

CONSTRUCTION OF NINE SHOOTING BUTTS,
NORTH-EAST OF BOGG HOUSE, RUDLAND RIGG,
FARNDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

Bransdale Moor ESS Partnership
c/o Pennyholme Estate Office
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Bransdale Moor ESS Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of nine new grouse shooting butts either side of Westside Road, on Rudland Rigg, Bransdale Moor, Fadmoor, North Yorkshire (NGRs SE 65321 94059 to SE 65630 94250).

The area of the proposed works lies within the former Lower Rudland Rigg colliery, now a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England entry 1018142), and the archaeological recording was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The scope of the recording was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation.

A total of nine trenches, typically measuring 3.00m long by 2.00m wide and up to 1.00m deep, were excavated along a 370m straight alignment. Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 7 all displayed a similar stratigraphy, namely coarse orange sands below wind-blown fine grey sands sealed by a peaty loam topsoil. Towards the western end of the alignment, Trenches 5, 6 and 8 had a similar stratigraphy but also contained several large natural boulders within the grey sands or at the interface with the natural orange sand. A possible archaeological feature within Trench 6 was shown on further excavation to be of natural origin. Trench 2, on the east side of Westside Road, displayed a significantly different stratigraphy as it had been excavated into the shaley spoil forming a shaft mound associated with the former colliery.

Apart from the shaft mound coinciding with Trench 2, no surface earthworks were affected or disturbed by the works, and no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded within any of the trenches or their associated spoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Professor Roy Brown, on behalf of the Bransdale Moor ESS Partnership, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of nine new grouse shooting butts either side of a track known as Westside Road, c.600m north-east of Bogg House on Rudland Rigg, Bransdale Moor, Fadmoor, North Yorkshire (NGRs SE 65321 94059 to SE 65630 94250).
- 1.2 The area of the proposed works lies within a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England entry 1018142 - Colliery on Rudland Rigg, 825m north-east of Bog House), and the construction work was granted Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) on 12th May 2014 (see Appendix 2). Amongst the conditions of SMC was a requirement for the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which had to be submitted to, and approved, by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage. A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was subsequently produced by EDAS (see Appendix 3), and this was approved by Dr Keith Emerick of English Heritage on 26th June 2014.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 This part of Rudland Rigg lies c.5km to the north-west of Gillamoore village (see figure 1), within the North York Moors National Park and the North York Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The line of new shooting butts ran on a south-west/north-east alignment across a track known as Westside Road, c.600m north-east of Bogg House on Rudland Rigg, Bransdale Moor, Fadmoor, North Yorkshire (NGRs SE 65339 94076 to SE 65621 94255). The alignment extended over a distance of 370m, and comprised two new butts on the east side of the track and seven to the west (see figure 3).
- 2.2 It should be noted that the locations of the shooting butts as constructed differed slightly from that originally proposed, with the new alignment being positioned some c.280m further to the north (see figure 2).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 2008) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged or disturbed by the new construction.
- 3.2 Details submitted with the SMC suggested that each of the nine new shooting butts was to be built using a 1.54m square timber frame, partly sunk into the ground to a maximum depth of 0.90m, with three of the outer 0.40m high faces covered with sloping turfs; one side would remain open for access. In fact, the timber frames measured 1.90m long by 0.90m wide, and were 1.20m high (see plates 4 and 14); all were open to the north side and were c.45m apart (see plate 2). The groundworks were dug using a small mechanical excavator with a straight-edged bucket, and materials were brought to site by a dumper and small truck (see plate 1). The excavated material was used to create the soil/turf walls around the three

sides of the new butt. The internal floors were to be surfaced with local stone, and drains would be made where necessary.

- 3.3 The main phase of watching brief was undertaken on 2nd July 2014, when all nine trenches were monitored as, or soon after, they were excavated; the excavated trenches typically measured 3.00m long by 2.00m wide and up to 1.00m deep. A certain amount of cleaning and trowelling was undertaken to facilitate the production of section and plan drawings, and for a photographic record. The trenches were all aligned east-west and were numbered as they were dug, from east to west. A second visit was made on 3rd July 2014 for additional photography and survey work; the positions of the trenches were located using a hand-held GPS, which achieved an accuracy level of +/- 5m.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets; the first of the three digit context numbers represented the trench number (e.g. 302). A total of 33 contexts were recorded, although these were duplicated in most of the trenches (see Appendix 1). Where possible, the excavated material was visually checked for archaeological finds. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were recorded on a general site sketch plan at a scale of 1:2500, and more detailed drawings showing representative plans and sections were made at scales of 1:50 and 1:20. A 35mm black and white, colour slide and digital photographic record was also made, as appropriate. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the watching brief.
- 3.5 A fully indexed and ordered field archive was also prepared, following the guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists, comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs (EDAS site code RRF 14). It was originally envisaged that this would be deposited with the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) at the end of the project, but subsequent discussions established that this was not necessary, given the lack of recorded archaeological information. The site notes, plans and photographs have therefore been retained by EDAS.

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The line of new shooting butts lies within a part of the former Lower Rudland Rigg colliery, which is evidenced on the surface by numerous shaft mounds arranged in parallel lines covering an extensive area of moorland; these are known locally as 'pit hills'. Some 600 shaft mounds can be seen throughout the Rudland Rigg colliery as a whole.
- 4.2 Coal is thought to have been worked in the North York Moors during the medieval period, although the first written evidence dates from 1715, for a colliery comprising three shafts at Ankness, at the south end of Bransdale on the extensive Feversham Estate (Whitaker 1969, 55; Owen 1970, 9). The industry then expanded eastwards throughout the Estate and by 1786 there were seven collieries operating in the area, including that at Lower Rudland. As production at Lower Rudland started to fall, additional workings were opened at Upper Rudland Rigg in 1790, some c.400m to the north. The workings at Lower Rudland were leased by William Sturdy and by 1786 there were three pits covering an area of 4,404 square yards (3,377 sqm), although by 1800 the workings comprised 16 to 18 individual pits covering some 17,568 square yards (1.46ha). In 1791, the rent

for the Rudland colliery was over £80, rising to over £137 in 1800 (Owen 1970, 13), which implies a significant output, as least compared to other collieries in the region. However, from a peak of activity in the mid 18th century, production had generally ceased at Rudland by 1914 (Harrison 1989, 168).

