

NAA

FINAL REPORT



BARNINGHAM MOOR,
ACCESS TRACKS

COUNTY DURHAM

NAA 17/74
July 2017



FINAL REPORT

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BARNINGHAM MOOR,
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BARNINGHAM MOOR, ACCESS TRACKS, COUNTY DURHAM

FINAL REPORT

Summary

This document presents the results of archaeological mitigation works carried out in association with the Barningham Moor Tracks project, County Durham (running from NZ 0756 0988 to NZ 0591 0754). This report has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Archaeo-Environment on behalf of Clark Clay Industries. Groundworks for the scheme comprised upgrading of an access track across Barningham Moor.

Archaeological monitoring undertaken close to Badger Way Stoop cairnfield (NZ 06396 07729) identified a concentration of worked lithics within a thin soil layer. Due to the likely extent of this soil remnant and its association with the scheduled cairnfield site to the immediate south, 11 square test-pits (1m²) were hand-excavated through the layer, along the development route. A total of 23 worked lithics were recovered from these pits, four of which could be assigned to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, suggesting that the promontory to the south of the track may have been a focus of early activity. Post-excavation assessment of samples and small finds identified no requirement for further analysis save for illustration of three worked lithics.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents the results of archaeological mitigation works carried out in association with the Barningham Moor Tracks project, County Durham (running from NZ 0756 0988 to NZ 0591 0754; Fig. 1). The groundworks were undertaken between the 17th and 25th of March 2016; the associated reporting stage was commissioned in November 2016. This report has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Archaeo-Environment on behalf of Clark Clay Industries (CCI).
- 1.2 The groundworks comprised upgrading works to an access track across Barningham Moor and were undertaken as defined within an agreed written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AE 2015), prepared in support of the planning application for the development. This WSI describes in detail the methodology for the archaeological watching brief and was informed by a historic environment appraisal (HEA) and walkover survey undertaken by Archaeo-Environment (AE 2014).
- 1.3 Post-excavation assessment of the palaeoenvironmental samples and artefacts recovered during the project identified no requirement for further analysis save for illustration of three worked lithics. The OASIS reference for this project is northern1 – 282899.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The development was located in the south-west of County Durham along the boundary with North Yorkshire. Groundworks comprised the upgrading of an access track from Barningham Village (NZ 07560 09880) to an existing track on Newsham Moor (NZ 06469 07063), with a branch leading to Byres Hill Farm (NZ 07207 07496) (Fig. 1). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along a short section of this track where it ran close to a scheduled cairnfield at Badger Way Stoop (NHLE 1017445) centred on NZ 06396 07729 (Fig. 2, Site 3). The area of the works occupied a north facing slope on high ground of the watershed separating the valley of the River Greta and the River Swale to the south.
- 2.2 The geology of the monitored section of track comprised glacial till on limestone of the Four Fathom Limestone Member (BGS 2017). An area of sandstone of the Alston Formation existed immediately to the south and, to the north, was an area of

limestone with subordinate sandstone and Argillaceous rocks of the Alston Formation (*loc. cit.*). The soils on the site comprised slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soils with a peaty surface, of the Wilcocks 1 Association (SSEW 1983; Jarvis *et al.* 1984, 307-10).

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The route of the development was subject to a HEA and walkover survey (AE 2014), which highlighted the archaeological importance of the area. The summary below includes relevant information from this report relating to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the watching brief.

3.2 Barningham Moor has seen considerable archaeological investigation over the past 20 years which has provided a detailed body of information and resulted in the designation of several sites as legally protected scheduled ancient monuments. These are mostly thought to be of a prehistoric date and include: scatters of worked flint tools; curving turf and stone boundaries from early field systems; hut circles; carved rocks; burial mounds; and burnt mounds. Many of these sites are partially or wholly buried beneath peat formations. The area also contained more recent historic environment assets such as estate boundary stones, lime kilns, mining and quarrying remains (*op. cit.*).

3.3 The groundworks were undertaken in an area close to seven prehistoric scheduled monuments (Fig. 2): Site 1, How Tallon burial mound (NHLE 1010540); Site 2, a dense area of monuments including cup and ring marked stones, a stone circle, burnt mounds and enclosures (NHLE 1017441); Site 3, an undated cairnfield at Badger Way Stoop (NHLE 1017445); Site 4, a carved rock and enclosure (NHLE 1017418); Sites 5 and 6, a cairnfield and a burial mound near Barningham village (NHLE 1017419 and 1017420); and Site 34, carved rocks and associated cairns and field system (NHLE 1017442). The initial route of the upgraded trackway was redesigned to avoid Site 3 and the groundworks across Site 5 were carried out without impacting upon the scheduled remains.

3.4 How Tallon is a flat-topped stone cairn, now predominantly turf-covered, with a maximum diameter of 14.5m, and a height of 1.5m (HE 2016). The cairn is sub-circular in plan with no visible structural details. Excavations in 1897 recovered artefacts suggesting a broadly Bronze Age date, although the presence of leaf-shaped

arrowheads may indicate Neolithic activity at this site. During an excavation in the 19th century, five inhumations and an empty cist were recorded. A modern field wall that runs over the cairn contains cup-marked stones which were disturbed during the excavations.

