



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd

Marwood House
Harmire Enterprise Park
Barnard Castle

Co. Durham
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

f: 01833 690801

e: mt@naa.gb.com

w: www.naa.gb.com

BLUBBERHOUSES MOOR NIDDERDALE NORTH YORKSHIRE

on behalf of

Yorkshire Peat Partnership

Project No.: 1215
Text: Matt Town
Illustrations: Dawn Knowles
Edits: Oliver Cooper

NAA Document Authorisation

Project name		Blubberhouses Moor Peat Restoration Project		Project number	
Report title		Blubberhouses Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Survey		1215	
Report No.		14/107			
Revision	Date	Filename	NAA_1215_Rpt_14-107.pdf		
v.1	08/12/2014	Description	Archaeological Survey		
			Prepared by	Edited by	Approved by
		Name	Matt Town	Oliver Cooper	Mary Fraser

This document has been approved for release by: 

BLUBBERHOUSES MOOR, NIDDERDALE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

PEAT RESTORATION AND GRIP BLOCKING WORKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	4
2.0	Assessment.....	4
3.0	Results and significance.....	6
4.0	Recommendations.....	16
5.0	References.....	17

Plates

<i>Plate 1: recording the junction of three walls, enclosure 10005, with larger stock enclosure extending to rear.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Plate 2: the Roman Road 10004, facing east.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Plate 3: boundary stone 10006.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 4: detail of sandstone quarry sites on Round Hill, First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1853; 10014 is arrowed.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 5: quarry 10003 showing working face.</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 6: causeway 10001, facing west.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 7: ‘relinquished road’, First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1853.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 8: example of grouse butt, 10007.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Plate 9: bare peat on Green Hill, SE 14331 54827, facing south.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Plate 10: tree-stumps, SE14222 54562, facing south-west</i>	<i>15</i>

Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location of surveyed features

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 Blubberhouses Moor, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 140 543). The project area comprised approximately 3.9km² 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 24 heritage assets were surveyed, most of which were previously recorded in the HER. Some sites were newly discovered, however, and this has expanded the existing knowledge and understanding of the archaeology of this area of moorland. The overwhelming majority of the archaeology was prehistoric in date, and comprised findspots of Mesolithic flint, a Bronze Age cup-marked stone and an Iron Age settlement. A number of post-medieval sites related to extraction (sandstone quarrying) were also identified. The moor is crossed by the Watling Street Roman Road, and care should be taken in the course of any works which require contractors to cross this.

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 Blubberhouses Moor, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The survey comprised an area of approximately 3.9km², defined by the Yorkshire Peat Partnership as requiring assessment. Two distinct work areas were surveyed: Work Area 1, comprising the upper ground between Round Hill and Green Hill, and the landscape as it drops to the A59 corridor; and Work Area 2, a small section of Blubberhouses Moor centred on Sug Marsh (Fig. 2).
- 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 24 heritage assets were recorded within the survey area. Of these, 20 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 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 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 at Blubberhouses Moor, and the absence of any large contiguous areas like mining complexes, it has not proved necessary to define green routes across most of the survey area. A crossing point has not been established across the Roman Road **10004**; contractors should use existing trackways when crossing this feature to minimise damage.

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 comprise findspots of prehistoric date, a prehistoric settlement, post-medieval extraction sites (predominantly sandstone quarries), and a Roman Road. A number of other assets identified during the assessment could not be located (for example, a cup-marked stone).

Mesolithic Findspots

- 3.2 The HER includes a number of findspots of Mesolithic date. These appear to concentrate in two broad clusters around Round Hill/Black Fell, on the western edge of the survey area, and Green Hill towards the centre. Site **10013**, on Black Fell, comprises a findspot of an unfinished Maglemosian type tranchet axe, discovered by J. Davies in 1959 (HER information MNY30419, reported in Davies and Rankine 1960). Site **10023**, on Green Hill, corresponds to a small Mesolithic floor excavated by J. Davies in the 1950s (HER information MNY34013), and probably the same as **10022**, which is the location given for the site of an excavation undertaken in 1959 (this was reported in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal – Davies 1963). Site **10015** on Sug Marsh is recorded as an assemblage of three cores, one hundred and forty seven scrapers and forty microliths found by GV Taylor (HER information 29534), who also found Site **10011**, comprising eighty-one blades, flakes and microliths (HER information 29533).
- 3.3 Other surface finds from Blubberhouses Moor include approximately one thousand microliths, many scrapers and triangular, lozenge, leaf-shaped, and barbed and tanged arrowheads.
- 3.4 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. It is interesting to note the association of the Green Hill finds close to the remains of a number of tree stumps eroding out of the bare peat, which suggests a small copse in this area (see below). Whether the woodland is contemporary with the scatters could only be ascertained through a programme of radiocarbon

dating, beyond the remit of this project. Care needs to be taken during any groundworks undertaken in the vicinity of recorded flint scatter sites, and any finds should be reported immediately.

