

# Peat Restoration Historic Environment Survey and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment: Rosedale Moor

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## Final Report

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the results of historic environment survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment by Solstice Heritage and commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership in advance of peat restoration works on Dallowgill Common in the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The work was monitored by the Historic Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council and was undertaken to ensure risk to the historic environment was assessed in advance of the commencement of works.

The survey area comprised 1390 hectares of managed grouse moorland and ranged in height above sea level from c.250–410m. Initial data was provided by the NYCC Historic Environment Record (HER) detailing known heritage assets within the survey area and by the YPP detailing areas of peat erosion and exposure, and also gullies and grips to be targeted during restoration work. The survey comprised walkover and GPS survey of any historic environment features identified with information about the feature entered directly into an attached data table. Following processing to an agreed format this digital data has been supplied to the YPP and NYCC, along with mapping of constraint areas abstracted from the survey data.

A total of 83 historic environment features have been identified and mapped across the survey area and can be characterised into broad chronological or typological categories. Prehistoric remains include a known scheduled enclosure with a substantial associated field system complex near Hawsett Riggs, two areas of possible structural remains, two lithic scatters of largely Mesolithic material and scattered examples of stone cairns, some of which may be of prehistoric date. Later features identified include two areas of braided hollow ways, a few scattered ruined structures representing former shelters or folds and numerous examples of small-scale quarrying. The most significant remains cluster to the north-east of the survey area around the scheduled Fortress Dyke Camp and historic features in the rest of the survey area are largely well dispersed.

Based upon the surveyed features, a 'traffic light' system of constraint areas has been produced. All constraint areas relating directly to mapped features comprise a 10m buffer around the surveyed extent, with the exception of the Mesolithic lithic scatters which have a 50m buffer around a given point in recognition of their significance and particular susceptibility to impact from the restoration works. Where features are considered to meet one or more of the following criteria, these have been given a 'red' constraint area where complete avoidance is recommended:

- A potential or known significance that could be classified as at least 'regional importance'.
- Remains which are fragile and therefore particularly at risk from the proposed restoration activities.
- Remains that are not immediately visually obvious and therefore could be impacted upon by the proposed restoration works unnoticed.

All other remains have been assigned an 'amber' constraint area where avoidance is recommended but, where unavoidable, necessary measures should be taken to avoid damage to extant earthworks. Green constraint areas include all other parts of the survey area outside red and amber constraint areas. Whilst care should be taken to ensure minimal impact from plant there are no restrictions on access in relation to known archaeological features.

From the observed areas of peat exposure across the survey area it is considered that the overall palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential of the peat is generally low, with few significantly developed peat units. This is a general picture, however, and it is clear that there will be a greater development of active peat in those areas which remain waterlogged, particularly around Jordan Moss and southern Dallowgill Moor towards the south-west of the survey area. Although no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from the peat during this survey, the deposits have some potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains and also to seal archaeological deposits within buried horizons. Caution should be exercised during the restoration work and, where possible, excavations should always aim to have a minimal impact on the peat in all parts of the survey area.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT OUTLINE

This report documents the results of historic environment survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment in advance of peat restoration works around Rosedale Moor at the head of Rosedale in the North York Moors National Park, to be carried out under the management of the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP). The peat restoration will take the form of blocking of 20<sup>th</sup> century grips using cut peat plugs and re-grading and re-vegetation of areas of bare and hagged peat. The project was commissioned as 'Rosedale Moor' and that is the name used to refer to the working boundary of the survey throughout this document.

The survey work was undertaken by Jim Brightman in its entirety on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2014.

### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overarching aim of the project was:

- To provide a pre-intervention record of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains in order to inform the moorland restoration process.

Feeding into the successful delivery of the project aim are these specific objectives:

- To identify, locate, and provide a detailed record of the historic environment, and to assess the significance of historic features within the survey area
- To assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the blanket peat within the survey area
- To indicate those archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains which are vulnerable to damage through machine access, re-profiling or the cutting of peat plugs
- To provide an accurate, useable summary of this information in both report form (this document) and also in a digital form that can be integrated with the North York Moors National Park Historic Environment Record (NYMHER).

### 1.3 PREVIOUS WORK

A broad swathe of land immediately to the east of, and in fact including a small sliver of, the survey area was included in the Nidderdale AONB Archaeological Survey (NAAS) undertaken by the then Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 2000). This rapid walkover survey was intended to augment the baseline historic record for the relatively newly designated AONB, and was, at least in this part of the AONB, targeted on enclosed in-bye land rather than moorland. The findings of the NAAS close to Dallowgill Common highlighted the following associations:

- Prehistoric archaeological remains were largely confined to the moorland and comprise barrows/cairns, prehistoric farmsteads and a few examples of rock art *inter alia*.
- Preservation of ridge and furrow in pasture fields shows the continuation of many boundaries and land uses from the medieval period onwards.
- Substantial increase in activity from 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure onwards, with a wealth of small-scale quarrying accompanying this.

### 1.4 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2200 BC
- Bronze Age: 2500 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410

- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval/Industrial: AD 1540 – 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

## 1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the NYMHER represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the future discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## 1.6 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

### 2.1 PRE-FIELDWORK

Prior to commencement of field survey, contact was made with the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) Historic Environment Team with the following aims:

- To obtain digital HER data in a suitable format for integration into the project GIS and upload to the GPS unit for field survey
- Discussion of any specific archaeological, palaeoenvironmental or logistical issues relating to each survey area
- Agreement of required fields for data collection to allow ease of data concordance at post-fieldwork stage
- Final confirmation of working methodology.

### 2.2 GPS SURVEY

Information about each heritage asset or area of palaeoenvironmental interest was recorded directly onto the GPS equipment as an attached data table, using categories and data-types to recognised standards that allowed easy integration into the NYMHER. This also allowed for direct daily download of field data into the project GIS as UID-linked files without an extensive data entry exercise in the office. The GIS files and accompanying database recorded sites in accordance with the Thesaurus of Monument Types and core fields comprised (as a minimum) those necessary for records to be compliant with MIDAS Heritage to level 1 (Basic).

