

Historic Environment Survey and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment  
Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor

Final Project Report



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Panoramic view from Simon's Seat north to Skyreholme and beyond

# Peat Restoration Historic Environment Survey and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment: Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor

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## Final Report

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*This report details the results of a historic environment survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment by Solstice Heritage and commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) in advance of peat restoration work on Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP). The work was requested, and a specification prepared by the Countryside Archaeological Advisor at the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to ensure risk to the historic environment was assessed in advance of the commencement of works.*

*The survey area comprised 1350 hectares of managed grouse moorland and ranged in height above sea level from c.225-485m. Initial data was provided by the YDNPA 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 YDNPA, along with mapping of constraint areas abstracted from the survey data.*

*The majority of features identified related to the post-medieval exploitation of the moorland, particularly in the form of quarrying, scattered peat cutting and braided hollow ways and trackways which provided access. In addition there were a number of probable prehistoric cairns identified. The most significant features relate to the probable late prehistoric use of Hazlewood Moor. These features include a stone bank, similar in form to the boundaries associated with the co-axial field systems known in Wharfedale and Swaledale, and also two building footings associated with an enclosure bank or wall. This group of features occupies an elevated 'tongue' of land at White Stones Green and, in form, is similar to other late prehistoric settlement in the region.*

*Based upon the surveyed features, a 'traffic light' system of constraint areas has been produced. A 10m 'red' buffer has been applied around the most significant sites and total avoidance of these areas is recommended. Other mapped features of lower significance have been given a 5m buffer forming the 'amber' constraint areas where avoidance is recommended but, where unavoidable, work can proceed with caution. In such areas preventative measures may be required, for example bridging a hollow way so as to avoid damage to extant earthwork remains. All other areas are designated as 'green' where, although care is advised, there are no specific historic environment constraints.*

*The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the peat deposits across the survey area is variable, with the deeper areas of surviving peat having a greater potential significance. Within Barden Fell the areas of deepest and best preserved peat can be loosely ascribed as east of Great Agill Beck and north of Great Agill Heads, corresponding to where the majority of the known peat exposures were mapped by YPP. The peat cover is generally shallower and less developed across Hazlewood Moor, but deeper peat sequences were observed around Rom Shaw Dike and across the plateau south of Great Turner Hill. Given the natural variability across the survey area, however, it is not considered appropriate to delineate these areas as this would undoubtedly exclude localised areas of high 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 and cutting plugs for grip blocking. Although no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered as part of this survey, the peat deposits have the potential to contain significant palaeoenvironmental remains and also to seal archaeological deposits within buried horizons. Caution should be exercised during the restoration work and, where possible, it is recommended that excavations aim to not disturb layers beneath the peat horizons.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT OUTLINE

This report documents the results of historic environment survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment in advance of peat restoration works across Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP), to be carried out under the management of the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) (see Appendix 1 Fig. 23). 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 survey work was undertaken by Jim Brightman 14<sup>th</sup> October and 15<sup>th</sup> November 2013.

### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overarching aim of the project is:

- 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 within the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record (YDHER).

### 1.3 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 – 2400 BC
- Bronze Age: 2400 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1485
- Post-medieval/Industrial: AD 1485 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

### 1.4 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 YDNPA





HER 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.

## **1.5 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, a meeting was held with the YDNPA Countryside Archaeological Advisor with the following aims:

- To obtain digital HBSMR data in a suitable format for integration into the project GIS and upload to the GPS unit for field survey
- Examination of additional datasets held within the YDHER relevant to the survey areas
- 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.

Following this consultation it was decided that a further day of project time would be spent based at the YDNPA offices enhancing the existing HBSMR records for the survey area using recently obtained LiDAR which covered a substantial portion of Barden Fell and the western fringes of Hazlewood Moor. The extant earthwork remains of hollow ways, in particular, could be seen clearly on the LiDAR data and subsequently ground-truthed during the survey.

### 2.2 GPS SURVEY

The walkover survey involved surface identification of surviving features followed by recording as lines and polygons using a mapping-grade GPS. Recording also included high-resolution digital photography of surviving remains, along with notes on nature and extent of survival, dimensions, interpretation, setting and additional environmental information, where relevant. The survey followed the standards and guidance given in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Ainsworth *et al.* 2007).

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 which allow easy integration into the YDNPA HER. This also allowed direct daily download of field data into the project GIS as UID-linked, ESRI-compatible shapefiles. The survey involved the use of a handheld DGPS unit and digital photographic equipment. The handheld DGPS unit offered real-time accuracy of at least 2-3m as specified in the project specifications. A digital photographic record was compiled to augment the survey record. This included digital photography of all historic environment and palaeoenvironmental features surveyed.

### 2.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

All areas of exposed, hagged and bare peat were inspected and any 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 were examined. Ecofacts were to be targeted to ensure that samples were 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 by 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 will be recorded.

At four suitable locations (two on Barden Fell, two on Hazlewood Moor) an area of exposed peat face was cleaned with hand tools to provide a standing section through as many of the peat horizons as was possible. 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 (see Appendix 1 Fig. 26). Archaeological features mapped during the survey as lines or areas have been given a 5m buffer for those features deemed to be of 'amber' vulnerability and 10m buffer for those of 'red' vulnerability. 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.

## 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 e.g. red/amber/green shades where there is an assessed vulnerability of historic features to the planned restoration work

- Descriptive gazetteer of all identified historic environment features
- Copies of any relevant documentary material
- Photographic catalogue and reproduced digital images of selected features, artefacts and ecofacts
- Catalogue of archive contents
- 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 YDNPA. 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 HBSMR data fields 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 YDNPA HBSMR with minimal post-processing. The survey processing has been undertaken in ESRI ARCGIS.

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 YDNPA HER. 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:

- A copy of this report
- Primary field illustrations (peat sections)
- DVD containing 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: **solstice1-164759**.

### **3. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER**

#### **3.1 SITE LOCATION**

The Barden Fell survey area totals 612ha and is centred at SE079587. The restoration work is funded through an Environmental Stewardship Agreement (ESA) currently in place with the Bolton Abbey estate which owns the land. The Hazlewood Moor area totals 738ha is centred at SE102561 and the restoration work is funded through an Environmental Stewardship Agreement (ESA) currently in place for the holding.

Although originally set out as separate survey areas within the initial project documentation, the two sections of moorland are contiguous and this document reports on both together. Throughout, the term 'survey area' is used to denote both Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor survey areas combined, and where an issue or conclusion relates to one and not the other, this is explicitly stated. The terms 'Barden Fell' and 'Hazlewood Moor' are used in this report to denote the entirety of each of those individual survey areas as defined in the original project specifications, and not just to the smaller geographic features given those names on OS mapping.

