

ROUND BARROWS, NORTH-EAST OF NORTH INGS  
PLANTATION, SKELDERSKEW MOOR,  
NEAR COMMONDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
ROUND BARROWS, NORTH-EAST OF NORTH INGS PLANTATION,  
SKELDERSKEW MOOR, NEAR COMMONDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In October 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ellie Leary, Monuments for the Future Project Officer for the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) to undertake an archaeological survey of two round barrows, 600m north-north-east of the north-east corner of North Ings Plantation, Skelderskew Moor, near Comondale, North Yorkshire; the barrows are a Scheduled Monument (NGR NZ 64597 12171 centred). The survey was required to inform proposed remedial action relating to the alignment of a shooting track adjacent to one of the barrows. The project was wholly funded by the NYMNP, and the fieldwork was undertaken on 10th October 2019 and 20th November 2019.*

*The survey revealed that the barrows appear to form a pair of typical Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (c.2400-1500 BC) round or bowl barrows. They are located in an elevated position, in close proximity to other prehistoric monuments, including the much larger 'Hob on the Hill' barrow which occupies a prominent watershed setting, and a cross-ridge dyke. The relatively small size of the barrows suggests that, unlike larger barrows such as 'Hob on the Hill', they acted solely as burial sites rather than also forming territorial markers.*

*The north-east barrow is broadly sub-circular in plan, measuring 8.00m by 6.70m, and standing up to 0.60m in height. There may be a suggestion of an encircling ditch around the eastern side, although the earthwork evidence is very faint. Although the barrow has a dense covering of heather, there are possibly a few stones visible in the surface or around the edges, but they do not appear to be structural. The barrow remains clearly visible in the local landscape, more so in fact than the south-west barrow. It therefore seems curious that it apparently does not appear on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, while the less prominent south-west barrow apparently does. It may of course be that it was simply missed by the Ordnance Survey. However, given this absence, combined with the lack of visible stone (if this is not due to an original earth construction), the possibility cannot be entirely discounted that the barrow has been augmented by the dumping of soil over it or that it is in fact not a prehistoric feature.*

*The south-west barrow should perhaps best be identified as a cairn, given the amount of visible stone, and it is also broadly sub-circular in plan, measuring 4.50m by 4.00m and standing up to 0.50m in height. Its surface contains a high number of visible stones, including two in situ kerb stones to the south-eastern edge. It had previously been thought that the cairn might sit on a man-made platform, but the field evidence suggests it is an undulation in the underlying topography. The earthwork appears to be marked as a 'Tumulus' on Ordnance Survey mapping from the mid-19th century onwards, but is marked on the modern maps as a 'Cairn'. A modern shooting track passes close to the east side of the cairn, and it is recommended that this is realigned further to the east to avoid potential future disturbance.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## **Reasons and Circumstances of the Project**

- 1.1 In October 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ellie Leary, Monuments for the Future Project Officer for the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP), to undertake an archaeological survey of two round barrows, 600m north-north-east of the north-east corner of North Ings Plantation on Skelderskew Moor, near Comondale, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 64597 12171 centred). The survey was required to inform proposed remedial action relating to the alignment of a shooting track adjacent to one of the barrows. The round barrows are a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England 1015406), and the extent of the project was defined by discussions between Ellie Leary of the NYMNP and EDAS; the project was wholly funded by NYMNP.

## **Site Location**

- 1.2 The round barrows are located on the western flank of Skelderskew Moor, a moorland plateau, some 2km north-west of the centre of Comondale, North Yorkshire. They lie some 600m north-north-east of the north-east corner of North Ings Plantation, within heather moorland managed for grouse shooting, at an elevation of c.330m AOD. The south-west barrow is set immediately to the west of a shooting track (at NGR NZ 64589 12155), while the north-east barrow lies some 40m to the north-east (at NY 64605 12190), and not 20m as stated in the Scheduled Monument description. At the time of the EDAS survey, the north-east barrow had a dense covering of heather.
- 1.3 It is not believed that either barrow has been the subject of any detailed survey work prior to the current survey. The north-east barrow is also included on Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape 28480) and the NYMNP Historic Environment Record (HER site 4040), while the south-west cairn is Pastscape 28672 and HER site 4043.

## **Aims and Objectives of the Project**

- 1.4 The aims and objectives of the archaeological survey work were to provide a detailed pre-intervention record of the monument.

## **Survey Methodologies**

- 1.5 The archaeological survey work was carried out using a combination of photographic and hand-based techniques, in accordance with the original discussion between EDAS and the NYMNP. As far as was possible, the recording conforms to a Level 3 analytical survey as defined by Historic England (English Heritage 2007, 23-24). The following elements were involved to complete the project.

