

SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD,
HAWNBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr K M Sayer, through Natural England and in association with the North York Moors National Park Authority, to undertake a Level 3 archaeological survey of a small cairnfield adjacent to Scotland Farm, Hawnby, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 5289 9442 centred). The project involved a detailed measured earthwork survey of the remains, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report. The work was required to provide background information and details of the archaeological landscape, to assist with future land management strategies and proposals for the site complex.

The survey area lies between the promontories of Cow Ridge and Hawnby Moor, on the southern edge of the Cleveland Hills, within an area of extensive and well preserved prehistoric remains. Although interpretation of some of the recorded features was, in some cases, difficult, for example more recent stock feeding sites appearing somewhat similar to ring cairns or hut circles, the survey work recorded 40 examples of probable and possible cairns. There was a marked absence of cairns in the south-west part of the survey area, almost certainly due to their deliberate removal and possible utilisation of their stone to construct later, medieval, structures.

Of the 20 probable cairns that were recorded, the majority were represented by sub-oval or sub-circular mounds, the largest of which was less than c.5m long by c.3m wide, or more than c.3m in diameter. On average, they stood a maximum of 0.70m high, although most are considerably lower, and all are characterised by a high proportion of stones; the majority of these stones are sub-rectangular or sub-square, and less than 0.30m long. Some cairns contained evidence for internal structure or a deliberately constructed edge or base. Although the narrow intervening area of moorland has not been surveyed in detail, it seems highly likely that the cairns within the survey area are continuous with the larger Iron Howe cairnfield descending along the southern flank of Cow Ridge, which was recorded by Rutter in 1961-62. Although it is possible that some of the earthworks within the Scotland Farm survey area are actually the remnants of denuded boundaries, no convincing evidence was found for the type of enclosures or wall alignments see clustered at the northern end of Cow Ridge. The presence of former stock feeding sites also suggests that the interpretation of any earthworks within the survey area as hut circles should be treated with caution. Nevertheless, it is possible that some of the sub-circular features recorded within the survey area are denuded ring cairns.

The discovery of a building complex in the south-west part of the survey area was the most significant find to be made during the course of the archaeological fieldwork. The form of this complex, its location and comparison with other known examples, strongly suggests that it represents the core of a medieval 'bercary' or sheep farm. The most likely candidate for the builder of this complex would be Byland Abbey, as this area formed part of their Snilesworth estates. However, the confirmation of a bercary here would require further documentary research and a re-assessment of some parts of the surrounding landscape; for example, the possible re-use of prehistoric enclosures as isolated folds within the extensive grazing enclosures of a bercary. Further research might also establish whether the bercary was leased out to a tenant before the Dissolution, or indeed if it continued in use as a farm in the post-Dissolution period.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In February 2010, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr K M Sayer, through Natural England and in association with the North York Moors National Park Authority, to undertake a Level 3 archaeological survey of a small cairnfield adjacent to Scotland Farm at Hawnby, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 5289 9442 centred). In summary, the project involved a detailed measured earthwork survey of the remains, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report. The work was required to provide background information and details of the archaeological landscape, to assist with future land management strategies and proposals for the site complex.
- 1.2 The scope of the archaeological survey was defined by a specification prepared by Dr Margaret Nieke, Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Advisor to Natural England, in association with the North York Moors National Park Authority (see Appendix 3), together with an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 4).

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The survey area is located just to the north of Scotland Farm, a relatively isolated farmstead located on the south-west end of Cow Ridge on the north side of Parci Gill, on the southern edge of Snilesworth Moor, c.4.5km north-west of the hamlet of Hawnby and some 12km to the north-west of Helmsley (see figure 1). Parci Gill joins with Blow Gill just to the south of the farm, and this combined watercourse runs between the promontories of Cow Ridge and Hawnby Moor, on the southern edge of the Cleveland Hills within an area of extensive and well preserved prehistoric remains. The underlying solid geology comprises Middle Jurassic Sandstones overlying soft Lias shales (Cowley 1993, 8).
- 1.4 The survey area occupies an elevated position just to the north of the buildings forming Scotland Farm at c.270m AOD and lies wholly within the North York Moors National Park (see figure 2). It is accessed via a trackway branching off the unclassified road running between Hawnby and Osmotherly. The survey area covers an area measuring a maximum of 350m long (north-east/south-west) by 245m wide (north-west/south-east), and it slopes from a maximum height of 278m AOD on the west side to 255m AOD on the east side (see plate 1). It is bounded to the east and south by enclosed pasture, and to the north and west by small areas of plantation and/or open moorland. The majority of the survey area was formed by rough pasture at the time of the survey.

Survey Methodology

- 1.5 The aim of the project was to produce an archaeological survey of the cairnfield, to aid any future management and understanding. As noted above, the scope of the work was defined by a Natural England specification and an EDAS methods statement (see Appendices 3 and 4). The work was undertaken in two main phases.

Phase 1 desk-top survey

- 1.6 Information relating to the survey area was obtained from the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) and English Heritage's National Monuments Record. This comprised records of previous historic research and archaeological

activity (including a walkover survey undertaken in 1992), aerial photographs, past management and land ownership records, and historic maps and plans. No other historic, cartographic or documentary research (for example at the North Yorkshire Record Office) was required to be undertaken, but relevant published secondary sources were consulted. A full list of the sources consulted, together with their references, is given in the bibliography below.

Phase 2 detailed site survey

- 1.7 A detailed Level 3 survey (as defined by English Heritage (2007, 23-29) of the whole of the survey area was undertaken to record the position and form of all features considered to be of archaeological and/or historic interest. The survey was carried out using EDM total station equipment. Sufficient information was gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures, fences, walls, water courses and other topographical features. The survey recorded the position at ground level all earthworks, structures, wall remnants and revetments, water courses, paths, stone and rubble scatters, fences, hedges and other boundary features, as well as any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest.
- 1.8 The survey was integrated into the Ordnance Survey national grid by resection to points of known co-ordinates. Heights AOD were obtained by reference to the nearest OS benchmark (set at 241.48m AOD and located on one of the farm buildings), and contours plotted across the site. Control points were observed through trigonometric intersection from survey stations on a traverse around and through the survey area, and the locations, descriptions and values of the bench marks and control points are stated in the final survey data. On completion of the EDM survey, the field data was plotted at a scale of 1:500 and re-checked in the field as a separate operation. Any amendments or additions were surveyed by hand measurement, and the results digitised back into the electronic survey data. The resulting survey was produced at a scale of 1:500 and presented as an interpretative hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by English Heritage (1999; 2007, 31-35).
- 1.9 The EDM total station field survey commenced on the 18th February 2010, with a very light dusting of snow and low glancing light providing good survey conditions. However, heavier snow in the week commencing 22nd February delayed the completion of the EDM work until the 2nd March, when survey conditions were again good. The hand enhancement of the EDM work was carried out in the week beginning 8th March 2010.
- 1.10 As a result of the initial 1:500 survey work, a complex of buildings, structures and platforms, surviving as low earthworks or stone footings, was identified in the western part of the survey area. The 1:500 scale survey was not sufficiently large to show the details of this complex, and so this area was re-surveyed at a scale of 1:200, using the same methodology as described above. In addition, two specific structures, either cairns or buildings (Sites 2 and 3), were subject to more detailed recording at a scale of 1:50. All this additional survey work was also undertaken during March 2010.
- 1.11 For the purposes of description, each identified component within the survey area was assigned a unique number, using *pro forma* record sheets compiled from an Access database (see Appendix 1 below). The *pro forma* record sheets include a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (e.g. dimensions, plan, form, function, date, sequence of development), locational

information (including ten figure grid references obtained from OS map bases or the EDM survey data), mention of relevant documentary, cartographic or other evidence, and management details such as an assessment of current condition and threats. Each identified component was also photographically recorded using a Panasonic Lumix digital camera with 10 megapixel resolution; English Heritage photographic guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2007, 14) and each photograph was normally provided with a scale. More general digital photographs were also taken showing the landscape context of the survey area and of specific components. A total of 167 photographs were taken, and all were clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to digital files etc (see Appendix 2).

Report and Archive

- 1.12 This report forms an archive report for the survey area, based on the structured gazetteer of identified numbered components. The report assembles and summarises the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, synthesises the data, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further field work or desk-based research. The survey report also contains various appendices, including the structured gazetteer of components, photographic registers and catalogues, and copies of the Natural England specification and the EDAS methods statement, together with the details of any departures from these designs.
- 1.13 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code SFH 10). It was deposited with the North York Moors National Park Authority on the completion of the project.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 As noted above in Chapter 1, no new primary research was required as part of the survey work. However, relevant published secondary material was consulted, together with available material relevant to previous works undertaken on or around the survey area. The following chapter discusses how the interpretation and understanding of cairnfields and other related prehistoric features in this part of the North York Moors has developed during the 20th century, to place the Scotland Farm survey work into context. This is then followed by a summary of medieval and later landownership in Snilesworth, and an account of recent archaeological investigations in the area.

Cairnfields in North-East Yorkshire

- 2.2 In his pioneering work *Early Man in North East Yorkshire*, Frank Elgee (1930, 120) noted that the region's moorland might well have been called the 'Land of Barrows', with over 3,500 being shown on the mid 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and perhaps more than 10,000 having existed originally. What Elgee describe as 'clustered barrows' would now be termed cairns or cairnfields; Elgee thought that these 'smaller mounds' were piled over bodies rather than cremations, and that they formed the burial places of the people rather than the chiefs and leaders, who were buried in the larger round barrows (Elgee 1930, 121-122). The majority of the 'clustered barrows' described by Elgee were situated in dry moorland at heights of between c.150m and 300m, on gentle slopes facing directions placed between east, south and west, and adjoining settlement sites. Some of the larger barrows formed alignments which were still followed by modern parish boundaries (Elgee 1930, 122- 130).
- 2.3 In 1971, Fleming provided a useful summary of the then state of knowledge about cairnfields in north-east Yorkshire, noting that cairnfields normally occur at heights of between about 183m to 305m AOD (Fleming 1971, 20-24). Sometimes they comprised only one or two cairns but elsewhere, as on Danby Rigg or at Iron Howe (c.1km north of the survey area), there could be hundreds. At Iron Howe, there were irregular walls, sometimes enclosing small fields, within which cairns could be located, sometimes being built into the walling. The cairns themselves were described as being usually ovoid, but they could also be round or long, measuring between 3m-5m long and 2m-3m wide. The associated 'walling' led Fleming to believe that the cairns were connected with the growing of cereals in small plots, many of which had first to be cleared of stones, and that the primary purpose of the walls was too to dispose of unwanted stones at the field's edge; it is now generally thought that these walls are really irregular lines of stones, which could have been cleared from the fields and then placed against or at the bottoms of hedges or other boundaries (Graham Lee, NYMNP archaeologist *pers. comm.*). Fleming also noted that Elgee had demonstrated that most slopes on which the cairns were positioned faced south, south-west, or south-east, but that they were also common on virtually flat ground, with both slopes and levels being dry. Dating was hampered by a paucity of finds from excavated cairns, with the Bronze Age being tentatively suggested, but one feature that was commonly reported from excavated examples in north-east Yorkshire was the presence of charcoal and traces of burning in and under them, suggesting that scrub had been burnt off before clearance took place. There was sometimes an association between cairnfields and ring cairns, noted elsewhere such as in the Derbyshire Peak District.

- 2.4 Fleming concluded by suggesting that the north-east Yorkshire cairnfields had developed broadly during the Bronze Age, following the exhaustion of the poorer soils at higher levels by the immediate ancestors of those responsible for the cairnfields. This was perhaps because the fertility of lower slopes could be maintained for rather longer than that of higher ground, possibly due to the folding of animals on stubble to provide manure, and thereby continuing cereal farming for some time after the reduction of much of the higher land to heather moor. The barrows occurring within some cairnfields may have been a remnant of earlier occupation, or could be the cemeteries of those who made the cairnfields. The cereal farming practiced in these cairnfields may have continued to decline and to have been replaced by a greater pastoralism during the Iron Age. However, caution was advised against the development of too broad conclusions from the then available evidence, as there must have been the same considerable local variation in the economies of the Bronze Age as there was during the medieval period.
- 2.5 Fleming's conclusions were broadly followed by Spratt and Simmons (1976, 201-204), who noted that independent dating evidence for cairnfields was still lacking but neither was there any convincing evidence that they were other than Bronze Age. Their attached distribution map for the northern part of the North York Moors does not mark the Snilesworth Moor cairnfield, but does show a marked concentration around Baysdale and Kildale. Cairnfields were noted to have attendant walling, sometimes associated with collared urns and occasionally with ring cairns. The very large numbers of monuments usually ascribed to the Bronze Age indicated widespread activity across lower and higher ground, with evidence for both pastoral and cereal farming, and perhaps also for some hunting on higher ground.
- 2.6 By the late 1980s, further, more intensive fieldwork had begun to place the cairnfields within their wider landscape setting (e.g. Spratt 1989, 31-37). It was suggested that many Bronze Age round barrows had been placed in conspicuous positions on watersheds or in long lines spaced out along ridges because they formed boundary markers between territorial units or 'estates', and that these units had been long-lasting, influencing later medieval and modern township boundaries. The remains of about 70 cairnfields had been recognised in the North York Moors, formed by a mixture of stone cairns up to 5m in diameter and the remains of walls, but also sometimes with lynchets and roundhouses, with access frequently via hollow ways. It was stated that the cairns were most likely to be field clearance cairns, 'with funerary activity an infrequent event', possibly connected with pastoral farming and commanding the view of the valley below them. In the 1990s, survey of the cairnfields on Great Ayton Moor (Vyner 1994, 7-11) and Danby Rigg (Harding & Ostoja-Zagorski 1994, 16-97) have emphasised the complexity of these multi-period landscapes.
- 2.7 The survey area at Danby Rigg was very large, over 2km in length, and by far the largest category of monuments recorded were cairns (820 recorded with a further 60 possible examples), concentrated between 240m and 295m AOD (Harding & Ostoja-Zagorski 1994, 16-61). The majority measured less than c.5m across and c.1m in height, and they appeared to be scattered haphazardly across the survey area, with a distance of between 10m to 20m between cairns. The cairns occurred in the largest numbers on the northern slopes of the Rigg, becoming scarcer on the plateau. Interspersed with these cairns were stretches of bank, although only in the northern central part of the survey area did they resemble anything close to the systematic placing of banks to create defined stone-free areas. Even here, the impression was of roughly rectangular chunks of land separated off, rather than a

specific field system. Six or seven ring cairns were also recorded, and a single large barrow-mound, with a section excavated across the prominent Triple Dykes at the southern end of the survey area. Surface examination and excavation of a sample of the small cairns showed that they usually consisted of unsorted tumbled stone, without kerbs or other features.

- 2.8 The valuable general discussion of cairnfields given by the authors of the Danby Rigg survey included a number of important observations (Harding & Ostojka-Zagorski 1994, 61-66). It was noted that few such sites in the North York Moors lay below 200m or above 300m AOD, and that all were on gently sloping land above water courses, with the latter being more important than the direction of the slope. More recent research suggests that cairnfields lie up to c.350m AOD (Graham Lee, NYMNP archaeologist, *pers. comm.*). It was also thought to be no coincidence that the lower limit of cairnfield distribution coincided with the upper limit of present-day agriculture, and that it was highly likely that cairnfields had once extended further down valley sides, although not onto the valley bottoms themselves. The earliest phase of the Danby Rigg cairnfield was proposed to have occurred when large naturally-occurring earthfast boulders were augmented by smaller, moveable, stones as a result of human activity, so that the initial siting of the cairns was essentially random. When this first phase had occurred was not certain, with any early Bronze Age date by association with the ring cairns and barrows being described as speculative. However, given that there is no clear association of cairnfields and Neolithic monuments, that post-Iron Age occupation of the higher moorlands is generally taken to be an exception (not necessarily correctly), and that a medieval date seems highly unlikely, a Bronze Age date was thought most likely. This was not necessarily the same for the ruined walls and banks recorded, which could possibly have ranged in date from coaxial field systems to post-medieval enclosure. Although there is some evidence from Danby Rigg that irregularly-shaped areas of land had been deliberately cleared of stone to be utilised, there was little positive evidence that arable farming had taken place.
- 2.9 Alternative suggestions were therefore made. Firstly, cairnfields may actually have been used for grass production to support an animal population, perhaps cattle, either for grazing or making hay; cattle require more and higher quality grass than sheep, and so stone clearance was necessary to create grazing areas. Secondly, the stone clearance had come about through soil deterioration caused by environmental stress. Soil deterioration was initially due to woodland clearance during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, creating exposure which was exacerbated by grazing and arable cultivation. Stone clearance was undertaken in response to declining crop yields as soil deterioration continued (Harding & Ostojka-Zagorski 1994, 61-66).
- 2.10 It was furthermore noted that cairnfield creation was a selective process, and that not every 'suitable' location had been utilised in this way, possibly indicating a pattern of land holding and exploitation requiring the clearance of a defined area only large enough for particular production needs. In Derbyshire, for example, it has been suggested that discrete cairnfields might represent the clearance activities of small settlement groups, each with its own area of land to farm. On the North York Moors, environmental evidence suggests that rather than one massive episode of woodland clearance during the Bronze Age, there were numerous and repeated small-scale clearances followed by regeneration, with woodland surviving between. It was also possible that utilitarian activities such as stone clearance were not separated from ritual ones, and the two aspects might well be represented in a 'complex' cairnfield such as Danby (an idea developed in more theoretical detail, but using field evidence, by Johnston (2000, 57-70) on

Northumbrian cairnfields), as opposed to 'simple' examples where only the smaller stone cairns were present. Finally, the dating through excavation of the triple dykes at the southern end of the Danby Rigg survey area to the early medieval period, rather than the previous assumption that they were Bronze Age by association with the other features on the Rigg, raised the possibility that the cairnfield had been exploited for grazing and then perhaps modified during the same period (Harding & Ostojka-Zagorski 1994, 66-69 & 79-82).

- 2.11 The most recent summary of current understanding of the North York Moors cairnfields and the landscapes of which they are a part was given in 2003 (Manby, King & Vyner 2003, 69-70 & 83-91), as part of a more comprehensive overview of research into the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods in Yorkshire. The summary rightly stresses that, within Yorkshire's three major geophysical divisions (Eastern Yorkshire, the central Yorkshire lowlands and the upland Pennine range), there is a complexity of geological and environmental factors determining the past potential for human settlement. Furthermore, there are also local variations in the historical processes of monument survival and the development of archaeological research. Therefore, while the North York Moors is one of the most intensively published and palaeo-environmentally researched areas of Yorkshire for these periods, the interpretation and dating of some landscape features such as cairnfields remains problematic. Generally, apart from the higher parts of the Central Watershed area above the 300m contour, a forested environment prevailed across the whole of the North York Moors block in c.4000 BC. These forest conditions, together with a postulated climactic improvement during the early 2nd millennium BC, provide the environmental setting for round barrow construction on the Central Watershed. Although there were earlier localised clearing events, a widespread reduction of the prevailing woodland did not take place until late in the 1st millennium BC when moorland vegetation spread, leading to an environment with a reduced subsistence potential. This also had the effect of limiting agricultural exploitation in the medieval period and later, thus increasing the rate of survival of cairns, walls, dykes and barrows on higher moorland, compared to the deep dales and valleys.
- 2.12 Manby, King & Vyner describe a spread of small stoney cairns as being one of the characteristic site types of the Cleveland Hills. Excavations of such features, such as those undertaken on Danby Rigg, have not been able to confirm the date and purpose of the cairnfield but, in a reversal of earlier ideas, it was thought that field clearance was doubtful, along with the agricultural value of such stoney soils. At Iron Howe, to the north of Scotland Farm, a major concentration of small cairns occurs in conjunction with an extensive system of walling. This walling is in some cases so fragmentary as to suggest that the two are associated, with the cairns perhaps representing 'the continuation of ritual cultivation activity after local denudation of soil', i.e. that the cairns post-date the walls and are constructed by partly dismantling them. It may be possible to differentiate these types of cairns from others by size; on Great Ayton Moor for example, 'clearance' cairns ranged from 1.5m to 5.0m in diameter, whereas burial mounds were usually in excess of 6.0m. More recently, the excavation of a small clearance cairn on Fylingdales Moor by Blaise Vyner has produced a radiocarbon date of around 1300 BC (NYMNP Historic Environment Newsletter 2010, 5).

Medieval and Later Landownership in Snilesworth

- 2.13 As is described in more detail below, it has been proposed that estate boundaries in the Hawnby area were established during the Bronze Age, and these went on to form the basis of the medieval township patterns and continue to partly influence modern civil parishes. A detailed consideration of the documentary material

relating to medieval settlement and manorial organisation in and around the Scotland Farm survey area lies beyond the scope of this report, and so the following is taken from secondary sources only.

- 2.14 A purpose-built barrow of late 6th or early 7th century date, containing a rich female grave, was excavated in the late 19th century at Hawnby (Denny 1866, 497-499; Loveluck 2003, 168). This indicates early medieval activity in this area, although Cowley (1993, 82-83) suggests that Anglo-Saxon place-name evidence is sparse, with a predominance of Norse names in the Snilesworth area; he further states (1993, 9) that the name 'Iron Howe' may derive from the presence of Ellerbeck Bed ironstones within some of prehistoric stones there. However, the area to the north-west of Hawnby contains few recorded settlements in the 1086 Domesday Book (Harrison & Roberts 1989, 74). The Scotland Farm survey area lies within the parish of Hawnby, which extends from Murton in the south as far as Whorlton Moor to the north. The parish was sub-divided into six townships during the medieval period, and the survey area lay within Snilesworth township (Harrison & Roberts 1989, 80-81).
- 2.15 Monastic houses operated extensive grange networks across the North York Moors during the medieval period, although it is important to remember that two thirds of the uplands remained in lay hands (Harrison & Roberts 1989, 101). These estates and holdings would have been linked by a network of communication routes, which would have developed and been modified as the estates themselves did. Hayes (1988a, 44 & 52-53) notes the remains of paved trods near Hagg House, several hundred metres to the south of Scotland Farm, with another possible early route running east across Hawnby Moor to Round Hill. He reproduces an extract from the Rievaulx Charter of 1170 stating that 'the boundaries between the brothers of Lauescales (Laskill?) and Blidesdale, and the brothers of Snigleswath (Snilesworth), shall be the road which leads from Halmbi (Hawnby) to Cleveland' but provides no further suggestions as to a specific route; on his accompanying map, he appears to show the line of the footpath/track which runs to the west of the survey area. Cowley (1993, 32-33) suggests that this is a prehistoric ridgeway, running from the Scotland Farm/Lane Head area up onto Iron Howe, after which it branches into two, one branch heading north towards Carlton in Cleveland and the other north-east up to the Bilsdale Ridge.
- 2.16 The manor of Snilesworth was granted to the monks of Byland Abbey towards the end of the 12th century by Hugh Malebiche (or Malbis), who had been granted almost the whole of Hawnby parish by the overlord Roger de Mowbray at the beginning of that century (Skaife 1867, 97-98). According to Cowley (1993, 87), the grant was vaguely termed: "Snigleswath with land, wood and pasture to the north and west of Blawathgill (Blow Gill) as far as the territory of Hawnby stretches towards Cleveland". Another member of the Malebiche family, Richard, who had inherited the lands, reached an agreement with the Abbot of Rievaulx (who held much of neighbouring Bilsdale) over the boundaries between their respective estates. Early in the 13th century Robert Breth of Carleton quitclaimed (released) the abbot of his right to common pasture in the moor between Whorlton and Byland Abbey's Snilesworth grange (Curtis 1923, 35). Cowley (1993, 58 & 90) believed that there was little surviving documentary evidence regarding the boundaries of the grange, but it was likely that it was established at Low Cote, some 2km to the west of Scotland Farm, on land that was already partly farmed. If a farm at Scotland Farm pre-dated the establishment of the grange, then it may have been allowed to continue on payment of a small rent, either as service or produce. In the 16th century the grange appears to have been leased by the

abbey to the Dayvill family, as Robert Dayvill left “the farmholde called Snylesworthe Grange” to his son Roland (Curtis 1932, 35-36).

