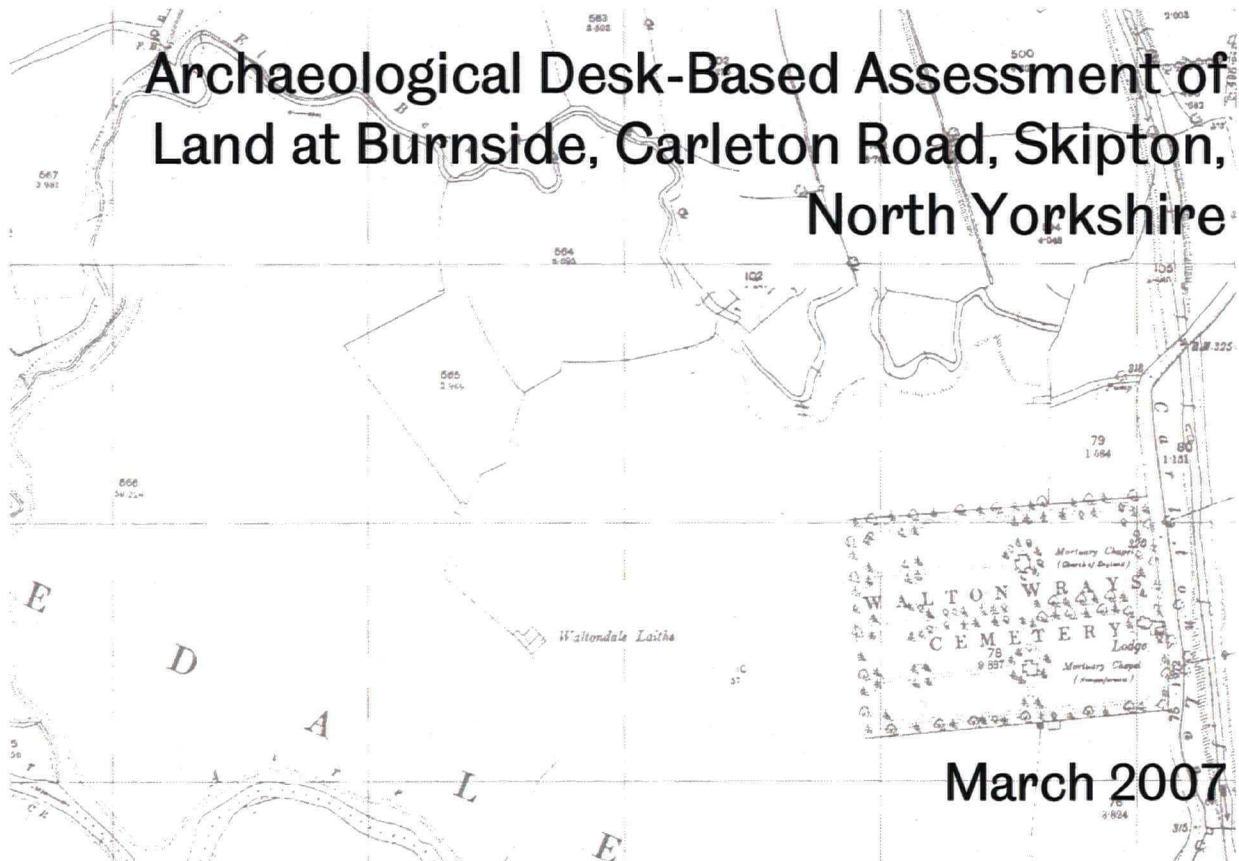




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NYCC HER	
SNY	11521
ENY	3833
CNY	
Parish	5063
Rec'd	27/04/07

Project Report 1094.1(1)



March 2007

By Rowan May

Prepared For:
Pearson Developments Ltd
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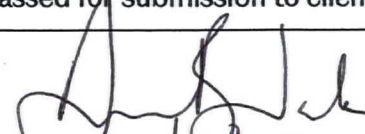
ARCUS	
Report sent to	NYCC
Date posted	25/4/07
Sent by	R.MAY

Burnside, Skipton, North Yorkshire

National Grid Reference: SD 980 506 (centred)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
 Date: 28/3/07	 Date: 28/3/07
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2007, ARCUS were commissioned by Pearson Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on land at Burnside, Skipton, North Yorkshire. The assessment was required to support a planning application for redevelopment of the land. The development plans consist of the construction of domestic housing. The desk-based assessment comprised a site visit, documentary and cartographic research.