### *Collation of Documentary Material*

- 1.6 A basic level of collation of existing readily-available published and secondary material was undertaken for incorporation into the survey report.
- 1.7 Information relating to the site and the surrounding area was obtained from the NYMNP HER and Historic England's National Record of the Historic

Environment. This information comprised records/reports of previous historic research and archaeological activity, scheduled monument records, and historic maps and plans. A full list of primary and secondary sources consulted are given in the Bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

#### *Archaeological Earthwork Survey*

- 1.8 The survey area comprised the extent of the Scheduled Monument (the two round barrows) and its immediate surroundings. The survey work took place on the 10th October 2019, in fine but windy conditions; a second visit was made on 20th November 2019. Guidance produced by English Heritage (now Historic England) and other bodies was followed (e.g. English Heritage 2002; RCHME 1999).
- 1.9 The survey was undertaken at a scale of 1:50 using traditional hand-held methods; a base line was set out across/around the monument using tapes, ranging rods and an optical square. Given that the majority of the north-east barrow has a 0.30m deep covering of heather, an effort was made to establish where the actual breaks of slope and other features lay, rather than where the vegetation cover suggested that they did. Two profiles were also produced across each barrow, again at a scale of 1:50, using a dumpy level, together with other profiles to include the adjacent shooting track.
- 1.10 Sufficient information was gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures such as trackways and shooting butts. The detailed measured earthwork survey recorded the ground-level position and form of all structures and features considered to be of archaeological and/or historic interest; a representative selection of the larger stones forming the round cairn were recorded, but not all surface stones were recorded. The survey also recorded any differences in the exposed surface detritus, such as sorted stone and/or rubble scatters, as well as differences in coarse vegetation; these features may aid the functional differentiation and interpretation of the monument. The resulting site survey was produced at a scale of 1:50 and is presented as an interpretative hand-drawn wet ink hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by English Heritage (2002, 14; 2007, 31-35).
- 1.11 Sufficient notes were taken in the field to provide a detailed written description of the barrows. The written description and survey were supported by a small number of digital photographs, including general views and more detailed photographs of specific parts. The colour photographs were produced using an SLR digital camera with 12 megapixel resolution; English Heritage photographic guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2007, 14) and each photograph was provided with a scale. All photographs were clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross-referenced to digital files etc.

#### *Reporting*

- 1.12 The resulting EDAS archive survey report assembles and summarises the available evidence for the site 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 report has been illustrated by reduced versions of the survey drawings, as well as historic maps and plans, and a selection of photographic plates. The survey report also contains the photographic catalogue, as Appendix 1.

## *Survey Archive*

- 1.13 A properly ordered and indexed archive resulting from the project was deposited with the NYMNP at the end of the project (EDAS site code NIP 19).

## **2 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The features forming the subject of this report are characterised as bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, a type of prehistoric funerary monument dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period c.2400-1500 BC. Such monuments were constructed as earth or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. Round barrows often occupy prominent positions, sometimes as chains of individual monuments or clusters in crest-line locations on watersheds (Scheduled Monument description; Spratt 1989, 31-33; Manby, King & Vyner 2003, 88). These chains of cairns and barrows may have acted as territorial markers, in addition to their role as burial sites. These boundaries, once established, could persist in the landscape for very long periods, and many survive as township or parish boundaries.
- 2.2 There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of Britain. They are a major historic element in the modern landscape, especially on higher moorland, and their considerable variation of form and longevity provides important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection (Scheduled Monument description).
- 2.3 As occurs elsewhere in the western and central areas of the North York Moors, the round barrows form part of a wider group of prehistoric monuments in the area, many of which are also protected as Scheduled Monuments. For example, c.250m to the north is the prominent bowl barrow known as 'Hob on the Hill', which is c.19m in diameter and through which a number of historic boundaries still run (National Heritage List for England 1015436). Approximately 70m west of the round barrows, there is a cross-ridge dyke incorporating an earlier stone alignment (National Heritage List for England 1015266). This extends for c.510m on a north-east/south-west line as a discontinuous earthwork built around an alignment of small exposed standing stones. The construction of cross-ridge dykes spans the millennium from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, although they may have been re-used at later dates. They are currently thought most likely to be territorial boundary markers, perhaps demarcating land allotment within communities. These groupings of different monuments provide important scope for the study of the division of land for social and ritual purposes in different geographical areas during the prehistoric period.
- 2.4 On the 1856 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, a trackway is shown in the approximate position of the existing track, although it carries on north-westwards, crossing the cross-ridge dyke, rather than curving around to the north-east as it currently does. The cross-ridge dyke itself is named as a 'Rampart' and is shown as a discontinuous earthwork containing stones, which are marked individually. To the north, 'Hob on the Hill' is named as a 'Tumulus' and at that date formed the

meeting point or junction between the boundaries of Skelton parish, Stanghow township, Guisborough parish and township, and Commondale township. Numerous other examples of 'Tumulus' appear in the area, including one which appears to coincide with the south-west barrow surveyed as part of this report. The 1894 Ordnance Survey 25" map also depicts the south-west barrow, named as a 'Tumulus'.

- 2.5 The area is similarly depicted on the 1895 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map, although by this date the cross-dyke was named as an 'Ancient Entrenchment'. A 'Tumulus' again appears in the approximate position of the south-west round barrow, and is also shown in 1930 and 1953. On the modern Ordnance Survey maps, the south-west barrow is named as a 'Cairn' and is crossed by a trackway, while the north-east barrow is named as a 'Tumulus' (see figure 2).

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT**

#### **Introduction**

- 3.1 The monument is described below in a logical sequence, based on the information gathered in the field. Reference should also be made to the survey plan and plates, and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; digital photographs are referenced in the following text in square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [1/32]. Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is taken to mean dating to after c.1945.

