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**Grimston Moor
Howardian Hills
AONB Woodland Survey
North Yorkshire**

Assessment Report



**MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
August 1999**

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Acknowledgements

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We would also like to thank the North Yorkshire County Council for their help during the survey work.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The woodland area of Grimston Moor is situated in the parishes of Grimstone and Gilling East (SE 6110 7420 centre : Fig. 1), which is located approximately 5 km east of Hovingham and 17.5 km west of Malton, and is part of the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 1.2 Grimston Moor covers an area of 247 acres (100 hectares), and is the first of four areas to be surveyed, covering a total of 3017 acres. The survey of the other areas, Thurtle Wood, Coneysthorpe Banks and Wath-Fryton-Slingsby Banks, is to follow. The survey work commenced on 16th March 1999, and finished on the 2nd April 1999. All work was funded by Howardian Hills AONB Project.
- 1.3 The survey area was covered by a variety of woodland conditions from recently felled trees with scrub, recent plantation, open plantation and dense mature conifer plantation and mixed woodland. Grimston Moor is owned by Mr M Marshall of Grimston Manor, and Forest Enterprise.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Geology

- 2.1 Grimston Moor is located on the Howardian Hills and stands on soils of Rivington 1 Soil Association (541f), which are well drained coarse loamy soils over a solid geology of Jurassic sandstone. The soils have only minor limitations in supporting tree growth and supports species including "Sitka spruce, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Japanese and hybrid larch, sycamore, beech and elm. Oak could also be grown on some plots" (Jarvis et al 1984, p.262).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

- 3.1 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 2) depicts five tumuli (Features 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 : Fig. 2). The prehistoric landscape was described by Gill on his tour of the area

in the nineteenth century, which "exhibit a picture of bleakness and desolation on which there are found scattered cairns and tumuli" (Gill 1852, 252). Further evidence for barrows and entrenchments on Grimston Moor was noted by Canon Greenwell: "a line of entrenchments runs across the moor in a direction east and west..... and close by it are several barrows.... and four rectangular mounds" (Barrow 126 - Site 7, Barrow 132 - Site 6, Barrow 133 - Site 2, Barrow 134 - Site 4, Barrow 135 - Site 5, Barrow 136 - Site 3 and Barrow 137 - Site 1 : Greenwell 1877, p 343-7. An additional tumulus was also noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1890 (Fig. 3), Site 5 (Fig. 5).

- 3.2 The importance of the features on Grimston Moor has been discussed by Susan Brooke in 1954. She states that near Yearsley Long Barrow, which is located to the west of Grimston Moor, aerial photographs had shown "the converging trackways and deeply entrenched roads leading down to a ford.... Along the side of this valley - on Grimston Moor, there are numerous Bronze Age Tumuli, and a number of worked flints, including both tanged and leaf shaped arrowheads, exceeds that found anywhere else in the district" (Brooke 1954, p. 363-364). She sums up by stating that the "stretch of country between Yearsley and Malton has been somewhat neglected" and that "several important barrows have not been excavated, while others... only partially explored by Canon Greenwell in the nineteenth century" (ibid, p. 365-6).
- 3.3 The late medieval and post medieval period witnessed a very different activity on Grimston Moor. To the north of Manor Wood is Manor Farm, where excavation (SE 6195 7148) uncovered a pit filled with kiln debris and pottery wasters (Hayes 1978). The pottery found was Grimston ware, a plain utilitarian and undecorated ware dating to the mid seventeenth century. Location of the kiln is probably under the farmhouse. Records shows Thomas Raper, potter and weaver, died on Grimstone Moor in 1679. Hearth tax returns for 1661 to 73 noted only four houses in the hamlet, including a William Raper, potter of Grimstone, who had four hearths, possibly relating to kilns.
- 3.4 Soury Hill (SE 605 745) to the north of Beanfield Plantation, near Warren Farm is also an area of known post-medieval pottery production. In the seventeenth century, John Wedgewood made large cisterns, puzzle jugs, plates and bowls at Yearsley before moving to York. "At Yearsley there were pancheons made by Willy Wedgewood - that

young blade" (Hayes 1978). Hayes indicated that the Yearsley Wedgewoods were related to Joshua Wedgewood (*ibid*). A potter, Thomas Walker, is also known on Pottergate, Gilling East in 1689 (SE 614 769). Unfortunately, no surface features or structures were identified in connection with the pottery industry. However, there is potential for subsurface remains.