The site (centred on SD 980 506) is located to the southwest of Skipton, in the floodplain of the Aire river valley. No archaeology has previously been recorded within the application area. The route of the Eller Beck passed through the site prior to the end of the 19th century, when it was re-routed. This indicates a potential for the survival of ancient river courses and for the preservation of waterlogged deposits containing information on the ancient environmental conditions of the area. The valley is likely to have been used in the prehistoric period for hunting, gathering raw materials and as a routeway through the Pennines. During the medieval period, the site was probably part of the water meadows in the valley bottom. Possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains are visible on aerial photographs from the 1960s within the central part of the site. The site appears to have been fields throughout the post-medieval period and is currently pasture land.

No walk-over survey was possible as part of the assessment, therefore the extent of survival of above-ground archaeology could not be established. The potential for buried prehistoric and medieval deposits cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of current evidence. The potential for significant post-medieval remains is considered to be low, as the site has been in agricultural use during that period. A walk-over survey of the site is recommended to assess the extent of survival of above-ground remains, including features associated with the former route of the Eller Beck. Further archaeological evaluation, such as geophysical survey, trial trenching or borehole transects, may be required in advance of development to locate and characterise any surviving buried archaeology.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Burnside, Skipton, North Yorkshire. The assessment was required to support a planning application for the construction of housing on the site. ARCUS were commissioned by Pearson Developments. Research and fieldwork were carried out by Rowan May.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to:

- establish the archaeological and historical background of the application area;
- assess the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the site.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- North Yorkshire County Records Office;
- Skipton Local Studies Library;
- National Monuments Record (NMR);
- MAGIC website.

2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on the 21st March 2007. No walk-over survey was undertaken for the assessment as access to the site was not possible. A brief inspection of the site was made from public roads to establish the current land use.

2.4 Geotechnical Data

No known geotechnical investigations have been carried out in this area.

2.5 Planning Framework

PPG 16

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) Archaeology and Planning (1990) provides guidance for the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains, which are considered to be non-renewable. There is a presumption for the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains, whether or not they are Scheduled Monuments.

PPG16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process, and provides a framework for the investigation of sites to determine the archaeological impact of proposed development. It also provides a framework for the management of remains, including preservation *in situ*, or by record where planners decide that physical preservation is not justified.

Local Development Plan (LDP)

Craven District LDP (adopted 1999) contains policies relating to the environment, built heritage and archaeology, based on the guidelines set down in PPG 16. The relevant policies state:

BE15: Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation *in situ* of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important monuments and their settings. Planning permission for development which would have adverse effect on their site or setting will be refused.

BE16: Protection of Other Sites of Archaeological Importance

Where a planning application affects archaeological remains whose full extent and importance are unknown, the Council will require an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before the application can be determined.

Where field evaluation indicates that development will affect archaeological remains, the Council may require that archaeological remains are preserved *in situ* through careful design and layout of new development.

BE17: Investigation and Recording of Archaeological Sites

Development affecting an archaeological site, which is acceptable in principle and where preservation *in situ* is not justified, may be permitted subject to a condition or legal obligation requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to or during development and the publication of the results.