#### **Location and Setting**

- 3.2 As previously noted, the round barrows are set some 600m north-north-east of the north-east corner of North Ings Plantation, on the western flank of Skelderskew Moor, at an elevation of c.330m AOD. They are two of a number of round or bowl barrows of different size in this area, as well as other prehistoric monuments including the cross-ridge dyke. The round barrows are inter-visible with some of these monuments [1/217].
- 3.3 There are also extensive views of the surrounding landscape from the round barrows themselves, although they are not panoramic. To the north and north-west, the ground surface gently rises and limits long distance views, although Hob on the Hill round barrow is clearly visible in profile on the horizon. To the east, the rising central part of Skelderskew Moor also limits long distance views. However, to the west, the western slope of Sleddale, some 2km away, can be seen, whilst to the south, there are views over Kildale Moor to Great Hograh Moor beyond, a distance of c.5km. The most extensive views from the round barrows are to the south-east where, when the weather is clear, the coast and sea are just visible; this must be in the area of Robin Hood's Bay, over 31km to the south-east. However, it should be noted that such views, and indeed the intervisibility of the barrows and other monuments in the area, may not necessarily have been possible when the round barrows were first built. Pollen analysis has established that the barrows of the Central Watershed of the North York Moors were not constructed in some 'ageless heather moorland', but in a general oak/alder woodland with grassy clearings (Manby, King & Vyner 2003, 88).



### **The North-East Barrow** (NGR NZ 64605 12190) (see figure 3)

- 3.4 This site is listed as Pastscape 28480 and NYMNPA HER 4040 - these sources state that the barrow is a turf-covered mound 7m in diameter and a 1m maximum high with no trace of a kerb or stone content. The Scheduled Monument description notes that it is 6m in diameter and stands 0.75m, and a hollow in the centre suggests previous investigation.
- 3.5 The north-east barrow is broadly sub-circular in plan, with maximum measurements of 8.00m east-west by 6.70m north-south [1/191-1/200] (see plates 1 and 2). The barrow has a 0.30m deep covering of dense heather across its entire extent, and no obvious kerb stones or other structural elements are visible, although there may be a few stones beneath the heather; this lack of obvious stones may be due to the barrow being of earth construction. There is no clear encircling depression suggesting a ditch, but a very slight and almost imperceptible depression around the east side of the barrow could be the remains of an infilled ditch; alternatively, and perhaps more likely, it could simply be differential heather growth. An irregularly-shaped, water-filled, depression to the north-east is more likely to be the result of modern disturbance or erosion.
- 3.6 The north-east barrow stands up to 0.60m in height, with all sides defined by relatively spread, gently sloping scarps; the scarp to the eastern side is generally longer and more spread than that to the western side. The flattened top surface of the barrow is broadly sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 3.50m north-south by 2.10m east-west; the break of slope around the edge of the top is difficult to see clearly due to the dense vegetation cover. The Scheduled Monument description notes that there is a hollow in the top of the barrow where it has been dug into in the past. A great number of the cairns and barrows on the North York Moors show signs of earlier investigation, often undertaken during the 19th century by persons unknown. The highly visual and accessible nature of the barrows attracted attention, particularly on moorland where crops did not limit accessibility (Manby, King & Vyner 2003, 88). Despite the appearance caused by the heather, the central hollow was not clearly visible at the time of the EDAS survey, and none is noted by the NYMNPA HER entry. Nevertheless, there is a very slightly raised semi-circular feature in the approximate centre of the barrow's top surface which might have led to the suggestion of previous excavation. There is nothing in the surviving structure of the barrow or the surrounding topography to suggest that the monument was formed around a natural rock outcrop, and so it assumed that all of the material used in its construction was gathered here specifically.

### **The South-West Cairn** (NGR NZ 64589 12155) (see figure 4)

- 3.7 This site is listed as Pastscape 28672 and NYMNPA HER 4043. The Pastscape record states that the cairn is 4m in diameter and a 0.5m maximum high with part of a kerb visible on the south-east side but is otherwise overgrown by peat. The Scheduled Monument description notes that the cairn is 6m in diameter and 0.7m high, with kerb stones on the south-east side of the mound. The NYMNPA HER notes from a site visit in November 2004 that it might sit on a man-made platform which has been exposed by a modern shooting track immediately to the east; the cairn is 0.6m high and shows signs of possible recent disturbance. A LIDAR survey, provided by the NYMNPA HER, might show this man-made mound, which extends further to the east of the modern shooting track.