- 4.3 The Rudland Rigg colliery was operated using the 'board and pillar' method. Shafts spaced between 40m and 60m apart were sunk down to the coal seam to be worked. The seams followed a general ENE-WSW alignment, which explains the parallel arrangement of shaft mounds. The base of the shafts connected with passages or 'boards' (the miner's working area, usually 3-4 yards of actual seam), leaving a pillar of unexcavated material, typically 3ft wide, between each board to support the roof. The 3ft (1m) high passages also allowed access and ventilation, and in some cases, drainage. The coal seam was generally poor and thin, measuring only 0.25m wide, and lay at modest depths of between 13ft-40ft (4m-12m) below ground. The surviving above-ground shaft mounds are typically up to 50m in diameter and are formed from the excavated spoil - the coal was wound to the surface via the shaft using either a simple 'rowler' (jack-roll) or 'double turngear' (windlass). The colliery was served by a complex of trackways and sled tracks linking the shafts and allowing access. Indeed, one of the main advantages of the Rudland colliery was the presence of the Rudland Rigg turnpike road (the Westside Road) which allowed the coal to be transported away by horse-drawn wagons, and there are documentary references to the leasees being asked to help maintain the roads and tracks (Owen 1970, 11-13). The poor quality coal was used partly for domestic fuel supply but mostly for firing lime kilns on the Tabular Hills to the west.
- 4.4 In addition to the site of the proposed works being located within part of the Lower Rudland colliery, the general area of Rudland Rigg contains significant evidence for prehistoric activity, in the form of burial mounds, cairns and settlement sites. It was therefore possible that the excavations might encounter prehistoric material, as well as evidence for the 18th-19th century colliery.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 The trenches were machine-stripped down to the underlying natural orange/white/silver and brown sands, which were present at c.0.30m-0.50m below the existing ground surface (BGL), into which the trenches had been excavated. As noted above, trenches were numbered from east to west - Trenches 1 and 2 lay on the east side of Westside Road while Trenches 3 to 9 lay to the west, and all were aligned east-west. Apart from Trench 2, all the trenches were excavated equidistant between two lines of colliery shaft mounds, on a general west facing slope. Figure 4 depicts the recorded trench plans and sections.

Trench 1 (NGR SE 65630 94250)

- 5.2 This trench measured 3.00m long by 2.00m wide, and 0.80m deep on the east side and 0.60m on the west. The coarse white/orange mottled sand (103), a natural deposit, lay at c.0.20m BGL directly below a soft mottled black/dark grey sand (102) with an average thickness of 0.20m (see plate 3). A dark brown loamy peat topsoil (101), c.0.05m-0.10m thick, sealed the trench into which heather was growing.

Trench 2 (NGR SE 65589 94223)

- 5.3 Trench 2 lay 49.70m to the west of Trench 1, and measured 2.80m long by 2.00m wide, with depths ranging between 0.40m in the west and 1.00m in the east. The trench had been cut into the south-west side of a shaft mound associated with the coal mining industry (see plate 6). The underlying natural deposit was not encountered within the depth of excavation. A dark grey loose shaley material (202) composed of firm shale pieces less than 0.20m in diameter with other fragments of stone, represented 100% of the excavated material (see plate 5). A soft dark brown loamy peat topsoil (201), c.0.10m thick, sealed the trench into which heather was growing. This trench lay 40.00m to the east of the edge of Westside Road.

Trench 3 (NGR SE 65546 94198)

- 5.4 This trench was 3.00m long by 2.00m wide by 0.90m deep. It was located on the immediate west side of the sunken Westside Road (see plate 7). The natural firm coarse orange sand (303) lay at c.0.50m BGL directly below a firm silver-grey sand (302) with an average thickness of 0.20m. A soft dark brown loamy peat topsoil (301), c.0.30m thick, sealed the trench into which heather was growing.

Trench 4 (NGR SE 65507 94176)

- 5.5 Trench 4 measured c.3.00m long by 2.00m wide by 0.50m deep, and was located 45.10m to the west of Trench 3. The firm natural coarse orange sand (403) lay at c.0.20m BGL, directly below a firm silver-grey sand (402) averaging 0.10m thick (see plate 8). A soft dark brown loamy peat topsoil (401), c.0.10m-0.15m thick and containing frequent small stones, sealed the trench into which heather was growing. At the interface of deposits 402 and 403, and within the upper exposed elements of the natural (403), several large natural boulders less than 1.00m long were removed by the machine, damaging the east, north and south sides of the trench.

Trench 5 (NGR SE 65470 94152)

- 5.6 This trench lay 42.65m to the west of Trench 4, and measured c.3.50m long by 2.00m wide by 0.50m-0.60m deep. The firm natural coarse orange-grey sand (503) was only partially visible within the north-facing section and the south-east corner of the bottom of the trench at c.0.25m BGL. This was overlain by a firm silver-grey sand (502) with an average thickness of 0.35m. As seen in Trench 4, the interface between deposits 502 and 503, and within the exposed elements of the natural (503), was marked by the presence of several large natural boulders less than 1.00m long (504); these were removed by the machine, causing damage to the sides and base of the trench, and placed to one side (see plate 9). The holes resulting from the removed boulders were backfilled with a combination of deposits 502 and 503 (=505) to create a level base to the trench. A single large boulder, measuring c.0.90m long by 0.70m high, was left in situ within the north-west corner of the trench. A soft dark brown, loamy peat topsoil (501), c.0.10m-0.20m thick, sealed the trench into which heather was growing.

Trench 6 (NGR SE 65430 94129)

- 5.7 Trench 6 measured c.3.40m long by 2.00m wide by 0.30m-0.40m deep, and it was positioned 45.50m to the west of Trench 5. The firm natural coarse orange sand (605) lay directly below the topsoil (601) in the southern side of the trench and

below a 0.20m thick layer of a firm grey natural sand (603) with frequent cobbles less than 0.15m in size in the northern section. A soft dark brown/black peat (602) was recorded in the south-west corner of the trench, c.0.30m thick.

- 5.8 A large upright boulder (606), 0.90m high by 1.00m wide, was recorded in the western side of the trench, against which the dark brown/black peat (602) appeared to butt. Extending east from the boulder was an irregular natural depression within the natural orange sand (605) (see plate 10). A small hand-excavated sondage 0.20m wide showed it to be less than 0.10m deep and filled with a dark grey-brown sand (604), and confirmed it was of natural origin. A dark brown loamy peat topsoil (601), c.0.10m-0.15m thick, sealed the trench with the exception of boulder 606. The large upright boulder was retained as part of the construction (see plate 11).

Trench 7 (NGR SE 65393 94106)

- 5.9 This trench measured 3.00m long by 2.00m wide by 0.30m-0.50m deep, and was excavated 46.50m to the west of Trench 6. The firm natural coarse orange sand (703) lay at c.0.20m-0.30m BGL, directly below a firm silver-grey sand (702) with an average thickness of 0.15m (see plate 12). A thin soft dark brown loamy peat topsoil (701), c.0.05m thick, sealed the trench into which heather was growing.

Trench 8 (NGR SE 65357 94085)

- 5.10 Trench 8 lay 43.50m to the west of Trench 7 and was 3.10m long by 2.00m wide by 0.50m deep. The natural firm coarse orange sand (803) lay at c.0.30m BGL, and was only visible in the south-east corner of the trench. A significant area of the trench had been destroyed by the removal of several large boulders by the machine and then backfilling the resulting holes with mixed material (804) to create a level base. Lying directly above the orange sand (803) was an irregular layer of loose/firm grey-silver sand (802), 0.30m-0.40m thick and containing frequent cobbles and small boulders less than 0.30m in size. A 0.05m thick layer of a soft brown peaty-loam topsoil (801), sealed the trench.