3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE

The application area (centred on SD 980 506) is located c.1.5km to the southwest of Skipton town centre (**Illustration 1**). The site is bounded on the southwest by the A629, on the east by Carleton Lane and Waltonwrays Cemetery, and on the north by Sandylands playing fields and light industrial/commercial units on Engine Shed Lane. The site is currently fields. The site is not within a Conservation Area and contains no standing buildings.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This section provides a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the area, focusing in particular on the application area. Historical maps and plans of the area from the 18th century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Documents, unpublished technical reports and secondary published works relating to the site were also consulted, as well as historic aerial photographs covering the area. A list of known archaeological sites and listed buildings within 1km of the site was compiled from the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and from other historic sources. This is presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the sites shown on **Illustration 2**.

4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

There are no known prehistoric sites or finds recorded within the 1km search area around the site. Mesolithic (10,000-4,000BC) stone tools have been found further from the site, including a scraper and a micro-burin (boring or punching tool) recovered from the natural ground surface in excavations near Craven Terrace, Skipton (Skipton Museum 1975) and other flints found on the moors to the east and south.

A number of prehistoric rock carvings have been recorded on Skipton Moor to the east of the application area, near Horse Close Hill and Snaygill. These have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs 29110-29116, 29142). The majority of the carvings are of the 'cup and ring' style, consisting of small cup-like hollows pecked into rock outcrops or boulders. The rings are often surrounded by one or more circles. Such carvings date to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (2,800-700BC). Details of the SAMs are given in Appendix 1.

A hilltop enclosure is also located on Horse Close Hill. It is visible as a sub-circular enclosure with internal rubble wall divisions, although the stone surrounding walls were possibly a later addition to an originally unenclosed settlement. Excavated examples of similar enclosures generally date to the Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (600-400BC). The site may have been used for settlement or for stock control. The early phase of use of the site may have been contemporary with the rock carvings. The enclosure is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 29151).

The river valley area is unlikely to have been used for settlement in the prehistoric period except on a temporary basis. Settlement is likely to have been on higher ground less prone to flooding. The proximity of recorded settlement and activity at Skipton and Skipton Moor suggest that the valley is likely to have been utilised for hunting and for gathering food and raw materials, and as a routeway through the Pennines.

Only one Roman find-spot was recorded within the 1km search area (SMR 15217). This consisted of an unknown number of coins of small denominations, with dates from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, covering the majority of the Roman administration of the region. The location of the coins, close to Swadford Street, may indicate that this, along with Newmarket and Broughton Road, was on the route of a Roman road from York to Elslack (Hatfield 1991, 4).

4.2 Medieval

The site is situated in the Aire valley, between the settlements of Skipton and Carleton. Both were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being in existence prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066. The place names, meaning 'sheep farmstead' and 'peasant's farmstead' respectively, suggest an Anglo-Scandinavian origin (Smith 1961, 30; 71-2). Both were minor manors in the 11th century. Skipton was held by the Earl of Mercia, and became a crown holding following the uprising of the northern nobles. It was given by the king to Robert de Romille, who built a castle at Skipton as the seat of his barony (Baines 1822, 401). This increased the status of the town, which was later granted the right to hold markets and fairs. The castle was located on a rocky outcrop above the Eller Beck, possibly close to the site of the pre-Conquest settlement. The demesne lands were in Skipton, Skibeden, Stirton, Holme, Thorlby and Silsden (Rowley 1969, 11).

Skipton has historically been a pasture-based economy, with the high hills being unsuitable for arable cultivation. The name 'sheep farmstead' suggests that pasturage

was being undertaken in the pre-Norman period, with monastic influence leading to the establishment of large herds of sheep in the area by the 12th century (Mitchell 2006, 13). Much of the low-lying land in the river valley was used as water meadows ('ings'), probably held in common in the medieval period. The Aire Valley, known as the Aire Gap, formed one of the main routes through the Pennines, and Skipton's value as a market town is likely to have been associated with its location at the convergence of several important routes (Mitchell 2006, 11). The medieval town was concentrated along either side of the market and High Street. Possible ridge and furrow remains or drainage features were visible in one of the central fields of the application area on aerial photographs from the 1960s (MAL/68050; 10B/055).