#### **3.2 GEOLOGY**

The dominant geology of the survey area is the underlying Millstone Grit bedrock, in this area an incredibly coarse example of the broadly impermeable rock which caps many of the highest peaks in the Yorkshire Dales, and further south provides the horseshoe of the 'Dark Peak' around the Peak District. Although the coarse-scale geological mapping for the study area only maps blanket peat as lying across the eastern portion of Barden Fell, there is in fact extensive peat cover across many parts of the survey area, as is outlined in the palaeoenvironmental assessment below. There is some glacial till evident in the survey area, particularly in the western and southern extremes, and this has been recorded in some sections, whether beneath a developed topsoil or, in some cases, beneath peat horizons.

#### **3.3 LAND-USE**

With the exception of the three intake areas in the south of Hazlewood Moor, the survey area is currently used as a managed grouse moor as part of the Bolton Abbey Estate. The management of the moor means there is relatively good access via tracks to large parts of the moor, and also that there is a 'patchwork' of burning of various ages in almost all parts of the survey area. As access land, albeit with some conditions and restrictions as a working game moor, there is some use of the survey area for leisure activities, principally running and walking, mostly concentrated on Barden Fell and the notable feature of Simon's Seat.

#### **3.4 SURVEY CONDITIONS**

Given the rotational burning cycle of the moorland management within the survey area, the visibility of archaeological features due to vegetation cover was variable across the survey area. Although all parts of the survey area had variability ranging from recently burnt to old heather stands up to 1.3m tall, the southern and eastern portions of Hazlewood Moor had generally better visibility with lower plant cover, and the worst conditions for visibility were generally in the eastern and southern portions of Barden Fell. The weather conditions were generally favourable for visibility of archaeological features with most days being bright and clear.

## 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 only four general chronological categories: Prehistoric, Medieval to Post-Medieval, Modern and Unknown.

### 4.2 BARDEN FELL

#### 4.2.1 PREHISTORIC

The archaeological remains in the Barden Fell survey area (see Appendix 1 Fig. 23) include the only catalogued example of Mesolithic remains in the form of a flint scatter identified during the 1920s-30s in the peat deposits west of Simon's Seat (**137**). Other than this diagnostic assemblage, typical of many upland Pennine areas (e.g. Buckley 1924; Spikins 2002), all the known and potential prehistoric sites within Barden Fell are cairns. The scheduled Bronze Age cairn known as the Devil's Apronful (**39**) sits on a crest south of Truckle Crag which gives it a prominent aspect from a number of angles (Fig. 1). The cairn comprises a loose mound of stone incorporating large natural boulders, though it is now much disturbed having been modified into a shelter at some point before the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.



Fig. 1 The Devil's Apronful scheduled cairn in its landscape context

In addition to these previously-known sites there were two further cairns identified during the survey which are potentially prehistoric in date. The first is a wide and flat possible cairn on the southern flanks of Carncliff below Asick Bottom and Cloven Crag (**38**) (Fig. 2). This cairn was identified due to a

noticeable change in vegetation from the surrounding heather which may represent buried remains locally altering the pH or drainage. Basic probing confirmed that the lighter vegetation covered a roughly circular stone mound and its position, visible from below on a false crest, is common to Late Neolithic – Bronze Age cairns. The second potential cairn (7) is more truncated and comprises loosely-packed stone, c.8m in diameter, positioned on a plateau south of Lord's Seat.



Fig. 2 Probable round cairn below Cloven Crag evident partly through differential vegetation cover.

#### 4.2.2 MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL

In common with Hazlewood Moor, the predominant archaeological features relate to the use of the moor and its exploitation over the last half millennium or more. With Barden Fell, these sites can be diverted into three categories: hollow ways/trackways, quarrying and peat cutting. Excluding those tracks maintained and resurfaced as part of the modern use of the moor, there were two main foci of hollow ways and tracks previously recorded in the HER: those emanating from Howgill Bents (e.g. 119-127) and the limited network of tracks north of Simon's Seat leading up from the vicinity of Skyreholme (134) (Fig. 3). To these can be added the semi-regular hollow ways on the west flanks of Carncliff (77-86) providing access to the hilltop from the direction of Lower Fell Plantation. In general the hollow ways in this part of the survey area are well-defined, though in some cases it is unclear where their current appearance is a product of an early trackway being modified into a gully by natural run-off from the higher ground.

Scattered examples of small-scale quarrying are less common on Barden Fell than on Hazlewood Moor, perhaps due to the generally deeper peat cover in this area. It is also possible that the more-prominent stone outcrops on Barden Fell were targeted for quarrying, whereas further south winning the stone required cutting scoops and delves which leave more of an archaeological footprint. The main focus of quarry scoops identified during the survey was against the enclosure wall on the steep slope to the north of Simon's Seat (3-5). Given their position, this quarrying is likely for the construction of the moorland boundary walls. There is also a relatively large quarry delve (8) on the

plateaus south of Lord's Seat, and this has also been apparently used in recent years as a location for dumping stone.



Fig. 3 Hollow way north of Simon's Seat providing access to and from the areas of quarrying close to the moorland boundary wall.

In contrast to Hazlewood Moor, Barden Fell has the better preserved remains of peat cutting, particularly in the northern parts of the Fell north and west of Simon's Seat. The Truckle Peat Pits (55) are depicted on the earliest OS mapping (1853), along with the Malham and Long Lane Peat Pits further south. Although the latter two areas could not be identified on the ground, the Truckle Peat Pits are relatively well-preserved including clear upstanding areas of peat showing the extent of cutting. A further section of peat cutting (40), probably associated with the Truckle Peat Pits was identified c.300m north-west, though this was not as well-preserved. A final area of peat-cutting (1) was identified and surveyed below Simon's Seat in the area of Barden Fell accessible from Skyreholme and the Blands Beck.

## 4.3 HAZLEWOOD MOOR

### 4.3.1 PREHISTORIC

The chronologically earliest features identified on Hazlewood Moor (see Appendix 1 Fig. 23) are, most likely, the potential cairns scattered across the survey area. These are of a comparable size to the newly identified cairns on Barden Fell, though smaller and less-prominent than the Devil's Apronful. In general, the cairns comprise semi-overgrown mounds of well-set stones ranging in size from c.5-8m diameter. The two cairns near Rotten Hill (23, 24) and the lone cairn at Calfley Gill (9) are the smallest identified, with the Calfley Gill example truncated at some point prior to a grouse feeder being placed on top of it. Of the larger cairns on Hazlewood Moor, two sit close to each other against the eastern boundary wall (18, 20) (Fig. 4) and are almost identical in form, c.8-9m in diameter and c.1m tall at the centre with a regularly domed shape. The final cairn identified during this survey comprises spread



stonework within an area of peat erosion on the southern flanks of Brown Hill (27) (Fig. 5). This cairn is close by a cairnfield recorded in the HER which could not be identified on the ground, and so there should be considered the potential for more features in the vicinity.