- 3.8 The south-west cairn is broadly sub-circular in plan, with maximum measurements of 4.50m east-west by 4.00m north-south, again differing from the Scheduled Monument description [1/201, 1/202, 1/204, 1/205, 1/207]. The nearest grouse butt to the cairn (butt no. 10) is located c.16m to the north-north-west. The Scheduled Monument description notes the presence of kerb stones to the south-east side, and two remained visible at the time of the EDAS survey; one is set on edge [1/208, 1/209] (see plate 7). Although there is no encircling depression suggesting a ditch, there is a small, shallow, sub-oval depression to the immediate south-west that may have furnished material for the cairn when it was built. The cairn lies immediately to the west of a modern shooting track [2/059, 2/060, 2/063, 2/067].
- 3.9 The cairn itself stands up to 0.50m in height, with all sides defined by relatively spread, gently sloping, scarps (see plate 5) [2/075-2/079, 2/084]. The exception is to the north-east quadrant, where it appears that the outer edge has been cut back or otherwise truncated. The flattened top surface of the earthwork is broadly sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 3.00m north-south by 2.00m east-west. The break of slope at the edge of the top may once have been edged or defined by larger stones, and a number of stones remain visible in the upper surface, including one set on edge [1/210] (see plate 6). Again, the Scheduled Monument description notes that there is a hollow in the top of the cairn where it has been dug into in the past, although this was not clearly visible at the time of the EDAS survey. There is nothing in the surviving structure of the cairn or the surrounding topography to suggest that the monument was formed around a natural rock outcrop, and so it assumed that all of the stone used in its construction was gathered here specifically. There is no evidence for the trackway crossing the top of the earthwork, as suggested by the modern Ordnance Survey map (see figure 2).
- 3.10 As noted above, the NYMNPA HER suggests that the cairn lies on a broader man-made platform which has been exposed by the adjacent shooting track. However, no clear or definite evidence for this was noted by the EDAS survey. There is a south facing slope in the shooting track to the east, forming one side of a shallow east-west ditch holding ponded water to the south [2/061, 2/064, 2/066] (see plate 8), and there is a similar but less pronounced ditch to the north, again holding water and partially infilled with stone rubble to prevent further erosion. It can be seen how the two slopes in the track could be interpreted as the sides of an east-west aligned man-made platform, but it does appear to be a natural feature, the slopes being emphasised by erosion from the track. The possibility of it being a natural feature is strengthened by the presence of an area of higher and denser heather growth on the east side of the track, which corresponds to the mound shown on the LIDAR scan [2/062, 2/065, 2/070, 2/071]; but there is no obvious earthwork beneath, and indeed, one part of the mound has been burnt to reveal no underlying earthwork (see plate 8). There is also another spread of heather to the immediate south-west of the cairn, its circular shape emphasised by a sheep track, but again no underlying earthwork is apparent. It is therefore concluded that there is no man-made platform underlying the cairn, although it is accepted that it could have been placed on a slightly elevated patch of undulating ground resulting from the natural topography. It should also be noted that other similar east-west aligned undulations or ditches have been revealed and emphasised by the shooting track to the north, with some again being infilled with stone rubble.
- 3.11 There is no clear evidence for damage to the earthwork from vehicles using the adjacent shooting track, although it does pass to within 1.2m of it [1/203, 1/206] (see plates 3 and 4). The track itself does contain two wheel ruts, that to the west

being 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m deep, while the one of the east is shallower [2/068, 2/069] (see plate 8). There is the potential for additional erosion here, and it is also possible that the alignment of the track might move west, i.e. nearer the cairn, to avoid further rutting. The re-alignment of the track to the east, further away from the cairn, would therefore be advisable.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The monument recorded by the survey appears to be formed by a pair of typical Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (c.2400-1500 BC) round or bowl barrows. As would be expected, they are located in an elevated position, in close proximity to other prehistoric monuments, including the much larger 'Hob on the Hill' barrow which occupies a prominent watershed setting, and a cross-ridge dyke. The relatively small size of the barrows suggests that, unlike the larger barrows such as 'Hob on the Hill', they acted solely as burial sites rather than additionally forming territorial markers.
- 4.2 The north-east barrow is broadly sub-circular in plan, measuring 8.00m by 6.70m, and standing up to 0.60m in height. There may be a suggestion of an encircling ditch around the eastern side, although the earthwork evidence is very faint. Although the barrow has a covering of heather, there are few examples of stones visible in the surface or around the edges although none appear to be structural. The barrow remains clearly visible in the local landscape, more so in fact than the south-west barrow. It therefore seems curious that it apparently does not appear on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, when the less prominent south-west barrow apparently does. It may of course be that it was simply missed by the Ordnance Survey. However, given this absence, combined with the lack of visible stone (if this is not due to an original earth construction), the possibility cannot be entirely discounted that the barrow has been augmented by the dumping of soil over it or that it is in fact not a prehistoric feature.
- 4.3 The south-west barrow, which given the amount of visible stone in the surface should perhaps best be identified as a cairn, is also broadly sub-circular in plan, measuring 4.50m by 4.00m and standing up to 0.50m in height. It contains a high number of visible stones, including two *in situ* kerb stones to the south-eastern edge. It had previously been thought that the cairn might sit on a man-made platform, but the field evidence suggests it is an undulation in the underlying topography. The earthwork appears to be marked as a 'Tumulus' on Ordnance Survey mapping from the mid 19th century onwards, but is marked on the modern maps as a 'Cairn'.

