



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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**HEATHFIELD MOOR  
NIDDERDALE  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

on behalf of

Yorkshire Peat Partnership

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**HEATHFIELD MOOR, NIDDERDALE**

**NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**PEAT RESTORATION AND GRIP BLOCKING WORKS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) to undertake a rapid archaeological survey and assessment in advance of peat restoration works on Heathfield Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 097 673). The project area comprised approximately 4.4km<sup>2</sup> of upland landscape (Fig. 1) defined by YPP 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 21 heritage assets were surveyed, of which 8 were previously recorded in the HER. The remainder of the sites were newly discovered and this has expanded the existing knowledge and understanding of the archaeology of this area of moorland. The overwhelming majority of the archaeology was post-medieval in date, and comprised: water-management systems and trackways related to lead mining (in particular Merryfield Old Dams, on the edge of the survey area); grouse butts related to early shooting on the moor; and a wash-fold, where sheep were penned and washed in Ashfold Side Beck. The survey also identified the position of two modern air-crashes. A number of Bronze Age findspots were also recorded in the HER within the survey area.

During the survey, a number of issues and concerns came to light in terms of the reliability of the North Yorkshire 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 earthworks were stable.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) to undertake a rapid archaeological survey and assessment in relation to peat restoration works on Heathfield Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The survey comprised an area of approximately 4.4km<sup>2</sup>, defined by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership as requiring assessment. The survey area comprised a wide expanse of open moorland between Ashfold Side Beck (to the south), Burn Gill (to the north), a drystone boundary on the western side and a modern trackway on the eastern side (Fig. 2).



*Plate 1: Burn Edge House, on Burn Gill, towards the northern edge of the survey area*

- 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 of all identified heritage assets (Table 1); known sites which already appear on the North Yorkshire 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 2014; YPP 2014).

## 2.0 ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 All of the known archaeological sites recorded in the North Yorkshire 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 photographs 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 21 heritage assets were recorded within the survey area. Of these, 8 were sites recorded in the HER and/or the NMR, and were confirmed through annotation of the available datasets, and the remainder 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 No scheduled or equally important sites exist within the survey boundary, and as such no Red Zones have been defined within the surveyed areas. However, the survey area lies immediately adjacent and north of a Scheduled Monument (Stoney Grooves and Merryfield Hole lead mines SM 1018223), and whilst the survey area does not encroach on the Scheduled area, certain elements of the lead mining landscape directly related to this designated site were identified within the Scheduled area. Care therefore needs to be taken anywhere along the southern boundary of the survey area that the works do not encroach into this area.

*Amber Zones: No access areas*

- 2.6 Amber Zones include significant remains that appear on the North Yorkshire HER or have been identified as part of the rapid archaeological survey (Fig. 2). 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 North Yorkshire County Council. 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 on Heathfield Moor, and the absence of any large contiguous areas, it has not proved necessary to define green routes across most of the survey area.

*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 were post-medieval in date, and comprised: water-management systems and trackways related to lead mining (in particular Merryfield Old Dams, on the edge of the survey area); grouse butts related to early shooting on the moor; and a wash-fold, where sheep were penned and washed in Ashfold Side Beck. The survey also identified the position of three modern air-crashes. A number of Bronze Age findspots were also recorded in the HER within the survey area.



### Bronze Age Findspots

- 3.2 The HER includes a number of findspots of Bronze Age date. Site **10005**, on the south-east side of Flout Hill but poorly located, comprises a Bronze Age palstave found in the 1930s. A little further to the east, site **10006** is a further Bronze Age find spot, for which no details can be currently found (this may be same as **10005**).
- 3.3 The findspots have not been assigned a specific buffer zone, in view of their poor location (in most cases only approximate or based on place-name location) and their removal from the site after discovery. Nevertheless, care needs to be taken during any groundworks undertaken in the vicinity of recorded findspots, and any finds should be reported immediately.



Plate 2: 'ruin' of a possible shieling. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1853.

### Shieling

- 3.4 A small rectangular structure **10009** is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1853 as a 'ruin'. The structure is depicted on the east side of North Grain, a tributary of Ashfold Gill. Close examination of the aerial photographs failed to uncover any trace of this structure, and the survey also did not find any evidence for it now existing, the edge of the water-courses now having widened considerably through erosion. It is likely that this structure has long fallen away into the gill, though sub-surface evidence for it may still survive. The structure may be a shieling, which is a small hut found in upland areas and used as temporary summer accommodation for people involved in transhumance, the removal of stock from permanent dwellings to exploit areas of summer pasture some distance away from the main settlement. These are typically early post-medieval in date, though medieval examples are known. Like this example, shielings tend to be sited by streams which served as routes into the uplands or along those boundaries of the

territory allotted for grazing which were further from the permanent dwellings of the summer migrant. They are typically rectangular (English Heritage 2011, 2-4).