Carleton also had a medieval market, with a market cross. The manor was originally more prosperous than Skipton in the early medieval period, but became less significant following the construction of Skipton Castle. The remains of part of the medieval settlement are preserved as earthworks in Leys Close Field (SMR 15774), and ridge and furrow cultivation remains are visible from aerial photographs in fields surrounding the village (see **Illustration 2**).

4.3 Post-Medieval

The town of Skipton did not expand substantially beyond its medieval boundaries prior to the 19th century, when the lord of the manor began to sell land freehold or on long-term leasehold for building purposes. Textile manufacture was in existence in the town as a cottage industry from the 16th century, with water-powered mills being constructed from 1785 onwards (Mitchell 2006, 82). Steam power was introduced in 1820, and the first power looms were brought to the town by the Dewhursts of Belle Vue Mills in 1829 (SMR 23686). The growth of the industry led to the expansion of the town, with the population increasing from 3,000 to 9,000 between 1830 and 1860 (Mitchell 2006, 82). New housing had built to the south of the historic core of the town by 1852 (Board of Health map). Carleton remained a small, nucleated settlement, dominated by a cotton mill built in the centre of the village in 1861 (SMR 324445).

The application area is likely to have been part of the water meadows in the early post-medieval period. The site was not shown on the Parliamentary Enclosure map of 1774 when Skipton Ings, to the west of Ings Lane, was enclosed (NYRO MIC 604). This suggests that the application area had been enclosed prior to the enclosure award. No historic map showing the site was found prior to the 1854 OS map, with earlier 19th-century maps only covering the area immediately around the town. The 1854 map showed the site as part of High and Low Waltondale, with a small farmhouse shown to the south, called Waltondale Laithes (**Illustration 3**). The Eller Beck ran east-west through the application area, with low banks to the south of the river in places, probably to prevent flooding. The beck was still shown in this location in 1894, but by 1909 it had been re-routed to a linear course to the east of Carleton Road (**Illustrations 4 and 5**). The new route was also shown in 1894, suggesting that the former course may have been dry or in the process of being re-routed at that date.

Waltonwrays cemetery had been constructed to the immediate east of the application area by 1894, with mortuary chapels for both Church of England and Nonconformist worshippers. Some field boundaries were slightly altered following the re-routing of the Eller Beck, but there were otherwise no major changes within the application area between 1894 and 1966 (**Illustrations 4 to 7**). The area to the south, close to the River Aire, was used as a refuse tip by 1956 (**Illustration 6**), but this does not appear to have encroached substantially into the application area. A

small area of dump deposits or waste material was shown in one of the fields in the central part of the site at that date. Two trackways were shown leading off Carleton Road towards a tank to the south of the Sandylands playing fields. The tracks were shown on the 1966 map, but the tank and waste mound were not.

The A629 bypass was constructed along the southern edge of the site between 1970 and 1983, with the business park on Engine Lane expanded towards the northwest edge of the application area by the same date (**Illustration 8**). A depot was located to the north of the east end of the site. A small pond was shown to the northeast of the depot, within the application area, close to the site of the tank shown in 1956.

5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES

No detailed walk-over survey of the application area was possible. The site consists of low lying pasture land in the Aire Valley (**Plate 1**). Only the east and northwest ends are visible from public footpaths. The field to the north of the cemetery on Carleton Road contained a shallow gully feature with trees growing in it (**Plate 2**). This may relate to a former field boundary or drainage feature. There is a waterlogged area close to the northeast corner of this field, and a slightly raised linear feature at the eastern end, running at a slight diagonal angle to the road. The latter feature may be associated with a former trackway, or a bank associated with flood prevention.