Bronze Age cup-marked stone

- 3.5 The HER also includes the site of a Bronze Age cup-marked stone (**10018**), against the southern boundary of the survey area; little further information was obtainable on this site and it was not seen during the survey, in part due to the heavy coverage of bracken in this area. The site lies close to a drystone wall, and therefore could be incorporated into it or could lie on the opposite side.



*Plate 1: recording the junction of three walls, enclosure **10005**, with larger stock enclosure extending to rear.*

Iron Age Settlement

- 3.6 A substantial and well-preserved prehistoric settlement site was identified on the south banks of Gill Beck, on an elevated plateau overlooking the river, and defined on its north side by the steep edges of the water-course. The HER identifies this as Iron Age in date, though no further details are provided; the settlement could equally be later or earlier, but morphologically the dating is probably correct. Flints and wasters have been found nearby. The settlement is depicted on later Ordnance Survey mapping reasonably accurately.
- 3.7 Two enclosures are visible on the west and east sides of an area roughly 80m by 20m, the enclosures separated by a c.10m wide corridor in-between. The eastern enclosure appears slightly larger, and appears to include a walled terraced area, adjacent to the beck, perhaps a garden plot. Both the enclosures are built of large orthostats with smaller packing stones inbetween (some coursing is evident in places), which probably support turf walls above. Clear entrances were visible in the walls, some of which appeared to have

incorporated gates. A further, larger, enclosure appears to abut both on the south side, measuring c.50m by c.20m, and built of larger stone blocks, with less packing evident (Plate 1). The latter enclosure was hard to trace clearly due to the vegetation (chiefly bracken) which obscured it, but appears likely to have been a stock enclosure, rather than further settlement.

- 3.8 Both the main settlement enclosures included at least two oval houses each, measuring approximately 7m by 4m, and of turf and drystone construction. These were partly incorporated into the enclosure walls themselves. The eastern enclosure also a small possible fold adjacent to one of the houses, presumably for pigs or other small domestic animals.
- 3.9 The HER records field systems on the slopes north of the beck, of contemporary date; this area was not examined in depth, but these were not seen during the survey. As discussed the area to the south may also have included further earthworks/walls, related to the settlement, but this was not clear due to the vegetation cover. In view of the lack of detailed survey for this area, and the absence of defined limits for this site, a wide-area exclusion zone has been set to hopefully encompass all the archaeological remains. No work is scheduled for this area, but care needs to be taken when crossing or working near the boundary of the Amber Zone.

Further prehistoric sites

- 3.10 At Timble Great, a possible Iron Age cairn **10020** is recorded in the HER from aerial photographs, as a very small circular structure of less than 10m in diameter. This structure lay beyond the work areas and was not examined.
- 3.11 The location of a number of potential enclosures identified from aerial photographs were also examined (e.g. **10017**) but these were not found, and appeared to be either the result of natural topography or the grid references were incorrect or approximate.

Roman Road

- 3.12 A Roman road, known as Watling Street, and recorded as such on Ordnance Survey mapping, crosses Blubberhouses Moor on a broadly east-west axis (Plate 2). Margary (1973, 406) identifies this as Road 720b in his seminal book, running for a distance of 23 miles between the fort at Ilkley (*Olicana*), crossing the River Nidd at Hampsthwaite, to the town at Aldborough (*Isurium*).
- 3.13 The road crosses Middleton Moor, to the south, on a broadly NNE SSW axis before turning through 43° as it enters the survey area at Round Hill, turning eastwards from this point.
- 3.14 The road is visible as a faint mound c.6m across and 0.5m in height, with an obvious camber from the centre (the 'agger') and ditches intermittently visible on the southern and northern sides. The road was mostly covered by low heather and grass; Margary (1973, 406) notes some sections of metalling visible in bare patches, though this was not seen during this survey. The road

was easily visible crossing the landscape; however, the western part of the alignment was harder to follow, perhaps due to the vegetation coverage in this area. The road seemed to survive in good condition, though the eastern section appears to be reused as a modern track.



Plate 2: the Roman Road 10004, facing east

Boundary Stone

- 3.15 A boundary stone of unknown date (**10006**) was found on the east side of Green Hill, potentially marking a parish boundary (Plate 3). The stone stands to c1.6m in height, and is 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. No inscription was visible on its surface; it is presumed to be post-medieval in date, but an earlier, perhaps medieval date, cannot be discounted.

Post-medieval extraction

- 3.16 Three small-scale sandstone quarries were identified during the walkover and documentary survey (**10003**, **10012**, and **10014**).
- 3.17 The quarries are located on a band of Marchup Grit Sandstone (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer). The physical dating of quarries is generally difficult, especially where only earthworks of small quarry pits survive, as is the case here. Any potential date earlier than the post-medieval period is tentative at best, and, in view of the marginal location of the quarry pits identified, seems fairly unlikely. In the post-medieval period, small pits such as those identified were usually cut by an individual or family for field walls or general construction and are seen throughout the area. No hollow ways are visible running to these quarries, so any extraction is likely to have been very minor, episodic, and short-lived.