To allow for an estimate of feature visibility, the level of peat and vegetation cover was recorded for each archaeological feature identified. The assessment of visibility is a score for each feature between 1-4 and the criteria used are outlined in the table below, though these were used as a guide and each feature was assessed on an individual basis. It should be noted that this score is not the equivalent of percentage of survival or monument condition.

Score	Criteria
1	No surface expression. Feature inferred from other sources or surrounding features.
2	Barely visible. Little surface expression and/or significant peat or plant cover.
3	Moderately visible. Some surface expression and/or only light peat or plant cover.
4	Prominently visible. Good surface expression/standing structure and or little to no peat or plant cover.

Table 1 Scoring and criteria for assessment of feature visibility.

In addition an estimated percentage of different levels of peat and vegetation cover was made per square kilometre surveyed. For each km grid square which the survey area covered, a percentage was assigned to each of four 'scores' or criteria, as set out in the table below (closely related to the individual feature criteria above). This percentage could then be turned into an estimate of real hectareage within the project GIS, and overall estimates made about the relative visibility of monuments across the survey area. This is a subjective system and is intended as an illustrative guide only.

Score	Criteria
1	Poor visibility – plant cover over 1m in height and/or deep peat units.
2	Low visibility – plant cover 0.5-1m in height and/or small-moderate peat units.
3	Moderate visibility – plant cover less than 0.5m in height and/or very shallow peat units.
4	Good visibility – little or no plant cover and/or peat.

Table 2 Scoring and criteria for peat and vegetation cover.

The handheld DGPS unit offered real-time accuracy of at least 2-3m as specified in the project specification. The GPS also had the capacity to contain relevant additional datasets, such as historic Ordnance Survey mapping and ortho-rectified aerial photography, all of which can be used in the field to aid location and interpretation of archaeological features.

A digital photographic record was compiled to augment the survey record. This included digital photography of all historic environment and palaeoenvironmental features surveyed as well as any small finds. Digital photography was undertaken using a camera of at least 10 megapixel resolution and all image files have been archived as unedited TIFF files with embedded metadata and a full image catalogue/register.

### 2.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Areas of exposed, haggged and bare peat were inspected and all archaeological features, small finds and also ecofacts within the peat were to be recorded and photographed, and where necessary and practicable, collected. A representative 10% of all grip sections to be blocked were examined to the same standard. Ecofacts were to be targeted to ensure that samples are suitably diagnostic, from a secure and recordable context and substantial enough to be identified and provide a radiocarbon determination.

Any large areas of tree remains preserved and exposed within peat sections were to be photographed and recorded within the GPS, as were small finds. Large lithic scatters or other small find concentrations were to be delimited within the GPS survey and a representative sample of the artefactual material was also to be recorded.

At two suitable locations, an area of exposed peat face (up to 1.5m width) was cleaned with hand tools to provide a standing section through the peat horizons. These sections were drawn and photographed, and sampled where suitable, to provide a record of the peat stratigraphy, particularly in relation to the presence/absence of *grenzhorizonts*, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features and deposits, and evidence of peat cutting or other intrusions.

### 2.4 ASSESSMENT OF VULNERABILITY

As part of the survey features were assessed for their vulnerability to the moorland restoration activities. This has been expressed as a simple 'traffic light' system relating to a buffer area around the known heritage assets. Constraint areas have been assigned either 'red' for those sites that meet one or more of a set of criteria relating to significance and threat, or 'amber' for those sites of a lower vulnerability, but still of some archaeological significance. Those HER sites recorded as points that could not be located during the survey have been given a 10m buffer to offset any potential error in the original recording of their position, and lithic scatters (whether identified during this survey or previously) have been given a 50m buffer for point data in recognition of their specific characteristics (discussed below).

Features recorded as requiring a 'red' constraint area were those assessed to meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A potential or known significance that could be classified as at least 'regional importance'.
- Remains which are fragile and therefore particularly at risk from the proposed restoration activities.
- Remains that are not immediately visually obvious and therefore could be impacted upon by the proposed restoration works unnoticed.

### 2.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work was undertaken in a safe manner in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. A full risk assessment was undertaken in advance of the commencement of work, a copy of which was carried for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy.

Solstice Heritage also has a Lone Working Policy and best practice system which was employed on this project. The policy and the records relating to its implementation on this project have been maintained and can be supplied to YPP on request.

### 2.6 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

Where palaeoenvironmental sample were collected which required specialist assessment (particularly relating to species identification of wood samples), then this was to be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist. Lists of all intended specialists were included in the initial Project Design and are not repeated here.

## 2.7 REPORTING

Following completion of fieldwork and any immediate assessment required, all information has been synthesised in a project report (this document), including as a minimum:

- Name of client
- A non-technical summary
- List of contents
- Project Outline
- Aims and Objectives of the project
- Plan(s) of the survey area(s) showing the position of all significant historic features and including the grips and hagged/bare peat areas supplied by YPP. All plans tied to OS grid at a suitable scale
- Themed constraint/risk plans in red/amber/green shades where there is an assessed vulnerability of historic features to the planned restoration work
- Descriptive gazetteer of identified historic environment features (Appendix 2)
- Copies of any relevant documentary material
- Photographic catalogue and reproduced digital images of selected features, artefacts and ecofacts (Appendices 2-3)
- Catalogue of archive contents (where relevant)
- Notes and bibliography
- List and key to drawings and photographs
- List of staff involved in the survey work and dates of survey
- Assessment of significance of historic environment remains
- Palaeoenvironmental report, including an assessment of the significance of any palaeoecological remains and a characterisation of the palaeoenvironmental resource, with recommendations for any specialist analysis
- Acknowledgements

One bound paper copy and one digital copy has been supplied to the client and to the NYMNPA. A further bound copy has also been provided to the client for submission to the landowner.

## 2.8 DATA TRANSFER

During the pre-fieldwork stage a final agreement was reached on the data fields to be recorded during survey. These related to existing HER data fields and MIDAS Heritage standards and information was recorded against these headings directly onto the GPS unit during field survey. This ensured that the downloaded information is fully concordant with the NYMHER with minimal post-processing. The survey processing has been undertaken in Quantum GIS (QGIS).

In addition to the reporting and digital data transfer, all accompanying digital images and any drawn and written field records have been compiled into an orderly site archive for deposition with the NYMHER should this be required. The archive has been compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (IfA 2009), the *UKIC Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990), and *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006a) and the *MoRPHE Technical Guide 1 Digital Archiving and Data Dissemination* (EH 2006b).