- 3.5 Site 2 includes a variety of prehistoric sites on Barningham Moor across Eel Hill and Cross Gill along a natural terrace (HE 2016). These include Osmaril Gill stone circle, three cairns, 44 carved rocks, a complex unenclosed settlement, a burnt mound, an enclosure and a boulder wall. The stone circle is sited at the head of the Gill and consists of seven sandstone boulders in an approximate circle, and a group of three boulders 10 metres to the south-east. The carvings are on sandstone boulders of various dimensions, mostly along the 410m contour east of Eel Hill and Osmaril Gill, however, others are scattered throughout the area. The carvings vary in complexity from single cups to complicated designs with cups, rings and grooves. A prehistoric settlement lies on a north facing terrace at the foot of a steep slope, east of Osmaril Gill. It comprises stone built enclosures and hut circles. To the north of this settlement there is a burnt mound.



Plate 1: A section of the Barningham Moor track with Eel Hill in the background (facing west)

- 3.6 The monitored section of trackway was in close proximity to a cairnfield, of unknown date, on a small knoll at Badger Way Stoop (Site 3), consisting of six cairns and a rubble bank. The cairns are between 4m and 5m in diameter and survive to a height of

0.4m. The rubble bank is on the east side of the knoll and is c.2m wide, 0.2m high and 58m long. This may have formed part of an enclosure associated with the cairnfield (HE 2016).

3.7 A scheduled site containing a carved rock and a large kidney-shaped enclosure of a prehistoric date lay to the north-east (Site 4) (HE 2016). Approximately 1km to the west another scheduled area encompassed carved rocks, cairns and a field system (Site 34). Two scheduled sites located close to Barningham Village (Sites 5 and 6) comprised a small cairnfield and associated rubble walls and a burial mound respectively. The former site included at least six cairns, measuring between 4m and 5m in diameter by c.0.4m high.

3.8 These designated sites indicated that Barningham Moor and the surrounding landscape contained well-preserved remains of prehistoric activity. The form of the recorded remains at these sites suggested that people were active in the landscape as early as the Neolithic period and were building settlements, burying people and clearing land for farming in (at least) the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age.

3.9 A review of non-designated prehistoric heritage assets in the wider area (Appendix B; Fig. 3) indicated that prehistoric activity was likely to be widespread. Furthermore, finds of microliths and other early lithics indicated the presence of people during the Mesolithic period (Sites 21, 23, 27, 28, 29 and 30).

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The initial aims and objectives of the project set out in the WSI (AE 2015) related to potential opportunities to further understand the history of the area and to contribute to questions and themes identified in the *North East Regional Research Framework* (Petts and Gerrard 2006). In particular:

- Mesolithic: It has been widely observed across the North Pennines and within the Teesdale area that finds of lithic assemblages often reflect the seasonal use of the landscape for hunting and the lighter wooded uplands as transit routes. As such the potential removal of turf, topsoils and thin peat deposits along the routes of the track provide opportunities for the identification and retrieval of such material;

- NB1 (Rock Art) looking at Neolithic monumentality and the role of rock art in the landscape. In particular do areas of known rock art to the north and west continue into the higher ground where the development is placed? The AE appraisal has identified no specific carvings along the track route, but there are known examples built into the field wall closer to How Tallon cairn a little to the west;
- Liii (Settlement) in the later prehistoric, in particular field systems, cairn fields, linear boundaries and droeways are all found within the development area;
- PM7 (Northern Pennine Dales). Evidence for distinctive industrial exploitation of the 18th and 19th centuries (lead), and upland agricultural and sheep farming.

4.2 These objectives were updated in response to the results of the fieldwork (see below). As no cut features or carved stones were encountered during the watching brief, objectives NB1, Liii and PM7 were deemed no longer relevant.

4.3 The aims and objectives of the test-pit exercise were as follows:

- to provide a detailed record of artefacts within a prehistoric soil layer in advance of its loss through the development;
- to fully understand the extent, nature and date of this layer and to recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of the finds within it;
- to undertake a scheme of works in accordance with relevant standards, guidance and best practice published by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) (EH 2008, 2010; HE 2015; Campbell *et al.* 2011) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2014d);
- to undertake a programme of investigation which would contribute to the relevant regional and national research priorities;
- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the investigation with copies deposited at the DCC Historic Environment Record (HER); and
- to disseminate the results of the investigation as widely as possible.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the track upgrading works in the vicinity of the scheduled Badger Way Stoop cairnfield (Site 3; SM30483; Fig. 2). A detailed methodology for this is presented in earlier reporting (AE 2015).



Plate 2: Machine removal of turf over the existing track (facing west)



Plate 3: Machine excavation of the trackside ditch (facing north-west)

- 5.2 Track upgrading works comprised the stripping of turf from an existing trackway (c.2.5m width; Plate 2), followed by the stripping of an adjacent 5m width for the excavation of a drainage ditch (Plate 3). The ditch digging provided material for the

track construction and was carried out in line with ecological restrictions (see Hack 2014). The methodology was modified along the western edge of Site 3 where only the track was stripped to limit the archaeological impact of the development.