- 3.5 The area of Grimston Moor was described as moorland in all known sources from the eighteenth century. If at some point it had been woodland, all evidence has long since been lost. This explains the lack of any evidence for woodland management other than the modern plantation. The western area of Grimston Moor was already under plantation in the 1850's, then known as Nova Scotia and Burnt Gill Plantation. The parish boundary, Feature 15, is clearly defined and several footpaths are visible on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1854.
- 3.6 By 1890, the Second Edition Maps showed further patches of enclosure and plantation. Manor Woods and Black Gill Plantation had been planted on moorland and Nova Scotia has been renamed to Beanfield Plantation. A road had replaced the footpath running east-west across Grimston Moor. By 1930, the entire area south of the road had become plantation, and further areas of Grimston Moor had been planted, although the central area was still largely open moorland (Fig. 4).

4. Aims, Objectives and Methodology

- 4.1 A survey of the archaeological features of the Howardian Hills AONB was undertaken in 1993. However, woodland areas were not fully surveyed. Several sites on Grimston Moor had already been surveyed either during the Howardian Hills AONB Historic Environment Study in 1993, as part of the Royal Commission Howardian Hills Mapping Project or by English Heritage as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is an Action Point under Objective CH1 of the AONB Management Plan to undertake a further archaeological survey within woodlands to record the extent and condition of archaeological or historical landscape features, and identify those requiring conservation or management.

4.2 The aim of the survey was to provide an assessment, for future land management purposes, of the upstanding historical and archaeological landscape features within the woodland areas.

4.3 The survey included:-

- a review of existing recorded information
- production of record sheets and working maps
- field inspection and recording
- summary and overlay maps showing recorded features
- digital plotting of recorded features
- production of the assessment report

4.4 Field survey was undertaken by a team of two archaeologists. A copy of the scheme of works is included in this report as Appendix 3 (p. 69).

5. Results

5.1 A total of 34 features were noted during the survey of Grimston Moor (Tables 1 & 2 : Fig. 5). Features 1-7 (Fig. 6) are scheduled ancient monuments, nos. 28215, 28214, 26961, 26964, 26960, 26962 and 26963 respectively. Features 1-14 and 24 (Fig. 7) are from the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, nos. 365.03, 365.02, 365.05, 365.01, 365.04, 365.06, 365.07, 11805, 11807, 11808, 11809 and 11806. Features 10, 16-26, 31 and 32 (Fig. 8) are noted on the Royal Commission Howardian Hills Mapping Project. Site 15 (Fig. 9) is the parish boundary between Grimstone and Gilling East Parishes, which was not identified as a standing monument by the previous survey (NYCC 1993). Features 27-30, 33 and 34 (Fig. 9) are new sites noted during the survey, possible barrows and cairns.

5.2 Barrows

5.2.1 Features 1 - 7 have been assessed by both English Heritage and during the previous AONB survey in 1993. These barrows range in size from 15 to 25m in diameter and 0.8 and 1.4m high. There were probably ditches around each mound, but these have become filled in over time. These monuments all date to the prehistoric period, and range in date from the late Neolithic to the Iron Age (3500 BC to 70 AD). Several

barrows are thought to have been previously excavated by Canon Greenwell in the nineteenth century. However, identification of Greenwell's excavations and numbering correlating to present day features (Features 1 to 6) is impossible. Barrow dimensions have changes and only disturbance may identify previously excavated barrows.

- 5.2.2 In addition, there are three new sites, nos. 27, 28 and 29, which are potential barrows. Site 27 was a badly denuded mound with a mature conifer growing in the middle of the mound. This site had been scarified (forestry ploughed), and the western side was severely affected. Site 28, located about 50m to the south of Site 5, may be a very large compound barrow. The feature includes two possible mounds, each approximately 17m in diameter and 1m high. Again, this area has previously been scarified and planted. The ploughing had caught stone in the eastern mound and caused a severe amount of damage. Site 29 is a mound located in an area of plantation and had been ploughed. This was a low mound covered in grass and bramble with young secondary growth of trees.