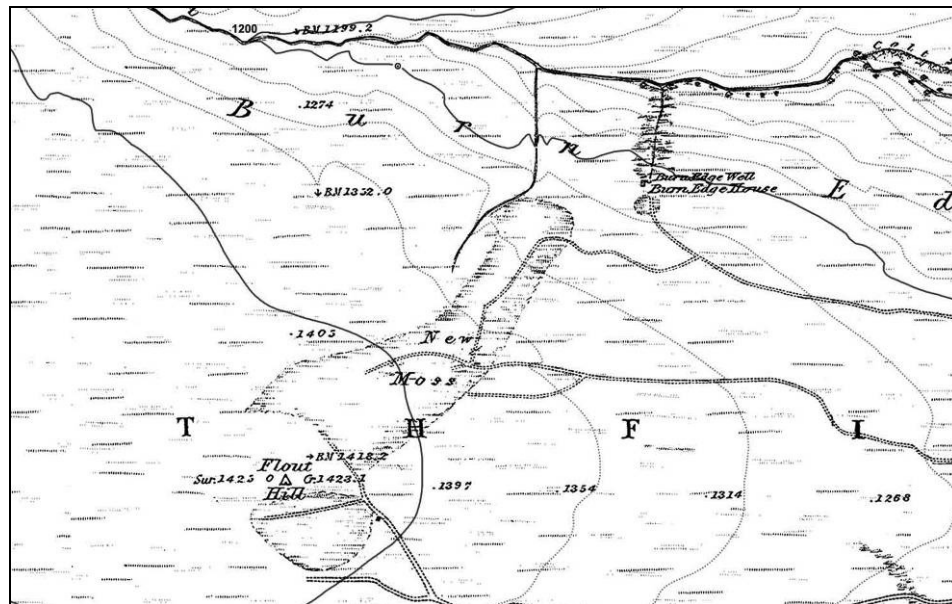


Plate 3: 'New Moss' to the north of Flout Hill – possible peat-cutting grounds accessed by a network of tracks. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1853.

### Peat Cutting

- 3.5 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. The HER records an area of peat cutting on the north side of Ashfold Side Beck (**10001**), presumably derived from transcription of aerial photographs. Closer examination of this area did not find any evidence of cut faces to the peat; however, an area to the north of Flout Hill, clearly depicts a large area as 'New Moss', the name 'moss' usually assigned to peat cutting grounds. This area was examined but was heavily eroded, with mass expanses of bare peat and hags evident, so no evidence of this practice was identified. The trackways leading up to this area still survive and are used now to access the grouse butts at the top of Flout Hill. Evidence of peat cutting is often indistinct and prone to damage and loss and hence is rarely recorded. No buffer zone has been assigned to this area as a result of the damage to the area, but any potential peat-cutting sites should be recorded if found.



Plate 4: washfold **10010**, facing south-east. The dressing floor for Stoney Grooves mine (a Scheduled Monument) lies on the opposite bank.



Plate 5: gate through to the beck, washfold **10010**.

### Washfold

- 3.6 A substantial washfold **10010**, depicted on the 1856 Ordnance Survey mapping, was recorded on the north bank of Ashfold Side Beck, built against a rock outcrop on the edge of the water course. The fold, built of drystone walling, was large and sub-rectangular, measuring 22m by 7m and aligned broadly north-west south-east. The fold, which was sub-divided into two large square cells, had a small pen at its south-western corner, with a gate leading out to the beck. The fold probably dates to the early 19th century, and is likely to be contemporary with the wider scale enclosure on the moor. 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 into

the beck, where three men, up to their waists in water, would wash them. This appears to be the function of this fold, with each of the cells performing a different holding function. All of these sites are of local significance in terms of understanding advances in animal husbandry in the harsh conditions of the moorland environment.

#### *Reservoirs and leats*

- 3.7 A reservoir, **10011**, known as 'Merryfield Old Dams' and described as such on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1853, was recorded on the edge of the survey area (Plate 6). The reservoir comprised a series of three interconnecting earthen banks, 3-4m wide and up to 1m in height, on the brow of the hill above the Ashfold Side Beck mine workings. The dating of this site is difficult, but some inferences can be made through its positioning adjacent to known (and dated) mine shafts and workings. The reservoir appears to have been built to serve the dressing floors at Varty or Old Gin Shaft, and whilst this fell outside the survey area, leats connecting the reservoir to the dressing floor are clearly visible on aerial photography. The shaft was used to extract lead ore from Black Vein and connects to the Storey Level, which was driven in the 1760s, and drained the shaft (Gill 1998, 90). The water from the reservoir may also have been used to top up a reservoir to the west of the Merryfield Smelt Mill, also built in the mid 18th century (Gill 1998, 92; Plate 4). A mid to late 18th century date therefore seems likely, and the reservoir is likely to have been expanded according to the required capacity (hence the additional banks added).