It is intended that the archive will include (when fully complete):

- A copy of this report
- Primary field illustrations (peat sections where able to be accessioned)
- Digital versions of: all project reporting, digital photography, GIS files, survey data and Illustrative material.

## 2.9 OASIS

Solstice Heritage is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project and fully supports all project documentation and records being made available through the OASIS website. An OASIS record has been created for this project, and a copy of the project report will be uploaded. As per the project brief, the OASIS record will be accompanied by an index of sites in a readable format, characterising sites in terms of the current *Thesaurus of Monument Types* (<http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/>) and in a form compliant with MIDAS Heritage to Level 1 (see FISH 2012). The OASIS record number for this project is: **solstice1-194441**.

## 3. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

### 3.1 SITE LOCATION

The Westerdale survey and peat restoration work is being undertaken through an Environmental Stewardship Agreement in place with the landowning estate. The survey area comprises c.547ha in the North York Moors National Park (NYMNP) and is centred at SE 084 685 (Fig. 1). The survey area comprises two discrete blocks of peat and heather moorland around the heads of Westerdale, Farndale and Stocksdale, with the larger of the two areas encompassing Westerdale Moor, the in-bye land at Esklets and extending north-west to the area around White Gill. The smaller area encompasses a plot of land at Westerdale Head. There is significant variability in height across the survey area ranging from c.425mOD at the eastern and western extremes down to c.230mOD at the Esk tributary between Colt Stones and Esklet Crags.

### 3.2 GEOLOGY

The dominant geology of the survey area comprises the interbedded sandstones of the Middle Jurassic Ravenscar series that forms much of the North York Moors uplands. To the northern edge of the survey area, at the lowest point, the Ravenscar rocks give way to the underlying shales, clays and limestones of the Lower Jurassic. The acidic and largely impermeable nature of sandstone bedrock promotes extensive blanket bog formation, and despite the coarse scale geological mapping (BGS 2014) showing peat cover in only the west and south of the survey area, the walkover demonstrated extensive, if thin, peat across much of the area under investigation.

### 3.3 LAND-USE

The survey area, in its entirety, is a managed grouse moor that is also grazed by sheep. There are few footpaths, though intermittent rough vehicle tracks were encountered, particularly around new and repaired grouse butts.

### 3.4 SURVEY CONDITIONS

Given the rotational burning cycle of the moorland management within the survey area and the presence of areas of tall grasses surrounding gullies etc, the visibility of archaeological features due to vegetation cover was variable across the survey area. As noted above in the methodology, an estimate of vegetation and peat cover affecting potential visibility of archaeological remains was undertaken for each km<sup>2</sup>. The results of this are shown in the table below:

Score	Criteria	Estimated % of survey area	Estimate area (ha)
1	Poor visibility – plant cover over 1m in height and/or deep peat units.	20.94	19.9
2	Low visibility – plant cover 0.5-1m in height and/or small-moderate peat units.	20.39	19.37
3	Moderate visibility – plant cover less than 0.5m in height and/or very shallow peat units.	43.11	40.95
4	Good visibility – little or no plant cover and/or peat.	15.56	14.79

Table 3 Estimate of feature visibility in relation to levels of peat and plant cover.

By weighting and averaging the estimated percentage, this provides a potential visibility index for the survey area as a whole of 2.53. This is broadly in line with the average visibility suggested by other recent moorland survey. The figure suggests an overall low-moderate visibility of archaeological remains but is slightly higher than the potential visibility index for the nearby Westerdale Common survey undertaken in parallel with this survey.



## 4. RESULTS – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SURVEY

### 4.1 CHRONOLOGICAL NOTE

With much upland survey there is little opportunity to refine the chronology of recorded sites until evaluation or excavation can provide diagnostic artefacts or material suitable for scientific dating. It is possible to assign rough periods to monuments by form, but further refinement without clear evidence is problematic at best and misleading at worst, hence the division of all sites identified into a maximum of five chronological categories: Early Prehistoric, Later Prehistoric, early medieval, medieval to post-medieval and uncertain.

### 4.2 MAPPED FEATURES (FIGS 2-5)

#### 4.2.1 EARLY PREHISTORY

Of the two periods representing the greatest concentrations of historic sites within the survey area, the early prehistoric are likely to represent the most significant in archaeological terms, particularly in relation to their sensitivity to disturbance.

General location

Palaeolake and landscape setting

Form and sensitivity to threat – note illicit flint collecting as well as general threat.

#### 4.2.2 LATER PREHISTORY

Neolithic to Bronze Age possible cairn

#### 4.2.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL

Single findspot

#### 4.2.4 MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL

Shaft mounds

Boundary markers

Walling

#### 4.2.5 UNCERTAIN

Stone mound – potentially natural or associated with the quarrying.

## 5. RESULTS – PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 PREVIOUS WORK

General palaeoenvironment

Palaeolake and any other coring

### 5.2 GENERAL PEAT COVER

The observable peat cover across the survey area was generally slight, and in those places where sections were exposed by erosion the uppermost units comprised thin peaty soils only (e.g. Fig. 12). Exposures in the north of the survey area, where some small areas of bare peaty soil were noted, showed only a thin peat/peaty soil of c.0.25m maximum thickness, though in places this had a possible diplotelmic structure to it (e.g. Fig. 13).

There are areas of significant waterlogging within the survey area, and it is likely that some intact and active diplotelmic peat deposits are present in these locations, but the general cover is considered to be thin. How much this is a product of the extensive gripping (particularly in the southern parts of the survey area) is uncertain, but there was little evidence observed of substantial (>0.5m standing depth) peat units that have dried out and eroded due to dewatering.

No artefactual material was recovered from the peat sequences within the survey area. Equally there were no clearly identifiable ecofacts that could provide a secure and stratigraphically meaningful sample, due mainly to the general paucity of deep and stratified peat.

### 5.3 PEAT SECTIONS (FIG. 14)

As per the specification, two sections of standing stratigraphy including peat were cleaned, drawn and photographed. Both sections were taken as examples of the few areas where a diplotelmic structure could be discerned within the uppermost deposits.

