of the area, and west of Stud Fold Bank, are two further unnamed shafts with associated spoil-heaps (Site 2042 and 2043). The latter of the two sites appears to have an associated wagonway.

- 5.6.7 **The collieries:** the quality of coal in the Upper Nidderdale was the best in the dale, despite coming from only thin seams within the Millstone Grit. It appears to have been massively exploited through three large colliery sites above the valley: Foggyslaw Colliery, Moss Level Colliery and Woogill Colliery, from at least 1791 onwards (Jennings 1992). The coal was essential for lead smelting, particularly in slag hearths. In order for it to be used, it was converted into coke in primitive beehive ovens, which made it lighter to transport and held fewer impurities (White 1997). None of these ovens were encountered, though coal or coke were certainly exported southwards to the main lead-working areas around Greenhow Hill (Raistrick 1973), as all the route-ways from the collieries seem to lead in this direction.
- 5.6.8 The Foggyslaw Colliery is located adjacent to Foggyslaw Barn, to the west of the main valley. The site is recorded as having been dug in the 1890s, and appears to have been finally abandoned in 1916. One of the seams that it followed was recorded as being only 1'2" (35cm) deep, which demonstrates the thinness of the exploitable coal. The main adit is now no longer visible, with only a large spoil-heap of coal-mining debris marking its position, which was c50m by 30m, and 15m high. A drain runs out the base of this, probably to drain the old level (Site 2092). The site also has a number of much smaller workings, mainly quarries, bell-pits or short shafts, which appear to have been dug to exploit any coal near the surface (Site 2091). The main access to the underground galleries was probably through 'Seller's Shaft' to the west of the previous site (Site 2095). This is now capped and covered with a large cairn to keep stock from falling down it.
- 5.6.9 Across the valley is a further coal-mining complex, tentatively identified as being called Moss Level Colliery, which is recorded as being based at Lofthouse. The colliery consists of two main shaft working areas. The first (Site 2076) consists of a capped shaft, surrounded by the relic walls of a number of unidentifiable structures, which were probably related to haulage and drainage. A revetted trackway is visible running off to the south, up towards the main trackway which extends from Woogill Colliery down to Lofthouse (*Section 5.5.10*). This shaft is also related to a further one to the north-west, which is also now capped (Site 2078). This also had building platforms to the north and south of the shaft. Both shafts were associated with extensive spoil-heaps of coal-mining waste. A tramroad, visible as a very level, well-surveyed, regular track criss-crossing down the hill-side, runs passed the two shafts (Site 2080). This

appears to end at High Thrope, which may have been a storage area for the coal. Holloways cut across the tracks up to the shafts, where workers have been taking short-cuts; a series of large well-revetted holloways also extend up from Thrope Farm, which may mark the main access from Lofthouse up to the workings (Sites 2105 and 2107). No adits were encountered, which may suggest the water was pumped out, rather than drained, or that the mines used the nearby complex of caves as drainage channels (visible at the surface as New Goyden pot-hole).

- 5.6.10 The most impressive mining site was on Woogill Moor to the north of Bull Brae, and consisted of four shafts, three of which are still open. This is recorded as Woogill Colliery, and was run for most of the nineteenth century by the Dolphin family (Sites 2117-2120) (Jennings 1992). The shafts measure approximately 1.5m in diameter, and are lined with well-coursed drystone walling bonded with lime mortar. All the shafts have very large coal-waste spoil-heaps downslope from the main working platforms. The platforms themselves show evidence of buildings or huts, with low grassed over walls providing the outlines. Little evidence of mechanisms for the mines are visible; however, Site 2118 has a circular indentation to the north of the shaft, suggesting the horse path of a horse-gin (Jennings 1992; Jones 1996). Also noted at Site 2117 were further shallow workings extending downslope from the main shaft, visible as shallow pits 2m wide and 0.5m deep, with low spoil heaps. These may be test-pits, or pits following a coal-seam. No clear evidence of adits was discovered, though springs down-slope at Bull Brae were associated with large spoil-heaps of coal-waste, which suggests a possible location for the now-collapsed levels (Site 2128). This may be Woogill Water Level, dug in 1840 (Jennings 1992). Another site which may relate to the mining works is a structure built near to where the head of the reservoir is now (Site 2131). The structure is described as a 'limekiln' in the SMR data, yet showed none of the characteristic attributes of such a structure, as it had no bowl, rake-hole, loading platform and so on. The structure is made of mortar and regularly coursed stone, and consists of an arch-roofed building built into the side of the hill, and c2m high. The western internal wall had three shelves constructed within it, with slate bases. One possibility was that it was a blocked adit, but the back wall appears to be integral and contemporary to the structure. Its position at the end of an obviously early track, revetted to the south by orthostatic blocks, which runs up to Woogill colliery, suggests it may have been a storage shed, possibly for explosives.
- 5.6.11 This track-way runs past Woogill and Moss Level Collieries down to Lofthouse (*Section 5.5.3*), but a further track, now used as the Nidderdale Way, also runs along the base of the valley, connecting with Woogill up a series of holloways. This was probably originally a droveway built to connect the farms, dating back to the time of the monastic granges; it runs around the valley, connecting with the lime-kiln sites along the River Nidd, and the Moss Level Colliery wagon-ways at High Thrope, before ending at Lofthouse.
- 5.6.12 ***The reservoirs and drowned sites:*** In 1904, the Bradford Corporation commenced the construction of the Angram and Scar House reservoirs, in order to supply drinking water for Leeds and Bradford. Their construction meant that a large section of the dale head was lost beneath the waters. The corporation built the Nidd Valley Light Railway from Pateley Bridge up to Angram, in order to carry materials and workers to the construction sites; the concrete sidings for the

railway are still visible to the west of the road near Scar House reservoir (site 4107). A passenger service also operated, with stations stopping at Pateley Bridge, Wath, Ramsgill and Lofthouse, and this became a regular, and cheap, day out for tourists from Leeds and Bradford, who came to take in '*scenery, picturesque surroundings and sanitary characteristics*' (Pateley Bridge Herald article, cited in Jennings, 1992).

- 5.6.13 However, it was the workers who provided the main traffic along the line, up to the 'navvy' village which had been constructed close to the dam sites. The village appears from photographic evidence to have been a series of small wooden bungalows, set out along the road; these structures are now no longer visible. Local history still records the rowdy workers spending their wages in the Pateley Bridge pubs on a Saturday night, then taking the last train back to their sleeping quarters. As the work was completed, the running of the railway service became unprofitable, and the passenger service was finally closed in 1929. The completion of Scar House Reservoir in 1936 saw the final demise of the railway, and the line was taken up and the bridges demolished (Jennings, 1992). The route of the track is still visible running from Lofthouse up to the reservoirs, preserved now as the line of the single-track road. A blocked railway tunnel (site 2175) is still visible at Haver Close, on the corner of the road.
- 5.6.14 The survey took place during a particularly hot phase of the summer, when the waters of the Scar House reservoir were quite low, and it was possible to locate a number of sites; eye-witness accounts had also recorded this happening before in 1995, though a possibility had not existed at the time for archaeological observation. The water action has removed the vegetation and a lot of the top-soil allowing the sites to be very visible. The sites were mostly typical of those found previously and consisted of a limekiln, half buried in silt (Site 2203), and a possible farmstead (Site 2145). Sites were also found associated with the construction of the reservoirs themselves (e.g. Site 2121, a stanchion for a crane or rope bridge, visible in photographs (Jennings, 1992)).

5.7 CONCLUSION

- 5.7.1 The survey demonstrated the survival of a large number of sites within the area, but equally demonstrated the relative absence of a substantial number of sites previously recorded within the dataset. This may be a result of vegetation coverage, because the survey was conducted in high summer, but a large number of the sites were within the enclosed areas of land, and these did not yield the anticipated remains either. To an extent this may reflect imprecise grid references for the reported locations, and in many instances there are multiple entries, with different grid references, for single sites.
- 5.7.2 Of the sites uncovered, the post-medieval archaeology was the most impressive, yielding as it did a number of large mining sites all along the valley; these have only been cursorily dealt with by this report and would warrant further study. The medieval archaeology, defined by the abbey granges, left little in the way of evidence, and consisted mainly of a later farmsteads and cultivation evidence. Less impressive were the results of the Roman and Prehistoric finds, particularly in relation to the results from the other areas. It seems the area may not have

experienced intensive exploitation until the development of the Cistercian monastic estate.

6. KIRKBY MALZEARD / SWINTON SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION (FIGS 6, 7, 14 AND 15)

- 6.1.1 The survey examined the mainly relatively lowland areas on the north-eastern side of the AONB, to the east of Kirkby Malzeard and Ilton moors. The area is predominantly improved pasture although, particularly to the east where there is a substantial proportion of arable land. The fields around the main settlements, such as Kirkby Malzeard and Grewelthorpe have for the most part the long 'S' shapes (arataral) typical of enclosed open fields and as such indicate a long history of cultivation. However, in between the areas of early intake there are much larger straight sided fields that are characteristic of nineteenth century parliamentary enclosure. Because of the better quality of land in this area, by comparison with the other study areas there has been a dramatically greater degree of improvement of the landscape and a corresponding loss of early archaeological sites and monuments. The identified monuments were therefore mainly post-medieval in character. The pre-survey record defined the reported locations of a significant number of monuments, but many of these were multiple entries for single monuments. The aim of the survey in this area was to assess and rationalise the existing record for this landscape and to investigate the potential for new discoveries.
- 6.1.2 The survey recorded 256 monuments across the extent of the study area. The wide variations of site type, form and date amongst them are best expressed in individual site records, as seen in the database. This section attempts to summarise the results of the survey in general terms, arranged by chronological period, and by types of remains found within those periods.

6.2 PREHISTORY

- 6.2.1 The prehistoric archaeology of the Kirkby Malzeard environs was mainly located on the moorland on the fringes of the survey area, and consisted of a low number of cup-mark stones, possible round barrows, a number of potential prehistoric farmsteads on the moorland, and a debatable stone circle. It was noted that there was a lack of any archaeological remains within the enclosure fields themselves.
- 6.2.2 *The cup-marked stones and associated features:* the cup-marked rock sites encountered within the area consisted of only a couple of sites, on Skelding Moor and at Hell Holme Bank respectively. The Skelding Moor site comprises a large cup-marked gritstone boulder, roughly a scalene triangle in plan, with up to ten cup-marks on the surface, some of which may have very worn rings (Site 3530). This site is located to the north of Holborn Beck, and may have been positioned there because of this, as rock art is frequently positioned adjacent to springs and water-holes (Bradley 1997). Associated with the stone are the remains of a large orthostatic wall, which is c15 metres in length and running north-south (Site 3529). The wall may continue further but this was unclear due to the vegetation. The stone blocks used in its construction are up to 2m in length, with smaller rounded stones used as packing. The wall is tentatively

ascribed to the medieval period, but its association with the stone may mark it as earlier in date.

- 6.2.3 The second stone, found adjacent to a stream source at Hell Holme Bank, was more elaborate, consisting of two main cup and ring marks, with interconnecting grooves and further cup-marks at the linear connectors (Site 3047). No further cup-marked stones were encountered.
- 6.2.4 **Barrows:** three potential sites were discovered during fieldwork which may relate to Bronze Age burial activity; the sites were distinctly ephemeral, however. A low turf mound, c15m in diameter and 0.4m in height, was found at Biggin Grange, which may be a remnant of a now-flattened barrow (Site 3097). A similar site was also noted at Tom Corner, measuring 11 metres in diameter and 0.5m in height (Site 3506). On Roomer Common, a previously surveyed mound, described as a 'cairn' on the map, was recorded (Site 4083). This was ovoid in shape, orientated north-east/south-west, and consisted of a low turf bank (c8m x 5m), with what appeared to be crescent-shaped ditches enclosing the north and south sides of the mound, though these were only very faint. The mound was heavily damaged by rabbit activity when visited. No further potential barrows were encountered.
- 6.2.5 **Enclosures/possible early farmsteads:** three putative early settlement sites were recorded by the survey. To the south-east of Ilton, near Brandwith Howe Farm, an enclosure was encountered on the moorland (Site 4052); it measured c50m in diameter, and was ovoid, aligned east/west. The enclosure consists of low banks both on its inside and outside, which defined a ditch in between, which was c1.5m deep. The earthworks appear to enclose an area of high ground which rises markedly to the east before dipping sharply down. No habitation evidence or further earthworks were visible in the interior.
- 6.2.6 An oval enclosure site was also recorded on the moorland due west of Carlesmoor House Farm (Site 3029). The site measured 30m across and c25m width, and was aligned east/west. The earthworks consisted of a shallow turfed bank c2m wide and 0.7m high, with stones exposed on the north-eastern side by heather burning. A possible entrance was visible to the enclosure on the south-east side, measuring c2.5m in width. No habitation evidence or further earthworks were visible in the interior. These enclosures are potentially of Iron Age or earlier prehistoric date.
- 6.2.7 A further enclosure was encountered to the north of Grewelthorpe, called 'Camp Hill', and known locally as a Romano-British site (Site 4005). The site is now used as a field, and hence has lost any internal features it may have had through ploughing, but its site defences are still preserved within the field boundaries. The enclosure is located at the edge of a steep north-facing scarp, over-looking a natural route-way along the valley (a track-way extends from this up the side of the hill to the enclosure entrance on the eastern side). The banks consist of large turfed banks of piled up stone, approximately 3m in height on all sides except the northern scarp side, which appears to be unenclosed (the banks may have been lost to erosion). No ditches are apparent associated with the banks, though slight ditches and outworks may exist on the east side around the entrance. The enclosure measures 110m long by c70m wide. No further enclosures were encountered.

6.2.8 **Stone circle:** a potential stone circle was noted at Castiles Farm, recorded in previous surveys as a 'settlement', but known locally as a circle (Site 3000) ('Castile' may mean 'Caster Hill', meaning camp hill). The 'circle' consists of a section of earthfast blocks of Millstone Grit to the immediate north of a drystone wall, running along the edge of the road passed the farm. These stones were provisionally interpreted as a medieval orthostatic wall; however, no walling evidence is actually visible, as the stones are all free-standing, with no visible core. Furthermore, the later drystone wall appears to respect the edges of the alignment and does not incorporate the stonework within it, as visible in other areas such as at Denton (*Section 3*). This suggests the stones never served as a wall at all. The alignment consists of around 25 earthfast boulders, curving from the east to the west, and then northwards. The alignment measures approximately 40 metres in length and 1.6m in height. At the eastern end, the 'circle' continues northwards for a short distance as a low hummock, where it is truncated by the modern farm buildings. The stone alignment is reminiscent of circles such as Swinside, Cumbria, or the Rollright Stones, Oxfordshire, consisting as they do of low closely packed stones in a tight circle. Further information supplied by the farmer (Nicholson, *pers comm*) indicated the presence of a further stone bank to the north of the farm, which he suggested might be the tip of the circle (Site 3001). This is more likely to be a stone dump against the side of the farm, but was duly recorded anyway. He also suggested that a north/south running lynchet in a field to the east may be a further concentric ring of the circle, as, when this was ploughed during the war, it revealed a number of large stones within it (Site 3002). The lynchet may continue further to the north beyond the modern habitation areas, and is more likely to be the remains of a field boundary.

6.3 ROMAN

6.3.1 There was a paucity of Roman sites within the survey area, in common with the other areas surveyed (*Sections 3, 4 and 5*). One rectilinear enclosure on Roomer Common to the north of Grewelthorpe has traditionally been interpreted as a Roman marching camp; it is aligned north/south, and measures approximately 50m by 30m, with entrances on the east and west sides (Site 4082). The enclosing ditches were approximately 3 metres wide and V-shaped, to a depth of approximately 1 metre (though they appear to have been partially back-filled to the north).

6.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL

6.4.1 Early medieval remains (fifth to eleventh centuries) were not identified in the study area. However there is place name evidence for pre-norman activity. There is a significant number of settlements incorporating the old English second element 'ley', derived from '*leah*' meaning woodland clearing; examples are Mickley, Azerley, Grantley, Winksley, Healey and Bramley (Cameron 1961). Similarly there are settlements with the element 'ton', deriving from the old English '*tun*', meaning enclosure or farmstead, and examples are Ilton, Swinton, Laverton and Swetton. By contrast names incorporating Norse elements are relatively rare, there are a few place names incorporating the Norse 'thwaite'

elements, deriving from '*thveit*', meaning clearing or meadow, such as Thwaite House and Braithwaite (*ibid*).

6.5 MEDIEVAL

- 6.5.1 The medieval archaeology of the area consists mainly of field remains which have survived the later farming practices, in fields which have been preserved as sheep pasture. These remains comprise ridge and furrow and lynchets associated with relic field boundaries, and extensive terracing in some areas.
- 6.5.2 ***The strip fields:*** these fields are associated with medieval common farming methods, and result from deep-ploughing using oxen which produces characteristic s-shaped ridge and furrows; a number of examples were recorded associated with the villages in the survey area. The fields were traditionally unenclosed, and were farmed communally by villagers on an individual allotment basis. The enclosure of the ridge and furrow is often not the result of deliberate enclosure by Parliamentary Acts, but the gradual piecemeal accumulation of allotments across generations to produce the strip fields visible at present (Muir 1998; Crossley 1990).
- 6.5.3 Clear examples of these fields are visible radiating out to the north and south of Kirkby Malzeard, where a number of very distinct areas of ridge and furrow are still extant; these have ridges approximately 6m apart and 0.5m in height (Sites 3099 to 3102). Lynchets associated with strip fields, and ridge and furrow marks, are also visible to the south-west of Grewelthorpe along edges of Crimble Dale Beck (Sites 3092-5) as far as the Thorpe Grange enclosure, and to the north-east of the village, as far as the Mowbray Hall enclosure (Sites 4027-30). Very extensive examples of ridge and furrow also survive between the farms of Dallow View and Spring Hall. The former has a series of strip fields marked out by lynchets and relict ridge and furrow running westwards as far as the path which connects Grewelthorpe with Kirkby Malzeard (Sites 4042 to 4044), while the latter farm has an extensive series of east/west ridges running in an arc up to Dallow View and which culminate to the north of Grove Dale farm in a field of at least ten s-shaped ridges which stand 1.5m in height and approximately 9m in width (Sites 4037 to 4041).
- 6.5.4 Strip fields were also visible to the east around the village of Mickley. These radiated south from the village over a north-east facing hill as far as the gully at Coal Bank Wood, bounded to the east by Sker Beck, and to the west by a road (a hollow-way was recorded running out of the gully to south – Site 4018). Despite the survival of most of the field boundaries, few of the fields had any earth-works within them, as they have been extensively ploughed. Ridge and furrow only survived on the edges of the hill with the steepest gradient where they could not be ploughed, as for example to the east (Site 4019) and to the north-west (Site 4016). A similar picture exists for the medieval villages of Fearby and Healey in the north, where, despite the presence and survival of the strip field boundaries, no ridge and furrow was recorded in the fields, also suggesting extensive plough-damage. The only sites recorded in the area consisted of some probably post-medieval ridge and furrow marks to the north of Fearby at Howe Wood (Site 4103), and two extensive holloway complexes to the south of the

road at Healey, associated with Healey Mill (Site 4098) and the stream crossing at Keld Bank (Site 4100) respectively.

- 6.5.5 Other ridge and furrow sites were also encountered (such as at Low Swetton – Sites 3037-40, 3042-3). These were mainly located within previously well-surveyed fields, however, on what would have been moorland until the enclosure activity of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. They are the result of ploughed land being left to pasture, and therefore should be ascribed a post-medieval or later date.
- 6.5.6 **Terracing at Ilton:** the largest concentration of medieval cultivation earthworks was visible centred around the village of Ilton. These consisted of extensive fields of ridge and furrow, with lynchets associated with strip field boundaries, and large tracts of terracing on the steep north-west facing slopes of the valley, caused by contour ploughing (Crossley 1990). A number of possible building platforms were also located. The village buildings appear to be predominantly of a late medieval date, perhaps seventeenth or eighteenth century (a farmhouse dating to 1698, called Lobley Hall, was recorded to the north of the village in Sole Beck Gill – Site 4071).
- 6.5.7 The standard ridge and furrow fields occurred mainly to the east of the village, and to the north of the main east/west access road. The earthworks (Sites 4053-7, and 4060) mainly survive around High Field House farm, where there are a series of ridge and furrow fields (Site 4056) which extend right up to the edge of the farmstead; although there is an apparent relationship it is also possible that this was a later farm establishment superimposed on an earlier field system. A track which now serves as an access to Hilltop House farm probably originally ran eastwards beneath High Field House, where it is now visible beyond it, curving northwards as a narrow 2m wide earthwork, c0.3m in height (Site 4056). This trackway appears to serve as the southern boundary of a series of ridge and furrow and terracing earthworks which radiate north-eastwards downslope to a headland. These were subdivided into six strip fields, probably originally marked by hedgerow boundaries but now visible only as low lynchets (Site 4057). These strip fields have been truncated by the deviation in the trackway down to Hilltop House farm and a later enclosure abutting it, apparently centred around buildings at North End. To the south of the trackway and immediately east of the village, a further series of lynchets (running north-west/south-east) and a possible building platform are also visible (Site 4059), adjacent to a further field of ridge and furrow (Site 4060). These have now been enclosed; a relict barn wall is visible within the field walls immediately south of the first set of lynchets. To the south of High Field House, a further set of ridge and furrow earthworks are visible running east/west, apparently bounded on the southern side by a large low lynchet (Site 4053). This is itself abutted on the southern side by a further lynchet and a group of three ridge and furrow earthworks. A possible building platform is visible in the north-east corner between the present field boundary and the main lynchet: it consisted of a square depression approximately 15 metres across, visibly dug into the bank to the north and bounded to the south by a turfed over wall approximately 0.5m high. To the east of the field boundary, the lynchets abut a further set of two north-west/south-east running terraces, approximately 2m in height (Site 4054), which define the south-east edge of a further set of ridge and furrow (Site 4055). These radiate

downslope to the north-east, probably originally ending at Eller Beck but now ploughed out.