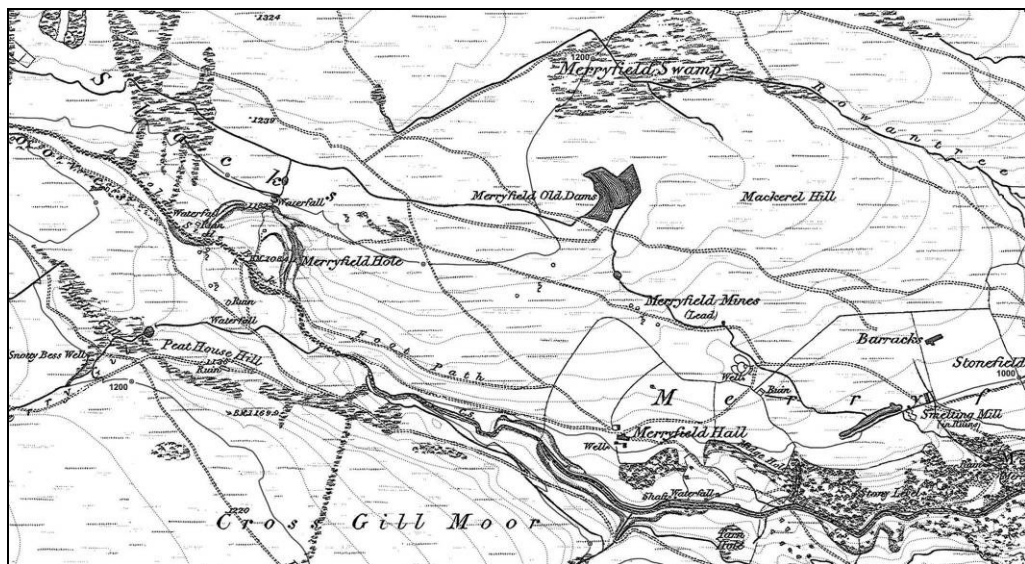


Plate 6: 'Merryfield Old Dams', and connecting network of leats. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1853.

- 3.8 Immediately north of the reservoir, a substantial bank **10012** was identified, running north-south. The feature comprised a large earthwork c50m in length and 10m in width. The earthwork had a rounded profile with flat top, and looked to align with a water-course cutting in from the north and running north-east and parallel with possible track **10015**. The south-east end of this

bank appears to have been washed away, but it may originally have connected directly with the easternmost bank of the Merryfield Old Dams, as an extension to the reservoir, or it may have supported an aqueduct, supplying water as a top-up to the reservoir.



Plate 7: Merryfield Old Dams **10011**, facing east



Plate 8: leat **10013**, facing west. Borehole Shaft (c1826) lies to the left of the photograph.

- 3.9 The reservoir was fed by a leat, **10013**, which extends for 1.7km from Ashfold Side Beck and follows the contours of the slope to exit into the reservoir at its south-western corner. The eastern section of the leat is for the most part easy to follow, and comprises a substantial earthwork 2m across and 0.8m deep. The western section, as it follows the steeper slopes of the beck, is much harder to trace, and sections of the leat may have been eroded away, though it was still visible in places. Parts of this leat (e.g. **10002**, **10008**) have been

incorrectly identified as enclosures, where the leat loops around natural gullies. The survey of the leat presents it as straighter than it actually is, and there are a number of meanders to its course which could not be adequately captured by mapping grade GPS systems. There also appear to be other, perhaps earlier, alignments, and a number of feeds, one of which (**10014**) was a spade-dug leat, no more than 0.3m deep. These could not be adequately captured by rapid survey, and as such contractors are advised to keep well clear of this feature.