- 5.3 A concentration of worked lithics was recovered from a thin soil layer in the area stripped for the drainage ditch. Due to the likely extent of this soil remnant and its association with the scheduled site to the immediate south, further groundworks were limited to the track area for the remainder of the route adjacent to the cairnfield.
- 5.4 Eleven 1m² test-pits were hand-excavated along the route to obtain a sample of the lithics within the soil layer (see Appendix C). The initial test-pit was excavated where the first flints were discovered (Plate 4), and subsequent pits were dug every c.5m until the layer and lithics petered out c.60m to the east (Fig. 3). The test-pits were excavated into the soil layer, down to the natural glacial till beneath. All fragments of flint, chert, quartz or similar material (whether obviously worked or not) were collected. A soil sample (10 litres) was also recovered from test-pits 1, 4, 7 and 10 to maximise recovery. The position of each of the test-pits was plotted using a hand-held GPS at an average accuracy of ± 3.2 m.
- 5.5 In addition, two natural features, probably tree-root holes, were investigated. These features contained no artefacts (other than unworked stone) and hence were subject to only cursory recording.

Finds recording

- 5.6 All finds processing, conservation work and storage was carried out in compliance with guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014c). Lithics were collected as bulk samples and located by hand held GPS. Finds were appropriately recorded, processed and submitted for post-excavation assessment.
- 5.7 All finds recovered were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (EH 1995; Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Environmental sampling

- 5.8 Ten-litre (or 100%) bulk soil samples and a hand-collected sample of charcoal were taken from appropriate deposits and submitted for assessment of their palaeoenvironmental potential. Recovery and sampling of environmental remains was in accordance with published guidelines (Campbell *et al.* 2011; EH 2008). No artefacts of significant charred plant remains were present and the contents of the samples are not discussed further.

6.0 RESULTS

- 6.1 During the watching brief no negative cut features or upstanding remains were encountered within the development area. A thin layer of burial soil (**02**) containing worked lithics was encountered in the vicinity of the Badger Way Stoop cairnfield. The layer varied in depth between 0.02m and 0.1m and may have represented soil moved downslope from the area of the cairnfield (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Soil layer 02 below the scheduled knoll and location of test-pit 1 (facing south-west)

- 6.2 This soil consisted of a mid grey-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. It extended into the construction area from the south, spreading intermittently for c.60m. A 1m² test-pit was dug through this layer every 5m (Plate 5) until the soil petered out beyond the cairnfield to the east. The soil from each

test-pit was allocated a unique context number (see Appendices A and C) and a broad distribution of finds was plotted.

- 6.3 A total of 224 fragments of flint, chert, quartz and stone were retrieved from the 11 test-pits. The majority of this material was probably naturally fragmented, but a small assemblage of 23 worked items including four that could be assigned to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods was identified. The lithics included flint and chert waste flakes and debitage, along with a possible quartzite hammerstone, a flint core, a chert piercer and a chert side scraper. The distribution of the lithics was intermittent, with 12 items being recovered from the vicinity of the initial discovery (test-pits 1 and 2). A further 11 worked lithics were collected from an 18m long section of the track encompassing test-pits 6 to 9.



Plate 5: Hand-excavation of test-pits through soil layer (facing west)

- 6.4 The discovery of these artefacts suggested that the knoll to the south of the track may have been a focus of early activity. Such prominent upland outcrops have often been found to have been favoured locations for occupation during the Mesolithic (Buckley 1924; Spikins 1999, 13), especially if they were located close to water sources and overlooking the surrounding landscape (*loc. cit.*; Petts and Gerrard 2006, 18-9). The Badger Way Stoop promontory was located between two streams that drained northwards. It also overlooked a broad valley to the north running north-east towards Nor Beck and the lower-lying landscape of the Greta and Tees valleys. Hence, it is considered that the assemblage of lithics, although small, may indicate the presence of Mesolithic (or Early Neolithic) activity within the scheduled area of the cairnfield.

- 6.5 Furthermore, the presence and extent of the soil layer just beneath the thin turf surface suggested that associated evidence has potentially been distributed beyond the scheduled area. Intermittent areas of similar soil noted throughout the monitored section of the groundworks suggested that similar areas of palaeosol, also potentially containing prehistoric evidence, may exist across the wider extent of Barningham Moor (see Laurie 2003, 231).
- 6.6 Interestingly, no later prehistoric lithics, such as artefacts contemporary with the Badger Way Stoop cairnfield, were found. Reasons for this absence, however, are unclear and could only be ascertained through future survey and/or excavation.

7.0 THE FLINT

Frederick Foulds

Introduction

- 7.1 A total of 224 lithics were recovered and analysed; only 23 items displayed signs of working, while the remainder represented natural pieces. While some of these natural fragments may have resulted from knapping, they comprised angular pieces where working could not readily be identified. This material consisted of a mixture of flint, chert, quartz, degraded limestone, and other naturally occurring stones (Table 1).

Table 1: Composition of assemblage

Type of material	Total
Knapped	23
Natural	201
Total	224

Methodology

- 7.2 All material was inspected by eye and logged in a spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel. Each piece was described using the following variables:

SITE INFORMATION

Context No.	The context number.
Test-pit No.	The number of the associated test-pit.
Flint No.	A unique number assigned for the purposes of the lithic catalogue.
Quantity	Number of pieces. Usually '1' and used to calculate total numbers.