The field to the south of the cemetery is relatively level and was being used for sheep grazing at the time of the site visit. A stone water trough was located against the wall of the cemetery (**Plate 3**). The large field at the northwest end of the site is also relatively level, although several gully features were visible from Ings Lane, possibly associated with the former route of the Eller Beck (**Plate 4**). There was no clear view of the central part of the site from the roads, so no assessment of the survival of historic or archaeological features in this area can be given.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL

No archaeology has previously been recorded within the application site. The Eller Beck formerly ran through the site from east to west, and buried deposits associated with earlier courses of the beck may survive within the application area. Such deposits have the potential to contain waterlogged organic remains, which could provide data on the ancient environmental conditions of the area. There is also the potential for the survival of artefacts and features relating to human use of the river valley in the prehistoric period.

Aerial photographs have indicated that medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains may exist in the central part of the site. No inspection of this part of the site was possible during the site visit, so the extent of survival of upstanding archaeological remains could not be ascertained. A cursory inspection of the parts of the site visible from the road indicated that features associated with the former beck and field boundaries may survive. The predominantly agricultural use of the area during the post-medieval period suggests that it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains of this date will be located within the site.

7 CONCLUSION

The main archaeological potential identified within the site is considered to be palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with the river valley. The extent of survival of prehistoric to medieval cultural remains cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of current evidence. A walk-over survey of the site is recommended to assess the extent of survival of above-ground archaeological remains, including features associated with the Eller Beck and medieval cultivation or drainage. Further archaeological evaluation, such as geophysical survey, trial trenching or borehole transects, may be required in advance of development to locate and characterise any surviving buried archaeology, in line with governmental and local planning guidelines.

8 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS may assign copyright to the client upon request, and reserves the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 1845 plan of the LNER railway from the Leeds & Bradford extension near Skipton to York. NYRO QDP (M) 67, MIC 2306/337-503.
- 1852 Board of Health plan of Skipton. Skipton Reference Library HM6.

1854 OS 6 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 167 and 168.

1894 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 167.8, 167.12, 168.5 and 168.9.

1909 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 167.8, 167.12, 168.5 and 168.9.

1956 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SD 95 NE.

1966 OS 1:2500 map sheets SD 9750, SD 9751, SD 9850 and SD 9851.

1970 OS 1:10,000 map sheet SD 95 NE.

1986 OS 1:2500 map sheets SD 9750, SD 9751, SD 9850 and SD 9851.

Aerial photographs

North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section:

Oblique photographs:

Film/Frame:	Date:
ANY 282/03	21/11/86
AJC 138/01	4/3/88
ANY 287/17	21/1/89
ANY 287/18	21/1/89
ANY 287/19	21/1/89

Vertical photographs:

Run:	Film:	Frames:	Date:
10B	44/68	055-056	1968
11A	44/68	050-051	1968

National Monuments Record:

Sortie no:	Library no:	Frame:	Date:
RAF/540/1322	2913	63	1954
MAL/68050	5375	139	1968
OS/95067	14784	9	1995

11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Locations of archaeological sites and listed buildings shown on **Illustration 2**.

Archaeological sites and find-spots

SMR no	Description	NGR
14290	Carleton Great Hall, Heslaker Farm. The current buildings are late-16 th and late-17 th century. Previously separate phases of Carleton manor house, now barns. The interior of the southern building is said to have fireplaces preserved. Grade II listed [LB nos. 324434 and 324435].	SD 9718 4992
15217	Roman coins, found in Skipton during the building of the Unicorn Inn. The total number found is unknown, but 11 are held by the museum, described as being of small denomination and dating from the 1 st to the 4 th centuries AD.	SD 9892 5150
15774	Carleton historic town. Mentioned in Domesday Book. The earthwork remains of medieval house platforms and boundary divisions are visible in Leys Close Field, and medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation remains are preserved in fields around the village.	SD 972 498
15780	Skipton historic town. Mentioned in Domesday Book. The early medieval town may have been concentrated on the ridge overlooking the Eller Beck, close to or below the site of the later castle. The later medieval town was located to either side of the High Street and Market Place.	SD 990 515
23483	Half a child's skull found in 1999, possibly the site of a lost burial ground. Skull is thought to be in Sheffield Museum.	SD 9743 5048
23686	Belle Vue mills, Skipton. Steam powered yarn mill, combing shed, worsted and cotton twist mills, c.1829, rebuilt in 1831 following a fire. Operated by John and Isaac Dewhurst of Skipton.	SD 987 515
23833	Converted textile mill, water-powered, at Broughton Park, Skipton. Exact location unclear.	SD 980 512
24478	Probable medieval wayside cross shaft at Niffany, to the west of Skipton.	SD 9710 5144
24479	Alcove built into the roadside wall, below road level at Niffany. Possibly post-medieval revetment.	SD 9706 5150
24907	Church of St Mary, listed grade II [LB no. 324432]. The present church dates to 1859, on the site of earlier churches. Also an inscription set into the wall east of the lych gate, early 16 th -century, the legible part reading 'Anthonie Clyfford'. The stone was set to record the building of the church tower of the previous church on the site. Listed grade II for group value [LB no. 324433]. Foundation of the north wall of an earlier church, dating from the 12 th century, found during a watching brief at St Mary's Church, Carleton.	SD 9736 4983