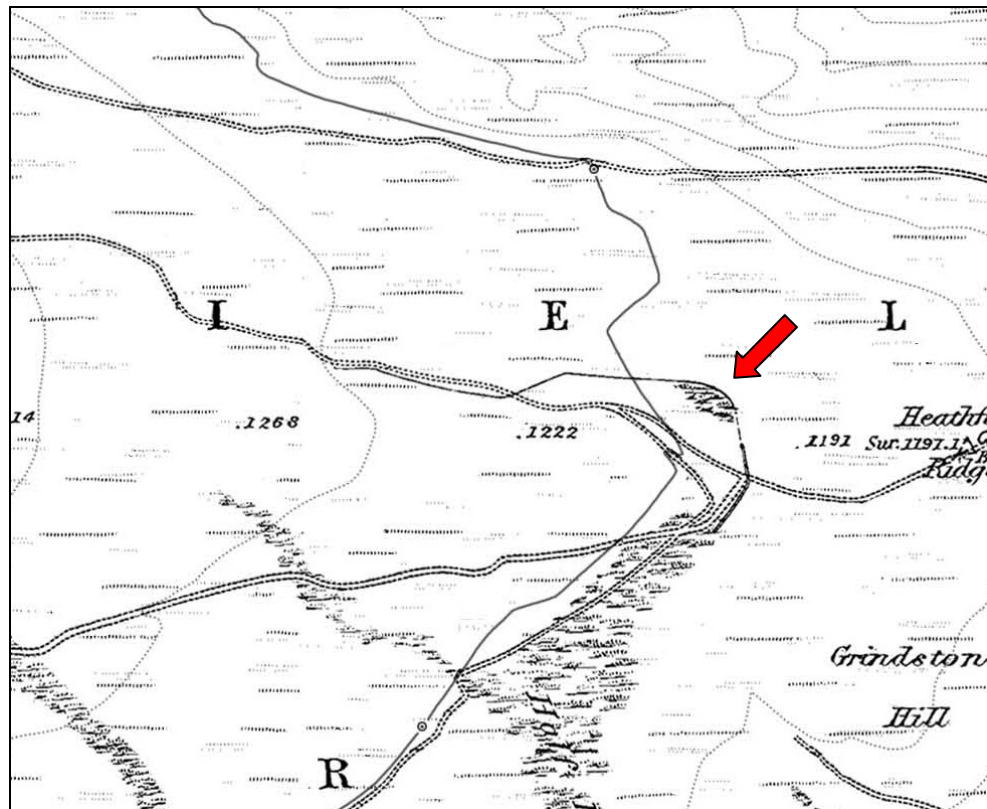


Plate 9: possible reservoir, arrowed. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1853.

- 3.10 A further possible reservoir is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1853, at the north-east corner of the work area. The reservoir is not named, and does not appear particularly active, but the mapping seems to show a triangular arrangement of earthworks retaining a small swampy area, connected to contour leats which run westwards towards New Moss. One of these, **10021**, extended into the work area; it had a rounded profile, and was c3m wide and 1.5m deep. The leat was noted to have numerous natural drainage gullies entering it on the south side. The reservoir may also be 18th century in date, but it is unclear how it relates to the mine workings further to the south. It is possible that this was abandoned and it was certainly inactive by the time of the Ordnance Survey, as the feature is shown as being cut by a network of tracks, which link to the peat cutting to the west and the mine workings to the south-west.



Plate 10: leat **10021** from approximate position of reservoir, facing west

### *Trackway*

- 3.11 A trackway **10015** was identified running north-east into the survey area from the complex of mine workings at Merryfield Hole, on the north side of Ashfold Side Beck. The trackway, which is visible as a broad embankment 4m wide and up to 2m high in places, runs straight uphill from the mine workings before turning northwards and following the existing modern track. The track was presumably to facilitate access to and from the mine workings and is likely to be of 19th century date.

### *Recreation*

- 3.12 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 reduction in rents in the later 19th century meant landlords looked for other revenue streams, and shooting rights began to be more profitable.
- 3.13 A series of old grouse butts were recorded on the top of Flout Hill (**10016**), along Rowantree Gill (**10017**) and on Burn Gill (**10019**). All the examples were built of roughly dressed sandstone blocks in an uneven coursing with no mortar present, and were in a collapsed state. The butts were typically approximately 2.5m square, though some circular examples were noted. Adjacent to the butts on Flout Hill, an inscribed stone was recorded adjacent to a line of shooting butts. The inscription comprised a deeply incised letter 'J' with a long horizontal incised groove beneath and to the right. The stone may have served as a boundary marker, but probably relates to shooting activity.



Plate 11: example of grouse butt, **10017**



Plate 12: inscribed stone **10020**, facing south

#### *Air crash sites*

- 3.14 Heathfield Moor was the location of two war-time air crashes; a further modern crash was identified during the survey. Site **10004** was the crash site of Z8808, a British Vickers Wellington Mark Ic aircraft, which is recorded as having crashed at Ashfold Gill, Stonebeck Down, on 3rd September 1942. The aircraft belonged to 11 Operational Training Unit, and was on a night navigation exercise in bad weather, flown from Bassingbourn. The aircraft became uncontrollable in the bad weather and crashed into the ground: the crew survived this incident. The air crash is shown as further north, on Gouthwaite Moor, but Ashfold Gill lies in the survey area. No obvious wreckage was identified during the survey, but there remains a strong



possibility that the wreckage of the plane lies further south than its actual recorded position.

- 3.15 Site **10007** is recorded as the approximate location of DG404, a British Handley Page Halifax Mark V bomber, which crashed on Heathfield Moor on 12th July 1943. The aircraft was on a navigational exercise from Rufforth with Royal Air Force 1663 Heavy Conversion Unit when the crash occurred.
- 3.16 A new air crash site was identified during the survey. Site **10018** comprised a spread of wreckage over approximately 400m<sup>2</sup> to the west of Flout Hill. The wreckage was mostly small fragments of fuselage, which was very thin, suggesting this may have been a glider or micro-light, rather than a larger plane. The crash, which appears to have come down in an east-west orientation, perhaps attempting to land, was clearly modern as it cut through the peat grips.