RAW MATERIAL	
Material	Whether flint, chert, quartz etc.
Material colour	A description of the colour of the raw material.
Cortex	The amount of cortex present, expressed as a percentage value.
Cortex colour	A description of the colour of the cortex, where present.
Patina	The amount of patination, expressed as a percentage value.
Patina colour	A description of the colour of the patination, where present.
TECHNOLOGY	
Type	The type of artefact, e.g. 'flake', 'blade', 'debitage', 'core', 'burnt fragment', or tool types, such as 'scraper', 'arrowhead', 'burin'.
Size	Individual measurements have not been taken at this stage. Sizes are provided in 5mm increments, with the maximum dimension, or in the case of flakes, maximum length, given.
Reduction Sequence	Stage of the knapping sequence, given as 'primary', 'secondary' or 'tertiary'. The term 'thermal' is used to note heat fracture.
Platform	The type of platform (for flakes, where present), based on Andrefsky (2005, 96), i.e. 'cortical', 'flat', 'complex', or 'abraded'.
Bulb	A description of the bulb of percussion (where present), recorded as 'pronounced', or 'diffuse'.
Fracture Type	The type of termination based on Cotterell and Kamminga (1987), i.e. 'feathered', 'step', 'hinge', or 'overshoot'.
Interpretation	An indication of further working, e.g. 'retouch' or 'edge use'.
Working	A description of working, e.g. 'abrupt', 'invasive' etc.
DAMAGE	
Burnt	This column uses an ordinal scale to indicate the exposure to burning an item has received. 0 = unburnt; 1 = lightly fired (surface sooting, light crazing); 2 = fired (surface and interior patination, surface cracks, but still retaining original form); 3 = heavily fired (complete surface and interior patination, pot lid fractures, shattering, original form cannot be determined).
Damage	Description of any other damage present, e.g. 'plough', 'frost', 'edge chipping' etc.
INTERPRETATION	
Period	Where the artefact is chronologically distinctive then the period is noted.
Notes	A further field to note any other observations, i.e. if items refit.

Raw material

- 7.3 The knapped material was primarily produced using flint (14 pieces; 60.9%). The majority of this was light brown in colour, with a milky-white or solid white patination. Often the milky patination resulted in the surface colour appearing grey, although use of a light source revealed the underlying original colour. Two of the pieces, however, were so heavily patinated that the original colour could not be determined. A single piece displayed evidence of heat damage.
- 7.4 The provenance of flint recovered in Country Durham is a complex question. It does not occur locally outside of derived deposits, which represent displaced geological material resulting from elsewhere (Young 1987). Additionally, it is unlikely that the material recovered as part of this project was sourced from nearby north-east Yorkshire as this flint is usually grey in colour. Given the presence of glacial till in the

Barningham Moor area, it is possible that this was the source for the worked flint. This theory appeared to be supported by the large number of naturally occurring pieces of chunk/shatter recovered. It is also likely that the material available was small in size, thus constraining knapping to some extent. Evidence, such as the small core that was recovered (see below) and the size distribution of the flint flakes, supported this assessment.

- 7.5 The remaining worked material was produced using chert (eight pieces; 34.8%), with a single quartzite pebble (one piece; 4.3%) displaying possible battering damage that may indicate its use as a hammerstone. The chert was a mixture of brown, grey and black, with some pieces displaying banding. Based on the assessment of the worked and natural pieces recovered, it was clear that there was a large quartz/quartzite component associated with this chert, with many pieces displaying quartz inclusions. Also, given the presence of some pieces with limestone adhering to the chert surface, it is likely that this raw material was sourced from local limestone formations.

Technology

- 7.6 The following discussion focuses on the knapped material and excludes those items identified as natural. Table 2 presents the technological composition of the lithics. These artefacts were recovered from test-pits 1 and 2, and 6 to 9 (contexts **07, 08, 15, 17, 18** and **19**). Given the limited size of the knapped assemblage, each type is discussed individually, rather than by test-pit.

Table 2: Composition of lithics by knapped form

Knapped Form	Quantity
Cores	1
Flakes	9
Blades	2
Debitage (angular waste)	8
Hammerstones	1
Piercers	1
Scrapers	1
Total	23

Cores

- 7.7 A single, small core produced on flint was recovered from test-pit 8 (Fig. 4, no. 1). It was likely manufactured from a small pebble, given the remaining cortex present on one side. It was used to create small, thin flakes. Although only a small number of removals were identified, it appeared that the knapper worked the core until it was

fully exhausted. Given the size of the core, the quality of working and the small size of the flakes produced, it was likely Mesolithic in date.

Flakes

- 7.8 Nine flakes were recovered during the project from each of the artefact producing contexts except test-pit 9. These consisted of a mixture of flint (five pieces) and chert (four pieces). The majority were less than 20mm in size and represented small chips/spalls with clear bulbs of percussion. Three of these flakes were, however, larger forms, with two being manufactured on chert and one on flint.

Blades

- 7.9 Two blades were recovered from test-pits 2 and 7, although in both cases only fragments remained. One of these showed evidence of being snapped, which may indicate microlith production. However, the lack of accompanying evidence, such as additional blades displaying notching and/or deliberate breakage, makes this hypothesis tentative. That said, lithic assemblages previously recovered in the Barningham Moor area (Laurie 2003, 231) indicate Mesolithic activity in the vicinity. The other blade fragment displayed evidence of heat damage, namely crackling and discolouration of the surface, resulting in a heavy white patination. It is possible that the fragmentation of the blade was a result of this heating.

Debitage

- 7.10 Eight of the worked artefacts represented debitage or angular waste that was likely the result of knapping. These were recovered from test-pits 1, 2, 8, and 9 and included small spalls and chips, as well as broken pieces that could not be readily identified as flakes. The majority were flint, with only one piece produced on chert.