Trench 9 (NGR SE 65321 94059)

- 5.11 This trench was the westernmost trench in the alignment, located 40.50m to the west of Trench 8. It measured 3.00m long by 2.00m wide by only 0.20m deep. The natural coarse orange/white mottled sand (903) lay at c.0.20m BGL, directly below a 0.10m thick layer of firm silver-grey sand (902) (see plate 13). A soft dark brown loamy peat topsoil (901), c.0.10m thick sealed the trench into which heather was growing.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 7 all displayed similar stratigraphy, namely coarse orange sands below wind-blown fine grey sands sealed by a peaty loam topsoil. Towards the western end of the alignment, further down the natural slope, Trenches 5, 6 and 8 displayed a similar stratigraphy but also contained several large natural boulders, both irregular and rounded in appearance, within the grey sands or at the interface with the natural orange sand. Trench 6 was investigated further as an upright boulder and dark material to its east may have represented an archaeological feature, although this examination showed that both were of natural origin. Trench 2 displayed a significantly different stratigraphy as it had been cut

into the shaley spoil forming a shaft mound associated with the former coal industry.

- 6.2 Apart from the shaft mound coinciding with Trench 2, no surface earthworks were affected or disturbed by the works, and no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded within any of the trenches or their associated spoil.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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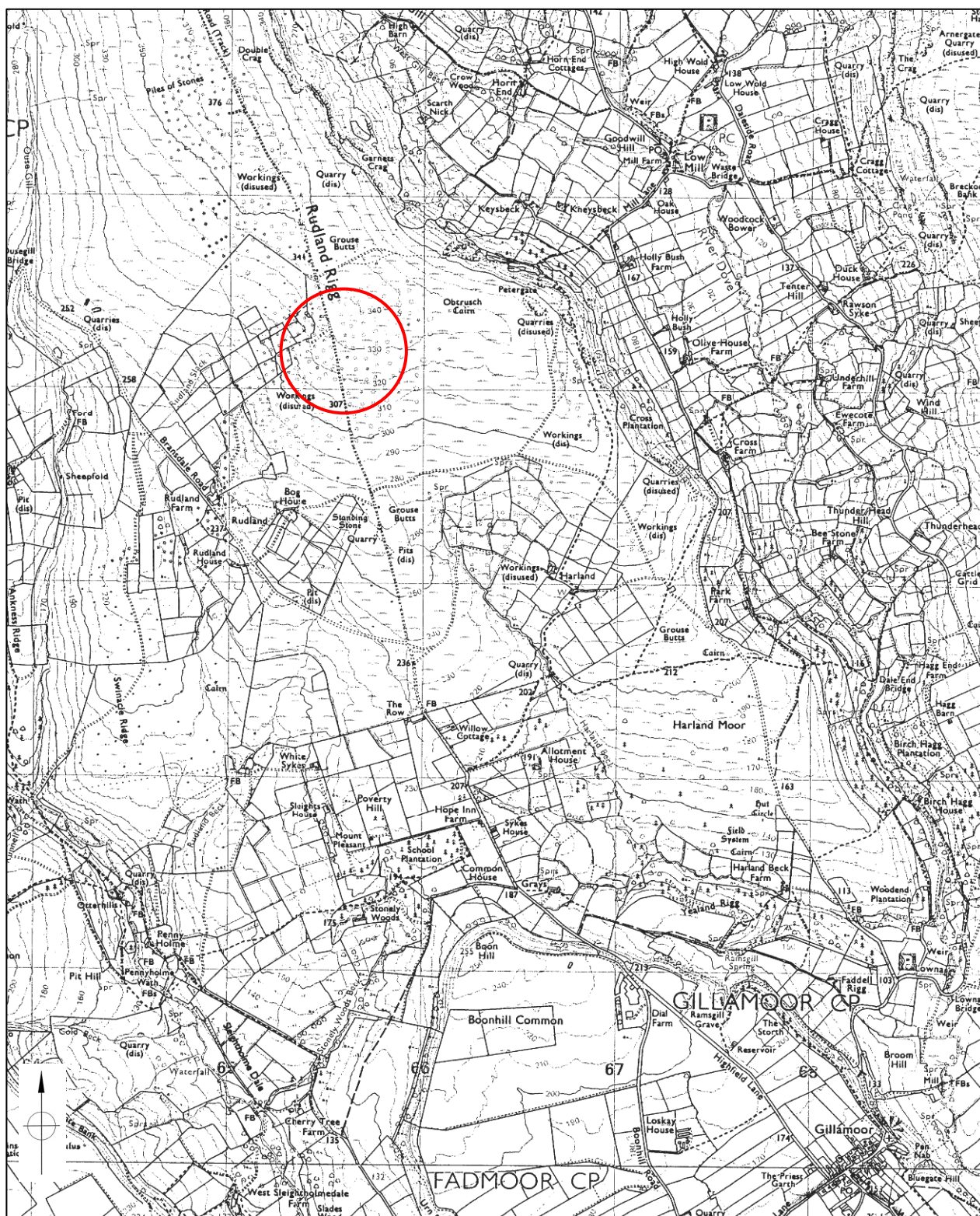
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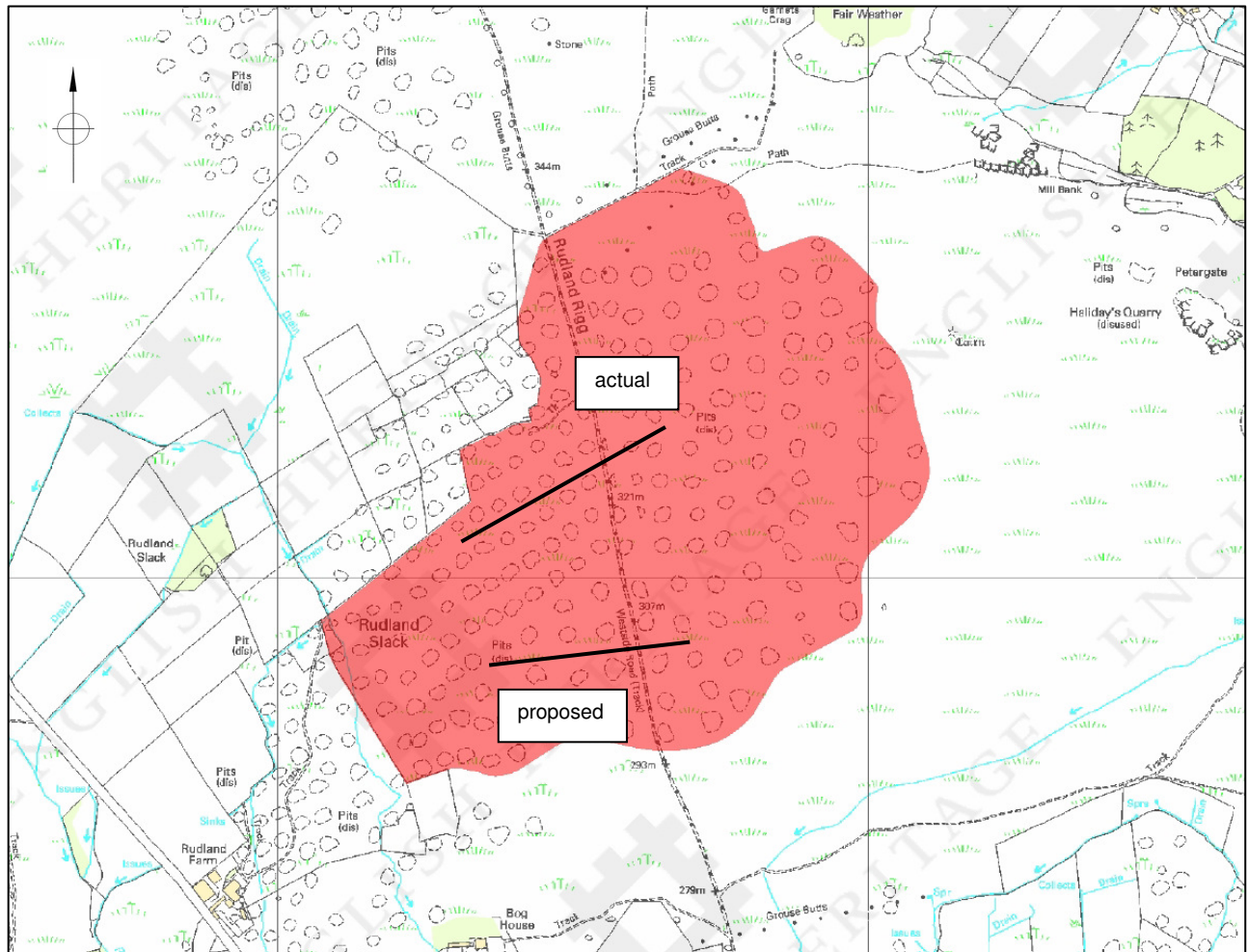
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by the Bransdale Moor ESS Partnership, through their agent Professor Roy Brown. EDAS would like to thank Professor Brown, the Estate's head keeper and the site contractors for their help in carrying out the work. Thanks are also due to Dr Keith Emerick of English Heritage for his help and assistance throughout the project.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by John Tibbles of East Riding Archaeology and Ed Dennison of EDAS. Ed Dennison of EDAS produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