Fig. 4 Large cairn at the east edge of the Hazlewood Moor survey area.



Fig. 5 Spread stone of a cairn on the southern flanks of Brown Hill in an area of peat erosion.

The most significant archaeological features identified during the survey are of probable late prehistoric date, most likely the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. The first is a well-set stone bank (69) (Fig. 6) which extends for c.170m on the eastern edge of Pike Stones Hill above Hey Shaw Slack. The bank runs north-east to south-west for the majority of its length before turning north-south at its southern end. In form the bank has average dimensions of c.1m wide and c.0.4m high and comprises a well-set mix of non-dressed stones of varying sizes, with some notably large stones set at various points along its length. The stone bank was identified in an area of recent heather burning and no similar features could be found in the immediate vicinity. Indeed, the overall form of the bank was unlike any other features identified during the survey and noticeably different to any more modern boundary features observed. In form it most closely resembles some of the boundaries which form the late prehistoric co-axial field systems known, particularly, in Wharfedale and Swaledale (e.g. Martlew 2004; Laurie *et al.* 2010).



Fig. 6 Stone bank/wall of possible prehistoric date on the east side of Pike Stones Hill.

A cluster of features were identified in the vicinity of a part of Hazlewood Moor named as White Stones Green forming a potential late prehistoric area of settlement. The three features surveyed included the stone footings of a circular structure (31) and a roughly rectilinear structure (30), and the fragmentary remains of a stone and earth enclosure bank (75) describing a wider area around the structures. The features are positioned on a natural elevated tongue of land defined by two small gills (Fig. 7), including Middle Tongue Gill, which feed into Pickles Gill. Although heavily overgrown at the time of survey it was possible to identify that the boundary wall/bank and the rectilinear structure, at least in part, included orthostats within their walls (Fig. 8). Whilst not diagnostic, this style of construction has been associated with late prehistoric buildings or boundaries and was unique to these features in the context of all archaeological remains observed as part of this survey. Small enclosed areas of, presumably, late prehistoric settlement are relatively common across the Yorkshire Dales (e.g. King 1985; Manby 2003) and this group of features would fit well into this category.



Fig. 7 The possible settlement at White Stones Green is located on the tongue in the middle distance before the land rises to Hazlewood Moor.



Fig. 8 Part of the rectilinear structure at White Stones Green. One of the orthostats forming the wall facing can be seen in front of the 1m ranging rod.

#### 4.3.2 MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL

As with Barden Fell, the majority of archaeological remains identified during the survey relate to the medieval and post-medieval use of the moor, particularly quarrying and the access tracks associated with this and similar activities. There is one feature which may pre-date the post-medieval use of the moor, an earth and stone bank (**62**) (Fig. 9) which reflects the line of the modern moor walling (or possibly *vice versa*). The bank is c.350m in length, averages 1-2m in width and c.0.5m in height. There were no other boundaries observed in the survey area with similar form, and there is the potential that it relates to a medieval boundary feature now largely lost.



Fig. 9 Earth and stone boundary feature in the south of the Hazlewood Moor survey area.

Unlike Barden Fell, the quarrying on and around Hazlewood Moor is more evident, in some cases leaving the earthwork remains of substantial scars and associated spoil across hillsides. The main centres of quarrying activity cluster in the south-west of the study area, most accessible from Hazlewood and Storiths, and ultimately the main east-west routes through the Aire Gap. The Gill Bank (**44-46**) and Maidenkirke Quarries (e.g. **11-13, 41, 48**) (Fig. 10) are substantial complexes with networks of braided, generally well-preserved hollow ways (e.g. **97-103**) and trackways. Quarrying is also evident on the sides of Pickles Gill which bisects the Hazlewood Moor survey area. Both quarry scars (**17**) and large tips of dressing waste (**16**) (Fig. 11) are still evident as earthworks on the southern bank.



Fig. 10 Part of the Maidenkirck Quarry complex.



Fig. 11 Tips of quarrying/dressing waste on the north side of Pickles Gill.

Perhaps the most interesting complex of features of this kind is around the waterway at Incan Slade where it runs through the channel south-west of Great Collishaw Hill. At this point there is a confluence of hollow ways (65-67), some particularly well preserved and deeply incised, a small group

of quarry delves on the south side (**22**), and the rough stone footing of a rectilinear building (**26**) (Fig. 12). The placement of the building, in association with the hollow way overlooking the marshy confluence, means it is likely that all the features observed are of post-medieval date. The stone walls and associated hollow way have only been recently revealed by heather burning.



Fig. 12 Wall footings of a rectilinear stone building associated with the hollow ways at Incan Slade.

There are less clear examples of peat cutting on Hazlewood Moor than there are on the higher ground of Barden Fell to the north, with the only clear example noted in the HER at Shaw Field Head (**54**) in the most northerly part of the Hazlewood survey area. The mapped extent mirrors that of the HER as it was not possible to refine the area of the peat cutting due to how heavily overgrown it was at the time of survey.

#### 4.3.3 MODERN

The only features identified that have been given a modern attribution are three ruined grouse butts in the east of Hazlewood Moor (**19, 21, 35**).

#### 4.3.4 UNKNOWN

An earthwork feature (**32**) of an unknown date and elongated, irregular form was surveyed against the eastern boundary of the survey area though nothing further could be discerned.

## 5. RESULTS – PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 BARDEN FELL

There are a number of general points that can be made about the peat resource and its potential on Barden Fell. Firstly, the peat is, in general, deeper than on Hazlewood Moor, and therefore there is a greater depth of intact sequence preserved. This is particularly true and visible around Great Agill Heads (see Section A below) and in the extensive exposures south and east of Simon's Seat (Section B below). The second general point, as illustrated by the supplied mapping from YPP, is that within the Barden Fell survey area there is a substantially larger amount of exposed and hagged peat recorded than on Hazlewood Moor, particularly in the north and east (Appendix 1 Fig. 23).

Although no cultural material was recovered during this survey there has been Mesolithic flint artefacts recovered from near Simon's Seat. Where there was some depth of peat exposure, organic remains were observed in the lower peat levels, but there was no material considered to be reliable or diagnostic enough to warrant sampling. Where observed, such material was generally fragmentary and had been exposed for some time.

Given the depth of surviving peat deposits in, particularly, the northern and eastern parts of Barden Fell there is a high potential for the survival of artefactual material and palaeoenvironmental remains within and beneath the sediments.



Fig. 13 Typical area of blanket exposure and erosion near Simon's Seat.