Plate 3: boundary stone **10006**

- 3.18 Round Hill Quarry (**10014**) is clearly depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping as 'old sandstone quarry' (Plate 4). The quarry was transcribed from mapping during an earlier survey by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999, but was not found (LUAU 2000). This was the case during this survey, where an extensive search also failed to locate this quarry. Quarry **10012**, lying north-east, was recorded in the HER as appearing on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1893, when it was already described as 'old sandstone quarry'. This quarry was also not located. The difficulty of finding both quarries could be attributed to vegetation cover, if the quarries were reasonably shallow or to poor visibility (low cloud) on the day of the survey.
- 3.19 A further quarry **10003** was identified immediately east of the boundary stone on Black Fell summit; the quarry is not depicted on any Ordnance Survey mapping, but this is presumed to be of 19th century date, and related to the construction of the drystone boundary walls immediately adjacent. The quarry is L-shaped, and was worked into the hillside from the field wall eastwards then northwards. The steepest edges were on the north face, where the stone was being cut; here the quarry was up to 3m in depth. Areas of

spoil and numerous working areas were visible in the interior. The quarry measured 22m by 38m (Plate 5).

3.20 All the quarry sites have been given a buffer zone as a matter of course.

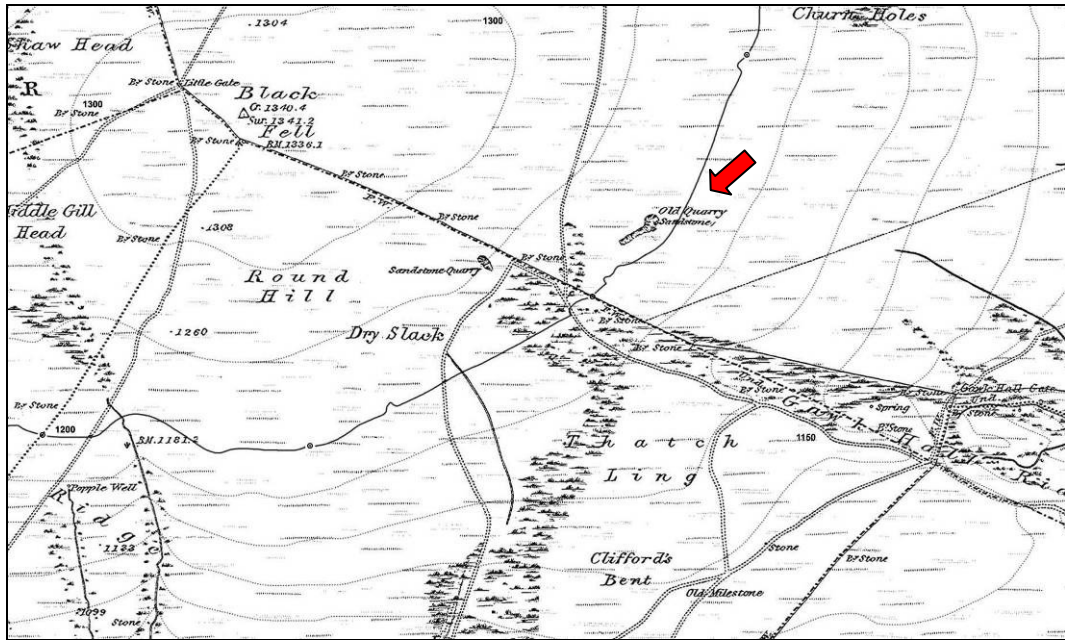


Plate 4: detail of sandstone quarry sites on Round Hill, First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1853; **10014** is arrowed.



Plate 5: quarry **10003** showing working face.

Road

3.21 Adjacent to the A59 and immediately south of Kex Gill Farm, a former causeway **10001** was recorded. The earthwork measured 330m in length, and curved away from the line of the modern road before running straight and

parallel to it, 55m to the south, on a roughly east-west alignment. The causeway was c.10m wide and 1.5m high on its north side, and was clearly visible as a flat area of low grass (Plate 6). There were ditches on the northern and southern sides which were still active, with the ditches on the northern side being considerably deeper. The western end was either truncated by a stream course (SE 12260 54827), or it never continued further than this.