- 2.17 To the east, within the southern part of Bilsdale, much of the land had previously formed part of Laskill Grange during the 13th century, a series of extensive sheep farms managed by Rievaulx Abbey’s lay-brethren. When direct management was abandoned by the abbey, the land was broken up into smaller holdings and let to lay tenants, who established separate farms from the 15th century onwards. The boundaries of these farms were still apparent on late 18th century enclosure maps, when names referring to former sheep farming (e.g. ‘cote’) still predominated (McDonnell 1989, 116-117). It may be that a similar process took place within Byland Abbey’s Snilesworth estates.
- 2.18 The Byland Abbey dissolution document of 1537 describes Snilesworth Grange as follows: “Grange of Snyleswath in the parish of Hawnsby. Squirrel Crofte, Yorne Flatte, Graungefeld, Toftowe, Grange Holme, Cowbank, Cowclosehill, Calf Hill, Blowgilhagge, Cowclosehagge, Midebard Hagge, Blowgile Ynge, Newe Ynge, Hessyll Holme” (Cowley 1993, 91). After the Dissolution, Snilesworth was granted, along with other lands previously held by Byland Abbey, to Sir William Pickering and in 1541 he had licence to alienate the grange to George Sandwith; soon after this, the land was held by the Earl of Rutland (Curtis 1923, 36). As part of a 1637 survey of Snilesworth made for the Earl of Rutland, a Francis Flintoft is named, whose holdings included ‘pieces by the Rye and Blowgill Corner, two pieces with houses, and Snawden Close, 40 acres’ (Cowley 1993, 108). Cowley points out in regard to the latter (which he states is part of a Blow Gill Farm) that the name ‘Snowdon’ occurs on the 1857 Ordnance 6” map. ‘Snowdon Springs’ are indeed marked within an irregularly-shaped enclosure, apparently partly ditched, laid out either side of the Parci Gill (‘High Intake’ to the west and ‘Brown Intake’ to the east) (see figure 3). The enclosure contained a building named ‘Scotland’, while the existing Scotland Farm (also marked as ‘Scotland’ on the map) stands to the south-west, just outside the enclosure.
- 2.19 Cowley (1993, 33) speculates that the Blow Gill Farm described in the 17th century survey may have been the same as the existing Scotland Farm, in which case the ‘Blowgilhagge’ and ‘Blowgile Ynge’ noted in the 1537 Dissolution document as being part of Snilesworth Grange may indicate that Byland Abbey also had a farm or other complex here. A 1765 estate map held at Snilesworth Lodge shows both of the Scotland farms depicted in 1857. The northern of the pair (now ruinous) was then named as High Farm, and was farmed by Jason Ward, who was apparently also at Blow Gill Farm (Cowley 1993, 109-110). However, Cowley then appears to contradict his previous speculation by suggesting that it was the northern Scotland farm that was previously known as Blow Gill Farm (Cowley 1993, 109-110). The northern Scotland farm depicted in 1857 was apparently known as High House until at least 1851, when Isaac Ward was the occupant. In 1861, two agricultural labourers, Thomas Parnaby and Benjamin Gamble, appear to have been present, but by 1871 the farm was occupied by John Ward (Cowley 1993, 36, plates 17 & 18). It must subsequently have become disused and decayed to its current ruinous state.
- 2.20 The Snilesworth Estate continued to be held by the Earls of Rutland until the middle of the 18th century, when John Manners, called the Marquess of Granby, son and heir-apparent of John the 12th Earl and 3rd Duke of Rutland, was in possession. In 1857 the estate had passed to Mr J W Calvert, but in 1889 it was once more in the hands of the Manners family (Curtis 1923, 36). The estate was then sold at auction on the 16th January 1913, and the sale particulars are held by

English Heritage (NMR SCO1333); it was bought by a Major G H Peake (Cowley 1993, 111).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.21 Spratt and Simmons (1976, 195-198) recorded finds of later Mesolithic flints from Snilesworth Moor, and Cowley (1993, 12) notes the finding of over 7,000 Mesolithic flints at Parci Gill on Hawnby Moor. At that date, the majority of such sites in the North York Moors were interpreted as being hunting camps, occupied for only a short time and concentrated on the high moors above 300m AOD near spring-heads. By contrast, at that date, there was a marked absence of evidence for Neolithic activity in the same area (Spratt & Simmons 1976, 199-201).
- 2.22 In terms of earlier surveys around the Scotland Farm survey area, the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" to 1 mile map marks 'Tumuli' and 'Stone Folds' at Iron Howe on the south-west end of Cow Ridge (see figure 3). The 'Stone Folds', conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures, are all placed over 330m AOD in height, whereas the 'Tumuli' descend along the sides of the ridge in two broad arms. There is a greater concentration on the northern side of the ridge, but those on the southern side do descend below 300m AOD and lie adjacent to the survey area. On his schematic distribution map of barrows on the Cleveland Hills and moors, Elgee indicates a large group of what he described as 'clustered barrows' descending from around 330m to 260m AOD along Cow Rigg. Another group was indicated on Hawnby Moor, to the east of Parci Gill, with the barrows at Sour Milk Hill a short distance to the north-east also shown (Elgee 1930, 126).
- 2.23 The first detailed survey of the Iron Howe cairnfield appears to have been undertaken in 1961-62, and led by J G Rutter (McDonnell 1963, 38-39). Raymond Hayes then described the cairnfield:
'The most interesting of these groups, which are well worth a visit, are those around Iron Howe, on the southern tip of Cow Rigg, between Parci Gill and Armsgill on Snilesworth Moor, 900 to 1,025 ft OD. Here are plots and enclosures and over 300 cairns, including a strange, elongated construction joining two cairns about 25ft apart. A recent moor fire has revealed much more than is shown on the 6 in. OS map. The ground appears too stony for cultivation, but wind erosion of the peaty soil is prevalent after moor fires. There is a total of 1¼ miles of walling, probably field boundaries.' (McDonnell 1963, 39).
- 2.24 Hayes gave a slightly more detailed description in an accompanying appendix:
*'Location: Iron Howe (local name "Stone Folds")
Grid Ref. SE 520/8 942/53
Remarks. The most amazing group in the district; like the last (Hawnby Moor), runs from SW-NE from 875ft to 1,025 ft on both slopes of Cow Ridge. 25 in. OS map shows site and 70 cairns and some walling, but at least 300 cairns and over 1¼ miles of walling visible after moor fire of 1959. Some long and oval cairns – two joined by length of wall. Two or three periods here. Surveyed 1961-2 by JGR, FCR, GF, RHH and members of the Scarborough Arch. Soc. Long burin-like flake found – flint knife (?)'* (McDonnell 1963, 401).
- 2.25 The accompanying plan and photograph (McDonnell 1963, 33 & 38) show that the survey covered an area of Cow Ridge almost 1,000 feet (304m) wide and 2,500 feet (762m) long (see figure 4). The walls are clustered at the northern end of the area and appear to define a number of irregularly shaped enclosures; interestingly, the walls also appear to define the eastern and western sides of this part of the ridge. There were also two circular features identified as possible hut circles; one

of these was included in a list of doubtful stone circles and described as 40ft in diameter, but thought more probably to be a hut circle (McDonnell 1963, 390). A very large number of cairns, broadly divided into two sizes, were recorded by Rutter *et al*'s survey. The majority, but not all, of the larger cairns were in the same general area as the enclosures. As shown in 1857, the cairns descended along the north and south sides of the ridge in two broad arms. The southern arm runs south beyond the field forming the current survey area (named as 'High Intake'), the cairns becoming less concentrated and more widely spaced. It is not known if the survey reflects the actual distribution of all prehistoric features on Iron Howe, or those that were recorded within the area of the 1959 fire. It also appears that further survey work was undertaken on Snilesworth Moor, but away from Iron Howe, in the late 1970s (Moorhouse 1979, 2).

- 2.26 In 1989, Don Spratt proposed, based on the distribution of surviving Bronze Age round barrows and cairnfields, that the Snilesworth area had been divided into a number of Bronze Age territories or 'estates'. Each estate comprised a cairnfield, a stretch of grazing land on the hills, meadows in the dale, and access to water supplies. The influence of these estates may have been extremely long lasting, as they are very similar to the later medieval townships which had similar requirements for their mixed farms. The Scotland Farm survey area was proposed to fall within an estate measuring c.3km long by 1.5km wide, running between Parc Gill and Arnsgill, and encompassing the high ground of Cow Ridge and Iron Howe. An accompanying aerial photograph of Iron Howe shows a number of large conjoined sub-rectangular fields or enclosures, containing numerous cairns and other features, and with a prominent holloway running west to the lower ground within Arnsgill (Spratt 1989, 33-37).
- 2.27 A walkover survey of the Scotland Farm survey area was carried out in 1992 by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) as part of a larger farm management survey of Snilesworth Moor (Abramson *et al* 1992). Within the limits of the survey area, the walkover survey identified a possible barrow, incorporating a stone with a possible cup mark, a possible long cairn and c.20 round cairns.
- 2.28 Perhaps the most detailed study and indeed appreciation of the landscape of Snilesworth Moor was undertaken by local archaeologist and historian Bill Cowley in 1993 (Cowley 1993). Cowley stated that Scotland Farm, Iron Howe and Cow Ridge were the most visible and varied of all Bronze Age sites in Snilesworth Moor (1993, 32-33). He saw the Bronze Age 'estates' in the area not as tribal or feudal in the broadest sense but more like family farms, in close contact with other estates in the area (Cowley 1993, 13). Based on his knowledge of subsistence farming on the North York Moors in the 20th century, he suggested that in Snilesworth during the Bronze Age, each estate may have had access to c.200 to 400 acres of ancient woodland-type forest, plus over 1000 acres of moor retaining some isolated tree cover. These estates would have supported both sheep and small cattle, as well as small arable patches that may have been changed frequently. Furthermore, he suggested that wolves would have been a problem during this period, and this may have required a close-shepherding system with housing the stock at night, and this was the reason for some of the enclosures found on the moor (Cowley 1993, 15). He was also of the opinion that Bronze Age habitation sites were actually overlain by medieval and later farm sites (Cowley 1993, 6), and his study includes much useful information which has not been published elsewhere on early post-medieval land-ownership in the Scotland Farm area.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

Introduction

- 3.1 A summarised description of the identified sites or features within the Scotland Farm survey area is given below, based on the detailed information contained within the gazetteer of numbered components (see Appendix 1). For ease of description, the features have been grouped into several basic categories, and specific site identifiers are given in bold type, e.g. **(25)**. It should be noted that these groupings are for descriptive purposes only, and a discussion of the survey area as part of a wider, complex, multi-period landscape is given in Chapter 4 below. Reference should also be made to the survey plans (figures 5 to 9) and the photographs appended to this report. Appendix 2 provides a catalogue of all the photographs taken as part of this project.

Location and Topography

- 3.2 The survey area is a sub-parallelogram shape in plan, measuring a maximum of 350m long (north-east/south-west) by 245m wide (north-west/south-east). Within the survey area, the ground surface slopes downwards from a maximum height of 278m AOD on the western side to 255m AOD on the eastern side (see plate 1). The principal entrance is a gateway located in the approximate centre of the southern side; from here, extensive areas of vehicle rutting run north-east and north towards a gateway leading out onto the open moorland. There are also secondary areas of rutting branching off towards existing or former stock feeding sites. The majority of the survey area was formed by rough pasture at the time of the survey and was surrounded by drystone walls on all but the eastern side, where the wall has largely collapsed and been replaced with post and wire fencing. It was bounded by improved pasture to the south and east; the area to the south between the survey area and the farm buildings appears to have been extensively cleared in the past, as there are no traces of earthworks, cairns etc. To the north and west, there are small areas of plantation, beyond which lies the open moorland rising steeply up towards Cow Ridge.
- 3.3 The survey area is crossed by numerous shallow curvilinear depressions, generally following the downward slope of the ground from north-west to south-east. Many of these are the result of natural water movement across the survey area and, while they may possibly have influenced activity taken around them, they have not been allocated site numbers for the purposes of description. Only those linear features clearly resulting from human activity are described below. The survey area is depicted as being enclosed in 1854, although the field is rough pasture like the surrounding moorland (see figure 3).

Cairns (Site 1)

- 3.4 A substantial number of probable and possible cairns were recorded within the survey area (see figure 5). They have been sub-divided into these two very broad categories, those that can be identified with some certainty and others which are less definite but which are still possible cairns. Within these categories, there is considerable variation, which may be due to different degrees of preservation as much as significant differences in date or purpose. More significant is the marked absence of cairns (with the exception of one or two outliers) in the south-west part of the survey area. This is almost certainly due to their deliberate removal and the utilisation of the stone within them to construct structures associated with

presumed medieval activity (see below). It should also be noted that there are further possible cairns beyond the north-eastern limit of the survey area.

Probable cairns

- 3.5 A total of 20 probable cairns were identified, fairly evenly distributed from north to south across the survey area (**1/3 to 1/9, 1/13, 1/16 to 1/19, 1/21, 1/22, 1/29, 1/32, 1/34, 1/35, 1/36 and 1/40**). One of the cairns (**1/9**) was described during the 1992 walkover survey, where it was also noted that c.20 other similar cairns were observed within the field (Abramson *et al* 1992, 5). The majority of the identified cairns are represented by sub-oval or sub-circular mounds, the largest of which (for example, **1/19**) do not exceed c.5m in length by c.3m in width, or more than c.3m in diameter. They stand a maximum of 0.70m high, although most are considerably lower, and all are characterised by the high proportion of stones that they contain; the majority of these stones are sub-rectangular or sub-square, and less than 0.30m long (see plates 2 to 4). Some cairns contain larger flatter stones set at an angle and in a few cases stones have been deliberately set on edge. There are also examples, such as **1/36**, where rather than being apparently randomly placed, the stones appear to have been deliberately laid or placed to form an edge or base on which the rest of the cairn sits. Two cairns preserve possible evidence for former internal cists - in one case (**1/35**), this may result from later vehicle erosion, but in the other (**1/13**), three flat stones, all inclined and sloping inwards to one another, might form the remains of a small cist. Three of the cairns (**1/5, 1/19 and 1/22**) may lie at the corners of larger sub-rectangular platforms, while others may be associated with spread linear banks or scarps.

Possible cairns

- 3.6 A total of 20 possible cairns were also identified in the survey area (**1/1, 1/2, 1/10 to 1/12, 1/14, 1/15, 1/20, 1/23 to 1/28, 1/30, 1/31, 1/33 and 1/37 to 1/39**). There is a concentration of such features in the east part of the survey area, in or around one of the areas of vehicle rutting. Of these, it is likely that at least half are actual cairns which have been denuded either by recent or historic farming practices. Many of the possible cairns are smaller than the probable cairns, and they also have a tendency towards a sub-rectangular or sub-square plan. An example of how this might come about through erosion or re-use of the stone is demonstrated by one of the probable cairns (**1/4**). In its existing form, it comprises a sub-circular mound, c.3m in diameter and standing 0.50m high, with a rectangular rubble core measuring c.2m by 1m. If the outlying areas of the cairn were to be lost and the height reduced, it would strongly resemble one of the possible cairns.
- 3.7 As noted above, the possible cairns are distinguished from the probable cairns by their smaller size (few exceed 2.5m in length, the largest being **1/30** at c.4m by 3m) and lower height (generally 0.20m to 0.30m high). They may contain more frequent larger, flatter slabs than the probable cairns, and some of the smaller examples, such as **1/12** and **1/14**, are almost solid rubble, with very little earth in between the stones. There are several closely grouped examples in twos or threes (e.g. **1/23** and **1/25**) that might represent denuded banks or curvilinear boundaries. The two mounds comprising **1/25** may once have been continuous with a low spread bank, c.7m long, to their east, which itself may be associated with another bank (**1/27**) positioned on the other side of a shallow natural watercourse. Site **1/27** also comprises two possible cairns, situated at either end of a low spread bank, some 2.50m wide; the west cairn is only 0.20m high and c.2.5m across, but the east cairn is more convincing, being 0.30m high and c.4m long. On the northern side of the latter, there is a small rectangular concentration

of stone rubble, 1.20m long by 0.80m wide; this stone has been laid deliberately to form this shape, but its purpose is unknown.

- 3.8 There are several single examples or groups of possible cairns (1/2, 1/20 and 1/28) which may have been built around large slabs of stone which were naturally deposited and then augmented by man, a phenomenon recorded at other cairnfields. Finally, there are three possible cairns (1/15) that together may actually be the remains of a decayed structure or platform, possibly associated with the medieval activity further to the west (see Site 12 below). Those features at the north and south ends of this platform may incorporate stone which has been roughly laid, or set on edge, to define a structure. One of the possible cairns (1/38) is formed by a sub-rectangular spread of stone rubble within an area of severe vehicle rutting, not vegetated and most likely placed here recently to fill a rut (see plate 13). To the north and south of this spread however, there are three larger stones, which might represent a former cairn.

Possible Cairn or Building (Site 2)

- 3.9 This cairn was noted during the 1992 walkover survey (Site b4) when it was described as a 'possible long cairn' (Abramson *et al* 1992, 5). It lies at the north-west end of an area of more extensive earthworks (see Site 12), representing the remains of buildings and enclosures.
- 3.10 The earthwork is aligned north-west/south-east, in line with the general ground slope in this area, with a total length of 11m and width of 5.50m; it stands a maximum of 0.70m high (see figure 6 and plate 5). Its current plan form is somewhat irregular, comprising a sub-circular mound at the south-east end c.5.50m across, with a curvilinear bank extending north-west for some 6m, terminating in a small mound.
- 3.11 All parts of the earthwork are vegetated to varying degrees, but it clearly contains a high proportion of compacted stone. The largest visible stone within the sub-circular south-east mound is 0.80m long, although most are smaller; where the stone is visible, there is a mixture of weathered/pockmarked and unweathered material. The south end has definite stone edging or a kerb extending c.2m north-west and 1m north-east from the south corner. The north-west edge arguably extends further than this, as far as an upright stone, while the largest visible stone referred to above may be laid on the eastern edging. Taken together, these features suggest that the sub-circular mound has some sort of built form, and that it might actually be a decayed sub-square structure which has assumed a more sub-circular plan over time. The narrower, western part of the earthwork has a width of c.2m where it leaves the sub-circular mound, curving gently around to the north-west, and becoming narrower as it does so. It narrows towards a sub-rectangular concentration of stone rubble on its upper surface, containing two pieces of stone set upright (one of which may retain a possible cupmark) which form a 'T' shape in plan, similar to that seen in another smaller possible cairn (1/27). Beyond this feature, the curving part of the earthwork becomes much less substantial, but then terminates in a sub-circular spread of rubble c.1.20m across.
- 3.12 The earthwork could be interpreted in several different ways. It may represent a former long cairn which might originally have been sub-rectangular in plan, and of the total dimensions given above; a crescent-shaped chunk may have been taken out of the south side of the central part at a later date, resulting in the current plan form, although it is difficult to interpret the existing remains convincingly as ever having had a straight southern side. Alternatively, the current plan form may be

the original plan form, with the narrower western end actually forming a curving 'tail' (Yvonne Luke, English Heritage, *pers. comm.*). However, given the position of the 'cairn' within the medieval complex (see Site 12), perhaps at a corner of a possible enclosure, it is also possible that it represents a ruined structure or building.

Possible Building or Cairn (Site 3)

- 3.13 This earthwork is located 15m to the north of another possible cairn of building (2), but is set on a slightly more acute north-west/south-east line, and it lies at the north end of a more extensive area of enclosures and possible building (see Site 12). It has a total length of 16.50m and width of 5m, and stands a maximum of 0.50m high (see figure 7 and plate 6).
- 3.14 The earthwork's overall plan form can be divided into three distinct parts, broadly comprising raised outer ends about a lowered central section. The raised south-east end is c.2.50m square and stands 0.50m high. At the south-western corner, there is a large slab of stone, 1.50m long, perhaps naturally deposited, with the remnants of an edge or kerb along the eastern side; some material appears to have been robbed out of this area. The long, low central section appears to be defined by intermittently surviving edges, kerbs or wall to the long sides; that along the south side is the most substantial at 0.40m wide and 0.20m high. This part could be interpreted as the remains of two cells, divided by a 'cross wall'; the larger, eastern cell measures c.5m long by 3m wide while the smaller, western cell measures c.3m square. Gaps in the edge, kerb or wall along the south side might be interpreted as former doorways or other openings, but there is no firm evidence to support this, and the 'cells' might well have been created by the removal of material from the central part of the earthwork. The raised north-west end has a squat approximately sub-rectangular plan, measuring 2.50m long by 1.50m wide, and standing 0.50m high. It is built from compacted stone, and comprises weathered/pockmarked and unweathered material; the individual stones are generally no more than 0.30m long. There appears to be a deliberately laid edge or kerb to the east side, while at the south-east corner, there is a small protruding part made of stones set upright. A short distance to the north, there is a grassed-over spread of stone, c.2.50m long and standing up to 0.50m high, and with an 0.80m long stone set on edge along the east side. It may be a former cairn, but could possibly have once been continuous with the main body of the structure.
- 3.15 As with the adjacent earthwork (2), the main feature could be interpreted in several different ways. It may represent a former long cairn which has had the central part robbed out. Alternatively, given its position within the medieval complex (see Site 12), and perhaps forming the north-east side of small enclosure, it is more likely that it represents a ruined structure or building.

Other Features within the Cairnfield (Sites 4, 5 and 6)

- 3.16 There are a number of different types of feature within the survey area that may be of prehistoric date and associated with the larger cairnfield, but which could also perhaps pre- or post-date it. As discussed in Chapter 4, it is also possible that some of the earlier features within the cairnfield were re-used during later historic periods for different purposes.

'Right angled' stones

- 3.17 Three examples of 'right angled' stones were recorded within the survey area (**4/1**, **4/2** and **4/3**); these were a pair of large stones, typically more than a metre long, that are set at an approximate right angle to one another, although they do not always meet. Their function is unclear - they may be deliberately placed as a result of human activity, or they may be an entirely fortuitous natural coincidence.
- 3.18 The westernmost example (**4/1**) is set close to the field wall defining the southern boundary of the survey area, and they may be further concentrations of smaller pieces of stone rubble to the north and south-west. The second example (**4/2**) lies within an area of former stock feeding sites; some 5m to the west, there are two large stones, one over 1m long, set together, with some smaller stones between, also possibly deliberately placed here. The third example of 'right angled' stones (**4/3**) is set on the edge of a sub-circular feature (see Site 5/1 below).

Sub-circular earthworks and associated features

- 3.19 There are numerous examples of current or former stock feeding sites within the survey area (see Sites 11/1 and 11/2 below). An examination of those still in use demonstrates how, over time, a shallow mound might accumulate within the centre of a sub-circular depression and surrounding bank or scarp, created by stock trampling the ground surface. However, some sub-circular and associated features were recorded which do not appear to derive from stock feeding, or which may be older features subsequently re-used as stock feeding sites (**5/1** to **5/4**).
- 3.20 The westernmost of these (**5/1**) is located in the central part of the survey area and comprises three distinct earthworks. The southernmost earthwork ('a' on figure 5) is a sub-square platform, c.6m across and slightly terraced into the natural slope, so that the north and west sides are formed by 0.40m high scarps. The platform might be partly defined by stones, in particular at the south-east corner. Running south-west from the platform there is a 0.50m high south-facing scarp. At its northern end, this scarp incorporates an 0.30m high spread of compacted stones, 2.20m long and 1.20m wide, with a small raised sub-circular concentration on the north side. This strongly resembles a former cairn, and it may have been incorporated into the scarp at a later date. Alternatively, as the area to the west is badly trampled and rutted, indicating former stock feeding, it may be that the scarp is a recent creation, raised over the cairn by the actions of stock.
- 3.21 Approximately 15m to the north, a very faint sub-circular, or perhaps D-shaped, earthwork is visible ('b' on figure 5), c.8m across and set on a very gentle slope. This earthwork is defined by a very low outer bank, c.1m wide but less than 0.20m high, and containing a small amount of stone. Within the interior, there is a further low crescent-shaped accumulation of stones on the north side. To the immediate west of this earthwork, there is a probable cairn (**1/19**), which itself may form part of a larger platform.
- 3.22 To the north again, there is a second sub-circular earthwork ('c' on figure 5), although much more prominent than the first. It too is slightly terraced into a gentle natural slope, and is c.8.50m across, with the north, west and south sides formed by 0.50m high scarps (see plate 7). The east side is formed by a low curvilinear bank. All the sides contain stone rubble, and there is a particular concentration on the north side, where there is a 0.50m high oval spread of compacted rubble, c.4m long by 1.5m wide, with a larger stone at the eastern end. There is a second, much lower, sub-square area of compacted rubble in the interior of the earthwork,

with a ring of stock trampling around it. It is thought that this earthwork is that which most closely resembles a hut circle in the survey area; it bears a strong resemblance to hut circles recorded at Dacre in Nidderdale which had also been trampled by stock (Brophy 2010, 102-107); the larger stone at the east end of the northern bank might be a fallen entrance stone.

- 3.23 The second sub-circular earthwork (5/2) lies 35m to the west of the group described above. It is c.10m across, and slightly terraced into a gentle natural slope. The outer bank defining the feature is rather spread with a rounded top, 1.20m wide and a maximum of 0.50m high, with a high stone rubble content. On its northern side, the outer bank incorporates a large flat stone 1.0m long by 0.70m wide, and there is a very slightly raised sub-rectangular area containing at least one flat stone in the centre of the interior. To the south-west, there appears to be a very shallow rectangular earthwork, crossed by a linear depression of probable natural origin.
- 3.24 To the north-east of the second sub-circular earthwork, there is an area of very low linear and curvilinear conjoined scarps (5/3), covering an area c.30m square, and possibly extending further west for 20m. Associated with these low scarps, and in at least four cases apparently linking them or positioned at a terminus, there are sub-oval concentrations of stone rubble, 2m long by 1m wide but all less than 0.2m high. They resemble some of the possible cairns described above.
- 3.25 The final sub-circular earthwork (5/4) lies some distance to the north of the others. It is c.7m in diameter and is defined by a very spread outer bank, c.1m wide but less than 0.30m high. The bank appears to contain a high proportion of stone rubble and there is also a slightly raised stoney area to the centre. A low south-facing scarp runs around the north side of the feature and then continues to the east.

Boundaries

- 3.26 As has been noted above, there are apparent linear configurations of stones or cairns which may represent denuded former boundaries, rather than individual features. One possible early boundary (6) was recorded in the central part of the survey area. It is represented by a north-west/south-east aligned spread bank, c.37m long, c.2m wide but less than 0.30m high. It contains stones spaced intermittently along its length, some over 0.50m square. At the visible south-east end, the bank widens slightly to form a bulbous oval resembling a very denuded cairn. A further slightly raised earthwork bank to the south (see Site 9/5 below) might represent a continuation of this boundary.

Building Complex (Site 12)

- 3.27 The south-west part of the survey area is largely devoid of cairns, which appear to have been deliberately cleared away to allow for the construction of a complex of buildings, platforms, orthostatic walls and enclosures. As noted in Chapter 1 above, this area was subject to a more detailed survey (see figure 8). Comparison with other surveys carried out elsewhere in North Yorkshire suggests that these earthworks most likely represent medieval or early post-medieval activity. However, it may be that several phases of activity are represented, and not just within the medieval period. Some of the structures within the complex could possibly incorporate re-used prehistoric material, and it may also be that activity later than the early post-medieval period is represented. Raymond Hayes recorded structures with similar walls of Romano-British date in the Cleveland Hills

(Hayes 1988b, 36-40) while Cowley notes a Blow Gill Farm mentioned in early 17th century surveys which may have been sited on or near the existing Scotland Farm (Cowley 1993, 33). The possible form, date and function of the complex is discussed more fully in Chapter 4 below.

- 3.28 Within the survey area, the earthworks cover an area that is aligned north-west/south-east, and which measures at least 140m long by 55m wide. The field to the immediate south of the survey area has been improved, and a brief inspection of the ground surface here revealed little or no evidence for earthworks which may represent a continuation of the complex. However, it is possible that the complex once extended further east; this survey may have recorded its remains but they have not been recognised amongst other surviving earthworks, or the remains may have been denuded to the point that their former function and plan form is no longer clear. Furthermore, it is also possible that the complex once extended further north towards Snilesworth Moor, beyond the northern limit of the survey area.
- 3.29 The surveyed complex is not laid out along the contours forming the general north to south downward slope, but down the south-facing slope itself, so that the ground surface drops some 17.5m in height over the 140m length of the complex. However, this slope is generally even, with no dramatic changes in gradient, while the buildings within the complex are generally laid out parallel to the contours. The linear earthworks within the complex exhibit a general north-west/south-east alignment, although there are subtle differences between the alignments of some of the building platforms, for example, which suggest that not all are contemporary, and that whatever the complex represents has developed and changed over time. Within the complex, many of the building platforms or building positions are delineated by banks, up to 0.50m in height, containing a high proportion of stone rubble. Many of these have larger, flatter stones or slabs positioned at the apparent corners, and they may once have acted as padstones for either cruck-frames or posts.
- 3.30 The eastern extent of the complex appears to be marked by a series of shallow, spread linear banks and scarps, running south-east from a cairn (see Site 1/4) towards the west end of a line of stock-feeding sites (see Site 11/1). To the east of these banks and scarps, the character of the earthworks within the survey area changes markedly, with probable and possible cairns frequently occurring, together with shallow linear depressions, some natural and others man-made. The complex appears to extend no further west than a holloway, ditch and ruined wall line (see Site 8/1), although it is not certain whether this alignment actually marks its former western limit. Within the area between these two lines, the earthworks are described below from north to south.
- 3.31 At the north end of the complex, immediately to the south of the drystone wall forming the northern boundary of the survey area, a building or platform (12/1) has been terraced into the east-facing natural slope. This building is aligned approximately parallel to the slope, and has a sub-rectangular plan, measuring c.16m long by 4.50m wide externally. There are many large stones, up to 1.20m in length, scattered around the perimeter of the building, while the north end appears to retain a stone footing. There may be further buried wall lines in the natural east-facing scarp to the north of the building, while c.20m to the east, there is a structure of a similar size (see Site 3) but different form - this may be a ruined building of several cells, or a prehistoric cairn which has been substantially modified. If the former, then it may sit within an c.30m sub-square enclosure, defined by partly surviving spread banks and scarps with a high stone rubble

content (see figure 9); the west side of the enclosure is relatively well defined, whereas that the east is less so. At the south-east corner of this enclosure, there is at least one stone set upright, together with a possible sub-rectangular structure at its eastern end. To the south-west of the structure/cairn, there is a second earthwork (see Site 2), possibly of the same age but having a very different form.

- 3.32 To the south, on the west side of the complex, lies what appears to be the largest structure, an aisled building (**12/2**) represented principally by the surviving padstones for either posts or more likely substantial pairs of crucks (see plate 9 and figure 8). These padstones are partially grassed over, but comprise very large rectangular stones up to 1.50m long; there is little evidence for stone-walled foundations running between them, either longitudinally or across the building. There are at least two pairs of stones, together with single examples to the north and south. They suggest a building of four bays in length; the second and third bays from the south end are each c.7.0m long, with the other bays slightly shorter. However, all bays are 8.0m wide between the padstones, and the earthworks suggest that there was most probably an east aisle measuring 4.0m wide, and perhaps also a west one although the evidence for this is less convincing. Some of the earthworks to the west of the padstones might be interpreted as a possible entrance, and a gap in the east aisle wall may represent another entrance. Considered together, the surviving remains may indicate a building that had a total length of c.25m although the earthworks at the north end of the padstone-defined area, which are set at a slight angle to the main structure, might represent an extension or addition (see figure 9); if this was the case, the building would then be substantially longer. Similarly, three additional platforms to the south (**12/3** to **12/5** - see below) might also represent a southern extension, although this would make the structure very long indeed, at least 45m or even 60m long. The width across the main building is 8.5m, or 12m including the east aisle. The ground surface on which the building stands slopes gently downwards from north-west to south-east, but there is no evidence to suggest that the building was terraced into it to create a level floor along its length.
- 3.33 At the south end of the aisled building, low south-facing scarps, rubble wall footings and further apparent padstones define four other platforms or buildings (**12/3**, **12/4**, **12/5** and **12/6**), all aligned along the contours, sub-rectangular in plan, and measuring on average 10m long by 6m wide. Three of the platforms or buildings (**12/3** to **12/5**) are set in a line one above the other, with floor levels slightly terraced into the slope (see plate 10); although they might perhaps represent a continuation of the main structure (see above), they are more likely be another building attached to it. The fourth platform (**12/6**) with an entrance in the south-east corner stands to the immediate east, and within an area of pasture to the west, there are several faint linear earthworks on the same alignment as the majority of the others within the complex.
- 3.34 There may be a contemporary trackway (**12/7**) or internal route through the complex to the east of the aforementioned platforms. This route appears to run around the side of the platforms and aisled building, and then further south-east; the bank or former wall defining the west side of the trackway appears to be crossed by a later terraced trackway (see Site 8/2) on a different alignment, and to continue to the south of it. In the angle of the two trackways, there are at least two conjoined buildings or platforms (**12/8**), or perhaps a building with a smaller structure set to north and upslope of it; some 10m to the south-west, there may be the fragmentary remains of a further platform or building (**12/9**), again disturbed by the route of the terraced trackway (see Site 8/2).

- 3.35 To the east of the earlier trackway (Site 12/7), very large stones incorporated into some wall lines may define former entrances to enclosures or buildings, and there is at least one large stone with potential cup marks at the north end of a wall line. Survey at Hasty Bank at Bilsdale has recorded rocks where ironstone nodules have been eroded away to resemble cup-type depressions, some of which have then been incorporated into artificial carvings by enhancement and rings added (Brown & Brown 2010, 25-28). No ring-marks were noted within the Scotland Farm survey area, but it is possible that some of the depressions in large stones resembling cup marks may have originated through the loss of a nodule as suggested at Hasty Bank.
- 3.36 The buildings or platforms in this part of the site appear to be arranged on an approximate L or V-shape plan. Two structures (**12/10**), forming the southern range, measure c.16m long by 4m wide overall, may be aligned on the terraced trackway (see Site 8/2) rather than the general north-west/south-east alignment of the main complex. There is a further building platform at the east end of the south range which forms a link to the north range. This north range may in fact comprise several structures set around the edge of a small yard, defined on the west by the wall line mentioned above; these potential structures include a small building at the north end measuring c.6m by c.3m (**12/11**), with two smaller sub-square structures to its south (see figure 9). There may be a further platform or building c.6m to the east (**12/12**), measuring c.8m long by c.4m wide.
- 3.37 As has been noted, the bank or wall defining the west side of the early trackway (Site 12/7) continues south beyond the differently aligned terraced trackway (Site 8/2). There are further sub-rectangular buildings or platforms here (**12/13**), largely defined by south-facing scarps, some with larger stones set at corners or changes of angle. A series of south-facing scarps adjacent to the drystone field wall forming the southern boundary of the survey area have stones placed along their lengths rather than at their corners, perhaps suggesting former open-fronted structures, open to the south, with posts set on stones. However, these latter features may equally have been created by stock walking along the base of the field here, adjacent to the field wall, and eroding a shallow channel.
- 3.38 A further earthwork platform (**12/14**) lies further to the south-west, away from the main complex and perhaps separate from it. It is located on the west side of a holloway (Site 8/1), close to the junction with the other terraced track (Site 8/2). It measures 9.5m long and c.5m wide.

Other Earthworks (Sites 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Quarry

- 3.39 A single quarry (**7**) was identified within the survey area. This was previously noted during the 1992 walkover survey, where it was described as a possible barrow: '*A rough circular area of disturbed ground 10m in diameter with an embankment 1m high. Medium sized stones are visible in the bank, one of which has possible cup marks. A channel with a stone lining runs down slope for a distance of 30m from the east side of the barrow*' (Abramson *et al* 1992, 3).
- 3.40 The grid co-ordinates given for the barrow place it in the same position as the quarry, but there was no trace of such a structure at the time of the EDAS survey, suggesting that it was either mistakenly identified as a barrow in 1992 or that it has been completely dug out since. The quarry itself is sub-rectangular in plan and covers an area 17m long by 10m wide. The rear side of the quarry is formed by an

L-shaped east-facing scarp, standing up to 1.50m high and containing much rubble but no evidence for a working face; there is a slightly conical sub-circular mound at the south end of the scarp. To the east of the scarp, there is a shallow sub-oval depression with an uneven base, and beyond this curvilinear mounds of spoil standing up to 1.50m in height. The 'channel with stone lining' is described under **8/1**, and it appears to be overlain by the quarry rather than forming the access to it; this may have been through a gap in the spoil mound on the east side.

Trackways

- 3.41 In addition to the extensive vehicle rutting across the survey area, which diverges from the gateway in the south boundary wall, a number of earlier trackways or routes of communication were identified.
- 3.42 One holloway (**8/1**) survives in the south-west part of the survey area, close to the southern boundary fieldwall. The holloway is aligned north-west/south-east and is c.30m long. At its south end it funnels out to over 9m in width (see plate 8), but is generally no more than 4m across and 1m in depth with gently sloping sides. It cannot be seen to continue in the field to the south of the survey area, but there is a blocked sheep creep in the drystone boundary wall aligned on the centre of the holloway. The north end of the holloway appears to have been partly backfilled, but it may once have narrowed and been continuous with a linear depression which continues the alignment to the north-west. It was this depression which was described as a 'channel with stone lining' in 1992 (Abramson *et al* 1992, 3) but it actually appears to be ditch or trackway with a bank on the east side and a ruined wall line on the other. The bank is c.0.70m wide but only 0.20m high, whereas the U-profile ditch is slightly wider and deeper. The wall line is 0.50m-0.60m wide and stands 0.30m high. The south-east end of the wall line terminates at a stone significantly larger than any other within its length, and there appears to be a sub-rectangular platform on the south side at this point (see Site 12/13). A quarry (see Site 7) appears to overlie the depression and wall line, but the depression may become visible again to the north-west as a shallower and more spread feature. There is at least one straight joint and a blocked gate in this section of the adjacent drystone fieldwall, but the shallow depression is not directly aligned on either of these.
- 3.43 At the point where the wall line terminates, the linear depression is joined by a slightly terraced feature (**8/2**) on a north-east/south-west alignment with a slight ditch on the north (upslope) side. This earthwork measures over 80m long and resembles a drain or a trackway, which appears to cut across a number of the features at the south end of the area of medieval activity (see Site 12). The terrace on the south side of the potential drain is between 0.50m to 1.0m wide, with a shallow scarp to the upslope side and a broader, spread scarp in the downslope side; the upslope scarp contains the occasional stone up to 0.50m square but no traces of former wall line as seen in **8/1**.
- 3.44 Opposite the gateway in the southern boundary wall which forms the main access to the survey area, but slightly upslope from it, there is another possible holloway (**8/3**), aligned north/south and measuring 25m long, 4m wide and up to 0.7m deep. This route is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 (see figure 3), but its continuation to the north-east cannot be seen in the earthworks. To the east of the holloway, there is a shallow linear depression probably caused by vehicle rutting, and it is possible that the main holloway has also been enhanced by vehicles.

Other earthworks

- 3.45 In addition to the above, there are a number of earthworks in the survey area which are quite denuded and difficult to interpret. One area of low linear earthworks (9/1) lies in the north part of the survey area. The main feature comprises what appears to be a very spread north-south aligned bank, with a very shallow linear depression on a similar orientation to its north. There are several low oval spreads here which may be the remains of very denuded cairns, while at the south end of the bank, what appeared to be a very faint angled feature was visible during the initial survey visit, but could not be seen on subsequent visits.
- 3.46 Adjacent to the gateway in the boundary wall defining the north side of the survey area, there is a shallow, slightly curving, linear depression (9/2). This depression is up to 1.5m wide, and defined by a 0.40m high scarp on the north side and a low spread bank on the south side. To the north of the east end of the depression, there are possible intermittent wall footings which may define either a structure or a former wall line. At its east end, the depression appears to be overlain by a north-south aligned bank (9/3), which is 0.80m high and in line with the gateway in the survey area's north boundary wall; a short section of holloway can be seen in the open moorland beyond in line with the bank. There are further low earthworks (9/4), a short distance to the north-east, on the edge of a marshy area of long grass and reeds. These earthworks include what might be interpreted as two roughly parallel rows of stones, although they may be entirely natural.
- 3.47 Elsewhere to the south, there are several features on or close to the line of the vehicle rutting running north-south across the southern part of the survey area, and which are now significantly denuded, making any interpretation difficult. An L- or heart-shaped mound (9/7) stands 0.50m high and contains a high proportion of stone rubble. It is possible that this feature is formed by two conjoined or overlapping cairns, each sub-oval in plan, c.5m long by 3m wide. To the north, a similarly sized crescent-shaped mound (9/10) stands 0.40m high and also has a high proportion of stone rubble, but is badly affected by rabbit burrowing which may have changed or enlarged its shape. A shallow linear depression running south-east from this feature may be artificial, perhaps a drain, as it is markedly more regular than surrounding natural water channels. To the south, a sub-rectangular slightly raised feature (9/5) measures c.10m long by c.5m wide (similar to Site 2) and is just visible amongst the vehicle rutting here. Further south, there may be similar but smaller features (9/8), partly truncated by vehicle tracks. A 0.30m high sub-rectangular mound containing some stone rubble (9/6) adjacent to a ditched boundary (see Site 10) pre-dates the upcast from modern drainage works adjacent to it, although of course it could result from an earlier phase of dredging.
- 3.48 To the south of an extensive area of disturbance caused by stock feeding (see Site 11/2), there is an area of parallel linear earthworks (9/9), covering c.30m by 15m. The west edge is defined by a north-west/south-east aligned bank, standing 0.60m high and with a small parallel terrace or platform to the west. An irregular south-east facing scarp runs north-east from the end of the bank, defining an area above which is crossed by low parallel banks set at 4m centres, and reminiscent of closely spaced ridge and furrow. Further banks and scarps can be traced eastward for c.20m beyond the main area, and include at least one possible small sub-circular or sub-square structure.

Ditched boundary

- 3.49 A ditched boundary (**10**) runs along much of the east and south boundaries of the survey area, parallel to the post and wire fence or drystone walls. The extent of the boundary along the east side of the survey area corresponds with a watercourse shown on the 1857 6" map (see figure 3). The ditch retains flowing water along the eastern boundary but it has been re-dug and regraded relatively recently. It now has a steep-sided V-profile, averaging 4.50m wide across the top and up to 1.50m deep; a parallel bank of spoil runs along the western side. Further south, the ditch has not been regraded. It is slightly wider, with a flatter wider base, and the west scarp is much higher than the east which carries a drystone field wall. The ditch continues in a similar manner until it reaches the change in angle between the east and south sides of the survey area, where the watercourse continues south-west. At this point, the south-east facing scarp of the ditch retains the remains of crude stone rubble revetting. The ditch continues along the southern boundary of the survey area, where it is a narrower feature than before, and slightly shallower. It can be traced for c.20m to the west of the gateway forming the principal access to the survey area as a very shallow depression, but it eventually fades altogether.

Stock Feeding Sites (Site 11)

- 3.50 There are two principal concentrations of former and current stock feeding sites within the survey area. As has already been noted, there is a great similarity between former stock feeding sites and potentially much older sub-circular features, and it is sometimes difficult to tell them apart, particularly where an older feature may have been trampled by stock or perhaps used in the recent past as a convenient feeding point. It is therefore possible that some of the features described below are in fact much earlier than they appear.
- 3.51 The first concentration of feeding sites (**11/1**) is located towards the centre of the survey area. The southern-most feature is a sub-circular earthwork ('a' on figure 5) c.9m across, with a 0.50m high spread curvilinear bank defining the southern side, which incorporates a cairn (see Site 1/5). The earthwork is terraced slightly into the gentle natural slope and has a large stone over 0.50m square set into the north side. Above and to the north, there is a long irregularly shaped flattened area ('b'), with much vehicle rutting leading in from the north. The west side of this area is formed by a 0.70m high scarp, and the east side by a lower curvilinear scarp. Above and to the west of this, there is another sub-circular depression c.9m across ('c') (see plate 11). The west scarp to the largest area of disturbance continues north, until it meets another former stock feeding site, again defined by a 0.70m high stoney scarp on its northern side.
- 3.52 The second concentration (**11/2**) is located towards the south-east edge of the survey area. There is a pair of conjoined feeding positions ('a' on figure 5) at the north end of the earthworks, still in use at the time of the survey and significantly trampled (see plate 12). Each is sub-circular in plan and measures c.9m across. There are then a further three sub-circular features located close together ('b'). The lower two are both c.9m in diameter. The southern of the pair is poorly defined even though still in use, but the north one retains a very spread 1m wider outer bank, with a slightly raised circular area in the centre. The upper feature is of very similar form.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 As is normally the case with this type of non-intrusive fieldwork, the survey undertaken at Scotland Farm has raised a number of issues meriting further discussion.

The Cairnfield (Site 1)

- 4.2 Much of the discussion of the cairnfield that has been recorded at Scotland Farm must revolve around trying to interpret which features are either wholly natural, which are natural but augmented by human activity, and/or which are wholly man-made. In conjunction with this is the question of how old some of the identified features are, and the possibility of confusing very recent earthworks such as stock feeding sites with much older remains.
- 4.3 Unsurprisingly, given the relatively limited size of the survey area, the disturbance resulting from medieval and post-medieval activity, and the lack of any accompanying excavation, the survey work at Scotland Farm has not allowed any revision or expansion of the theories regarding the possible age and function of cairnfields in the North York Moors, or the possible organisation of Bronze Age 'estates' within the area. Nevertheless, the survey has recorded much detailed information which can contribute to these theories, and to the interpretation of cairnfields in general.
- 4.4 The survey recorded 40 examples of probable and possible cairns. There was a marked absence of cairns (with the exception of one or two outliers) in the south-west part of the survey area, although this was almost certainly due to their deliberate removal and possible utilisation of the stone within them to build structures associated with medieval activity (see below). Of the 20 probable cairns, the majority were represented by sub-oval or sub-circular mounds, the largest of which were less than c.5m long and c.3m wide, or more than c.3m in diameter. On average, they stand a maximum of 0.70m in height, although most are considerably lower, and all are characterised by a high proportion of stones; the majority of these stones are sub-rectangular or sub-square, and less than 0.30m long. Some of the cairns contain larger, flatter stones set at an angle and in a few cases stones have been deliberately set on edge. There are also examples where, rather than being apparently randomly placed, stones appear to have been deliberately laid or placed to form an edge or base on which the rest of the cairn sits. Two of the probable cairns also preserved possible evidence for former internal cists. Although the narrow intervening area of moorland has not been surveyed in detail, it seems highly likely that the cairns within the survey area are continuous with the larger Iron Howe cairnfield descending along the southern flank of Cow Ridge, recorded by Rutter in 1961-62 (see figure 4). As such, this promontory or ridge setting bears some similarity to other recorded cairnfields in the North York Moors, including that at Danby Rigg (Harding & Ostoja-Zagorski 1994, 16).
- 4.5 Although it is possible that some of the Scotland Farm cairns were actually the remnants of denuded boundaries, rather than individual features, no convincing evidence was recorded for prehistoric enclosures or wall remnants like those clustered at the north end of Cow Ridge (see figure 4). However, some of the linear earthworks in the survey area have the same general alignment (e.g. the bank running south-east from Site 1/4), and so they could represent prehistoric boundaries. The presence of former stock feeding sites in the survey area also suggests that the interpretation of any earthworks as hut circles (for example, the

northern feature recorded under Site 5/1) should be treated with caution. Whilst hut circles have been noted within cairnfields in Cumbria (e.g. Hart 1985, 113), they are generally rare throughout the North York Moors - it is thought that there are only two hut circles within the Iron Howe cairnfield for example. Nevertheless, potential house sites formed by shallow circular scoops have been identified as being quite widely present in Derbyshire cairnfields (Harding & Ostojka-Zagorski 1994, 49). It is therefore possible that some of the sub-circular features recorded at Scotland Farm are denuded ring cairns; on Danby Rigg, the identified ring cairns were all c.11m in diameter, with banks typically between 2m-2.5m wide and, although they appear truly round at a glance, detailed planning showed some marked irregularities (Harding & Ostojka-Zagorski 1994, 31, 44 & 48).

The Building Complex (Site 12)

- 4.6 The identification of the building complex in the south-west part of the survey area is perhaps the most significant discovery to be made during the course of the archaeological survey. It was not noted during the 1992 walkover survey and appears to have escaped any previous attention.
- 4.7 The form of the complex, its location and comparison with other known examples strongly suggest that it forms the core area of a medieval *bercaria* or sheep farm, anglicised to 'bercary' in the following text (Dyer 1995, 136). Such sheep farms were once numerous on large monastic and seigneurial estates across both the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Dales, and indeed other parts of the country (Dyer 1995), and the former presence of many is still denoted by the place-name element 'cote'. The seigneurial bercaries tended to be smaller than those established by monasteries, and to have fallen out of use earlier, sometimes before the end of the medieval period. However, some of the monastic establishments were very substantial indeed; Fountains Abbey's sheepfold complex and administrative centre for its Craven estates at Outgang Hill in Kilnsey, Wharfedale, dealt with flocks of up to 15,000 sheep. As well as containing a core area of buildings to house the sheep, these bercaries incorporated extensive grazing enclosures, isolated folds, sheep washes, sheep houses with attached folds, and adjacent dairies. Some larger complexes accommodated other animals such as horses and goats as well as sheep, each with varying grazing requirements. The cutting and storing of wool in wool houses (*lanaria*) on such estates is not well documented, but provision must also have been made for these activities (Dyer 1995, 136-164; Moorhouse 2003, 329-341; Donkin 1953).
- 4.8 An element that is commonly identified at a bercary is one or more substantial long but narrow (relative to their length) buildings, sometimes aisled. A large aisled barn, measuring 33.5m long by 8.5m wide, and partially excavated at Rudland Close, Hutton-le-Hole, was identified as a sheephouse with an adjacent sheepfold belonging to St Mary's Abbey, York (RCHME 1987, 183; Wilson & Hurst 1966, 208). Several buildings of a very similar size were identified at another medieval bercary on Levisham Moor, established by the Gilbertine canons of Malton Priory during the 13th century. This bercary had a core area formed by three main enclosures, covering an area c.200m east-west by 150m north-south, although the irregularity of their plan suggested that they might be successive rather than all being contemporary. The largest enclosure on the north side had access from the east along what was described as a deliberately formed drove road, although subsequent survey noted that this was coincident with a stream bed, which would have made passage difficult in times of wet weather. The largest enclosure was suggested to represent a general fold area, with the other two smaller enclosures to the south perhaps for specialised animal use and for the accommodation of the

bercary keeper. Some of the structures recorded within these two latter enclosures had walls formed by stone footings, with opposed entrances in their long sides and possibly aisles or passages along their north sides; with aisles, they would have measured 35m long by 15m wide, and without, c.9m wide (Moorhouse 1986, 8-10; Dennison 2001, 2-3). The foundation grant which established and extended this complex included pasture for 1,000 sheep, 120 beasts, 20 mares with their young and three stallions (Moorhouse 1989, 48). A bercary at West Morton, West Yorkshire, was described as measuring 66 feet by 25 feet, although this measurement probably refers to the covered sheep fold, rather than the larger enclosure (Donkin 1953, 448). Finally, with regard to Yorkshire examples, a substantial site has been surveyed at Dundale in the North York Moors while a double range of narrow buildings was excavated at Priors Rakes on Malham Moor in the Yorkshire Dales (Dyer 1995, 138). Moorhouse has also surveyed a large bercary belonging to Bolton Priory, also on Malham Moor, where enclosures were built from prehistoric boundaries (Moorhouse 1989, 45-48).