5.3 *Cairns*

- 5.3.1 Two features are visible beside a modern north-south forest track, Features 33 and 34, and may be clearance cairns. They consist of piles of stones up to 0.6m high, overgrown with scrub. The date of these features is not known, however the potential for Bronze Age burials cannot be ignored.

5.4 *Parish Boundary*

- 5.4.1 The parish boundary was clearly visible through plantation as a low earthwork and dry stone wall. Most importantly this parish boundary utilises a bank of the entrenchment in the area of Burnt Gill for some 200m. The wall was standing to only two or three courses in most places with a scatter of stone beside the remaining wall structure. The parish boundary stands on a very impressive earthwork as it approaches Burnt Gill. To the north of Barrow 6 it acts as a boundary between areas of dense plantation.
- 5.4.2 Where the line of the parish boundary and entrenchment split (SE 6192 7456), some trees had been coppiced, and this was the only area of coppice noted during the survey.

5.5 *Tracks*

- 5.5.1 Features 18, 19, 20 and 26 are footpaths or animal tracks still visible through the forestry plantation. Features 21 and 22 are more substantial are old, disused tracks still clearly visible through the plantation. Site 8 is a substantial holloway noted on the Sites and Monuments Record, and Site 23 is a track forming a continuation of this holloway.

5.6 *Earthworks*

- 5.6.1 The most impressive landscape feature of the area are a series of earthwork embankments. Although noted during the 1993 survey and by the Royal Commission the full extent, condition and potential was not realised. These earthworks ranged from three to six embankments with intervening ditches, and included, from west to east, Features 11, 25, 10, 9 and 24; and continuing to the south, Features 17 and 16. The lengths of these features from west to east is 250m for Feature 11, 80m for Feature 25, 180m for Feature 10, 220m for Feature 9, and 200m for Feature 25, and Feature 17 from the north-west to the south-east is 500m long. Feature 16 is aligned north-east to south-west and is 240m long. Features 31 and 32 could be a continuation of Site 16, but were not clearly visible because of heavy undergrowth in that area of plantation and felled trees. The potential of these earthworks in relationship to the prehistoric landscape is very intriguing. Several theories can be postulated:- are they connected to the barrow cemetery, do they delineate separation of burial practice, cremation and inhumation, or is there a link between the more well known entrenchments (i.e. Cleve Dyke System on the Hambleton Hills and the more northerly entrenchments of Scamridge Dykes on the North York Moors)? Unfortunately, these theories can only be postulated at this stage.

5.7 *Quarries*

- 5.7.1 Three quarries were previously noted in the 1993 survey, Features 12, 13 and 14. These were probably stone quarries. An additional line of quarries was noted along the ridge on the east side of Burnt Gill, Site 30. These were a series of oval bowl depressions approximately 0.8m deep and between 3m and 10m in length and 2m and 3m wide.

6. Site Assessment

- 6.1 The format used to assess each individual site (Appendix 3, Table 3, Fig. 10 and Overlays 1 to 5) is based on the scheduling criteria given in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) issued by the Department of the Environment. Each category (rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential) has been scored subjectively between 1 and 10, 10 being a maximum score, or high to low, and also nil to average. Totals are also given on Table 3, the maximum score being 70.

Type of Monument	Highest Score	Lowest Score
Prehistoric	56.5	47.5
Medieval	33.5	29
Post-Medieval	30.5	20.5
Undated	35.5	35.5

- 6.2 Monuments are in danger from forestry work and other uses and exploitation of Grimston Moor. The risks have been assessed as high, moderate or low:-

- Felling : moderate to high danger when the trees are planted on or very near to the monuments
- Machinery : high danger of destroying monuments
- Ploughing/scarification : high (some monuments already badly damaged)
- Pheasantries : low (Feature 8)
- Rubbish dumping : moderate to low (Feature 8)

6.3 Prehistoric Monuments

- 6.3.1 Seven Bronze Age Round Barrows, Features 1-7, are currently scheduled as individual sites. Features 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 24 and 25 encompass a single earthwork encircling across Grimston Moor, and possibly three additional Round Barrows, Features 27, 28 and 29. These monuments have all been assessed on Table 3 and score highly, between 47.5 and 56.5 out of a maximum of 70. The area of Beanfield Plantation has already been felled, which includes Site 11. There is a great danger of the monuments being damaged before their importance can be investigated fully.