- 6.5.8 A large section of terracing, caused by deep ploughing into the hill-side and suggestive of large-scale communal activity, was visible on the south-eastern edges of the Sole Beck Gill valley slope (Sites 4069, 4070, 4077, and 4078). There are at least eight terraces in this area, all very broad, approximately 6m on average, and standing to a height of approximately 2m. The terraces were all curvilinear and followed the edge of the slope running north-east/south-west. Now entirely under pasture, and bisected by later field divisions, this tends to suggest that they were of medieval date. Other more dispersed terraces were also discovered on the slopes to the north of the village, now visible as steep isolated lynchets (Sites 4064-8); and would also appear to be partially damaged cultivation boundaries. Similar terraces were also noted to the south-east of Swinton Hall farm (Site 4087), and south-west of Newfields House near Mickley (Site 4035).
- 6.5.9 **Milestone:** a milestone was discovered at Hogerston Hill farm, currently serving as a gatepost (Site 3106). It is 1m high, and narrows towards the top, being 0.4m across at the base while only 0.25m across at the top. It incorporates serif style engraved distance markers: West: *Paitley Bridge m4* ; North: *...s...ans m5* ; South: *Ripley m5* ; East: *Ripon m5*. The date is uncertain but typologically could be of late medieval or early post-medieval origin. This is unlikely to be in its original position; the proximity of the farm to the main drove-road across Skelding Moor, and more importantly the junctions with Belford Lane and Westhod Lane (where the positioning of the 'Drover's Arms' public house indicates this was an important intermediary route), suggest a more likely position for the milestone originally. Waymarkers were often noted along the sides of the main drove-roads where they crossed the moorland, consisting of single standing stones erected to provide direction across the moor, when the roads were no more than trackways which were easily lost in the vegetation and snow (White 1997) (e.g. Site 3009 on Skelding Moor itself, and two stones found on moorland to the north of Cindra Howe – Site 4012).
- 6.5.10 **Quarries and mines:** despite the frequent mentions of mining and quarrying activity in the area (cf Jennings 1992), the actual dating of such small-scale activity is impossible without excavation, and therefore it was impossible to ascertain whether any sites encountered were in fact medieval (Crossley 1990). Sites which were used in this period would almost certainly also have been exploited again later, so any evidence, other than documentary, is probably now lost.

6.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.6.1 The post-medieval period, particularly the nineteenth century, shows a marked increase in enclosure activity, with a great part of the moorland being taken in along the axis of the main drove roads. It is probably at this point that most of the (potential) archaeology of the area was lost to ploughing. The following main activities and sites were noted during the survey.
- 6.6.2 ***Limekilns and quarries:*** unlike in other survey areas (*Section 4*), limekiln sites were noticeably absent. Small extraction hollows and larger quarries were found in some parts of the survey area, cut to expose the Carboniferous Limestone, but in comparison were very low in number (Sites 4002, 4093, and 4096). This is probably due to the geology of the region, which is predominantly Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone is not as prevalent in this area as elsewhere. A massive limestone quarry consisting of four different working areas, c50 metres each in diameter and c2m in depth, is located on 'Bonfire Hill', a name which suggests the presence at one time of a now-vanished lime-working site (Site 3014). However, no evidence of limekilns were observed and there is the possibility that these have been lost as a result of the expansion of the quarry. Other quarries in this area may also relate to its presence, though these could be equally be sandstone quarries as they were mostly turfed over (Sites 3523-8, and 3533-4).
- 6.6.3 ***Sandstone quarries:*** the enclosure of moorland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was a massive undertaking, involving the construction of hundreds of miles of walling, and most of the quarries recorded probably relate to this period and usage. Sandstone was also used for building, and was probably exported short distances to other parts of the county (Jennings 1992). All the quarries are tentatively assigned to the post-medieval period, though it should be noted that the quarries could equally have roots in earlier activity, and could date back to the medieval period or earlier (Blacker 1993). The morphology of the quarries tended to consist of large, deep oval working areas dug into the ground, infrequently with visible sandstone faces and normally well-turfed over. The working areas have spoil-heaps within the working areas and around the entrances to the quarries. The largest concentrations of quarries appear to be related to main route-ways, as would be expected when one considers the volume of sandstone being extracted. The quarry sites are too numerous to individually list, but a typical quarry site was found near Bramley - Site 4011. The site is a massive sandstone quarry covering approximately 100m x 100m and c10m in depth, and was probably quarried commercially. Evidence for gravel extraction was also uncovered, probably for the construction of roads (Sites 3021, 3028, and 4058).
- 6.6.4 ***The collieries:*** despite coming from only thin seams within the Millstone Grit, the quality of coal in Nidderdale was the best in the dale. It appears to have been massively exploited in the Upper Nidderdale valley (*Section 5.5.7*), and coal-working sites were also encountered in this survey area on Skelding Moor, tellingly between Coal Hill to the west and Black Hill to the east, and putatively on Stock Beck Moor. The coal was essential for lead smelting, particularly in slag hearths; in order to be used, it was converted into coke in primitive beehive ovens, which made it lighter to transport and held fewer impurities (White 1997). None of these ovens were encountered, though coke was certainly

exported eastwards to the main lead-working areas around Greenhow Hill (Raistrick 1973), along the drove-roads to Pateley Bridge.

- 6.6.5 The Skelding Moor site is quite extensive, covering approximately a kilometre of ground. The principal area of workings is east of the drove-road, and consists of approximately fifteen pits of varying sizes and depths, averaging about 10 to 12 metres in diameter, and 1.5 metres in depth (though the shafts probably go a lot deeper, their exact depth is uncertain; these may be only short interventions, in comparison to the deep shafts encountered along the Nidderdale valley (*Section 5.5.7*). The pits are all surrounded by spoil-collars up to a metre in height, and the pits were all associated with random spoil-heaps and other more minor excavations in their vicinity. A possible track-way runs through the middle of the area, leading towards Castiles farm (Site 3010). The pits are all immediately west of the parish boundary between Laverton and Skelding, and the concentration may suggest different extraction rights between this area, and the next main area of concentration to the east, as the pits all respect the boundary. Further similar, albeit more isolated, pits were also encountered to the west (Sites 3011-3).
- 6.6.6 To the east, further mine-workings were encountered around Low Grey Stones (Sites 3531 and 3532). Each site consisted of two isolated pits, both sets varying in size from 12 metres to 40 metres, and were c2m in depth, with associated spoil heaps. To the east of Site 3532 is an area is marked on the ordnance survey maps as an '*Area of Mine Workings*', though none could be positively identified in this area due to vegetation coverage. In comparison to the area to the west, the extraction appears only very minor; it was felt during the survey that these sites may in fact relate to quarrying rather than mining activity, due to their proximity to other known quarry sites in the area (Sites 3523-7, and 3533-4).
- 6.6.7 The Stock Beck Moor sites consisted of defined areas of extraction to the north of Wolf Crag (previously unsurveyed), and to the south-east (surveyed by the RCHM(E)). Though it is assumed these mines were extracting coal, this was not self-evident during the survey. To the north, a 3m wide holloway leads up from the beck to the site (Site 3063); a track way probably originally ran along the south side of the beck from the ford at Stock Wath, as suggested by the presence of a standing stone at its mid-point which probably acted as a waymarker (Site 3073). The first pits encountered consist of two depressions approximately 6m in diameter and 1.5m in depth, with spoil collars approximately 0.5m in height (Site 3064). The principal working site is to the west, and is visible as two steeply inclined spoil-heaps measuring 100m x 30m and standing approximately 20 metres in height (Site 3065). The main shaft was 5m in diameter, and approximately 2.5m in depth; recent slumping has occurred suggesting that the area is unstable. A small section of railway track was noted, suggesting that a wagon-way served the site.
- 6.6.8 The south-eastern sites were also similarly served by a number of holloways 5m wide and 1.5m deep, which ran from the ford at Stock Wath westwards (Site 3080) (some of these also run southwards to a sandstone quarry - Site 3079). Further holloways were also noted immediately adjacent to the main shafts (Sites 3075), and waymarkers were also suggested here by the presence of cairns (Sites 3076-7). The shafts themselves consist of twin depressions approximately 5m in diameter, to the south-east of an extensive spoil-heap spread c200m by

200m to the north-west. A building platform consisting of a concrete base with wooden posts was also noted, suggesting the presence of a relatively recent structure related to the mine (Site 3074).

- 6.6.9 **Farmsteads:** a few farmsteads of post-medieval or earlier date were discovered, which had since been abandoned and converted for use as barns. Their abandonment is an indication of harsh moorland living conditions and the fluctuating fortunes of sheep-farming, a problem which is still felt in the region today (Crossley 1990). One such site was surveyed at High Biggin, and consisted of a two-celled building, now used as a barn, with stone flagged floors and roof timbers still *in situ*. Further remains of buildings abut the south-east gable, and the foundations of a further two-celled building are also visible to the north-east (Site 3072). Wreaks Lane may have originally lead to this site, before having been diverted northwards and straightened during enclosure activity.
- 6.6.10 A further farm was discovered at Greygarth adjacent to the village road, marked by the National Monuments Record (NMR) as having gone out of use by the time the 1980 Ordnance Survey map was drawn up (Site 3509). The remains of internally rendered walls and a fire-place with no chimney breast were discovered. It was thought that the building originally had two ground floor rooms, one of which may have served as a byre. A farmstead was also discovered on the moorland within the Lamb Close Intake, and recorded within the National Monuments Record as being associated with Lamb Close Farm, which went out of use by the 1980 Ordnance Survey (though an earlier survey of 1849 marks some of its associated barns as derelict even then). The first complex of buildings consists of seven buildings with two associated stock folds. The buildings vary in size from single-cell to larger multiple cell structures, and evidence of quoins and chamfered masonry are visible within their construction; some of the walls also appear plastered (Site 3517). To the south is the main farmhouse known as Lamb Close Farm, now very weathered (Site 3518). It has a porch on the eastern side, and windows which also show evidence of chamfered stonework. The house also has an attached barn which is now part demolished, though with surviving roof timbers. In the area of the house are a series of field barns (Sites 3516, 3520-1) which were probably part of the farm.
- 6.6.11 **Mills:** a mill was recorded at Mickley (Site 4015), which consists of various buildings and water-management features in various states of repair. The mill-race survives, measuring 10m across and 8m in depth, and was crossed at its eastern end by an arched wall. Only one main building is still standing to its full height, though unroofed; this has a very ornate window on its western side, and evidence of some internal settings for machinery. At least two further buildings also stood on the site, though these are now very ruined and only visible as wall stumps. The mill is presumably eighteenth to nineteenth century and was probably built for grinding corn (Wenham 1989).
- 6.6.12 Smaller scale milling activity was also suggested at other sites. A site of a possible windmill was found on the top of Tower Hill, south of Mickley (Site 4032). It consists of a low mound c6m across and 1m in height, and is situated on the top of a hillock which overlooks the dale. Though little evidence survives, the presence of two lynchets to the west may mark where it has been turned. The site is definitely structural and of fairly recent date. Other possible

explanations could identify it as a beacon site, or perhaps a memorial linked to Mowbray Castle to the south (similar memorials are to be found at Azerley which is a short distance to the south-east).

- 6.6.13 Another site encountered was to the north of Sole Beck, adjacent to the road from Ilton (Site 4072). A series of four equally spaced circular stone settings, approximately 2m in diameter, run along the east side of the road, between the beck and a farm building to the north. It is possible that these are the bases for a timber launder, which would have brought water into the building to power milling or threshing machinery (Barnwell and Giles 1997). No evidence of machinery survives within the building itself, and any usage of water power would only have been on a very small scale, as there is no obvious pit for a wheel. The only other possible explanation for these settings is that they are the remains of hayricks.
- 6.6.14 **Follies:** a number of large estates existed within the area, managed mainly as deer parks (such as Azerley, just beyond the survey area). Most of the land which was once parkland has now reverted to farming; however, evidence of pleasure gardens, such as follies, still survive (Taigel and Williamson 1993). The Druid's Temple (Site 4104) is a particularly good example, consisting as it does of an idealised nineteenth century view of a stone circle with a grotto and seating area, suggesting a place for sacrifices (located at the centre of Druid's Plantation, west of Ilton). A gate probably associated with this site was discovered, due south of Low Knowle Farm, at the point of intersection between two plantations (Site 4090). The gate consist of two gateposts made of large ornate limestone blocks in a similar style to the temple; discussions with the farmer revealed that at one time this had been an arch, but it has since fallen down (Mason *pers comm*).
- 6.6.15 Another folly known as Mowbray Castle is located to the north of Mowbray Hall farm, north-east of Grewelthorpe (Site 4025). This is part of the important designed landscape of Hackfall, which incorporates a wealth of associated landscape features (L Smith *pers comm*). The folly consists of a large structure built in the style of a ruined medieval abbey tower. It has doors on each side of the building, arched windows on the ground and first floor, and a crenallated battlement. Beam-slots within the interior suggest it may at one time have been possible to ascend to a second and third floor, in order to take in the views across the valley.
- 6.6.16 The interest in erecting follies is not just confined to the post-medieval period, however. At Lime Tree farm, near Grewelthorpe, the farmer has recently erected his own stone circle by hand, ostensibly as a memorial to the animals on his farm (Site 4007). Each of the 11 stones has a carving of a different animal on its surface, with two large entrance stones to the north (carved with images of the two horses who currently share the field with the circle). An outlying stone has also been erected to mark the autumn equinox.

6.7 CONCLUSION

- 6.7.1 The survey demonstrated the survival of a large number of sites within the area, but equally demonstrated the relative absence of a greater number of sites

recorded within the dataset, despite specifically searching for them. This may be the result of vegetation coverage, due to the survey being conducted in high summer, but a large number of the sites were within the enclosed areas of land, and these did not yield the necessary information either.

- 6.7.2 Of the sites uncovered, the post-medieval archaeology was the most substantial, due to the intensive usage of the area for predominantly farming activity. The medieval archaeology left little in the way of evidence, as most of the ridge and furrow, which typified the period, has now been ploughed out (though magnificent terracing still survives at Ilton). Less impressive were the results of the Roman and Prehistoric finds, particularly in relation to the results from the other areas, and for the most part reflects that the area has been subject to intensive cultivation and general agricultural use which will have resulted in the loss, on the surface of evidence of earlier activity.

7. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

7.1 CHRONOLOGICAL CHARACTER

- 7.1.1 Archaeology does not stop with the nineteenth century. This project, by virtue of being a wide-ranging study of a whole landscape, has served to emphasise the ongoing nature of the processes of change in Nidderdale. The hardships of farming this landscape, together with changing economic and social trends, have seen a number of former farmhouses or barns converted to purely domestic residences, often weekend or holiday homes.
- 7.1.2 **Prehistory:** the character of the archaeology in the different survey areas reflects, to a great extent, the varying topography and geology of the AONB. The most significant and abundant prehistoric remains were situated on the exposed moorlands of Denton, and have survived largely the relief has limited the extent and intensity of subsequent land-use in the region.
- 7.1.3 **Medieval:** medieval remains were usually agricultural in character, and included remnant enclosures, sometimes with associated field systems or boundaries, clearance cairns, and probable predecessors to some of the post-medieval holloways. Evidence for medieval activity has survived best on the marginal slopes of the valleys, in areas where settlement extended out from the better land in the valley bottoms; there is only very limited survival on the lower land. Although there is considerable documentary evidence for granges particularly in the Middlesmoor area, the grange sites were sited on the better land and have inevitably been the focus for subsequent land improvement, which has reduced the survival of medieval remains. Nevertheless, a number of early agricultural landscapes have survived around granges, notably at Haver Close, where the layout of the original medieval field system has been preserved within the core of the present field system, even though the boundary markers themselves are of a later date. To the east, in the lowland areas which have seen the most intensive agricultural practice, there is very little medieval survival; however, the present day field systems have in places again fossilised the form and character of the earlier medieval fields, as demonstrated by the narrow 'S'-shaped (arataral) fields extending out from the villages of Kirkby Malzeard and Grewelthorpe.
- 7.1.4 **Post-medieval:** the paucity of pre-Medieval remains contrasts with the wealth of post-Medieval remains, which dominate the archaeology of the study area. They include the ubiquitous drystone field boundaries and remnants of agricultural structures such as sheepfolds or bothies, but in addition the study area includes much evidence of post-medieval extractive industries. The post-medieval activity is prevalent in all areas, and particularly on the eastern side of the AONB. However, the level of subsequent exploitation in the east is such that there is even only relatively limited survival from this period.
- 7.1.5 There is a wealth of surviving industrial remains, including evidence of stone quarrying, which is still an important part of the Nidderdale economy, and now continues on a much larger scale at Coldstones. But more importantly the industrial economy of the region was centred on the lead seams around Pateley Bridge and to a lesser extent in the Middlesmoor area. While the extraction areas

were inevitably linked closely to the seams, which meant a prevalence towards the higher lands, the processing sites for the extracted material was in many cases removed so as to be in the proximity of fast-flowing streams. An abundant water supply was essential as a power source for lead processing, and also for washing the lead ore, hence the major lead smelt works of Providence and Prosperous were located alongside Brandstone Beck and Ashfold Beck respectively. Similarly the burgeoning cloth industry of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries meant a need to construct mills near fast moving water sources. A case in point was the Glasshouses Mill, which was positioned, albeit on the site of a former corn mill, specifically so as to exploit the fast moving River Nidd. The siting did not reflect the availability of a local workforce, and indeed it duly became necessary for the mill owner to establish the model village of Glasshouses to provide accommodation and facilities for the workforce that was brought in.

7.2 DATA RATIONALISATION

7.2.1 Prior to the survey there was an abundance of site information available, much of it overlapping, from five principal sources:

- North Yorkshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, which was an amalgam of different and diverse sources of information
- RCHM(E) National Monuments Record, which for the most part comprised sites identified from OS 1st edition mapping
- RCHM(E) Dales Survey, which was primarily sites identified from aerial photography
- Northern Mines Research Society Mines database, which was based primarily on documentary sources
- Harrogate Community Archaeology Project Prehistory Survey, which involved the examination of previously held records coupled with site visits

7.2.2 One of the principle aims of the present survey was to rationalise the existing record and to assess where the sites were extant, and where the previous record was in conflict with the observed evidence. It was necessary to provide accurate locational information to provide a reliable management record.

7.2.3 All documented sites were investigated, and although there was in many cases a close tally with the observed monument, in a significant number of instances there was no field monument corresponding with the documented site. In some instances it was possible to explain any observed discrepancy, particularly with the Dales Survey, where the site could be correlated with an observed natural feature, which when viewed by aerial photography could have caused a mis-identification. It was also evident, particularly on Denton Moor, that there were multiple entries for a single monument, and each entry invariably had a different grid reference reflecting the difficulty of providing precise locations in such topography without survey instrumentation, such as the GPS used in the present survey. Hence there was a grouping of reported locations rather than a single location, and where one site grouping overlapped with that of an adjacent site it

became difficult reliably to correlate the observed monuments with the documented monuments.

- 7.2.4 For most of the discrepancies, however, it was impossible to explain the apparent absence of the documented site. It is probable that because the survey was done in mid summer, when some areas were under thick and dense matt grass, vegetation prevented identification of some ephemeral existing sites.
- 7.2.5 However, it is also likely that errors in the reported locations of previously documented sites have limited the ability to re identify them by surface investigation; it seems probable that some of the observed sites actually correspond with documented sites which had formerly been incorrectly located.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 The survey has highlighted the archaeological potential of the study areas, and as such demonstrates the need for some further recording. There is a need firstly for further identification survey work to extend the coverage of the present study into certain key areas within the remainder of the AONB; and secondly, for a limited programme of detail survey of a small number of sites, which warrant a more detailed level of recording than was appropriate during the present survey.