#### 5.3.1 SECTION A

Section A was recorded in an area of erosion in a small tributary gully flowing north-east into the Carlesmoor Beck in the area of moor identified on OS mapping as Shaws. The erosion is relatively severe at this point, and a reasonably complete geological section has been exposed. A thin peaty soil turf horizon overlies a dark brown, organic-rich layer potentially interpretable as a former acrotelm. A thin and irregular deposit beneath this may represent a dried-out catotelm though little fibrous material could be discerned in either strata. This sediment sequence overlies two distinct clay-heavy substrates, a fine-grained upper deposit and a stone-heavy lower deposit of apparent glacial till. Although not visible in this section, the substrate overlies gritstone bedrock.

#### 5.3.2 SECTION B

Section B was recorded in the sides of a north to south-flowing tributary gully named as Catharine's Dike in the north-west of the survey area. The observed stratigraphy was almost identical to that in Section A, though in this section the deposits tentatively identified as former acrotelmic and catotelmic layers contained a greater proportion of organic material. It is likely that this section represents more recent erosion than Section A and the organic-rich layers have retained more of their original moisture content.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 CONSTRAINT AREAS

Based upon the presence/absence and potential significance of historic environment features identified during the survey, a series of constraint areas have been abstracted (see Figs 2-5 in Appendix 1 below). The different levels of constraint area are detailed below.

#### 6.1.1 ACCESS TRACKS

The survey area contains a number of modern access tracks that are suitable for vehicular access. During restoration work plant can use any surfaced access tracks without impacting on heritage assets, regardless of the extent of constraint areas.

#### 6.1.2 RED CONSTRAINT AREAS

Red constraint areas comprise a buffer around all those historic environment features that are considered to meet at least one of the following criteria:

- A potential or known significance that could be classified as at least 'regional importance'.
- Remains which are fragile and therefore particularly at risk from the proposed restoration activities.
- Remains that are not immediately visually obvious and therefore could be impacted upon by the proposed restoration works unnoticed.

The majority of constraint areas are represented by a 10m buffer around the particular heritage asset or group of assets, however the two known Mesolithic lithic scatters are represented by a 50m buffer. This is in recognition of the potential significance of the scatters, the nature of the scatters as dispersed collections of artefacts and also the risk posed to them by even shallow groundworks. It is advised that restoration works avoid red constraint areas entirely.

#### 6.1.3 AMBER

Amber constraint areas comprise a 10m buffer around all other historic environment features that do not meet any of the 'red constraint' criteria outlined above. It therefore follows that features that are bounded by an amber constraint area have the following characteristics:

- Are of a likely lower level of significance, typically 'local importance'.
- Are relatively robust.
- Are visually obvious.

It is advised that, where possible, amber constraint areas are avoided, and where unavoidable, necessary measures should be taken to avoid damage to extant earthworks. This is perhaps most relevant in relation to hollow ways which, unlike discrete features such as quarries, may be unavoidable. In such cases potential mitigation may include bridging or sandbagging around features to prevent damage to extant earthworks.

#### 6.1.4 GREEN

Green constraint areas include all other parts of the survey area outside red and amber constraint areas. Whilst care should be taken to ensure minimal impact from plant there are no restrictions on access in relation to known archaeological features.

### 6.2 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

From the observed areas of peat exposure across the survey area it is considered that the overall palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential of the peat is generally low, with few significantly developed peat units. This is a general picture, however, and it is clear that there will be a greater development of active peat in those areas which remain waterlogged, particularly around Jordan Moss and southern Dallowgill Moor towards the south-west of the survey area. Given the natural variability across the survey area it is not considered appropriate to clearly delineate areas of waterlogging on a map as this would undoubtedly exclude localised areas of potential in other parts of the survey area.

The proposed peat restoration will, by necessity, impact on the peat resource, principally through re-profiling of vertical faces, cutting of plugs for grip blocking and damage associated with works vehicles tracking between areas of restoration. Whilst impact should be minimised it is considered that minor impact in the course of the works is justified against the long-term benefits to the historic environment inherent in the preservation of a significant palaeoenvironmental resource (see Gearey *et al.* 2010, 32).

Although no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered during this survey, the peat deposits have some potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains and also to seal archaeological deposits within buried horizons. Caution should be exercised during the restoration work and, where possible, excavations should always aim to have a minimal impact on the peat in all parts of the survey area.

## 7. SOURCES

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### 7.2 WEBSITES

English Heritage Thesaurus of Monument Types - <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/>

## APPENDIX 1 – ADDITIONAL FIGURES

Fig. 1 Mapped results of historic environment survey

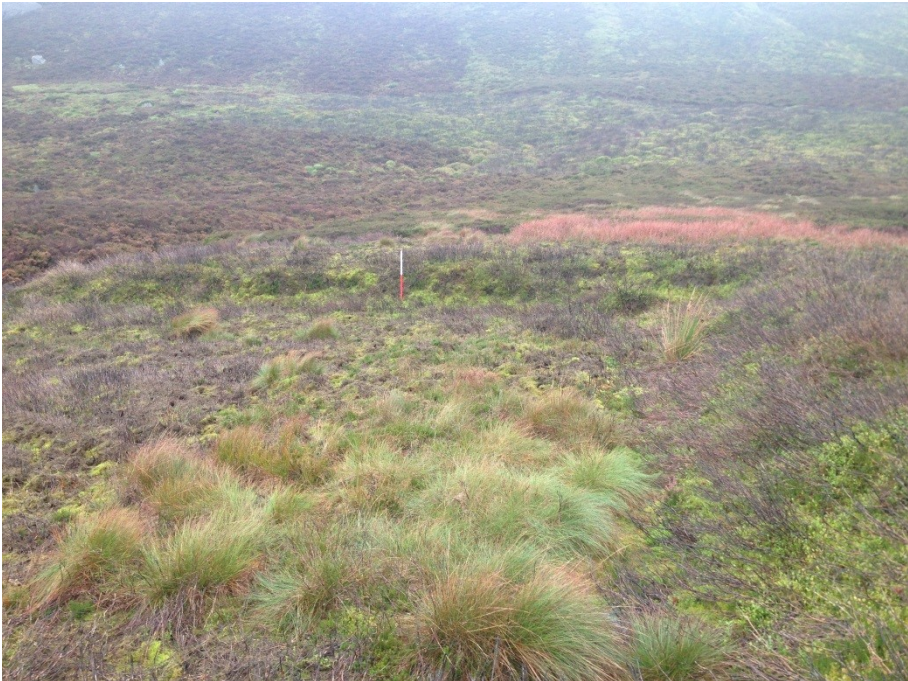
Fig. 2 Barden Fell peat sections.