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PROJECT	
RUDLAND RIGG SHOOTING BUTTS	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	AUG 2014
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



Map taken from Scheduled Monument description.

Alignments of grouse butts shown as black line. Area of Scheduled Monument shown in red.

PROJECT	
RUDLAND RIGG SHOOTING BUTTS	
TITLE	
ALIGNMENTS OF BUTTS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	AUG 2014
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

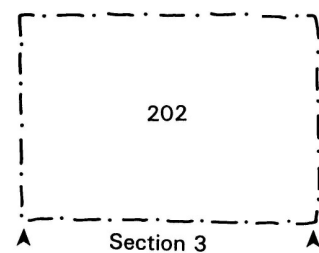


Plan based on modern Ordnance
Survey map.

PROJECT	
RUDLAND RIGG SHOOTING BUTTS	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	AUG 2014
EDAS	FIGURE
	3



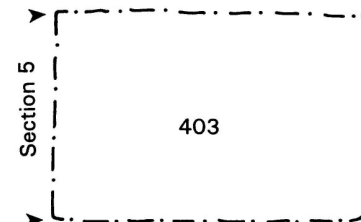
Trench 1 plan



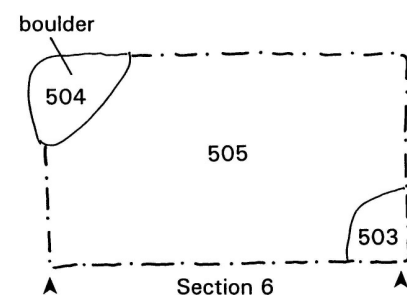
Trench 2 plan



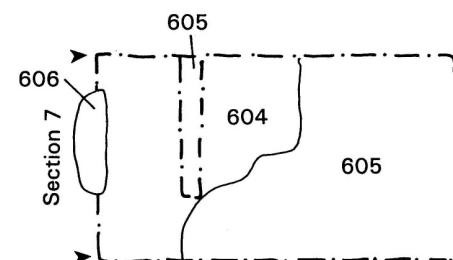
Trench 3 plan



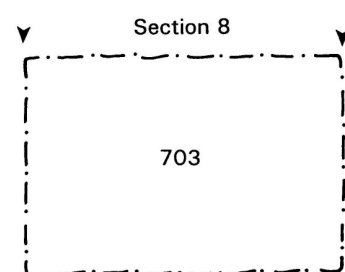
Trench 4 plan



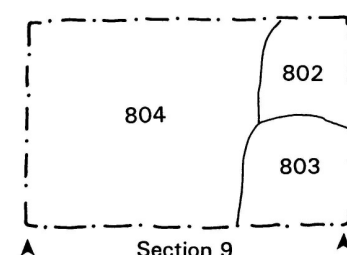
Trench 5 plan



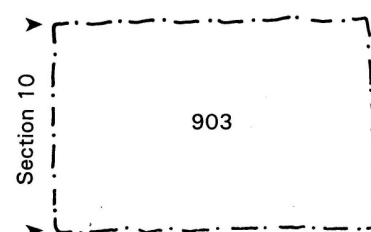
Trench 6 plan



Trench 7 plan



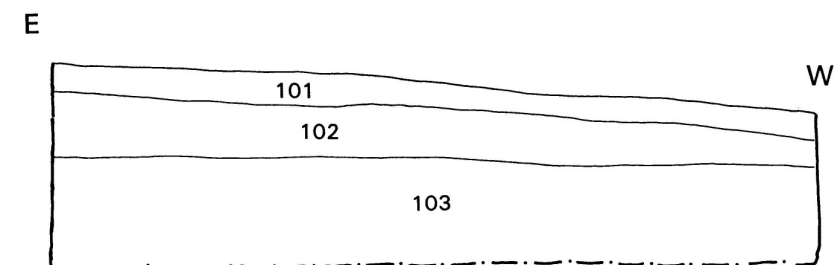
Trench 8 plan



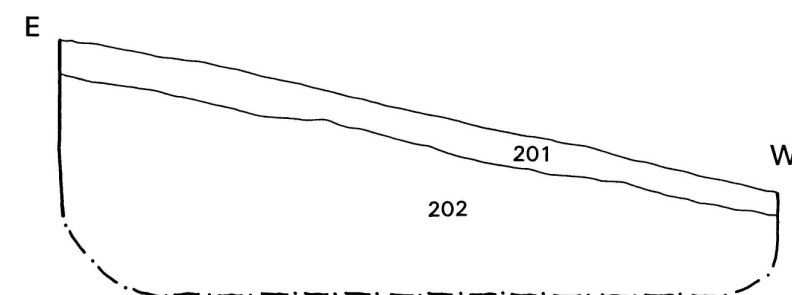
Trench 9 plan



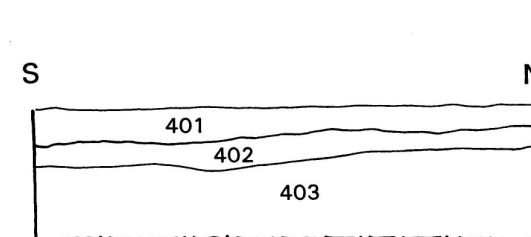
0 3m



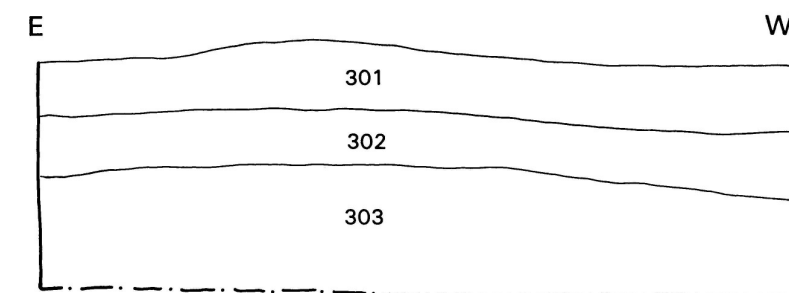
Trench 1, Section 1



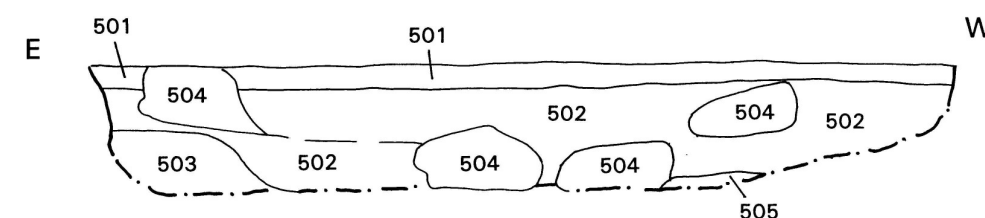
Trench 2, Section 3



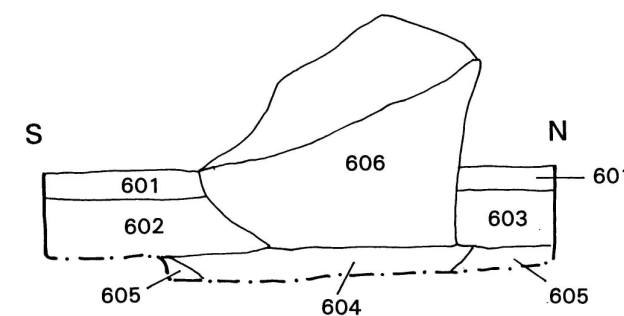
Trench 4, Section 5



Trench 3, Section 4



Trench 5, Section 6



Trench 6, Section 7

0 2m

Note: not all recorded sections shown.

PROJECT RUDLAND RIGG SHOOTING BUTTS	
TITLE TRENCH PLANS AND SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE AUG 2014
EDAS	FIGURE 4



Plate 1: General view of excavation in progress, looking SW.



Plate 2: General view of construction work, looking SW.



Plate 3: Trench 1 after excavation, looking W.



Plate 4: Trench 1 with butt inserted, looking SE.



Plate 5: Section through spoil revealed by Trench 2, looking S.



Plate 6: Trench 2 with butt inserted on SW side of shaft mound, looking SE.



Plate 7: Trench 3 with butt inserted on W side of Westside Road, looking S.



Plate 8: Trench 4 after excavation, looking W.



Plate 9: Trench 5 with butt inserted, showing removed boulders, looking SW.



Plate 10: Trench 6 after excavation showing boulder (606) and dark deposit (604), looking W.



Plate 11: Trench 6 with butt inserted, looking SW.



Plate 12: South-facing section of Trench 7 after excavation, looking N.



Plate 13: Trench 9 after excavation, looking W.



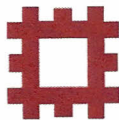
Plate 14: Trench 9 with butt ready for insertion, looking SW.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Trench</i>
101	Dark brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.05m-0.10m thick.	1
102	Soft mottled black peat/dark grey sand, 0.20m thick - natural deposit.	1
103	Coarse mottled white/orange sand, 0.30m-0.50m thick - natural deposit.	1
201	Loose soft brown peat loamy topsoil, 0.10m thick.	2
202	Loose grey shale, pieces less than 0.20m in size, more than 0.90m thick - spoil in shaft mound.	2
301	Soft black/brown peat loamy topsoil, 0.30m thick.	3
302	Firm silver-grey sand, 0.20m thick - natural deposit.	3
303	Firm coarse orange sand, more than 0.30m thick - natural deposit.	3
401	Soft dark brown peaty loam topsoil with frequent stones less than 1.00m in size, 0.10m-0.15m thick.	4
402	Firm silver-grey sand, average 0.10m thick - natural deposit.	4
403	Firm coarse orange sand, more than 0.30m thick - natural deposit.	4