Retouched and other tools

- 7.11 Three artefacts were classified as 'retouched' or 'other tools'. A single, potentially locally sourced, quartzite pebble was recovered from context **08** (test-pit 8). It displayed a small, localised concentration of abrasion and potential battering damage signifying its potential use as a hammerstone. The remaining two artefacts consisted of a blade and a flake, both produced on chert. The blade (Fig. 4, no. 2) was a proximal

fragment that was retouched along on its lateral edge, the flake was small with retouch around the butt end to form a short point (Fig. 4, no. 3). The retouched blade was classified as a side scraper and tentatively assigned to the Early Neolithic. Scrapers of this period are usually produced on flakes, rather than blades, however, side scrapers, often produced on long flakes or blades, were also quite commonly produced in this period (Butler 2005). The thickness and size of the blade used to manufacture this scraper also suggested an Early Neolithic date, as Mesolithic examples are usually smaller. The retouched flake artefact was tentatively interpreted as a piercer. It was unclear whether the point was originally longer and had broken, or was a short example with a thick profile. It could be dated to either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

Discussion of the lithics

7.12 The vast majority of the material recovered during the Barningham Moor Tracks project was a mixture of naturally produced lithic material, or debitage displaying little evidence of working. The worked artefacts recovered were generally undiagnostic, with the majority being flakes or debitage that cannot be assigned to any particular period. The diagnostic artefacts recovered indicated activity during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods.

7.13 Flint and chert were the most commonly utilised raw materials in the recovered assemblage. These were potentially sourced from the glacial till present on the site and local limestone formations respectively. Flint pebbles within the local till may have been small, which would have limited knappers to the production of smaller flakes and blades. Chert sources, on the other hand, appeared to have presented fewer constraints, allowing for slightly larger removals. That said, the size of artefacts across the assemblage was small, with few measuring over 25mm.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 Archaeological mitigation works undertaken close to Badger Way Stoop cairnfield (NZ 06396 07729) have highlighted that the area may have been a focus for Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic occupation. A total of 23 worked lithics were recovered from a soil layer that had potentially eroded from a promontory to the south of the track. Four

of the lithics could be assigned to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods suggesting that the promontory may have been a focus of early activity.

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APPENDIX A
CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context	Group number	Test-pit	Interpretative description	Relationships	Finds
01		n/a	Turf/peat		
02		All	soil layer	Group number includes 06, 07, 08, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	See below
03		All	natural geology		
04		n/a	Tree-root hole		
05		n/a	Fill of tree-root hole 4		
06	02	n/a	soil remnant		
07	02	TP1	soil remnant		1 chert blade, 1 chert flake, 1 chert piercer, 1 chert debitage, 1 flint flake, 2 flint debitage
08	02	TP2	soil remnant		1 quartzite ?hammerstone, 1 flint flake, 3 flint debitage
09		n/a	Tree-root hole		
10		n/a	Fill of tree-root hole 9		
11	02	TP3	soil remnant		
12	02	TP5	soil remnant		
13	02	TP11	soil remnant		
14	02	TP4	soil remnant		
15	02	TP7	soil remnant		1 flint blade, 1 chert ?flake, 1 chert side scraper
16	02	TP10	soil remnant		
17	02	TP9	soil remnant		1 flint debitage?
18	02	TP6	soil remnant		1 flint flake, 1 chert flake, 1 burnt natural flint
19	02	TP8	soil remnant		1 flint core?, 1 flint debitage?, 2 flint flake, 1 burnt natural flint, 1 chert flake

APPENDIX B
PREHISTORIC HERITAGE ASSETS

Site ID	Name	NHLE number	Description	Designation
1	How Tallon	1010540	Neolithic and later round barrow	Scheduled Monument
2	Eel Hill & Osmond's Gill	1017441	Prehistoric ritual and occupation sites	Scheduled Monument
3	Badger Way Stoop Cairnfield	1017445	Prehistoric burial site	Scheduled Monument
4	Carved Rock and enclosure 800m NE of Badger Way Stoop	1017418	Prehistoric Ritual and occupation sites	Scheduled Monument
5	Bragg House Cairnfield	1017419	Prehistoric burial site	Scheduled Monument
6	Bragg House burial mound	1017420	Prehistoric burial site	Scheduled Monument
14	Barningham High Moor (Holgate Moor 8)		Prehistoric flint tools find, flint blade	North Yorkshire HER
20	Snaiza Gill 'Enclosure'		Possible prehistoric site	North Yorkshire HER
21	Snaiza Gill		Mesolithic flint blade from erosion scar	North Yorkshire HER
22	Frankinshaw How		Prehistoric stone cairn	North Yorkshire HER
23	Frankinshaw Well		172 struck Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, surrounding possible 'ritual' water well/spring site	North Yorkshire HER
24	Hut Circle Bronze Age		Late prehistoric occupation site	North Yorkshire HER
26	High Moor		Flint find	North Yorkshire HER
27	Barningham High Moor		Microlith find spot	North Yorkshire HER
28	Barningham High Moor		Microlith find spot	North Yorkshire HER
29	Barningham High Moor		Microlith find spot	North Yorkshire HER
30	Barningham High Moor		Microlith find spot	North Yorkshire HER
34	Washbeck Green, Barningham Moor	1017442	Prehistoric carved rocks and associated remains including cairns and a field system	Scheduled Monument