Plate 6: causeway **10001**, facing west

- 3.22 The causeway is clearly visible on aerial photographs, and is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping as 'relinquished road' (Plate 7). The function of this road is not clear, but it lies at a junction of a number of road alignments, and may have been an abandoned section of a proposed realignment. The site also lies close to a number of lead mines and quarries, and the HER entry suggests it could also be related to these, perhaps as a waggonway. However, in view of the absence of spoil heaps and the fact that it does not lead to anything significant, would make this seem less likely.
- 3.23 A carved stone found directly adjacent to the A59 may relate to this earlier road. The stone, **10002**, has an inscription 'J.M.R 9? 0?' and looks to have been chiselled in – a modern date is however possible for this site.
- 3.24 A possible spoil heap **10024**, potentially related to the lead-mining activity opposite, was recorded adjacent to the A59 during a walkover survey in 1987. This lies at the base of a steep bank and on the periphery of the survey boundary, and is therefore unlikely to be affected by any works.

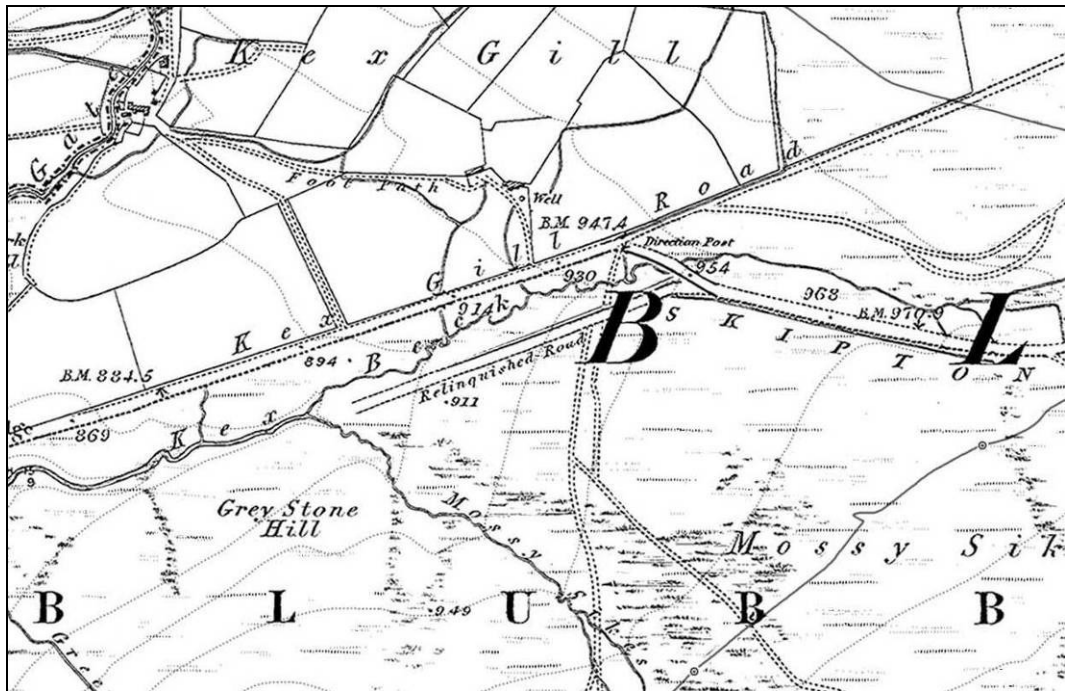


Plate 7: 'relinquished road', First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1853.

Recreation

- 3.25 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.
- 3.26 A series of old grouse butts **10007** were recorded on the top of Green Hill, in a broad C-shaped arrangement, and in a collapsed state. All were built of roughly dressed sandstone blocks in an uneven coursing with no mortar present. The butts were approximately 1.5m in diameter, and were associated with a large modern walker's cairn **10008**. The butts may be the location of the following account: 'on 30 August 1888, Lord Walsingham set off for Blubberhouses Moor with four of the best breech-loading guns and two beaters and faced twenty drives, during which time he killed 1070 birds' (Muir 2010, 238).



Plate 8: example of grouse butt, 10007

Palaeoenvironmental assessment

- 3.27 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.
- 3.28 Work Area 1 mostly comprised stable grassland with large patches of heather. The north flanks of Green Hill were cut by a series of modern narrow and shallow grips running broadly north-south across the moor. These were fringed on their south and east sides by large patches of bare peat (Plate 9) perhaps formed as a result of the gripping.



Plate 9: bare peat on Green Hill, SE 14331 54827, facing south



Plate 10: tree-stumps, SE14222 54562, facing south-west

- 3.29 At SE14222 54562, a large number of tree stumps were identified eroding out of a large patch of bare peat. The species of these was not clear, but their positions within the peat suggest they were engulfed by its formation, so an early date would be expected. The close association between the trees and the Mesolithic working floor **10023** is of interest, and as such some degree of care needs to be taken not to disturb these during restoration works. The remainder of the work area included small isolated peat hags and hagged gullies, particularly around the western tributaries to Gill Beck, and smaller discrete arrangements of grips on the lower slopes of Round Hill. The exposed sections of peat on Round Hill were around 1m in depth, being slightly deeper along the edges of Gill Beck. The peat on Green Hill, by comparison, was much thinner, less than 1m and typically 300mm to 500mm, and this seemed to continue to the east and south-east. All the peat was generally in good condition.