**Fig. 3 Hazlewood Moor peat sections.**

**Fig. 4 Constraint areas within the study area**

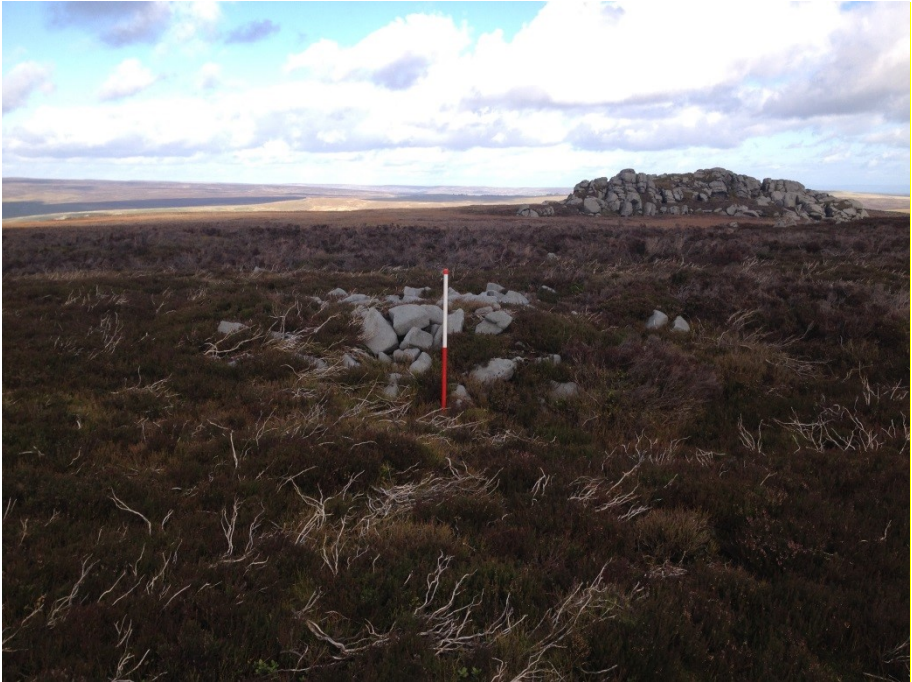
## APPENDIX 2 – GAZETTEER OF SITES


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	1
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of upstanding blocks of peat left after removal of regular areas between. Some haggling evident and the area is potentially larger than that immediately visible on the ground.
<b>Image</b>	 A photograph showing a landscape of peat cutting. The foreground is dominated by clumps of tall, brownish-green peat grasses. In the middle ground, there are several distinct, rectangular blocks of peat that have been cut and left standing. A red survey marker is visible in the center of the image. The background shows a hazy, rolling landscape with more vegetation.


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	3, 4, 5
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Scattered quarry scoops ranged along the northern boundary of the survey area on the steep downslope north of Simon's Seat. These tend to lie close to the enclosure-period wall and it is likely they are 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century in date and originally provided ready stone for the walling in this area.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	6
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of possible quarry hollows and delves near Lord's Seat. Unknown date and some of the hollows may be augmented natural depressions.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	7
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Summary</b>	Small cairn of unknown, though potentially prehistoric, date. The stones that comprise the cairn are fairly loosely bound together so there is a potential that this represents a more-recent clearance cairn.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	8
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Large area of quarrying on the moortop between Henstones and Lord's Seat. Quarried face still evident and, more-recently, some stone has been dumped in the quarry.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	9
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Small, possibly prehistoric cairn. Now largely overgrown with heather and soil aggradation though the well-set stones are visible in places. Positioned on a high point above Calfley Gill with wide visual aspects in all directions. Some of the stones have been moved to accommodate a small grouse feeder on the top of the cairn.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	10, 17, 59
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of quarrying representative of many of the small delves and hollows along Pickles Gill. This large quarried area sites below Noska Brow and a trackway links it to other areas of extraction and dressing further up the gill.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	11, 12, 13
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Previously unmapped portion of the Maidenkirck Quarries comprising earthwork remains of quarrying and spoil, in addition to some extant quarried faces.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	14, 41, 43, 48
<b>HER No (s)</b>	MYD43243, MYD14833, MYD14834
<b>Site Name</b>	Maidenkirk Quarries
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Series of post-medieval quarries surviving as earthworks and including associated spoil and a series of trackways and hollow ways providing access from the south.
<b>Image (s)</b>	
<b>Project UID(s)</b>	15, 50
<b>HER No</b>	MYD17723
<b>Site Name</b>	Old Pike Quarry





<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Two adjacent areas of quarrying of on a prominence to the east of Hey Shaw Slack. Extant as earthworks and including quarried blocks of gritstone in the larger area.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	16
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Spoil Heap
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Substantial area of spoil tipping on the southern side of Pickles Gill, presumably associated with the dressing of quarried or other extracted material both along the gill and in the surrounding area.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	18
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Possible prehistoric cairn appearing as a shallow, roughly circular mound c. 9m in diameter and c. 1m in height in the centre. The feature is relatively regular but is now almost completely overgrown with heather so any further determination of its form was not possible.
<b>Image</b>	




<b>Project UID(s)</b>	19
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Shooting Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval to Modern
<b>Summary</b>	Rough semi-circle of stones c. 4m in diameter. Most likely represents a former grouse butt which has become ruinous. Similar in form to the nearby feature 21.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	20
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Possible prehistoric cairn, sub-circular in shape and measuring c. 10m x 8m and c. 1m in maximum height in the centre. Currently overgrown with grass and heather and very similar in form to feature 18 (described above), which site close by.
<b>Image</b>	 A photograph showing a wide, flat landscape covered in brown and green vegetation, likely grass and heather. In the distance, a low, dark, rectangular structure, identified as a cairn, is visible against a pale, overcast sky. A small red and white marker is placed on the ground in the foreground, providing a scale for the site.