501	Soft black/dark brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.10m-0.20m thick.	5
502	Firm silver-grey sand with frequent boulders up to 1.00m long, average 0.35m thick.	5
503	Firm mottled grey/orange coarse sand with boulders of varying size - disturbed natural deposit.	5
504	Large boulders less than 1.00m long within 502/503.	5
505	Mixed backfill of 502 & 503.	5
601	Soft black/brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.10m-0.15m thick.	6
602	Soft dark brown/black peat, 0.30m thick - natural deposit.	6
603	Firm grey sand with frequent cobbles less than 0.15m in size, 0.20m thick - natural deposit.	6
604	Firm dark brown/grey sand, 0.10m thick - fill of natural depression.	6
605	Firm coarse orange sand, more than 0.20m thick - natural deposit.	6
606	Large upright boulder, 1.00m wide & 0.90m high.	6
701	Soft black/brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.05m thick.	7
702	Firm silver grey sand, 0.10m-0.20m thick - natural deposit.	7
703	Firm coarse orange sand, more than 0.20m thick - natural deposit.	7
801	Soft brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.05m thick.	8
802	Loose-firm grey/silver sand with frequent stones/boulders less than 0.30m diameter, 0.30m-0.40m thick - natural deposit.	8
803	Firm coarse orange sand - natural deposit.	8
804	Mixed grey-orange mottled sands - backfill after boulder extraction.	8
901	Soft dark brown peaty loam topsoil, 0.10m thick.	9
902	Silver grey sand, 0.10m thick - natural deposit.	9
903	Coarse orange white mottled sand - natural deposit.	9

APPENDIX 2



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Professor R.W Brown
The Bransdale Moor ESS Partnership
7 Lime Chase
Kirbymoorside
York
North Yorkshire
YO62 6BX

Direct Dial: 01904 601988
Direct Fax: 01904 601999

12 May 2014

Dear Professor Brown

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**COLLIERY ON RUDLAND RIGG, 825M NORTH EAST OF BOG HOUSE,
FARNDAL, NORTH YORK MOORS**

Scheduled Monument No: SM 29542, HA 1018142

Our ref: S00083721

Application on behalf of the Trustees of the Nawton Towers Estate

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 15 April 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the construction of nine semi-sunken wooden frame grouse butts. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

Documentation list:

Scheduled Monument Consent application, including:

- 1 x Site and works location map
- 1 x A4 Partnership Agreement map
- 1 x A4 detailed location plan of grouse butts
- 1 x A4 Construction diagram
- 1 x copy of Natural England derogation.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by

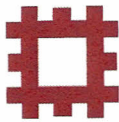


37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP

Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999
www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be

Works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but would cause significant damage to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure archaeological supervision and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- x (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (ii) This consent may only be implemented by Prof Roy Brown.
- x (iii) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (iv) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the occupier that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

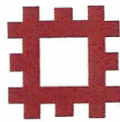


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(v) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(vi) Levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area.