- 3.30 Work Area 2 centred on Sug Marsh, which as the name suggested was largely a boggy area, into which a number of small grips and gullies fed. Better preserved peat deposits were identified along the edges of this boggy area, where exposed.
- 3.31 No sites of significant potential were identified across most of the area and no artefacts (worked flint) were identified within the peat sections. However, care needs to be taken during any restoration works on Green Hill, particularly around the positions of the ecofacts identified. Based on these findings a programme of further investigation and/or sampling is recommended in this area, but lies outside the scope of this project.

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, are not needed as all the Amber Zones should be easily avoidable by the contractors. A crossing point has not been established across the Roman Road **10004**; contractors should use existing trackways when crossing this feature to minimise damage. 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.

5.0 REFERENCES

British Geological Society *Geology of Britain Viewer* - <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - September 2014

Davies, J, and Rankine, WF (1960) *Mesolithic Flint Axes from the West Riding of Yorkshire*. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal **32**

Davies, J (1963) *A Mesolithic site on Blubberhouses Moor, West Riding of Yorkshire*. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal **35**

English Heritage (2007) *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*

English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Standard and Guidance for Stewardship of the Historic Environment*

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (2000) *Nidderdale AONB: Archaeological Survey*, unpublished report

Margary, ID (1973) *Roman Roads in Britain*, 3rd Edn. London, John Baker.

Muir, R (2010) *Elegy for the Dales: Nidderdale*. Stroud, The History Press.

Northern Archaeological Associates (2014) *Blubberhouses Moor, North Yorkshire, Peatland Restoration Works, Rapid Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Palaeoenvironmental Potential: Project Design and Fee proposal*, unpublished client report

Yorkshire Peat Partnership (2014) *Brief for a Rapid Archaeological Assessment Survey and Assessment of Palaeoenvironmental Potential*