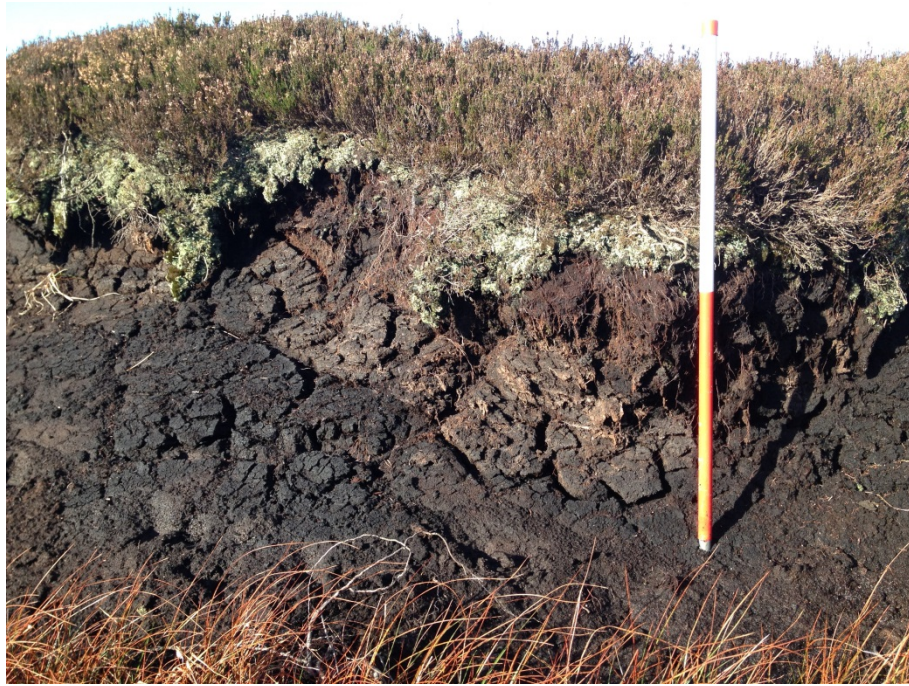


Fig. 14 Hagged peat near Simon's Seat and close to Section A (see below). Here a preserved organic material can be seen in the upper layers of the peat sequence.

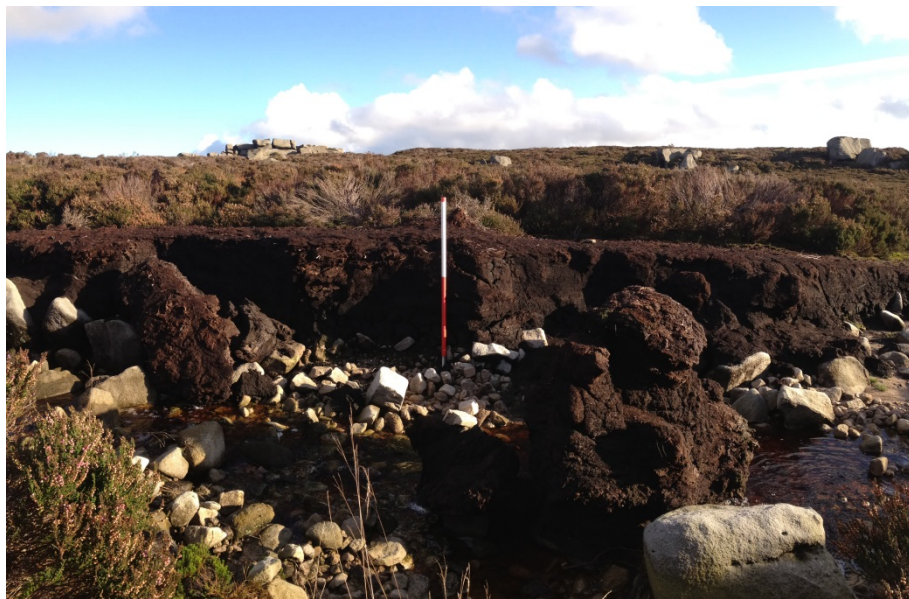


Fig. 15 Extensive and active erosion of a deep peat sequence on the edge of a gully at Agill Heads.



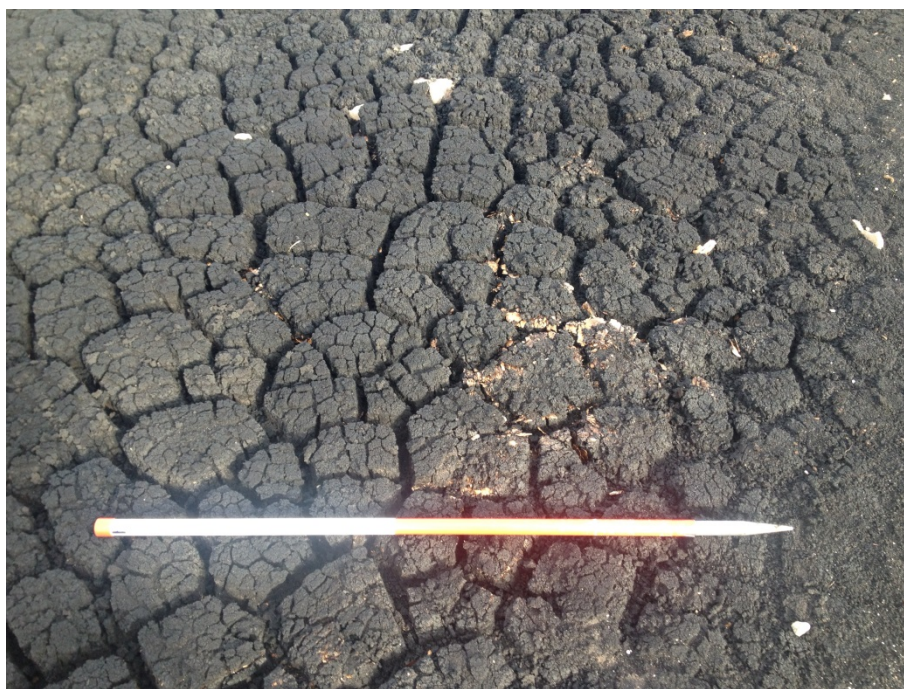


Fig. 16 Preserved organic material visible within a heavily dried and eroding carpet of peat near Little Agill Beck.

## 5.2 HAZLEWOOD MOOR

As with Barden Fell, there are a number of overall observations which can be made. The peat cover on Hazlewood Moor is, in general, thinner and less-developed (see Section C below) than on Barden Fell, though there are localised areas of deep peat sequences (e.g. Section D) which are generally towards the higher, more easterly sections of the moor, and in the south near Great Turmer Hill. The mapped areas of exposed and hagged peat are significantly less than on Barden Fell, but again there are localised exceptions where large areas are eroded and drying.

As with Barden Fell, no artefactual material was recovered from the peat sequences on Hazlewood Moor. Equally there were only very infrequent examples of organic material preserved within the lower parts of peat deposits, due mainly to the general paucity of deep and stratified peat. Where there was some evidence of palaeoenvironmental remains within peat, particularly on the west and north of Brown Hill, this material was fragmentary, non-diagnostic and had clearly been exposed for some time.



Fig. 17 One of the more developed areas of peat cover in the south of Hazlewood Moor south of Great Turmer Hill. No clear horizons can be made out, but there is a clear delineation between the peat and the underlying till substrate.



Fig. 18 Typical sequence of deposits for much of Hazlewood Moor with a thin and fibrous topsoil, a semi-developed peaty 'subsoil' and a mineral clay-heavy substrate.

### 5.3 PEAT SECTIONS

As per the specification, a number of sections of standing stratigraphy including peat were cleaned, drawn and photographed. Two sections from each of Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor are summarised below.

#### 5.3.1 SECTION A

Section A (Figs 19, 24) was examined in the area of Great Agill Heads where the most complete deep peat deposits in the survey area were observed. It was part of an erosion scar cut by a fast-flowing tributary gully of Great Agill Beck and there was active erosion occurring within that gully as substantial blocks of peat were observed falling into the watercourse (Fig. 15 above). This section is also the most developed and complex peat sequence with at least four observable peat layers, potentially indicating different episodes of aggradation. Due to the level of erosion and its situation on the edge of a gully there is no modern vegetation and root mat layer at the top of this sequence.

The upper deposit is an organic-rich recent fibric peat layer where the composite rotting vegetation is still largely discernible and is c.0.06m thick. Beneath this there is a more-developed, though still fibrous, peat deposit similar in form to the upper peat observed in Section D (see below). This contains a substantial orange sandy lens towards its base, presumably relating to a single flooding deposition event during a period of peat accumulation. The upper peat deposit, including the sandy lens measures an average of c.0.25m thick. Beneath this upper peat there are two distinct deposits of well-developed peat with significant clay fractions presumably derived from the thin veneer of partially gleyed till substrate beneath. The two lower peat horizons measure a total of c.0.25m in thickness and the clay beneath is c.0.1m thick. Beneath the clay there is a mineral substrate derived from the weathering of the parent bedrock. The total depth of the peat sequence from the modern ground surface to the natural substrate was c.0.6m.



Fig. 19 Section A.

### 5.3.2 SECTION B

Section B (Figs 20, 24) was examined to the south-east of Simon's Seat where there are substantial areas of horizontal peat exposure. In the vicinity of this sample there are not only upstanding areas of haggling, but also gradual large-scale exposure of peat in plan, including total shrinkage of the peat in places and the exposure of the underlying mineral soils and substrate. A basic sequence of at least three separate peat deposits was identified including a topsoil and root mat of undeveloped fibrous peat, and organic-rich peat where the component vegetation was largely unidentifiable, and a clay-heavy basal deposit derived from the parent till substrate though still containing some organic, 'peaty' fraction. This sequence is typical of the semi-developed peats of 'medium' depth across the higher parts of Barden Fell and has a total depth of c.0.55m from the modern ground surface to the natural substrate.



Fig. 20 Section B.

### 5.3.3 SECTION C

Section C (Figs 21, 25) was examined on the high ground immediately north of Pickles Gill in an area of recently burnt heather. This illustrates a stratigraphic sequence which is typical of much of Hazlewood Moor, where a spongy, peat-like 'A' or 'O' horizon overlies a developed 'subsoil' with some fibrous peaty content providing the organic fraction within the deposit. In this area there is a mineral substrate comprising rough orange sandy clay, probably deriving from a combination of weathered bedrock and sub-glacial till deposits. In total, the 'active' layers above the natural substrate had a total depth of c.0.5m from the modern ground surface.



Fig. 21 Section C.

#### 5.3.4 SECTION D

Section D (Figs 22, 25) was examined in one of the areas of Hazlewood Moor where there was localised deep blanket peat cover at Rom Shaw Head. This peat section was exposed by a fast flowing natural watercourse feeding west ultimately into the Valley of Desolation. Given the exposure of this face above a watercourse and the risk of further erosion it was not possible to clean the standing stratigraphy down to the natural substrate, but it nevertheless provides a useful example of the limited deep peat deposits on Hazlewood Moor. The sequence comprises a fibrous peaty topsoil incorporating the modern root mat overlying a fibrous developed peat c.0.15m thick. This upper peat contained noticeable and varying lenses of a more sandy orange deposit, with each probably relating to single local flood deposition episodes during the peat accumulation. Beneath these, two deposits could be discerned, each with a decomposed peat content, but each also with a substantial, partially gleyed clay component presumably derived from a parent till substrate. In total the two lower deposits were c.0.3m thick and the total observable sequence had a depth of c.0.6m from the modern ground surface.



Fig. 22 Section D.

## 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 (Appendix 1 Fig. 26). The different levels of constraint area are detailed below.

#### 6.1.1 ACCESS TRACKS

The survey area contains a number of tracks which are suitable for vehicular access. In some cases these tracks follow older hollow ways but have been resurfaced in modern times. 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 10m buffer around historic environment features including structural remains of significance (probable medieval) and all likely prehistoric heritage assets. These include a number of potential and likely cairns, a length of stone bank and the group of sites at White Stone Green including two structures and fragmentary enclosure wall. It is advised that red constraint areas are avoided entirely given the significance of the assets, and therefore their sensitivity to impact by the restoration works.

#### 6.1.3 AMBER

Amber constraint areas are more complex than red or green. Amber constraint areas comprise a 5m buffer around all historic environment features that are not of a high or medium significance or sensitivity to impact. The majority of such sites are hollow ways, trackways, peat cutting and quarries of likely post-medieval date and surviving as earthworks in varying condition. Amber constraint areas also include heritage assets recorded within the HER data as extant but that could not be identified during the survey.

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 the trackway 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

As is detailed in Section 5 above, the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the peat cover across the survey area is variable, with the general rule being that the deeper areas of surviving peat have a greater potential significance. Within Barden Fell the areas of deepest and best preserved peat observed can be loosely given as east of Great Agill Beck and north of Great Agill Heads, loosely corresponding to where the majority of the known peat exposures were mapped by YPP prior to this survey. The peat cover is generally shallower and less developed across Hazlewood Moor, but deeper

peat sequences were observed north and south of Rom Shaw Dike and across the plateau south of Great Turner Hill. Given the natural variability across the survey area, however, it is not considered appropriate to clearly delineate these areas on a map as this would undoubtedly exclude localised areas of high 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 and cutting of plugs for grip blocking. Although no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered as part of this survey, the peat deposits have the potential to contain significant palaeoenvironmental remains and also to seal archaeological deposits within buried horizons. Caution should be exercised during the restoration work and, where possible, it is recommended that excavations aim to not disturb soils or sediments beneath the peat horizons.





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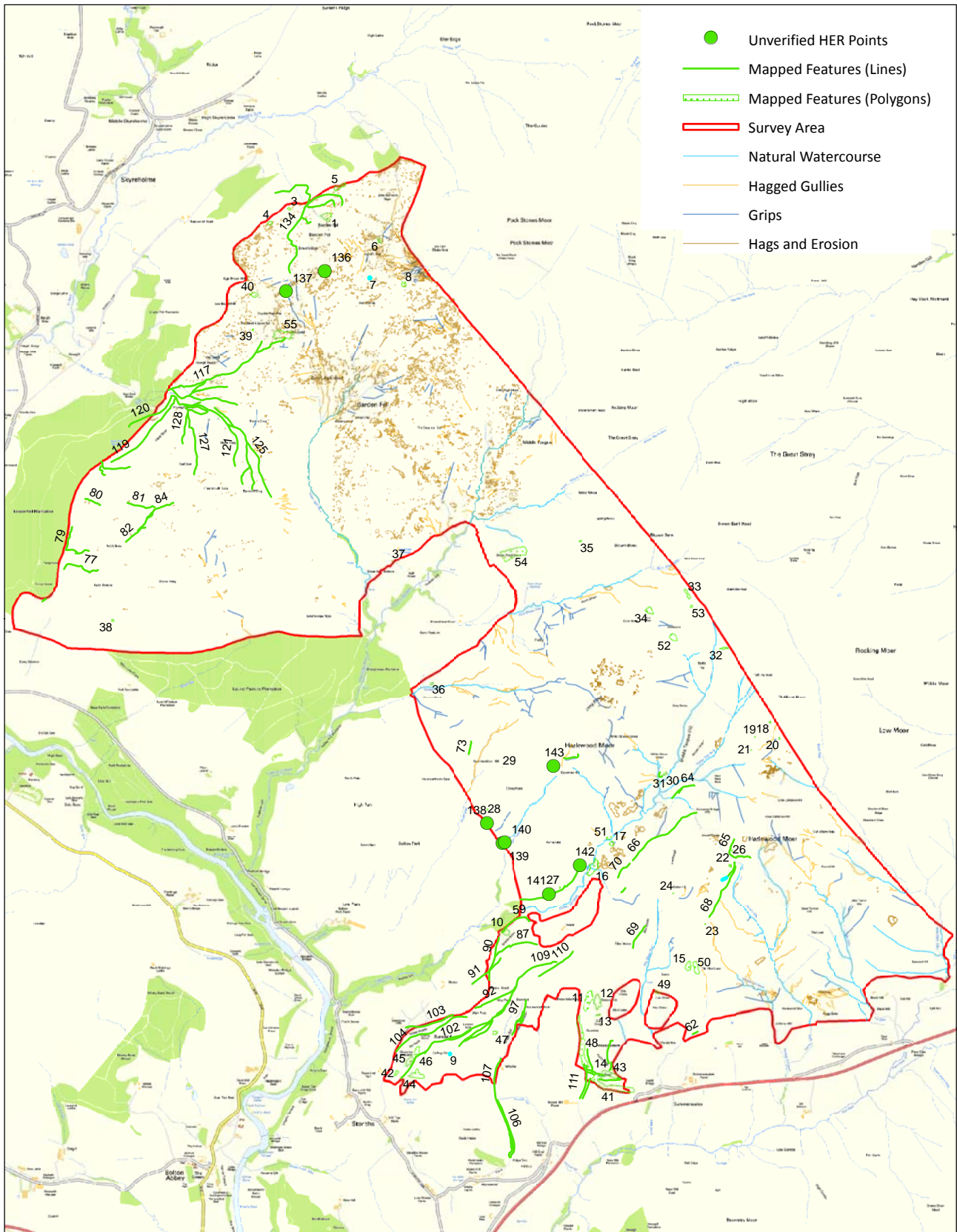
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### 7.2 WEBSITES

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

## APPENDIX 1 – ADDITIONAL FIGURES





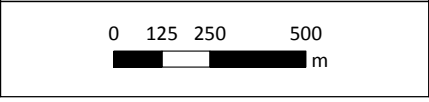
Project:  
  
Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor  
Historic Environment Survey

Legend:

Solstice Heritage  
Crabtree Hall Business Centre  
Little Holtby  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL7 9LN  
www.solsticeheritage.co.uk

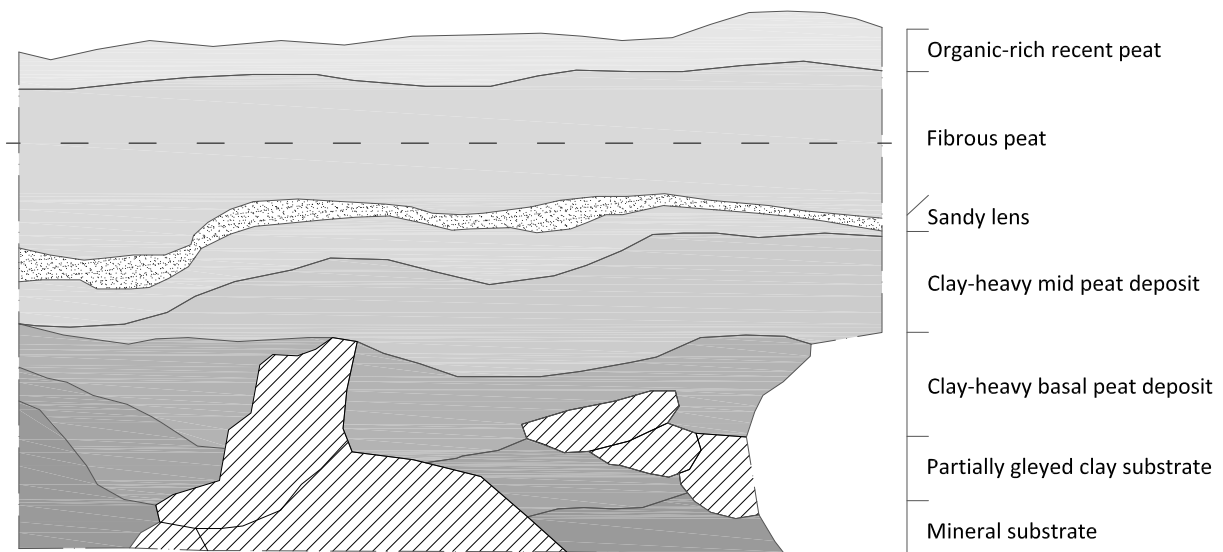


Drawing:  
  
Fig. 23 Results of survey

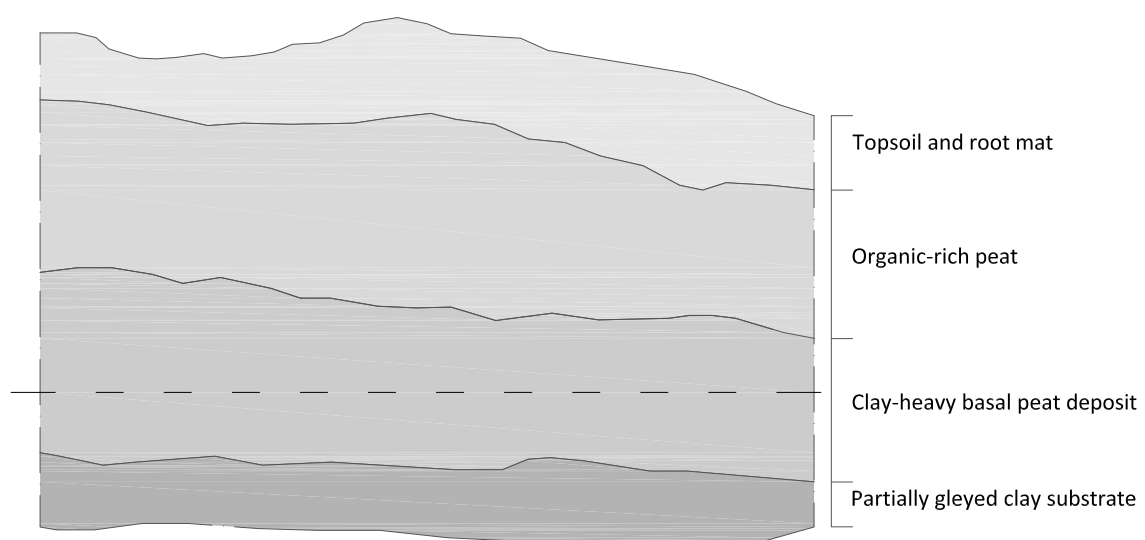


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JB

Date:  
  
November 2013



Section A - Agill Heads



Section B - Simon's Seat

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Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor Peat  
Restoration Survey

Legend

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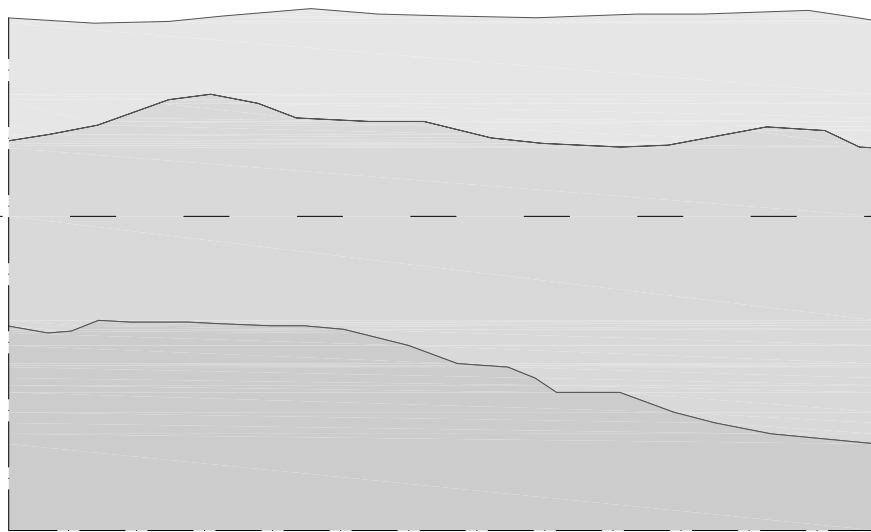


Drawing  
Fig. 24  
Barden Fell Peat Sections



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Date  
Nov 2013



Spongy topsoil with root mat

Developed subsoil with some peat content

Mineral substrate

Section C - Pickles Gill



Topsoil and root mat

Fibrous peat with sand lenses

Clay-heavy peat deposit

Darker clay-heavy peat

Section D - Rom Shaw Head

Project

Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor Peat Restoration Survey

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Drawing

Fig. xx  
Hazlewood Moor Peat Sections

0 0.5m



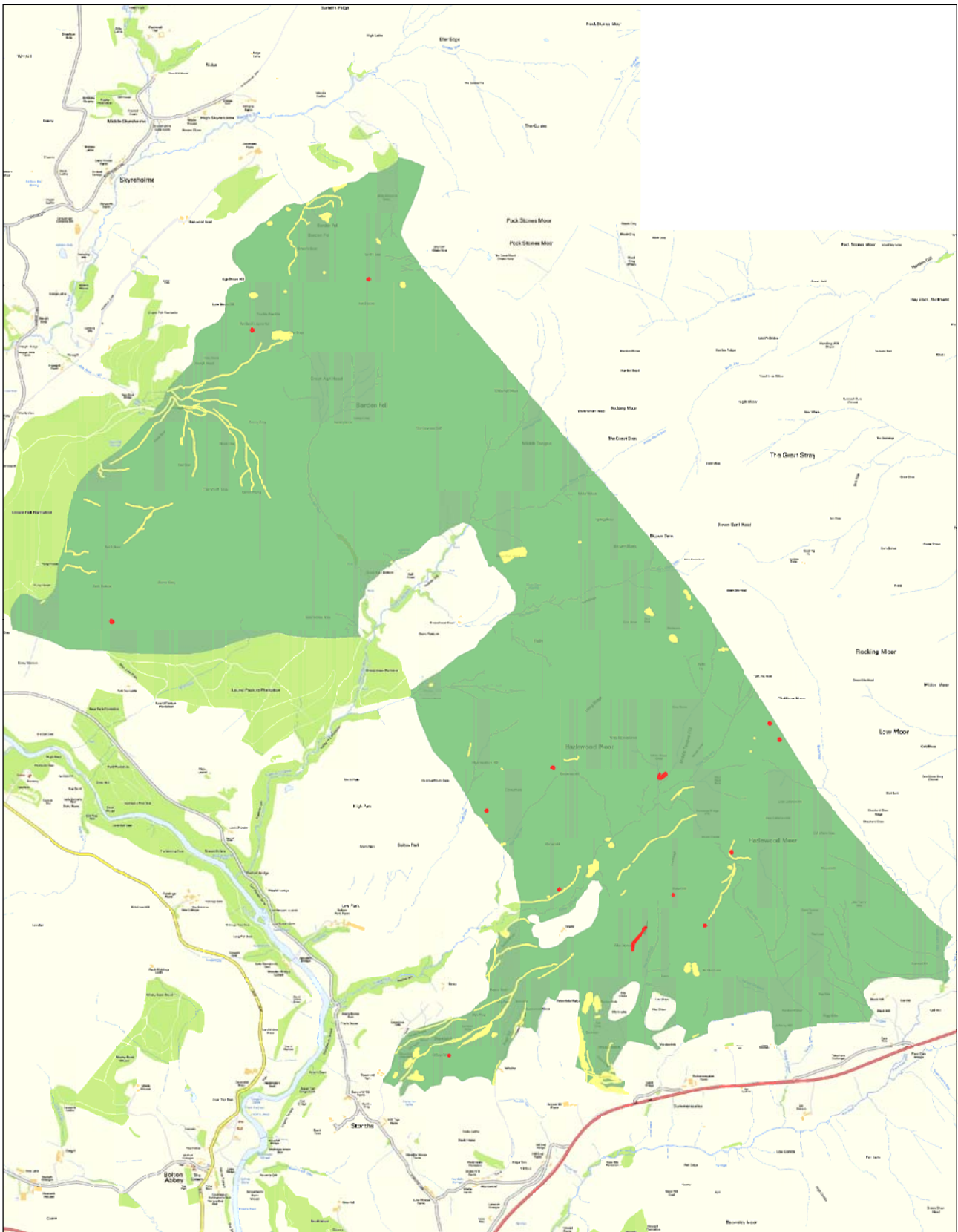
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Nov 2013



Project:

**Barden Fell and Hazlewood Moor  
Historic Environment Survey**

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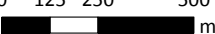
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Drawing:

**Fig. 26 Constraint Areas**

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Date:

**November 2013**

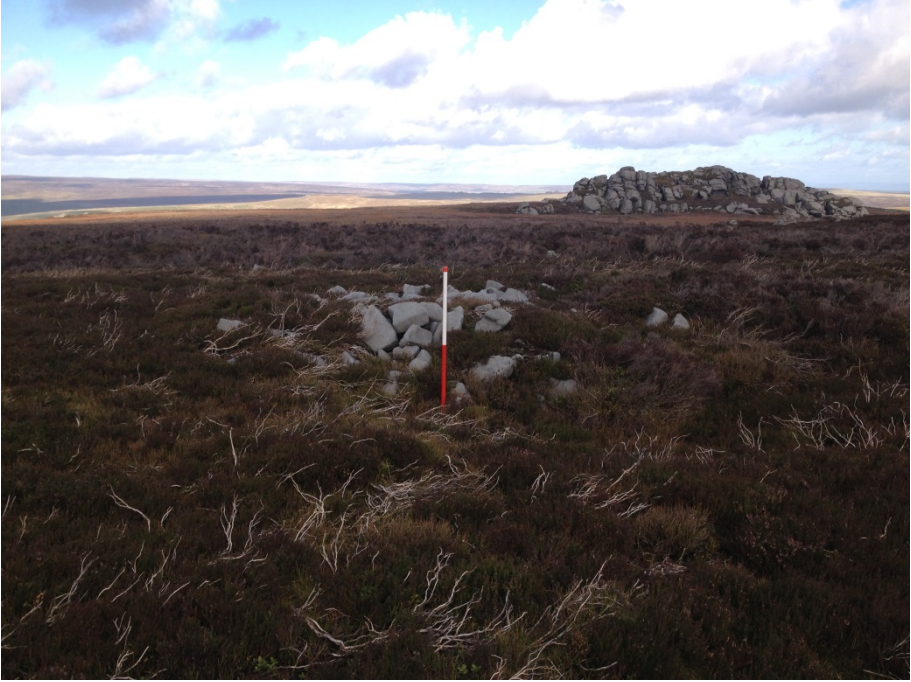
## APPENDIX 2 – GAZETTEER OF SITES


<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, dry, brownish grasses. In the middle ground, there are patches of green and brown vegetation, with a small white marker visible. The background shows a hazy, rolling landscape under an overcast sky.


<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>	 A photograph showing a wide, flat expanse of peat moor. The vegetation is a mix of green and brown, suggesting a transition between different peat types or stages of decay. In the foreground, two large, flat, grey rocks are visible. A white survey marker with a red top is placed on the ground between the rocks. The background shows a distant, hazy horizon under a bright sky.

<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 <b>21</b> .
<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 <b>18</b> (described above), which site close by.
<b>Image</b>	


<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 <b>19</b> .
<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>	 <p>The image block contains two photographs. The top photograph shows a wide view of a peat moor with a valley in the center, surrounded by low hills under a cloudy sky. The bottom photograph is a closer view of a peat bank, showing the texture of the peat and a small red marker or post in the distance.</p>


<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 ( <b>66, 67, 135</b> ) converge around a number of quarry scoops and delves ( <b>22</b> ). 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 ( <b>65</b> ) and probably served as shelter for those undertaking quarrying and other activity in the immediate area.
<b>Image</b>	 <p>The image block contains two photographs. The top photograph shows a close-up view of a rough stone walling structure on a hillside. A red measuring tape is placed horizontally across the walling to indicate its width. The ground is covered with dry, brownish vegetation and scattered rocks. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The bottom photograph shows a wider view of the same stone structure on a grassy hillside. A red measuring tape is also visible in the foreground. The background shows rolling hills under a bright, overcast sky.</p>


<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>	


<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>	 <p>The image block contains two photographs of a peat restoration site. The top photograph shows a wide view of a valley with a marker in the center, surrounded by dense vegetation under a blue sky with some clouds. The bottom photograph shows a similar view from a slightly different angle, also featuring the marker and the surrounding landscape.</p>


<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>	 A photograph showing a grassy, hilly landscape under a bright sky. A red and white marker is visible in the middle ground, standing on a small mound of earth. The terrain is covered in green grass and some darker, scrubby vegetation. The background shows rolling hills and a clear sky with some light clouds.


<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 ( <b>117, 133</b> ) 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>	 A photograph showing a wide, open landscape of peat bog. The foreground is dominated by dense, brownish peat vegetation. A red and white survey marker is visible in the middle ground. In the background, there are rolling hills and a small green field. The sky is overcast.


<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 Maidenkirck 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, open landscape of peat moorland under a bright, overcast sky. The terrain is dark and textured, with patches of lighter vegetation. The bottom photograph shows a similar peat moorland landscape, but with a more prominent, dark, and dense area of vegetation in the foreground, possibly a bog pool or a specific peat feature. The sky is also overcast.</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>	<p>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.</p>
<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 ( <b>30</b> ) and one circular ( <b>31</b> ). 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 1 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 haggng 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