6.4 *Medieval Features*

- 6.4.1 The most extensive feature dating to the medieval period is Parish Boundary (Site 15), the earthwork survives but the boundary wall is in a very poor state of preservation, scoring just 29 out of 70. The holloway, Site 8, is in a good overall state of preservation, and has been assessed to a moderate score of 33.5. There are areas of rubbish dumping and a pheasantry located in the base of the holloway. Both monuments are in danger from future forestry work.

6.4 *Post-Medieval Features*

- 6.4.1 This includes several tracks (Features 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23) and quarries (Features 12-14 and Site 30) some may be of an earlier date. Features 31 and 32 were difficult to assess at the time of survey and Site 26 was on the same alignment as a modern forest track.

6.5 *Undated Features*

- 6.5.1 The survey work has uncovered several stone cairns, these monuments could not be precisely dated. The cairns are most likely to be for clearance of stones rather than funerary monuments as they are located on the edge of a modern forest track.

7. **Discussion**

- 7.1 Although the woodland present on Grimston Moor is of recent character, substantial preservation of features has prevailed. In addition to the seven barrows already known and scheduled on Grimston Moor, Features 1 to 7, a further three were noted during this survey work, Features 27, 28 and 29. It must be stressed that it is entirely possible that there are other barrows surviving on Grimston Moor as Greenwell notes 'several' barrows and four additional mounds in 1877.
- 7.2 The extensive east-west earthwork described by Greenwell survives on Grimston Moor and is more extensive than first thought, as it encircles the moor from east to west then to the south then to the south-west before disappearing. The nature of these features (Paragraph 5.6.1) makes them hard to miss, the fact that they had been previously described as holloways (NYCC 1993) masked the true prehistoric origin and extent. It is possible that the dykes comprised a system for dividing the terrain

into farming territories as much of the alignment is based on natural features of watershed and valleys. Spratt suggests that the dyke system commences with the advent of mixed farming by dividing high and low ground and access to water, all of which are essential for efficient husbandry. Previous work has shown many townships on the periphery of the North York Moors have similar upland and lowland configurations, and have been noted on the edge of scarps. This pattern also occurs on the edges of chalk hills in southern England. Many of these dykes are the earliest form of land division and later Saxon strip and Medieval parishes are aligned along these divisions. In fact, the parish boundary of Gilling East and Grimstone follows in part the alignment of the dyke system. The watershed boundary on the Hambleton Hills in the Early Bronze Age was delineated by Round Barrows. If this pattern follows through for Grimston Moor the dykes would be assigned to the late Bronze Age. However, as no barrows have been disturbed or sited on the alignment of the dykes dating cannot be substantiated. It would appear that the relict prehistoric landscape was little altered up until the twentieth century.