NB: missing numbers refer to later heritage assets

APPENDIX C
TEST-PIT RESULTS

Test-Pit	Context	GPS location	GPS acc. (± m)	Depth of soil layer (max) (m)	Sample taken (litres)	Findings
1	07	NZ 06355 07806	3	0.02	10	1 chert blade, 1 chert flake, 1 chert piercer, 1 chert debitage, 1 flint flake, 2 flint debitage
2	08	NZ 06356 07806	5	0.02		1 quartzite ?hammerstone, 1 flint flake, 3 flint debitage
3	11	NZ 06362 07808	3	0.07		Only probable natural lithics
4	14	NZ 06365 07809	3	0.03	10	Only probable natural lithics
5	12	NZ 06370 07815	3	0.07		Only probable natural lithics
6	18	NZ 06380 07813	3	0.03		1 flint flake, 1 chert flake, 1 burnt natural flint
7	15	NZ 06383 07811	3	0.05	10	1 flint blade, 1 chert ?flake, 1 chert side scraper
8	19	NZ 06391 07809	3	0.07		1 flint core?, 1 flint debitage?, 2 flint flake, 1 burnt natural flint, 1 chert flake
9	17	NZ 06394 07807	3	0.12	1 charcoal (sample AA) (discarded)	1 flint debitage?
10	16	NZ 06399 07807	3	0.04	10	Only probable natural lithics
11	13	NZ 06402 07805	3	0.1		Only probable natural lithics

APPENDIX D
ARCHIVE CONTENTS

PAPER RECORDS

Copies of:

Archaeo-Environment (AE) (2015) *Barningham Moor Access Tracks: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief to Accompany an Application for Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission*. Archaeo-Environment for Barningham Estate

Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) (2017) Barningham Moor, Access Tracks, County Durham: Specialist Background Information. NAA unpublished report 17/07

Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) (2017) Barningham Moor, Access Tracks, County Durham: Watching Brief Report. NAA unpublished report 17/29

Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) (2017) Barningham Moor, Access Tracks, County Durham: Final report. NAA unpublished report 17/74

Foulds, F. (2017) Barningham Moor, Access Tracks, County Durham 2016: Lithic Assessment Report February 2017. For Northern Archaeological Associates. Unpublished specialist report