## 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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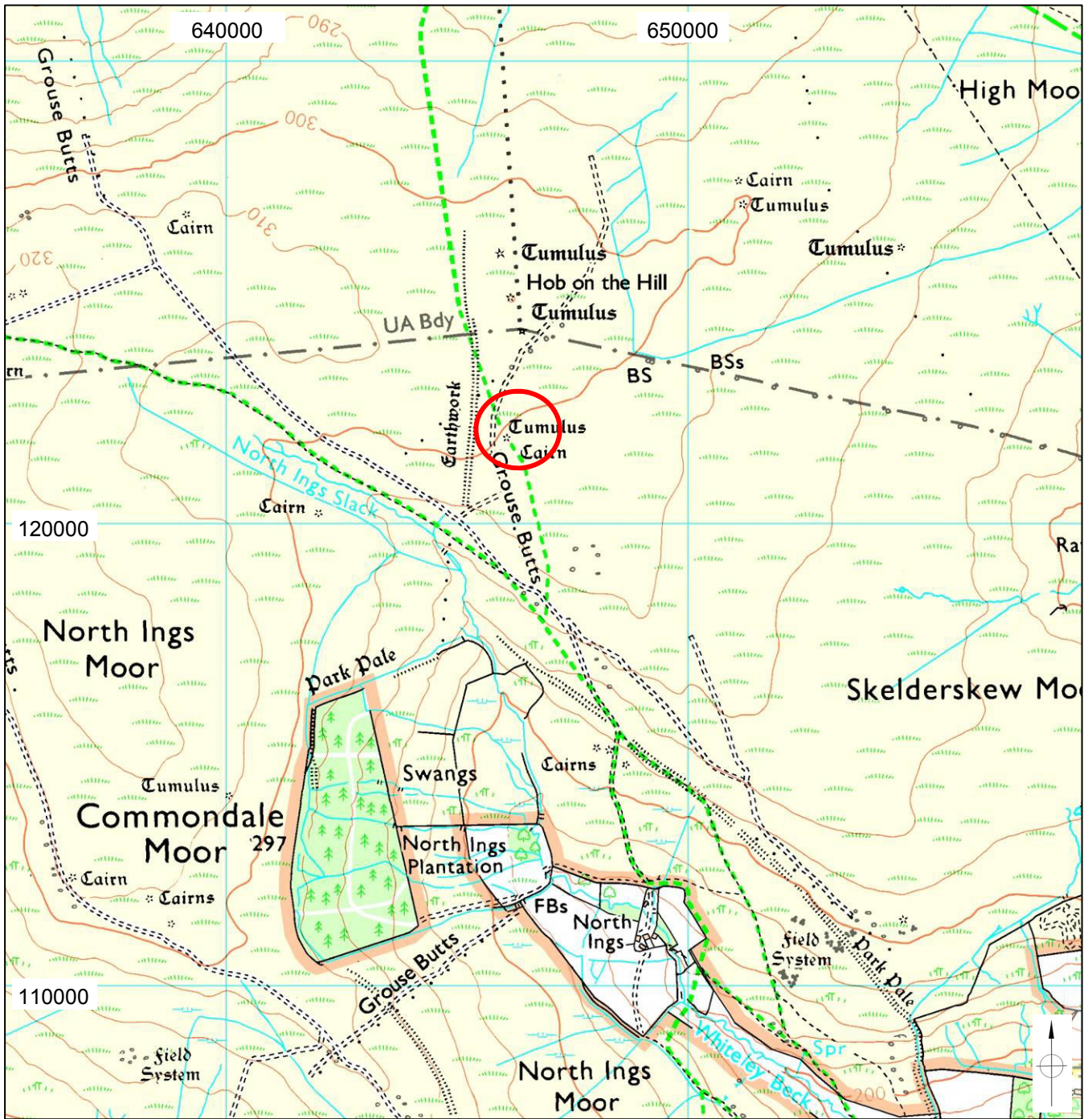
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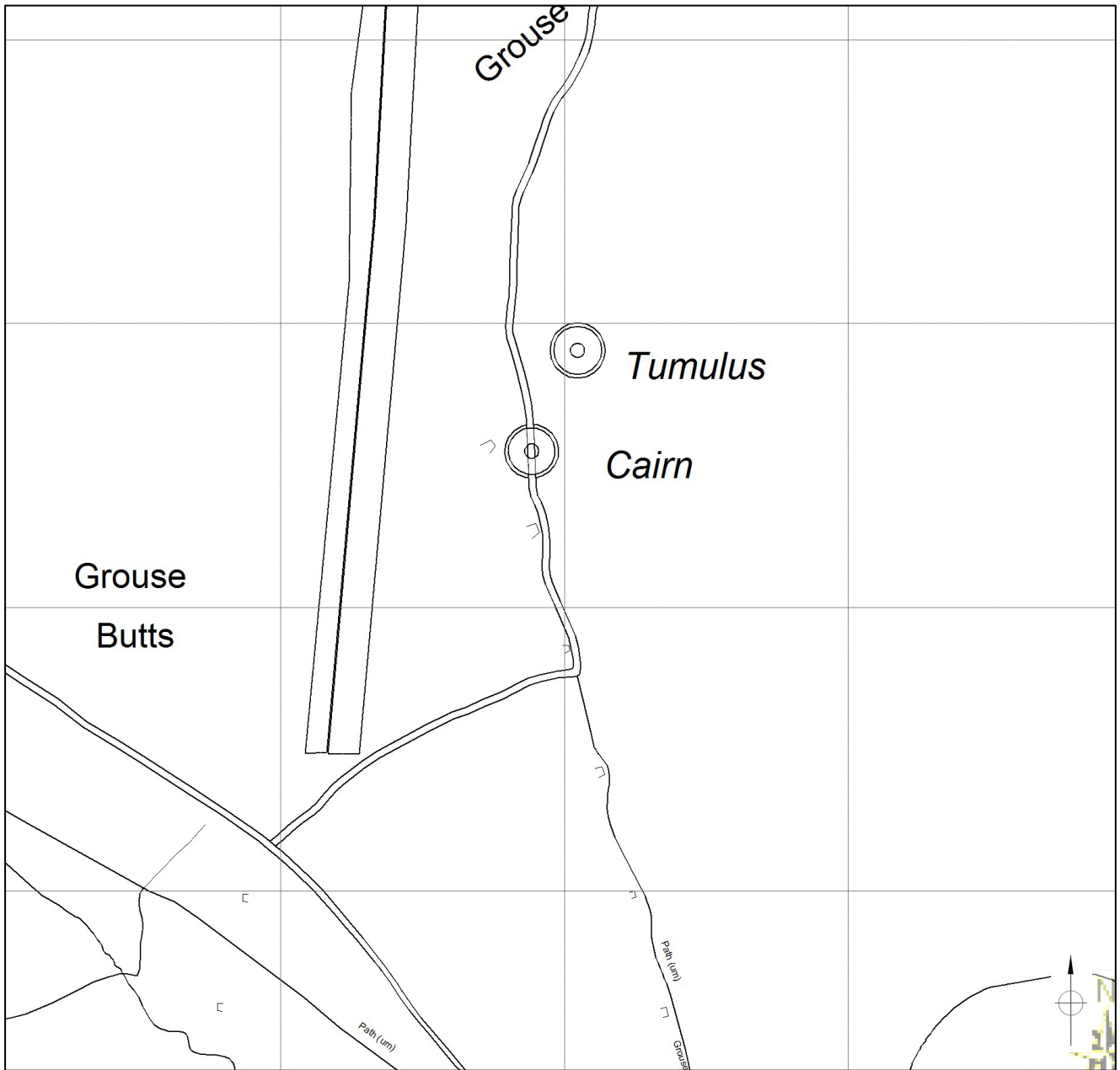
## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 6.1 The archaeological survey was commissioned and funded by the NYMNPA, and thanks are extended to Ellie Leary, Monuments for the Future Project Officer at the NYMNPA for initiating the project and facilitating site access. The monument is owned by the Comondale and Guisborough Estate, and permission for the survey was given by Robert Close (agent) and Nigel Brooks (game keeper). The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Richard Lamb, and Shaun Richardson produced the fieldwork records and a draft report. The responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies in the final report remains with Ed Dennison.