- 7.3 There is no evidence to suggest that the Roman period did anything other than utilise the landscape in its prehistoric form. The medieval period other than utilisation of the dyke as a boundary and the creation of a holloway and possible tracks had little impact on the landscape. Even the utilisation of the moor for pottery production in the Post-medieval period has left no visible impression on the landscape. However, the potential for buried archaeology cannot be overstated. Large tracts of the area have the potential to reveal archaeological deposits from the prehistoric to the Post-medieval period. Only excavation can reveal the full potential of the area and help in the analysis and research of upland areas in the prehistoric period. Grimston Moor reflects many prehistoric landscape features found on the Tabular Hills of the North York Moors. Whether or not they are directly linked can only be postulated until further work is undertaken on the distribution of these dyke systems.
- 7.4 The only other monument which has been neglected from previous surveys is the Grimstone/Gilling East Parish boundary, which is an upstanding earthwork and wall and should be listed as a surviving monument of uncertain date.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 All existing features are at risk from future forestry work, including felling, plant and machinery damage, and future replanting. It should be recognised that the Forestry Commission, in whose land most of the barrows are located, have deliberately left the sites clear of planting. The two barrows in Mr. Marshall's land (Features 1 and 2) have recently been left clear during replanting of the area. It is desirable that any trees growing on features should be removed and any natural regeneration be regularly cleared. This would avoid damage to archaeological deposits by the root systems. Clearance of trees from monuments should leave the root systems in place to avoid damage by their removal. To avoid damage to features and their immediate environs during felling and subsequent replanting, some method of demarcation is advisable. The present system of stretching fluorescent tape across trees surrounding a monument is one solution, albeit in the short term. The marking of trees adjacent to a monument with a non-toxic paint is worthy of consideration : this might form a component of future surveys. When areas are felled it would be advised that a sample of sites be examined with a potential for excavation, to establish the function of the site, e.g. funerary or agricultural.
- 8.2 The existing Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Features 1 to 7, need wider exclusion zones around them to prevent damage to the mounds and any subsurface archaeology that may survive.
- 8.3 The earthwork embankments, Features 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 24 and 25, encircling Grimston Moor and the new barrows, Features 27, 28 and 29, found during the survey should be assessed by English Heritage for possible inclusion on the list of scheduled ancient monuments. The prehistoric features are in danger from being damaged before their full importance can be assessed.
- 8.4 The parish boundary should be included in the Sites and Monuments record as an upstanding earthwork and wall. The other tracks and quarries should be noted on the Sites and Monuments Record with the exception of Features 20 and 26 which are forestry paths still in use.

- 8.5 There is potential for evidence of the seventeenth century pottery production on Grimston Moor being uncovered in the future. Any ground disturbance should be monitored.

9. Bibliography

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Scale 6 inch to 1 mile.

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TABLE 1

Review of Site Information

Site No.	Grid Ref	Description	Parish	SMR No	SAM No	Greenwell	AONB 1993	RCHME	O.S. 1856	O.S. 1911	Surveyed
1	SE 6135 7385	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.03	28215	Gilling 137	✓		✓	✓	✓
2	SE 6137 7392	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.02	28214	Gilling 133	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	SE 6156 7428	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.05	26961	Gilling 136	✓		✓	✓	✓
4	SE 6158 7442	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.01	26964	Gilling 134	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	SE 6103 7428	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.04	26960	Gilling 135	✓			✓	✓
6	SE 6094 7448	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.06	26962	Gilling 132	✓		✓	✓	✓
7	SE 6114 7464	Round Barrow	Grimstone	365.07	26963	Gilling 125	✓				✓
8	SE 6144 7445 - SE 6155 7443	Holloway	Grimstone	11805			✓				✓
9	SE 6089 7452 - SE 6121 7455	Earthwork	Grimstone	11806			✓				✓
10	SE 6074 7440 - SE 6091 7454	Earthwork	Gilling East	11807			✓				✓
11	SE 6036 7446 - SE 6042 7445	Earthwork	Gilling East	11808			✓				✓
12	SE 6076 7456	Quarry	Gilling East	11809			✓				✓
13	SE 6075 7450	Quarry	Gilling East	11809			✓				✓
14	SE 6076 7460	Quarry	Gilling East	11809			✓				✓
		Parish Boundary	Grimstone/ Gilling East								
15	SE 6066 7424 - SE 6190 7474								✓	✓	✓
16	SE 6143 7390 - SE 6159 7409	Earthwork	Grimstone					✓			✓
17	SE 6134 7447 - SE 6150 7404	Earthwork	Grimstone					✓			✓
18	SE 6102 7497 - SE 6150 7419	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
19	SE 6099 7405 - SE 6148 7419	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
20	SE 6096 7414 - SE 6165 7420	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
21	SE 6071 7415 - SE 6157 7422	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
22	SE 6144 7427 - SE 6093 7415	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
23	SE 6157 7444 - SE 6175 7442	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
24	SE 6117 7450 - SE 6133 7446	Earthwork	Grimstone					✓			✓

Site No.	Grid Ref	Description	Parish	SMR No	SAM No	Greenwell	AONB 1993	RCHME	O.S. 1856	O.S. 1911	Surveyed
25	SE 6062 7446 - SE 6070 7442	Earthwork	Gilling East					✓			✓
26	SE 6085 7444 - SE 6088 7449	Trackway	Gilling East					✓			✓
27	SE 6088 7415	Round Barrow	Grimstone								✓
28	SE 6104 7420	Round Barrow	Grimstone								✓
29	SE 6126 7436	Round Barrow	Grimstone								✓
30	SE 6085 7446 - SE 6088 7451	Line of Quarries	Gilling East								✓
31	SE 6108 7370 - SE 6128 7380	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
32	SE 6124 7363 - SE 6130 7375	Trackway	Grimstone					✓			✓
33	SE 6112 7456	Cairns (2)	Grimstone								✓
34	SE 6115 7440	Cairns (2)	Grimstone								✓

TABLE 2

Site Listing

Site No.	SMR No	Grid Ref	Survival/ Condition	Land Use	Description	Management Recommendations
1	365.03	SE 6135 7385	9	DP	Round Barrow - 18m diameter stone and earth mound, 1m high with remains of 19th century wall crossing mound. SAM 28215	Special care must be taken when felling. Wider area protecting mound must be used when replanting.
2	365.02	SE 6137 7392	9	DP	Round Barrow - 22m diameter earth and stone mound, 1m high. SAM 28214	Special care must be taken when felling. Wider area protecting mound must be used when replanting.
3	365.05	SE 6156 7428	6 to 7	DP	Round Barrow - plough damaged, small 10.5m diameter mound, 0.6m high in close proximity to mature trees. SAM 26961	Special care must be taken when felling. Wider area protecting mound must be used when replanting.
4	365.01	SE 6158 7442	6 to 7	DP	Round Barrow - located in close plantation. Damaged by previous ploughing. 15m diameter mound, c. 1m high. SAM 26964	Special care must be taken when felling. Wider area protecting mound must be used when replanting.
5	365.04	SE 6103 7428	7 to 8	OP	Round Barrow - large prominent feature with mature spruce and silver birch on mound, 25 m diameter and 1.4m high. SAM 26960	Special care must be taken when felling, including wider area, see Site 28a & b. Wider protection area needed when replanting.
6	365.06	SE 6094 7448	7	DP	Round Barrow - Heavily burrowed, 15m diameter and 1.2m high mound. SAM 26962	Exclusion area already in place. Care must be taken protecting monument from further damage.
7	365.07	SE 6114 7464	5	OP	Round Barrow - heavily burrowed. 18m diameter mound, 0.8m high. SAM 26963	Fencing of some kind required to prevent further destruction by animal burrowing.
8	11805	SE 6144 7445 - SE 6155 7443	8	OP	Holloway - 140m long c. 8m wide and 2m deep. Very deep single holloway. Bracken, spruce and silver birch covering. Possibly Medieval in date.	Care taken when felling. Litter dumping noted. Pheasantry located in base as well.
9	11806	SE 6089 7452 - SE 6121 7455	7 to 8	DP	Earthwork - part of large east-west earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 10, 11, 16, 17, 24 and 25. This section of earthwork quite shallow in places 0.6m - 0.8m high.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
10	11807	SE 6074 7440 - SE 6091 7454	8	DP	Earthwork - part of large east-west earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 11, 16, 17, 24 and 25. This section of earthwork is very impressive and spread out, upto 1.5m deep.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
11	11808	SE 6036 7446 - SE 6042 7445	7 to 8	RF	Earthwork - part of large east-west earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 10, 16, 17, 24 and 25. This section of earthwork is very impressive, in area recently felled, bank visible from road, c. 1m high.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
12	11809	SE 6076 7456	8	OP	Quarry - Small hollow in scarp located west of Burnt Gill. Post-medieval or modern in date.	No management required