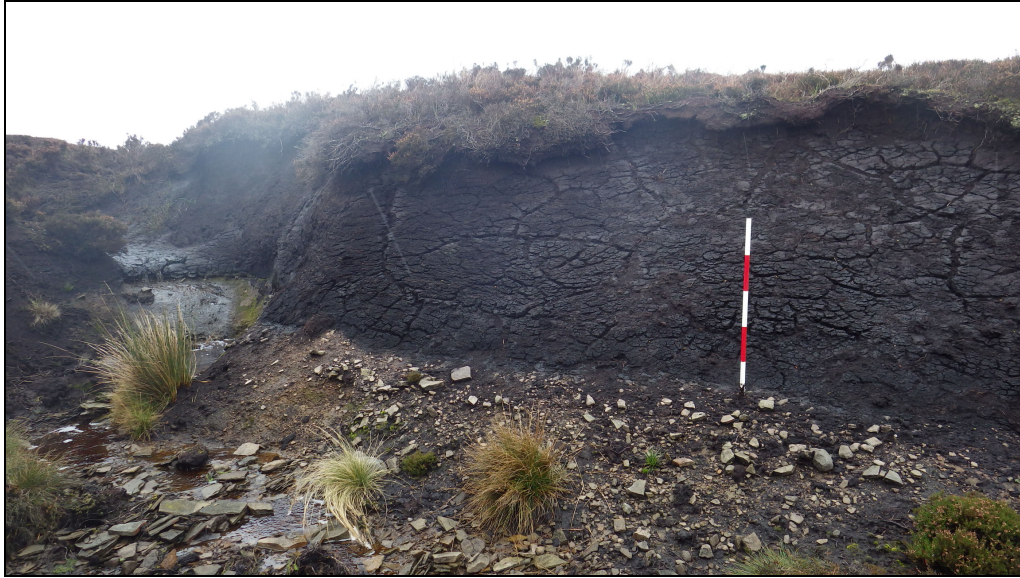
*Plate 13: aircraft wreckage **10018**, facing north-west*

#### *Palaeoenvironmental assessment*

- 3.17 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 and grips were surveyed during the fieldwork and any sections of exposed peat were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 3.18 Though most of the area comprised stable grassland with large patches of heather, the nature of the topography, with steep river channels on the north and south sides of the survey area, has led to the formation of a complex network of run-off gullies, which cut deep into the peat, with large areas of haggling particularly where the peat has started to degrade. This is particularly visible to the west of the work area, around Ashfold Gill Head and Burn Gill Head Moss. The north-west side of Flout Hill is cut by a complex network of modern grips, covering a wide area, with wide expanses of bare peat fringing

this, perhaps formed as a result of the gripping. A further smaller, and more stable, area of gripping lies in the south-east corner of the work area.

- 3.19 Apart from within the areas of bare peat, which had been significantly denuded, most of the peat deposits across the area were over 1m in depth or deeper, and looked to be in reasonable condition, though humification was evident particularly near the edges of the drainage gullies. No significant artefacts or ecofacts were identified



*Plate 14: section of peat at SE 08310 67558, facing north-west (1m scale)*

- 3.20 No sites of significant potential were identified across most of the area and no artefacts (worked flint) were identified within the peat sections. Based on these findings no further investigation and/or sampling is recommended in this area.

#### **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. However, the survey area lies immediately adjacent and north of a Scheduled Monument (Stoney Grooves and Merryfield Hole lead mines SM 1018223), and whilst the survey area does not encroach on the Scheduled area, certain elements of the lead mining landscape directly related to this designated site were identified within the Scheduled area. Care therefore needs to be taken anywhere along the southern boundary of the survey area that the works do not encroach into this 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, are not needed as all the Amber Zones should be easily avoidable by the contractors. If restoration works are required in any area immediately adjacent to the Amber Zones, or if contractors need to track

vehicles across an Amber Zone (unless on an existing trackway), then contact should be made with the North Yorkshire County Council, as even tracking a vehicle through these Zones could potentially damage archaeological remains.