<b>Project UID(s)</b>	21
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Shooting Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval to Modern
<b>Summary</b>	Rough semi-circle of stones c. 4m in diameter. Most likely represents a former grouse butt which has become ruinous. Similar in form to the nearby feature 19.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	22, 67, 68, 135
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Series of small quarry scoops and delves on a raised prominence overlooking the marshy confluence at Incan Slade, associated with a prominent series of hollow ways (67, 68, 135) and facing the hollow way (26) and small building footing (65) on the north side of Incan Slade. Along with these other features, likely to represent a concentration of, probably, post-medieval activity in the immediate area.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	23
<b>HER No</b>	-

<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Small, stone-built cairn in a prominent position on the plateau east of Rotten Hill. Probably of prehistoric date and quite small, measuring c. 5m x 4m in plan. The stones forming the body of the cairn are well-set.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	24
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Small cairn of possible prehistoric date on the south-facing crest of Rotten Hill. Measuring c. 5m in diameter, there has been significant aggradation of soil and peat cover over the stones and the feature was identified due to it lying in an area which has been relatively recently burnt off.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	26
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Structure
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Rough stone footing of a rectilinear structure measuring c. 13m x 8m. The building sits on the high ground north of Incan Slade overlooking the marshy area where a series of hollow ways and trackways (66, 67, 135) converge around a number of quarry scoops and delves (22). The surviving walling is rough with no evidence of mortaring, and using only coarsely dressed or undressed material. The building sits in an area described by a hollow way (65) and probably served as shelter for those undertaking quarrying and other activity in the immediate area.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	27
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Small cairn of possible prehistoric date within an area of peat exposure on the southern flanks of Brown Hill. The cairn is within the vicinity of an HER record for a cairnfield (MYD53206) recorded as Iron Age, though no further monuments could be identified. The cairn is slightly spread and therefore sub-circular in shape measuring c. 8m x 11m in plan.
<b>Image</b>	 A photograph showing a wide, flat landscape of peat bog vegetation, likely heather and mosses, under an overcast sky. In the center of the image, a red and white survey pole stands vertically. The ground is covered with low-lying, brownish vegetation and scattered grey rocks. The horizon is a low, dark line of trees or hills in the distance.



<b>Project UID(s)</b>	28
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Possible cairn of potential prehistoric date partially exposed as well-set stonework at the edge of a recently burnt section of moor. The cairn material is relatively well-spread and the overall dimensions of the cairn in plan are c. 7m x 6m.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	29
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Shooting Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval to Modern
<b>Summary</b>	Small section of unmortared wall forming a right angle. Most likely the semi-ruinous remains of a grouse butt or similar.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	30
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Structure
<b>Period</b>	Late Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Stone footing of a rectilinear structure on a tongue between two gills at White Stones Green, associated with a hut circle (31) and a fragmentary enclosure bank/wall (75). The rectilinear structure measured c. 15m x 10m in plan, with up to two possible entrances signified by breaks in the south-west long wall. The walls were substantial, up to 1m thick with turf cover, and some portions of the wall appeared to have an orthostat style of construction with large, flat uprights forming the external and internal faces.
<b>Image</b>	






<b>Project UID(s)</b>	31
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hut Circle
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Remains of a well-defined but overgrown hut circle on a tongue between two gills at White Stones Green. The hut circle is part of a small settlement or concentration of activity associated with rectilinear structure (30) and an enclosure bank/wall (75). The hut circle measured c. 9m in diameter and the wall was a low footing comprising some large, rough single blocks of stone where visible. No discernible entrance.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	32
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Summary</b>	Irregular earthwork forming a long meandering bank close to the eastern edge of the survey area. Uncertain overall form and unknown date.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	33, 52, 53
<b>HER No</b>	MYD17725
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of scattered, small-scale quarrying around Gledstones with a number of surviving delves and hollows. Most reasonably shallow and associated some with surviving spoil heaps.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	34
<b>HER No</b>	MYD 17763
<b>Site Name</b>	Cort How
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Spoil Heap
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of quarry spoil and workings, apparently re-worked in more recent times.
<b>Image</b>	




<b>Project UID(s)</b>	35
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Shooting Stand
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Summary</b>	Modern, semi-ruinous grouse butt.
<b>Image</b>	No image taken


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	36
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of quarrying associated with Dicken Dike on the western edge of Hazelwood Moor. There are further industrial remains outside of the survey area adjacent to this feature and it is likely they are all part of a similar phase of exploitation and activity.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	37
<b>HER No</b>	MYD14730
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Lime Kiln
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Earthwork remains of a relatively small field lime kiln. It is now largely gone but the depression of the main chamber can be discerned, as can the draw hole channel facing downslope towards the adjacent trackway.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	38
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Possible cairn of potential prehistoric date occupying a false crest south of Cloven Crag. The cairn comprises a slightly raised area, roughly oval, measuring c. 16m x 11m, and defined by a change in vegetation from the surrounding heather. Beneath the aggradation of peat and soil there is a stone mound of some form discernible by probing.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	39
<b>HER No</b>	MYD4313
<b>Site Name</b>	Devil's Apronful
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age
<b>Summary</b>	Large, well-defined, scheduled cairn sitting on the crest of the hill to the west of Simon's Seat. No new observations to those already given in the scheduled listing and HER summaries.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	40, 55, 117, 133
<b>HER No</b>	MYD14757
<b>Site Name</b>	Truckle Peat Pits
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Two defined areas of peat cutting marked on the OS mapping as 'Truckle Peat Pits'. Much of this area is heavily overgrown and has become waterlogged, but it is possible that there are more, small-scale examples of peat cutting within the area. The peat pits are associated with some of the braided and branching hollow ways (117, 133) running north-east from Howgill Bents.
<b>Image</b>	



<b>Project UID(s)</b>	42, 44, 45, 46, 47
<b>HER No</b>	MYD41507
<b>Site Name</b>	Gill Bank Quarries
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Group of disused quarries clustered around Gill Bank in the south-west corner of the survey area. Associated with a series of hollow ways, in particular (58) and (102).
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	49
<b>HER No</b>	MYD17711
<b>Site Name</b>	Hey Shaw Intake Barn
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Monument Type</b>	Field Barn
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Summary</b>	Semi-ruinous field barn, heavily altered so now acting as a roofless animal shelter. The portion of the original barn still standing is constructed from well-coursed gritstone blocks with sandstone quoins, jambs and lintel with the yellower sandstone acting as a decorative feature.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	51
<b>HER No</b>	MYD14728
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Sheepfold
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Sheepfold built on two levels and into the steeply incised north slope of Pickles Gill at the main fording point. The walls are mainly in good condition and the fold may still be stockproof, though it is no longer in use.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	54
<b>HER No</b>	MYD41531
<b>Site Name</b>	Shaw Field Head Peat Pits
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Ephemeral and fragmentary remains of peat cutting surviving as infrequent upstanding hagged tussocks. Defined by the area given in the existing HER record but heavily overgrown and now also very marshy as the land runs down towards the White Wham Beck.
<b>Image</b>	No images taken – not clearly visible.