8.2 FURTHER IDENTIFICATION SURVEY WORK

- 8.2.1 The study area comprised $c200\text{km}^2$, 33% of the full extent of the AONB (603km^2). A full coverage of the AONB, would involve a survey of a further 400km^2 , however, in the light of the present survey, it is possible to prioritise the areas that should be subject to further investigation. The basis for defining additional areas is the archaeological potential in conjunction with the anticipated threat to the archaeological resource. Unimproved moorland has the potential to preserve important prehistoric landscapes, such as those recorded at Denton, but they are under only limited threat as such areas are subject to only very low intensity land-use. For the most part the unenclosed lands of Nidderdale are used as grouse moors, which provides for very good conservation of the archaeological resource and poor visibility for survey. By contrast the easternmost areas of the AONB represent good quality pasture and also arable ground, and are under socio-economic pressures, which encourage change of use and improvement. Consequently a much higher risk to the archaeological resource exists than in the corresponding areas of upland. Yet since these farmed areas have been subject to intensive use over a considerable period of time the surviving archaeological resource is low in density and typically of relatively late date. Overall, therefore, the farmed area archaeological resource is likely to be of lesser significance than the resource preserved on the grouse moors. In addition to these factors there is also a potential skewing effect of recorded site distribution resultant from the fact that the Dales survey examined only the western part of the study area, terminating at Easting line 20. This leaves an imbalance on the eastern side of the AONB and, as far as possible, the survey work should in part be undertaken to the east of this line.
- 8.2.2 It is recommended that further work be undertaken in two areas of marginal enclosed pasture land that have not yet been subject to survey. The first is between the Pateley Bridge study area and the line of the A59 road; it is centred on the upper Washburn valley and incorporates the catchment of the Thruscross Reservoir, but also extends east to include the settlements of Thornthwaite, Darley and Birstwith. This provides a broad mixture of landscape, with the enclosed and unimproved pasture lands around the reservoir and the historic agricultural landscapes around Thornthwaite, together with a significant section of lower Nidd valley. It also extends substantially to the east of the Easting

20 line. Such an area combines a potential for a significant archaeological resource with a need to examine management issues. The second area is between the Pateley Bridge and Middlesmoor survey areas in Upper Nidderdale and is centred on the Gouthwaite Reservoir. This provides a similar character of marginal, pasture land to that previously examined in Middlesmoor, and includes a pre-Domesday settlement called Poppleton, which was abandoned in the 12th century and which is known to exist in the area around Covell Grange Farm, east of the reservoir (Jennings, 1992).

- 8.2.3 Within the survey areas that have been examined are areas which remain uninvestigated, either because access was not granted or because dense heather vegetation cover precluded surface examination. Such heather covered areas have the potential to be examined following the periodic burning of the moors, and some areas which had recently been burnt were indeed subject to survey. It is recommended that a programme of survey work be undertaken in collaboration with the principle estate land owners to enable a staged investigation of these area following any moorland burns.
- 8.2.4 **Methodological Improvements:** further work should not be undertaken in the summer months, when the vegetation is at its most lush, but rather carried in late winter or spring.
- 8.2.5 Some desk-based work involving map analysis should be undertaken to provide a better context for the survey results and to improve the interpretation of the monuments, particularly those of post-medieval date.

8.3 DETAIL SURVEY

- 8.3.1 The survey has, however, identified areas which warrant further recording to enable an assessment of their significance and character, and thereby inform the management process. The sites have been selected on the basis of a combination of their archaeological importance and the perceived threat. Hence, it is not recommended that the archaeological landscapes of Denton be subject to further recording because although they are of very considerable archaeological importance, they are on unenclosed moorland and are not under any particular threat. It is, however, recommended that the following landscapes be subject to further recording:
- 8.3.2 **Castiles Stone Circle (Site 3000; Kirkby Malzeard):** the site comprises an orthostatic wall, which would appear to be constructed using some earlier monolithic elements, together with a low bank and a further series of stones potentially forming a further part of the circumference. There is also an account of an outer ring of stones (the farmer, pers comm). The site is potentially of considerable significance, highlighting as it does the prehistoric potential of the environs; however, part of the site has already been lost this century (*ibid*) and there is the potential for further damage through agricultural improvement, as the monument lies in the midst of an active farm. It is therefore recommended that a survey be undertaken to provide a detailed record of the surviving remains, and also to provide an oral historic assessment of the locations of other, now removed stones.

- 8.3.3 ***Fox Crag (2009-2012; Middlesmoor)***: the farmstead and associated field system at Fox Crag is entirely within a parliamentary enclosure field system, which has no links to the Fox Crag system. Clearly the Fox Crag fields and farmstead were long abandoned by the time of the parliamentary enclosure and the site has the potential to date back to the medieval period. It is a complete, largely unaltered relict medieval / early post-medieval farming landscape, and as such would provide an insight into the character of such settlements. Being on the edge of enclosed land it is not under a particular threat, although, by virtue of its archaeological potential alone, there is a case for undertaking a detailed landscape survey of the site to provide an indication of its full extent.
- 8.3.4 ***Scar House Farmstead and Field System (2137-2145)***: the construction of the Scar House reservoir in 1936 resulted in the drowning of a post-medieval farmstead (2145) and associated field system. The settlement has not been properly recorded and although is not under threat from direct improvement, will be susceptible to decay from water action and will increasingly become silted up. There is also a risk from visitors when the sites are above water as experienced at Mardale, in Haweswater Reservoir, Cumbria, which is relentlessly robbed of stone for souvenirs every time it becomes exposed. It is recommended that when further drought conditions are experienced that the site be subject to a detailed landscape survey.
- 8.3.5 ***Greenhow (Pateley Bridge)***: the lead mining complex centred on Greenhow reflects multi-period extraction which extends back potentially to the Roman period. However, the phasing of the landscape was not clear after the initial examination, and there is a need to be able to undertake more detailed surface recording in order to aid adequate interpretation. Quarrying continues on the site through to the present, notably at Coldstones Quarry which has already had a localised but significant impact upon the landscape. There is consequently a very visible threat to this important resource. Undertaking further work would provide not only a mitigative record, but also would enable identification of those areas of the site which are potentially of greatest antiquity and may warrant greater protection.
- 8.3.6 It is recommended that any field survey work be undertaken in close conjunction with a detailed documentary study (and should follow on from the work of Mike Gill). The survey would record all elements of the extraction landscape particularly of the landscapes around Galloway Pasture (Sites 1513, 1515, 1268, 1270), Greenhow Hill (Sites 1273 and 1274) and also Greenhow Moss (Sites 1275, 1278 and 1294). The phasing would use the documentary study to identify the later elements of the landscape and once these elements of the landscape have been weeded out surface analysis in conjunction with oblique aerial photography would be used to distinguish the relative horizontal stratigraphy to identify developmental sequence.
- 8.3.7 ***Lead Smelting Complexes, Prosperous Lead Mine (Site 1132)***: the Prosperous lead mining complex includes many and varied remains, and its importance is reflected in its scheduled status. It incorporates extraction shafts, massive spoil heaps, and to the south of the complex, the processing areas, incorporating dressing floors and the bouse teams for storing the dressed lead. Despite the legal protection the site is decaying as a result of natural processes and visitor pressure and there is a need to undertake a detailed record of the complex to

provide a mitigative record and also to inform the future management of the site.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

March 1999

NIDDERDALE AONB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief dated March 1999 from North Yorkshire County Council, Environmental Services. The proposed project involves a programme of survey to identify, locate and describe archaeological and historical features within selected areas of the Nidderdale AONB. The purpose of the survey is to enhance the existing SMR information held by North Yorkshire County Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit have been invited by North Yorkshire County Council Environmental Services to submit a project design for undertaking an identification survey of selected areas within the Nidderdale AONB. The AONB is a semi-upland landscape on the eastern fringes of the Pennines. The west part of the region is relatively high land, is predominantly unenclosed moorland, dissected by often deep dales; corresponds in form with the Yorkshire Dales (Character Area 21), as defined by the Countryside Commissions countryside characterisation programme (1998). By contrast the eastern part of the area is classified as a Pennine Dales Fringe (Character Area 22) and is a transitional landscape between upland and the arable land to the east. It is predominantly pasture land and exhibits considerable variation in enclosure patterns arising from different periods. whereas the lower ground to the east is predominantly improved pasture land.
- 1.1.2 Marginal lands which have been subject to limited subsequent agricultural exploitation, have the potential to contain a rich archaeological resource surviving on the surface from all periods and, therefore, there is considerable potential for identifying such a resource by rapid identification survey. Experience of recent similar surveys by LUAU on similar marginal landscapes in Lancashire, Cumbria and Northumberland have shown that this form of rapid exploration has the potential to increase the number of sites within the SMR by a factor of ten.
- 1.1.3 The Nidderdale AONB encompasses an area of 603km², of which the proposed survey will aim to examine approximately 200km². Parts of the study area has been examined by earlier surveys, in particular the RCHM(E) Dales survey has examined the western part of the study area from aerial photography and has recorded over 1774 sites. However, much of the survey was undertaken from high altitude vertical photographs and the more ill-defined monuments will have been missed and those sites identified need to be confirmed on the ground. Other surveys include that of the Northern Mines Research Society, the Harrogate Community Archaeology Prehistory Project, and the Harrogate Community Archaeology Project. The proposed survey will exclude those areas which have already been subject to intensive ground survey, such as the parishes of Fewston and Ellingstring, and part of Bewerley parish.

1.2 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

- 1.2.1 LUAU has been undertaking intensive landscape survey work since 1982, and since then we have undertaken a very considerable number of different types of survey from throughout Northern England. The survey envisaged is an LUAU level 1 type survey (See attached LUAU survey levels) and we have undertaken many of this type. In particular we have undertaken a survey of the whole of the Arnside / Silverdale AONB (45km²) on behalf of the RCHM(E), and we have undertaken a survey of much of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire (95km²) for North West Water Ltd. In addition we have undertaken surveys of the Haweswater Estate (90km²) and Thirlmere Estates (45km²) of North West Water Ltd for the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 1.2.2 Beyond these we have undertaken smaller, detail surveys (Survey levels 2-3) scattered over the extent of the Lake District which encompass c150km² in all. We have also carried out survey work across a 1 km corridor of a pipeline from the Scottish Border to the Mersey. We have worked extensively in the Pennines and Yorkshire Dales, both on specific sites, such as the Grassington, Gunnerside Gill and Sargill lead industry complexes and also carrying out a site recognition survey in the Ribble valley for the Environment Agency. We have also undertaken detail landscape surveys of the Simonside Hills for the Northumberland National Park and an extensive landscape survey of the Otterburn ranges for the MOD.
- 1.2.3 LUAU is at the forefront of landscape studies, and undertook a programme of research looking at national Field Patterns for the Countryside Commission's Character Map of England project. LUAU was the first archaeological organisation to introduce GPS as an essential component of landscape survey.
- 1.2.4 We feel that we can legitimately claim to be one of the foremost leaders in the field of upland survey and the proposed Nidderdale survey matches very closely with our portfolio.

1.3 LUAU PROJECT DESIGN

- 1.3.1 The following project design specification sets out the objectives of the project, provides a methods statement demonstrating how these can be met, defines the resource implications of the methods statement and links these to a timetable and costings for the proposed survey. Details of quality standards and monitoring procedures are also included.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 PROJECT AIMS

- 2.1.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform the management of the archaeological resource of the AONB. The aims of the project are set out in the brief supplied by North Yorkshire County Council. They are as follows:

- i) to verify existing information and recorded features/ sites and to establish their location, extent, character, and period;
- ii) to identify and locate previously unrecorded features / sites;
- iii) to create a digital database and GIS mapping of the survey results;
- iv) to assess the distribution and survival of features in the landscape;
- v) to provide information for display and interpretation.

- 2.1.2 **Survey Areas:** the aim of the survey is to record a third of the overall AONB area, which would involve investigation of 200km². However, the upper limit for expenditure is £ 30,000 and as a result of discussions with the County Archaeologist it is understood that the area of survey may be reduced in order to fit within that financial limit (*See Section 5.4*).

- 2.1.3 The survey will concentrate on selected target areas, that will include that the area east of easting line 20. Pateley Bridge to Greenhow Hill, Upper Nidderdale, Ilton to Laverton, Colsterdale and Wharfedaleside. The survey will concentrate on enclosed agricultural and parkland; it will exclude built up areas and domestic gardens and unenclosed moorland, except for Middleton, Denton and Askwith Moors. It will also exclude National Trust Properties, the parishes of Fewston, Ellingstring, and part of Beverley.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the Nidderdale AONB, set within a broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that some attempt is made to indicate their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the AONB (Countryside Commission 1998). The programme defined below is established in accordance with the task breakdown of the project brief, but certain tasks are grouped under key headings as appropriate.

3.2 DESK-BASED STUDY (TASK 8.3)

- 3.2.1 The aim of this element of the programme is to collate the existing records for each survey area and to present the combined archaeological resource in a manner which can be easily and readily used by the field teams in all weather conditions. Much of the data is already within MapInfo format, particularly the SMR data and also the RCHM(E) Dales Survey; however, those of the Northern Mines Research Society and Harrogate Community projects are not in MapInfo formats and will need to be converted. It is understood that all the pertinent source data will be made available by the North Yorkshire County Council.

- 3.2.2 Those records that survive only as print-outs will be scanned into a word processing package. The NGR's will then be extracted from the digital records and a conversion programme will be used to create a DXF file of the relevant point data, which can then be input into MapInfo. The combined assemblage of site data will be superimposed with Ordnance Survey topographic data, to be supplied under licence by North Yorkshire County Council. Multiple plots of the combined topographic and site data will be output so as to cover all of the survey areas. The plots will then be laminated for use in the field. All the textual site data will be digitally incorporated into a single Access 97 database and paper plots for each site will be created and bound for the site investigation.
- 3.2.3 It is recommended that Ordnance Survey first edition maps are available for consultation during the fieldwork programme. Copies will be obtained from the North Yorkshire County Record Office, and these will be laminated for use in the field.
- 3.2.4 A reliable system for site recording and checking has been established and tested by LUAU over a number of surveys, and is intended to provide fast and effective site recording in all weather conditions; this is described in further detail in *Section 3.4.7*. This will be adapted to conform with the requirements of the present project as part of the desk-based element of the programme.

3.3 ACCESS AND PUBLICITY (TASKS 8.2 AND 8.3)

- 3.3.1 **Access:** establishing ownership will be by a combination of desk-based and field reconnaissance. Contact will not be made with Land Registry Record Office because of cost. It is estimated that the ownership is known for up to a quarter of the properties within the AONB, from records held by the AONB officer and the North Yorkshire County Council. The remainder will be established by a combination of a telephone search and by visiting the farms to negotiate access. The names of the relevant farms will be identified from examination of OS 1:10,000 mapping and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the farmers will be researched using the Yellow Pages telephone directory. Letters will be prepared outlining the aims of the project and requesting permission for access onto their land. The letter will incorporate a map, and the farmers will be asked to show on the map the extent of their property, and the ownership of neighbouring lands if known. Following the return of this correspondence a confidential database of land owners will be compiled, which will be linked to annotated mapping. Where there is no response by post, the farmers will be contacted by telephone where possible. It is anticipated that this will provide access for up to half of the relevant study areas, and the remaining areas will be targeted by visiting the farms; and during this stage of the process farmers will be asked to allow access and again to show the extent of their properties on OS mapping. In the light of similar surveys it is anticipated that this process will provide access for up to 80% of the study area; the remaining 20% of the area will be excluded, either because access has been denied or because it has proved impossible to contact the farmer or his representative within the time allowed for this element (*See Section 5.4*). The areas for which there is no access will be clearly shown on mapping that will be used by the survey teams to ensure that no inadvertent trespassing takes place.
- 3.3.2 **Leaflet:** it is proposed that a two colour A4 leaflet be written and produced by DTP in house. The leaflet will explain the aims, purpose and form of the survey and will also provide primary contacts. The leaflets will be printed by the Lancaster University print facility, and the costs are incorporated. It is understood, however, that all the postage for the leaflet will be covered by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and that the distribution will be jointly undertaken by LUAU and NYCC: LUAU will provide addresses on labels for all people on the mailing list, NYCC will put the leaflets in the envelopes and distribute the letters.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY (TASKS 8.4-6)

- 3.4.1 Because of the limited time available and the large area of landscape to examine, it is proposed to have two teams of two people operating concurrently. LUAU is fortunate in having two project officers with the requisite experience to undertake this level of survey work. LUAU also has experienced supervisors and assistants to assist the survey programme.

- 3.4.2 The areas of survey will be targeted on the six areas outlined within the project brief and at the outset it is proposed to define the study areas in close consultation with the SMR Officer of North Yorkshire County Council. However, it is anticipated that a proportion of this area will be unavailable for survey either because of vegetation obscuration or because of access restrictions and that the actual area for survey will be lower. On the basis of similar surveys, undertaken in similar circumstances, a preliminary estimate of the amount of land available for survey will be 85% of the total theoretical area.
- 3.4.3 **Reconnaissance:** this survey will consist of field walking, and will be walked on systematic transects, with a separation that will be dependent on visibility (as affected by vegetation and weather), terrain, safety considerations and archaeological sensitivity. The intention is to have a slightly more intensive investigation of the landscape in those areas which have a demonstrable higher archaeological potential, as defined by the form of the terrain and documented archaeological activity. This has the effect of maximising the available fieldwork time, and improving the productivity of the survey. All sites already incorporated within the collective site database (*Section 3.2*), which will be for the most part the County Sites and Monuments Record and the Dales Survey, will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, as appropriate. Where there is a level of imprecision in the previously documented sites location, this will be refined in the course of the present survey programme. The reconnaissance programme will exclude areas that are obscured by dense vegetation, such as fields under a high crop, or within dense forest growth. In some cases it may be possible to revisit areas once the crop has been cut, however, any land that has been subject to intensive cultivation, will have only a reduced potential for survival of above ground features. It will also exclude land where access has been denied or where it was not possible to contact the farmer/ land owner.
- 3.4.4 Buildings will be considered as archaeological remains, including agricultural structures, where they form a part of wider sites, where they have a past specialist function of archaeological interest. However, inhabited domestic structures will not be recorded and similarly structures that are roofed and still in use eg field barns. Building remains that are located on the OS base will not be resurveyed, although they may be described and incorporated into the gazetteer.
- 3.4.5 **Survey:** the recording will be an LUAU Level 1 type of survey (see Appendix 1). The survey will aim to identify and locate archaeological sites and features on the ground. The recording will be by a combination of manual and GPS survey techniques. Where the surveys are undertaken in areas of small fields, the most economic survey technique will be by paced distances with respect to local field boundaries. Where the survey is being undertaken within areas of large fields, or unenclosed land, manual techniques will not be capable of providing an adequate level of accuracy and still be economic. It is therefore proposed to use GPS techniques to record the sites. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The accuracy of an uncorrected GPS fix is only +/- 70m and there is a requirement to use differential GPS systems to correct the fix, and in this way producing accuracies of up to +/- 0.01m (with some equipment). However, the equipment to be used on the present survey will provide accuracies of +/- 2m, which is more than sufficient for a 1:10,000 output. Where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have adequate reception. The location of the site can be provided to ten figure accuracy if required. The GPS creates digital data which is output in a DXF format and can be imported directly into Map Info.
- 3.4.6 Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project and the nature of many small sites, only sites greater than 50 metres in size will have their extents plotted, however where sites form components of wider clearly definable groups the extent of the group will be plotted. With complex groups of features forming a discrete site, as for example an industrial complex or a dense cairnfield consisting of numerous closely packed cairns, the individual features will not be individually located. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.
- 3.4.7 **Site Description:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather

conditions. The most economic technique is the use of a tape recorder on site for subsequent transcription, which has the advantage that it can be used in poor weather conditions and provides for fast recording. However, the tape input needs to be precisely controlled in order to ensure that all relevant information is included and that the description can be understood by the transcriber. Guidance for the description will be by use of a *proforma* which will be generated at the outset of the project. This will encompass details of description, type, location, land-use, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value, potential, rarity, sources, diversity and accessibility. A laminated copy of the proforma will serve as the basis of the description, and the surveyor will use the tape recorder to verbally fill each 'box'. Details such as parish, and NGR will be incorporated in the office.

- 3.4.9 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of selected sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. Photography will be undertaken with digital, colour print and colour transparency formats for presentation purposes. The use of a digital camera provides very effective manipulation of photographic images, which can seamlessly be incorporated within reports and also be inserted against the individual entries within an Access 97 database form, if required. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

3.5 DIGITAL ARCHIVE (TASKS 8.6, 8.7 AND 8.12)

- 3.5.1 **The Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological project by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the GIS (MapInfo) of the North Yorkshire County Council.
- 3.5.2 The entire archive will be deposited with the North Yorkshire County Council. It is normal LUAU practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. Two security copies of the archive will be made.
- 3.5.3 **MapInfo:** the survey data will be incorporated within a digital graphic medium by a number of routes, depending upon how the survey data was captured. Initially all data will be captured and manipulated within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system and will then be imported into the MapInfo GIS system for superimposition with the topographic data. The GPS data will be directly translated into the CAD system and site labels will be attached. The sites recorded by manual survey will be digitised into the CAD system and merged with the GPS data. The format of both source data formats will be made consistent before the dataset is imported into the GIS (MapInfo) system.
- 3.5.4 **Access 97:** the format of the proforma and the Access 97 database will be designed in collaboration with the North Yorkshire County Council SMR Officer to ensure that there is a close correlation with the formatting requirements of the SMR. Tape recorded descriptions will be transcribed directly into the database at the main Lancaster office. Additional data, such as NGR's, parish and geological information, will be input following the abstraction of the field data. The database will be linked with the cartographic data within MapInfo.

3.6 PRESENTATION (TASKS 8.8 AND 8.9)

3.6.1 **Public Talks:** A series of talks will be given to local groups and the material for this would include slides, and OHP transparencies. The talks would be provided by the project manager.

3.6.2 **Display Material:** a portable display for public consumption will be produced and will illustrate the aims, the methods and the results of the survey programme. The displays will be sufficient to cover two 8' x 7' panels.

3.7 REPORTING (TASKS 8.10-8.11)

3.7.1 **Interim Report:** an interim progress report will be submitted six months after the commencement of the project. This will record the preliminary results of the survey, and will assess the progress of the survey programme, defining the areas of survey examined and the extent of any exclusions through access restrictions or vegetation obscuration. It will define the predicted timetable for completion of the survey programme. It will incorporate examples of the output mapping and also completed records. Six copies of the interim report will be submitted to the County Council.