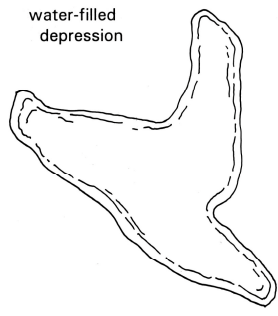
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SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	1

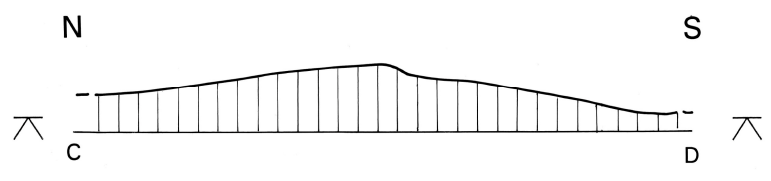
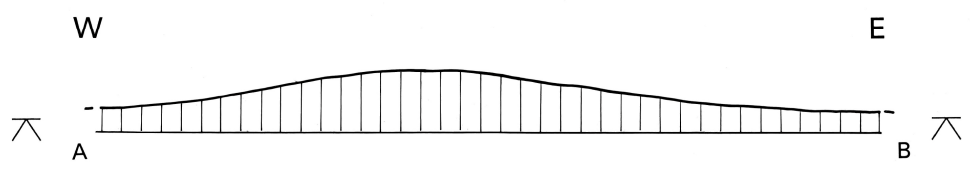
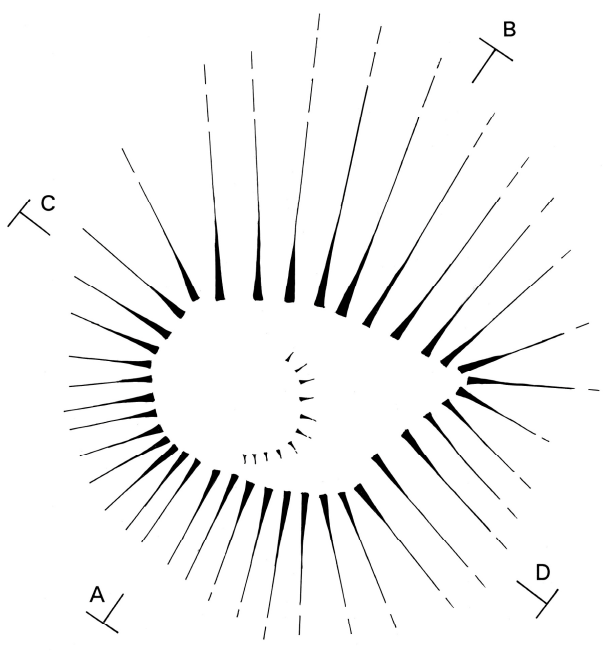