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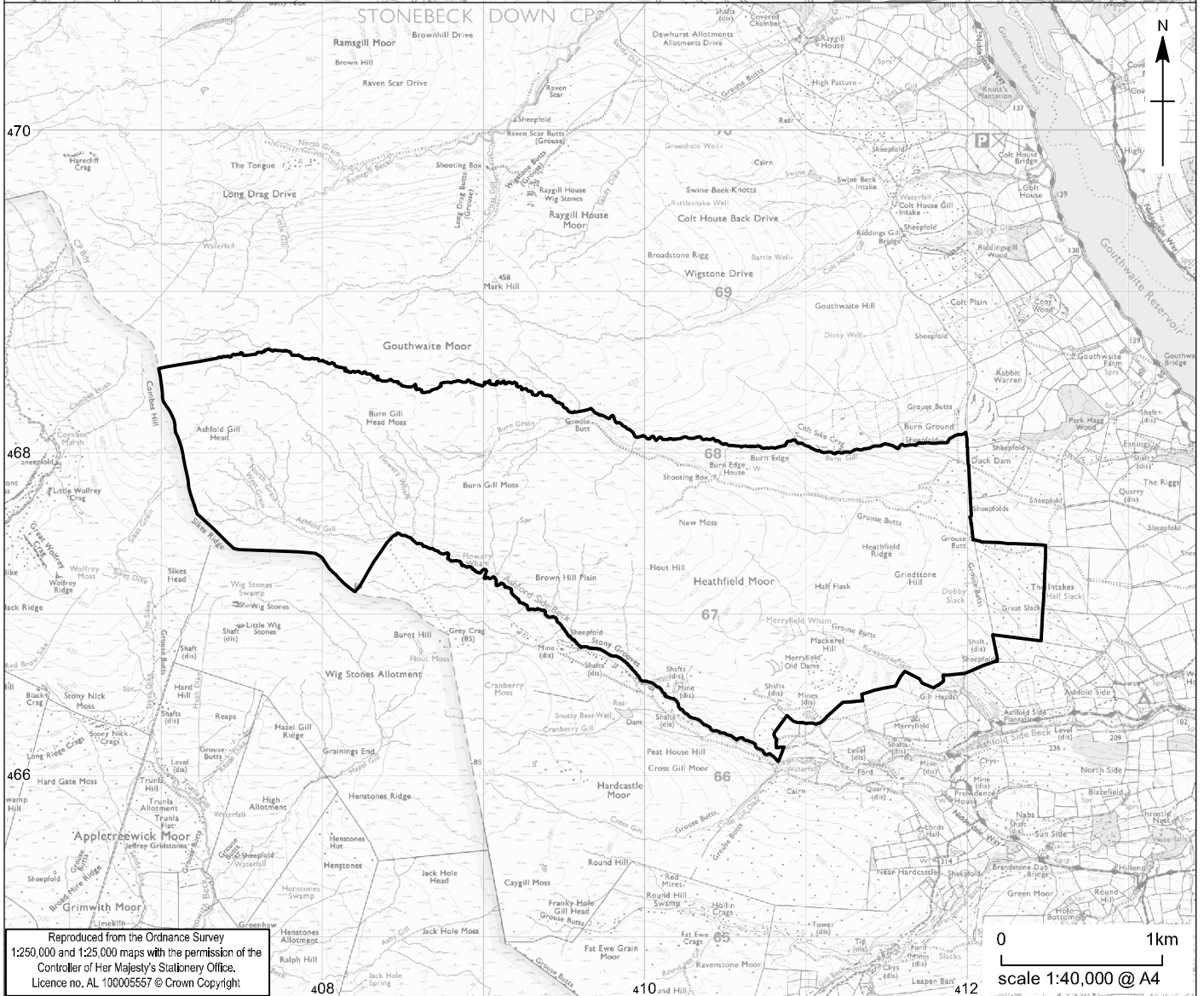
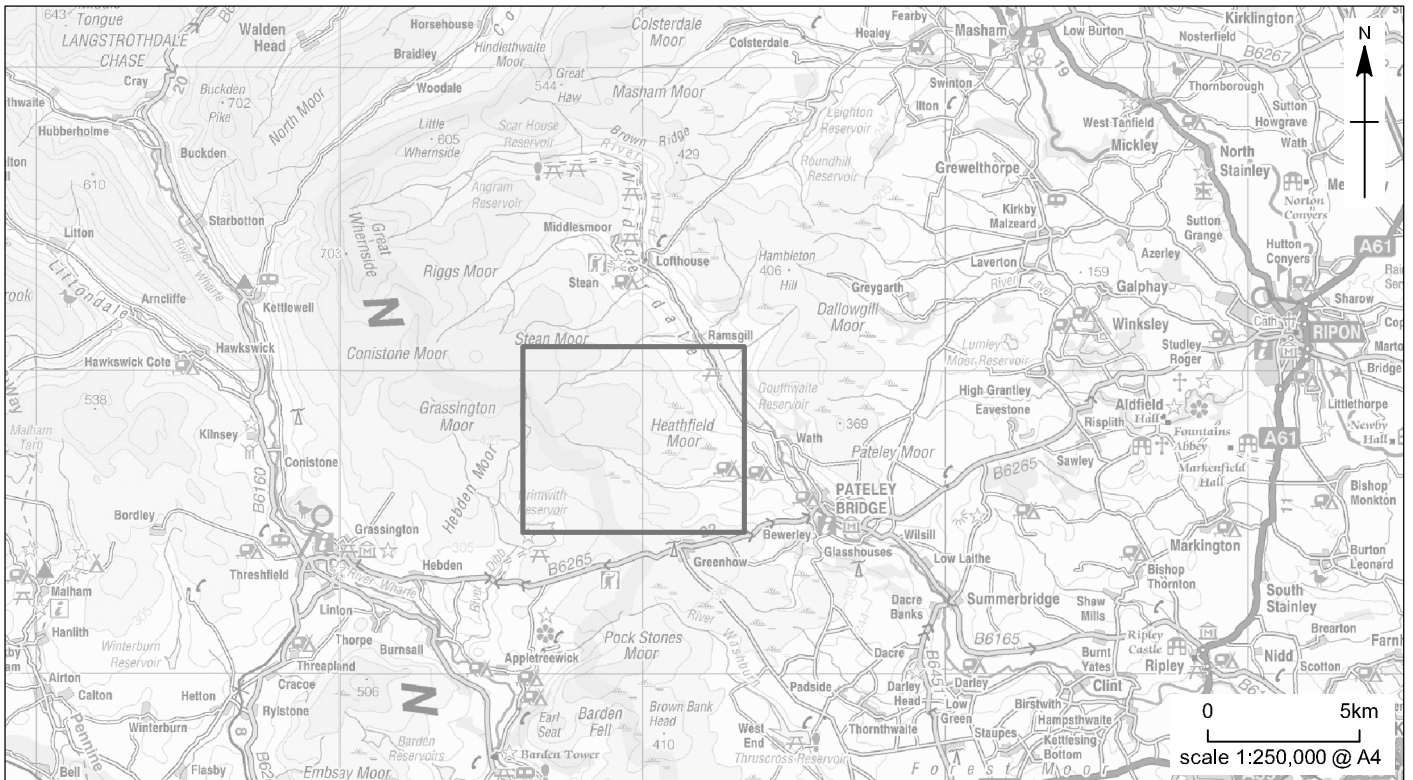
Table 1: Assessment of archaeological sites