3.7.2 **Final Report:** The final report will be produced on completion of survey and will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the material within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. The potential for further archaeological fieldwork will be examined both in relation to individual sites and for the estate as a whole. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of individual sites within the AONB and will highlight any sites under threat. It will also indicate where any potential may exist for on-site interpretation.

3.7.3 The full report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, and a detailed methodology. The results section will include an interpretative account of remains found, together with detailed summary statistics of the survival, distribution, period, type and form of the sites discovered. It will include a gazetteer of sites and an assessment of potential (in accordance with The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The illustrative material will include location maps and plans, distribution maps defined according to form and period.

3.7.4 **Assessment of Potential for Further Work:** the report will examine the archaeological condition, survival, stability and significance of the archaeological monuments and landscapes. On this basis the report will make recommendations for further recording or archaeological investigation that will be compatible with the overall research and management aims for the survey areas. These proposals may include more detailed survey works in specific areas of the landscape, geochemical works, environmental analysis, or the use of GIS and Digital Terrain Models to enhance the understanding and perception of the archaeological resource and the landscape.

3.7.5 Ten copies of the full report will be submitted to the North Yorkshire County Council. Each report will be illustrated by a set of prints which will be scanned/ digitally incorporated within the plates section of the report.

3.7.6 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular. Purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the excavation, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. All site procedures are undertaken in accordance

with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993). The LUAU Health and Safety Statement also conforms to the Lancaster University Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. Training in mountain craft will be given to any member of staff on the project not experienced in working in upland landscapes.

4.2 INSURANCE

- 4.2.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

4.3 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.3.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the North Yorkshire County Council SMRO at the outset of the project. It is anticipated that these will involve a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the project and possibly progress site meetings during fieldwork.
- 4.3.2 LUAU will inform the North Yorkshire County Council SMRO of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with the SMRO prior to implementation.
- 4.3.3 The project manager will provide a report to the Nidderdale AONB working party and potentially also to the joint advisory committee for the AONB.

5. RESOURCES

5.1 MANAGEMENT

- 5.1.1 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv** (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He will also provide technical back-up, advice, and will have editorial control over the compilation of the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.
- 5.1.2 **Richard Newman** (LUAU Director) will be providing guidance in the course of the fieldwork and will contribute substantially to the final report. He is a very experienced landscape historian; he undertook the documentary study for the Forest of Bowland AONB and has written an assessment of the upland archaeology of Glamorgan and Gwent, during his time with the Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). While with GGAT he was the project manager for the Vale of Glamorgan landscape survey.

5.3 STAFF RESOURCES

<i>Desk-Based Study:</i>	9 man-days
<i>Access:</i>	13 man-days
<i>Leaflet Production</i>	4 man-days
<i>Field Survey</i>	250 man-days
<i>Post-Survey Processing / Archive:</i>	67 man-days
<i>Presentation</i>	3 man-days

Reporting

14 man-days

5.4 AREA SURVEY

- 5.4.1 On the basis of LUAU's very considerable experience of this form of survey in varied topographic landscapes it is possible to provide a reliable estimate of the areas that can be examined by a survey team in the course of a single day. In order to satisfy basic health and safety considerations LUAU does not allow staff to work alone on landscape survey projects and therefore the team comprises two personnel (supervisor and assistant). Unenclosed or enclosed moorland areas can be surveyed faster than areas of small enclosed fields; it is considered that 1.7km² of moorland can be surveyed by a team within a single day, while the same team would only be able to examine 1.2km² of enclosed land. The rate is further decreased in areas of very small fields. The estimates are based on the amount of area that can be covered in a day, rather than the number of fields as there is very considerable variation in the size of the fields throughout the AONB.
- 5.4.2 The survey will aim to investigate 200km² of the AONB, but part of that area will be excluded by virtue of access restrictions, areas of domestic garden, built up areas, extreme topography, and dense vegetation cover (eg dense coniferous plantation). The extent of the exclusions will not be known until the access negotiation element is undertaken, but it is estimated that up to 20% of the area will be unavailable for survey, and therefore involve the investigation of 160km².

6. WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 The pre-survey elements of the programme (Tasks 8.1-3) will be undertaken within a four week period which allows for the return of correspondence from land owners.
- 6.2 The field survey can be undertaken within a thirteen week period, subject to weather conditions
- 6.3 The post-survey stage of the programme will run partly concurrently with the survey programme, but will extend over by up to four weeks.
- 6.4 Presentation and reporting will follow on from the post-survey stage and will be completed within a four week period.
- 6.5 LUAU can execute the project at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the Client. A gantt chart will be produced at the start of the project to define and monitor the survey programme.

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY SITE GAZETTEER

Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
0001	Hollingley Farm	Ridge and Furrow	SE 13314,50250	Medieval
0002	Hollingley Farm	Wall lynchet	SE	Medieval
0003	West Moor House	Air shaft	SE	Post-medieval
0004	West Moor House	Ridge and Furrow	SE 11955,50467	Medieval
0005	West Moor House	Ruined structure/	SE 11765,50619	Medieval
0006	West Moor House	Bank	SE 11748,50386	Medieval
0007	West Moor House	Bank	SE 11730,50430	Medieval
0008	West Moor House	Bank	SE 11723,50529	Medieval
0009	West Moor House	Building?	SE 11811,50645	Post-medieval
0010	West Moor House	Ridge and furrow	SE 11909,50685	Medieval
0011	West Moor House	Bank	SE 11684,50454	Medieval
0012	Bow Beck Gill	Structure/Enclosure	SE 12736,50195	Post-medieval
0013	Bow Beck Gill	Wall	SE 12766,50311	Medieval
0014	Bow Beck Gill	Enclosure	SE 12858,50379	Medieval
0015	Bow Beck Gill	Bank	SE 12828,50439	Post-medieval
0016	West Moor House	Stone - gate post	SE 12360,50329	Post-medieval
0017	East Moor House	Ridge and furrow	SE 12510,50502	Medieval
0018	West Moor House	Ridge and furrow	SE 12225,50507	Post-medieval
0019	March Ghyll	Enclosure/sheepfold	SE 11978,51437	Post-medieval
0020	March Ghyll Reservoir	Quarry	SE 12081,51323	Post-medieval
0021	March Ghyll Reservoir	Ridge and furrow	SE 12245,50910	Medieval
0022a	Hollingley Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 12895,50735	Medieval
0022b	East Moor House Farm	Wall	SE 12688,50557	Medieval
0023	West Moor House	Hole (Air shaft?)	SE 11899,50500	Post-medieval
0024	Hardisty's Farm	Bank, boundary	SE 13682,50100	Medieval
0025	Hathenshaw Farm	Cairn	SE 13410,50125	Bronze Age
0026	Hathenshaw Farm	Stone	SE 13417,50138	Post-medieval
0027	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13725,50215	Medieval
0028	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13693,50341	Medieval
0029	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13515,50300	Medieval
0030	Hathenshaw Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13580,50250	Medieval
0031	Hathenshaw Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13530,50367	Medieval
0032	Hathenshaw Farm	Quarry	SE 13501,50235	Post-medieval
0033	Hathenshaw Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13591,50219	Medieval
0035	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13483,50378	Medieval
0036	Whitaker's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13424,50668	Medieval
0037	High Denton Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13934,50640	Medieval
0038	High Denton Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13923,50848	Medieval
0039	Hob beck Plantation	Ridge and furrow	SE 14104,50521	Medieval
0040	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13815,50523	Medieval
0041	Hardisty's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13830,50249	Medieval
0042	Hathenshaw Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13110,50229	Medieval
0043	Hathenshaw Farm	Barn	SE 13046,50332	Post-medieval
0044	Whitaker's Wood	Barn	SE 13194,50548	Post-medieval
0045	Whitaker's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13150,50602	Medieval
0046	Whitaker's Wood	Ridge and furrow	SE 13230,50879	Medieval
0047	Hollingley Intake	Cairn	SE 13440,51156	Post-medieval
0048	Hollingley Intake	Cairn	SE 13367,51218	Post-medieval
0049	Hollingley Intake	Clearance cairn	SE 13367,51218	Post-medieval
0050	Hollingley Intake	Ridge and furrow	SE 12890,51368	Medieval
0051	Hollingley Intake	Wall	SE 12828,51486	Post-medieval
0052	Hollingley Intake	Quarry	SE 12746,51436	Post-medieval
0053	Hollingley Intake	Ridge and furrow	SE 12668,51312	Medieval
0054	Hollingley Intake	Ridge and furrow	SE 12770,51134	Medieval
0056	Hunger Hill	Milestone	SE 11475,50542	15th century
0057	Middleton Moor	Pits	SE 10625,50828	Post-medieval
0058	Middleton Moor	Quarry	SE 10651,50935	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period

0059	Middleton Moor	Cairn	SE 10650,50936	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
0060	Middleton Moor	Quarry	SE 10470,50895	Post-medieval
0065	Middleton Moor	Cup-marked stone	SE 10772,51482	Bronze Age
0066	Middleton Moor	Milestone	SE 10836,51520	15th century
0067	Middleton Moor	Rock	SE 10899,51415	Bronze Age
0068	Middleton Moor	Stone - Cup and ring	SE 10909,51407	Bronze Age
0069	Middleton Moor	Stone - Cup and ring	SE 10913,51414	Bronze Age
0070	Middleton Moor	Cairn	SE 10881,51395	Post-medieval
0071	Middleton Moor	Path	SE 10869,51480	Unknown
0072	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stones	SE 10917,51293	Bronze Age
0073	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stones	SE 10922, 51256	Bronze Age
0074	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stones	SE 10930, 51275	Bronze Age
0075	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 10948, 51266	Bronze Age
0076	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 10964, 51273	Bronze Age
0077	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 10977, 51281	Bronze Age
0078	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 11008, 51306	Bronze Age
0079	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 11005, 51285	Bronze Age
0080	Middleton Moor	Cairn	SE 10929, 51217	Bronze Age
0081	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 10910, 51160	Bronze Age
0082	Middleton Moor	Cup marked stone	SE 10801, 51100	Bronze Age
0084	Middleton Moor	Pits	SE 10892, 50968	Post-medieval
0085	Middleton Moor	Quarry	SE 10883, 50858	Post-medieval
0086	Middleton Moor	Holloway	SE 11021,51207	Post-medieval
0087	Middleton Moor	Boundary stone	SE 11016,51282	Post-medieval
0088	Middleton Moor	Wall / quarry ?	SE 11114,51471	Multi-period
0089	Middleton Moor	Bank	SE 11212,51516	Post-medieval
0090	Middleton Moor	Cairns?	SE 11271,51632	Bronze Age
0091	Middleton Moor	Stone	SE 11299,51626	Bronze Age
0092	Middleton Moor	Stone	SE 11338,51695	Bronze Age
0093	Middleton Moor	Boundary stone	SE 11274,51695	Post-medieval
0094	Middleton Moor	Quarry	SE 11550,51659	Post-medieval
0095	Middleton Moor	Stone	SE 11582,5134	Post-medieval
0096	Middleton Moor	Quarry	SE 11493,51875	Post-medieval
0097	Langbar Moor	Boundary stone	SE 11307,52000	Post-medieval
0098	Langbar Moor	Stone	SE 11274,51985	Post-medieval
0099	Langbar Moor	Holloways	SE 10806,52771	Medieval
0100	Beamsley Level	Cairn	SE 10718,52785	Post-medieval
0101	Beamsley Level	Cairn	SE 10774,52813	Post-medieval
0102	Beamsley Level	Cairn	SE 10831,52842	Post-medieval
0103	Beamsley Level	Cairn	SE 10887,52873	Post-medieval
0104	Beamsley Level	Cairn	SE 10940,52904	Post-medieval
0105	Loftshaw Gill Head	House	SE 11053,52744	Post-medieval
0106	Bramberry Hill	Holloway	SE 11717,53375	Medieval
0107	Popple Well Ridge	Quarry	SE 11794,53095	Post-medieval
0108	Low Moor	Bank	SE 10184,50611	Post-medieval
0109	Low Moor	Bank	SE 10081,50705	Post-medieval
0110	Low Moor	Quarry	SE 10126,50683	Post-medieval
0111	Low Moor	Bank	SE 10061,50652	Post-medieval
0112	Upper Austby	Ridge and furrow	SE 10166,50302	Medieval
0113	Upper Austby	Ridge and furrow	SE 10049,50057	Medieval
0114	Upper Austby	Ridge and furrow	SE 10195,50080	Medieval
0115	Low Ling Park	Wall	SE 10527,50059	Post-medieval
0116	Ling Park	Barn	SE 10441,50179	Post-medieval
0117	Badgers Gate	Quarry	SE 10184,51795	Post-medieval
0118	Middleton Moor	Round cairn	SE N/A	Not recorded
0119	Middleton Moor	Stone	SE 11695,51544	Bronze Age
0120	Middleton Moor	Ridge and furrow	SE 11788,51555	Medieval
0121	Middleton Moor	Sheepfold?	SE 11783,51607	Post-medieval
0122	Middleton Moor	Road	SE 12073,51797	Roman
0123	Middleton Moor	Stone	SE 11492,51634	Bronze Age
0124	High Black Hill	Stone	SE 12118,52121	Bronze Age
0125	High Black Hill	Mound / cairn	SE 12038,52189	Bronze Age
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	Period

0126	High Black Hill	Stone	SE 11977,52202	Bronze Age
0127	High Black Hill	Cairn	SE 11855,52161	Prehistoric
0128	High Black Hill	Cairn	SE 11897,52216	Post-medieval
0129	Black Hill Bogs	Mound / cairn ?	SE 11777,52052	Prehistoric
0130	High Black Hill	Mound / cairn ?	SE 11681,52098	Prehistoric
0131	Black Hill	Barrow	SE 10226,51901	Bronze Age
0132	Loftshaw Gill Head	Cairn	SE 11125,52310	Post-medieval
0133	Thatch Ling	Quarry	SE 12601,53310	Post-medieval
0134	Thatch Ling	Quarry	SE 12799,53493	Not recorded
0135	Thatch Ling	Enclosure	SE 12628,53087	Not recorded
0136	Gawk Hall Gate	Milestone	SE 13272,53071	Post-medieval
0137	Sugar Hill	Enclosure	SE 13900,53099	Not recorded
0138	Sugar Hill	Stone	SE 14409,53148	Bronze Age
0139	Stainforth Gill	Enclosure	SE 14769,52999	Prehistoric
0140	Stainforth Gill	Sheepfold	SE 14759,52894	Medieval
0141	Stainforth Gill	Cairn	SE 14810,52934	Modern
0142	High Badger Gate	Cairn	SE 14863,52282	Unknown
0143	High Badger Gate	Stone	SE 14747,52340	Prehistoric
0144	High Badger Gate	Stone	SE 14682,52331	Bronze Age
0145	Lippersley Pike	Cairn	SE 14333,52478	Modern
0146	Lippersley Pike	Cairn?	SE 14349,52401	Post-medieval
0147	Lippersley Pike	Cairn	SE 14275,52410	Post-medieval
0148	Low Dearncomb	Find spot	SE 12555,51730	Early Mesolithic
0149	High Denton Farm	Bank	SE 13998,51049	Medieval
0150	High Denton Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13915,51039	Medieval
0151	High Denton Farm	Fold	SE 14056,51012	Post-medieval
0152	High Denton Farm	Quarry ?	SE 13975,51027	Post-medieval
0153	Cross bank	Bank	SE 13832,50990	Medieval
0154	High Denton Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 13803,51082	Medieval
0155	High Denton Farm	Lynchet	SE 13773,51982	Medieval
0156	Cross Bank	Lynchet	SE 13853,51242	Medieval
0157A	Cross Bank	Ridge and furrow	SE 13725,51100	Medieval
0157B	Cross Bank	Quarry	SE 13748, 51231	Post-medieval
0158	Cross Bank	Drain	SE 13839,51247	Post-medieval
0159	Cross Bank	Holloway	SE 13743,51396	Medieval
0160	Lower Dearncomb	Quarry	SE 13117,51665	Post-medieval
0161	Lower Dearncomb	Cairn	SE 13245,51824	Post-medieval
0162	Holigar Pike	Quarry	SE 13541,52047	Post-medieval
0163	High Dearncomb	Wall	SE 13145,52593	Unknown
0164	High Dearncomb	Quarry	SE 13013, 51997	Post-medieval
0165	Low Dearncomb	Bank	SE 12709,51693	Post-medieval
0166	Low Dearncomb	Bloomery	SE 12943,51787	Post-medieval
0167	Cross Bank	Holloway	SE 13894,51394	Medieval
0168	Cross Banks	Sheepfold.	SE 14007,51327	Post-medieval
0169	Low Dearncomb	Stone	SE 13013,51997	Prehistoric
0170	Crow Well Hill	Quarry	SE 13739,52262	Post-medieval
0171	Crow Well Hill	Cairns	SE 13805,52293	Prehistoric
0172	Crow Well Hill	Cairn	SE 13837,52290	Prehistoric
0173	Crow Well Hill	Bank/ enclosure	SE 14193,52043	Unknown
0174	Crow Well Hill	Bank/enclosure.	SE 14187,52134	Unknown
0175	Cross Bank	Cairn	SE 14093,51309	Modern
0176	Cross Bank	Ridge and furrow	SE 14793,51371	Medieval
0177	Cross Bank	Ridge and furrow	SE 14984,51310	Medieval
0178	Cross Bank	Ridge and furrow	SE 14775,51170	Medieval
0179	Hob Beck	Cairn	SE 14812,50671	Unknown
0180	Hob Beck	Bank and ditch	SE 14725,50628	Unknown
0181	Moorside Farm	Field system	SE 14225,50017	Medieval
0182	Carrow Bank	Field system	SE 14092,49988	Medieval
0183	Carrow Bank	Field system	SE 14294,49999	Medieval
0184	Carrow Bank	Field system	SE 14343,49891	Medieval
0185	Carrow Bank	Fold?	SE 14134,49880	Unknown
0186	Carrow Bank	Lynchet	SE 14569,49765	Medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	Period
0187	Carrow Bank	Field System	SE 14431,49814	Medieval

0188	Carrow Bank	Lynchet	SE 24347,49771	Medieval
0189	Willow Hill	Ridge and furrow	SE 14710,49733	Medieval
0190	Willow Hill	Searchlight battery	SE 14774,49724	Modern
0191	Willow Hill	Field system	SE 14719,49907	Medieval
0192	Willow Hill Farm	Lynchet.	SE 14704,50129	Medieval
0193	Yarnett House Farm	Field	SE 14499,50137	Medieval
0194	Yarnett House Farm	Bank/wall	SE 14268,50147	Medieval
0195	Lady's Walk	Ridge and furrow	SE 14879,49576	Medieval
0196	St Helen's Gill	Platform	SE 15131,49318	Medieval
0197	St Helen's Gill	Mound	SE 15114,49241	Unknown
0198	St Helen's Gill	Drain	SE 15202,49256	Post-medieval
0199	St Helen's Gill	Field system	SE 15221,49417	Medieval
0200	St Helen's Gill	Ruin	SE 15218,49301	Not recorded
0201	St Helen's	Unknown	SE 15360,49291	Not recorded
0202	Bunker's Hill	Wall	SE 15535,49808	Post-medieval
0203	Bunker's Hill	Ridge and furrow	SE 15571,49917	Medieval
0204	Wellhouse Plantation	Well house	SE 14841,49183	Post-medieval
0205	Wellhouse Plantation	Deer park wall	SE 14789,49107	Medieval
0206	East Wood	Ridge and Furrow/	SE 15015,49041	Medieval
0207	East Wood	Platform	SE 15138,48761	Unknown
0208	Denton Park	Pond	SE 14878,48497	Post-medieval
0209	Chapel Plantation	Ridge and furrow	SE 14473,48381	Medieval
0210	Chapel Plantation	Boundary	SE 14535,48644	Medieval
0211	Sawmill Plantation	Ruin	SE 14539,48492	Not recorded
0212	Chapel Plantation	Ridge and furrow	SE 14468,48568	Medieval
0213	Denton Hall	Earthwork	SE 14634,48680	Prehistoric
0214	Denton	Lynchets	SE 14549,49089	Medieval
0215	Denton	Field system	SE 14225,48945	Medieval
0216	Denton	Well	SE 14225,48866	Unknown
0217	Home Farm	Field System	SE 14263,48758	Medieval
0218	Brentwood	Field system	SE 14075,48623	Medieval
0219	Brentwood	Field System	SE 14027,48601	Medieval
0220	Denton Park	Track	SE 14970,48350	Not recorded
0221	Denton Park	Field boundary	SE 14771,48131	Not recorded
0222	Cop Hirst	Quarry	SE 15593,52406	Post-medieval
0223	Sourby Farm	Quarry.	SE 16791,53159	Post-medieval
0224	Sourby Farm	Holloway	SE 16786,53106	Post-medieval
0225	Prospect House Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 16953,52605	Medieval
0226	Prospect House Farm	Quarry	SE 16735,52412	Post-medieval
0227	Ellercarr	Quarry?	SE 15962,52300	Post-medieval
0228	Back Well Slacks	Ridge and furrow	SE 17205,51803	Medieval
0229	Askwith Moor	Pecked stone	SE 16368,51370	Bronze Age
0230	Askwith Moor	Butt	SE 15034,52107	Post-medieval
0231	Askwith Moor	Butt	SE 15026,52213	Post-medieval
0232	Askwith Moor	Cup-marked stone	SE 17278, 51034	Bronze Age
0233	Askwith Moor	Ring cairns(?)	SE 17370,50976	Bronze Age
0234	Askwith Moor	Linear/cairn	SE 17337,50927	Prehistoric
0235	Askwith Moor	Cairn	SE 17304,50988	Prehistoric
0236	Pickett's Beck Slack	Chiseled stone	SE 16660,50525	Post-medieval
0237	Pickett's Beck Slack	Cupstone	SE 16682,50561	Bronze Age
0238	Hollin Tree Hole	Quarry	SE 16618,50598	Post-medieval
0239	Hollin Tree Hill	Cairn	SE 16682,50637	Post-medieval
0240	Hollin Tree Hill	Walkers cairn	SE 16611,50807	Modern
0241	Hollin Tree Hill	Quarry	SE 16584,50840	Post-medieval
0242	Pickett's Beck Slack	Cairn	SE 17051 50696	Post-medieval
0243	Pickett's Beck Slack	Cairn	SE 17028,50715	Post-medieval
0244	Snowden Carr	Cup stone	SE 17163,50522	Bronze Age
0245	Snowden Carr	Carved stone	SE 17394,50746	Bronze Age
0246	Snowden Carr	Carved stone	SE 17401,50746	Bronze Age
0247	Snowden Carr	Carved rock	SE 17421,50752	Bronze Age
0248	Snowden Carr	Quarry	SE 18171,50187	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	Period
0249	Snowden Carr	Quarry	SE 18228,50257	Post-medieval
0250	Snowden Carr	Earthwork	SE 17520,51089	Post-medieval

0251-0258	Snowden Carr	Cairnfield	SE	See notes	Bronze Age
0259	Snowden Carr	Cup marked stone	SE	17800,50998	Bronze Age
0260	Snowden Carr	Cupmarked stone	SE	17803,51007	Bronze Age
0261	Snowden Carr	Sheepfold?	SE	17828,51038	Post-medieval
0262	Snowden Crag	Cupmarked stone	SE	18107,51206	Bronze Age
0263	Snowden Crag	Cupmarked stone	SE	18144,51219	Bronze Age
0264	Snowden Crag	Holloway	SE	18154,51239	Medieval
0265	Snowden Crag	Field boundary	SE	18101,51309	Medieval
0266	Snowden Crag	Bank	SE	18013,51110	Medieval
0267	Snowden Crag	Lynchet	SE	17975,51145	Medieval
0268	Snowden Crag: 'Tree of Life'	Cupmarked stone	SE	17979,51155	Bronze Age
0269	Snowden Crag	Cairn	SE	17993,51162	Post-medieval
0270	Snowden Crag	Cup and ring stone	SE	17794,51235	Bronze Age
0271	Snowden Crag	Enclosure	SE	17871,51274	Prehistoric
0272	Snowden Crag	Trackway	SE	17850,51364	Post-medieval
0273	Snowden Crag	Cupmarks	SE	17774,51392	Bronze Age
0274	Hallam Lane	Lynchet	SE	17526,48117	Medieval
0275	Askwith	Ridge and furrow	SE	16992,48093	Medieval
0276	Greystone Plantation	Holloway	SE	17920,49645	Medieval
0277	Greystone Plantation	Boundary	SE	17892,49685	Medieval
0278	Brick House	Holloways			Medieval
0279	Town Head	Track	SE	17420,48665	Medieval
0280	Hobb Nook Lane/Whin Castle farm	Holloways	SE	See notes	Medieval
0281	Pickett's Beck	Field system	SE	16738,49615	Medieval
0282	Pickett's Beck	Lynchet	SE	16538,49653	Medieval
0283	Top Moorside Farm	Lynchet	SE	16475,49841	Medieval
0284	Top Moorside Farm	Lynchet	SE	See notes	Medieval
0285	Top Moorside Farm	Ditch	SE	16281,49504	Medieval
0286	Askwith Gill	Lynchet	SE	16558,49082	Medieval
0287	Askwith Gill	Pond and Quarry.	SE	16569,49000	Unknown
0288	Askwith Gill	Earthworks	SE	16750,48785	Medieval
0289	White House Farm	Lynchet	SE	17006,48948	Medieval
0290	Stoop Hill	Ridge and furrow.	SE	17259,50198	Medieval
0291	Stoop Hill	Quarry	SE	17752,50551	Post-medieval
0292	Stoop Hill	Quarry	SE	17857,50140	Post-medieval
0293	Stoop Hill	Quarry	SE	17703,50281	Post-medieval
0294	Carr House Farm	Field system	SE	15639,48316	Medieval
0295	Carr House Farm	Field system	SE	16129,48103	Medieval
0296	Carr House Farm	Field system	SE	16170,48068	Medieval
0297	Carr House Farm	Lynchet	SE	16350,48038	Medieval
0298	Carr House Farm	Field system	SE	15664,48332	Medieval
0299	Carr House Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE	16635,48512	Medieval
0300	Sundial Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE	16770,48187	Medieval
0301	Askwith	Ridge and furrow	SE	16834,48251	Medieval
0302	Sundial Farm	Quarry	SE	16668,48559	Post-medieval
0303	Whin Hill Farm	Quarry complex	SE	16147,50009	Post-medieval
0304	Whin Hill Farm	Lynchet	SE	16109,49850	Medieval
0305	Whin Hill Farm	Quarry	SE	16480,50049	Post-medieval
0306	Hundwith Gill	Field boundary	SE	15692,48800	Medieval
0307	Robinson's Quarry	Quarry	SE	15864,49105	Post-medieval
0308	Robinson's Quarry	Boundary	SE	15829,49058	Post-medieval
0309	St Helen's Gill	Quarry/Lynchets	SE	See notes	Post-medieval
0310	Scales Gill	Field system	SE	15885,49670	Medieval
0311	New Close Quarry	Cup marked rock	SE	15893,48554	Bronze Age
0312	New Close Quarry	Quarry	SE	15812,48402	Post-medieval
0313	Town Head	Quarry	SE	16917,48547	Unknown
0314	Askwith	Limestone quarry	SE	16823,48559	Post-medieval
0315	Round Hill	Quarry	SE	12836,53372	Unknown
Site No	Name	Type	NGR		Period
0316	Pike Ridge	Various flint artefact	SE	11600,52801	Unknown
0317	High Black Hill	Kerbed Cairn	SE	11599,52299	Unknown
0318	Langbar Moor	Cup and Ring marked stone	SE	11180,52050	Unknown

0319	Lippersley Pike	Various flint artefacts	SE 14430, 52492	Unknown
0320	Lippersley Pike	Various flint artefacts	SE 14600, 52400	Unknown
0321	High Badger Gate	Assemblage	SE 14600, 52300	Unknown
0322	High Badger Gate	Various flint artefacts	SE	Unknown
1000	High Wild Carr	Shaft	SE 16948, 66828	Post-medieval
1001	High Wild Carr	Wheelpit	SE 16930, 66788	Post-medieval
1002	High Wild Carr	Shelter	SE 16935, 66763	Post-medieval
1003	High Wild Carr	Field system?	SE 17030, 66717	Medieval
1004	High Wild Carr	Water trough	SE 17010, 66677	Post-medieval
1005	High Wild Carr	Barn?	SE 17074, 66576	Post-medieval
1006	High Wild Carr	Structure	SE 17126, 66578	Unknown
1007	High Wild Carr	Field boundary?	SE 17008, 66570	Medieval
1008	High Wild Carr	Earthwork	SE 16917, 66433	Post-medieval
1009	High Wild Carr	Water course	SE 16717, 66937	Unknown
1010	High Wild Carr	Water management	SE 16843, 66642	Post-medieval
1011	High Wild Carr	Field drain	SE 16670, 66503	Post-medieval
1012	High Wild Carr	Drain?	SE 16577, 66929	Post-medieval
1013	High Wild Carr	Water trough	SE 16879, 66374	Post-medieval
1014	High Wild Carr	Field drain	SE 16549, 66809	Post-medieval
1015	High Wild Carr	Quarry	SE 16443, 66878	Post-medieval
1016	High Wild Carr	Holloway	SE 17216, 66997	Medieval
1020	Somerset House Farm	Quarry	SE 16359, 66876	Post-medieval
1021	Somerset House Farm	Shaft?	SE 16359, 66848	Post-medieval
1040	High Wild Carr	Track	SE 16436, 66865	Post-medieval
1041	High Wild Carr	Drain	SE 16402, 66753	Post-medieval
1042	Somerset House Farm	Quarry?	SE 16297, 66839	Post-medieval
1043	Scot Gate Ash Quarries	Drain	SE 16080, 66758	Post-medieval
1044	Scot Gate Ash Quarries	Quarry	SE 15856,66825	Post-medieval
1045	Scot Gate Ash Quarries	Trackway	SE 16237, 66791	Post-medieval
1046	Laverock Hall	Reservoir	SE 16345, 66536	Post-medieval
1047	Laverock Hall	Field system	SE 16211, 66540	Unknown
1048	Wath Lane	Spoil heap	SE 15588, 66967	Post-medieval
1049	Wath Lane (nr. Copse)	Quarry	SE 15606, 66953	Post-medieval
1050	Wath Lane	Spoil heap	SE 15681, 66926	Post-medieval
1051	Wath lane	Poss. Quarry	SE 15546, 66913	Unknown
1052	Wath Lane	Quarry	SE 15469, 66874	Post-medieval
1053	Silver Hill Farm	Cup mark?	SE 15522, 66824	Bronze Age
1054	Scot Gate Ash Quarries	Quarry	SE 15789, 66781	Post-medieval
1055	Silver Hill Farm	Spoil heap	SE 16767, 66698	Post-medieval
1056	Wath Road	Gate post	SE 15617, 66459	Post-medieval
1057	Wath Road	Gatepost	SE 15592, 66416	Post-medieval
1058	Wath Road	Gatepost	SE 15644, 66339	Post-medieval
1059	Wath Road	Building	SE 15652, 66332	Post-medieval
1060	Wath Road	Possible Building	SE	Post-medieval
1061	Coldstones Fold	Bell Pits	SE 12304, 64359	Post-medieval
1062	Coldstones Fold	Bell pits	SE 12525, 64527	Post-medieval
1063	Coldstones Fold	Mound	SE 12653, 64565	Post-medieval
1064	Coldstones Fold	Enclosure	SE 13204, 64786	Post-medieval
1065	Coldstones Fold	Buildings	SE 13214, 64793	Post-medieval
1066	Coldstones farm	Enclosure	SE 12861, 64944	Unknown
1067	Coldstones Farm	Stone mound	SE 12827, 64939	Prehistoric
1068	High Fleak Gate	Mound	SE 13402, 63936	Prehistoric
1069	High Fleak Gate	Buildings	SE 13441, 64027	Modern
1070	High Fleak Gate	Quarry	SE 13149, 64179	Post-medieval
1071	Rowantree Gill	Building	SE 11561, 66725	Post-medieval
1072	Rowantree Gill	Bank and ditch	SE 11838, 66637	Post-medieval
1073	Great Slack	Mine	SE 12121, 66819	Post-medieval
1074	Ashfold Side	Cairns	SE 12851, 66700	Post-medieval
1075	Merryfield	Bank	SE 11394, 66296	Medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
1076	Merryfield	Field boundaries	SE 11420,66422	Post-medieval
1077	Merryfield	Mine	SE 11958, 66282	Post-medieval
1078	Ashfold Side	Cairn	SE 12438, 66769	Post-medieval
1079	Ashfold Side	Enclosures	SE 12451, 66613	Medieval/Romano-British?

1080	Ashfold side	Enclosures	SE 12291, 66552	Medieval
1081	Ashfold Side	Enclosure	SE 12229, 66604	Medieval
1082	Ashfold side	Enclosure	SE 12698, 66591	Post-medieval
1083	Moss carr Beck	Mill	SE 14298, 66324	Post-medieval
1084	Ashfold Side Beck	Bank	SE 14163, 66282	Post-medieval
1085	Brookers	Earthwork	SE 14030, 66275	Post-medieval
1086	Moss carr Bottom	Trackway	SE 13846, 66088	Post-medieval
1087	Low Wood	Mound	SE 13323, 66301	Post-medieval
1088	Low Wood	Track	SE 13272, 66276	Post-medieval
1089	Low Wood	Earthworks	SE 13189, 66186	Unknown
1090	Blazefield	Earthwork	SE 12926, 65838	Unknown
1091	Blazefield	Gatepost	SE 13023, 65883	Post-medieval
1092	Blazefield	Lime Kiln	SE 12981, 65911	Post-medieval
1093a	Throstle Nest	Collapsed Boundary	SE 13168, 65732	Post-medieval
1093b	Blazefields	Trackway	SE 13037, 65878	Post-medieval
1094	Throstle Nest	Gateposts	SE 13515, 65851	Post-medieval
1095	Fox Gill Brae	Field Boundary	SE 13534, 66027	Post-medieval
1096	Moss carr Bottom	Clearance cairns	SE 13784, 66022	Prehistoric
1097	Moss carr Bottom	Earthwork	SE 13763, 65916	Post-medieval
1098	Moss carr Bottom	Mine	SE 13736, 65769	Post-medieval
1099	Ladies Rigg	Earthwork/track	SE 13654, 65614	Post-medieval
1100	North Cold Stones	Quarry	SE 12273, 64358	Post-medieval
1101	Coldstones Fold	Quarries/mine	SE 12431, 64458	Post-medieval
1102	Coldstones Fold	Quarry	SE 12897, 64453	Post-medieval
1103	Coldstones Fold	Quarry	SE 12939, 64640	Post-medieval
1104	Hole Bottom	Spoilheaps	SE 12722, 64962	Post-medieval
1105	Partridge Garth	Ruined structure	SE 12662, 64629	Unknown
1106	North Cold Stones	Shafts	SE 12147, 64378	Post-medieval
1107	Toft Gate	Quarry	SE 13233, 64563	Post-medieval
1108	N. of Toft Gate	Lime Kiln	SE 13250, 64616	Post-medieval
1109	N. of Toft Gate	Carved stone	SE 13303, 64618	Unknown
1110	North of Toft Gate	Field Boundary	SE 13190, 64669	Post-medieval
1111	North of Toft Gate	Earthwork	SE 13341, 64640	Unknown
1112	North of Toft Gate	Earthworks	SE 13380, 64666	Unknown
1113	Toft Gate Wood	Field Boundary	SE 13599, 64798	Post-medieval
1114	Toft Gate Farm	Earthworks	SE 13356, 64594	Unknown
1115	Toft Gate	Shaft/dew pond	SE 12959, 64280	Post-medieval
1120	Merryfield Lead Mines	Mine	SE 10970, 66378	Post-medieval
1121	Ashfold Side Beck	Mine	SE 10846, 66436	Post-medieval
1122	Merryfield Lead Mines	Leat	SE 11083, 66301	Post-medieval
1123	Merryfield Lead Mines	Spoil heaps	SE 11279, 66256	Post-medieval
1124	Merryfield Lead Mines	Spoil heaps	SE 11179, 66302	Post-medieval
1125	Merryfield Lead Mines	Spoil heaps	SE 11357, 66267	Post-medieval
1126	Pinnacle Hill	Drain/adit	SE 11350, 65944	Post-medieval
1127	Pinnacle Hill	Quarry	SE 11530, 65927	Post-medieval
1128	Providence House	Dam	SE 11644, 65948	Post-medieval
1129	Pinnacle Hill	Track	SE 11799, 65894	Post-medieval
1130	Pinnacle Hill	Mound	SE 11799, 65894	Post-medieval
1131	Merryfield Plantation	Earthwork	SE 11494, 66155	Post-medieval
1132	Prosperous Lead Mine	Mine and smelt mill	SE 11922, 66051	Post-medieval
1133	Providence Mine	Mine	SE 11795, 66058	Post-medieval
1134	Merryfield	Field boundary	SE 11381, 66399	Post-medieval
1135	Merryfield	Poss. Enclosure	SE 11542, 66540	Unknown
1138	Ashfold Side	Ruined building	SE 12075, 66350	Post-medieval
1139	Ashfold Side	Earthwork/ Field system	SE 12359, 66517	Medieval
1140	Ashfold Side	Kiln?	SE 12352, 66462	Post-medieval
1141	Ashfold Side	Lynchet?	SE 12519, 66526	Medieval
1150	North Side	Earthwork	SE 13048, 66080	Medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	Period
1152	Throstle Nest Bridge	Bridge	SE 13406, 65618	Post-medieval
1153	Throstle Nest	Lime kiln	SE 13378, 65673	Post-medieval
1156	Ladies Riggs	Track?	SE 13731, 65411	Unknown
1157	Ladies Rigg	Earthwork	SE 13606, 65424	Post-medieval
1158	Ladies Rigg	Earthwork	SE 13867, 65790	Post-medieval

1160	Ladies' Flat	Quarry	SE 14407, 65767	Post-medieval
1161	Riggs House	Quarries	SE 14319, 65366	Post-medieval
1162	Haver Garth	Holloway	SE 14455, 64578	Medieval
1163	Havergarth	Clearance cairn	SE 14590, 64426	Post-medieval
1170	Brownstay Ridge	Quarry	SE 17692, 66995	Post-medieval
1171	Mount Pleasant	Quarry	SE 17480, 66093	Unknown
1172	Brownstay Ridge	Disused pond	SE 17193, 66392	Post-medieval
1173	Mount Pleasant	Quarry	SE 17498, 66210	Post-medieval
1174	Kings Farm	Quarry	SE 17520, 65578	Post-medieval
1175	Valley View	Quarry	SE 17008, 65648	Post-medieval
1178	King's Farm	Quarries	SE 17651, 65403	Post-medieval
1179a	Blazefield	Quarry	SE 17706, 65245	Post-medieval
1179b	Blazefield House Farm	Lead Mill	SE 17668, 65328	Post-medieval
1180	Smelt Mill Hill	Flue	SE 14267, 66477	Post-medieval
1181	Ivy House Farm	Earthwork	SE 14273, 66799	Unknown
1182	Brigg House Mill	Building	SE 15144, 66299	Post-medieval
1183	Brigg House	Site of Bridge	SE 15158, 66349	Medieval
1190	Mount Pleasant	Shafts	SE 10749, 64018	Post-medieval
1191	Greenhow Hill	Shafts and Spoilheaps	SE 10879, 64079	Post-medieval
1192	Stripe Lane	Shafts and spoil	SE 10798, 64121	Post-medieval
1193	Stripe Lane	Shafts	SE 10822, 64138	Post-medieval
1194	Stripe Lane	Trackway	SE 10890, 64301	Post-medieval
1195	Stripe Lane	Shafts	SE 10969, 64244	Post-medieval
1196	Far Side Farm	Shaft	SE 10967, 64359	Post-medieval
1197	Stripe Lane	Shafts	SE 11113, 64311	Post-medieval
1198	Cock Hill	Spoil heaps/shaft mounds	SE 11293, 64349	Post-medieval
1199	Kiplings Cottage	Shafts	SE 11269, 64303	Post-medieval
1200	Riggs Top	Quarry	SE 13846, 65554	Post-medieval
1201	Ladies Rigg	Quarry	SE 13702, 65410	Post-medieval
1202	Riggs House	Earthwork	SE 14228, 65483	Post-medieval
1203	Riggs House	Spring	SE 14572, 65436	Medieval
1204	Riggs House	Cairn	SE 14635, 65389	Post-medieval
1205	Strawberry Hill	Boundary	SE 14565, 65129	Post-medieval
1206	Lamb Hill	Cairn	SE 14673, 64723	Post-medieval
1207	Havergarth	Cairn	SE 14447, 64571	Post-medieval
1208	Havergarth	Quarry	SE 14552, 64511	Post-medieval
1209	Havergarth	Spring	SE 14562, 64508	Post-medieval
1210	Brownstay Ridge	Building	SE 17511, 66327	Post-medieval
1211	Madge Ledge	Quarry	SE 17425, 66315	Post-medieval
1212	Madge Ledge	Earthwork	SE 17581, 66273	Unknown
1213	King's Farm	Quarry	SE 17450, 65603	Post-medieval
1214	Kings Farm	Building	SE 17198, 65641	Post-medieval
1215	The Hole	Field boundary	SE 17884, 66314	Post-medieval
1216	Madge Ledge	Trackway	SE 17608, 66034	Medieval
1217	Gully Farm	Quarry and wall	SE 17966, 65518	Post-medieval
1220	Westfield House	Earthwork	SE 13137, 66457	Unknown
1221	Westfield Farm	Earthwork	SE 13283, 66964	Unknown
1223	Brigg House Mill	Flue	SE 14878, 66401	Post-medieval
1224	Westfield	Quarry	SE 13628, 66444	Post-medieval
1225	Prim Gap Farm	Shaft	SE 10711, 63990	Post-medieval
1226	Mount Pleasant	Mine	SE 10802, 63885	Post-medieval
1227	Mount Pleasant	Shafts	SE 10769, 64163	Post-medieval
1228	Low Far Side	Holloway	SE 10740, 64410	Medieval
1229	Farside	Cairn	SE 10938, 64279	Prehistoric
1230	Greenhow Hill	Quarry	SE 10998, 64126	Post-medieval
1231	The Old Vicarage	Earthworks	SE 11171, 64188	Unknown
1232	Low Farm Side	Building	SE 10950, 64440	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
1233	Low Far Side	Quarry	SE 11128, 64599	Post-medieval
1234	Low Far Side	Trackway	SE 11173, 64669	Medieval
1235	Low Far Side	Wall	SE 11156, 64659	Post-medieval
1236	Low Far Side	Quarry	SE 11089, 64621	Unknown
1237	Low Far Side	Leat	SE 10827, 64597	Post-medieval
1238	Low Far Side	Building	SE 19083, 64611	Post-medieval