Listed buildings

SMR no	Description	NGR
323425	Midland Hotel, late 19 th -century railway hotel. Grade II.	SD 9842 5147
323426	Dewhurst's Mill, Broughton Road, Skipton. Mill for spinning and weaving of cotton and the manufacture of sewing thread, dated to 1867-70. The listing includes the main rectangular block, a detached brick chimney, U-shaped eastern range, linked to a third mill across Brewery Lane by cast-iron bridges. Grade II.	SD 9853 5151
323438	Craven Hotel, Craven Street. Mid-19 th century building, with Tuscan doorcase. Grade II.	SD 9874 5132
323440	Late 18 th -century warehouse on Cross Street. Probably associated with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Grade II.	SD 9887 5137
323479	Christ Church, Keighley Road, Skipton. Built on a hill with a basement under the chancel. Dated to 1837-9, designed by RD Chantrell. Grade II.	SD 9882 5134
323482	Former Craven Lead Works, Lower Union Street, Skipton. Probably early 19 th -century, now occupied by Robert Fell and Sons. Grade II.	SD 9891 5134
323488	Premises of Ellesmere Press, Mill Lane, Skipton. Originally canal warehouses with stabling for canal horses. Grade II.	SD 9897 5131
323514	Large house, later converted to shops, on Swadford Street. Dated to the 18 th century. Grade II.	SD 9889 5158
323515	Stone building at Swadford Street, early 19 th -century house converted into a shop on the ground floor. Grade II.	SD 9888 5158
323516	Cock and Bottle Public House, 30 Swadford St. An 18 th -century inn with later gothic façade. Grade II.	SD 9885 5158
323525	Skipton Railway Station, Broughton St. Designed by Andrews and Delannay for Midland Railways, built 1849-51. Grade II.	SD 9836 5137
323526	Canopy on Skipton railway station platform. Dated to 1849-51. Grade II.	SD 9836 5137
324422	Dale House, Beckside, Carleton. Probably later 18 th -century house, with alterations. Two storeys and three bays. Previously known as Dale Garth. Grade II listed.	SD 9709 4970
324423	Robyn's Hall, Beckside, Carleton. Probably later 17 th -century. Now adjoins a late 19 th -century building which may have obliterated part of the hall. Grade II.	SD 9708 4977
324424	House at Beckside, Carleton. Dated to 1672. Rubble with stone slate roof. Grade II.	SD 9709 4980
324425	Trappes Hall, 6-7 Brook View, Carleton. House, dated to c.1686, now divided into two dwellings. Substantial rubble house on a version of a double-pile plan. Christopher Trapps of Nidd married into a Carleton family in 1686. Grade II*.	SD 9713 4974
324426	Former barn, now garage, to the northeast of Trappes Hall, Carleton. Dated to the 17 th century. U-shaped plan with cross-wings to either side of threshing floor. Datestone reads possibly 1634 or 1684. Grade II.	SD 9715 4976
324427	Craven House, 10 Brook View, Carleton. House, dated to the 1720s. Re-used timbers on first floor. Deep plan with two rooms each to front and back. Grade II	SD 9713 4976
324428	Glebe House, Brook View, Carleton. A 17 th -century house, with later alterations. Grade II.	SD 9714 4981
324438	The Swan Inn. Probably early 19 th -century. An outbuilding attached to the north may be a former barn, with a datestone, possibly reset, inscribed 'BAS 1693'. Grade II.	SD 9728 4971