Site No.	SMR No	Grid Ref	Survival/ Condition	Land Use	Description	Management Recommendations
13	11809	SE 6075 7450	8	OP	Quarry - largest of three quarries. 25m long in edge of hillside. Post-medieval or modern in date.	No management required
14	11809	SE 6076 7460	8	OP	Quarry - Small hollow in scarp located west of Burnt Gill. Post-medieval or modern in date.	No management required
15		SE 6066 7424 - SE 6190 7474	6 to 7	DP	Parish Boundary - clearly visible as a low drystone wall on a slight bank (0.5m high), wall in disrepair, up to 3-4 courses high. Survives as a standing monument.	Special care must be taken when felling. Wider area protecting monument must be used when replanting.
16		SE 6143 7390 - SE 6159 7409	7 to 8	DP	Earthwork - part of large earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 10, 11, 17, 24 and 25. This section of earthwork is orientated north-east to south-west, peters out to the south.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
17		SE 6134 7447 - SE 6150 7404	6	OP/DP	Earthwork - part of large earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 10, 11, 16, 24 and 25. This section of earthwork is aligned north-south and is difficult to make out, 0.5m high, only 3 banks and ditches visible.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
18		SE 6102 7497 - SE 6150 7419	7	OP	Trackway still used through plantation.	No management required
19		SE 6099 7405 - SE 6148 7419	7	OP	Trackway still used through plantation.	No management required
20		SE 6096 7414 - SE 6165 7420	8	OP	Trackway relates to modern path on south side of road.	No management required
21		SE 6071 7415 - SE 6157 7422	7	OP	Trackway - wide hollow clearly visible through open planation. Relates to path on First Edition OS map.	Preserve where possible.
22		SE 6144 7427 - SE 6093 7415	7	OP	Trackway - wide hollow clearly visible through open planation. Relates to path on First Edition OS map.	Preserve where possible.
23		SE 6157 7444 - SE 6175 7442	6	DP	Trackway - possible continuation of Site 8 holloway. Slight path, no longer in use, visible in dense plantation. Not a holloway.	Slight earthwork surviving. Care should be taken while felling, ploughing and replanting.
24		SE 6117 7450 - SE 6133 7446	6 to 8	OP	Earthwork - part of large east-west earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 25. This section of earthwork becomes shallow to the east, c. 0.6m high.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
25		SE 6062 7446 - SE 6070 7442	8	OP	Earthwork - part of large east-west earthwork comprising 6 banks and ditches. Also Sites 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 24. Very impressive upto 1.7m high clearly visible from track, becomes shallower to the west.	Scheduling required. Protection of surviving banks and ditches while felling. Care when replanting/ ploughing not to destroy integrity of monument.
26		SE 6085 7444 - SE 6088 7449	9	DP	Trackway - part of modern forest path	No Management Required
27		SE 6088 7415	5	OP	Round Barrow - badly denuded on western side by ploughing with mature tree on mound.	Sites needed to be assessed to include in scheduling. Protect from felling, ploughing and replanting.

Site No.	SMR No	Grid Ref	Survival/ Condition	Land Use	Description	Management Recommendations
28		SE 6104 7420	6 to 7	OP	Round Barrows - 2 mounds located to the south and east of Barrow 5. Earth and stone mounds disturbed by ploughing.	Area in need of further assessment/surveying to access these sites fully.
29		SE 6126 7436	7	OP	Round Barrow - mound visible from earthwork. Covered in spruce, silver birch and bramble. C. 15m diameter and 0.6m high. Burrowed in places.	Sites needed to be assessed to include in scheduling. Protect from felling, ploughing and replanting.
30		SE 6085 7446 - SE 6088 7451	9	OP	Line of Quarries - series of small bowl quarries along edge of escarpment to the east of Burnt Gill. Between 4 and 15m long, up to 3m wide and c. 1.2m deep.	No management required
31		SE 6108 7370 - SE 6128 7380	2 to 3	OP	Trackway/Earthwork - not visible through dense undergrowth.	Survey again after felling.
32		SE 6124 7363 - SE 6130 7375	4	OP	Trackway/Earthwork - slight earthwork, c. 0.4m high visible though dense undergrowth and felled trees.	Survey again after felling.
33		SE 6112 7456	8	DP	Cairns - 2 piles of overgrown stones noted on side of trackway. Purpose unknown.	Sites need to be assessed further
34		SE 6115 7440	8	DP	Cairns - 2 piles of overgrown stones noted on side of trackway. Purpose unknown.	Sites need to be assessed further