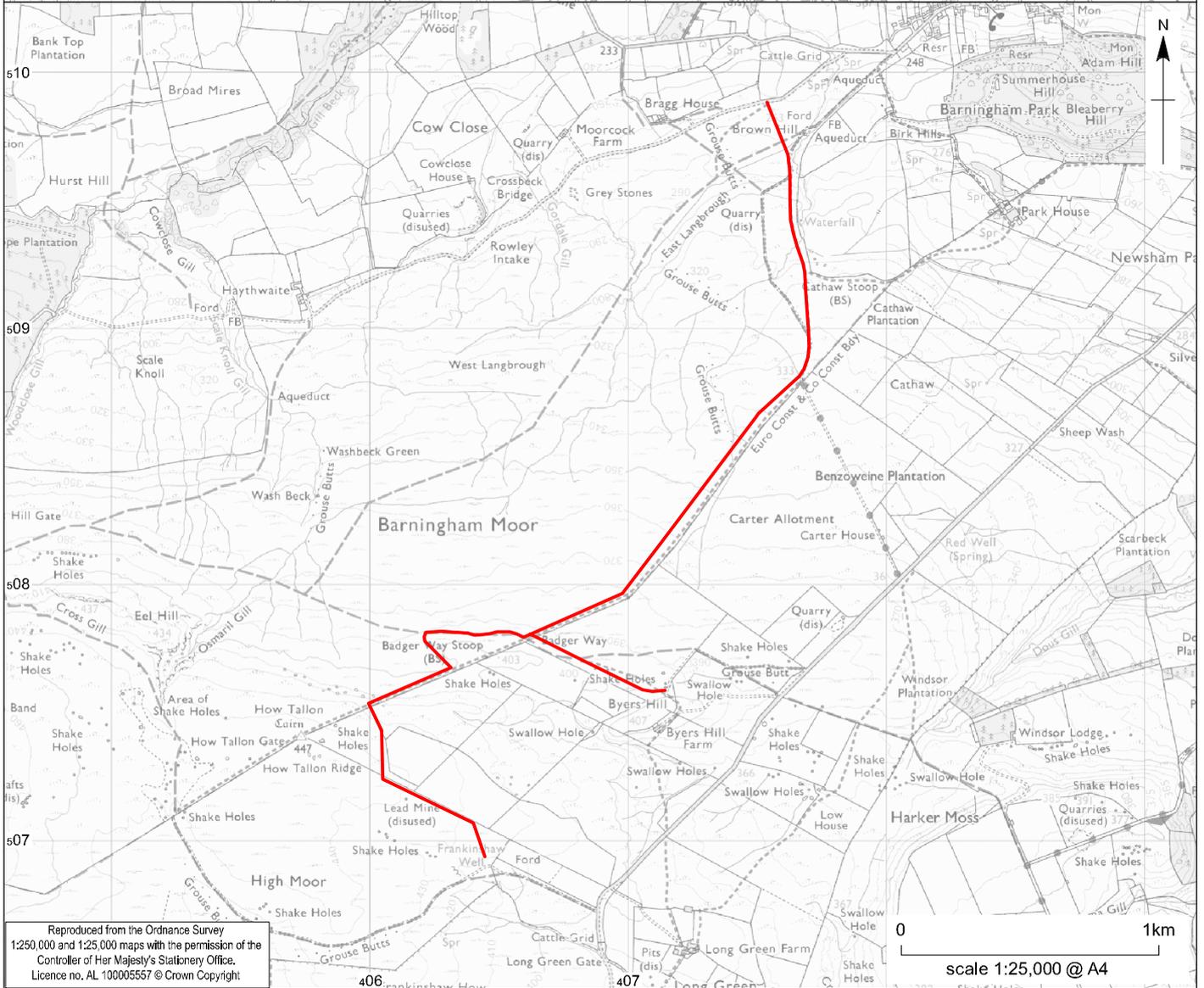
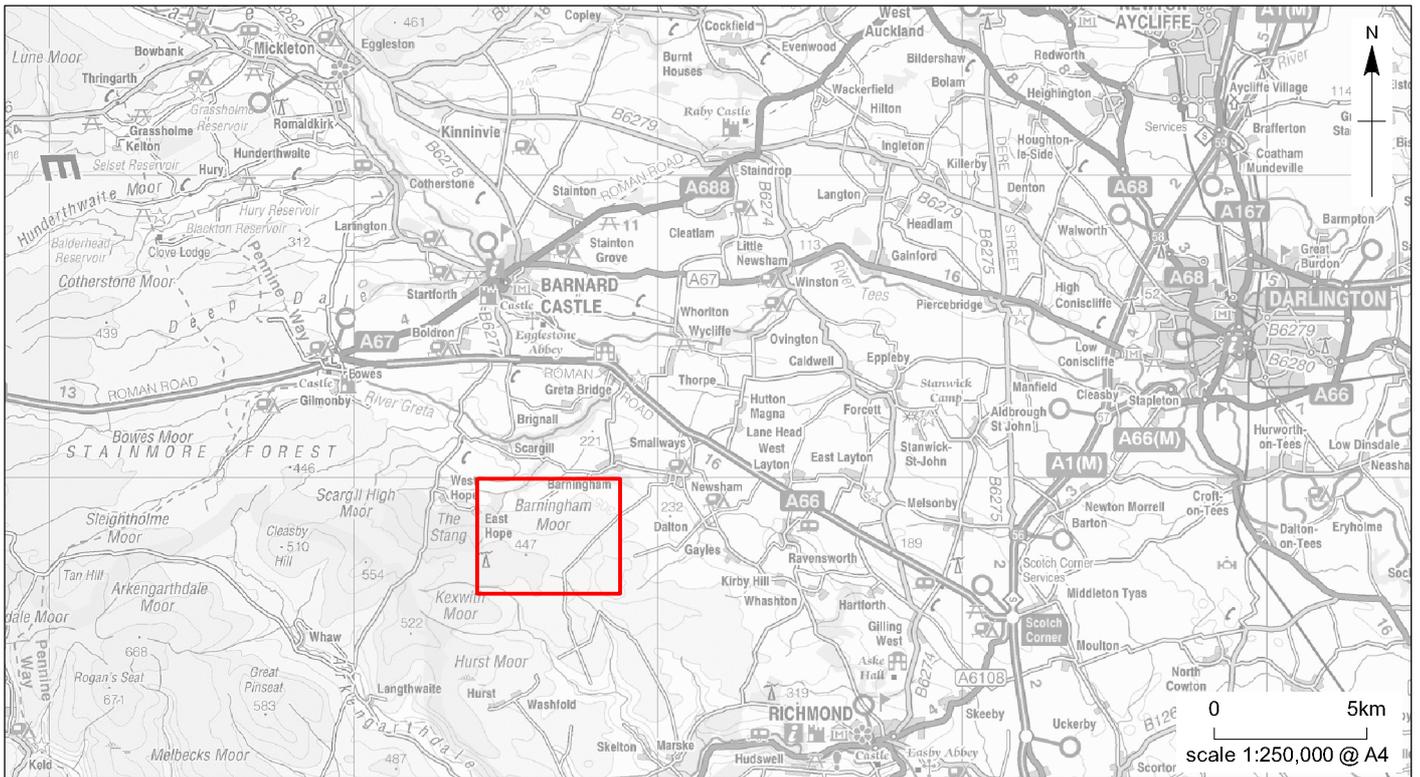
Flint catalogue