SMR no	Description	NGR
324439	South View, 1-2 Main St, Carleton. A pair of small houses, dated to 1815. Grade II.	SD 9736 4970
324440	Grundy's Farmhouse, Main St, Carleton. Two storeys, dated from 1767, with later alterations to the rear. Grade II.	SD 9737 4965
324441	Spence's Court, Main St, Carleton. Former almshouses, built in 1693, renovated in 1872 and altered in 1974. Compact U-shaped plan, two storeys in height. The courtyard is closed by a short wall with large panelled gate-piers and possibly original wrought iron gate. A long inscription records the benefaction, renovation and alterations (1698 Ferrand Spence, 1872 Agnes Niven, 1955 Jessie Coulthurst). Grade II.	SD 9753 4967
324442	The Rectory, Main St, Carleton. House, said to be dated to 1821. Shallow double pile plan, with doorway repositioned following a fire in 1956. Grade II.	SD 9753 4962
324444	Mid-19 th -century school and schoolhouse, in a continuous range. Swan St, Carleton. The roof is said to be of heavy king-post construction, with reused timbers from the tithe barn that formerly stood on the site. Grade II.	SD 9729 4975
324445	Carleton Mills, West Road. Cotton mill, datestone of 1861 over the door. Three storeys, with stone chimney at the western end. Listed grade II for specific features and group value only.	SD 9719 4968
462908	Union Mills, Upper Street, Newtown. Weaving mill dated to 1867 and extended in 1871, with 20 th -century additions and alterations. Built for the Skipton Land and Building Co, designed by J Nelson of Nelson and Burnley. Original single-storey weaving sheds and warehouse to north, with engine house, boiler house and chimney at southeast corner. Later weaving sheds and warehouse added to the south. Grade II.	SD 9896 5112

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (within 2km of the application area)

(Information from MAGIC: <<http://www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic>>)

SAM no	Description	NGR
29110	Carved rock on bank at side of track opposite Garth House, west of Snaygill Farm. The carvings consist of 11 cups, a circle of 9 very small cups and a linear groove.	SD 9939 4972
29111	Carved rock in a wall at High Snaygill. The carving consists of three cups, one with a complete ring and part of a ring.	SD 9952 4991
29112	Carved rock south of Great Wood Laithe, Horse Close Hill. The carving consists of at least 15 cups, two of them possibly joined by a short groove.	SD 9962 5505
29113	Carved rock at the base of a wall, northeast of Cawder Hall Farm, Horse Close Hill. Carving consists of one very clear cup.	SD 9984 5053
29114	Two carved rocks in a field northeast of Cawder Hall Farm. One rock, with a wide fissure, has 19 cups, the other rock has 6 cups, one with a partial ring.	SD 9985 5038
29115	Carved rock, part of an outcrop in the east end of Great Wood Plantation. The carving consists of one cup.	SD 9994 5062
29116	Carved rock in a field southeast of Great Wood Plantation. The carving consists of one large, shallow cup.	SE 0003 5063
29142	Carved rock east of Cawder Hall Farm. The carving consists of one large deep cup and three other less regular hollows.	SE 0007 5031
29151	Sub-circular enclosed settlement on Horse Close Hill, probably dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Stone surrounding wall and internal subdivisions visible. Small-scale excavation took place in 1964-9, revealing internal hut structures and occupation material. The enclosure is smaller than most Late Iron Age hillforts, and the outer wall is not substantial enough to be defensive.	SD 9965 5047

12 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES