



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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**LODGE AND RIGGS MOOR,
NIDDERDALE
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

on behalf of

Yorkshire Peat Partnership

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LODGE AND RIGGS MOOR (HIGH WEST MOOR), NIDDERDALE,

NORTH YORKSHIRE

PEAT RESTORATION AND GRIP BLOCKING WORKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

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LODGE AND RIGGS (HIGH WEST) MOOR, NORTH YORKSHIRE

PEAT RESTORATION AND GRIP BLOCKING WORKS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northern Archaeological Associates were commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) to undertake a rapid archaeological survey and assessment in advance of peat restoration works on Lodge and Riggs Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 029 735). The project area comprised approximately 14.23km² of upland (Fig. 1) – defined by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) as requiring assessment.

The aims of the survey were to provide a pre-intervention record of any archaeological remains and historic features within these areas; to evaluate the significance of these heritage assets; assess any potential impact from the restoration works, and advise on a suitable strategy to mitigate against the occurrence of any such damage during the consolidation works.

In advance of the fieldwork, an HER audit was undertaken to inform the subsequent survey. This combined NMR and HER data, modern aerial photographic material and First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey map data, with the aim of establishing the known archaeological resource; defining the extent of identified sites and plotting any potentially new monuments. This information was compiled into a GIS prior to survey commencing, and the database and plots were provided to the survey teams as baseline data, to be edited and updated in the field. All identified archaeological sites were visited during the survey and their vulnerability to potential damage during groundworks was assessed. Any previously unknown archaeological remains were also recorded and their vulnerability similarly evaluated.

A total of 83 heritage assets were surveyed, including 26 newly discovered sites, expanding the existing knowledge and understanding of the archaeology of Nidderdale. The overwhelming majority of the archaeology was post-medieval in date, and related to agricultural features (sheepfolds, shepherd huts and peat cutting), land ownership (boundary stones and cairns) and grouse shooting (including shooting lodges, butts, and pens for the grouse). Features relating to the prehistoric landscape (settlement and possible round cairn) were noted within the northern end of the survey area, on land at a higher elevation and relatively undisturbed by later activity. An air crash site was also recorded, which is protected by law.

During the survey, a number of issues and concerns came to light in terms of the reliability of the NYCC HER data and the condition of the archaeological remains. Several shortfalls in the HER data were identified, many of which are endemic to the HER/SMR system and are shared across all counties and regions. Primarily, many assets lacked accurate or meaningful location information. This is a common HER problem which predominantly arises from the plotting of material from aerial photographs and

other mapping. The only way to properly validate HER information is through combined field survey and HER audit. During the survey, accurate information regarding the location and extent of archaeological remains has been collated. It is hoped that this information will be useful in updating the HER.

In terms of monument condition, the majority of standing structures were subject to gradual decline; predominately from weather erosion, vegetation encroachment and grazing animals. This included: collapsing drystone walls of boundaries and sheepfolds (which are now no longer maintained in favour of fencing); and boundary stones and mounds increasingly displaced by haggling peat on the high ground.

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YORKSHIRE**

PEAT RESTORATION AND GRIP BLOCKING WORKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates were commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) to undertake a rapid archaeological survey and assessment in relation to peat restoration works on Lodge and Riggs Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The survey comprised an area of approximately 14.23km², defined by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) as requiring assessment.
- 1.2 The aims of the survey were to provide a pre-intervention record of any archaeological remains and historic features within these areas; to evaluate the significance of these heritage assets; assess any potential impact of the restoration works, and advise on how such damage could be avoided.
- 1.3 This report presents the results for the survey including a table (Table 1) of all identified heritage assets; both known sites which already appear on the NYCC Historic Environment Record (HER) and/or the National Monument Record (NMR). All sites identified during the survey were assigned a Unique Identification Number (UIN), and cross-referenced to existing recorded sites in both datasets where correlation existed. All sites are illustrated on Figure 2.
- 1.4 The significance of each asset has been assessed individually, and as part of a cluster - or group - of monuments within their landscape context. This information has been used to compile a plan of important archaeological sites and historic features using a simple 'traffic light' coding system. This is intended to facilitate the grip blocking and consolidation work and, where appropriate, identify proposed 'safe' access routes (Green Zones).
- 1.5 The surveys and all post-survey work was undertaken according to national guidelines (EH 2007, 2008; IFA 2009) and conformed to the agreed project designs and briefs (NAA 2012; NYCC 2012).

2.0 ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 All of the known archaeological sites recorded in the NYCC HER and the NMR were visited during the survey, and their potential vulnerability to damage during the groundworks was assessed. The area was also surveyed for previously unknown archaeological remains; the vulnerability of these was also assessed.
- 2.2 A number of datasets were assessed prior to the survey commencing, and the results compiled into a GIS. Aerial photos were used to complement the data gathered on the ground and to accurately define the full extent of the archaeology present. First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps were also used to inform the field survey.
- 2.3 A total of 83 heritage assets were recorded within the survey area. Of these, 19 were sites recorded in the HER and/or the NMR; 38 were sites identified from the desk-based annotation of the available datasets, and 26 were 'new' sites identified during the field survey. Based on significance these were divided into three categories: Red Zones; Amber Zones; and Green Zones as defined below.

Red Zones: Absolute constraint areas

- 2.4 Red Zones include scheduled sites and other remains which are potentially of national significance. These areas must be avoided during the groundworks. No vehicles or plant must track through, work within, or be stored in these zones. Scheduled monument sites are protected by law under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. It is a criminal offence to undertake work of any kind in these areas without prior written consent from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sports.
- 2.5 As no scheduled or equally important sites exist within the survey boundary, no Red Zones have been defined within the surveyed areas.

Amber Zones: No access areas

- 2.6 Amber Zones include significant remains that appear on the NYCC HER or have been identified as part of the rapid archaeological survey (Fig. 4). These areas should be avoided during the peat restoration and grip blocking works.
- 2.7 If, due to the practicalities of the restoration works, access through an Amber Zone is required then this should only be undertaken after consultation with the NYCC Rural Archaeologist. Such access has the potential to cause damage to significant archaeological remains and, therefore, should be kept to a minimum.

Green Zones: Potential access areas

- 2.8 Green Zones are areas within the Amber Zones which have been identified as

potential access routes. There is still known archaeology in these areas but this has been assessed as of lesser significance than elsewhere, usually due to preservation or prevalence. Vehicles can be tracked across these routes in order to reach those areas of grip blocking cut off from other access. However, given the dispersed nature of archaeology at Lodge and Riggs Moor, and the absence of any large contiguous areas like mining complexes, it has not proved necessary to define green routes in this instance. There should be adequate provision for routes across the undefined areas (see below), avoiding the amber areas completely.

Other areas and remains

- 2.9 The remainder of the surveyed areas are free from significant visible archaeological remains, although sub-surface material might still be identified during the course of the restoration works. It is advised, however, that all care should be undertaken during the groundworks to avoid damage to any obvious upstanding remains not covered by the scope of the archaeological survey and assessment. Such remains may include gateways, boundary stones, drystone walls, sheepfolds, grouse butts and cairns (constructed piles of stones).

3.0 RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.1 The results of the survey, and assessment of the survey area, are summarised within Table 1 which includes an outline assessment of significance. The overwhelming majority of the heritage assets within the survey area relate to agricultural production (including sheepfolds, shepherds huts and peat cutting), and the use of the moor for grouse shooting (including shooting lodges, butts, and pens for the grouse). Other assets identified and assessed comprise cairns, boundary stones and mounds, an early (possibly prehistoric) enclosure, bridges and an air crash site.

Prehistoric settlement and round cairn

- 3.2 A possible prehistoric settlement was identified towards the northern end of the survey area, adjacent to the northern boundary, on Lodge Moor (Site **10079**), just below the brow of Hurder's Edge. A previous HER entry (Site **10016**) gives the location of an enclosure just west of the recorded site, which may be the same enclosure, but poorly located. The enclosure was broadly sub-rectangular, measuring approximately 45m in length by 35m in width. The eastern side appears to be abutted by an additional smaller rectangular enclosure, approximately 5m by 10m in size.
- 3.3 The northern section of the enclosure was harder to discern due to the ground conditions, but subtle variations in the topography appear to indicate some form of bank. The main banks were earthen and presumably originally

constructed of turf, with no evidence of stone in their construction. The banks measured 3m in width and up to 1m in height. There appears to be an entranceway approximately midway along the eastern bank, with an earth bank built across in front to protect it. The smaller enclosure includes an overlapping banked entrance. Neither was large enough to admit anything larger than sheep.



Plate 1: settlement (Site 10079) in middle distance, with Angram reservoir in background, facing east.

- 3.4 There was little evidence of any internal structures, though there were minute variations to the local topography which could be indicative of internal activity. A possible rectangular earthwork occupies the centre of the main enclosure. The dating of this feature is problematic, but could be of Iron Age or Romano-British date, based on the morphology of the entrances.
- 3.5 Approximately 1.2km east of the settlement, a small possible round barrow (Site **10080**) was identified, overlooking the edge of the valley. This comprised a well-defined oval earthen mound, approximately 20m by 15m at base, with a flattened top of 10m by 4m. The construction incorporated a natural outcrop on its south-east side. The mound was topped by a modern walkers' cairn, and was a clearly visible feature in the landscape.
- 3.6 Prehistoric evidence in the wider Nidderdale valley is limited, though present in the form of isolated lithic finds (most notably during the construction of Scar House and Angram reservoirs, which lie just to the east), isolated cairns, and cup, and cup and ring, marked stones. These were mostly located during the Nidderdale AONB survey conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999 (LUAU 2000). The archaeology uncovered fits with a model of low-level activity within the valley at this time.



Plate 2: barrow 10080, overlooking the Nidderdale valley, facing east

- 3.7 Due to the uncertainty of their age, these assets were not considered important enough to be included within a 'Red Zone', but have been given ample Amber buffer zones.

Boundaries and sheepfolds

- 3.8 The earliest mention of the area is in the Domesday Book of 1086, which describes the area as 'waste', forming part of a hunting chase (Jennings 1992, 26). In the 12th century, Roger de Mowbray is recorded as still using the land for this purpose. However, between 1143 and 1172, he granted land in Nidderdale west of the river Nidd to Byland Abbey, which became the parishes of Stonebeck Up (the parish containing the survey area) and Stonebeck Down. The grants make no mention of inhabitants, settled villages or cultivated lands. Byland considered the valley a remote holding, useful only as pasture, with limited mining and quarrying. The abbey controlled eighteen granges in the valley, out of which developed the villages of Middlesmoor and Ramsgill (Jennings 1992, 106).
- 3.9 The moors of the survey area became free common following the dissolution of the monasteries, providing unstinted pasture and a resource for fuel (mainly peat) as well as building materials (*op cit.* 136). A survey in 1793 records the sheep bred in the area as being '*the most miserable that can be imagined*', due to the poor quality of the pasture and over-grazing by the poor (*op cit* 327). Lodge Moor may have been separate to this, as Lodge (originally a monastic grange, but under private ownership after the Dissolution) is recorded in 1536 as having three tenants, all of whom had equal grazing rights to Lodge pasture (Jennings 1992, 132). A line of 'stones' (Sites **10003** and **10020**) is depicted on the early editions of Ordnance survey mapping crossing the moor, on the high ground between Lodge Moor and Riggs Moor, possibly marking an early boundary between the common lands on Riggs Moor and the tenanted lands

of Lodge Moor. None of these stones now survive, or certainly were not seen during the survey, although fifteen stones are depicted on the mapping.

- 3.10 In 1804, an Act of Parliament provided for the Enclosure of 9000 acres of common in the parish, but most of the moor was left open and stinted in four sections, with two or three acres per sheep (*ibid* 334). Most of the stone walls enclosing the northern and eastern sides of the survey area probably relate to this phase of enclosure, though a number of these have clearly been rebuilt. Along the eastern boundary, a series of boundary stones were recorded along the line of the drystone wall, marked 'I Y' (Site **10066**), which may stand for 'Inclosure Yorke', the Yorke family being a major landowner in this period. Interestingly, a small single stone (Site **10068**), marked 'I C' was identified just west of this line, which may mark an earlier, perhaps rescinded, enclosure boundary. A low earthwork (Site **10067**), comprising a rectangular arrangement of stone approximately 8m by 10m, may be a related and ruined sheepfold.



Plate 3: displaced boundary stone (Site 10039), at the base of a hag, facing east

- 3.11 The western boundary, crossing Blackfell Top, Great Whernside, and Blake Hill, appears not to have been enclosed fully, but rather its course has been marked by a series of boundary markers, depicted on the earliest Ordnance Survey from 1846 onwards. The markers variously exist or are described as 'pile of stones', 'oak stakes' and 'mound', some of which are later replaced by boundary stones marked 'W H' (Sites **10001**, **10027-51**, **10054-6**). The western boundary of the survey area forms the boundary between Nidderdale and Wharfedale, so the stones presumably carry the prefix of the latter dale. At least three boundary markers were seen, some of which have been displaced

by the collapsing peat hags and are now some distance from the line of the modern boundary fence. Boundary stones are an important part of the development of the moor and great care should to be taken to avoid any possible damage to surviving stones during the works, particularly when accessing the moor from outside the marked survey areas.



Plate 4: Stone Washfold' (Site 10014), on east side of Stone Beck, facing south

- 3.12 All the sheepfolds within the survey area were of drystone construction, and were located along the edges of becks, where the topography allowed for some shelter from the elements, and provided access to fresh water for the sheep. The exception to this was Site **10017**, a two-celled sheepfold at High Snout Fold, which is tucked into the lea of the hillside. Most of these probably date to the period of enclosure in the early 19th century, and are all depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1852. Their conditions vary across the dale.
- 3.13 An interesting sheepfold (Site **10014**) is located on the south side of Stone Beck. The fold, called 'Stone Washfold' on all mapping editions, comprises three distinct structures. The main structure, a large rectangular fold, has a smaller triangular fold abutting it on its south-west end, and a circular one at its north-eastern end. There appear to be openings on the beck side. Jennings (1992, 138) provides a detailed description of sheep washing being carried out early in the 20th century. Sheep held in the fold were thrown over the walls into the beck, where three men, up to their waists in water, would wash them. This appears to be the function of this fold, perhaps with each of the cells

performing a different holding function. The washing area presumably lies west of the circular structure, where it pools. All of these sites are of local significance in terms of understanding advances in animal husbandry in the harsh conditions of the moorland environment.

Early farmstead

- 3.14 By the later 19th century, an economic depression caused by cheaper imports began to hit pastoral farming, which caused it to contract from the uplands. With the contraction came diminishment in the number of holdings, from two or three to one, as landlords demolished old farms and consolidated them into larger and more profitable farms (Jennings 1992, 347). The NMR records a ruined building (Site **10010**) on the north bank of Great Blowing Gill Beck, which appears to be depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping as a 'Ruin'. By the publication of the Second Edition map it had been replaced by a modern sheepfold, which still survives. This building is likely to be the remains of an old farmstead. The survey identified little evidence of any earlier structures, though a fragment of wall is visible at foundation level on the western side of the sheepfold. An interior flagged area may also relate to this structure.
- 3.15 To the east of the sheepfold, along the beck side, are a number of earthen banks (Sites **10060** and **10061**), mostly containing stones within their makeup, which probably relate to the farmstead. These appear to enclose areas within the beck meanders, presumably forming small stock enclosures. To the west of the sheepfold is a further small enclosure (Site **10062**). This comprises a collapsed stone wall, again enclosing a meander in the beck. The trackway (Site **10059**) to the north of the beck, leading to the sheepfold, is constructed of stone slabs laid in a herring-bone pattern, with stone edging, sections of which are also defined by a low wall. These remains have been given ample Amber buffer zones.

Peat cutting

- 3.16 Two areas of peat cutting, Sites **10058** and **10063**, were also identified, to the north and south of this farmstead. Peat for fuel was a key resource from at least the medieval period, although probably utilised as early as the Iron Age. Peat-cutting rights to a particular area were often closely guarded and disputes frequently appear in the documentary records. Evidence of peat cutting is often indistinct and prone to damage and loss and hence is rarely recorded. These sites are, therefore, of considerable significance and have been assigned a sufficient buffer zone (Amber Zone) to ensure that the remains within should suffer no damage during the restoration works.

Cairns, fords and bridges

- 3.17 Most of the routeways into and out of the Nidderdale valley were little more than tracks, even by the early 19th century, more suitable for horses and foot traffic than wheeled vehicles. The tracks were marked by standing stones, so travellers could follow their routes even in bad weather (Jennings 1992, 197).
- 3.18 One such routeway was recorded at the southern end of the survey area, following Straight Stean Beck leading up from Middlesmoor to Conistone Moor, and Kilnsey to the west. The first indication of the route is a standing stone (Site **10071**) which lies adjacent to a probable stone bridge (Site **10072**) across Gun Hill Dike. A small cairn (Site **10073**) lies adjacent and south-west of the bridge. The routeway follows the moor edge, crossing Near Land Gutter, with the crossing point indicated by another standing stone (Site **10074**). The routeway then crosses Far Land Gutter and Friar Hood Gill on two earthen embankments built across the stream courses (Sites **10075** and **10076** respectively), before exiting the survey area to the west. The route is not depicted on any mapping so is probably early post-medieval, or perhaps medieval in date. The route appears to lead to, and perhaps crosses at, the farmstead at Great Blowing Gill Beck (Site **10010**) and may have linked Middlesmoor with the mine workings on Conistone Moor. The routeway lies close to an existing right of way, which may be its modern successor. Its name, Sandy Gate, may indicate an early route - *gata* being Old Norse for 'street or road' (Linda Smith *pers. com.*).
- 3.19 Elsewhere within the survey area, a series of small walkers' cairns, probably of modern date, were seen across the landscape, mostly occupying high ground with good views across the valley. Two such cairns (Site **10064**) and (Site **10078**) were large walled constructions approximately 2.5m by 2.5m in size, incorporating stone benches.

Recreation

- 3.20 The reduction in rents in the later 19th century meant landlords looked for other revenue streams, and shooting rights began to be more profitable (*op. cit.*). Two shooting huts were recorded on the moor, along with a number of associated shooting butts. The earliest (Site **10022**) lies just north of Great Blowing Gill Beck, and is now ruined and roofless. The building comprises a two-celled structure of stone construction, the western cell being a later extension, probably accommodation for the beaters and dogs. The eastern cell includes a fire-place, with rectangular recesses on each side, presumably for storing candles and other materials. There is a single window and a door on the southern side and to the rear of the buildings is a drain. The building, marked as '*Shooting Box*' on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, is shown adjacent to a '*trough*' (Site **10023**), presumably used to collect drinking water. The trough is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843, and so predates the hut. Adjacent to the lodge, and extending

westwards, a line of six grouse butts (Site **10024**) were seen; all are now ruinous stone structures.

- 3.21 The shooting hut appears to have been replaced by a later one by the early 20th century (between 1899 and 1907) which is still in use today. This hut, (Site **10004**), comprises a wooden hut on a stone base, perhaps the remains of an earlier structure. There is a chimney on the exterior northern elevation, which appears to have been retained from this earlier phase, and is rendered in cement. The hut itself comprises two cells, the eastern cell being for beaters and dogs, the western cell for hunters. The hunters' room contains benches and a large wooden table, and a stone fire-place. The room is lit by two large 9 pane sash windows. The beaters' room is much more basic, and is only lit by one small window, with simple benches only. There is an outshut built onto the eastern elevation, probably for storage of guns and other equipment. The eastern elevation of this contains rows of hooks for hanging game, and is covered by a low pitched roof. A row of ten grouse butts (Site **10021**) is depicted running north-west of the hut on modern mapping.



Plate 6: air crash site 10002, on Blackfell (© Seaham Old Boots)

World War 2

- 3.22 Riggs Moor is the location of a war-time air crash, Site **10002**, wreckage of which still survives. The aircraft, DV718, was a British Vickers Wellington Mark Ic bomber, which crashed on Blackfell Top on 3rd September 1942. The plane was part of a batch of 425 Wellingtons delivered between November 1941 and June 1942 by Vickers Armstrong, Chester. The aircraft belonged to 11 Operational Training Unit, and was on a navigational exercise from

Bassingbourn when it crashed into the hill. Some parts of the aircraft have been recovered by the South Yorkshire Air Museum; however, there are still medium sized pieces of wreckage on site. The survey confirmed the presence of this air crash site, which is still clearly visible on Google Earth. Unfortunately no clear photographs were possible due to the hazardous weather conditions, but a photograph (uploaded to the website by a user) is included above for information.

Please note that air crash sites are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, and a licence to excavate or recover remains from a military aircraft crash site must first be obtained from the Ministry of Defence before any such investigations may take place.

Palaeoenvironmental assessment

- 3.23 Large areas of hagged peat, cut by gully channels, occupy the high ground across both moors; though the valley sides of Lodge Moor were mostly stable. Towards the southern end of the survey area, across Riggs Moor, are a series of modern grips, which are now draining the area. All the peat deposits were summarily assessed according to the sampling regime specified in the brief. Areas of exposed peat and the sides of drainage channels were surveyed during the fieldwork and any sections of exposed peat were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential. No sites of significant potential were identified and no artefacts (worked flint) or ecofacts i.e. tree trunks, timber etc. were identified within the peat sections. Based on these findings a programme of further investigation and/or sampling was not warranted.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Due to the lack of scheduled or nationally significant archaeological remains, no Red Zones were defined within the survey area.
- 4.2 The Amber Zones around discrete archaeological remains should be avoided. Green Zones, which represent areas where access routes are required across Amber Zones, were not needed as all the Amber Zones should be easily avoidable by the contractors. However, if restoration works are required in these areas, or if contractors need to track vehicles across an Amber Zone, then contact should be made with the Rural Archaeologist at NYCC, as even tracking a vehicle through these Zones could potentially damage archaeological remains.

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Table 1: Assessment of archaeological sites

Key: Red = within Red Zone; Amber = within Amber Zone; White =No archaeological risk

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
10001		559084	Riggs Moor: Upstanding Boundary Mound	401870	473590	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(NMR) upstanding boundary mound. Not seen, either in desk-based study or survey, but probably survives (poor survey conditions)		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape
10002	MNY26699	1437546	Blake Hill: "Aircraft Crash Site: Wellington"	402133	473408	Aircraft	Modern WW2	(NMR) the crash site of aircraft DV718 a British Vickers Wellington Mark Ic Bomber which crashed at Blackfell on 3rd September 1942. The aircraft belonged to 11 Operational Training Unit. It was on a navigational exercise from Bassingbourn. Wreck is as described low cloud and poor visibility prevented accurate assessment.		Medium	High – important military crash site protected by law
10003		559085	Riggs Moor: Upstanding Stones	403430	473702	Stones	Post Medieval	(NMR) Upstanding stones. Not seen in desk-based study or survey; possible displaced boundary stones seen in area could be deliberately removed.		Low	Low/Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape, but not seen.
10004			Low West Moor: Shooting Hut	404196	473722	Hunting Lodge	Modern	(GIS) modern shooting lodge transcribed from DIGITAL VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Wooden hut on stone base of earlier structure. Two cells with outshot on east side. West cell	258-65	Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.

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Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								is hunters section includes stone fireplace (projects to N with cement render) and large table and benches. Lit by two large leaded 9 pane windows with shutters. East cell is beaters room much more basic lit by one window. Outshut for dogs/guns. Small sloping roof attached to E side of outshut with hooks for hanging game.			
10005	MNY29967		Aygill Pike: Enclosure	404926	473731	Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement	Iron Age	(GIS) a possible enclosure was seen encircling 10006 and 10007, but survey identified this as natural topography.		N/A	N/A
10006	MNY29967		Aygill Pike: Hut Circle	404913	473723	Hut Circle	Iron Age	(GIS) approx position of hut circle in HER but not seen in survey - natural stone spreads.		N/A	N/A
10007	MNY29967		Aygill Pike: Hut Circle	404902	473747	Hut Circle	Iron Age	(GIS) approx position of hut circle in HER but not seen in survey - natural stone spreads.		N/A	N/A
10008		559074	Low West Moor: Sheepfold	405163	473060	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	(NMR) sheep fold comprising a walled enclosure shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1852. It is extant and as described drystone construction.		Low	Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10009		559075	Great Blowing Gill Beck: Possible Sheepfold	405920	473100	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	(NMR) possible sheepfold shown on shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1852. It is no longer extant.		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10010		559091	Great Blowing Gill Beck: Ruined Building ?Shepherds Hut	404885	472708	Shepherds Hut	Post Medieval	(NMR) ruined building - ?shepherd's hut. No longer shown on OS 1:10000 1978 but next to large modern sheepfold. This exists as a substantial now modern and rebuilt sheepfold but along W		Low	Medium/High – evidence of early farmstead, important for understanding of development of area.

Lodge and Riggs Moor Peat Restoration Works: Archaeological Survey Report

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								edge is line of an earlier wall along beck edge possibly a building foundation. Flagged area inside.			
10011	MNY29864		Rotten Heath Wham: Enclosure?	403893	471433	Enclosure	Unknown	(HER) enclosure - also MNY29865 (GIS) not visible - does not exist		N/A	N/A
10012			Low West Moor: Enclosure And Bank	403721	474244	Enclosure	Unknown	(HER) enclosure and bank in this position - from printout map (GIS) not seen, does not exist		N/A	N/A
10013	MNY29956		Sweet Hills: Enclosure	403220	474620	Enclosure	Unknown	(HER) enclosure (GIS) not seen, does not exist		N/A	N/A
10014		558972	Washfold Hole: Stone Washfold	403312	475138	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	(HER) sheepfold (GIS) extant and digitised. Large drystone sheepfold comprising three distinct construction episodes. Main enclosure is rectangular and large; this has a triangular walled annex on the SW end which contains a sheep creep on its W side. To the NE is a circular extension with an internal circular cell. There are entries on the beck side.	329-43	Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors
10015	MNY 2995		Cocklake: Enclosure	403209	475456	Enclosure	Unknown	(HER) enclosure (GIS) poss. circular enclosure visible and digitised. Not visible in survey; natural hillocks caused by subsidence along edge of sharpening slope adjacent to reservoir.		N/A	N/A
10016			Cocklake: Enclosure	401820	474845	Enclosure	Unknown	(HER) printout gives location as enclosure nothing seen on GIS May be same as 10079? Natural hill erosion features in this area may have been mistaken for settlement		N/A	N/A

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Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
10017	MNY29921	559077	Cocklake: High Snout Fold	401518	474905	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	(HER/NMR) sheepfold (GIS) extant and digitised. On OS 1846-63. Extant sheepfold with two cells W cell has sheep creep.	295-7	Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors
10018		558991	Cocklake: Possible Enclosure/Sheepfold	401071	475419	Enclosure	Post Medieval	(NMR) undated possible enclosure/sheepfold. (GIS) possible candidate digitised - outside area, but not seen in survey		N/A	N/A
10019			Great Whernside: Mine Shaft	400694	473824	Mine Shaft	Post Medieval	(HER printout) mine shaft in this position (GIS) nothing seen - haggling peat possible suspect. Not seen in survey		N/A	N/A
10020			High West Moor: Stones	403775	473979	Standing Stone	Unknown	(GIS) on all editions of early OS mapping from 1846 a line of approx 15 stones shown perhaps including that at 10003. Not visible on DIGITAL VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHSS. Not seen in survey		Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10021			Aygill Pike: Grouse Butts	403905	473924	Rifle Butt	Modern	(GIS) line of modern grouse butts, as described		Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.
10022			High West Moor: Shooting Box	404102	472718	Hunting Lodge	Post Medieval	(GIS) sub-rectangular roofless building NESW aligned chimney at NE end. Internal division wall. Extant from OS 1889. This survives as described. Rectangular recesses each side of chimney now mostly collapsed. East cell has door and window in s		High	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.

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Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								elevation. N wall has collapsed but been rebuilt. W cell is later rebuild now mostly collapsed. Stone drain to rear. Precursor of 10004.			
10023			High West Moor: Trough	404145	472718	Trough	Post Medieval	(GIS) water trough on OS mapping from 1843 not visible on APS (location approx). Not seen, may survive		Medium	Low/Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10024			High West Moor: Grouse Butts	403983	472704	Rifle Butt	Modern	(GIS) line of modern grouse butts, as described		Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.
10025			Aygill Pike: Enclosure (Modern)	404610	473238	Enclosure	Modern	(GIS) modern fenced enclosure, grouse feeding		Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.
10026			Aygill Pike: Enclosure (Modern)	404948	473427	Enclosure	Modern	(GIS) modern fenced enclosure, grouse feeding		Low	Low/Moderate – evidence of moorland management but fairly common across the moors.
10027			Rotten Heath Wham: Mound And Stake	403140	470784	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) approx position boundary mound and stake shown as 'mound' on OS 1846 and 'mound and stake' thereafter. Not visible on APS. Not seen, outside area		Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10028			Rotten Heath Wham: Oak Stake And	402928	470704	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'oak stake' (OS 1846) and 'oak stake and mound'		Low	Moderate – important in

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
			Mound					thereafter. Not extant on APS. Position approx; not seen outside area			understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10029			Rotten Heath Wham: Mound	402895	470746	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'mound' on OS 1846 to 1899; not shown after. Not visible on APS. Position approx; not seen outside area		Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10030			Rotten Heath Wham: Mound	402887	470966	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'mound' on OS 1846. Position approx; not visible on APS. Not seen; outside area		Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10031			Rotten Heath Wham: Oak Stake And Mound	402881	471071	Boundary Mound		(GIS) 'oak stake' on OS 1846 'mound' on OS 1889. Possible low mound visible on APS at this point. Not seen outside area		Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10032			High West Moor: Pile Of Stones	403017	471204	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'pile of stones' from 1846 to present. Extant and visible on APS. This is a small cairn of rounded stones slightly turfed over in position shown. c1m wide 0.5m high.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10033			High West Moor: Stone	403167	471208	Stone	Unknown	(GIS) 'stone' marked on OS 1846 to OS 1930 not marked on modern OS. Position shown is a point on stones visible on APS in approx location. May		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								be slightly further north. Large collection of stones in this position no obvious stone now.			development of the landscape.
10034			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	403027	471469	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' from 1889 to 1930, Mod OS has 'BS' marked. Position approx not clearly visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10035			High West Moor: Pile Of Stones	403062	471695	Boundary Cairn	Modern	(GIS) 'pile of stones' shown on modern OS and visible on AP just N of given position. Not on earlier mapping.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10036			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	403085	471878	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' from 1889 now marked as 'BS'. Mound visible in this position on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10037			High West Moor: Bench Mark 1834.6	403086	471929	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'bench mark 1834.6' depicted from 1846 now marked as 'BS'. Mound visible in this position.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10038			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	403049	472243	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' on OS 1889 not on subsequent editions but shown on modern OS. Stones visible in this position on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
											the landscape.
10039			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	402758	472458	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' on OS 1889 and thereafter. Marked on modern OS and visible on APS. Seen in the position 402784 472459 approx; displaced and fallen on side at base of hag.	IMG 20121120-105/8	High	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10040			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	402692	472575	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' shown in this position 1889 and on subsequent editions. Visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10041			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	402633	472661	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' shown in this position 1889 and on later OS. Visible on APS. Seen in the position 402615 472650 approx.	IMG-20121120-00115/117	Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10042			High West Moor: Boundary Stone Marked WH	402590	472730	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' shown in this position 1889 and on later OS. Visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10043			High West Moor: Pile Of Stones	402643	472679	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'pile of stones' shown in this position from OS 1846 to 1930 not on modern map. Visible on APS. Seen in the position 402733 472526 approx		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10044			Blake Hill: Boundary Stone	402255	473069	Boundary Stone	Modern	(GIS) BS marked on modern maps corresponds with a		Medium	Moderate – important in

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								mound on APS. Unsure of date.			understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10045			Blake Hill: Boundary Stone Marked WH	402277	473038	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'boundary stone marked WH' shown on 1889 and 'pile of stones' 1846. Seems extant as a stone visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10046			Blake Hill: Boundary Stone	402457	472929	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) OS 1889 'mound' shown in this position and also visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10047			Blake Hill: Boundary Stone	402518	472839	Boundary Stone	Modern	(GIS) BS shown on modern map and stone in position on APS; not on pre-1930 mapping.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10048			Blake Hill: Three Boundary Mounds	401458	473518	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) three boundary mounds shown in this position on 1889 OS; not easily visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10049			Stone Head Crag: Boundary Mound	400844	473274	Boundary Mound	Post Medieval	(GIS) mound shown on OS 1846 and later editions possible candidate visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
											development of the landscape.
10050			Great Whernside: Boundary Stone Marked KB	400597	473248	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	(GIS) OS 1889 'boundary stone marked KB' and later editions. OS 1846 has a stone only. Extant and visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10051			Great Whernside: Boundary Cairn	400520	473365	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'pile of stones' marked from 1846 onwards. Extant and visible on APS		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10052			Great Whernside: Cairn	400206	473905	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) cairn shown from 1846 onwards; standing structure on site probably modern.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10053			Great Whernside: Sheepfold	400181	474056	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	(GIS) sheep fold marked OS 1889 not on earlier or later editions. Visible as collapsed rectangle of rubble.		Medium	Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10054			Great Whernside: Two Piles Of Stones	400253	474343	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) two boundary cairns shown in this position on OS from 1846 but clearly visible on APS.		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10055			Great Whernside: Pile Of Stones	400186	474501	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'pile of stones' on OS 1846 onwards. Third one to		Medium	Moderate – important in

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								north not visible but marked on 1st Edn			understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10056			Great Whernside: Pile Of Stones	400171	474547	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval	(GIS) 'pile of stones' on OS 1846 onwards. Third one to north not visible but marked on 1st Edn		Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10057			Cocklake: Peat Cutting	403125	475679	Peat Cutting	Unknown	(GIS) NMP AP transcription identifies peat cutting in this area; this is part of natural topography - not an earthwork.		Low	N/A
10058			High West Moor:	404850	472675	Peat Cutting	Unknown	Peat cutting c2-3m roughly square c0.3m deep. Several other probable cuttings around edge to N of EW aligned dyke. Probably associated with 10010.		Medium	Medium/High – evidence of early land use, important for understanding of development of area.
10059			Great Blowing Gill Beck: Track	404956	472741	Trackway	Post Medieval	Metalled trackway c2.5m to 3.5m wide traversing E side of slope and crossing beck to north. Low 0.5m high wall on side to S. Herringbone slab construction with defined edges.	249-52	Medium	Medium/High – evidence of early farmstead, important for understanding of development of area.
10060			Great Blowing Gill Beck: Bank	404966	472737	Boundary Bank	Post Medieval	Earthen bank to east of track 10059 short earthen bank roughly reverse C-shaped following edge of track and beck. C0.8m high earthen with some stones. Encloses small area to east of beck perhaps small pen.	253-4	Medium	Medium/High – evidence of early farmstead, important for understanding of development of area.

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Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
10061			Great Blowing Gill Beck: Earth Bank	404946	472722	Boundary Bank	Post Medieval	Low earthen bank c0.8m high on N edge of gill running EW enclosing an area of flat land to s out of wind. Includes stones in makeup but mostly turfed.	256-7	Medium	Medium/High – evidence of early farmstead, important for understanding of development of area.
10062			Great Blowing Gill Beck: Enclosure	404684	472700	Enclosure	Post Medieval	Collapsed stone wall in bend of beck to south of watercourse enclosing a meander. Stones up to 1m by 1m by 0.5m. 30m long and 3m wide. One of several along meander bends to n.	IMG-20121120-100/2	Low	Medium/High – evidence of early farmstead, important for understanding of development of area.
10063			High West Moor: Peat Cutting	404628	472722	Peat Cutting	Post Medieval	Short length of straight edged peat cutting on edge of beck and NW of 10010 now mostly collapsing with peat sliding into beck. C3m long running EW short s return on E side. C0.3m deep.		High	Medium/High – evidence of early land use, important for understanding of development of area.
10064			Aygill Pike: Walkers Cairn	404915	473757	Cairn	Post Medieval	Large walker's cairn walled construction on N W and S side with seat incorporated into E side slight ramshackle but in good condition. C2m squared		Low	Low –feature quite common.
10065			Riggs Moor: Culvert	405776	473547	Culvert	Post Medieval	Culvert formed by 7 stones 1m by 2-5m covered in turf. Across a small brook.		Medium	Low/Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10066			Low West Moor: 10066	404836	474855	Boundary Stones	Post Medieval	Series on boundary stones with rounded and tapered tops marked ' I Y ' along east drystone wall. Several seen (at least 3) all same.	274	Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the

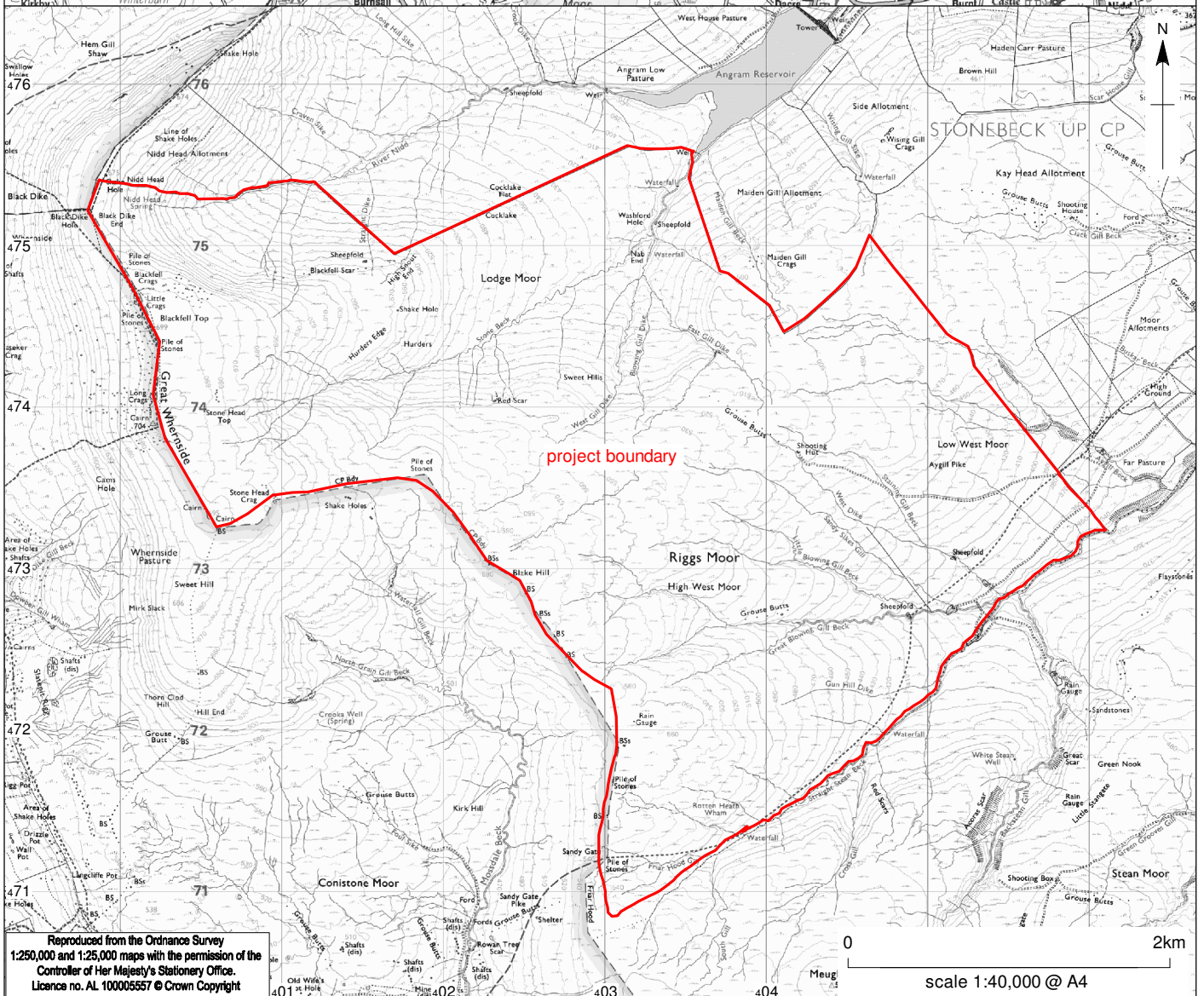
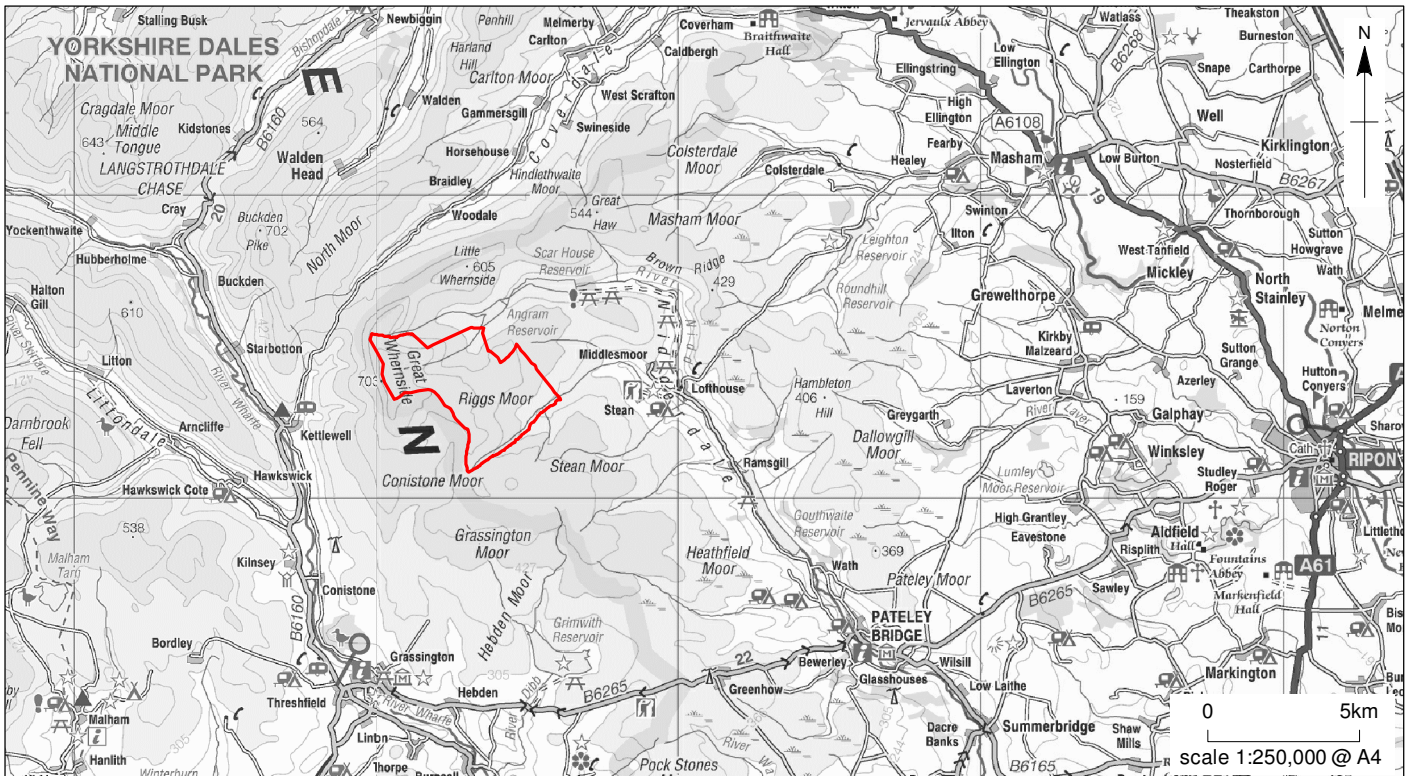
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Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
											development of the landscape.
10067			Low West Moor: 10067	405062	474132	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	Possible enclosure c 8m by 10m visible as low stone settings only in a roughly rectangular arrangement. Not much height to it.	279	Medium	Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10068			Low West Moor: 10068	405126	474204	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone c0.3m wide by 0.5m high roughly rectangular with rounded top. Carved with ' I C '.	275-8	Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10069			Great Blowing Gill Beck: Building	405395	472753	Shepherds Hut	Post Medieval	Probable building approximately T-shaped arrangement of walls c 0.5m wide with lime mortar and includes iron pin within structure. Mostly overgrown so hard to assess form.	190-2	Medium	Moderate – part of the historic landscape
10070			Great Blowing Gill Beck:	405350	472750	Trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway leading down slope to east of modern concrete bridge on both side of beck (?timber bridge now gone?). C 3m wide low drystone wall on east side. Surfaced in hardcore.	180-4	Low	Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.
10071			High West Moor: Boundary Stone (?Med)	404506	472295	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	Standing stone c1m high and wide. Triangular shape lies adjacent to now modern track presumably following an earlier route. Covered with large lichens so has been standing for a while trough eroded around base to 100mm.	196-203	Low	Moderate – important in understanding routeways across the landscape.
10072			Gun Hill Dike:	404488	472253	Bridge	Post	Probable bridge across stream	204-7	Medium	Moderate –

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
			Bridge				Medieval	now covered in moss and with water running across top but seems a substantial man-made structure. C3.5m by 4.5m 1.25m high on E side lower on west. Roughly NS aligned.			important in understanding routeways across the landscape.
10073			Gun Hill Dike: 10073	404450	472208	Cairn	Post Medieval	Small cairn c1m by 0.6m very low set to ground. In a line with bridge 10072 and stone 10071 probably relates to route across moor.	206-10	Medium	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10074			Near Land Gutter: 10074	404029	471677	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	Standing stone 1m wide by 0.4m wide. Large stone with smaller packing stones to rear.	211-4	Low	Moderate – important in understanding land ownership and the development of the landscape.
10075			Rotten Heath Wham: 10075	403724	471397	Embankment	Post Medieval	Turf bank forming a bridging point across tributary book to straight Stean beck. Steeper earthen bank 1.5m high on west side lower and shallower to east. Breach at north end or may have included a timber section; three flat stones in a line at base of stream. Track leads to this from S.	RIMG215-226	Medium	Moderate – important in understanding routeways across the landscape.
10076			Rotten Heath Wham: Bank	403317	471200	Embankment	Post Medieval	Turfed embankment made of earth 20m in length. NS aligned S end is 20m wide tapers to 2m at N end. 10m in height at S side 2m high on N end. Short length of embanked trackway c2m in length leads to this with low c0.2m high	229-32	Medium	Moderate – important in understanding routeways across the landscape.

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								bank 0.5m wide. Appears to be some form of earthen ramp or walkway across boggy area possibly relating to early routeway.			
10077			High West Moor: 10077	403756	471926	Cairn	Modern	Small walker's cairn c 1m across and 0.5m high comprising a series of sub-angular stones piled up on edge overlooking views to valley.	233-6	Medium	Low –feature quite common.
10078			High West Moor: 10078	403785	471894	Cairn	Modern	Large stone cairn c 2m by 2m and approximately 1.5m high comprises walls on N W and S sides E side incorporates a stone bench for looking across the dale.	237-40	Low	Low –feature quite common.
10079			Hurders Edge: Settlement	402006	474951	Settlement	Unknown	Small embanked settlement either prehistoric (probably IA) or early post med (shieling). Comprises turf banks up to 1m tall and 3m wide in a broadly rectangular arrangement 35m by 45m. Possible blind entrance to north and apparent rectangular building within centre along with other features. Other smaller enclosure to NE abuts NE side perhaps with another blind entrance and additional features.	RIMG285-94	High	High – rare survival of important feature.
10080			Hurders Edge: Cairn And Mound	400722	474528	Round Cairn	Bronze Age	Earthwork comprising round mound 20 x 15m at base and a flat top of 10m by 4m; roughly oval incorporates boulders in N edge. Overlooks dale but set back from hill edge. Topped	313-5	Medium	High – rare survival of important feature.

Survey UID	MonUID	NMR No	Name	Easting	Northing	Mon. Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo	Vulnerability	Significance
								by a small modern walkers cairn 0.7m high with stones 0.5 x 0.4 x 0.3m.			
10081			Stone Head Top: Cairn	400948	474365	Cairn	Modern	Small modern cairn to W of source of stone beck on edge of hill overlooking stream and valley. C1m across and 0.5m high made of large to medium sub-angular and rectangular stones.	316-9	Low	Low –feature quite common.
10082			Hurders Edge: Shelter	402034	474345	Shepherds Hut	Post Medieval	Small stone feature surviving at ground level only. Walls on three sides collapsed inwards to a void c 1.5m by 1.5m. Walls drystone construction faces down the hill towards stream. Best assessment is some form of shepherd's shelter.	325-8	Medium	Moderate – evidence of agricultural management but fairly common across the moors.



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Lodge and Riggs Moor: site location

Figure 1