Context catalogue

Photo catalogue

ARTEFACTS

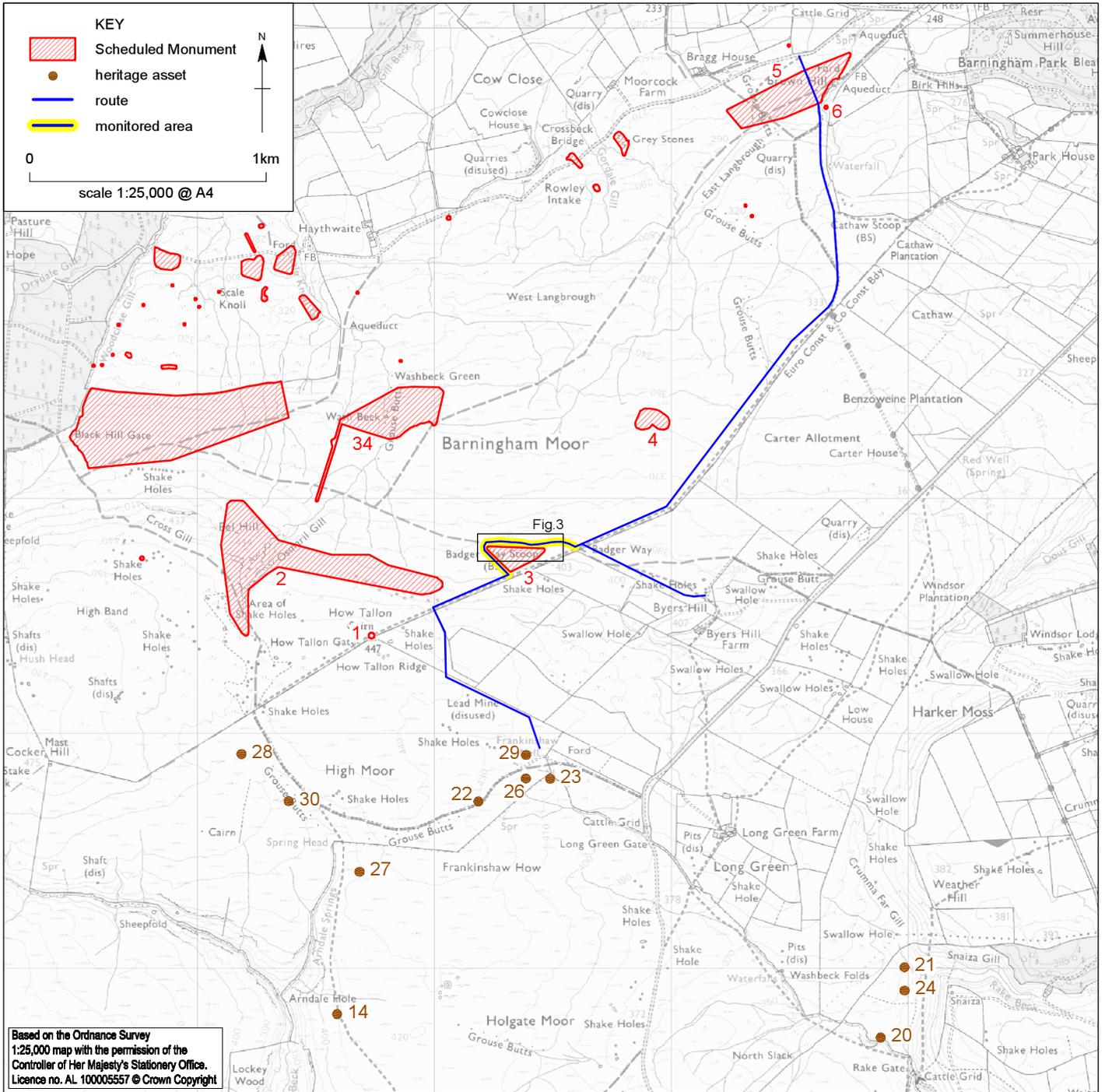
23 worked flints



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Barningham Moor Tracks: site location

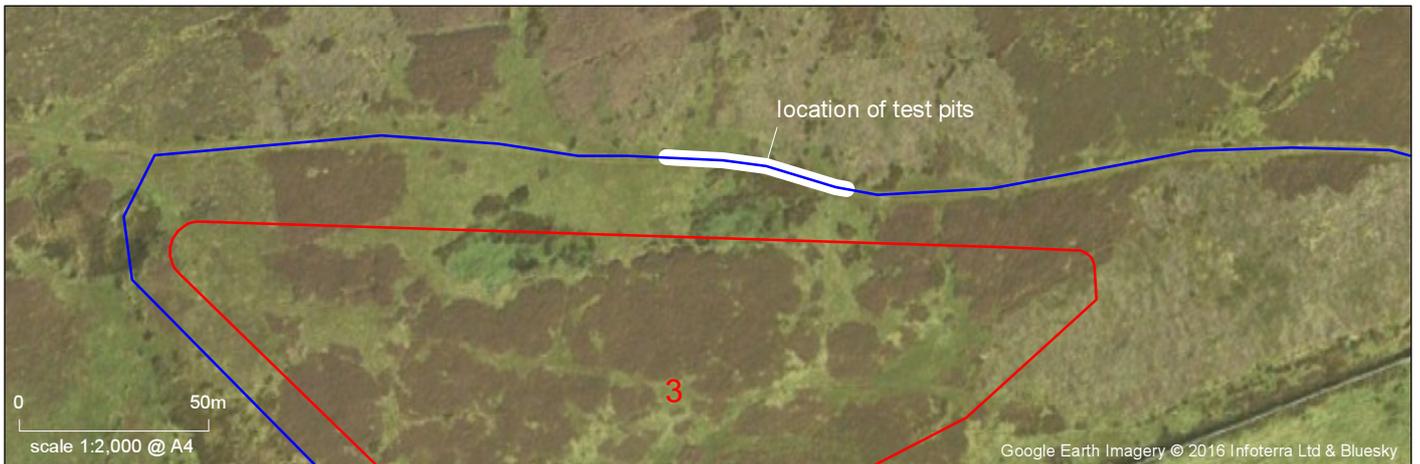
Figure 1



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Barningham Moor Tracks: prehistoric heritage assets

Figure 2



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Barningham Moor Tracks: test pit locations

Figure 3