(vii) The base of the grouse butts shall be restricted to a depth not exceeding 900mm.

X (viii) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:
Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, NYMNP, The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, N. Yorks., YO62 5BP [the National Park Historic Environment Record], and to

Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP at English Heritage
within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

X (ix) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Keith Emerick

Ancient Monuments Inspector

E-mail: Keith.Emerick@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc: Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, NYMNPA, The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, N. Yorks., YO62 5BP



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING DURING CONSTRUCTION OF NINE SHOOTING BUTTS, NORTH-EAST OF BOGG HOUSE, RUDLAND RIGG, FARNDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during the construction of a line of nine new shooting butts, across Rudland Rigg on Bransdale Moor, Farndale, North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 This document has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of Professor R W Brown, on behalf of the Trustees of the Nawton Towers Estate. It details the work that EDAS would undertake in compliance with various conditions of a Scheduled Monument Consent, granted by English Heritage on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on 12th May 2014 (ref: S00083721).

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site Location

- 2.1 The proposed line of nine new shooting butts runs on an almost east-west alignment across a track known Westside Road, c.600m north-east of Bogg House on Rudland Rigg, Bransdale Moor, Fadmoor, North Yorkshire (NGRs SE 65355 93858 to SE 65721 93893). This part of Rudland Rigg lies c.5km to the north-west of Gillamoor village (see figure 1). The alignment extends over a distance of c.300m, and comprises two new butts on the east side of the track and seven to the west; the butts will be spaced c.45m apart (see figures 2 and 3).

Method of Construction

- 2.2 Each shooting butt will be constructed as a 1.54m square timber frame, partly sunk into the ground to a maximum depth of 0.90m, with three outer 0.40m high faces covered with sloping turfs; one side will remain open for access. The groundworks will be excavated by a small mechanical excavator, and materials will be brought to site by a dumper and small truck. The excavated material will be used to create the soil/turf walls around the three sides of the butt. The internal floors will be surfaced with local stone, and drains will be made where necessary.

Designations

- 2.3 The site of the proposed new shooting butts lies within the North York Moors National Park, and the North York Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Of particular note regarding the archaeological elements of the project is the fact that the site also lies within the Rudland Rigg Colliery, a Scheduled Monument (SM 29542; National Heritage List for England 1018142) (see figure 2).

3 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT

- 3.1 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the proposed development was granted by English Heritage on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on 12th May 2014 (ref: S00083721).
- 3.2 A number of conditions were included with the consent, several of which are directly relevant to this WSI, as follows:

- (i) The works to which this consent relates must be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who shall be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice (or shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (iii) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (v) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (vi) Levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area.
- (vii) The base of the grouse butts shall be restricted to a depth not exceeding 900mm.
- (viii) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:
Graham Lee, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, NYMNPA, The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, N Yorks YO62 5BP (the National Park Historic Environment Record), and to
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP
within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (ix) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 As noted above, the location of the new line of shooting butts lies within a part of the former Lower Rudland Rigg colliery, which is evidenced on the surface by numerous shaft mounds arranged in parallel lines covering an extensive area of moorland; these are known locally as 'pit hills'. Some 600 shaft mounds can be seen throughout the Rudland Rigg colliery as a whole.
- 4.2 Coal is thought to have been worked in the North York Moors during the medieval period, although the first written evidence dates from 1715, for a colliery comprising three shafts at Ankness, at the south end of Bransdale on the extensive Feversham Estate (Whitaker 1969, 55; Owen 1970, 9). The industry then expanded eastwards throughout the Estate and by 1786 there were seven collieries operating in the area, including that at Lower Rudland. As production at Lower Rudland started to fall, additional workings were opened at Upper Rudland Rigg in 1790, some c.400m to the north. The workings at Lower Rudland were leased by William Sturdy and by 1786 there were three pits covering an area of 4,404 square yards (3,377 sqm), although by 1800 the workings comprised 16 to 18 individual pits covering some 17,568 square yards (1.46ha). In 1791, the rent for the Rudland colliery was over £80, rising to over £137 in 1800 (Owen 1970, 13), which implies a significant output, as least compared to other collieries in the region. However, from a peak in activity in the mid 18th century, production had generally ceased at Rudland by 1914 (Harrison 1989, 168).

- 4.3 The Rudland Rigg colliery was operated using the 'board and pillar' method. Shafts spaced between 40m and 60m apart were sunk down to the coal seam to be worked. The seams followed a general ENE-WSW alignment, which explains the parallel arrangement of shaft mounds. The base of the shafts connected with passages or 'boards' (the miner's working area, usually 3-4 yards of actual seam), leaving a pillar of unexcavated material, typically 3ft wide, between each board to support the roof. The 3ft (1m) high passages also allowed access and ventilation, and in some cases, drainage. The coal seam was generally poor and thin, measuring only 0.25m wide, and lay at modest depths of between 13ft-40ft (4m-12m) below ground. The surviving above-ground shaft mounds are typically up to 50m in diameter and are formed from the excavated spoil - the coal was wound to the surface via the shaft using either a simple 'rowler' (jack-roll) or 'double turngear' (windlass). The colliery was served by a complex of trackways and sled tracks linking the shafts and allowing access. Indeed, one of the main advantages of the Rudland colliery was the presence of the Rudland Rigg turnpike road which allowed the coal to be transported away by horse-drawn wagons, and there are documentary references to the leasees being asked to help maintain the roads and tracks (Owen 1970, 11-13). The poor quality coal was used partly for domestic fuel supply but mostly for firing lime kilns on the Tabular Hills to the west.
- 4.4 In addition to the site of the proposed works being located within part of the Lower Rudland colliery, the general area of Rudland Rigg contains significant evidence for prehistoric activity, in the form of burial mounds, cairns and settlement sites. It is therefore possible that the excavations may encounter prehistoric material, as well as evidence for the 18th-19th century colliery.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development. In addition to the methodology set out below, EDAS will also adhere to more general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999).