Table 1: Assessment of archaeological sites

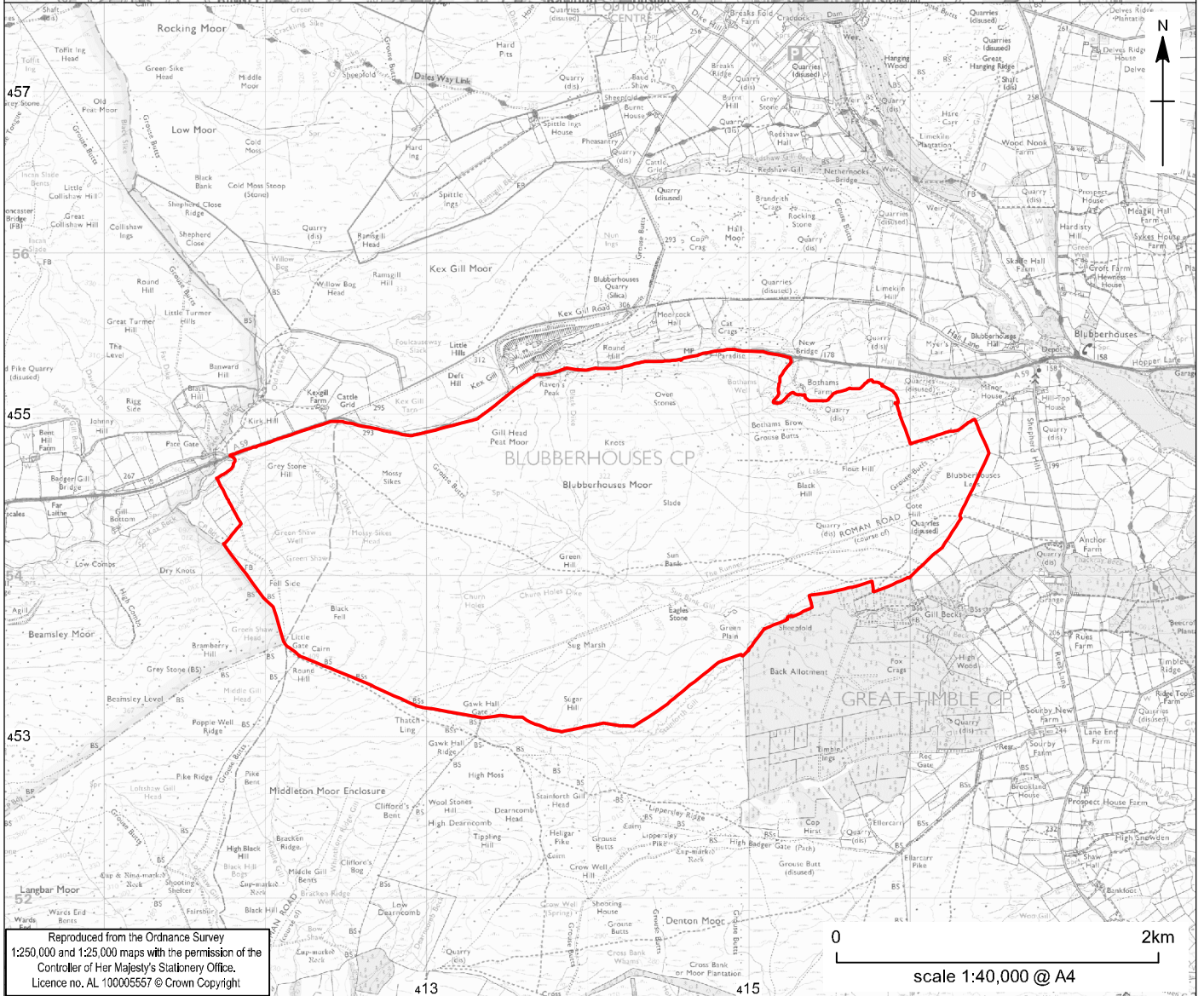
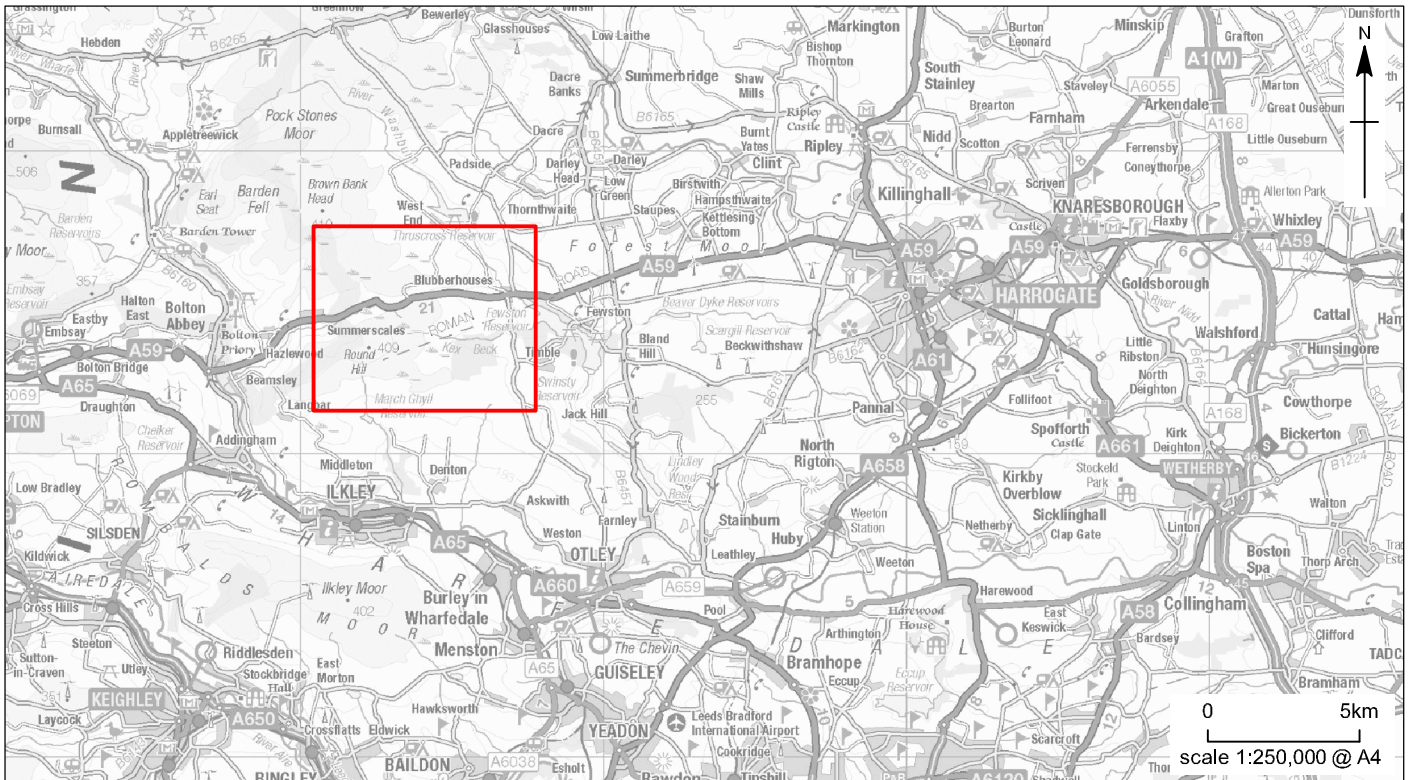
Key: Red = within Red Zone; Amber = within Amber Zone; White =No archaeological risk