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

Survey UID	MONUID	Easting	Northing	Monument Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo No	Vulnerability	Significance
10001		409637	467135	Peat cutting	Post medieval	(survey) nothing obvious in this position, no cut peat faces etc		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10002	MNY29422	409090	467190	Enclosure	Unknown	(survey) there is nothing obvious in this area, perhaps the meanders have been recorded as potential enclosures?		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10003	MNY5879	408950	467320	Lead mine	Post-medieval	(survey) confirmed no lead mines on this side of the river, line of shafts on south side correspond to this site - condition info relates to those.		Low	Moderate – evidence of lead mining on opposite side of valley unlikely to be affected but significant
10004	MNY26701	407700	468700	Aircrash site	Modern	(survey) this lies to north of survey boundary, but there is no evidence for it either in this survey area or beyond. Either wholly cleared, or in wrong location.		Low	N/A as not found
10005	MNY5785	410000	467000	Findspot	Bronze age	(survey) not seen but this is a findspot so not surprising.		N/A	N/A findspot only
10006	MNY29382	410500	467020	Findspot	Bronze age	(survey) not seen but this is a findspot so not surprising.		N/A	N/A findspot only
10007	MNY26823	411000	467000	Aircraft crash site	Modern	(survey) no firm evidence of this, lies very close to MNY 30567, which is a large crater, so something similar would have been expected.		N/A	N/A as not found
10008	MNY30204	409920	466810	Enclosure	Unknown	(survey) this is not an enclosure; the leat 10013 loops around the edge of the hillside at this point, and looks like an enclosure ditch, but is not.		Low	Moderate - not an enclosure but part of 10013 (see this entry)
10009		407639	467924	Structure	Unknown	(survey) nothing was seen at this point, and to judge by the erosion on the sides of the water course here, any structure would have long since fallen into the gill.		N/A	N/A no longer extant
10010		409568	466836	Washfold	Post medieval	(survey) Washfold. Two cell drystone construction. Small holding pen and plunge pool.	12, 13	Low	Low/moderate - important part of pastoral landscape, linked to farming practices