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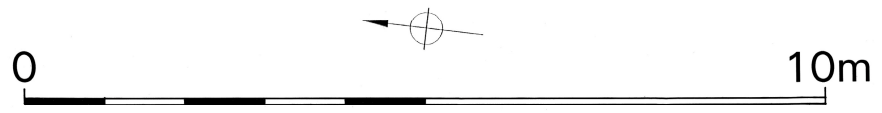
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TITLE		DETAILED SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	2



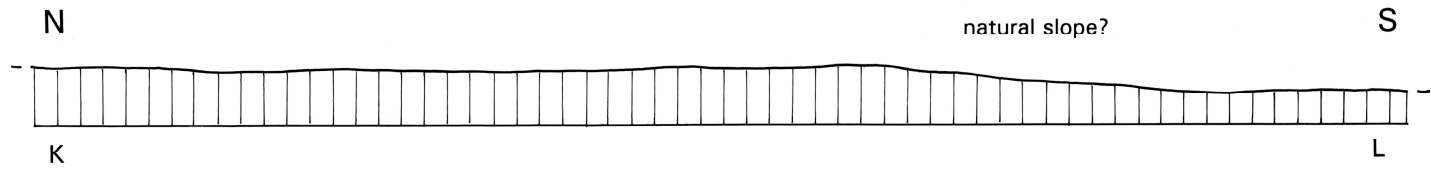
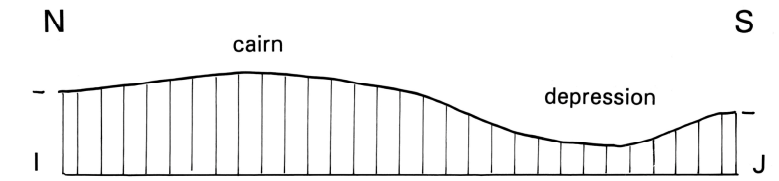
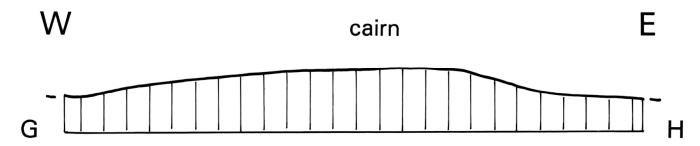
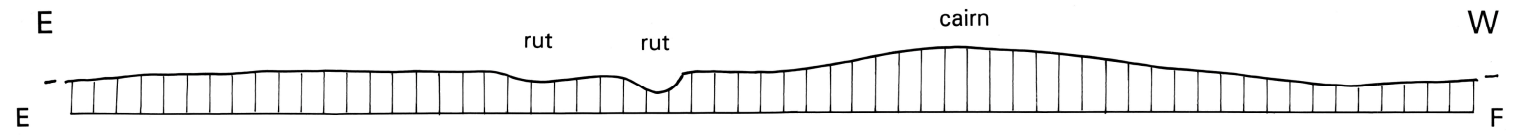
Plan



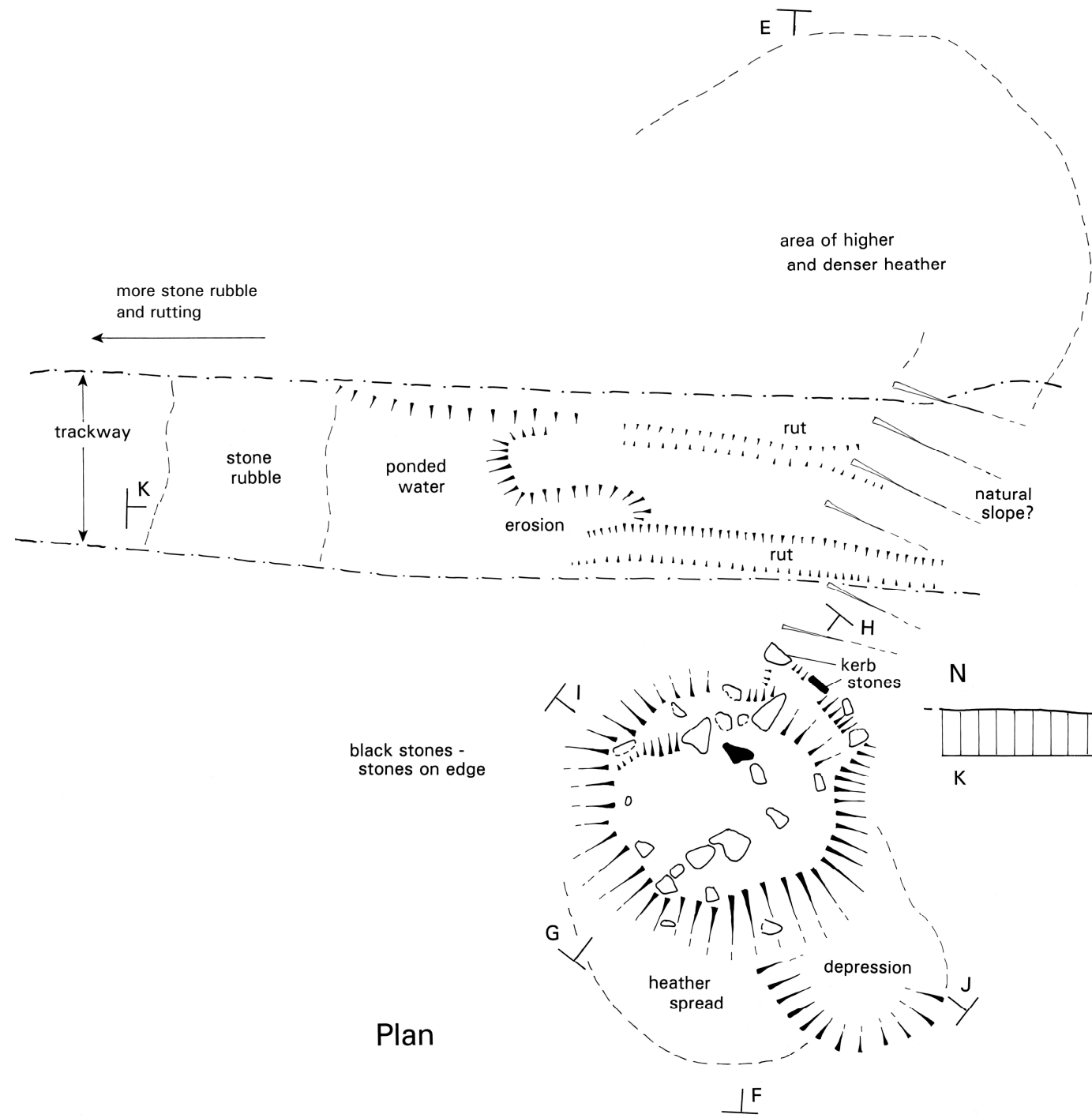
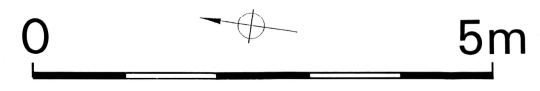
Sections