<b>Project UID(s)</b>	58, 59, 87-110
<b>HER No</b>	MYD59691
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow Way, Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Area of braided and relatively well-defined trackways and hollow ways in the south-west corner of the Hazlewood Moor survey area. These include hollow ways serving the Gill Bank Quarries, Boggy Gill, the extraction and workings at Noska Brow on Pickles Gill. Some of the trackways defined within the HER from historic OS mapping and recent LiDAR coverage have been resurfaced and are now the main access tracks onto the moor.
<b>Image</b>	
<b>Project UID(s)</b>	60, 61, 111-116
<b>HER No</b>	MYD41512
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument



<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way, Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Series of braided and interlinked trackways and hollow ways serving the Maidenkirck Quarries south of Dib Intake. Surviving relatively well though with some of the trackways more pronounced than others.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	62
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Short length of earth and stone bank east of Maidenkirk running c. 35m along the southern boundary of the survey area. The bank is unlike any other boundary feature at the limits of the survey area, and it is possible that it is older, potentially representing the medieval land divisions. The bank is c. 2.5m in width at its widest point.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	63, 64, 66, 70
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way, Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Series of trackways and hollow ways which run roughly south-west to north-east around the west and north flanks of Winnhaugh hill, following the course of Pickles Gill, ultimately to cross Incan Slade at Doncaster Bridge or traverse Incan Slade Bents further north. In generally good condition, some are still used as foot access into the central parts of Hazlewood Moor.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	65, 67, 68
<b>HER No</b>	MYD49899
<b>Site Name</b>	-





<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow Way, Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Series of trackways around the marshy confluence at Incan Slade and both south and north from there across the localised high ground. The concentration at Incan Slade is associated with the small quarrying scoops (22) on the south side, and the rough stone footing of a rectangular building on the north (26).
<b>Image</b>	 <p>The image block contains two photographs. The top photograph shows a wide, flat landscape of peat bog with a low ridge in the distance under a bright, cloudy sky. The bottom photograph shows a similar landscape from a slightly different angle, with a more prominent trackway or hollow way visible in the foreground and middle ground, leading towards a distant ridge.</p>


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	69
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Bank

<b>Period</b>	Late Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Small low stone bank c. 170m in length and averaging less than 1m in width. The stones are rough, tend to be non-dressed and are well-bedded with significant soil aggradation having covered them. The feature is in a relatively recent area of burning and so it is possible that this feature is not isolated, though no other similar features could be identified in its immediate vicinity. In form the stone bank has no parallels within the survey area, but does appear similar to some of the stone banks associated with the late prehistoric coaxial field systems, principally found in Wharfedale and Swaledale.
<b>Image</b>	





<b>Project UID(s)</b>	72
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way, Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Reasonably well-defined hollow way running around the southern flanks of Brown Hill and following the north side of Pickles Gill.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	73
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Isolated section of hollow way east of Hammerthorn Hill running north from the main access track onto Hazlewood Moor towards Dicken Nook.
<b>Image</b>	


<b>Project UID(s)</b>	74
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Isolated section of Hollow way curving around a spur of Hazlewood Moor and accessing the gully north of Cowmes Hill.
<b>Image</b>	



<b>Project UID(s)</b>	75
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Name</b>	White Stones Green
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Late Prehistoric
<b>Summary</b>	Fragmentary remains of an enclosure bank/wall describing part of a circuit around a raised tongue between two gills. The bank encloses at least two structures, one rectilinear (30) and one circular (31). Where visible, the bank comprises a mix of large and small stone blocks and banked earth. There was no clear evidence of an external ditch but this area was substantially overgrown at the time of survey.
<b>Image</b>	

<b>Project UID(s)</b>	76-86, 117-133
<b>HER No</b>	MYD49871
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Group of hollow ways and trackways providing access along the western flanks of Carncliff Top (Asick Brow and Flask Brow) and also providing access onto the hilltop itself and round its northern flanks. The best preserved group of braided hollow ways is that which emanates from Howgill Bents and has been largely mapped from LiDAR coverage prior to survey.
<b>Image</b>	



<b>Project UID(s)</b>	134
<b>HER No</b>	MYD42059
<b>Site Name</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Monument Type</b>	Hollow way
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Summary</b>	Group of trackways and hollow ways on the north-facing slopes below Simon's Seat in the northern extent of the survey area. Generally well preserved and associated with the quarrying in the immediate area.
<b>Image</b>	

## APPENDIX 3 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Table 4 Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor Photograph Register