- 4.9 The most comprehensive published study undertaken on bercaries to date, made by Dyer (1995) and primarily based on Gloucestershire examples, found that the dominant feature of each site was the earthworks of the foundations of one or more long buildings and, where these were excavated, it was confirmed that substantial building foundations lay beneath the earthworks. The long buildings varied in length from 23m to 65m, and were usually between 6m-8m wide; seven fell into the range of 39m to 46m long, suggesting that the builders had some notion of a standard size. Three appeared to narrow at both ends in plan, and in some cases this may have been the result of alterations or extensions made to them during use. One building had opposed entrances in the centre of long walls, while others tended to have entrances in one long wall only. Four appear to have been built with one long wall close to major walls or property boundaries of medieval date, so that they would have been easily accessible from one side only. At two sites, there were smaller buildings at the end of the long building. The enclosures within which the building stood could be very simple, or comprise several large well defined paddocks or enclosures. These different enclosures might have been used for keeping stock of different ages and genders separate, and at one site, converging linear earthworks were suggested to perhaps form a funnel for driving stock. The bercaries were found in a wide variety of locations but most of them were built in isolation away from settlements, on hills or near upland pastures. Most were on high ground, between 213m and 270m AOD, and were often located in slight valleys or dips that provide some shelter, although their orientation did not appear to have paid much regard to the prevailing wind. Most of examples in Gloucestershire seemed to have functioned between the 13th to 15th centuries, but appear to have gone out of use by the 17th or 18th centuries.
- 4.10 With a length of at least 25m, and a width of 8.5m or 12m if aisled, the long building (Site 12/2) recorded within the Scotland Farm complex fits comfortably within the range of sizes given for the other long buildings surveyed or excavated at bercaries in North Yorkshire and Gloucestershire. Comparison with other examples, particularly those in Gloucestershire, strongly suggests that it forms the remains of a sheep house. It is most likely that the paired padstones would have supported full-crucks (see figure 9); although some well-known late medieval illustrations, such as that for December in the Duke of Berry's *Très Riches Heures* (Longnon, Cazelles & Meiss 1969, 3) show post and truss framed sheep houses, the prevalent form of construction in the North York Moors during the medieval period and into the 16th century was cruck-framing, even at the manor house level (Harrison & Hutton 1984, 236-237). The lack of stone foundations between the padstones may be explained by the use of timber and wattle walls running between

the main structural timbers, as noted in Gloucestershire and on some late medieval illustrations (Dyer 1995, 148). Using standing cruck-framed barns in Oxfordshire for comparison, Dyer (1995, 149) noted that buildings with a width of between 6.5m-7.5m carried roofs to a height at the apex of 8m-9m, and suggested that the sheep houses would have been of similar height, providing considerable roof space for the integral haylofts/fodder storage that are often referred to in the medieval documentation. If the Scotland Farm long building was of similar proportions, then, in comparison with published surveys of cruck-framed buildings, it would have represented a very substantial structure, and a considerable investment on the part of the builder. It is probable that the interior of the building was sub-divided internally into pens and stalls, again made of wattle, split timbers or withies, which would have left almost no trace as surface earthworks. It would most probably have been thatched (Dyer 1995, 148-149).

- 4.11 The primary function of the sheep house would have been to provide accommodation for overwintering sheep, traditionally between Martinmas (11th November) and Easter. Using documentary evidence, Dyer (1995, 151) suggests that a building measuring c.40m by 6.50m would have accommodated about 300 sheep. The slope setting of the Scotland Farm long building is of interest, as is the positioning of the four platforms (Sites 12/3 to 12/6) to the south, and this is reminiscent of some of the examples surveyed in Gloucestershire (Dyer 1995). These four platforms might represent one or more smaller structures, and their location at the lower, southern end of the long aisled building might indicate some sort of process flow through the complex. For example, the value of animal manure close to the ploughlands was important (Donkin 1953, 447; Dyer 1995, 154-155), and the overwintered sheep may have been mucked out from the slightly lower south end of the aisled building onto the platforms to the south. Alternatively, these platforms, with their slightly stepped profile and in some cases potentially prominent corner padstones, might represent another cruck-framed structure; Moorhouse (2003, 308) suggests that cruck construction is ideal for constructing buildings with their bays terraced into gentle slopes, and has recorded this construction form in Wensleydale.
- 4.12 As noted above, the long sheep house formed only one part of the bercary complex, which would have included a range of other buildings relating to the various activities forming part of the shepherding year. For example, the bercary sheltered ewes at lambing time and may have served as a centre for the management of sheep-farming on an estate. The complex may have contained separate hay houses and barns for the storage of fodder, stores for the varied equipment and materials used in sheep husbandry, and perhaps also dairying facilities for ewes' milk. There may also have been accommodation for staff and perhaps a secure store for wool and sheepskins. Skins were acquired throughout the year, but the annual shearing took place in June (Dyer 1995, 152-154). It is possible that some upland sites were not suitable for shearing very large numbers of sheep, as the abundant supplies of running water for washing were not present. Nevertheless, although Donkin (1953, 449-450) suggests that a wool house (*lanaria*) was more likely to be a stone building not found in an isolated location due to the value of the wool, it is conceded that there must have been temporary facilities for such activities at the more isolated bercaries. It is possible that some of the structures recorded within the complex at Scotland Farm are related to the above activities, for example those buildings which appear to be either grouped around one or more yards or enclosures (e.g. Sites 12/10 and 12/11, and Sites 1/15, 2 and 3 - see below), or those which appear more isolated (e.g. Sites 12/1, 12/9 and 12/13) (see figure 9).

- 4.13 Within its wider landscape setting, the building complex also has other characteristics which would support an interpretation as a bercary. It has access to both moorland grazing and also lower-level enclosed grazing, and sheep washes might have been located along the Parci or Blow Gills. It lies close to early routeways passing both west and north across Snilesworth Moor; access by cart or wain to upland sites was important if fodder was to be brought in or skins/wool taken out (Dyer 1995). Further detailed survey and documentary research would be needed to begin to try to establish the extent of any associated grazing enclosures, although the eastern and western fringes of the complex contain earthworks which are perhaps representative of enclosures, possibly folds for the close management of stock. Many of these earthworks exhibit the same general north-west/south-east alignment as the long building (Site 12/2), a characteristic noted at at least one of the bercaries surveyed by Dyer in Gloucestershire (1995, 146). It is difficult to place a firm interpretation on the function of these enclosures, but the careful categorisation of sheep in manorial accounts into rams, ewes, wethers, hoggasters or jercs, yearling lambs and new lambs, in addition to listing sterile and sick animals, highlights the need for the separation of animals by gender or age (Dyer 1995, 151). The presence of a bercary at Scotland Farm would also require some of the features shown on the mid 19th century Ordnance Survey 6" map, such as the large High Intake/Brown Intake enclosure straddling the Parci Gill (see figure 3), to be re-assessed. Perhaps this was one of the main grazing areas, as well as some of those enclosures at a higher elevation on Iron Howe. Don Spratt commented to Bill Cowley that some of the Iron Howe field walls may have remained in use into the Iron Age, such was their state of preservation (Cowley 1993, 33), and one might speculate that in fact they were re-used during the medieval period as isolated folds within the grazing enclosures of a bercary; the multi-period nature of some bercary sites has also been emphasised in Gloucestershire (Dyer 1995, 147).
- 4.14 The most likely candidate for the builder of a bercary at Scotland Farm would be Byland Abbey. As has been noted in Chapter 2 above, the manor of Snilesworth was granted to the monks of Byland Abbey towards the end of the 12th century by Hugh Malbis or Malebiche, and the grant appears to have included the territory to the west of Blow Gill, close to where the present Scotland Farm is located. The bercary could therefore have formed part of Byland's Snilesworth Grange, and if Cowley's assertion that Scotland Farm is the same as that referred to in 17th century documents as being at Blow Gill, then it could be represented by the 'Blowgilhagge' or 'Blowgile Ynge' listed at the Dissolution in 1537 (Cowley 1993, 91). However, at the same date, a 'tenement of High Cote' is also given, with associated enclosure/field names (Cowley 1993, 91). Cowley suggests that this was most probably located above the existing Low Cote Farm, some distance west of Scotland Farm, but it is clear that further work on the organisation and layout of the abbey's Snilesworth estates is needed to clarify the location of its constituent parts. Such work might also allow comparison with other known sheep farming sites operated by Byland Abbey, such as their bercary at West Bretton (c.AD 1190-1220), which could accommodate 200 sheep (Donkin 1953, 448 - it is not clear if this reference relates to a single roofed fold or building or to the larger complex) and their wool shed at Thorpe, south-east of the Abbey itself (Donkin 1953, 449).
- 4.15 Further research might also establish if any bercary that was present here was leased out to a tenant before the Dissolution, or indeed if it continued in use as a farm in the post-Dissolution period. In the case of the latter, this would almost certainly have required some alterations to the complex, which would be expected to be reflected in the surviving earthworks. For example, some platforms in the south-east part of the complex (e.g. Site 12/10) appear to run parallel to the

terraced track (Site 8/2) and at an angle to the other building platforms (Sites 12/2 to 12/6), but this track or drain also clearly cuts other elements. This feature is interesting - at its west end it has the appearance of a drain, but further to the east, as it passes through the medieval complex (Site 12/10), it is much wider and has the appearance of a terraced track. If the west part of the alignment was a drain, it could have been bringing water into the lower end of the complex (e.g. Site 12/13), perhaps for washing and drinking, as part of later improvements to an already established complex. Alternatively, as implied above, it might be a much later feature which has been cut across the medieval earthworks once they were abandoned. If the site was occupied into the post-Dissolution period, one might expect there to be more substantial earthworks or other remains surviving, although they could have been cleared away at a later date. It is also quite likely that the large valuable cruck timbers used in the construction of the long building (Site 12/2) would have been taken away as soon as it went out of use, resulting in the almost complete dismantling of the building.

- 4.16 The possibility that the bercary complex might incorporate earlier prehistoric elements also needs to be considered. Both the possible long cairns (Sites 2 and 3) and another potential cairn (Site 1/15) on the edge of the complex raise a number of interesting questions about how earlier features within the survey area might have been modified at later dates. Given that Sites 2 and 3 are located within an area of apparent medieval activity where earlier cairns seem to have been cleared away, why should such prominent features have persisted? If the larger possible cairn (Site 3) does represent a prehistoric cairn (and this is by no means certain), then it would appear that the central section has been completely robbed out at some point. Was the cairn stone re-used elsewhere, or was some of it dumped to the north-west, creating the shape in plan of this part of the feature? Alternatively, the cairn may have been converted into a building or structure of some kind during the medieval period. This kind of activity is not well covered in published sources, and detailed survey work on (much larger) Neolithic long cairns has shown that possible field evidence for such activity is not always easy to interpret. For example, a detailed measured survey of a structure in Crummackdale, North Yorkshire, has recorded either a possible Neolithic long cairn with internal chambers which have collapsed or been disturbed to broadly resemble a building, or a three-bay building mentioned in a 1628 survey as a place where woollen cloth was woven and sold (Luke & Richardson 2009; Johnson 2008, 142). On the other hand, the 'long cairn' representing Site 3 may actually have been a building from the start; the earthworks suggest a four bay structure. Its apparent location, forming the north-east side of a small enclosure, or perhaps in the centre of a larger enclosure (see figure 9), which form part of the larger complex containing many other structures and enclosures, suggests, on current evidence, that this is perhaps most likely to be the case. The other 'long cairn' (Site 2) within the building complex is more difficult to interpret - it may have a complex structural history resulting from re-use in several different periods. Similarly, another potential cairn to the north-east (Site 1/15) might represent a former prehistoric feature reused at a later date, and a bank running south-east from another cairn (Site 1/4) might have been used as one side of a later sheep fold or enclosure.

5 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

- 5.1 The archaeological survey has allowed the historic resource within the survey area to be identified and assessed, within the confines of the survey methodology. With this information, it is also possible to provide an informed opinion on any management issues which have been identified.
- 5.2 At the time of the archaeological site work (February/March 2010), the whole of the survey area was under pasture, grazed periodically by cattle. Although the survey was undertaken in winter, and indeed had to be curtailed for a while due to heavy snow, differing light conditions meant that conditions for earthwork recognition were not ideal. In addition, some of the earthwork remains (for example the potential medieval bercary, Site 12) are relatively slight and difficult to positively identify. Therefore, whilst it is considered that all major sites and features have been recorded by the survey, it is possible that some other remains, for example very discrete or subtle earthworks, remain unidentified. It was also noted in Chapter 4 above that the remains of some of the former medieval structures on the site may not have left identifiable or surveyable earthworks.

Assessment of Importance, Condition and Vulnerability

Importance

- 5.3 No part of the Scotland Farm survey area is currently protected as a Scheduled Monument, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983). Aside from being within the North York Moors National Park, and within the Scotland Farm Higher Level Stewardship agreement, the site has no other archaeological protection.
- 5.4 All the identified sites within the survey area have been assessed in terms of their importance. A five point scale was used, namely Local importance, District importance, Regional importance or National importance; sites previously destroyed or no longer extant were afforded a No grade of importance (see Appendix 1). This assessment is based on a combination of professional judgement and the criteria used by English Heritage when designating Scheduled Monuments and in their Monuments Protection Programme (i.e. period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential).
- 5.5 It is considered that the cairnfield as a whole (Site 1), the two potential buildings or long cairns (Sites 2 and 3) and the bercary site (Site 12) are of Regional Importance. Although there are a number of cairnfields in the North York Moors, their state of preservation and understanding is variable, particularly as so few elements have been excavated in recent years. The Scotland Farm cairnfield may well be an extension to the Iron Howe complex, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and the results of this current survey need to be assessed in the light of the wider prehistoric landscape. The identification of a potential medieval bercary associated with Byland Abbey is significant, and few bercary sites in the North York Moors have been surveyed in detail. If further archaeological and documentary research (see below) could confirm that this site was indeed a Byland bercary, its importance would be such that it could be argued that it should become a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The other identified sites within the survey area

are considered to be a combination of District and Local importance (see table below).

Condition

- 5.6 The current agricultural regime within the survey area is broadly in keeping with the preservation of the archaeological resource. As previously noted, the area was in pasture during the survey, which was periodically grazed by cattle. Overstocking did not appear to be an issue at present, but there was significant localised erosion through poaching around the feeder positions (see plate 12). There were two main areas of stock feeding sites at the time of the survey, one located towards the centre of the survey area (Site 11/1) and the other towards the south-east edge (Site 11/2). It is also possible that some of the other circular earthworks identified within the field, for example as part of Site 5, might also represent abandoned stock feeding positions. Other smaller areas of cattle poaching were noted to the east of Sites 1/9 and 1/10. The main area of vehicular movement through the survey area runs north and north-east from the southern gateway, a route which is depicted on the modern and historic maps (see figures 2 and 3); several sites have been affected by rutting and/or vehicle tracks (see plates 13 and 14).
- 5.7 A five tier descriptive grade of condition was used to classify the identified sites (see Appendix 1). The majority were considered to have a 'medium' grade, i.e. the sites were discernible, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 25% of their estimated original height, although some major elements and features were lacking. Five of the 12 sites were considered to be of 'below average' condition, i.e. with only the basic form or outline of the site or feature being discernible. None of the sites were thought to be in a poor condition.

Vulnerability

- 5.8 The majority of the identified archaeological sites are thought to have reached a state of equilibrium, and there is little active erosion or degradation. Most of the sites are considered to have a 'below average' or 'medium' grade of vulnerability, i.e. are unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage, or are potentially at future risk (see Appendix 1 for a fuller explanation of terms). However, five of the sites were graded as being 'above average', i.e. were considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident. Most of the sites are relatively robust but the remains identified within the potential medieval bercary (Site 12) are especially vulnerable and sensitive - it was for example only possible to identify the long aisled building (Site 12/2) through the positions of padstones.
- 5.9 The main threats to the sites are considered to be poaching around stock feeders and vehicular damage. Poaching around the stock feeders has probably caused some damage to some of the potentially prehistoric earthworks in the central and south-east parts of the survey area (Sites 5/1 and 11) (see plate 12), while parts of the cairnfield (Site 1), one section of holloway (Site 8/3), parts of the possible linear boundary (Site 6) and some other earthworks (Site 9) have been damaged by farm vehicles moving through the field (see plates 13 and 14). Any vehicular movement through the sensitive bercary site is likely to cause significant damage.

Summary of Assessments

<i>Site</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>
001	Cairnfield, Scotland Farm	Regional	Medium	Medium
002	Possible cairn or building, west part of survey area	Regional	Medium	Below average

003	Possible building or cairn, west part of survey area	Regional	Medium	Medium
004	Three sets of right-angled stones, central and western parts of survey area	Local	Below average	Medium
005	Sub-circular and associated features, central and eastern parts of survey area	District	Below average	Above average
006	Possible boundary, central part of survey area	District	Below average	Above average
007	Quarry, west part of survey area	Local	Medium	Below average
008	Trackways and holloways, south-west part of survey area	Local	Medium	Below average
009	Earthworks, central and east part of survey area	Local	Below average	Above average
010	Ditched boundary, south and east edges of survey area	Local	Medium	Above average
011	Former and current stock-feeder sites, central and east parts of survey area	Local	Below average	Medium
012	Building complex, west part of survey area	Regional	Medium	Above average

Potential Management Issues and Recommendations

- 5.10 One of the main threats to archaeological sites in the countryside is considered to be agricultural improvement. This can involve the ploughing and re-seeding of grassland, the conversion to alternative crop regimes or land uses, or the abandonment of farmland and field boundaries. Sub-soiling and deep ploughing is considered to be the most destructive of all agricultural operations to archaeological features, both in terms of degradation and loss of definition to above-ground field monuments and disturbance or even destruction of the more shallow below-ground stratified deposits. In the case of the above-ground earthworks, each individual action may not necessarily appear to be particularly damaging, but the cumulative effect over several years is often significant. In addition to archaeological impacts, re-seeding and the frequent application of manure reduces ground flora, while sub-soiling can cause root damage to adjacent trees. However, it is thought that no agricultural improvement is likely in the immediate or near future within the whole or parts of the Scotland Farm survey area.
- 5.11 Other management issues generally associated with predominantly pasture environments include overstocking and overgrazing. Once again, these do not appear to currently be significant factors at Scotland Farm, although any change of agricultural land use or stocking rates could easily and quickly change the vulnerability of the identified sites, and an appropriate assessment should be made if any changes to the existing practices are proposed. There also appears to be relatively little erosion or damage due to natural weathering or drainage works; parts of the ditched boundary along the eastern side of the survey area have been re-dug recently, but little archaeological damage appears to have been caused.
- 5.12 The two main issues in the Scotland Farm survey area relate to the positioning of cattle feeders and vehicular movement through the site. As noted above, the positioning of feeders have probably caused some damage to some of the earthworks in the north-west part of the survey area (Site 5), while some elements of the cairnfield (Site 1), one section of holloway (Site 8/3), parts of a linear boundary (Site 6) and some other earthworks (Site 9) have been damaged by farm vehicles moving through the field. The difficulty of separating current and former

stock feeding sites from archaeological earthworks has been noted above, and at least one of the sub-circular earthworks forming part of Site 5/1 bears a strong resemblance to a hut circle recorded at Dacre in Nidderdale which had also been trampled by stock (Brophy 2010, 102-107). It is also possible that some of the earthworks at the former and current stock feeding sites (Sites 11/1 and 11/2) are actually older than they appear, and they have the potential of also being prehistoric in date.

- 5.13 While it may be difficult to reconcile the potentially conflicting issues of positive archaeological management and maximised agricultural productivity, there are various mechanisms available to achieve this or to mitigate the effects of lost agricultural potential. In those areas which are wholly or predominately pasture, for example, it is often possible to identify specific areas within a large site which are less sensitive than others, and/or where proposed ploughing or other improvements may not detract from the overall importance, potential and setting of the site. On other sites, it may be possible to reduce the effects of continued improvement by ensuring that ground movement is confined to the depth of already ploughed or disturbed soil. The option of maintaining a managed, permanent grass cover is, of course, the most appropriate land use for the continued preservation of most archaeological sites and monuments.
- 5.14 At Scotland Farm, it is difficult to recommend the usual method of reducing poaching resulting from stock feeders, which is to move them around a field at periodic intervals to ensure that localised erosion is avoided. However, the density of archaeological sites as shown on figure 5 means that this is not a practical option. There are very few areas which do not contain archaeological remains, and even if less sensitive locations could be found (i.e. around the north-west corner), there would likely be other erosion caused by farm vehicles moving to and from and between the feeders.
- 5.15 The easiest way of reducing the erosion and poaching resulting from cattle would be to remove them permanently from the field, perhaps to be replaced by sheep which would provide an ideal management regime. However, on the assumption that cattle need to remain in the field, it is suggested that the feeders are confined to one specific location, towards the south-east edge of the site (at Site 11/2). This is where feeders have been positioned most recently (see plate 12), and the distance from the main access gate in the wall to the south is relatively short. However, in order to prevent continued and prolonged poaching, some attempt should first be made to stabilise the ground, for example by putting down stone or hardcore to create a firmer footing, perhaps over a permanent membrane or layer of sand etc to distinguish between the new material and the old ground surface. This action should ensure that any future erosion to any underlying archaeological deposits (if present) within the area would be avoided. On no account should feeders be positioned on the more inviting flatter, less stoney parts of the field, as represented by Site 12, the remains of which are particularly sensitive.
- 5.16 It is accepted that vehicle movement will be required across and through the field, although this requirement might be reduced slightly if the stock feeders were permanently placed in one position. Nevertheless, there will always be the potential for vehicular damage to the densely packed archaeological sites within the survey area. Wherever possible, vehicle movement should be kept to a minimum and care should be taken to avoid any upstanding earthworks and cairns; vehicle routes should also be varied to ensure the same alignments are not used all the time, especially in wet weather.

Recommendations for Further Research

- 5.17 The recommendations for further research can be considered under two headings, those which would aid the understanding and interpretation of the sites and features which have already been recorded by this survey, and those which would help to place this survey into a wider landscape context.

Understanding and Interpretation

- 5.18 The former would cover site specific work. Although the existing earthwork or topographical survey (see figures 5 to 8) provide a good account of the remains within the survey area, understanding and interpretation would be enhanced by geophysical survey, especially within the potential bercary site (Site 12), allied to some limited intrusive archaeological investigations. It would also be useful to undertake other small-scale intrusive investigations on some of the probable cairns forming part of Site 1. However, one of the most important areas of additional work should involve further documentary research, from original documents held nationally and locally, to confirm that Site 12 is indeed a Byland Abbey bercary, and whether or not it continued in use after the Dissolution. Given that the site is privately owned and not on a public right of way, no on-site interpretation is recommended.

Wider Landscape Context

- 5.19 Further general landscape survey work, to enable better understanding of the context of the current survey area, could also be carried out. This could include a detailed walkover survey of the rest of landholding and surrounding area, for example to examine the earlier now abandoned Scotland Farm site and the large High Intake/Brown Intake enclosure, in conjunction with Cowley's earlier work, so as to try and determine other elements of the medieval landscape of the township/manor. Other work could also include a more detailed examination of the Iron Howe cairnfield, to examine its remains and see how they might relate to the Scotland Farm cairnfield and the wider prehistoric landscape of this area.

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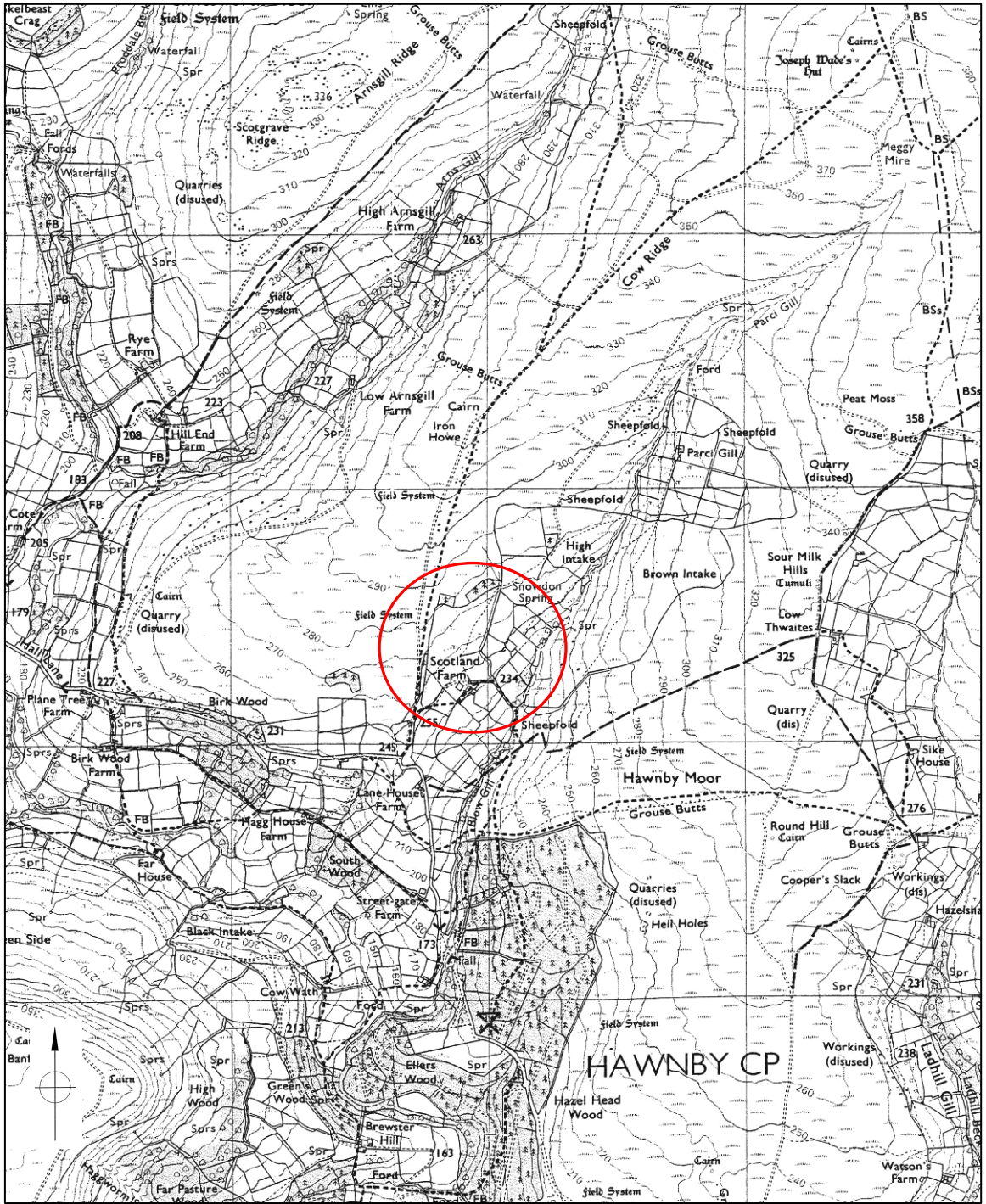
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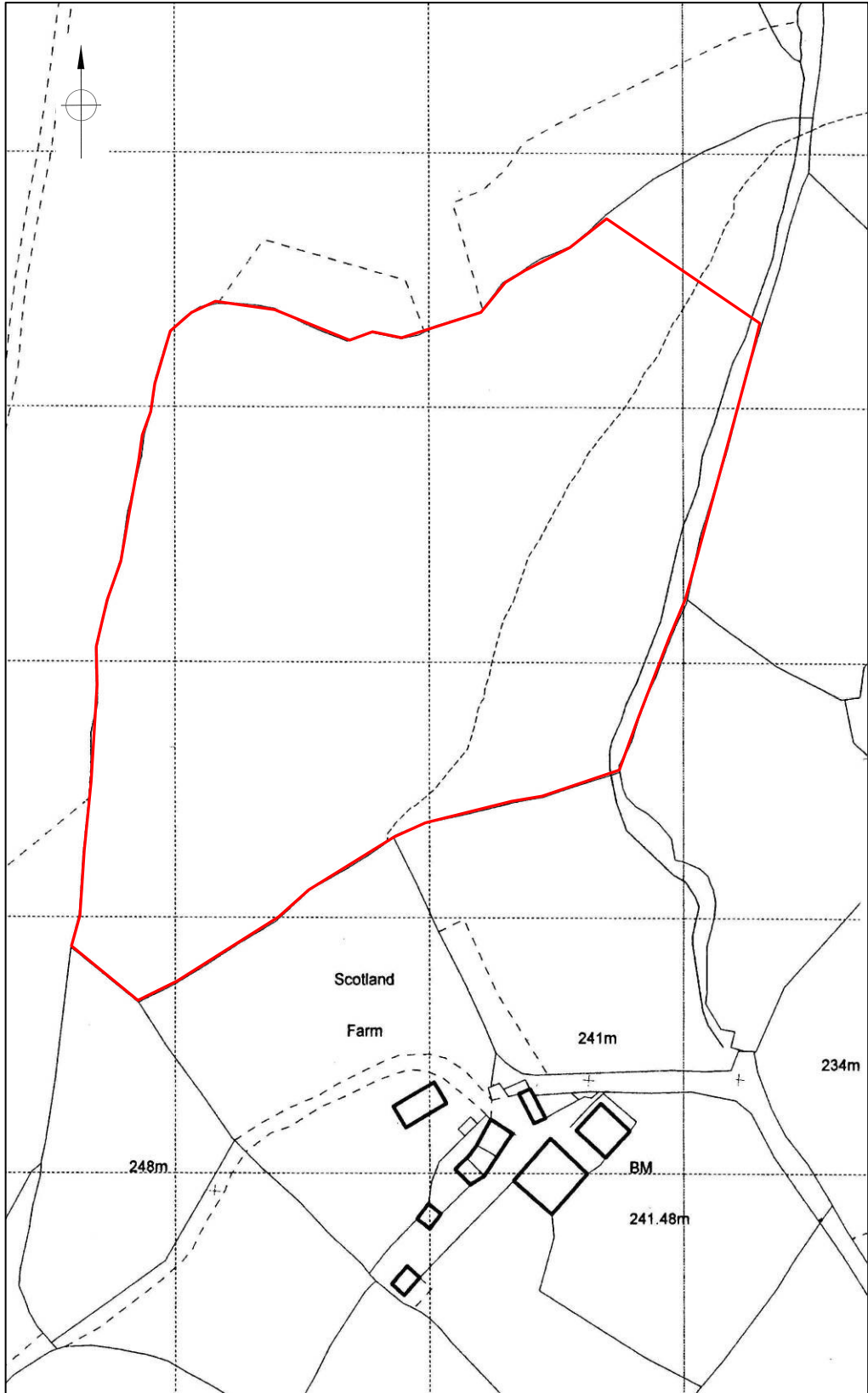
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- 7.1 The archaeological survey at Scotland Farm was commissioned by the farmer and landowner, Mr Ken Sayer, and was funded by Natural England. EDAS would like to thank Mr Sayer, and Margaret Nieke and Rosy Eaton of Natural England for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey work.
- 7.2 The topographical survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson (EDAS) and Dave Kempley (Benchmark Surveys), with the resulting data being hand-enhanced by Shaun Richardson. Richard Lamb assisted with the more detailed survey work of the two long cairns or buildings. Shaun Richardson produced the fieldwork records and photographs, and a draft report, and Ed Dennison completed the survey drawings. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



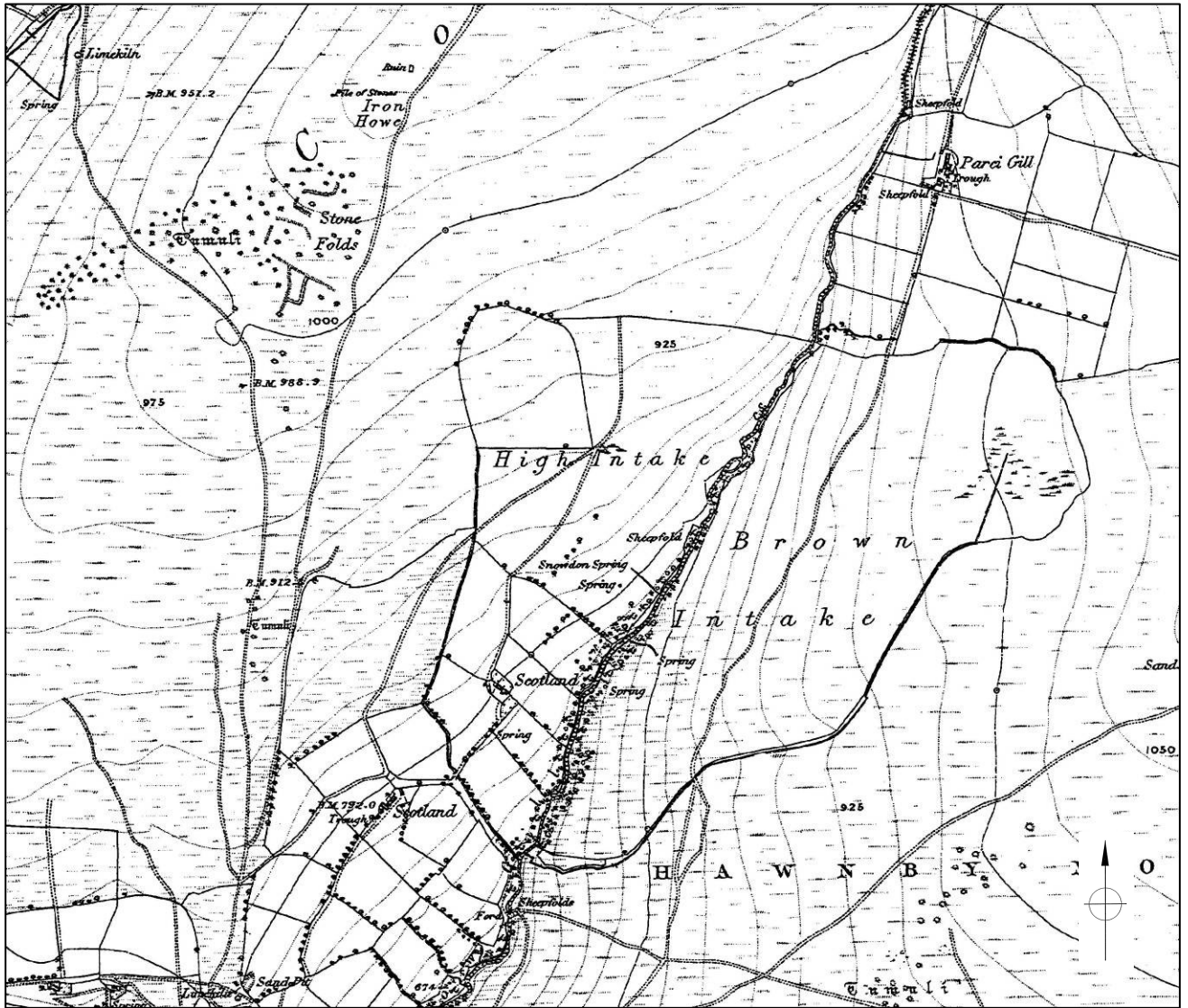
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PROJECT	SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE	GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE MAR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE 1



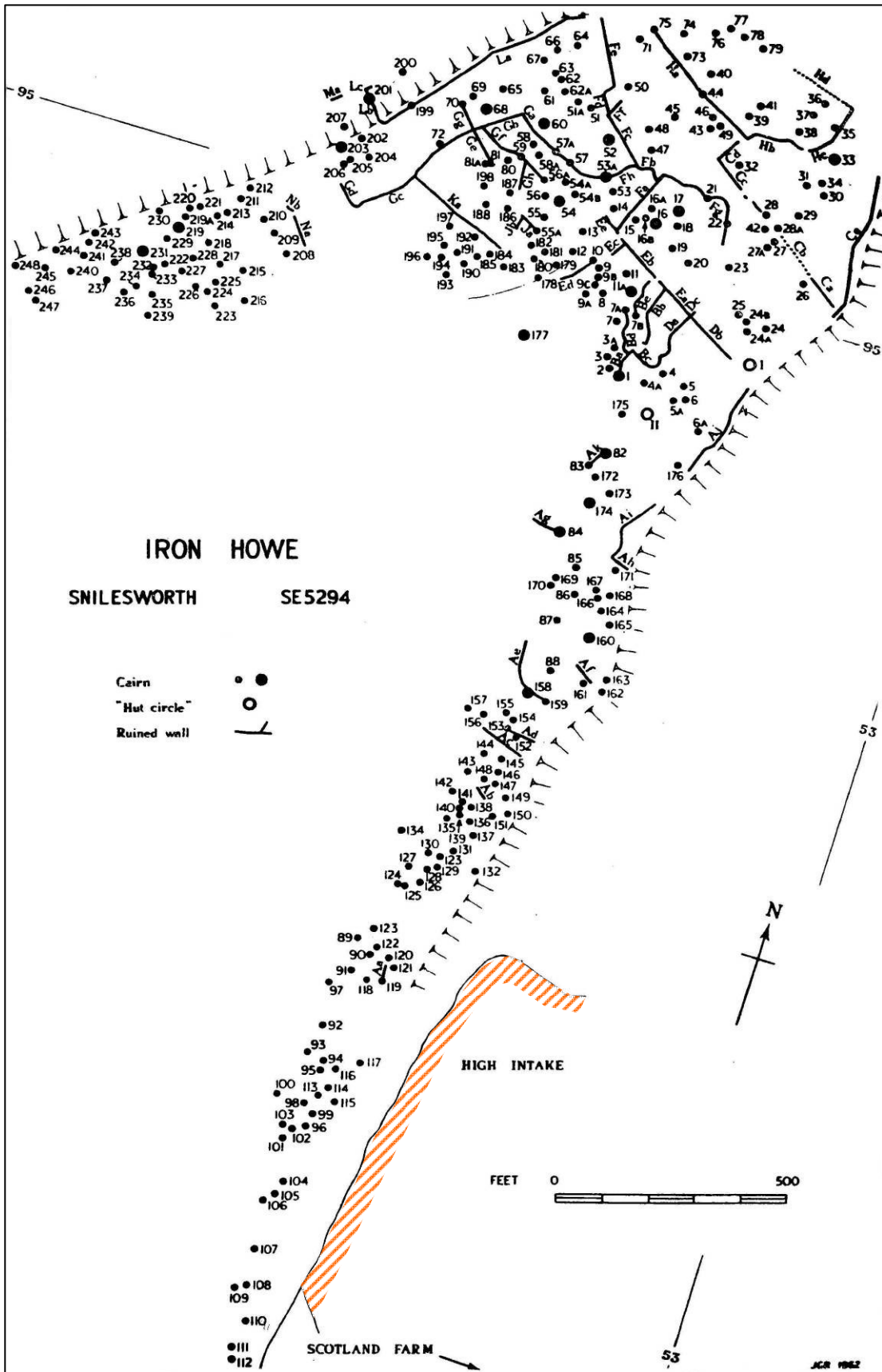
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PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE		AREA OF SURVEY	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Source: Ordnance Survey 1857 sheet 57, surveyed 1854.

PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE		1857 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Boundary of EDAS survey area

Source: McDonnell 1963, p38.

PROJECT SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE RUTTER'S SURVEY OF IRON HOWE	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2011
EDAS	FIGURE 4

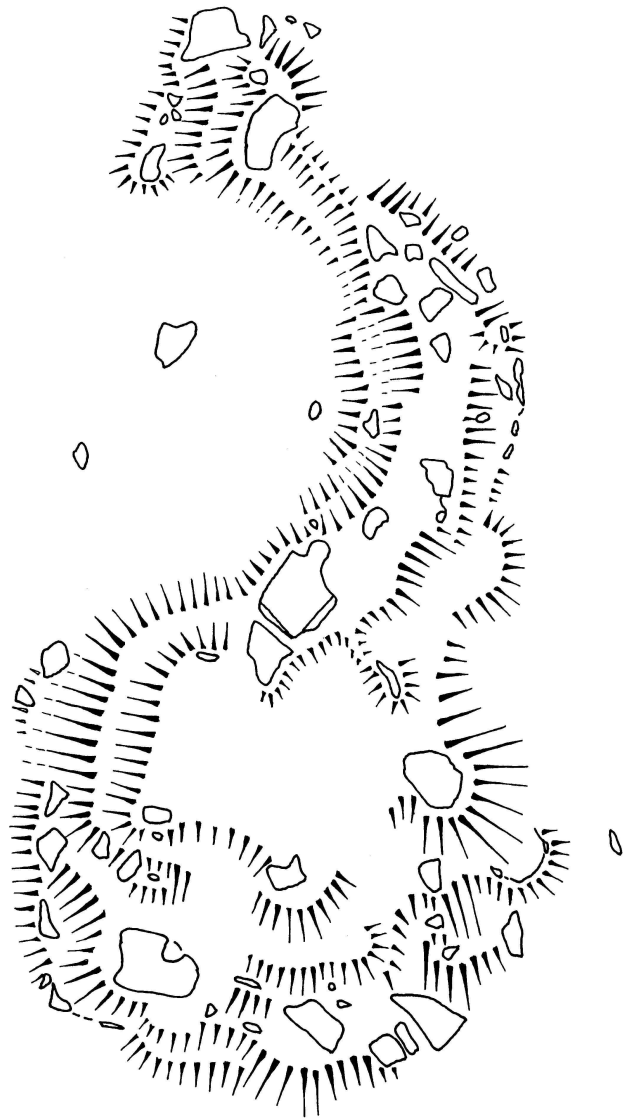
10	SITE IDENTIFIERS
	PROBABLE CAIRNS
	POSSIBLE CAIRNS
SF	STOCK FEEDER POSITIONS
	OTHER STONES

See other plans for details of Sites 2, 3 and 12

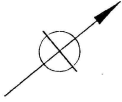


PROJECT	SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD		
TITLE	IDENTIFIED SITES		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	5

PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE		DETAILED SURVEY OF SITE 2	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	6

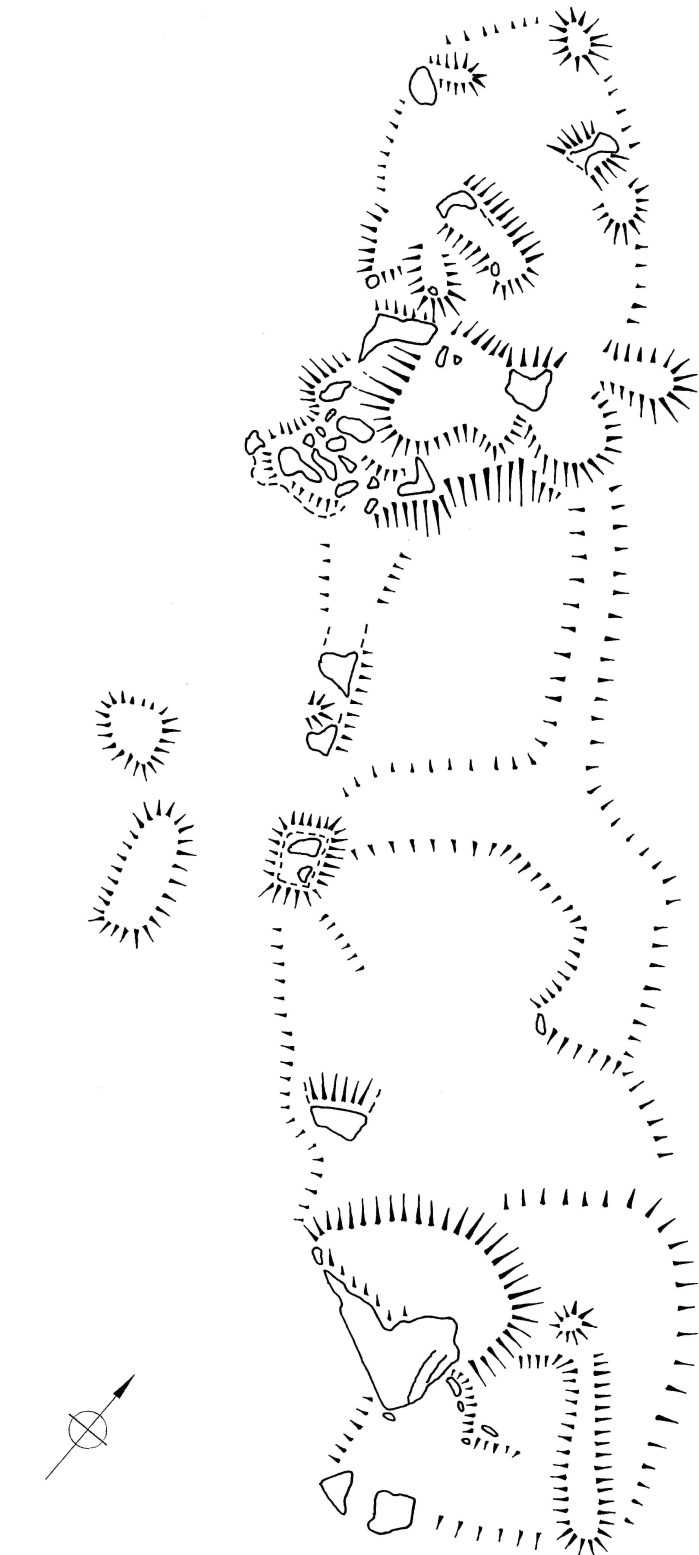


 STONES



0  5m

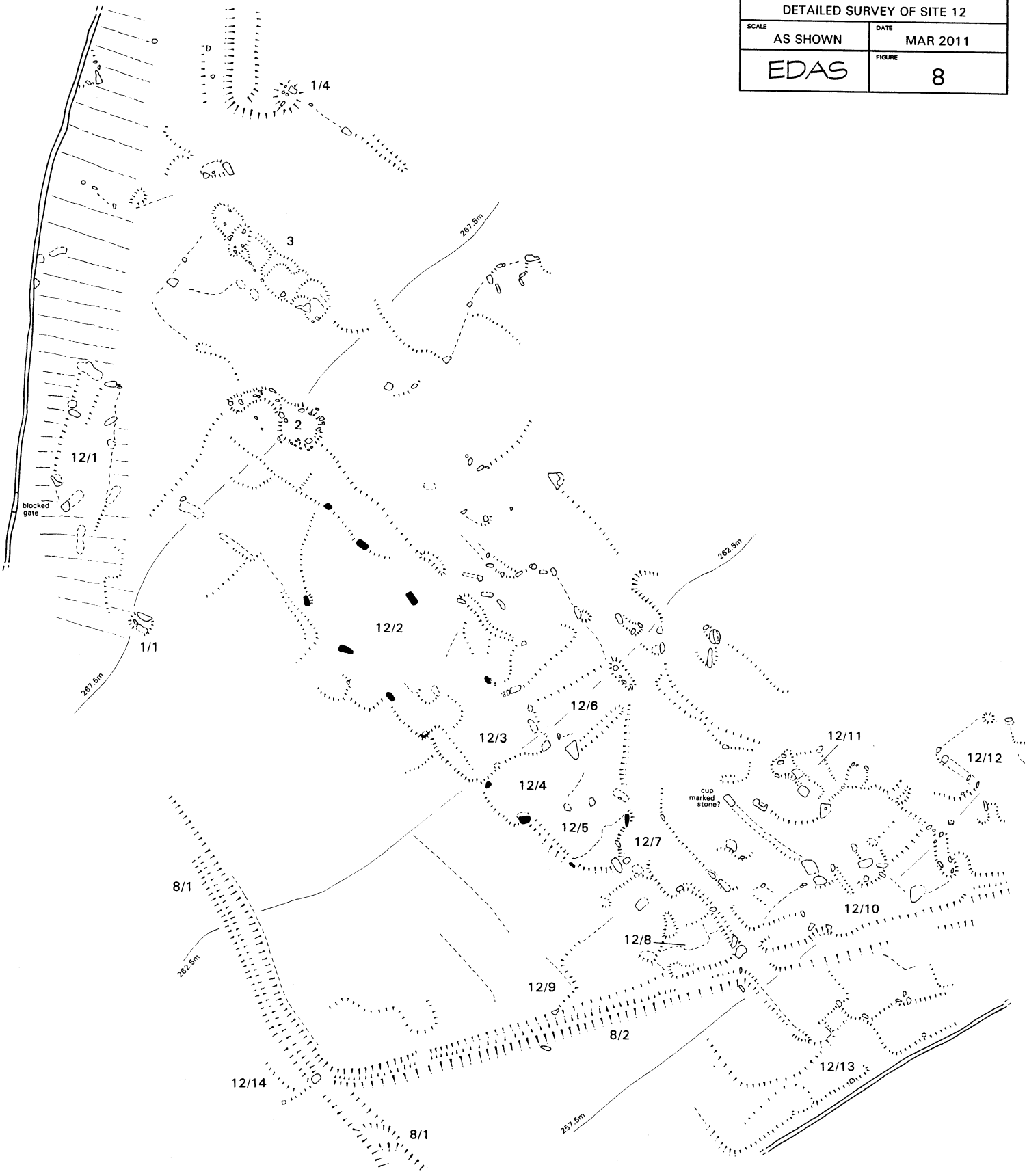
PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE		DETAILED SURVEY OF SITE 3	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	7



 STONES

0  5m


PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE			
DETAILED SURVEY OF SITE 12			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	8






12/2	SITE IDENTIFIERS
●	PADSTONES
○	OTHER STONES



PROJECT		SCOTLAND FARM CAIRNFIELD	
TITLE			
INTERPRETATION OF SITE 12			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAR 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	9

 WALL LINES AND POSSIBLE BUILDINGS



-  SITE IDENTIFIERS
-  PADSTONES
-  OTHER STONES



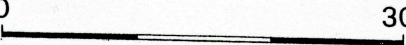
0  30m



Plate 1: General view of central part of survey area, looking NE (photo 1/560).



Plate 2: Site 1/4, looking NW (photo 2/636).



Plate 3: Site 1/5, looking E (photo 2/656).



Plate 4: Site 1/7, looking NE (photo 2/664).



Plate 5: Site 2, looking NW (photo 1/568).



Plate 6: Site 3, looking NW (photo 1/570).



Plate 7: Site 5/1(c), looking W (photo 3/710).



Plate 8: South end of Site 8/1, looking SE (photo 2/628).



Plate 9: Site 12/2 (aisled building), looking SE (photo 3/695).



Plate 10: Sites 12/3-12/5, looking SE (photo 2/639).



Plate 11: Site 11/1(c), looking NE (photo 2/675).



Plate 12: Site 11/2(a), looking NE (photo 1/556).



Plate 13: Site 1/38 showing vehicular damage, looking SW (photo 3/733).



Plate 14: Site 9/9 showing vehicular damage, looking NE (photo 3/761).

APPENDIX 1

GAZETTEER OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The pro forma gazetteer provides details of each item of archaeological, architectural or historic interest identified within the survey area. The following explains the terms that are used.

Within the survey area, each identifiable site or component is allocated a number. The sites or components are based on coherent units, such as a building or specific earthwork, and site/component reference numbers are used throughout the associated survey report and accompanying drawings.

The *Location* section identifies the component and provides sufficient information for it to be readily located.

- i) Grid reference: the national grid reference (NGR) of the component given as a 10 figure reference (i.e. to the nearest metre). The NGR is qualified as to whether it is accurate, centred, general or approximate, or linear. It should be noted that for linear components, the quoted NGR only relates to the survey area and may not be their full extent.
- ii) Height (AOD): the height in metres, to the nearest whole meter, above Ordnance Datum of each component. For some components a height range is given.
- iii) Parish: the current Local Authority parish in which the site or component is located.

The *Concordance* section provides a link to any other identifiers recorded elsewhere for the same site (e.g. HSMR, NMR, Scheduled Monument or other numbers).

The *Description* section provides information concerning the appearance and other aspects of each site or component within the survey area. "n/a" signifies that this information is not appropriate to a particular site or component.

- i) Type: the type of site/component, from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record.
- ii) Form: the current form of the site/component, e.g. earthwork, documented site etc.
- iii) Period general and Period specific: the period or date of the site/component, from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record, e.g. Post-medieval/19th century.
- iv) Land use on and around the site: from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record, e.g. pasture.
- v) Vegetation cover: from a keyword list based on that produced for English Heritage's National Monuments Record, e.g. grass.
- vi) Inspected by: the name of the inspector and the date on which the site/component was inspected by EDAS as part of the project.
- vii) Photographed by: the name of the photographer and the date on which the site/component was photographed by EDAS as part of the project.
- viii) Surveyed by: the name of the surveyor and the date on which the site/component was surveyed by EDAS as part of the project.

- ix) Description: a description of the site/component. This includes a simple description together with plan form, dimensions, any recognisable sequence of development, and an interpretative discussion, covering function, date and historic background where appropriate and known. Where external bibliographic, cartographic or other sources of information are used, these are referenced to a specific source by number.
- x) References: where external sources of information are used in the description above, these are referenced by number to a specific source or details of that source.

The *Management* section provides basic information concerning specific conditions and threats identified for the component at time of inspection, and any recommendations concerning management.

- i) Importance: a descriptive grade based on a combination of professional judgment and criteria used by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme and scheduling monuments (i.e. period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential).
 - National Importance - Scheduled monuments or undesignated monuments considered to be of schedulable quality
 - Regional Importance
 - District Importance
 - Local Importance
 - No grade - sites known to have been destroyed or significantly disturbed.
- ii) Condition: an assessment of the condition of the site/component at the time of the survey. Condition utilises a condition grading system (e.g. above average, good, medium, low etc) as well as further descriptive text as necessary.

Good	Intact, all original features identifiable and in situ with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to their estimated original height.
Above average	Largely intact, with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 50% of their estimated original height and a good proportion of original features and details recognizable.
Medium	Discernible, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 25% of their estimated original height, although some major elements and features will be lacking.
Below average	Only the basic form or outline of the site or feature is discernible, and no details evident to more than 25% of their estimated original height.
Poor	Walls and other features surviving to one course or less and where very little of the original structure or form of the site survives.
- iii) Vulnerability: an assessment of the vulnerability of the site/component at the time of the survey. This also utilises a grading system (e.g. high, medium, low etc) as well as further descriptive text as necessary.

High	The site is considered to be very vulnerable (e.g. located on an unstable slope or in an area prone to regular ploughing or agricultural improvement) and/or is actively eroding with major damage evident.
Above average	The site is considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident.
Medium	The site is considered to be potentially at future risk (but with little damage currently evident), either by reason of its location (e.g. located on a public footpath, or a building in a farmstead with potential for conversion, or a site potentially at risk from agricultural improvement and/or woodland management) and/or nature of the site (i.e. an easily erodible site).

Below average The site is unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage and is considered not to be at risk, i.e. it is not in a vulnerable location, is in an area unlikely to be subject to agricultural improvement and/or woodland management, and/or it is a robust site.

Low The site is ruined or destroyed to such an extent that further degradation or deterioration is unlikely.

- iv) Damaged by: Descriptive text which details the causes of damage to the site/component, at the time of the survey (e.g. stock or human erosion, vehicular damage etc).
- v) Damage rating: Descriptive text which details the amount of damage to the site/component, at the time of the survey (e.g. Potential, Slight, Moderate, Severe).
- vi) Recommendations: a brief summary to suggest a management strategy for the site/component.

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 001

Site Name: Cairn field, Scotland Farm

Location

NGR 1: SE5290094450

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 265m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.05

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Cairnfield

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric multi period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text: e.g. [p2/663]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

A substantial number of probable and possible cairns were recorded across the whole of the survey area. They have been sub-divided into two very broad categories, those that can be identified with some certainty and others which are less definite but which are still possible cairns. Within these categories, there is considerable variation, which may be due to different degrees of preservation as much as significant differences in date or purpose. More significant is the marked absence of cairns (with the exception of one or two outliers) within the south-western part of the survey area. This is almost certainly due to their deliberate removal and the utilization of the stone within them to construct structures associated with medieval activity (see Site 12). It should also be noted that there are further possible cairns beyond the eastern limit of the survey area [2].

A total of 20 probable cairns were identified, fairly evenly distributed from north to south across the survey area (1/3 to 1/9, 1/13, 1/16 to 1/19, 1/21 to 1/22, 1/29, 1/32, 1/34 to 1/36 and 1/40). One of the cairns (Site 1/9) was described during the NAA 1992 walkover survey, where it was also noted that c.20 other similar cairns were observed within the field [1]. A summary description of each cairn is given below:

Site 1/3: A sub-oval mound, 0.50m high, c.5m long by 1m wide. It is crossed by a field wall, but is truncated on the other side by drain. It appears to comprise smaller pieces of stone rubble, 0.30m long or less [p2/634].

Site 1/4: A sub-circular mound, c.3m in diameter and 0.50m high, with a rectangular rubble core measuring c.2m by 1m. At the north end, there is a slanting stone 0.75m long and at the south end, a smaller stone set on edge [p2/636-2/637]. Spread banks, measuring 3.50m wide and standing 0.30m high, run north [p2/635] and south-east from the cairn; the latter may be associated with the medieval activity further south (see Site 12).

Site 1/5: A sub-oval mound, 0.75m high, c.4m long and 2.5m wide. It has a high rubble content and appears to have an edge along the eastern side [p2/656]. Stones extending to the west might suggest the it forms one end of a fragmentary, larger structure.

Site 1/6: A sub-circular mound of compacted stones, measuring 0.50m high by 2.50m in diameter, possibly with an 'edge' along the eastern side [p2/663]. The largest stones measure 0.50m across.

Site 1/7: A smaller, sub-oval mound, 0.30m high and measuring 2.50m by 1.0m, and comprising compacted stones, the largest of which is 0.40m square [p2/664]. The cairn may extend further west towards a large angled slab of stone, itself probably naturally deposited but perhaps enhanced by human activity. This slab measures 1.20m by 0.50m, and perhaps has some smaller stones placed around it [p2/665].

Site 1/8: A sub-oval mound, 3.5m long and standing up to 0.60m high, apparently containing a high proportion of smaller stones, averaging 0.30m in length [p2/666].

Site 1/9: A sub-oval/sub-rectangular mound, which appears to have been subject to some disturbance in the centre of the southern side, creating an vaguely crescentic plan to the existing feature; in its original form, the cairn measures some 3.50m by 2.0m. It stands a maximum of 0.60m high, and contains a high proportion of compacted stones, the largest of which measure 0.50m by 0.30m [p2/667]. There may be another similar, but lower and smaller, feature to the immediate north-west.

Site 1/13: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, measuring 3m by 2m, and standing up to 1m high on the east side, although it is generally lower. A 'skirt' of shallower slabs, apparently laid on the level, may

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

define an edge around the base of the east side. In the south-west part of the mound, there are three flatter stones inclined inwards and set on edge, perhaps the remains of a cist or small chamber [p2/672-2/673]. To the immediate north-west, there is a poorly defined linear spread of stone, possibly another cairn [p2/674].

Site 1/16: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.30m high, and measuring 3.50m by 2m [p3/697].

Site 1/17: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.50m high, and measuring 4m by 3m [p3/698].

Site 1/18: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.60m high, and measuring 3m across [p3/699].

Site 1/19: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.70m high, and measuring 5m by 3m. It is possibly located at the north-east corner of a larger sub-rectangular platform (see Site 5/1) [p2/678-2/679 & 3/712-3/713].

Site 1/21: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, with an apparent greater concentration to the centre of the mound, standing 0.50m high, and measuring 4m by 3m [p3/716].

Site 1/22: A sub-oval mound, standing 0.40m high, and measuring 3m by 2m. It may be set at the south-west corner of a larger sub-rectangular platform [p3/717].

Site 1/29: A sub-triangular mound of compacted stones, standing 0.40m high and measuring 3m across. Further compacted stones, with an average length of 0.30m, are visible on all three 'corners' of the mound, and possibly form an edge to the eastern side [p3/737].

Site 1/32: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.40m high and measuring 4m by 2.50m [p3/742].

Site 1/34: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, standing 0.50m high and measuring 4.50m by 3m. Further compacted stones, with an average length of 0.30m, are particularly prominent along the southern side adjacent to a ditch, where they may form an edge [p3/746].

Site 1/35: A very spread sub-circular mound within which compacted stones are occasionally visible, measuring up to 3m across but less than 0.30m high [p3/749]. On the west side of the mound, there may be the remains of a small c.1m square depression with compacted stones to the edges [p3/750], although this may have been created by vehicle erosion. A low south-facing scarp runs north-west from the feature.

Site 1/36: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones set on edge of a linear depression, standing 0.70m high and measuring 4m by 2.50m [p3/757]. The compacted stones, up to 0.30m long, are particularly prominent along the southern side, where they may form an edge [p3/758].

Site 1/40: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, some up to 0.50m long and laid at an angle, standing 0.50m high, and measuring c.1.5m by 1m [p3/751].

In summary, the majority of the probable cairns are formed by sub-oval or sub-circular mounds, the largest of which (for example, Site 1/19) do not exceed c.5m in length by c.3m in width, or more than c.3m in diameter. They stand a maximum of 0.70m in height, although most are considerably lower, and all are well vegetated but characterised by the high proportion of compacted stones that they contain; the majority of these stones are sub-rectangular or sub-square, and less than 0.30m long. Some contain larger, flatter stones set at an angle and in a few cases stones have been deliberately set on edge. There are also examples, such as Site 1/36 where, rather than being thrown randomly into a heap, stones appear to have been deliberately laid or placed to form an edge or base upon which the rest of the cairn sits. Two cairns preserve possible evidence for former internal cists or chambers. In one case (Site 1/35) this may result from later vehicle erosion, but in the other (Site 1/13), three flat stones, all inclined and sloping inwards to one another, might form the remains of a small deliberately constructed feature. Three of the cairns (Sites 1/5, 1/19 and 1/22) may lie at the corner of larger sub-rectangular platforms, while others may be associated with spread linear banks or scarps.

In addition to the probable cairns, a total of 20 possible cairns were identified within the survey area (1/1, 1/2, 1/10 to 1/12, 1/14, 1/15, 1/20, 1/23 to 1/28, 1/30, 1/31, 1/33 and 1/37 to 1/39). A summary description of each possible cairn is given below:

Site 1/1: A low sub-rectangular mound, set into natural slope, measuring 3m by 2.50m and containing several slanting slabs of stone at the northern end, each up to 1m long [p2/631].

Site 1/10: A possible denuded mound or structure, comprising little more than a stone edge. The east side is 2m long, and appears to return 0.50m to the west at the southern end [p2/668].

Site 1/11: A spread sub-square mound, standing 0.30m high and measuring 2.50m across. Several larger flat stones (averaging 0.70m by 0.50m) to the east side may define an edge, but are perhaps more likely to denote former disturbance [p2/669].

Site 1/12: A sub-square mound of compacted stones, standing 0.70m high and measuring 1m across. There is also a sub-rectangular spread of stones to the south-east measuring 2m by 1m [p2/670-2/671].

Site 1/14: A sub-oval mound of compacted stones, measuring 1.20m by 0.70m, and perhaps extending further to the east, where there is a large flat slab. The mound contains some stones which are set on edge, the largest of which measures 0.70m by 0.50m [p2/676].

Site 1/15: Three possible cairns, which if not separate features, may together form the remains of a platform or ruined structure perhaps related to the complex (Site 12) to the west. At the southern end, there appears to be a sub-rectangular area of laid stone rubble measuring 1.50m by 1m, the largest stone within being 1m long [p2/683-2/684]. In the centre, there is a rectangular, east-facing scarp, with lines of laid stone visible in the top [p2/682]. At the north end, there is a possible angled rubble (corner?) structure,

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

partly defined by 0.50m long stones laid on edge, with total measurements of 2.50m x 1.50m [p2/680-681].

Site 1/23: Three low mounds on a general north-west/south-east alignment. The northernmost is the smallest, with a crescentic plan, and contains at least one stone, 0.40m long [p3/721]. The central mound contains a higher proportion of compacted stones, and is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 4m by 2.50m [p3/722]. The southern mound of compacted stones is sub-oval in plan, 0.40m high and measuring 3.50m across. There is a larger stone, 0.40m square, to the western side [p3/723].

Site 1/24: A possible denuded cairn, sub-oval in plan, standing 0.40m high and measuring c.1.2m across. It largely comprises two 0.50m long stones set against one another [p3/724].

Site 1/25: Two low mounds of compacted stones on an east-west alignment, perhaps together forming the remains of a denuded bank. Both are sub-oval in plan, stand 0.20m high and measure 3.50m by 2m [p3/728]. To the east, the remains of a low spread bank are visible, 7m long and standing up to 0.30m high [p3/729]; this was perhaps once continuous with similar features to the east (Site 1/27).

Site 1/26: A low sub-triangular mound, standing 0.20m high and measuring c.2m by 1m; a 0.40m long stone is incorporated into the mound towards the northern end [p3/730].

Site 1/27: Two low mounds and a bank. Two low mounds, situated at the east and west ends of a low spread bank, some 2.50m wide and possibly once continuous with a similar earthwork (Site 1/25) to the west; the two are now separated by a natural watercourse. The west mound is only 0.20m high and measures c.2.5m across. The sub-oval east mound is more convincing as a cairn, being 0.30m high and c.4m long [p1/582]. On the north side, there is a rectangular concentration of stone rubble, 1.20m long by 0.80m wide. The stone within has been laid deliberately to form this shape, but its function is unclear [p1/583].

Site 1/30: A sub-rectangular mound, standing 0.20m high and measuring 4m by 3m, with some compacted stone visible along the southern side [p3/739].

Site 1/31: A sub-rectangular mound, 0.20m high, measuring 3m by 2m, with compacted stone visible to the northern and eastern sides [p3/740].

Site 1/33: A sub-oval mound, 0.20m high, measuring 2m by 1m, with some compacted stone. A number of low curvilinear and approximately parallel scarps run north-west from this feature [p3/744].

Site 1/37: A sub-rectangular mound, 0.30m high, measuring 2.50m x 1.50m, possibly with an edge of compacted stones along the southern side [p3/732].

Site 1/38: A sub-rectangular spread of stone rubble within an area of severe vehicle rutting, not vegetated and most likely placed here recently to fill a rut. To the north and south of this spread, there are three larger stones, set more firmly into the ground [p3/733].

Site 1/39: A sub-circular mound, 0.20m high and measuring 1m across, with some compacted stone visible. It is affected by mole activity [p3/702].

It is noticeable that there is a concentration of possible cairn features in the eastern part of the survey area, in or around one of the areas of vehicle rutting. Of these, it is likely that at least half are actual cairns which have been denuded either by recent or historic farming practices. Many of the possible cairns are smaller than the probable cairns, and they also have a tendency towards a sub-rectangular or sub-square plan. An example of how this might come about through erosion or re-use of the cairn stone is demonstrated by one of the probable cairns (Site 1/4). In its existing form, this comprises a sub-circular mound, c.3m in diameter and standing 0.50m high, with a rectangular rubble core measuring c.2m by 1m. If the outlying areas of the cairn were lost and the height reduced, then it would strongly resemble one of the possible cairns.

As noted above, the possible cairns are distinguished from the others by their smaller size (few exceed 2.5m in length, the largest being 1.30 at c.4m by 3m and their lower height of between 0.20m-0.30m). They may contain larger, flatter slabs more frequently than the probable cairns, and some of the smaller examples, such as Sites 1/12 and 1/14 are almost solid rubble, with very little earth in between. There are several closely grouped examples in twos or threes (Sites 1/23 and 1/25) that might represent denuded banks or curvilinear boundaries. The latter may once have been continuous with a low spread bank, c.7m long, to their east, which itself may be associated with another feature (Site 1/27) across a shallow natural watercourse. This comprises two possible cairns, situated at the east and west ends of a low spread bank, some 2.50m wide. The western cairn is only 0.20m high and c.2.5m across, but the eastern cairn is more convincing, being 0.30m high and c.4m long. On the north side of the latter, there is a rectangular concentration of stone rubble, 1.20m long by 0.80m wide. The stone within has been laid deliberately to form this shape, but its purpose is unknown.

In addition to the above, there are three examples of possible cairns (Sites 1/2, 1/20 and 1/28) which may have been built around large slabs of stone which were naturally deposited and then augmented by man, a phenomenon recorded at other cairnfields. A summary description of each is given below:

Site 1/2: A sub-triangular mound, 0.30m high, measuring c.3m by 1.50m and apparently running beneath the adjacent field wall. It is built around several large slabs of stone, that may themselves form a natural outcrop [2/633]. There is a similar feature 20m to the south, apparently also running beneath the adjacent field wall [2/632].

Site 1/20: An area of low, poorly defined, mounds, all 0.30m high or less, and some consisting apparently of partly grassed large pieces of stone. Of all of them, the sub-circular westernmost example, 2.50m across, is the most convincing [3/715].

Site 1/28: A sub-oval mound, 0.30m high, measuring 4m by 2.5m. At the eastern and western ends of the cairn, there are large flat slabs over 1m long [3/734] [2].

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

References:

- [1] Abramson, P et al 1992 NYMFS Archaeological Management Survey: Snailsworth, 5 (NAA report 92/10)
[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
-

Management

Importance: Regional

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Moderate

Management recommendations:

There is an area of severe vehicle rutting across the eastern part of the survey area, aligned approximately north-east/south-west, which is damaging the probable and possible cairns on and adjacent to the line of the rutting. The remainder of the site is generally unaffected.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 002

Site Name: Possible cairn or building, west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5280094390

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 267m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.05009

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Cairn?; Structure?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p1/561-1/569; p3/693

Surveyed by: SR/DK/RL Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

This cairn was noted during the 1992 walkover survey (Site b4) when it was described as a 'possible long cairn' [1]. It lies at the north-west end of an area of more extensive earthworks (Site 12) representing the remains of buildings and enclosures. The cairn is aligned north-west/south-east (in line with the general ground slope in this area), with a total length of 11m and width of 5.50m; it stands a maximum of 0.70m high [p1/561-1/563]. The current plan form is somewhat irregular, comprising a sub-circular mound at the south-east end c.5.50m across, with a curvilinear bank extending north-west for some 6m, terminating in a small mound.

All parts of the cairn are vegetated to varying degrees, but it clearly contains a high proportion of compacted stone. The largest visible stone within the sub-circular south-east mound is 0.80m long, although most are smaller; where the stone is visible, there is a mixture of weathered/pockmarked and unweathered material. The south end has definite stone edging or a kerb extending c.2m north-west and 1m north-east from the south corner [p1/565-1/566 & p1/568-1/569]. The north-west edge arguably extends further than this, as far as an upright stone, while the largest visible stone referred to above may be laid on the eastern edging. Taken together, these features suggest that the sub-circular mound has some sort of built form, and that it might actually be a decayed sub-square structure which has assumed a sub-circular plan over time.

The narrower, western part of the cairn has a width of c.2m where it leaves the sub-circular mound, curving gently around to the north-west, and becoming narrower as it does so. It narrows towards a sub-rectangular concentration of stone rubble on its upper surface, containing two pieces of stone set upright (one of which may retain a possible cupmark) which form a 'T' shape in plan, similar to that seen in another smaller possible cairn (Site 1/27). Beyond this feature, the curving part of the cairn becomes much less substantial, but then terminates in a sub-circular spread of rubble c.1.20m across [3].

The cairn (if that is what it is) could be interpreted in several different ways. It may originally have been sub-rectangular in plan, and of the total dimensions given above; a crescent-shaped chunk may have been taken out of the south side of the central area [p1/564 & 1/567] at a later date, resulting in the current plan form, although it is difficult to interpret the surviving remains convincingly as ever having had a straight southern side [3]. Alternatively, the current plan form may be the original plan form, with the narrower western end actually forming a curving 'tail' [2]. However, given the position of the 'cairn' within the medieval complex (see Site 12), perhaps at one corner of a possible enclosure, it is also possible that it represents a ruined structure or building [3].

References:

[1] Abramson, P et al 1992 NYMFS Archaeological Management Survey: Snailsworth, 5 (NAA report 92/10)

[2] Yvonne Luke, pers. comm.

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Regional

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 003

Site Name: Possible building or cairn, west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5280094415

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 269m AOD

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.05010

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Building?; Cairn?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p1/570-1/573; p3/692

Surveyed by: SR/DK/RL Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

This feature is located 15m to the north of a similar feature (see Site 2), at the north end of an area of more extensive earthworks (Site 12) representing the remains of buildings and enclosures. The cairn (if that is what it is) is aligned north-west/south-east, in line with the general ground slope within this area, but set on a slightly more acute north-west/south-east line than the similar feature (Site 2) to the south. It has a total length of 16.5m and width of 5m, and stands a maximum of 0.50m high [p1/572]. The overall plan form of the feature can be divided into three distinct parts, broadly comprising raised outer ends about a lowered central section. The raised south-east end is c.2.50m square and stands 0.50m high. At the south-western corner, there is a large slab of stone, 1.50m long, perhaps naturally deposited, with the remnants of an edge or kerb along the eastern side [p1/570-1/571]; some material appears to have been robbed out of this area. The long low central section appears to be defined by intermittently surviving edges, kerbs or wall to the long sides; that along the south side is the most substantial at 0.40m wide and 0.20m high. This part could be interpreted as the remains of two cells, divided by a 'cross wall'; the larger, eastern cell measures c.5m long by 3m wide, while the smaller western cell measures c.3m square. Gaps in the edge, kerb or wall along the south side might be interpreted as former doorways or other openings, but there is no firm evidence to support this, and the 'cells' might well have been created by the removal of material from the central part of the cairn. The raised north-west end has a squat approximately sub-rectangular plan, measuring 2.50m long by 1.50m wide, and standing 0.50m high. It is built from compacted stone, and comprises weathered/pockmarked and unweathered material; the individual stones are generally no more than 0.30m long. There appears to be a deliberately laid edge or kerb to the eastern side, while at the south-east corner, there is a small protruding part made of stones set upright.

A short distance to the north, there is a grassed over spread of stone, c.2.50m long and standing up to 0.50m high, and with an 0.80m long stone set on edge along the east side. This may be a former cairn, but it could possibly have once been continuous with the main body of the structure [p1/573; p3/692].

Given the position of the main feature within the medieval complex (see Site 12), and perhaps on the north-east side of a small enclosure, it is also possible that it represents a ruined structure or building associated with this complex [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Regional

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition.

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 004

Site Name: Three sets of right-angled stones, central and western parts of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5286094350

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD):

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Structure?

Form: Not an antiquity?

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p2/659-2/660; p2/623

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

Three examples of 'right angled' stones were recorded within the survey area. These are represented by a pair of large stones, typically more than a metre long, that are set at an approximate right angle to one another, although they do not always meet. They may be deliberately placed as a result of human activity, or they may be an entirely fortuitous natural coincidence.

The westernmost example (Site 4/1) lies at NGR SE5279394273 and is set close to the field wall defining the southern boundary of the survey area [p2/623]. It may have further concentrations of smaller pieces of stone rubble to the north and south-west. The opening of the angle faces south-west.

The second example (Site 4/2) lies at NGR SE5286094390, within an area of former stock feeders [p2/660]. Some c.5m to the west, there are two large stones, one over 1m long, set together, with some smaller stones between [p2/659], also possibly deliberately placed here.

The third example (Site 4/3) lies at NGR SE5288594465, and is set on the edge of a sub-circular feature (part of Site 5/1) [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 005

Site Name: Sub-circular and associated features, central and eastern parts of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5290094450

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 265-272m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.5008

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Circular feature; Hut circle

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Prehistoric unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text e.g. [p3/701]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

There are numerous examples of active or former stock feeding positions (see Site 11) within the survey area. An examination of those still in use demonstrates how, over time, a shallow mound might accumulate within the centre of a sub-circular depression and surrounding bank or scarp, created by stock trampling the ground surface. However, a number of sub-circular and associated features were recorded which do not appear to derive from stock feeding, or which may be older features re-used as stock feeding positions.

The westernmost example (Site 5/1), at NGR SE5287594450, is located within the central part of the survey area and comprises three distinct features. The southernmost feature (a) is a sub-square platform [p2/677], c.6m across and slightly terraced into the natural slope, so that the north and west sides are formed by 0.40m high scarps. The platform might be partly defined by stones, in particular at the south-east corner. Running south-west from the platform there is a 0.50m high south-facing scarp. At its northern end, this scarp incorporates an 0.30m high spread of compacted stones, 2.20m long and 1.20m wide, with a small raised sub-circular concentration on the north side. This strongly resembles a former cairn, and it may have been incorporated into the scarp at a later date. Alternatively, as the area to the west is badly trampled and rutted, indicating former stock feeding, it may be that the scarp is a recent creation, raised over the cairn by the actions of stock.

Approximately 15m to the north, is a very faint sub-circular, or perhaps D-shaped, earthwork (b) [p3/714], c.8m across and set on a very gentle slope. It is defined by a very low outer bank, c.1m wide but less than 0.20m high, and containing a small amount of stone. Within the interior, there is a further low crescent-shaped accumulation of stones on the north side. To the immediate west of this feature, there is a probable cairn (Site 1/19), which itself may form part of a larger platform.

To the north again, there is a second sub-circular feature (c), although much more prominent than the first [p3/710-3/711]. It too is slightly terraced into a gentle natural slope, and is c.8.50m across, with the north, west and south sides formed by 0.50m high scarps. The east side is formed by a low curvilinear bank. All sides contain stone rubble, and there is a particular concentration to the north side, where there is a 0.50m high oval spread of compacted rubble, c.4m long by 1.5m wide, with a larger stone at the eastern end. There is a second, much lower, sub-square area of compacted rubble in the interior of the feature, with a ring of stock trampling around it. It is thought that this is the most likely feature recorded within the survey area to be a former hut circle; the larger stone at the east end of the northern bank might be a fallen entrance stone.

The second sub-circular earthwork (Site 5/2), at NGR SE5284094470, lies 35m to the west of the group described above. It is c.10m across and slightly terraced into a gentle natural slope [p3/700-3/701]. The outer bank defining the feature is rather spread with a rounded top, 1.20m wide and a maximum of 0.50m high, with a high stone rubble content. On its northern side, the outer bank incorporates a large flat stone 1m long by 0.70m wide, while in the centre of the interior is a very slightly raised sub-rectangular area containing at least one flat stone. To the south-west, there appears to be a very shallow rectangular feature, crossed by a linear depression of probable natural origin.

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

To the north-east of Site 5/2, there is an area of very low linear and curvilinear conjoined scarps (Site 5/3), at NGR SE5286094490, covering an area c.30m square, and possible extending further west for 20m [p3/704-3/709]. Associated with these low scarps, and in at least four cases apparently linking them or positioned at a terminus, there are sub-oval concentrations of stone rubble, 2m long by 1m wide but all less than 0.20m high. They resemble some of the possible cairns described above.

The final sub-circular feature (Site 5/4), at NGR SE5293094505, lies some distance to the north of the others. It is c.7m in diameter and is defined by a very spread outer bank, c.1m wide but less than 0.30m high. The bank appears to contain a high proportion of stone rubble and there is also a slightly raised stoney area to the centre. A low south-facing scarp runs around the north side of the feature and then continues to the east [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: District **Condition:** Below average **Vulnerability:** Above average

Damaged by: Other stock **Damage rating:** Potential

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition. Potentially at risk from future stock feeding positions.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 006

Site Name: Possible boundary, central part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5293094465

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 264m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Boundary?

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p3/741

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

There are apparent linear configurations of stones or cairns which may represent denuded former boundaries, rather than individual features (see Site 1). However, there is another, more continuous, possible early boundary within the central part of the survey area. It is represented by a north-west/south-east aligned spread bank, c.37m long, c.2m wide but less than 0.30m high. It contains stones intermittently, some over 0.50m square. At the visible south-east end, the bank widens slightly to form a bulbous oval resembling a very denuded cairn. A further slightly raised earthwork bank to the south (Site 9/5) might represent a continuation of this boundary [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: District

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Slight

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 007

Site Name: Quarry, west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5278394340

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 265m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.07000

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Quarry

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p2/625-2/626; 3/688

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

This quarry was apparently noted during a 1992 walkover survey, where it was described as a possible barrow: 'A rough circular area of disturbed ground 10m in diameter with an embankment 1m high. Medium sized stones are visible in the bank, one of which has possible cup marks. A channel with a stone lining runs down slope for a distance of 30m from the east side of the barrow' [1]. The grid co-ordinates given for the barrow place it in the same position as the quarry, but there was no trace of such a structure at the time of survey, suggesting that it was either mistakenly identified as a barrow in 1992 or that it has been completely dug out since.

The quarry appears to be 20th century in date. It is aligned north-east/south-west, and is sub-rectangular in plan, covering an area 17m long by 10m wide. The rear side of the quarry is formed by an L-shaped east-facing scarp, standing up to 1.50m in height and containing much rubble but with no evidence for a working face; there is a slightly conical sub-circular mound at the south end of the scarp. To the east of the scarp, there is a shallow sub-oval depression with an uneven base, and beyond this curvilinear mounds of spoil standing up to 1.50m in height. The 'channel with stone lining' is described as Site 8/1, and appears to be overlain by the quarry rather than forming the access to it; this may have been through a gap in the spoil mound on the east side [2].

References:

[1] Abramson, P et al 1992 NYMFS Archaeological Management Survey: Snailsworth, 3 (NAA report 92/10)

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 008

Site Name: Trackways and holloways, south-west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5280094300

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD):

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.09000

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Holloway

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic multi period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text e.g. [p2/628]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

In addition to the extensive vehicle rutting across the survey area, which diverges from the gateway in the south boundary wall, three earlier probable trackways/holloways were identified.

A holloway (Site 8/1), running from NGR SE5282394295 to NGR SE5277094365, survives in the south-west part of the survey area, close to the southern boundary wall [p2/628]. It is aligned north-west/south-east and is c.30m long. At its south end it funnels out to over 9m in width, but is generally no more than 4m across and 1m deep with gently sloping sides. The holloway cannot be seen to continue in the field to the south of the survey area, but there is a blocked sheep creep in the drystone boundary wall aligned on the centre of the feature. The north end of the holloway appears to have been partly backfilled, but it may once have narrowed and been continuous with a linear depression which continues the alignment to the north-west [p2/627 & p3/689]. It was this depression which was described as a 'channel with stone lining' in 1992 but it actually appears to be ditch or trackway with a bank on the east side and a ruined wall line on the other. The bank is c.0.70m wide but only 0.20m high, whereas the U-profile ditch is slightly wider and deeper. The wall line is 0.50m to 0.60m wide and stands 0.30m high. The south-east end of the wall line terminates at a stone significantly larger than any other within its length, and there appears to be a sub-rectangular platform on the west side at this point (see Site 12/13). The quarry (see Site 7) to the north-east appears to overlie the depression and wall line, but the depression may become visible again to the north-west as a shallower and more spread feature. There is at least one straight joint and a blocked gate in this section of the adjacent drystone field wall, but the shallow depression is not aligned on either of these.

At the point where the wall line terminates, the north-west/south-east linear depression is joined by a slightly terraced feature (Site 8/2), running from NGR SE5280594317 to SE5288594337, and resembling a possible drain or trackway. It is not clear if the two linear depressions are contemporary, and it may be that the terraced feature or drain is actually later. The terrace, which appears to cut across a number of the features at the south end of the probable medieval activity (see Site 12), is aligned east-west and measures over 80m in length [p2/629-2/630, p2/653 & p3/691]. It is between 0.50m to 1m wide, with a shallow scarp to the upslope side and a broader, spread scarp on the downslope side; the upslope scarp contains the occasional stone up to 0.50m square but no traces of former wall line as seen in Site 8/1.

Opposite the gateway in the southern boundary wall which forms the main access to the survey area, but slightly upslope from it, there is another possible holloway (Site 8/3), at NGR SE5288494360 [2/654]. It is aligned north-south, and measures 25m long, 4m wide and up to 0.70m deep; the south end has been disturbed by vehicles. This route is shown on the 1st edition OS map, but its continuation to the north-east cannot be seen in the earthworks. To the east of the holloway, there is a shallow linear depression probably caused by vehicle rutting [p2/655], and it is possible that the main holloway has also been enhanced by vehicles [2] [3].

References:

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

- [1] Abramson, P et al 1992 NYMFS Archaeological Management Survey: Snailsworth, 3 (NAA report 92/10)
[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
[3] 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 57
-

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Below average

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Moderate

Management recommendations:

Maintain current condition. One of the holloways (Site 8.3) has been disturbed at its south end.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 009

Site Name: Earthworks, central and east part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5290094450

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 265m

NGR 2:

Qualifier2:

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Earthworks

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Green

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text e.g. [p3/718]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

There are a number of earthworks in the central and east part of survey area, which are quite denuded and difficult to interpret.

One area of low linear earthworks (Site 9/1), at NGR SE5281594500, lies in the north part of the survey area. The main feature comprises what appears to be a very spread north-south aligned bank, with a very shallow linear depression on a similar orientation to its north. There are several low oval spreads here which may be the remains of very denuded cairns, while at the southern end of the bank, what appeared to be a very faint angled feature was visible during the initial survey visit, but could not be seen on subsequent visits.

Adjacent to the gateway in the boundary wall defining the north side of the survey area, there is a shallow, slightly curving, linear depression (Site 9/2), at NGR SE5290094518 [p3/718]. This depression is up to 1.5m wide, and defined by a 0.40m high scarp to the north side and a low spread bank to the south side. To the north of the east end of the depression, there are possible intermittent wall footings which may define either a structure or a former wall line.

At its east end, the depression appears to be overlain by a north-south aligned bank (Site 9/3), at NGR SE5290894518, which is 0.80m high and in line with the gateway in the survey area's north boundary wall [p3/719]; a short section of holloway can be seen in the open moorland beyond in line with the bank.

There are further low earthworks (Site 9/4), at NGR SE5293594535 [p3/720], a short distance to the north-east, on the edge of a marshy area of long grass and reeds. These earthworks include what might be interpreted as two roughly parallel rows of stones, although they may be entirely natural.

Elsewhere to the south, there are several features on or close to the line of the vehicle rutting running north-south across the southern part of the survey area, and which are now significantly denuded, making any interpretation difficult. An L- or heart-shaped mound (Site 9/7) at NGR SE5297794467 [p3/735-3/736] stands 0.50m high and contains a high proportion of stone rubble. It is possible that this feature is formed by two conjoined or overlapping cairns, each sub-oval in plan, c.5m long by 3m wide.

To the north, a similarly sized crescent-shaped mound (Site 9/10) at NGR SE5295594493 stands 0.40m high and also has a high proportion of stone rubble, but is badly affected by rabbit burrowing which may have changed or enlarged its shape [p3/726]. A shallow linear depression running south-east from this feature may be artificial, perhaps a drain, as it is markedly more regular than surrounding natural water channels.

To the south, a sub-rectangular slightly raised feature (Site 9/5) at NGR SE5294294435 [p3/743] measures c.10m long by c.5m wide (similar to Site 2) and is just visible amongst the vehicle rutting here.

Further south, there may be similar but smaller features (Site 9/8) at NGR SE5291594357, partly truncated by vehicle tracks [p3/761].

A 0.30m high sub-rectangular mound containing some stone rubble (Site 9/6) at NGR SE5299594420 [p3/745] adjacent to a ditched boundary (see Site 10) pre-dates the upcast from modern drainage works adjacent to it.

To the south of an extensive area of disturbance caused by stock feeding (see Site 11/2), there is an area of parallel linear earthworks (Site 9/9), at NGR SE5295094365, covering an area of c.30m by 15m [p3/748 & p3/755-3/756]. The west edge is defined by a north-west/south-east aligned bank, standing 0.60m high and with a small parallel terrace or platform to the west. An irregular south-east facing scarp

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

runs north-east from the end of the bank, defining an area above which is crossed by low parallel banks set at 4m centres, and reminiscent of closely spaced ridge and furrow. Further banks and scarps can be traced eastward for c.20m beyond the main area, and include at least one possible small sub-circular or sub-square structure [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: Vehicles

Damage rating: Moderate

Management recommendations:

Seek to avoid further damage to those sites being denuded/destroyed by vehicle rutting.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 010

Site Name: Ditched boundary, south and east edges of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5290094335

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 260m

NGR 2: SE5302594565

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.08000

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Boundary

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Historic unknown period

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: p3/731; p3/747; p3/759-3/760

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

A ditched boundary runs along much of the east and south edges of the survey area, parallel to the post and wire fence or drystone walls. The extent of the boundary along the east edge of the survey area corresponds with a watercourse shown on the 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map [1]. The ditch retains flowing water along the eastern boundary of the survey area but has been re-dug relatively recently. It now has a steep-sided V-profile, averaging 4.50m wide across the top and being up to 1.50m deep; a parallel bank of spoil runs along the western side [p3/731]. Further south, the ditch has not been regraded [p3/747]. It is slightly wider here, with a flatter wider base, and the west scarp is much higher than the east which carries a drystone field wall. The ditch continues in a similar manner until it reaches the change in angle between the eastern and southern sides of the survey area, where the watercourse continues south-westwards. At this point, the south-east facing scarp of the ditch retains the remains of crude stone rubble revetting. The ditch continues along the southern boundary of the survey area; here, it is a narrower feature than before, and slightly shallower [p3/759-760]. It can be traced for c.20m to the west of the gateway forming the principal access to the survey area as a very shallow depression but eventually fades altogether [2].

References:

[1] 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 57

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by: Other disturbance/intrusion

Damage rating: Moderate

Management recommendations:

Maintain current status.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 011

Site Name: Former and current stock-feeder sites, central and east parts of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5287594390

Qualifier1: Centered

Height (AOD): 255-265m

NGR 2: SE5295094390

Qualifier2: Centred

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No:

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Stock feeder

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Post medieval

Period specific: 20th century

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text e.g. [p3/718]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

There are two principal concentrations of former and current stock feeding sites in the survey area. There is a great similarity between the former stock feeding areas and the potentially much older sub-circular features (see Site 5), and it is sometimes difficult to tell them apart, particularly where an older feature may have been trampled by stock or perhaps used in recent past as a convenient feeding point. It is therefore possible that some of the features described below are in fact older than they appear.

The first concentration (Site 11/1), at NGR SE5287594390, is located towards the centre of the survey area. Described from south to north, there is a sub-circular earthwork (a) c.9m across, with a 0.50m high spread curvilinear bank defining the southern side, which incorporates a cairn (see Site 1/5). The earthwork is terraced slightly into the gentle natural slope and has a large stone over 0.50m square set into the north side [p2/657]. Above and to the north, there is a long irregularly shaped flattened area (b) [p2/658], with much vehicle rutting leading in from the north. The west side of this area is formed by a 0.70m high scarp, and the east side by a lower curvilinear scarp. Above and to the west of this, there is another sub-circular depression (c) c.9m across [p2/662]. The west scarp to the largest area of disturbance continues north, until it meets another former stock feeding site [p2/675], again defined by a 0.70m high stoney scarp on its north side.

The second concentration (Site 11/2), at NGR SE5295094390, is located towards the south-east edge of the survey area. Described from north to south, there is a pair of conjoined feeding sites (a), still in use at the time of survey and significantly trampled. Each is sub-circular in plan and measures c.9m across [p1/552-1/553 & p1/556]. There are then a further three sub-circular features located close together (b). The lower two are both c.9m in diameter. The southern of the pair is poorly defined [p3/754] even though still in use, but the northern retains a very spread 1m wider outer bank, with a slightly raised circular area to the centre [p1/554-1/555; p3/752]. The upper feature [p3/753] is of very similar form [1].

References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit

Management

Importance: Local

Condition: Below average

Vulnerability: Medium

Damaged by: Other stock

Damage rating: Moderate

Management recommendations:

Ensure future stock-feeding sites do not coincide with archaeological features.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Site No: 012

Site Name: Building complex, west part of survey area

Location

NGR 1: SE5287094330

Qualifier1: Linear

Height (AOD): 265m

NGR 2: SE5278094425

Qualifier2: Linear

Parish: Hawnby

Concordance

SMR No: 1368.06000

NMR No

SAM No:

Other:

Description

Type: Building complex

Form: Earthwork

Period general: Medieval

Period specific:

Land use on site: Pasture

Land use around site: Pasture

Inspected by: S Richardson March 2010

Vegetation cover: Grass

Photographed by: S Richardson 2/3/10-10/3/10

Film/Frame No: see text e.g. [p3/718]

Surveyed by: SR/DK Feb-Mar 2010

Description:

The south-west part of the survey area is largely devoid of cairns (see Site 1), which appear to have been deliberately cleared away to allow for the construction of a complex of buildings, platforms, orthostatic walls and enclosures. By comparison with surveys carried out elsewhere in North Yorkshire, it is considered most likely that these earthworks represent medieval or early post-medieval activity. However, it may be that several phases of activity are represented, and not just within the medieval period. Some of the structures within the complex could possibly incorporate re-used prehistoric material, and it may also be that activity later than the early post-medieval period is represented.

Within the survey area, the earthworks cover an area that is aligned north-west/south-east, and which measures at least 140m long by 55m wide. The field to the immediate south of the survey area has been improved, and a brief inspection of the ground surface here revealed little or no evidence for earthworks which may represent a continuation of the complex. However, it is possible that the complex once extended further east with the survey area, and that the survey has recorded its remains but they have not been recognised amongst other surviving earthworks, or that they have been denuded to the point that their former function is no longer clear. It is also possible that the complex once extended further north towards Snilesworth Moor, beyond the northern limit of the survey area [1].

Within the survey area, the complex is not laid out along the contours making up the general north to south downward slope, but down the south-facing slope itself, so that the ground surface drops some 17.5m in height over the 140m length of the complex. However, the slope is generally even, with no dramatic changes in height, while the buildings within the complex are generally laid out parallel to the contours. In addition, the linear earthworks within the complex exhibit a general north-west/south-east alignment, although there are subtle differences between the alignments of some of the building platforms, for example, which suggest that not all are contemporary, and that whatever the complex represents has developed and changed over time.

Within the complex, many of the building platforms or building positions are delineated by banks, up to 0.50m in height, containing a high proportion of stone rubble. Many of these have larger, flatter stones or slabs positioned at the apparent corners, and these may once have acted as padstones for either cruck-frames or posts.

The eastern extent of the complex appears to be marked by a series of shallow, spread linear banks and scarps, running south from a cairn (see Site 1/4) towards the west end of a line of stock-feeding sites (see Site 11/1). To the east of these banks and scarps, the character of the earthworks within the survey area changes markedly, with probable and possible cairns frequently occurring, together with shallow linear depressions, some natural and others man-made. The complex appears to extend no further west than a holloway, ditch and ruined wall line (see Site 8/1), although it is not certain that this alignment actually marks its former western limit. Within the area between these two lines, the earthworks are described below from north to south.

At the north end of the complex, immediately to the south of the drystone wall forming the northern boundary of the survey area, a building or platform (Site 12/1) has been terraced into the east-facing natural slope. The building is aligned approximately parallel to the slope, and has a sub-rectangular plan, measuring c.16m long by 4.50m wide externally. There are many large stones, up to 1.20m in length, scattered around the perimeter of the building, while the north end appears to retain a stone footing. There

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

may be further buried wall lines in the natural east-facing scarp to the north of the building, while c.20m to the east, there is a structure of similar size (see Site 3) but different form - this may be a ruined building of several cells, or a prehistoric cairn which has been substantially modified. If the former, then it may sit within an c.30m sub-square enclosure, defined by partly surviving spread banks and scarps with a high stone rubble content. At the south-east corner of this enclosure, there is at least one stone set upright, together with a possible sub-rectangular structure at its eastern end [p2/638]. To the south-west of the structure/cairn, there is a second feature (see Site 2), possibly of the same age but very different form.

To the south, on the west side of the complex, lies what appears to be the largest structure, an aisled building (Site 12/2) represented principally by the surviving padstones for either posts or more likely substantial pairs of crucks [p3/695-3/696]. The padstones are partially grassed over, but comprise very large rectangular stones up to 1.50m long; there is little evidence for stone-walled foundations running between them, either longitudinally or across the building. There are at least two pairs of stones, together with single examples to the north and south. They suggest a building of four bays in length; the second and third bays from the south end are each c.7.0m long, with the other bays being slightly shorter. However, all bays are 8.0m wide between the padstones, and the earthworks suggest that there was most probably an east aisle measuring 4m wide, and perhaps also a west one although the evidence for this is less convincing. Some of the earthworks to the west of the padstones might be interpreted as a possible entrance, and an entrance is more likely on this side compared to the east. Considered together, the surviving remains may indicate a building that had a total length of c.25m although the earthworks at the north end of the padstone-defined area, which are set at a slight angle to the main structure, might be an extension or addition; if this was the case, the building would then be substantially longer. Similarly, three additional platforms to the south (Sites 12/3 to 12/5 - see below) might also represent a southern extension, although this would make the structure very long indeed, at least 45m or even 60m long. The width across the building, including the east aisle, would be 12m. The ground surface on which the building stands slopes gently downwards from north to south, but there is no evidence to suggest that the building was terraced into it to create a level floor along its length.