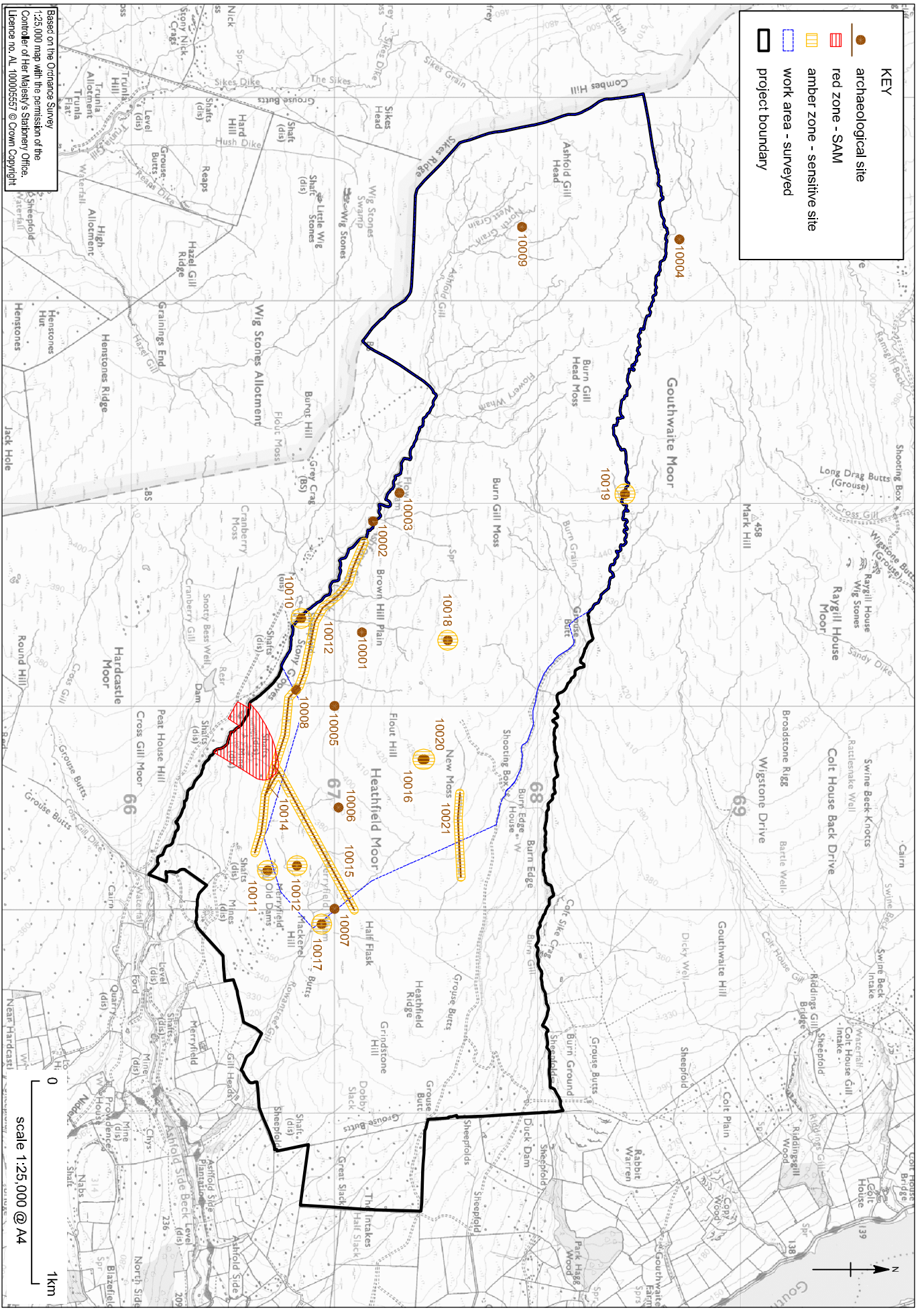
10011	MNY5849	410810	466670	Reservoir	Post medieval	(survey) 3 large dams c3-4m wide x 1m high, just south of 10012. Don't hold water. Appear as earthworks only.	03, 04	Moderate	High - named 'Merryfield Old Dams' - reservoirs of historical significance and known date tied to lead mines along gill
10012		410787	466815	Dam	Post medieval	(survey) dam - large earthwork c 50m long, rounded profile with flat top, runs roughly NW - SE with boggy area on SW side. Looks to be fed by a leat from NW end, se end possibly washed away. Possibly a causeway for a launder to supply the lower dam.	01, 02	Moderate	High -part of water management systems for mines, hitherto unrecorded
10013		409829	466852	Leat	Post medieval	(survey) leat running into west dam c 0.8m deep and 2m wide. Rounded profile. Runs to north side borehole shaft. Crosses 10015 bank? Function gets a bit lost, but good clear bank. More than one? Connects after 1.2km to gill.	05, 06, 07	Medium	High - part of water management systems for mines, hitherto unrecorded
10014		410364	466701	Leat	Post medieval	(survey) shallow spade depth leat. Intersects with 10013 where wall peters out after 10015.	08	Medium	High - part of water management systems for mines, hitherto unrecorded
10015		410317	466720	Bank (earthwork)	Unknown	(survey) large bank earthwork runs ne -sw. Uncertain function but visible on APs - c2m x c4m at intersection with 10013.	09	Medium	High - possible trackway linking mine-workings
10016		410263	467435	Shooting stand	Post medieval	(survey) old grouse butt 2.5m x 2.5m		Low	Low - landscape feature related to recreational shooting, some historical significance
10017		411075	466936	Shooting stand	Post medieval	(survey) stone structure probably a shooting butt c 2m across 0.60m wide walls, drystone c 0.4m high. No entrance visible.	34	Low	Low - landscape feature related to recreational shooting, some historical significance
10018		409676	467558	Air crash site	Modern	(survey) air crash- modern as cuts peat grips. Crashed east to west and wreckage can be seen roughly over an area of 20m. Fuselage very thin likely a light aircraft.	35 - 41	Moderate	High - Air crash sites are protected by law
10019		408955	468432	Shooting stand	Post medieval	(survey) square shooting butt c2.5m square, drystone construction, walls 1m high on west side, and ground level on east side. Ruined and disused, probably 19th century date.		Low	Low - landscape feature related to recreational shooting, some historical significance

<b>10020</b>		410263	467444	Inscribed stone	Modern	(survey) deeply incised letter j followed by a long horizontal incised groove beneath and to the right. In between a section of shooting butts. Probably relates to shooting activity.	21	Low	Low - landscape feature related to recreational shooting, some historical significance
<b>10021</b>		410555	467609	Leat	Post medieval	(survey) rounded profile up to c3m wide in places and 1.5m deep. Snakes around and has numerous natural drainage gullies entering leat on south side. Shows on os map as a roughly ovoid shape. South side no longer visible but north side still shows.	26 - 33	Low	High - part of water management systems for mines, hitherto unrecorded



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Heathfield Moor: heritage assets in the survey area

Figure 2