PROJECT	NORTH INGS BARROWS	
TITLE	NORTH-EAST BARROW	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE NOV 2019
	EDAS	FIGURE 3



Sections



Plan

PROJECT		NORTH INGS BARROWS	
TITLE		SOUTH-EAST CAIRN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	NOV 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	4





Plate 1: North-east barrow, with 'Hob on the Hill' barrow on horizon to right, looking NE (photo 1/193).



Plate 2: North-east barrow, looking SE (photo 1/200).



Plate 3: South-west cairn and shooting track, looking S (photo 1/203).



Plate 4: South-west cairn and shooting track, looking N (photo 2/059).



Plate 5: South-west cairn, looking W (photo 1/204).



Plate 6: South-west cairn, looking NW (photo 1/210).



Plate 7: South-west cairn, detail of kerb stones, looking NW (photo 1/209).



Plate 8: Undulation in shooting track adjacent to south-west cairn, looking NE (photo 2/064).

APPENDIX 1  
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

## COMMONDALE BARROW SURVEY - PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 10th October 2019

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 20th November 2019

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	192	North-east barrow, looking N (Hob on the Hill barrow on horizon)	4 x 1m
1	193	North-east barrow, looking NE (Hob on the Hill barrow on horizon to right)	4 x 1m
1	194	North-east barrow, looking NE (Hob on the Hill barrow on horizon to right)	4 x 1m
1	195	North-east barrow, looking NW	4 x 1m
1	196	North-east barrow, looking NW	4 x 1m
1	197	North-east barrow, looking S	4 x 1m
1	198	North-east barrow, looking S	4 x 1m
1	199	North-east barrow, looking SE	4 x 1m
1	200	North-east barrow, looking SE	4 x 1m
1	201	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking S	4 x 1m
1	202	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking SE	4 x 1m
1	203	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking S	4 x 1m
1	204	South-west cairn, looking W	4 x 1m
1	205	South-west cairn, looking W	4 x 1m
1	206	South-west cairn, looking N	4 x 1m
1	207	South-west cairn, looking NE (Hob on the Hill barrow on horizon)	4 x 1m
1	208	South-west cairn, kerb stones to SE side, looking NW	1m, 0.3m
1	209	South-west cairn, detail of kerb stones to SE side, looking NW	1m, 0.3m
1	210	South-west cairn, looking NW	4 x 1m, 0.30m
1	217	Cross ridge dyke and Hob on the Hill barrow (on horizon to right), looking NE	-
2	059	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking NW	6 x 1m
2	060	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking N	5 x 1m
2	061	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking N	5 x 1m
2	062	South-west cairn, looking E	5 x 1m
2	063	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking NW	5 x 1m
2	064	Undulation in shooting track adjacent to south-west cairn, looking NE	3 x 1m
2	065	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking W	6 x 1m
2	066	Undulation in shooting track adjacent to south-west cairn, looking NNE	4 x 1m
2	067	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking N	5 x 1m
2	068	Undulation in shooting track adjacent to south-west cairn, looking N	3 x 1m
2	069	Undulation in shooting track adjacent to south-west cairn, looking N	3 x 1m
2	070	Heather mound to east of shooting track, looking E	2 x 1m
2	071	Heather mound to east of shooting track, looking SE	3 x 1m
2	075	South-west cairn, looking E	4 x 1m
2	076	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking E	4 x 1m
2	077	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking W	4 x 1m
2	078	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking W	4 x 1m
2	079	South-west cairn, looking NW	3 x 1m
2	084	South-west cairn and shooting track, looking E	-