Survey UID	Mon UID	Easting	Northing	Monument Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo No	Vulnerability	Significance
10001	MNY25102	412350	454860	CAUSEWAY	POST MEDIEVAL	(Survey) E-W aligned probable causeway C10m wide and 1.5m high on N side. Visible as a flat area of low grass, Ditch on N and S side still active. Deeper on N side. Truncated at SE 12260 54827 by stream course. Possibly related to quarry. Only 1st OS.	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_01_02	Low	Moderate – early landscape feature of unknown origin or date
10002		413078	454906	INSCRIBED STONE	UNKNOWN	(Survey) Stone directly adjacent to A59 with probable modern inscription. Reads 'J.M.R 9? 0?'	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_03 - 06	Low	Low/Moderate - some socio-historic importance, but may be fairly modern
10003		412207	453498	QUARRY	POST MEDIEVAL	(Survey) L-shaped quarry working north through east. Areas of spoil and numerous working areas. Steep edges where face has been worked. 22m X 38m in size 3m deep. Doesn't appear on 1st or 2nd Edition OS.	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_10 - 18	Low	Moderate – evidence of extractive industry but fairly common across the moors.
10004	MNY13607	414550	453840	ROAD	ROMAN	(Survey) Point A - W end harder to trace at GPS point A - Broad and wide area covered by low heather 0.5m N, 0.3M S. No obvious ditch. Point B Broad and clear ditch on N side 0.3m x 1m	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_19 - 24	Medium	High - section of Roman Road crossing moor, good preservation

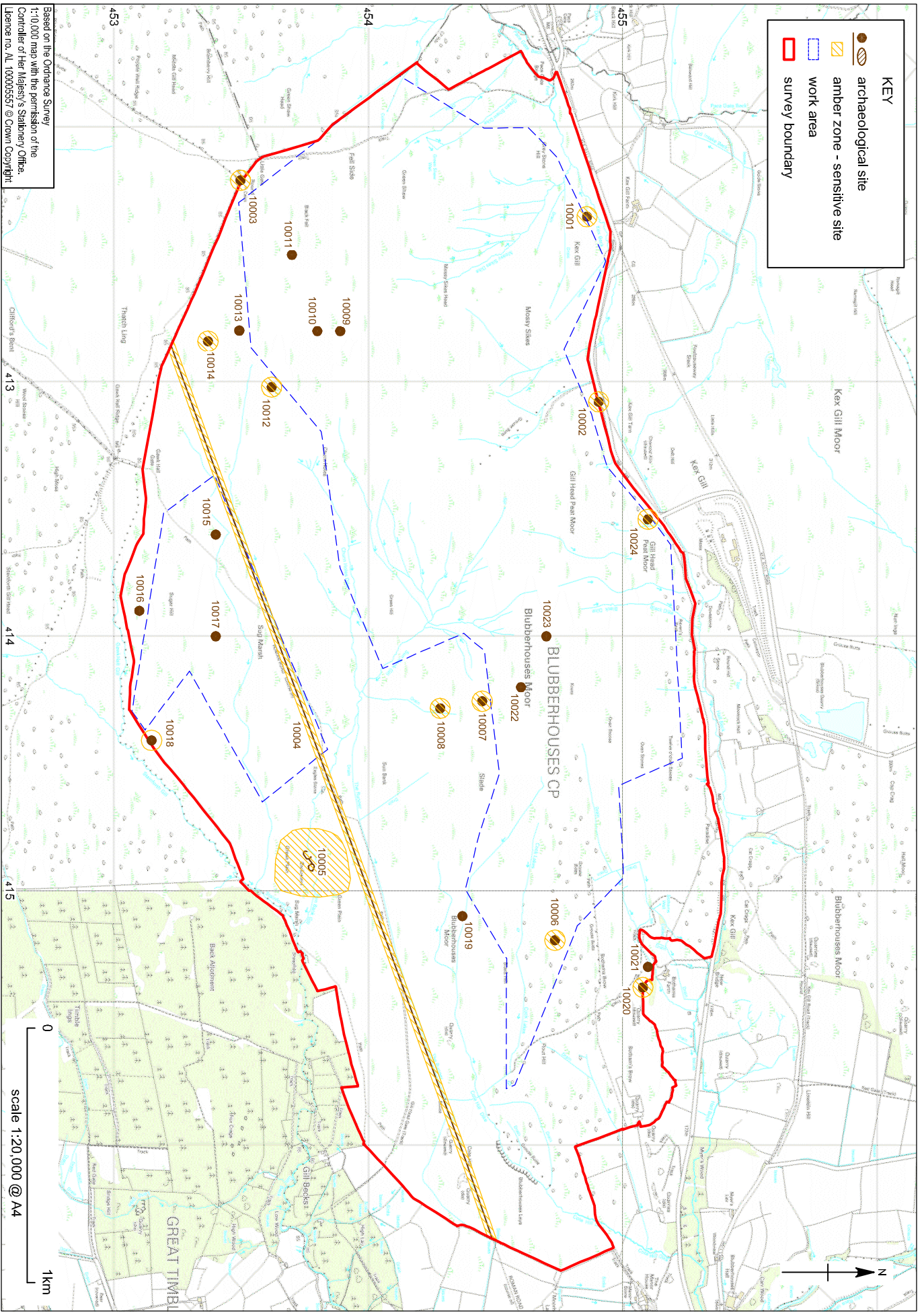
Survey UID	Mon UID	Easting	Northing	Monument Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo No	Vulnerability	Significance
						deep. Intermittent ditch on S side. Same profile, low heather/grass.			
10005	MNY9262	414882	453773	SETTLEMENT	IRON AGE	(survey) Two enclosures visible with a series of circular houses. Eastern enclosure has a yard visible at the back of one hut. Entrances into both enclosures visible. Possible 3rd larger enclosure at S end but is difficult to trace with vegetation.	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_25 - 35	Medium	High - undated (?Iron Age) settlement survives in good condition
10006		415195	454734	MARKER STONE	POST MEDIEVAL	(Survey) Standing stone c1.6m high 0.8m wide and 0.6m tall. No inscription probably C19th and used as a division marker,	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_36	Low	Moderate - post-medieval boundary marker
10007		414255	454448	SHOOTING STAND	MODERN	(Survey) Two lines of shooting butts with three structures in each, evenly spaced running N-S. Roughly dressed sandstone blocks in an uneven coursing with no mortar present. Approx 1.5m in diameter.	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_45, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74	Low	Low - modern shooting stands, some socio-historic importance but not significant
10008	MNY24662	414283	454374	CAIRN	MODERN	(survey) Modern walkers cairn.	1215_BLUBBERHOUSES_LS_71	Low	Low - modern cairn
10009	MNY15177	412800	453890	FINDSPOT	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen		N/A	N/A findspot only
10010	MNY30485	412800	453800	FINDSPOT	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen		N/A	N/A findspot only
10011	MNY29533	412500	453700	FINDSPOT	MESOLITHIC	(Survey) not seen		N/A	N/A findspot only
10012	MNY9267	413020	453620	QUARRY	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not clearly identified during survey, may have been shallow surface workings rather than deeper earthworks, or		N/A	Moderate – evidence of extractive industry but fairly common across the moors.