At the south end of the aisled building, low south-facing scarps, rubble wall footings and further apparent padstones define four other platforms or buildings (Sites 12/3, 12/4, 12/5 and 12/6), all aligned along the contours, sub-rectangular in plan, and measuring on average 10m long by 6m wide [p2/639, p2/641-2/644, p2/648-2/652]. Three of the platforms or buildings (Sites 12/3 to 12/5) are set in a line one above the other, and slightly terraced into the slope. The fourth platform (Site 12/6) stands to the immediate east, whilst in the area of pasture to the west, there are several faint linear earthworks on the same alignment as the majority of the others within the complex.

There may be a contemporary trackway (Site 12/7) or internal route through the complex to the east of the aforementioned platforms. This route appears to run around the side of the platforms and aisled building, and then further south-east; the bank or former wall defining the west side of the trackway appears to be crossed by a later terraced trackway (Site 8/2) on a different alignment, and to continue to the south of it. In the angle of the two trackways, there are at least two conjoined buildings or platforms (Site 12/8), or perhaps a building with a smaller structure set to north and upslope of it; some 10m to the south-west, there may be the fragmentary remains of a further platform or building (Site 12/9), again disturbed by the route of the terraced trackway (Site 8/2). To the east of the earlier trackway (Site 12/7), very large stones incorporated into some wall lines may define former entrances to enclosures or buildings [p2/645-2/646] and there is at least one large stone with potential cup marks at the north end of a wall line [p2/647]. The buildings or platforms in this part of the site appear to be arranged on an approximate L or V-shape plan. Two structures (Site 12/10), forming the southern range, measure c.16m long by 4m wide overall [p2/640], may be aligned on the terraced trackway (Site 8/2) rather than the general north-west/south-east alignment of the main complex. There is a further building platform at the east end of the south range which forms a link to the north range. This north range may in fact comprise several structures set around the edge of a small yard, including a small building at the north end measuring c.6m by c.3m (Site 12/11), with two smaller sub-square structures to its south. There may be a further platform or building c.6m to the east (Site 12/12), measuring c.8m long by c.4m wide.

As has been noted, the bank or wall defining the west side of the early trackway (Site 12/6) continues south beyond the differently aligned terraced trackway (Site 8/2). There are further sub-rectangular buildings or platforms here (Site 12/13), largely defined by south-facing scarps, some with larger stones set at corners or changes of angle. A series of south-facing scarps adjacent to the drystone field wall forming the southern boundary of the survey area have stones placed along their lengths rather than at their corners, perhaps suggesting former open-fronted structures, open to the south, with posts set on stones. However, these latter features may equally have been created by stock walking along the base of the field here, adjacent to the field wall, and eroding a shallow channel.

The final earthwork platform (Site 12/14) lies further to the south-west, away from the main complex and perhaps separate from it. It lies on the west side of a holloway (Site 8/1), close to the junction with the other terraced track (see Site 8/2). It measures 9.5m long and c.5m wide [p3/690] [2].

References:

- [1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers. comm.
 - [2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit
-

Scotland Farm Cairnfield: Site Gazetteer

Management

Importance: Regional

Condition: Medium

Vulnerability: Above average

Damaged by:

Damage rating:

Management recommendations:

Maintain current status. Avoid deliberate disturbance or erosion by vehicles or the placing of stock feeders.

First compiled by: SR 01/11

Last updated: ED 03/11

APPENDIX 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 2nd March 2010

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 10th March 2010

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 11th March 2010

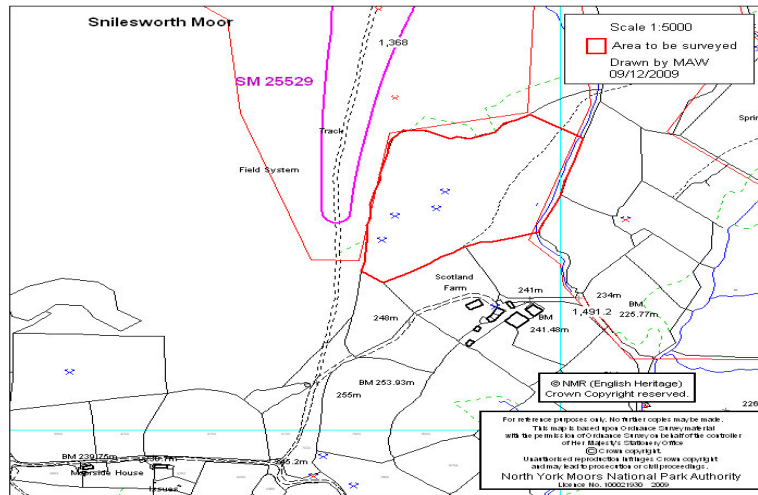
Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
1	552	Site 11/2, N end, looking S	-
1	553	Site 11/2, N end, looking S	-
1	554	Site 11/2, S end, looking N	-
1	555	Site 11/2, S end, looking SE	-
1	556	Site 11/2, N end, looking NE	-
1	557	General view of SW part of survey area, looking S	-
1	558	General view of SW part of survey area, looking S	-
1	559	General view of SW part of survey area, looking S	-
1	560	General view of central part of survey area, looking NE	-
1	561	Site 2, looking SE	1m
1	562	Site 2, looking S	1m
1	563	Site 2, looking SE	1m
1	564	Site 2, W end of S side, looking SE	1m
1	565	Site 2, SE end, looking N	1m
1	566	Site 2, SE end, looking N	1m
1	567	Site 2, central part of S side, looking NE	1m
1	568	Site 2, SE end, looking NW	1m
1	569	Site 2, kerb/edge to S end of S side, looking NW	1m
1	570	Site 3, S end, looking NW	1m
1	571	Site 3, S end, looking NW	1m
1	572	Site 3, S end, looking NW	1m
1	573	Site 3, NW end, looking SE	1m
1	574	General view of central part of survey area, looking S	1m
1	581	Typical walling to N side of survey area, looking NW	1m
1	582	Site 1/27, E mound, looking NW	1m
1	583	Site 1/27, detail, looking NW	1m
2	623	Site 4/1, looking NE	1m
2	624	Sub-square upright stones in boundary wall, 30m S of Site 7, looking NW	1m
2	625	Site 7, looking N	1m
2	626	Site 7, looking S	1m
2	627	Site 8/1, S of quarry, looking SE	1m
2	628	Site 8/1, S end, looking SE	1m
2	629	Site 8/2, looking E	1m
2	630	Site 8/2, looking E	1m
2	631	Site 1/1, looking S	1m
2	632	Slab S of Site 1/2, looking N	1m
2	633	Site 1/2, looking N	1m
2	634	Site 1/3, looking N	1m
2	635	Site 1/4 and banks, looking N	1m
2	636	Site 1/4, looking NW	1m
2	637	Site 1/4, looking SW	1m
2	638	Possible structure and wall line, SE of Site 3, looking NE	1m
2	639	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking SE	1m
2	640	Site 12/10, looking SE	1m
2	641	Site 12/6, E side, looking NE	1m
2	642	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking NW	1m
2	643	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking NE	1m
2	644	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking NE	1m
2	645	Site 12/7, large stones on E side, looking NE	1m
2	646	Site 12/7, large stones on E side, looking N	1m
2	647	Possible cup marked stone, E of Site 12/7, looking E	1m
2	648	Site 12/6, E side, looking NW	1m
2	649	Site 12/6, E side, looking N	1m
2	650	Site 12/5, SE corner, looking NE	1m
2	651	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking NE	1m

2	652	Sites 12/3-12/5, looking N	1m
2	653	Site 8/2, looking NE	1m
2	654	Site 8/3, looking N	1m
2	655	Shallow channel adjacent to Site 8/3, looking NE	1m
2	656	Site 1/5, looking E	1m
2	657	Site 11/1, SW end, looking NE	1m
2	658	Site 11/1, SW end, looking NE	1m
2	659	Stones W of Site 4/2, looking NE	1m
2	660	Site 4/2, looking NE	1m
2	661	Linear depression N of Site 4/2, looking NW	1m
2	662	Site 11/1, SW end, looking NE	1m
2	663	Site 1/6, looking NE	1m
2	664	Site 1/7, looking NE	1m
2	665	Natural slab? NE of Site 1/7, looking N	1m
2	666	Site 1/8, looking W	1m
2	667	Site 1/9, looking N	1m
2	668	Site 1/10, looking N	1m
2	669	Site 1/11, looking NE	1m
2	670	Site 1/12, looking N	1m
2	671	Site 1/12, looking NW	1m
2	672	Site 1/13, looking NE	1m
2	673	Site 1/13, looking SW	1m
2	674	Rubble spread, NW of Site 1/13, looking N	1m
2	675	Site 11/1, NE end, looking NE	1m
2	676	Site 1/14, looking NE	1m
2	677	Site 5/1, sub-square platform, looking N	1m
2	678	Site 1/19, looking N	1m
2	679	Detail of Site 1/19, looking N	1m
2	680	Site 1/15, E end, looking N	1m
2	681	Site 1/15, E end, looking NW	1m
2	682	Site 1/15, centre, looking N	1m
2	683	Site 1/15, W end, looking N	1m
2	684	Site 1/15, looking E from W end	1m
2	686	View from SW part of survey area, looking SE	-
3	688	Site 7, looking NE	1m
3	689	Site 8/1, looking SE from quarry	1m
3	690	Site 12/14, looking NW	1m
3	691	Site 8/2, looking NE	1m
3	692	Feature to N of NW end of Site 3, looking N	1m
3	693	Site 2, looking N	1m
3	695	Site 12/2, site of aisled building, looking SE	1m
3	696	Site 12/2, padstone of aisled building, looking NE	1m
3	697	Site 1/16, looking N	1m
3	698	Site 1/17, looking N	1m
3	699	Site 1/18, looking N	1m
3	700	Site 5/2, N feature, looking N	1m
3	701	Site 5/2, N feature, looking NE	1m
3	702	Site 1/39, looking N	1m
3	703	Typical natural watercourse adjacent to Site 1/39, looking NE	1m
3	704	Site 5/3, looking N	1m
3	705	Site 5/3, looking NW	1m
3	706	Site 5/3, looking N	1m
3	707	Site 5/3, looking N	1m
3	708	Site 5/3, looking N	1m
3	709	Site 5/3, looking N	1m
3	710	Site 5/1, N feature, looking E	1m
3	711	Site 5/1, N feature, looking N	1m
3	712	Site 1/19, looking N	1m
3	713	Site 1/19, looking N	1m
3	714	Site 5/1, central feature, looking NW	1m
3	715	Site 1/20, looking N	1m
3	716	Site 1/21, looking N	1m
3	717	Site 1/22, looking N	1m

3	718	Site 9/2, looking NW	1m
3	719	Site 9/3, looking SE	1m
3	720	Site 9/4, looking N	1m
3	721	Site 1/23, N feature, looking N	1m
3	722	Site 1/23, central feature, looking NE	1m
3	723	Site 1/23, S feature, looking NW	1m
3	724	Site 1/24, looking N	1m
3	726	Site 9/10, looking N	1m
3	728	Site 1/25, looking NE	1m
3	729	Site 1/25, looking SE	1m
3	730	Site 1/26, looking N	1m
3	731	Site 10, re-dug E boundary of survey area, looking S	-
3	732	Site 1/37, looking NW	1m
3	733	Site 1/38, looking SW showing vehicular damage	1m
3	734	Site 1/28, looking N	1m
3	735	Site 9/7, looking N	1m
3	736	Site 9/7, looking SW	1m
3	737	Site 1/29, looking NW	1m
3	739	Site 1/30, looking N	1m
3	740	Site 1/31, looking N	1m
3	741	Site 6, looking NW	1m
3	742	Site 1/32, looking N	1m
3	743	Site 9/5, looking N showing vehicular damage	1m
3	744	Site 1/33, looking NW	1m
3	745	Site 9/6, looking SW	1m
3	746	Site 1/34, looking SW	1m
3	747	Site 10, E boundary of survey area, looking SW	-
3	748	Site 9/9, sub-square feature at E end, looking N	1m
3	749	Site 1/35, looking N	1m
3	750	Site 1/35, detail, looking E	1m
3	751	Site 1/40, looking N	1m
3	752	Site 11/2, S feature of three, looking NW	1m
3	753	Site 11/2, N feature of three, looking SW	1m
3	754	Site 11/2, central feature of three, looking SW	1m
3	755	Site 9/9, S end, looking NE	1m
3	756	Site 9/9, S end, looking SW	1m
3	757	Site 1/36, looking SE	1m
3	758	Site 1/36, looking N	1m
3	759	Site 10, S boundary of survey area, looking E	-
3	760	Site 10, S boundary of survey area, looking W	-
3	761	Site 9/8, looking NE showing vehicular damage	1m
3	762	Vehicle rutting near access gateway, looking NE	-

APPENDIX 3

**Project Brief for a Level 3 Archaeological Survey of the prehistoric
cairnfield at Scotland Farm (SE 5289 9442).**



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in association with North York Moors National Park Authority

1.1 Introduction

At Scotland Farm on the North York Moors a range of unscheduled prehistoric remains are suffering erosion from stock and farm vehicles accessing feeders on the site. The remains include a small cairnfield (5 ha) which was originally recorded during a walkover survey in 1992 prior to the establishment of a NYMNP Farm Scheme agreement with the farmer. There are more than 20 small cairns and indications of other features, but only three were plotted during the initial survey, one of which was interpreted as a small barrow. The cairnfield is thought to be associated with a much larger cairnfield on Snilesworth Moor to the north west, and this is a Scheduled Monument (SM 25529).

To help agree a land management solution to address the issues a survey of the features is required. This will allow the nature, position and extent of remains to be fully understood. Once this is understood agreements can be reached about improved stock management across the area. As the site is in the Higher Level Agri-Environment (HLS) Scheme grant aid is available for this and hence a Level 3 archaeological Survey is being commissioned. The aim is to undertake this survey early in 2010 so that results can quickly be incorporated into the HLS agreement.

1.2 Objective of the Project

- To produce an archaeological survey of the cairnfield to aid any future management and understanding.

1.3 Objectives of this Brief for an Archaeological Survey

- This brief should be used to obtain at least three itemised quotes for the preparation and production of the proposed work. Quotations should be based on the requirements set out in this brief
- The submission must also include:
 - Identification of the proposed consultant to undertake the work and an outline of their professional expertise in survey work of this type (the final decision on the consultant employed will rest with Natural England).
 - A draft project timetable for the completion of the work.

2. The Scope of the Survey

- The survey should cover the whole of the landscape area defined by the NYMNP Archaeological Conservation Officer (ACO) and should, in so far as current vegetation allows, investigate and record all historic features within the area.

For the core area a Level 3 survey as defined in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes, English Heritage 2007* is required.

It is anticipated that the field survey will be conducted before the end of March 2010.

- The record for each feature will consist of:
 1. a description of the physical remains, including the extent of any disturbance from stock or vehicles
 2. a grid reference provided by navigation/mapping grade GPS (linear features will normally require more than one grid reference to show length/direction),
 3. a photographic record of high-resolution digital images must be prepared, and may be used as the basis of illustrating the report. All photos must have an appropriate scale visible.
 4. an interpretation of the feature(s) where possible,
 5. an assessment of the significance of each feature (local/regional/national)
 6. Identify any threats

- The location of all features will be clearly shown on a map, or maps at a scale of at least 1:1250. A scale of 1:500 may be useful to illustrate detail, particularly in the eastern part of the area where the damage is greatest. The contractor should liaise with the NYMNPA ACO and Natural England prior to commencing fieldwork to ensure that existing data is used to inform the survey

3. Content of the Survey Report

3.1 Summary

A short concise (executive) summary of the aims of the project and the main findings. Including contractor & client details, date work carried out & under what conditions.

3.2 Site Location and Description

This section must include a location map of the survey area at a suitable scale to locate the site within the county and a more detailed site location map with surrounding geographic details. A central grid reference to a minimum of 8 figures must be given for the site. A short description of the topography and current land uses must also be included.

3.3 Analysis

- Include a brief summary of the main types and periods of archaeological feature recorded and their significance. This should be cross referenced with the maps and the inventory.
- identify the features most at risk of damage or deterioration and suggest management which would mitigate this,

3.4 Inventory

A clear numbered list of features detailing their NGR location to a minimum of 10 figures, description, and interpretation. Where appropriate features in the inventory should be cross referenced with the NYMNPA Historic Environment Record

3.5 Maps

These should be at a minimum 1:1250 and should be cross-referenced against all the features in the inventory. Maps must include geographical details so that locations are easily identifiable.

3.6 Photographic record

There must be a digital photographic record of each feature in the report which must be clearly cross-referenced with the inventory. This may be submitted in a digital format, eg. on a CD, accompanying the hard copy report.

3.7 Reporting Requirements

Natural England will require 2 copies of the Survey in a bound A4 printed and bound format. A full digital copy of the report should also be submitted to them. A full copy of the report must also be submitted to the Client. An additional A4 bound and e-copy of the survey must be submitted to the NYMNPA HER:

North York Moors National Park Authority
The Old Vicarage
Bondgate
Helmsley
York
YO62 5BP

A database of records must also be submitted with the final report to the HER. The Database format should be compatible with the NYMNPA HER – consultation with them will be required to ensure that data can be exchanged satisfactorily.

3.8 OASIS Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of

reports online to OASIS (the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork

3.9 Site Archive: The site archive comprising the original paper records and plans, photographs, negatives etc, should be deposited in the appropriate museum at the completion of post-excavation. The archive should be prepared to a minimum standard in accordance with Archaeological Archives (A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, produced by the Archaeological Archives Forum in 2007) and as defined in MAP2.

3.10 Health and Safety: Contractors are expected to abide by the *1974 Health and Safety Act* and its subsequent amendments as stated in the *Construction and Design Management Regulations 1994*. Appropriate provision of first aid, telephone and safety clothing as described in the *SCAUM manual Health & Safety in Field Archaeology 2002* must be followed. The project must have a nominated safety officer.

APPENDIX 4

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

LEVEL 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PREHISTORIC CAIRNFIELD, SCOTLAND FARM, HAWNBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Introduction

A Level 3 archaeological survey (as defined by English Heritage 2007) is required of a small cairnfield adjacent to Scotland Farm, Hawnby, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 5289 9442 centred). The area of the required survey covers five hectares and the work is required to provide background information and details of the archaeological monuments, to increase knowledge and to assist with future management strategies and proposals for the site complex.

A previous walkover survey in 1992 identified only three small cairns (one of which was interpreted as a small barrow) in the field, but it is now thought that the site comprises some 20 mounds as well as other discrete features. The survey area is currently pasture but adverse weather conditions during the tender period meant that EDAS were unable to visit the site.

Objective of the Project

The objective of the project is:

- to produce an archaeological survey of the cairnfield, to aid any future management and understanding.

Survey Methodology

Phase 1 desk-top survey

Information relating to the site complex will be obtained from the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) and English Heritage's National Monuments Record. It is expected that this information will comprise records of any previous historic research and archaeological activity (including the 1992 walkover survey noted above), aerial photographs, past management and land ownership records, and historic maps and plans. It is assumed that these organisations will not charge for any data supply, and that the NYMNPA would be able to provide Ordnance Survey base maps.

No other historic, cartographic or documentary research will be carried out (for example at the North Yorkshire Record Office), unless specifically requested. If this work is required, additional charges may be made.

Wherever possible, the Phase 1 desk-top survey would be completed in advance of the Phase 2 survey work, so that it might inform and enhance the subsequent site work.

Phase 2 detailed site survey

A detailed Level 3 survey of the whole of the survey area (as defined by the Natural England project brief - 5ha) would be carried out to record the position and form of all features considered to be of archaeological and/or historic interest.

The survey would be carried out at a scale of 1:500 using EDM total station equipment. Sufficient information would be gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures, fences, walls, water courses and other topographical features. The survey would record the position at ground level all earthworks, structures, wall remnants and revetments, water courses, paths, stone and rubble scatters, fences, hedges and other boundary features, and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest. The survey would also

record the position of individual trees within the site, together with an indication of their canopies, as well as areas of differential vegetation and areas of damage/erosion.

The site survey would be integrated into the Ordnance Survey national grid by resection to points of known co-ordinates. Where possible, heights AOD would be obtained by reference to the nearest OS benchmark/spot height, and contours plotted across the site. Control points would be observed through trigonometric intersection from survey stations on a traverse around and through the site. The maximum error in the closure of the traverse would be less than +/- 25mm. The locations, descriptions and values of the Bench Marks and control points would be started in the final survey data.

On completion of the EDM survey, the field data would be plotted and re-checked on site in a separate operation. Any amendments or additions would be surveyed by hand measurement, and the results digitised back into the electronic survey data.

The resulting core area site survey would be produced at a scale of 1:500 and presented as an interpretative hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by English Heritage (1999; 2007, 31-35). It should be noted that the final product arising from the site survey would be a hand-drawn hachure plan, and not AutoCad (or equivalent) electronic data. Larger scale plans, at 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale, would be used to put the survey area into context (OS map bases to be provided by NYMNPA).

Each identified site or component within the survey area would be given a unique site number, using pro forma record sheets compiled from an Access database (see Appendix 1 below). The pro forma record sheet includes a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (e.g. dimensions, plan, form, function, date, sequence of development), locational information (including ten figure grid references obtained from OS map bases or hand-held GPS systems), mention of relevant documentary, cartographic or other evidence, and management details such as an assessment of current condition and threats. Liaison would be undertaken with the NYMNPA to ensure that the database format, as well as keywords etc, would be compatible with the NYMNPA HER. Alternatively, it is understood from discussions with the NYMNPA that they may be able to provide a copy of blank HER so that data entry can be made directly into the HER database.

Each identified site or component would also be photographically recorded using a digital camera with 10m megapixel resolution. English Heritage photographic guidelines would be followed (English Heritage 2007, 14) and each photograph would normally be provided with a scale. More general digital photographs would also be taken showing the landscape context of the area and of specific sites. All photographs would be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and would be cross referenced to digital files etc.

Survey Products

Archive survey report

An archive survey report for the site will be produced, based on the structured gazetteer of identified numbered components. The report will assemble and summarise the available evidence for the survey area in an ordered form, synthesise the data, comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further site work or desk-based research.

It is expected that the report would include (as appropriate):

- a contents list;
- acknowledgements;
- a non-technical executive summary;

- site code/project number;
- dates of fieldwork visits;
- national grid reference and address;
- overall site plan;
- statutory designations;
- a brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
- details of the archaeological background to the site;
- an account of the recorded archaeological features within the site, and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, cross referenced to the general site plan(s);
- preliminary conclusions, including an assessment of the significance of the identified sites, and the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
- details of any identified management issues and preliminary recommendations for improvement;
- a bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- selected colour digital images, at no less than 5" by 4";
- selected figures e.g. historic maps and plans;
- final survey drawings, reduced to A4 or A3 size.

The survey report would also contain various appendices, including the structured gazetteer of sites/components, photographic registers and catalogues, and a copy of this Methods Statement, together with the details of any departures from that design.

One draft copy of the report would be made available for discussion with the NYMNPA and/or Natural England. Four copies of the final approved survey report would then be provided in hard copy format (comb bound reports), two for Natural England and one each for the client/landowner and the North York Moors SMR. All bodies would also receive a CD containing electronic copies of the report (as pdf files) and digital copies of the Access database and photographs. Copyright of all survey material and the report would pass to the client/landowner/Natural England on payment of final invoices.

Archive deposition

A properly ordered and indexed project archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) would be deposited with the NYMNPA HER at the end of the project. It is expected that the archive will contain field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Any drawn records would be presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets.

OASIS Compliance

EDAS subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to English Heritage and the North York Moors SMR. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

Modifications

The programme of recording work may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this methods statement would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the client and Natural England.

Health and Safety, and Insurance

EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowners in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000). A risk assessment would also be produced prior to any site work.

Programming and Resources

The project would be undertaken by EDAS, who are registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

The project would be undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Both have some 20 years experience in non-intrusive earthwork and topographical survey, and they have undertaken numerous walkover and detailed surveys of specific monuments and of areas of historic landscape throughout Yorkshire. Within the North York Moors National Park, these surveys have included several farm/estate management walkover surveys, for example in Glaisdale and Westerdale (1998), Bransdale (2001) and at Cawthorn Woods (2005), as well as detailed topographical surveys of archaeological monuments, for example Cawthorn Camps (1998), Hood Hill Castle (2000), various prehistoric remains on Lockton High Moor (2004) and Waterfall Gill Pond near Scawton (2009). EDAS have also undertaken several erosion surveys on archaeological monuments for the NYMNPA, for example Danby Beacon (1997), Levisham Moor Bercary site (2001) and the Horcum Dyke (2002). Detailed CV's can be provided if necessary.

The nature of the ground conditions means that it is imperative that the site survey work is undertaken during periods of low vegetation growth. The site work would therefore ideally be carried out before March 2010, depending on speed of commission and other access arrangements, with reporting complete by early summer 2010.

References

English Heritage 1999 *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A Descriptive Specification*

English Heritage 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Ed Dennison, EDAS
11 January 2010