General Comments

- 5.2 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that the EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished over a period of two days, although the number and duration of specific site visits will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 5.3 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, to ensure they have the necessary resources available when required. EDAS will also undertake the advance notification with English Heritage and the NYMNPA's Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, so they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 5.4 The topsoil strip and the excavation of the pits for the nine semi-sunken grouse butts will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the groundworks (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.

- 5.5 If structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised (see 5.7 below). Mechanical excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.6 The position of each of the nine new grouse butts will be accurately located using a hand-held GPS. The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will then be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by colour digital photographs, scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems. Any earthworks crossing or affected by the new alignment will also be sketch-surveyed, and plans and sections recorded as appropriate.
- 5.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with English Heritage and the NYMNPA's Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the main contractor in advance of the excavations, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 5.8 Although unlikely, any human remains that might be encountered during the course of the groundworks will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 5.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

Modifications

- 5.10 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with EDAS's professional judgement, 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, English Heritage and the NYMNPA's Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 6.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.

- 6.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and assuming no artefacts are recovered, the site archive will be deposited with the NYMNPA. If significant artefacts are uncovered and retained, the archive will be deposited with an appropriate registered museum, such as the Ryedale Folk Museum in Hutton-le-Hole.
- 6.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.
- 6.4 Within eight weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by EDAS. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and English Heritage casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A detailed site plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 6.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the client, English Heritage and the NYMNPA HER. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. Electronic versions of the report will also be produced, as a pdf file, for distribution as required.
- 6.6 Where a significant discovery is made, allowance will be made for the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.
- 6.7 EDAS also subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of any 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; this will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

- 7.1 All on-site recording work will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. As some of the recording work will be carried out at the same time as the main contractor's work, EDAS will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor.
- 7.2 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection

with the archaeological recording, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

8 REFERENCES

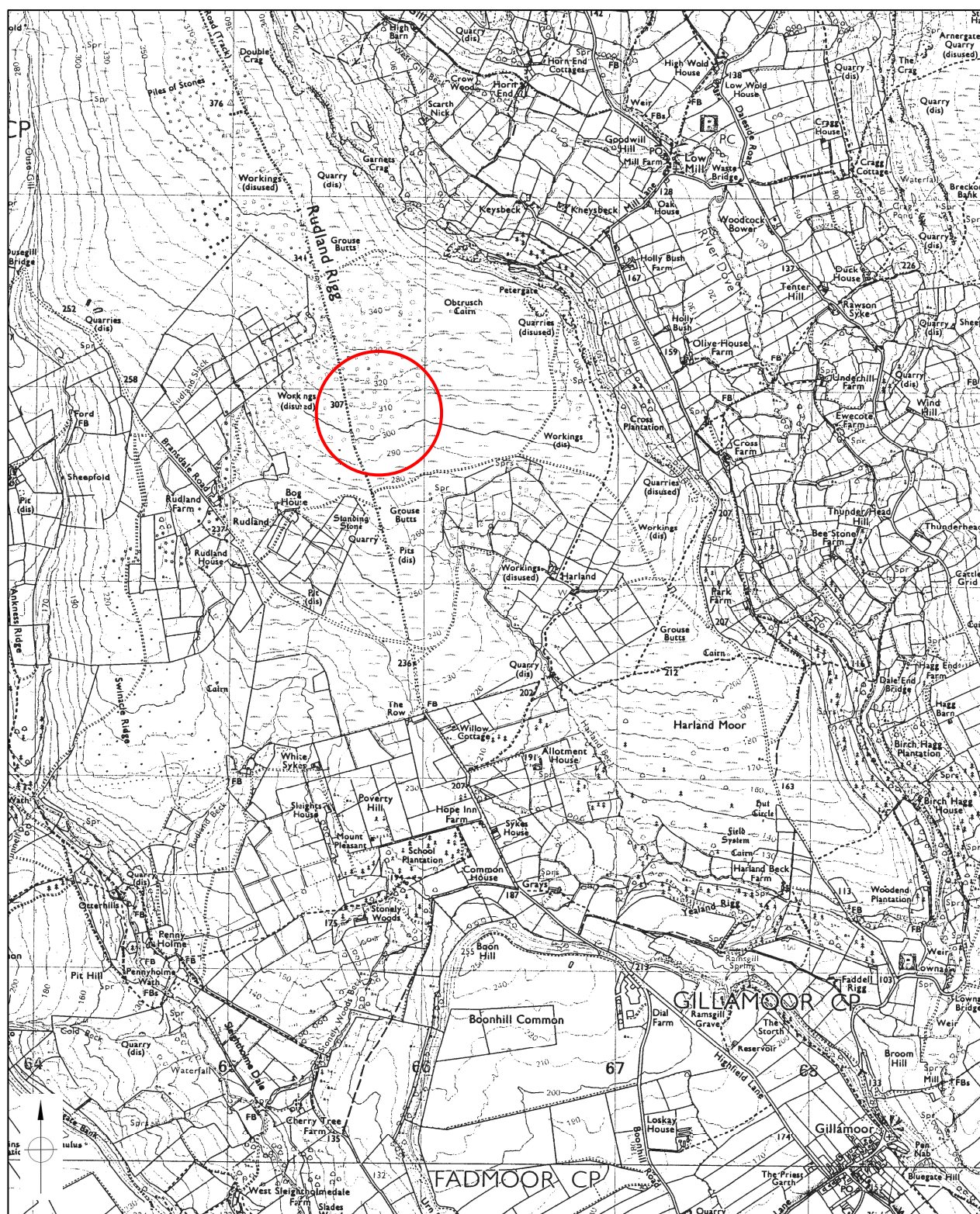
IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Harrison, J K 1989 'Landscapes of Industry'. In Spratt, D A and Harrison, B (eds) 1989 *The North York Moors Landscape Heritage*, 159-183

Owen, J S 1970 'The Moor Coal of North Yorkshire: The Farndale and Bransdale Area'. *Cleveland and Teeside Local History Society Bulletin* no 10, 9-16

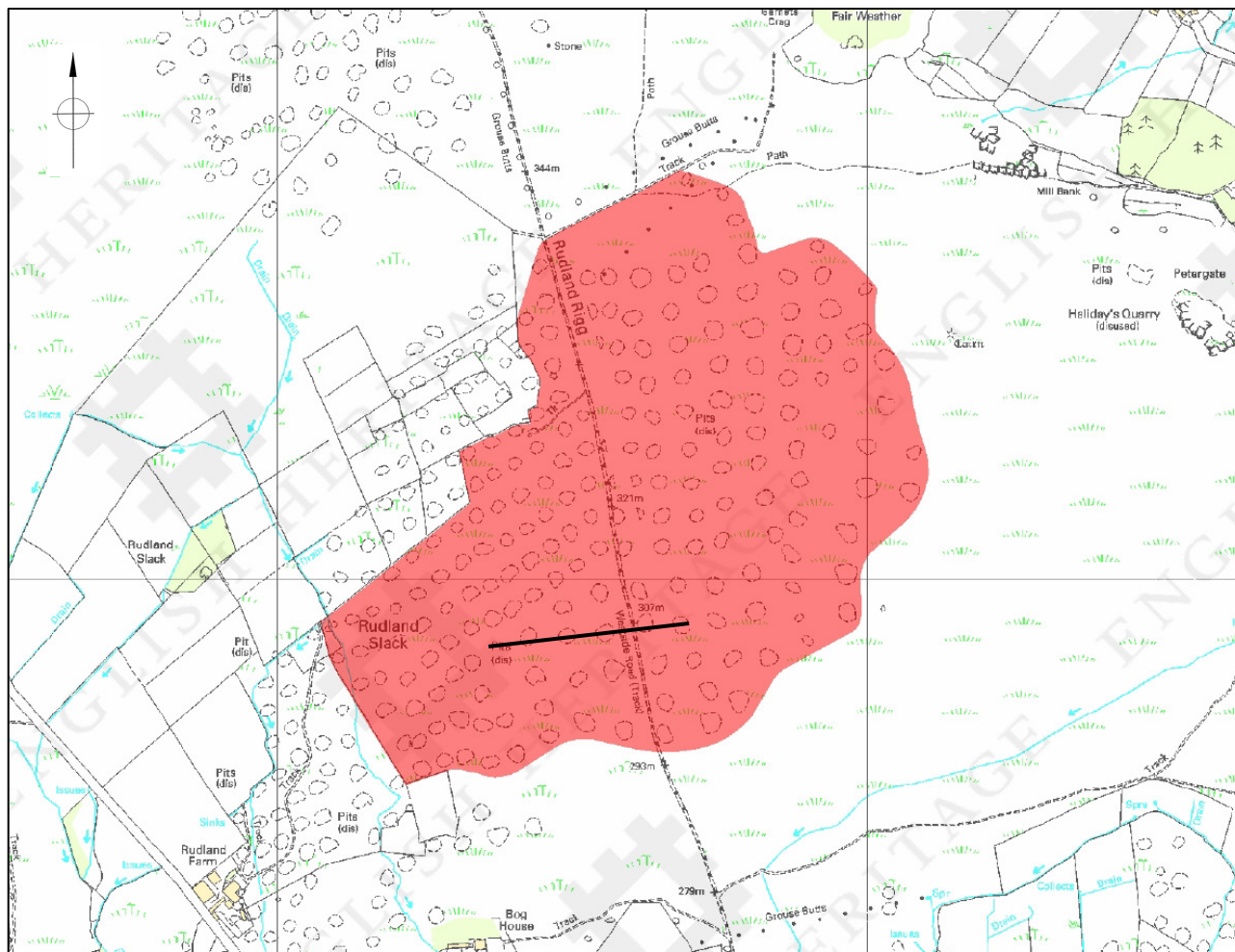
Whitaker, A H 1969 'Coal Mining in Bransdale and Farndale in the 18th Century'. *Ryedale Historian* vol 4, 55-63

E Dennison, EDAS
24th June 2014



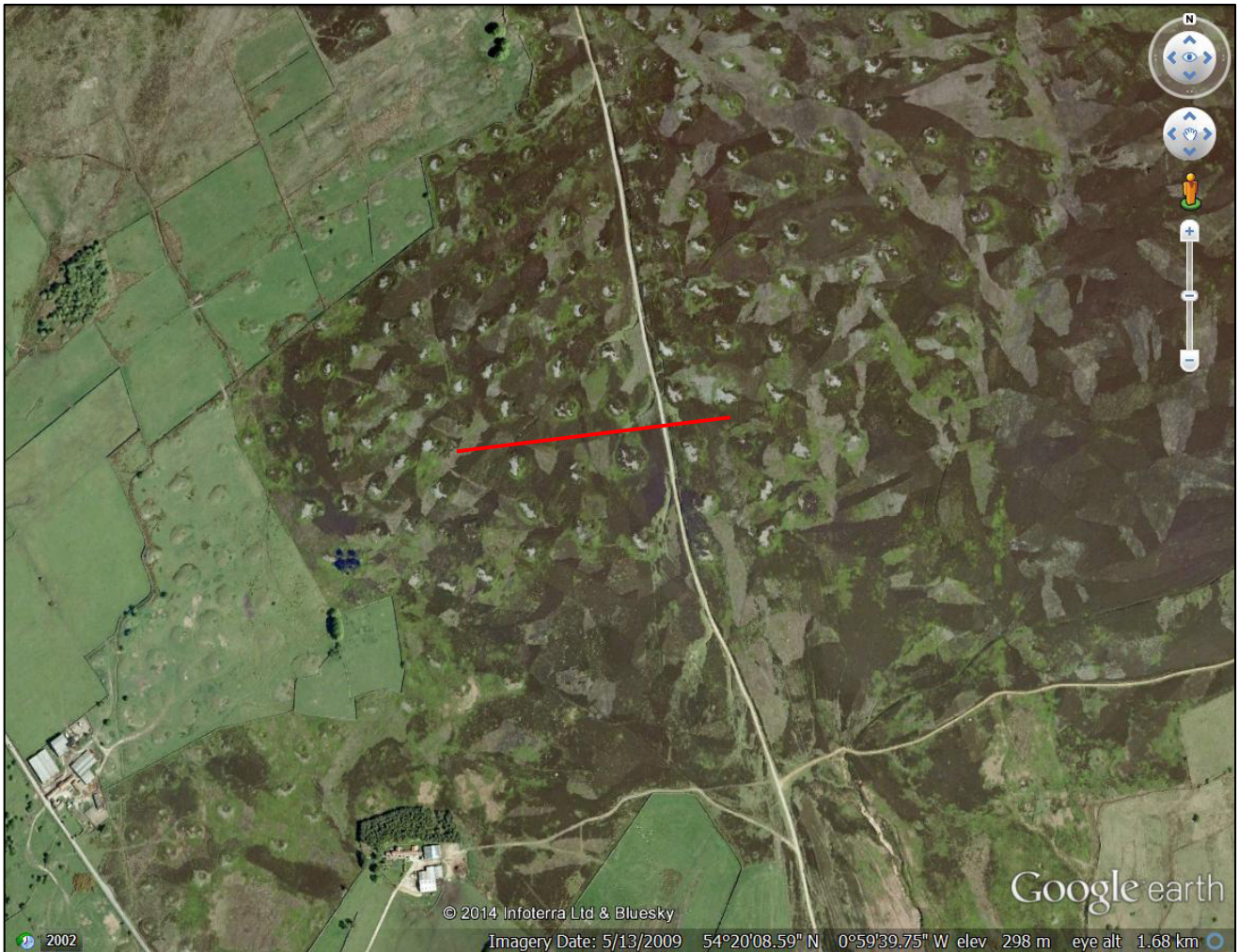
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FIGURE 1: GENERAL SITE LOCATION



New alignment of grouse butts shown as black line.

FIGURE 2: SITE OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AREA OF SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 Source: English Heritage Scheduled Monument Record
 (not to scale)



New alignment of grouse butts shown as red line.

FIGURE 3: SITE OF DEVELOPMENT
Source: Google Earth