Survey UID	Mon UID	Easting	Northing	Monument Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo No	Vulnerability	Significance
						not seen due to poor visibility (fog)			
10013	MNY15594	412798	453493	FINDSPOT	MESOLITHIC	(Survey) possibly shallow earthworks or not seen (poor visibility)		N/A	N/A findspot only
10014	MNY9266	412840	453370	SANDSTONE QUARRY	POST MEDIEVAL	(Survey) not seen, possibly on account of fog.		Low	Moderate – evidence of extractive industry but fairly common across the moors.
10015	MNY29534	413600	453400	FINDSPOT	MESOLITHIC	(Survey) not seen		N/A	N/A findspot only
10016	MNY9264	413900	453100	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen, looks to be natural topography		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10017	MNY30421	414000	453400	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen, looks to be natural topography		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10018	MNY22060	414409	453148	CUP-MARKED STONE	BRONZE AGE	(Survey) area heavily overgrown with bracken, several attempts to locate this stone failed. Lies close to a drystone wall, could be incorporated in it or on other side.		N/A	Low/Moderate – important prehistoric feature, but not seen.
10019	MNY15447	415100	454370	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen, looks to be natural topography		N/A	N/A as no longer exists
10020	MNY30404	415380	455080	CAIRN	IRON AGE	(Survey) not seen, lies on very edge of survey area, perhaps beyond boundary?		Low	Low/Moderate – important prehistoric feature, but not seen.
10021	MNY30490	415300	455100	FINDSPOT	UNKNOWN	(Survey) not seen		N/A	N/A findspot only
10022	MNY23490	414200	454600	FINDSPOT	MESOLITHIC	(Survey) not seen but lies adjacent to a large peat hag which included a number of tree stumps eroding out of the peat. Likely location of flints, though none seen.		N/A	N/A findspot only
10023	MNY15090	414000	454700	FINDSPOT	MESOLITHIC	(Survey), not seen, may relate to 10022		N/A	N/A findspot only

Survey UID	Mon UID	Easting	Northing	Monument Type	Period	Description	Digital Photo No	Vulnerability	Significance
10024	MNY24985	413540	455100	SPOILHEAP	UNKNOWN	(Survey) lies down next to roadside so away from any workings, nothing obvious during visit but could possibly relate to lead mines opposite.		Low	Moderate – (?lead mining) landscape feature of unknown origin or date



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 and 1:25,000 maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence no. AL 10000557 © Crown Copyright



Blubberhouses Moor: heritage assets in the survey area

Figure 2