No.	Feature UID	Facing	Scale	Description
1	1	S	1m	Area of peat cutting north of Simon's Seat
2	-	SW	1m	Gully south of Simon's Seat
3	-	S	1m	Area of peat haggling along the edge of a grip east of Simon's Seat
4	-	E	1m	Exposed peat section east of Simon's Seat
5	-	SW	1m	Grips to the east of Simon's Seat
6	-	SE	1m	Significant peat exposure in gullies north-east of Simon's Seat
7	-	SE	1m	Significant peat exposure in gullies north-east of Simon's Seat
8	4	SE	1m	Large quarry scoop NW of Simon's Seat
9	134	W	1m	Part of a network of hollow ways west of Little Simon's Seat
10	134	W	1m	Part of a network of hollow ways west of Little Simon's Seat
11	5	SW	1m	Detail of exposed quarry face in scoop at the northernmost limit of the survey area
12	-	E	1m	Eroding peat around a path to the east of Simon's Seat
13	6	NW	1m	Possible quarry hollows near Lord's Seat
14	7	N	1m	Possible cairn with Lord's Seat in the background
15	-	N	1m	Substantial area of exposed peat south of Simon's Seat, in the vicinity of the Whitley aircraft crash site
16	-	N	1m	Substantial area of exposed peat south of Simon's Seat, in the vicinity of the Whitley aircraft crash site
17	-	N	1m	Substantial area of exposed peat south of Simon's Seat, in the vicinity of the Whitley aircraft crash site
18	-	N	1m	Hagged peat near Simon's Seat showing preservation of organic material beneath the root mat of the upper horizon
19	-	E	1m	Exposure in a gully at Agill Heads showing maximum depth of peat unit observed within the study area
20	9	N	1m	Possible cairn, now including a grouse box placed on the top of it
21	10, 59	NE	1m	Trackway on Noska Brow above Pickles Gill and associated with quarrying and extraction along the length of the gill
22	109	NE	1m	Example of the braided hollow ways and tracks around Noska Brow and Noska Head
23	11, 12	S	1m	Northernmost of the quarries at Maidenkirk
24	13	W	1m	Small quarry scoops associated with the Maidenkirk Quarries
25	62	SE	1m	Length of stone and turf bank south-east of Hey Shaw intake, possibly representing an early boundary
26	15	NE	1m	Smaller of the two main excavations at Old Pike Quarry
27	-	E	1m	Peat exposure in small gill between David Dike and Badger Gill Beck showing depth of peat overlying clay substratum
28	-	E	1m	Peat exposure in small gill east of David Dike showing minimal depth of peat overlying clay substratum
29	-	SW	1m	Peat exposure near Far Dike south of Little Turner Hills showing depth of peat overlying clay substratum
30	19	W	1m	Probable ruined grouse butt
31	18	N	1m	Possible cairn, now covered with turf and heather
32	18	N	1m	Possible cairn, now covered with turf and heather
33	20	NE	1m	Possible cairn, now covered with turf and heather
34	21	NW	1m	Probable ruined grouse butt
35	24	E	1m	Possible fragmentary cairn
36	69	SW	1m	Stone bank at Pike Stones
37	65	NE	-	View across David's Dike at Incan Slade to hollow ways and ruined structure
38	26	N	1m	Stone footing of rectangular structure at Incan Slade
39	26	W	1m	Stone footing of rectangular structure at Incan Slade
40	28	NW	1m	Possible cairn, now covered with turf and heather

41	-	NE	1m	Exposed peat south of Hammerthorn Hill
42	29	W	1m	Probable ruined grouse butt
43	143	N	1m	Stone recorded in HER as having abstract rock art engraved
44	30	SE	1m	Stone walling of rectilinear structure at White Stones Green
45	30	SW	1m	Stone walling of rectilinear structure at White Stones Green
46	31	NE	1m	Stone footing of probable hut circle at White Stones Green
47	75	E	1m	Remains of enclosure bank/wall at White Stones Green
48	32	E	1m	Earthwork bank of irregular form and unknown date
49	33	NW	1m	Quarrying near Gledstones
50	34	SW	1m	Reworked quarry spoil at Cort How
51	-	N	1m	Exposed peat section near Rom Shaw Dike showing thin peat cover and underlying substratum
52	36	W	1m	Quarrying beside Dicken Dike
53	-	E	1m	Significant peat exposure near White Wham Beck with peat overlying a leached mineral soil
54	-	NE	-	Peat exposure north of White Wham Beck
55	-	NE	-	Fragmentary wood remains in drying exposed peat near White Wham Beck
56	37	N	1m	Earthwork remains of lime kiln at Great Agill Bottom
57	-	SW	1m	Peat exposure near Little Agill Head showing peat overlying gritstone bedrock
58	-	E	1m	Peat exposure east of Long Crag
59	38	N	1m	Possible cairn on a false crest south of Cloven Crag
60	39	N	-	The Devil's Apronful scheduled cairn
61	39	N	-	The Devil's Apronful scheduled cairn in wider context
62	73	N	1m	Hollow way near Hammerthorn Gate
63	74	N	1m	Hollow way curving around a spur of Hazlewood Moor and accessing the gully north of Cowmes Hill
64	16	S	-	Spoil and dressing waste tipping into Pickles Gill Beck
65	72	W	-	Hollow way running around the southern flank of Brown Hill following the north side of Pickles Gill
66	27	N	1m	Small probable cairn within an area of peat exposure on the southern flanks of Brown Hill
67	61, 17	E	-	Multi-level sheepfold (61) and large quarry scoop (17) on opposite side of Pickles Gill Beck at the fording point
68	66	NE	1m	Hollow way running round the northern flanks of Winnhaugh Hill towards Doncaster Bridge
69	64	NE	1m	Hollow way north of Doncaster Bridge heading east towards Incan Slade Bents
70	22	S	1m	Small quarry scoops on the north-facing flanks overlooking Incan Slade
71	66	S	1m	Hollow way running south from Incan Slade
72	23	E	1m	Probable cairn on the high ground east of Rotten Hill
73	50	SW	-	Quarrying at Old Pike Quarry
74	49	S	-	Former field barn in Hey Shaw intake, now largely ruinous and adapted as a simple animal shelter
75	61	SW	1m	Hollow way associated with the Maidenkirck Quarries
76	113	N	1m	Hollow way associated with the Maidenkirck Quarries
77	48	S	-	Looking south along one of the quarried faces at Maidenkirck Quarries
78	48	N	-	One of the concentrated areas of quarrying in the Maidenkirck Quarries, west of Cat Crag
79	97	N	1m	Hollow way running north out of Boggy Gill
80	106	SW	1m	A section of the braided hollow ways around Noska Head and Noska Brow
81	45, 46	SW	-	The Gill Bank quarries
82	102	NE	1m	Hollow way running from the Gill Bank Quarries around Calfley Gill
83	52	SW	1m	Small area of quarrying at Gledstones
84	53	NW	1m	Small area of quarrying at Gledstones
85	-	NE	1m	Substantial area of peat exposure and dessication at Little Agill Head
86	-	NE	1m	Shallow area of peat cover above natural substrate exposed in an area of modern quarrying above Little Agill Head
87	8	W	-	Large area of quarrying west of Hen Stones
88	55	S	-	View across part of the Turckle Crag peat cuttings
89	130	NW	1m	Part of the braided system of hollow ways at Howgill Bents north-west of

				Carncliff Top
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