1239	Low Far Side	Building	SE 10861, 64452	Post-medieval
1240	Low Far Side	Earthwork	SE 10798, 64392	Medieval
1241	Mount Pleasant	Shaft	SE 10716, 63898	Post-medieval
1242	Galloway Pasture	Quarry	SE 10964, 63547	Post-medieval
1243	Duck Street	Shaft and earthwork	SE 11144, 63662	Post-medieval
1244	Tewit Farm	Building	SE 11793, 63394	Post-medieval
1245	Greenhow Moss	Wall	SE 12026, 63581	Post-medieval
1246	High Redlish Farm	Building	SE 12146, 63005	Post-medieval
1247	High Redlish Farm	?Shaft	SE 12149, 63080	Unknown
1248	Duck Street Lane	Trackway	SE 11452, 63657	Medieval
1249	Lane Farm	Shaft	SE 11438, 64011	Post-medieval
1250	Kiplings Cottage	Shafts	SE 11351, 64399	Post-medieval
1251	Kiplings Cottage	Shaft mounds	SE 11402, 64371	Post-medieval
1252	Bewerley Moor	Bothy?	SE 11382, 64698	Unknown
1253	Jackass Level	Adit	SE 11421, 64727	Roman
1254	Cock Hill and Sunny Side	Holloway	SE 11390, 64761	Medieval
1256	Cockhill and Sunny Side	Lead Mine	SE 11426, 64820	Post-medieval
1257	Providence Smelt Mill	Smelt Mill	SE 11660, 65038	Post-medieval
1259	Cock Hill and Sunny Side	?Bridge footing	SE 11274, 64801	Post-medieval
	Lead Mines			
1260	Thieveshaugh Gill	Tower	SE 11015, 65085	Post-medieval
1261a	Panty O'on Stone (Low Far Side)	Carved stone	SE 10992, 64531	Post-medieval
1261b	Thieveshaugh Gill	Mine	SE 10916, 64956	Post-medieval
1262	Low Far Side	Buildings	SE 10901, 64489	Post-medieval
1264	Ravenstone Crag	Shafts	SE 10500, 65404	Post-medieval
1265	Mount Pleasant	Holloway	SE 10687, 63792	Medieval
1266	Mount Pleasant	Shaft	SE 10797, 63880	Post-medieval
1267	Galloway Pasture	Pit	SE 10730, 63587	Post-medieval
1268	Galloway Pasture	Shafts	SE 10694, 63910	Post-medieval
1270	Greenhow	Mining remains	SE 11530, 63272	Post-medieval
1271	Greenhow	Reservoir	SE 11123, 63581	Post-medieval
1273	Greenhow	Mining remains	SE 10933, 63817	Post-medieval
1274	Greenhow	Quarries	SE 11029, 63791	Post-medieval
1275	Duck St. Lane	Shaft Mounds	SE 11440, 63841	Post-medieval
1276	Duck St. Lane	Pond	SE 11459, 63844	Post-medieval
1277	Duck St. Lane	Quarry	SE 11300, 63892	Post-medieval
1278	Greenhow Hill	Mine Shafts	SE 11579, 63997	Post-medieval
1279	Greenhow Hill	Ruined building	SE 11692, 63888	Post-medieval
1280	Greenhow Moss	Shafts	SE 11646, 63874	Post-medieval
1281	Greenhow Moss	Holloway	SE 11642, 63826	Post-medieval
1282	Sun Side	Shafts	SE 11872, 63902	Post-medieval
1283	Greenhow Moss	Shafts	SE 11950, 63697	Post-medieval
1287	Tewit Farm	Culvert	SE 12139, 63259	Post-medieval
1288	Duck Street Lane	Adit	SE 11370, 63921	Post-medieval
1291	Greenhow Hill	Quarry	SE 11139, 64021	Post-medieval
1292	Greenhow	Quarry and Buildings	SE 11005, 64060	Post-medieval
1293	Greenhow Hill	Shaft	SE 10892, 64012	Post-medieval
1294	Lane Farm	Shafts	SE 11565, 64132	Post-medieval
1295	Lane Farm	Shafts	SE 11706, 64091	Post-medieval
1296	Lane Farm	Shafts	SE 11777, 64134	Post-medieval
1297	Sun Side	Shafts	SE 11922, 63999	Post-medieval
1298	Sun Side	Shaft	SE 11940, 64055	Post-medieval
1299	Greenhow Hill	Quarry	SE 11121, 63828	Post-medieval
1300	Lane Farm	Shaft	SE 11478, 63961	Post-medieval
1301	Hillside Farm	Well	SE 11275, 64023	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
1302	Greenhow Hill	Track	SE 11203, 64122	Post-medieval
1303	Greenhow Hill	Earthwork	SE 11151, 63848	Unknown
1304	Greenhow Hill	Shaft	SE 11233, 63959	Post-medieval
1305	Laverock House	Building	SE 12227, 64688	Post-medieval
1306	Green Moor	Adit	SE 12270, 65006	Post-medieval
1307	Coldstones Fold Farm	Trackway	SE 13062, 65023	Medieval
1308	Ivin Waite	Earthworks	SE 13337, 64978	Post-medieval

1309	Ivin Waite	Wall	SE 13740, 64983	Medieval
1311	Ivin Waite	Holloway	SE 13341, 65094	Medieval
1312	Ivin Waite	Quarry	SE 13107, 65261	Post-medieval
1313	Ladies' Riggs	Quarry	SE 13528, 65605	Post-medieval
1314	Hillend	Stockfold	SE 13165, 65576	Post-medieval
1315	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Trackway	SE 12537, 65468	Post-medieval
1316	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Building	SE	Post-medieval
1317	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Shaft	SE	Post-medieval
1350	Laverock House	Building	SE 12360, 64782	Post-medieval
1352	Laverock House	Building	SE 12527, 64780	Post-medieval
1353	Laverock House	Track	SE 12503, 64762	Medieval
1354	Laverock House	Lynchet/bank	SE 12427, 64784	Medieval
1355	Laverock House	Well	SE 12321, 64755	Post-medieval
1360	Ivin Waite	Tracks	SE 13185, 65026	Medieval
1361	Ivin Waite	Holloways	SE 13332, 64998	Medieval
1362	Ivin Waite	Holloway	SE 13279, 64978	Medieval
1364	Bale bank	Track	SE 13595, 65276	Medieval
1365	Bale Bank	Track	SE 13385, 65345	Medieval
1366	West Lane	Enclosure	SE 13401, 65387	Post-medieval
1367	Bale Bank	Building	SE 13348, 65385	Post-medieval
1368	Well House	Lime kiln	SE 12649, 65429	Post-medieval
1369	Well House	Trackway	SE 12768, 65425	Post-medieval
1370	Well House	Building	SE 12920, 65443	Post-medieval
1371	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Bridge	SE 12599, 65445	Post-medieval
1372	Green Moor	Rock Shelter	SE 12222, 65446	Unknown
1373	Near Hardcastle	Field boundary	SE 12079, 65492	Post-medieval
1380	Ravenstone Moor	Cairn	SE 10865, 65905	late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
1381	Merryfield	Spoil heap	SE 10854, 66215	Post-medieval
1382	Merryfield	Track	SE 10834, 66225	Medieval
1383	Merryfield	Holloway	SE 10912, 66339	Medieval
1384	Merryfield	?Quarry	SE 10867, 66291	Post-medieval
1385	Merryfield	Lead dressing	SE 10881, 66118	Post-medieval
1386	Pinnacle Hill	Structure	SE 11215, 65991	Post-medieval
1387	Meryfield	Earthwork.	SE 11148, 66132	Post-medieval
1388	Tarn Hole	Trackway	SE 11096, 65953	Post-medieval
1389a	Sun Side	Holloway	SE 12249, 65661	Post-medieval
1389b	Blazefield	Structure	SE 12712, 65885	Post-medieval
1390	Sun Side	Mining remains	SE 12234, 65708	Post-medieval
1391	Vipoints Hill	Building	SE 12383, 65562	Post-medieval
1392	Vipoints Hill	Ruined structure	SE 12302, 65522	Post-medieval
1393	Bental Head	Ruined structure	SE 12323, 65537	Post-medieval
1394	Near Hardcastle	Earthwork	SE 12000, 65313	Post-medieval
1395	Near Hardcastle	Earthwork.	SE 12004, 65152	Medieval
1400	Hollin Crags	Building	SE 10312, 65210	Post-medieval
1401	Ravenstone Moor	Cairn	SE 10974, 65796	Post-medieval
1402	Ashfold Beck	Earthwork	SE 10956, 66049	Post-medieval
1403	Pinnacle Hill	Structure	SE 11536, 65927	Post-medieval
1404	Pinnacle Hill	Trackway	SE 11594, 65898	Post-medieval
1405	Nabs	Quarry	SE 12197, 65878	Post-medieval
1406	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Structure	SE 12429, 65506	Unknown
1407	Brandstone Dub Bridge	Earthwork	SE 12398, 65508	Post-medieval
1408	Viponts Hill	Cairns	SE 12249, 65537	Medieval
1409	Viponts Hill	Trackway	SE 12255, 65463	Medieval
1410	Near Hardcastle	Building	SE 11889, 65368	Post-medieval
Site No Name Type NGR Period				
1411	Near Hardcastle	Building	SE 11891, 65303	Post-medieval
1412	Near Hardcastle	Building	SE 11432, 65478	Post-medieval
1413	Near Hardcastle	Building	SE 11748, 65359	Post-medieval
1414	North Cold Stones	Earthwork	SE 12101, 64287	Post-medieval
1415	North Cold Stones	Quarries	SE 12128, 64323	Post-medieval
1416	North Cold Stones	Well	SE 12089, 64445	Unknown
1417	North Cold Stones	Earthwork	SE 11616, 64538	Post-medieval
1418	Highgate Farm	Shafts	SE 11546, 64241	Post-medieval

1420	Eagle Hall	Spring	SE 14842, 65810	Post-medieval
1421	Shoulder of Mutton	Spring	SE 15413, 65433	Post-medieval
1422	The Farmstead	Earthwork	SE 16177, 64440	Post-medieval
1423	Nought Bank	Quarry	SE 15636, 64048	Post-medieval
1424	Nought Bank	Trackway	SE 15713, 64183	Medieval
1425	Byril Farm	Foundation	SE 18042, 64447	Unknown
1426	Byril Farm	Earthwork	SE 17829, 64287	Post-medieval
1450	Lords Hall	Site of building	SE 11694, 65680	Medieval
1451	Minakin Row	Site of buildings	SE 11808, 65502	Medieval
1452	Near Hardcastle	Earthwork	SE 11766, 65303	Medieval
1453	Near Hard Castle	Ruined Building	SE 11734, 65331	Post-medieval
1454	Near Hardcastle	Wall	SE 11781, 65329	Medieval
1455	Green Moor	Track	SE 12008, 65007	Medieval
1456	North Cold Stones	Shafts	SE 11928, 64227	Post-medieval
1457	North Cold Stones	Shaft mounds / earthworks	SE 11839, 64416	Post-medieval
1459	North Cold Stones	Quarries	SE 12029, 64591	Post-medieval
1460	North Cold Stones	Field boundary	SE 12077, 64445	Post-medieval
1461	North Cold Stones	Field boundary	SE 11783, 64610	Post-medieval
1462	Bewerley Moor	Shaft mounds and spoil	SE 11700, 64344	Post-medieval
1463	Bewerley Moor	Lead dressing spoil	SE 11693, 64423	Post-medieval
1464	Bewerley Moor	Reservoir	SE 11640, 64354	Post-medieval
1465	Bewerley Moor	Shafts	SE 11602, 64380	Post-medieval
1466	Beweley Moor	Lead dressing spoil	SE 11618, 64409	Post-medieval
1470	Bale Bank	Structure	SE 13610, 56260	Post-medieval
1471	Bale Bank	Earthwork	SE 13651, 65282	Post-medieval
1473	Bale Bank	Ruined structure	SE	Post-medieval
1473	Bale Bank	Ruined structure	SE	Post-medieval
1475	Bale Bank	Ruined structure	SE	Post-medieval
1476	Bale Bank Farm	Structure	SE 13836, 65262	Post-medieval
1477	Bale Bank	Structure	SE	Post-medieval
1478	Bale Bank	Structure	SE 13752, 65011	Post-medieval
1479	Toft Gate Wood	Structure	SE 13771, 64954	Post-medieval
1480	Toft Gate Wood	Ruined structure.	SE 13824, 64882	Medieval
1481	Toft Gate Wood	Ruined structure.	SE 13747, 64955	Post-medieval
1482	Toft Gate Wood	Structure	SE 13872, 64942	Post-medieval
1483	Toft Gate Wood	Structure	SE 13905, 64940	Post-medieval
1484	Toft Riggs	Structure.	SE 14003, 64650	Post-medieval
1485	Toft Gate Wood	Earthwork	SE 13848, 64818	Post-medieval
1486	Toft Gate Wood	Earthwork	SE 13917, 64839	Post-medieval
1490	Shoulder of Mutton	Ruined structure	SE 15341, 65474	Post-medieval
1500	Bayliss Gap	Earthwork	SE 16663, 64200	Post-medieval
1501	Bayliss Gap	Lead Workings	SE 16600, 64198	Post-medieval
1502	Bewerley Hall Farm	'Roman Camp'	SE 16505, 64550	Roman
1503	Bewerley Hall Farm	Track	SE 16475, 64577	Medieval
1504	Westcliff Farm	Clearance cairn	SE 16187, 64006	Post-medieval
1505	Glasshouses	Structure	SE 17434, 64246	Post-medieval
1506	Glasshouses	Structure	SE 17412, 64255	Modern
1507	Glasshouses	Platform	SE 17394, 64264	Modern
1508	Eagle Hall	Earthwork	SE 14699, 65471	Medieval
1509	Shoulder of Mutton	Earthwork	SE 15305, 65499	Medieval
1510	Bridgehouse Gate	Quarry	SE 13518, 56350	Post-medieval
1511	Hill Top Farm	Building platform	SE 15275, 65140	Post-medieval
1512	Hill Top Farm	Boundary	SE 15489, 65296	Medieval
1513	Galloway Pasture	Earthwork	SE 10733, 63160	Medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
1514	Galloway Pasture	Mining	SE 10594, 63413	Post-medieval
1515	Galloway Pasture	Earthwork	SE 10823, 63353	Post-medieval
1516	Lily Green	Buildings	SE 10392, 64050	Post-medieval
1517	Craven Cross	Quarry	SE 10124, 64371	Post-medieval
1518	Ravenstone Crag	Building	SE 10232, 64381	Post-medieval
1519	Ravenstone Crag	Shaft	SE 10312, 64450	Post-medieval
1520	Moor View Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 14715, 64278	Medieval
1521	White Wood Farm	Cairn	SE 15259, 64668	Post-medieval
1522	Sugar Hill	Stone steps	SE 15324, 64743	Post-medieval

1523	Bewerley	Reservoir	SE 15672, 64658	Post-medieval
1524	Bewerley Park	Ridge and furrow	SE 16109, 64902	Medieval
1525	Stock Plain Farm	Building	SE 16786, 64973	Post-medieval
1527	Silver Hill	Earthwork	SE 15512, 66731	Unknown
1531	Silver Hill	Foundation	SE 15441, 66864	Unknown
1532	Book House Farm	Trackway	SE 15639, 65984	Medieval
1533	Book House Farm	Roadway	SE 15534, 66078	Post-medieval
1534	St Mary's Church	Platform	SE 15635, 66241	Post-medieval
1535	Panorama Walk	Structure/viewing	SE 16433, 65252	Post-medieval
1536	Knott Farm	Quarry	SE 16860, 65212	Post-medieval
1537	Stock Plain	Boundary	SE 17152, 64985	Post-medieval
1538	Stock Plain	Lynchets	SE 17018, 64978	Medieval
1539	Stock Plain	Quarry	SE 16995, 64963	Post-medieval
1540	Hole House Gill	Quarry	SE 17017, 65275	Post-medieval
1541	Church Green Farm	Lynchets	SE 16378, 65647	Medieval
1542	Church Green	Quarry	SE 16500, 65586	Post-medieval
1543	Bedlam	Lynchets	SE 16202, 65967	Medieval
1544	Bedlam	Foundation	SE 16287, 65779	Post-medieval
1545	Lower Wild Carr	Earthwork	SE 16266, 66076	Post-medieval
1546	Towler House	Spring	SE 16026, 66144	Post-medieval
1547	Bruce House	Earthwork	SE 15861, 66189	Medieval
1548	Goose Green Farm	Trackways	SE 15622, 66446	Post-medieval
1549	Goose Green Farm	Lynchets	SE 15633, 66536	Medieval
1550	Goose Green Farm	Quarry	SE 15582, 66562	Post-medieval
1551	Goose Green Farm	Trough	SE 15737, 66477	Post-medieval
1552	Towler House	Trough	SE 16169, 66283	Post-medieval
1553	Scott Gate Ash	Bank	SE 16281, 66294	Post-medieval
1554	Scott Gate Ash	Quarry	SE 16261, 66265	Post-medieval
1556	Draymans Field Farm	Enclosure	SE 16742, 66109	Post-medieval
1557	Drayman's Field Quarry	Building	SE 16726, 66014	Post-medieval
1558	Draymans Field Quarry	Quarry	SE 16658, 65971	Post-medieval
1559	Drayman's Field Quarry	Building	SE 16708, 66066	Post-medieval
1560	Draymans Quarry	Building	SE 16582, 66087	Post-medieval
1561	Drayman's Field Quarry	Quarry	SE 16500, 66060	Post-medieval
1562	Drayman's Field Quarry	Well	SE 16428, 66069	Post-medieval
1563	Scott Gate Ash	Ridge and furrow	SE 16420, 66150	Unknown
1564	Windmill Cottage	Spoil Heap	SE 16460, 65791	Post-medieval
1565	Windmill Cottage	Kiln	SE 16602, 65719	Post-medieval
1566	Scot Gate Ash	Quarry	SE 16360, 66182	Post-medieval
1567	Heathfields Old Smelt	Smelt Mill	SE 14272, 66360	19th century
1568	Heathfield New Smelt	Smelt Mill	SE 14302, 66388	19th century
1569	Wonderful Level	Level	SE 12730, 66290	19th century
1570	Bewerly No. 2	Mine	SE 12200, 66299	Modern
1571	Asquith Shaft (Ashfold	Shaft	SE 11659, 66121	19th century
1572	Woods Old Shaft	Mine	SE 11630, 66120	Post-medieval
1573	Collins/Perseverence Level (Throstle Nest)	Level	SE 13490, 65639	19th century
1574	Eagle Smelt Mill (Eagle Lodge)	Smelt Mill	SE 15201, 65089	18th century
1575	Spirit Level (Middle Tongue)	Level	SE 15299, 64300	19th century

Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
1576	Hutchinson's and Burnaby's (Ivin Waite)	Mine	SE 13200, 65199	19th century
1577	Kirk Shaft (Laverock)	Shaft	SE 12401, 64848	Post-medieval
1578	Bentley Shaft (White Houses)	Shaft	SE 11799, 64210	Post-medieval
1579	Bewerley No. 1	Mine	SE 11200, 64299	20th century
1580	Waygate Shaft/Wind Shaft	Shafts	SE 11492, 64143	Post-medieval
1581	Sun Side Mine (Duck Street Lane)	Mine	SE 11498, 63900	Post-medieval
1582	Hill Top (Greenhow	Mine	SE 11199, 63899	Post-medieval

	Hill Top)			
1583	Tinner Shaft	Mine	SE 12070, 63389	Post-medieval
1584	Waygate Shaft No.3 (High Redlish Farm)	Level	SE 12020, 63113	Post-medieval
1585	Eagle Level (Nanny Knowles Wood)	Level	SE 14497, 65291	Post-medieval
1586	Hardcastle (Viponts Hill)	Mine	SE 12201, 65600	Post-medieval
1587	Ebenezer Level (Brandstone Bridge)	Level	SE 12443, 65473	Post-medieval
1588	Matthew Level (Green Moor)	Level	SE 12590, 65358	Post-medieval
1589	David's Level (Green Moor)	Level	SE 12650, 65319	Post-medieval
1590	Hole Bottom Shaft (Green Moor)	Mine	SE 12669, 65269	Post-medieval
1591	Gill Shaft (Duck Street Lane)	Mine	SE 11390, 63680	Post-medieval
1592	Cog Wheel Shaft (Duck Street Lane)	Mine	SE 11330, 63610	Post-medieval
1593	Blue Joke Engine Shaft/Gin Shaft	Mine	SE 11710, 63660	Post-medieval
1594	Old Butts Shaft/Toft	Mines	SE 13500, 64270	Post-medieval
2000	Longside Farm	Field boundary	SE 11913, 71813	Post-medieval
2001	Longside Farm	Spoilheaps	SE 11820, 71966	Post-medieval
2002	Longside Farm	Quarry	SE 11901, 71903	Post-medieval
2003	Longside Farm	Quarry	SE 12021, 71854	Post-medieval
2004	Arna Knab Wood	Sheepfold	SE 11952, 72390	Post-medieval
2005	Arna Knab Wood	Cupmark Stone(?)	SE 11896, 72484	Bronze Age
2006	High Longside House	Quarry	SE 11749, 72929	Post-medieval
2007	High Longside House	Quarry	SE 11720, 72884	Post-medieval
2008	High Longside House	Ridge and furrow	SE 11520, 72749	Medieval
2009	Fox Crag	Linear cairn	SE 11246, 73916	Medieval
2010	Fox Crag	Wall and fold complex	SE 11398, 74053	Multi-period
2011	Fox Crag	Wall and building	SE 11338, 73884	Medieval
2012	Fox Crag	Field and hut complex	SE 11280, 73941	Medieval
2013	Cockle Hill	Quarry	SE 11820, 73900	Post-medieval
2014	Bull Dike Head	Quarry	SE 11995, 74791	Post-medieval
2015	High Longside House	Cup marked stone	SE 11614, 73117	Bronze Age
2016	High Longside Farm	Lynchet	SE 11401, 73012	Post-medieval
2017	High Longside House	Lynchet and ridge and	SE 11342, 73007	Medieval
2018	High Longside House	Lynchet	SE 11141, 72868	Post-medieval
2019	Low Sikes	Quarry	SE 11211, 72584	Post-medieval
2020	Blackstone Gill Bridge	Quarry	SE 10792, 72974	Post-medieval
2021	Blackstone Gill Bridge	Quarry	SE 10607, 73069	Post-medieval
2022	Nidd Heads	Lynchet	SE 10545, 73235	Medieval
2023	West House Farm	Lynchet	SE 10829, 72248	Medieval
2024	West House Farm	Lynchet	SE 10957, 72109	Medieval
2025	High Pasture	Field boundary	SE 10656, 71739	Medieval
2026	Lolly Mine	Level entrance	SE 10814, 72405	Post-medieval
2027	Lolly Mine	Holloway and lynchet	SE 10783, 72466	Medieval

Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
2028	Lolly Mine	Level entrance	SE 10727, 72484	Post-medieval
2029	High Blayshaw	Level entrance	SE 10273, 72716	Post-medieval
2030	Blayshaw Gill	Kiln	SE 10110, 72909	Post-medieval
2031	High West House	Lynchet	SE 10292, 72198	Post-medieval
2032	Blackstone Gill Bridge	Quarries	SE 10738, 72935	Post-medieval
2033	Cat Hole Caves	Quarry	SE 09343, 73521	Post-medieval
2034	Stean Pasture	Building (ruined)	SE 08379, 72563	Post-medieval
2035	Stean Pasture	Lead mine	SE 08887, 72789	Post-medieval
2036	Low Blayshaw	Ridge and furrow	SE 10049, 73093	Post-medieval
2037	Low Blayshaw	Lynchet	SE 09965, 72996	Medieval
2038	Low Blayshaw	Quarry	SE 09790, 72901	Post-medieval

2039	Low Blayshaw	Lime kiln	SE 09790, 72913	Post-medieval
2040	Stean Pasture	Lead mine complex	SE See description	Post-medieval
2041	Stean Pasture	Lead mine shafts	SE 09039, 72780	Post-medieval
2042	Blayshaw Marble	Lead Mine shaft	SE 09623, 72688	Post-medieval
2043	Blayshaw Marble Quarry	Spoil heap (and shaft?)	SE 09649, 72851	Post-medieval
2044	Whitbeck Farm	Quarry	SE 09700, 73277	Post-medieval
2045	How Stean Cottage	Lynchet	SE 09433, 73369	Post-medieval
2046	Middle Stean Farm	Lynchet	SE 08465, 73342	Medieval
2047	Stean	Lynchet	SE 08522, 73704	Medieval
2048	West End Lathe	Ridge and Furrow	SE 07314, 74097	Medieval
2049	Stean Farm	Lime Kiln	SE 08690, 73884	Post-medieval
2050	Armathwaite	Butt and cairns	SE 06844, 74867	Post-medieval
2051	Low Riggs	Riggs	SE 07631, 74542	Medieval
2052	Low Riggs	Building platform	SE 07690, 74506	Medieval
2053	Low Riggs	Lynchet	SE 07898, 74375	Medieval
2054	Well House	Lime kiln	SE 08187, 74341	Post-medieval
2055	Ruscoe	Lime kiln?	SE 08312, 74638	Post-medieval
2056	Armathwaite Intake	Wall	SE 07134, 75081	Post-medieval
2057	Studfold Farm	Lime Kiln	SE 09790, 73349	Post-medieval
2058	Halfway House	Field system	SE 09327, 73896	Medieval
2059	Cat Hole Lathe	Platforms and lynchet	SE 09333, 73664	Medieval
2060	Cat Hole Lathe	Quarry	SE 09284, 73672	Post-medieval
2061	Cat Hole Lathe	Reservoir	SE 09273, 73623	Post-medieval
2062	Hazel Close	Field system	SE 09182, 73853	Medieval
2063	Cat Hole Lathe	Quarry	SE 09158, 73575	Post-medieval
2064	Hazel Close	Enclosure	SE 08995, 73737	Medieval
2065	Stean Farm	Lynchet	SE 08918, 73736	Medieval
2066	Hazel Close	Lime kiln	SE 08784, 73803	Post-medieval
2067	Ivy House Farm	Lynchet	SE 08746, 74475	Medieval
2068	Ivy House Farm	Lime kiln	SE 09083, 74102	Post-medieval
2069	Middlesmoor	Barn	SE 09434, 74164	Post-medieval
2070	Thrope Edge	Barn	SE 09864, 74637	Post-medieval
2071	Park House	Lynchet	SE 09971, 73850	Medieval
2072	Lofthouse Moor	Cairn	SE 11373, 76210	Post-medieval
2073	Lofthouse Moor	(Guide) Stone	SE 11216, 76602	Post-medieval
2074	Kelds	Quarry complex	SE	Post-medieval
2075	Lofthouse Moor	Quarry	SE 10915, 76190	Post-medieval
2076	Thrope Edge	Mine	SE 10717, 75812	Post-medieval
2077	Thrope Edge	Shelter	SE 10659, 75995	Post-medieval
2078	Thrope Edge	Mine	SE 10600, 75932	Post-medieval
2079	Thrope Edge	Quarry	SE 10631, 75746	Post-medieval
2080	Thrope Edge	Tracks		Post-medieval
2081	Thrope Edge	Quarry	SE 10730, 75215	Post-medieval
2082	Thrope Edge	Quarry/pit	SE 10891, 74888	Post-medieval
2083	Thrope Edge	Quarry	SE 10861, 74867	Post-medieval
2084	Lofthouse Level	Quarry	SE 10720, 74339	Post-medieval
2085	Lofthouse Level	Quarry	SE 10819, 74330	Post-medieval
2086	Northside Head	Quarry	SE 09077, 74794	Post-medieval
2087	Northside Head	Quarry	SE 09041, 75109	Post-medieval

Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
2088	Northside Head	Extraction hollow	SE 09311, 75431	Medieval
2089	How Gill Plantation	Extraction hollow	SE 09359, 75537	Medieval
2090	How Gill House	Tracks	SE 09276, 75925	Medieval
2091	Foggyshaw Barn	Quarry/mines	SE 09182, 76120-	Post-medieval
2092	Foggyshaw Barn	Spoil	SE 09277, 76126	Post-medieval
2093	Limley Pastures	Extraction hollows	SE 09470, 76573	Post-medieval
2094	Foul Hole	Quarry and kiln	SE 09648, 76607	Post-medieval
2095	Haver Close	Shaft	SE 08847, 76121	Post-medieval
2096	In Moor	Quarry	SE 08674, 75656	Post-medieval
2097	Carle Quarry	Quarry	SE 08533, 75339	Post-medieval
2098	Dowdy Bottom	Lynchet	SE 10104, 74068	Medieval
2099	Dowdy Bottom	Quarry	SE 10030, 74158	Post-medieval

2100	Dowdy Bottom	Barn (ruin)	SE 10131, 74325	Post-medieval
2101	Ling Hill	Lynchets	SE	Medieval
2102	Ling Hall	Ridge and furrow	SE 10101, 74171	Medieval
2103	Thrope Edge	Quarry	SE 10640, 74768	Post-medieval
2104	Ling Hall	Spoil heap	SE 10607, 75032	Post-medieval
2105	Thrope Edge	Track	SE 10631, 75307	Post-medieval
2106	Thrope Edge	Boundary	SE 10685, 75292	Post-medieval
2107	Thrope Edge	Holloway	SE 10247, 75055	Post-medieval
2108	Thrope Edge	Track	SE 10536, 75538	Post-medieval
2109	Thrope Edge	Holloway	SE 10398, 75656	Post-medieval
2110	Dry Wath	Kiln and quarry	SE 10205, 75466	Post-medieval
2111	New Goyden Pot	Mine shafts	SE 10257, 75357	Post-medieval
2112	Scar Reservoir	Building	SE 06501, 77207	Post-medieval
2113	Tops Gill	Ruined barn	SE 05536, 77358	Post-medieval
2114	Carle Fell Side	Cairns	SE 06738, 78590	Post-medieval
2115	Woogill Moor	Cairn/pillar	SE 07662, 78688	Post-medieval
2116	Woogill Moor	Sheep Fold	SE 08192, 78373	Post-medieval
2117	Woogill Moor	Pit	SE 08521, 78144	Post-medieval
2118	Woogill Moor	Pit	SE 08972, 77908	Post-medieval
2119	Bull Brae	Pit	SE 08438, 77756	Post-medieval
2120	Woogill Moor	Mine	SE 08233, 77909	Post-medieval
2121	Scar Reservoir	Crane stanchion?	SE 06653, 77204	20th century
2122	Carle Fell Side	Barn/sheepfold	SE 06765, 77525	Post-medieval
2123	Scar House Reservoir	Quarry	SE 06214, 77648	Post-medieval
2124	Gladstones	Sheiling	SE 06281, 77942	Post-medieval
2125	Woogill Moor	Cairn	SE 07580, 78434	Prehistoric
2126	Woogill Moor	Lynchets	SE 07855, 77614	Medieval
2127	Bull Brae	Ridge and furrow/ boundary	SE 07998, 77590	Medieval
2128	Bull Brae	Spoil Heaps	SE 08463, 77501	Post-medieval
2129	Bull Brae	Field system	SE 08229, 77510	Medieval
2130	Woogill Moor	Cairns	SE 07793, 77615	Post-medieval
2131	Woogill Moor	Lime kiln?	SE 07194, 77279	Post-medieval
2132	Scar House Reservoir	Wall/bank	SE 06496, 76407	Post-medieval
2133	Scar House Reservoir	Barn?	SE 06445, 76435	Unknown
2134	Scar House Reservoir	Wall	SE 05066, 76509	Post-medieval
2135	Scar House Reservoir	Culvert	SE 05171, 76906	Post-medieval
2136	Scar House Reservoir	Gate way	SE 05194, 76915	Post-medieval
2137	Scar House Reservoir	Wall	SE 05263, 76940	Post-medieval
2138	Scar House Reservoir	Wall	SE 05397, 76937	Post-medieval
2139	Scar House Reservoir	Trackway	SE 05372, 76790	Post-medieval
2140	Scar House Reservoir	Barn	SE 05579, 76887	Post-medieval
2141	Scar House Reservoir	Wall	SE 05627, 76859	Post-medieval
2142	Scar House Reservoir	Sheep Fold	SE 05733, 76821	Post-medieval
2143	Scar House Reservoir	Cairn	SE 05749, 76800	Post-medieval
2144	Scar House Reservoir	Cairn	SE 05736, 76780	Post-medieval
2145	Scar House Reservoir	Farm	SE 05793, 76690	Post-medieval
2146	Scar House Reservoir	Track way	SE 06010, 76793	Post-medieval
2147	Scar House Reservoir	Barn?	SE 05475, 76593	Post-medieval
2148	Scar House Reservoir	Buildings	SE 06319, 76632	Modern
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
2149	Scar House Reservoir	Platform	SE 06210, 76638	Post-medieval
2150	Scar House Reservoir	Wall	SE 06627, 76562	Post-medieval
2151	Scar House Pasture	Quarry	SE 07013, 76404	Post-medieval
2152	Scar House Pasture	Quarry	SE 06849, 76368	Post-medieval
2153	Scar House Pasture	Quarry	SE 07031, 76214	Post-medieval
2154	Scar House Pasture	Shaft (dis.)	SE 07112, 76206	Post-medieval
2155	Scar House Pasture	Column	SE 07128, 75975	Post-medieval
2156	Scar House Pasture	Spoil heap	SE 07112, 76066	Post-medieval
2157	Scar House Pasture	Quarry	SE 07405, 76045	Post-medieval
2158	Woodale Moss	Spoil heaps	SE 07674, 76458	Post-medieval
2159	Maddering Gill Intake	Wall	SE 08590, 76583	Post-medieval
2160	Maddering Gill Intake	Track way	SE 08682, 76658	Post-medieval
2161	Woodale Scar	Wall	SE 08403, 76856	Post-medieval

2162	Woodale Scar	Bank	SE 08237, 76970	Post-medieval
2163	Woodale Scar	Barn	SE 08196, 76815	Post-medieval
2164	Woodale Scar	Wall	SE 08247, 76746	Post-medieval
2165	Woodale Scar	Structures?	SE 07906, 76639	Unknown
2166	Woodale Scar	Structure?	SE 07742, 76523	Unknown
2167	Woodale Scar	Flint scatter	SE 07801, 76500	Unknown
2168	Woodale Scar	Quarry	SE 07462, 76380	Post-medieval
2169	Haver Close	Boundary	SE 09846, 76188	Medieval
2170	Haver Close	Level?	SE 09836, 76094	Post-medieval
2171	Haver Close	Lynchets	SE 09795, 76170	Medieval
2172	Haver Close	Ridge and furrow	SE 09601, 76287	Medieval
2173	Haver Close	lynchets and ridge and	SE 09680, 76497	Medieval
2174	Haver Close	Field system	SE 09816, 76502	Medieval
2175	Haver Close	Rail Tunnel	SE 09918, 76478	Post-medieval
2176	Thwaite Moss	Lynchets	SE 09994, 76372	Medieval
2177	Goyden Pot	Lime kiln	SE 09940, 76087	Post-medieval
2178	Rough Close Gill	Walls	SE 10366, 76693	Post-medieval
2179	Thwaite House	Quarry and kilns	SE 10137, 76459	Post-medieval
2180	Thwaite House	Enclosure	SE 10150, 76360	Medieval
2181	Bleasfield	Spoil and tracks	SE 10504, 76186	Post-medieval
2182	Bleasfield	Spoil heaps	SE 10920, 76461	Post-medieval
2183	Whin Pasture	Cairns	SE 10150, 77236	Post-medieval
2184	The Edge	Cairn	SE 09771, 77499	Post-medieval
2185	Whin Pasture	Quarries	SE 10849, 77181	Post-medieval
2186	Brown Ridge	Quarries	SE 10735, 77420	Post-medieval
2187	Brown Ridge	Quarry	SE 10606, 77539	Post-medieval
2188	Brown Ridge	Quarries	SE 10411, 77589	Post-medieval
2189	Brown Ridge	Quarries	SE 10101, 77679	Post-medieval
2190	Brown Ridge	Quarry	SE 09719, 77731	Post-medieval
2200	Scar House Reservoir	Boundaries	SE 05045, 77158	Post-medieval
2201	Scar House Reservoir	Building	SE 05110, 77126	Post-medieval
2202	Scar House Reservoir	Barn	SE 05298, 77115	Post-medieval
2203	Scar House Reservoir	Lime Kiln	SE 05724, 77088	Post-medieval
2204	Scar House Gill	Track way	SE 06388, 76438	Post-medieval
2205	Whitbeck Stean	Enclosure	SE 08553, 72346	Post-medieval
2206	Moor House Farm	Earthwork	SE 08474, 72454	Post-medieval
2207	Whitbeck	Trackway	SE 08710, 72310	Post-medieval
2208	Whit Beck	Trackway	SE 08435, 72365	Post-medieval
2209	Moor House Farm	Earthwork	SE 08477, 72359	Unknown
2210	Moor House Farm	Trackway	SE 08350, 72586	Post-medieval
2211	Hard Gap	Mine Shafts	SE 07491, 73287	Post-medieval
2212	Wood House Farm	Boundary stone	SE 07740, 73266	19th century
2213	In Moor	Shaft/mines	SE 08628, 75915	Post-medieval
2214	Woodale Moss	Quarries	SE 07742, 75869	Post-medieval
2215	Woodale Moss	Mine	SE 07650, 75951	Post-medieval
2216	Rain Stang	Quarry	SE 08064, 75775	Post-medieval
2217	Low Woodale	Building Platform	SE 08030, 77035	Unknown
2218	Low Woodale	Holloway/track way	SE 08060, 77036	Medieval
2219	Middle Woodale	Trackway	SE 07925, 77208	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
2220	High Woodale	Bank/lynchet	SE 07524, 77188	Medieval
2221	High Woodale	Kiln?/cairn	SE 07361, 77140	Post-medieval
2222	High Woodale	Trackway	SE 07545, 77065	Medieval
2223	High Woodale	Kiln	SE 07550, 77061	Post-medieval
2224	Middle Woodale	Wall	SE 07652, 77003	Post-medieval
2225	Middle Woodale	Bank	SE 07640, 77039	Medieval
2226	Middle Woodale	Track and bank	SE 07800, 76951	Medieval
2227	Low Woodale	Sheepfold?	SE 08359, 76999	Post-medieval
2228	Pettyholme Barn	Bridge abutment	SE 08668, 77081	Post-medieval
2229	Limley Pastures	Cairn	SE 08944, 76733	Unknown
2230	Limley Pastures	Reservoir/pond	SE 09109, 76722	Medieval
2231	Limley Pastures	Cairn (clearance)	SE 09053, 76679	Post-medieval
2232	Limley Pastures	Trackway	SE 09016, 76644	Post-medieval
2233	Limley Pastures	Barn	SE 09039, 76572	Post-medieval

2234	Limley Pastures	Sheepfold	SE 09037, 76543	Post-medieval
2235	Limley Pastures	Holloway	SE 09186, 76540	Medieval
2236	Limley Pastures	Hollow way	SE 09270, 76690	Medieval
2237	Bracken Ridge	Lynchets	SE 10119, 76962	Medieval
2238	Mere Dike	Lynchets	SE 09651, 77104	Medieval
2239	Mere Dike	Lynchets	SE 10032, 76882	Medieval
2240	Calders Hills/Blayshaw	Mine shafts	SE 09540, 72250	Post-medieval
2241	Calder Hills	Bloomery	SE 09423, 72378	Medieval
2242	Foggyshaw Colliery	Mining	SE 09221, 76121	Post-medieval
2243	Limley Farm	Mine	SE 10060, 75719	Post-medieval
2244	Limley Farm	Air shaft	SE 09910, 75731	Post-medieval
2245	Low Riggs	Mine	SE 07800, 74299	Post-medieval
2246	Calder Hills	Level	SE 09479, 72450	Post-medieval
2247	Blayshaw Plantation	Mine	SE 09800, 72800	Post-medieval
2248	Blayshaw Plantation	Level	SE 09750, 72699	Post-medieval
2249	Lolly Mine	Air shaft	SE 10502, 72380	Post-medieval
2250	Lolly Mine	Air shaft	SE 10701, 72398	Post-medieval
2251	Lolly Mine	Level	SE 10879, 72340	Post-medieval
2252	Lolly Mine	Level	SE 10520, 72460	Post-medieval
2253	Lolly Mine	Level	SE 10691, 72590	Post-medieval
3000	Castiles Farm	Stone Circle/Orthostat	SE 20360, 71557	late Neolithic/ early BA
3001	Castiles Farm	Stone Bank	SE 20354, 71630	late Neolithic/ early BA
3002	Castiles Farm	Lynchets	SE 20330, 71569	Prehistoric
3003	Castiles Farm	Wall	SE 20438, 71554	Medieval
3004	Castiles Farm	Boulder clearance	SE 21071, 71468	Medieval
3005	High Ray Carr	Quarry	SE 20808, 72069	Post-medieval
3006	Castile	Quarry	SE 20784, 72186	Post-medieval
3007	Bowes Mansion	Field system and pit	SE 19973, 71826	Medieval
3008	Dallow	Lynchets	SE 19716, 71500	Medieval
3009	Skelding moor	Standing stone	SE 20029, 70746	late Neolithic/ early BA
3010	Skelding moor	Mine complex	SE 20119, 70829	Post-medieval
3011	Skelding Moor	Pit	SE 19890, 70884	Unknown
3012	Skelding Moor	Pit	SE 19839, 70993	Unknown
3013	Skelding Moor	Pits	SE 19830, 70809	Unknown
3014	Skelding moor	Quarries	SE 19694, 70701	Post-medieval
3015	Carlesmoor House	Barn	SE 18688, 73940	Post-medieval
3016	Carlesmoor House	U-wall	SE 18920, 73809	Unknown
3017	Carlesmoor	Enclosures	SE 19132, 74096	Medieval
3018	Carlesmoor	Findspot	SE 19302, 73961	Medieval
3019	Low Farm Carlesmoor	Sheep fold	SE 19712, 73820	Post-medieval
3020	Carlesmoor farm	Earthwork	SE 18349, 73677	Medieval
3021	Hawsett Rigs	Quarry	SE 18161, 73459	Post-medieval
3022	Hawsett Riggs	Quarry	SE 18159, 73349	Post-medieval
3023	Hawsett Riggs	Quarry	SE 18113, 73303	Post-medieval
3024	Swetton Moor	Quarry	SE 18476, 72667	Post-medieval
3025	Swetton Moor	Trackway	SE 18488, 72633	Post-medieval

Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
3026	Hawsett Riggs	Trackway	SE 18073, 73389	Medieval
3027	Hawsett Riggs	Quarry	SE 18112, 73478	Post-medieval
3028	Hawsett Riggs	Earthwork	SE 18168, 73481	Post-medieval
3029	Carle Moor	Earthwork	SE 18203, 73810	Post-medieval
3030	Low Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 19785, 73600	Medieval
3031	Low Farm	Wall	SE 19744, 73639	Post-medieval
3032	Low Farm	Holloway	SE 19727, 73636	Medieval
3033	Low Farm	Quarry	SE 19601, 73621	Post-medieval
3034	Thwaite House	Quarries	SE 19440, 73835	Post-medieval
3035	Vicar Pasture Farm	Lynchets	SE 19340, 72802	Medieval
3036	Vicar Pasture Farm	Bank and ditch	SE 19687, 72705	Post-medieval
3037	Low Swetton	Ridge and furrow	SE 19838, 72743	Medieval
3038	Low Swetton	Ridge and Furrow	SE 20004, 72785	Medieval
3039	Low Swetton	Ridge and Furrow	SE 20115, 72613	Medieval
3040	Low Swetton	Ridge and furrow	SE 20365, 72509	Medieval
3041	Low Swetton	Sheepfold	SE 20451, 72565	Post-medieval

3042	Low Swetton	Ridge and furrow	SE 20574, 72667	Medieval
3043	Low Swetton	Ridge and Furrow	SE 20736, 72779	Medieval
3044	High Swetton	Bank	SE 19795, 72972	Medieval
3045	Glebe Farm	Cairn	SE 19207, 71641	Post-medieval
3046	Hell Holme Bank	Boundary	SE 19121, 71852	Post-medieval
3047	Hell Holme Bank	Rock	SE 19228, 71968	Bronze Age
3048	Knott farm, Dallowgill	Lynchet	SE 19617, 72182	Medieval
3049a	High Swetton farm	Pond	SE 19355, 73256	Medieval
3049b	Lady Hill	Field system	SE 19494, 72283	Medieval
3050a	High Swetton	Quarry	SE 19289, 72980	Post-medieval
3050b	Knott Farm	Field boundary	SE 19667, 72402	Post-medieval
3051	Swetton cottage	Lynchet?	SE 19238, 73081	Medieval
3052	Swetton Bridge Farm	Lynchet	SE 20172, 73029	Medieval
3053	Swetton Bridge Farm	Banks	SE 20229, 73488	Medieval
3054	Swetton Bridge Farm	Bank	SE 21087, 74135	Medieval
3055	High Keld (Well)	Quarry	SE 22491, 74186	Post-medieval
3056	Carter Syke Farm	Barn/Byre	SE 22309, 72740	Post-medieval
3057	Mossie Mire	RandF	SE 21304, 72790	Medieval
3058	Mossie Mire	Lynchet	SE 21261, 72930	Medieval
3059	Newlands House	Quarry	SE 19287, 75509	Post-medieval
3060	Newlands House	Quarry	SE 19449, 75505	Post-medieval
3061	Newlands House	Quarry	SE 19401, 75529	Post-medieval
3062	Greathorpe Moor	Holloway/trackway	SE 18097, 75784	Medieval
3063	Stock Beck Moor	Holloway/trackway	SE 18429, 74953	Medieval
3064	Stock Beck moor	Pits/mines	SE 18481, 74940	Unknown
3065	Stock Beck Moor	Mine	SE 18277, 74847	Post-medieval
3066	Stone Beck Moor	Shaft	SE 18833, 74800	Post-medieval
3067	Stone Beck Moor	Shaft	SE 18833, 74800	Post-medieval
3068	Wolf Crags	Rock Shelter	SE 18561, 74733	Unknown
3069	Stock Beck Moor	Quarry	SE 18615, 74857	Post-medieval
3070	Stock beck	Sheepfold	SE 18650, 75017	Post-medieval
3071	Middle Biggin	Trackway	SE	Medieval
3072	High Biggin	Building	SE 20313, 75521	Post-medieval
3073	Stock Beck Moor	Standing stone	SE 19070, 74766	Unknown
3074	Stock Beck Moor	Platform	SE 18847, 74356	Post-medieval
3075	Stock Beck Moor	Holloways	SE 18924, 74345	Post-medieval
3076	Stock Beck Moor	Cairn	SE 19047, 74319	Post-medieval
3077	Stock Beck Moor	Cairn	SE 19027, 74268	Unknown
3078	Stock Beck Moor	Cairn	SE 19564, 74093	Unknown
3079	Stock Beck Moor	Quarry	SE 19559, 74205	Post-medieval
3080	Stock Wath	Holloways	SE 19309, 74595	Medieval
3081	Stock Wath	Enclosure	SE 19426, 74592	Post-medieval
3082	Holmes farm	Trackway	SE 21304, 75420	Post-medieval
3083	Holmes farm	Bank	SE 21565, 75299	Medieval
3084	Thorpe Grange	Barn	SE 22481, 75031	Post-medieval
3085	Thorpe Grange	Barn	SE 22552, 75146	Post-medieval
3086	Thorpe Grange	Enclosure	SE 22338, 75372	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
3087	Holmes Farm	Byre	SE 22118, 75061	Post-medieval
3088	Holmes farm	Quarry	SE 21995, 75230	Post-medieval
3089	Holmes Farm	Ridge and Furrow	SE 21836, 75280	Medieval
3090	Holmes Farm	Bank	SE 21764, 75329	Medieval
3091	Holmes Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 21827, 75441	Medieval
3092	Cross hills	Ridge and furrow	SE 22548, 76191	Medieval
3093	Grewelthorpe	Ridge and furrow	SE 23153, 75952	Medieval
3094	Thorpe House	Barn/Byre	SE 22654, 75807	Post-medieval
3095	Thorpe House	Lynchet	SE 22624, 75793	Medieval
3096	Thorpe House	Barn	SE 22602, 75644	Post-medieval
3097	Biggin Grange	Earthwork	SE 21200, 74641	Prehistoric
3098	Avenue Farm	Boundary	SE 22118, 74525	Medieval
3099	Kirkby Malzeard	Ridge and Furrow	SE 22886, 74564	Medieval
3100	Kirkby Malzeard	Ridge and Furrow	SE 23085, 74501	Medieval
3101	Kirkby Malzeard	Ridge and Furrow	SE 23255, 74461	Medieval
3102	Kirkby Malzeard	Ridge and Furrow	SE 23342, 74477	Medieval

3103	Kirkby Malzeard	Ridge and Furrow	SE 23163,74154	Medieval
3104	Deep Ghyll Farm	Boundary	SE 23142,73633	Medieval
3105	Missies	Boundary	SE 23215, 72931	Medieval
3106	Hogerston Hill	Gate post	SE 21199, 72406	Medieval
3107	Laverton Mount	Boundary	SE 22697, 72377	Medieval
3108	Kooroomooroo Wood	Building	SE 23075, 72036	Post-medieval
3500	Stubbings Farm	Lynchets	SE 18928, 71650	Medieval
3501	Grey Green Farm	Building	SE 18518, 71871	Unknown
3502	Grey Green Farm	Building	SE 18520, 71709	Unknown
3503	Pearson Wood	Stone spread	SE 18299, 71600	Unknown
3504	Bents House,	Building	SE 18303, 71881	Post-medieval
3505	Dallowgill	Lynchets	SE 17977, 72113	Medieval
3506	Tom Corner	Mound	SE 18334, 72460	Bronze Age
3507	Malaby House	Barn	SE 18325, 72326	Post-medieval
3508	Greygarth	Boundary wall	SE 19010, 72017	Medieval
3509	Greygarth	Building	SE 18714, 72260	Medieval
3510	Greygarth	Quarry	SE 18902, 72132	Post-medieval
3511	Dalton Lodge	Lynchets	SE 17272, 72560	Medieval
3512	Dalton Lodge	Ridge and furrow	SE 17152, 72621	Medieval
3513	Dalton Lodge	Pond	SE 17061, 72586	Post-medieval
3514	Dalton Lodge	Ridge and furrow	SE 16960,72685	Medieval
3515	Dalton Lodge	Ridge and furrow	SE 16990,72776	Medieval
3516	Potter Lane Farm	Barn	SE 17360, 72087	Post-medieval
3517	Lamb Close Intake (Potter Lane Farm)	Farmstead	SE 17360, 72022	Post-medieval
3518	Potter Lane Farm	Farm	SE 17378, 71928	Post-medieval
3519	Lamb Close Intake (Potter Lane Farm)	Orthostat	SE 17404, 71475	Prehistoric
3520	Potter Lane Farm	Barn	SE 17628, 71763	Post-medieval
3521	Potter Lane Farm	Building	SE 17537, 72049	Post-medieval
3522	Potter Lane Farm	Cairn	SE 17498, 72100	Post-medieval
3523	Blaythorn Hill	Pit/quarry	SE 19879, 70414	Medieval
3524	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20206, 70421	Medieval
3525	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20286, 70537	Post-medieval
3526	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20547, 70478	Post-medieval
3527	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20565, 70438	Post-medieval
3528	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20243, 70751	Post-medieval
3529	Skeldings	Wall	SE 20896, 70931	Medieval
3530	Skeldings	Cup marked stone	SE 20903, 70907	Bronze Age
3531	Low Grey Stones	Quarry	SE 21005, 70629	Post-medieval
3532	Skelding	Quarry/pit	SE 20815, 70455	Post-medieval
3533	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20691, 70442	Post-medieval
3534	Skelding	Quarry	SE 20757, 70194	Post-medieval
3535	Skelding	Ridge and furrow	SE 21048,71960,	Medieval
3536	Skelding	Pits	SE 20503, 71130	Post-medieval
3537	Skelding	Cairn	SE 21028, 71257	Post-medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
3538	Lumley Moor	Wall	SE 22410, 71541	Post-medieval
3539	Lumley Moor	Quarry	SE 22171, 71375	Post-medieval
3540	Lumley Moor	Quarry	SE 22099, 71388	Post-medieval
3541	Skelding	Quarry	SE 21543, 69297	Post-medieval
3542	Broadfields	Boundary stone	SE 22139, 69663	Post-medieval
3543	Skelding	Barn	SE 22731, 69779	Post-medieval
3544	Lumley Moor	Lynchets/ ridge and furrow	SE 22089, 70592	17th century
3545	Grantley Thwaites	Ridge and furrow	SE 22845, 70173	Medieval
4000	The Hutts	Lynchets	SE 21024, 77619	Medieval
4001	Hutt Cottage	Ridge and furrow	SE 20774,77750	Medieval
4002	The Hutts	Quarry	SE 21199, 77774	Post-medieval
4003	The Hutts	Ridge and furrow	SE 21702,77551	Mesolithic
4004	Hutts Gill	Quarry	SE 21586, 77170	Post-medieval
4005	Camp Hill	Promontory fort	SE 22579, 77362	Late-iron / early roman
4006	Quarry House	Quarry	SE 22550, 76509	Post-medieval
4007	Lime Tree Farm	Modern Stone circle	SE 22136, 76900	20th century
4008	Glen Farm	Quarry	SE 22386, 76912	Post-medieval

4009	Bramley Cottage	Lynchet	SE 21031, 76505	Medieval
4010	Bramley Cottage	Ruined barn?	SE 21057, 76530	Post-medieval
4011	Bramley	Quarry	SE 20969, 76607	Post-medieval
4012	Cindra Howe	Standing stone	SE 19834, 77134	Unknown
4013	Cindra Howe	Cairn	SE 19864, 77189	Post-medieval
4014	Nook House	Quarry	SE 19170, 76765	Post-medieval
4015	Mickley	Mill complex	SE 25293, 77017	Post-medieval
4016	Mickley	Ridge and furrow	SE 25175, 76847	Medieval
4017	Mickley	Quarry	SE 25089, 76657	Post-medieval
4018	Bush Farm	Lynchet	SE 24896, 76138	Medieval
4019	Mickley	Ridge and furrow	SE 25860, 76347	Medieval
4020	Mickley	Lynchet	SE 25693, 76951	Medieval
4021	Newfield	Ridge and furrow	SE 26655, 75729	Medieval
4022	Bush Farm	Lynchet	SE 24401, 76265	Medieval
4023	Bush Farm	Lynchets	SE 24180, 76403	Medieval
4024	Mowbray Hall	Fold	SE 24015, 76677	Post-medieval
4025	Mowbray Hall	Folly	SE 23548, 76995	Post-medieval
4026	Mowbray Hall	Lynchet/Ridge and furrow	SE 23194, 76718	Medieval
4027	Grewelthorpe	Lynchets	SE 23307, 76377	Medieval
4028	Grewelthorpe	Lynchet	SE 23680, 76241	Medieval
4029	Grewelthorpe	Ridge and furrow	SE 23530, 76248	Medieval
4030	Grewelthorpe	Lynchets/Ridge and furrow	SE 23417, 76080	Medieval
4031	Grewelthorpe	Lynchets	SE 23799, 75901	Medieval
4032	Tower Hill	Mound	SE 24662, 75781	Medieval
4033	Tower Hill	Ridge and furrow	SE 24638, 75897	Post-medieval
4034	Westfield	Lynchets	SE 25680, 75615	Medieval
4035	Newfields	Lynchets	SE 26201, 75302	Medieval
4036	The Chequer	Ridge and furrow	SE 26013, 74841	Medieval
4037	Spring Hall	Ridge and furrow	SE 24649, 75308	Post-medieval
4038	Spring Hall	Ridge and furrow	SE 24722, 75383	Medieval
4039	Grovedale	Lynchet	SE 24424, 75510	Medieval
4040	Grovedale	Ridge and furrow	SE 24084, 75608	Medieval
4041	Dallowview	Ridge and furrow	SE 24078, 75640	Medieval
4042	Dallowview	Ridge and furrow	SE 23959, 75724	Medieval
4043	Newholme Farm	Lynchet	SE 23821, 75707	Medieval
4044	Newholme Farm	Lynchet	SE 23818, 75639	Medieval
4045	North Close Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 24005, 74917	Medieval
4046	North Close Farm	Furrows	SE 24262, 74722	Medieval
4048	Brandwith Howe	Ridge and furrow	SE 18655, 77609	Medieval
4049	Brandwith Howe	Ridge and furrow	SE 18392, 77397	Medieval
4050	Brandwith Howe	Ridge and furrow	SE 18573, 77234	Medieval
4051	Brandwith Howe	Ridge and furrow	SE 18648, 77169	Medieval
4052	Brandwith Howe	Enclosure	SE 19759, 77715	Prehistoric
4053	High Field House	Ridge and furrow/ building	SE 19287, 78299	Medieval
4054	High Field House	Lynchets	SE 19537, 78273	Medieval
Site No	Name	Type	NGR	period
4055	High Field House	Ridge and furrow	SE 19660, 78588	Medieval
4056	High Field House	Ridge and furrow and track	SE 19403, 78482	Medieval
4057	High Field House	Field system	SE 19295, 78490	Medieval
4058	High Field House	Quarry	SE 19154, 78532	Post-medieval
4059	High Field House	Lynchets	SE 19133, 78246	Medieval
4060	High Field House	Ridge and furrow	SE 19170, 78375	Medieval
4061	High Field House	Quarry	SE 19374, 77891	Post-medieval
4062	High Field House	Lynchets	SE 19265, 77933	Medieval
4063	High Field House	Enclosure	SE 19300, 77989	Post-medieval
4064	High Field House	Lynchet	SE 19095, 78546	Medieval
4065	High Field House	Lynchet	SE 18924, 78431	Medieval
4066	High Field House	Lynchet	SE 18970, 78577	Medieval
4067	High Field House	Lynchet	SE 19080, 78701	Medieval
4068	Sykes Farm	Lynchet	SE 19112, 78835	Medieval
4069	Sykes Farm	Lynchet	SE 19089, 78937	Medieval
4070	Sykes Farm	Lynchets	SE 19140, 79047	Medieval
4071	Lobley Hall	House	SE 19072, 79270	17th century
4072	Sole Beck	Hayricks?	SE 18634, 78672	Post-medieval

4073	Sole Beck	Enclosure	SE 18698, 78161	Medieval
4074	Sykes Farm	Lynchets	SE 18835, 78692	Medieval
4075	Sykes Farm	Lynchets	SE 18787, 78495	Medieval
4076	Hilltop House	Lynchets	SE 19156, 78845	Medieval
4077	Hilltop House	Lynchets	SE 19330, 79083	Medieval
4078	Hilltop House	Lynchets	SE 19279, 79182	Medieval
4079	Hilltop House	Lynchets	SE 19071, 79268	Medieval
4080	Speculum Plantation	Quarry	SE 19448, 79891	Post-medieval
4081	Nutwith Cote	Ridge and furrow	SE 22788,78808	Medieval
4082	Roomer Common	Roman camp	SE 22516, 78840	Roman
4083	Roomer Common	Cairn?	SE 22522, 78764	Prehistoric
4084	High Barn	Lynchets	SE 21421, 78352	Medieval
4085	Ilton Grange Farm	Wall remnants	SE 20726,87045	Post-medieval
4086	Gill Head	Ridge and furrow	SE 20444,78299	Medieval
4087	Swinton Hall	Ridge and furrow	SE N/A	Medieval
4088	Middle Barn	Ridge and furrow	SE 21856, 78790	Medieval
4089	Roomer Common	Lynchets	SE 22402, 78475	Post-medieval
4090	Low Knowle Farm	Gate	SE 17673, 79062	Post-medieval
4091	Low Knowle Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 17630,79242	Medieval
4092	Low Knowle Farm	Lynchets	SE 17632, 79271	Post-medieval
4093	Low Knowle Farm	Quarry	SE 17338, 79170	Post-medieval
4094	Low Knowle Farm	Ridge and furrow	SE 17015,79487	Post-medieval
4095	Leighton Hall	Lynchets	SE 16394, 79441	Medieval
4096	Leighton Bridge	Quarry	SE 16943, 79863	Post-medieval
4097	Leighton Bridge	Platforms and lynchets	SE 16666, 79960	Post-medieval
4098	Healey Mill	Hollow ways	SE 17794,80609	Medieval
4099	Healey	Ridge and furrow?	SE 18000, 80554	Medieval
4100	Healey	Hollow ways	SE 18357, 80602	Medieval
4101	Healey	Lynchets/Ridge and furrow	SE 18510, 80903	Medieval
4102	Spring Wood	Trackway/lynchet	SE 18325, 81439	Post-medieval
4103	Howe Wood	Lynchets / ridge and furrow	SE 19012,81676	Medieval
4104	Druid's Temple	Stone Circle Folly	SE 17450, 78640	Post-medieval
4105	Sam O'on Level	Drain Adit	SE 10980 64510	Medieval
4106	Bewerley Park	Park	SE 1600 6500	Post-medieval
4107	Scar House Reservoir	Concrete foundations	SE 07518,76728	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 4

DATABASE STRUCTURE

Field data ID	Auto Number	Automatically Generated Entry Identification Number
Site Code	Text	Abbreviated code for each Survey Area: Dent = Denton, Pate = Pateley Bridge, Midd = Middlesmoor, Kirkby = Kirkby Malzeard and Swinton
Nidderdale Survey Number	Text	Unique site number for each discrete element recorded by the survey
Site Name	Text	Local Name for the site
NGR prefix	Text	Ordnance Survey 100km prefix
Easting1	Text	Easting of primary grid reference
Northing1	Text	Northing of primary grid reference
Easting2	Text	Easting of secondary grid reference
Northing2	Text	Northing of secondary grid reference
Easting3	Text	Easting of tertiary grid reference
Northing3	Text	Northing of tertiary grid reference
Easting4	Text	Easting of Quaternary grid reference
Northing4	Text	Northing of Quaternary grid reference
NGR	Text	Combined grid references for primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary site locations
Maplet Number	Text	Reference number of working maplets (held in archive)
Land Use	Text	Current usage of the land, eg moorland, arable, pasture
Ground Cover	Text	Vegetation cover
Topography	Text	Description of topographic context
Site Type	Text	General assessment of the type of site
Description2	Memo	General description of the site and its general context, incorporating dimensions of the site
Confidence	Text	Level of confidence in the interpretation of the site type
Compiler	Text	Name of compiler of the records
Date	Text	date of compilation
Photos	OLE object	Selected photograph referenced directly from within the database
Photo no	Text	Reference number of photographs within the archive
Sketch plan	OLE Object	Sketch plan referenced directly from within the database
District	Text	District which for the whole AONB is Harrogate
Parish	Text	Civil parish
Listed Building No	Number	Listed Building no
Scheduled Monument No	Number	Scheduled Monument Number
SMR No	Text	Cross reference to the Sites and Monuments Record number
Class	Text	The class of the monument as defined by the SMR site classification
Legal Status	Text	The legal status of a monument in terms of either scheduling or listing
HCAP	Text	Harrogate Community Archaeological Project Site number
Period from	Text	Date period of site
Condition Date	Date/Time	Date of survey
Condition	Text	General Condition of the monument - Good, moderate or Poor
Form	Text	Broad form of the monument as defined by SMR classification, eg Cropmark or Ruined Building
Mines 1	Yes/No	Yes/no query if the site is cross referenced with the main Northern Mines Research Society database
Mines Site No	Text	Site number for the main Northern Mines Research Society database
NMR	Text	National Monuments Record Site Number
Pre-survey description	Memo	Description of the site from the Mines, SMR or NMR records.

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