KEY

Land Use

- DP Dense Plantation
- OP Open Plantation
- RF Recently Felled

Condition

- 1 Poor
- 10 Excellent

TABLE 3

Site Assessment

Site No.	Grid Ref	Description	Period	Rarity	Documentation	Group Value	Survival/ Condition	Fragility/ Vulnerability	Diversity	Potential	Total
1	SE 6135 7385	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	9	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	56.5
2	SE 6137 7392	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	9	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	56.5
3	SE 6156 7428	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	6 to 7	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	55
4	SE 6158 7442	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	6 to 7	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	55
5	SE 6103 7428	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	7 to 8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	56
6	SE 6094 7448	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	7	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	55.5
7	SE 6114 7464	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	SAM Average	High	5	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	53.5
8	SE 6144 7445 - SE 6155 7443	Holloway	Medieval	5	Poor	Low	8	8 to 9	3	6	33.5
9	SE 6089 7452 - SE 6121 7455	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Poor	High	7 to 8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	52
10	SE 6074 7440 - SE 6091 7454	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Poor	High	8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	52.5
11	SE 6036 7446 - SE 6042 7445	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Poor	High	7 to 8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	52
12	SE 6076 7456	Quarry	Post-Medieval	1	Poor	Medium	8	8 to 9	2	2	28.5
13	SE 6075 7450	Quarry	Post-Medieval	1	Poor	Medium	8	8 to 9	2	2	28.5
14	SE 6076 7460	Quarry	Post-Medieval	1	Poor	Medium	8	8 to 9	2	2	28.5
15	SE 6066 7424 - SE 6190 7474	Parish Boundary	Medieval	4	Poor	Low	6 to 7	8 to 9	3	4	29
16	SE 6143 7390 - SE 6159 7409	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Nil	High	7 to 8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	50
17	SE 6134 7447 - SE 6150 7404	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Nil	High	6	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	48.5
18	SE 6102 7497 - SE 6150 7419	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	7	8 to 9	5	2	25
19	SE 6099 7405 - SE 6148 7419	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	7	8 to 9	5	2	25
20	SE 6096 7414 - SE 6165 7420	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	8	8 to 9	5	2	26
21	SE 6071 7415 - SE 6157 7422	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	7	8 to 9	5	2	25

Site No.	Grid Ref	Description	Period	Rarity	Documentation	Group Value	Survival/ Condition	Fragility/ Vulnerability	Diversity	Potential	Total
22	SE 6144 7427 - SE 6093 7415	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	7	8 to 9	5	2	25
23	SE 6157 7444 - SE 6175 7442	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	6	8 to 9	5	2	24
24	SE 6117 7450 - SE 6133 7446	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Poor	High	6 to 8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	51.5
25	SE 6062 7446 - SE 6070 7442	Earthwork	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Poor	High	8	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	52.5
26	SE 6085 7444 - SE 6088 7449	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1	Nil	Low	9	8 to 9	2	2	23.5
27	SE 6088 7415	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Nil	High	5	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	47.5
28	SE 6104 7420	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Nil	High	6 to 7	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	49
29	SE 6126 7436	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	8 to 9	Nil	High	7	8 to 9	8	8 to 9	49.5
30	SE 6085 7446 - SE 6088 7451	Line of Quarries	Post-Medieval	1	Nil	Medium	9	8 to 9	5	2	30.5
31	SE 6108 7370 - SE 6128 7380	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	2 to 3	8 to 9	5	2	20.5
32	SE 6124 7363 - SE 6130 7375	Trackway	Post-Medieval	1 to 2	Nil	Low	4	8 to 9	5	2	22
33	SE 6112 7456	Cairns (2)	Not Dated	5	Nil	Medium	8	8 to 9	4	5	35.5
34	SE 6115 7440	Cairns (2)	Not Dated	5	Nil	Medium	8	8 to 9	4	5	35.5

Key

High = 9 Average = 6
Medium = 5 Poor = 2
Low = 1