Record Name: Field system on Eskeleth Low Moor.
SWAAG ID Number: 126
Recorded Date: 2011-02-09 17:53:33
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Arkengarthdale
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 99019 04577
Geology: Sandstones above Five yard Limestone.
Description: Two long stone dump contour field banks with occasional orthostats. The two substantial field banks cross areas of sandstone scree which surely were originally covered by a deep soil, perhaps a loess soil which has since been removed by erosion. The whole of the Low Moor was heather grouse moor (Ramsey Hutchinson, pers com), now the heather has disappeared and the area is poor grassland due to overgrazing.

NY 99019 04577 to NY99518 04397 and at NY99362 04775

Dimensions: Not surveyed
Additional Notes: These banks represent clearance down slope to areas of sandstone scree where small hut circles and other structures are located.
These settlements are associated with unenclosd round house settlements.
Last Update: 2012-01-05

Record Number 126 >>> Image 1: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 2: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 3: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 4: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 5: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 6: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Number 126 >>> Image 7: Eskeleth. Low Moor. Field system.

Record Name: Downholme Moor. Sidebank. Coaxial field system associated with homestead setllements of Late Prehistoric or Native Roman Character on Sidebank.
SWAAG ID Number: 400
Recorded Date: 2011-12-15 14:43:03
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Downholme Moor. Area above and south of Sidebank Wood and Whitescar up to and beyond the unfenced road from Downholme to Hudswell.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 1138 9815
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Wide sloping terrace above Main Limestone and overlying Richmond Cherts with occasional springs and mineralised zone at the White Earth Mine.
The small quarry on the south side of the road (in plantation) is on an exposure of the Crow Limestone.
Description: Coaxial field system associated with open linear village type settlement (DOW100, SWAAG 399) comprising ten separate homesteads with stone founded round houses of late Iron Age or Romano British character (each componant feature of these settlements and the coaxial field system has been recorded separately (DOW01-18 and 33). The homesteads are spaced at intervals on the upper slopes of an elevated grassland terrace above the scarp and cliff (White Scar) formed by the outcrop of the Main Limestone. The homesteads are directly associated with this coaxial field system. The boundaries, which run across the terrace, abut or are tangential to the settlements.
A further homestead settlement (Site 33) is located above the unfenced road at SE1173 9875.

Wessex Archaeology Earthwork Survey dated August 2002.
Note! Wessex Survey was based on TCL Walkover Survey Maps, TCL01A,B, Schedule of Sites TCL01C and Site Plans TCL01. The Schedule of Sites, annotated Site Plans TCL01 and Sketched Reconstruction Drawing, EAL1 are provided to assist interpretation of the palimpsest of sites on Downholme Moor.

NOTE! The Wessex Earthwork Survey Maps, Site Plans and Schedule of Sites in their final form are the property of DE and copyright of Wessex Archaeology or NAA â€“ in the â€˜grey â€˜literature, not readily available to the interested Public.

However, the Wessex Report and Survey is now entered on the YDNP HER and should be accessible.

See also TCL walkover survey map: Location of Sites. TCL Schedule of sites to be surveyed and EAL Sketch Reconstruction of settlements above Sidebank Wood. (From SE1138 9815 to SE1151 9943)

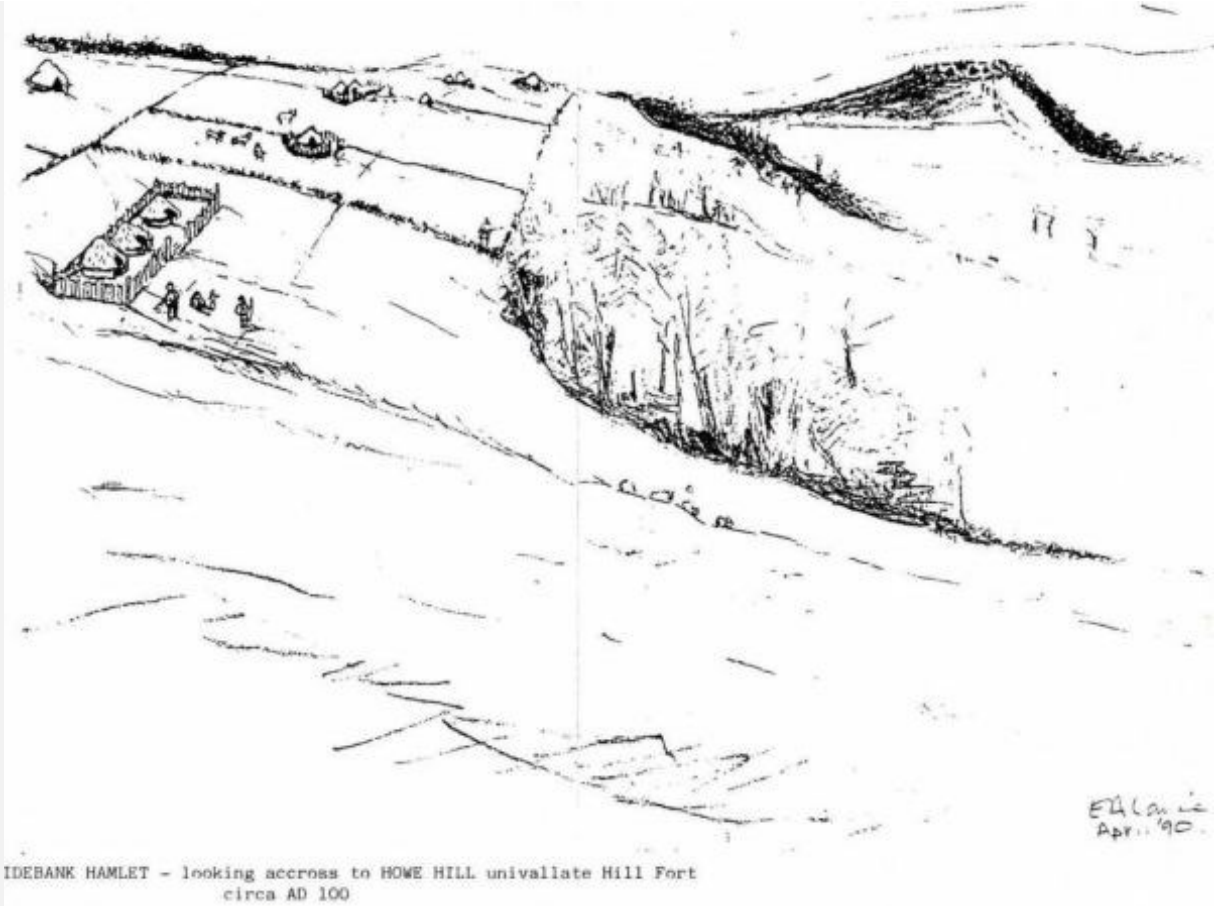
Additional Notes: NOTE all the archaeological settlement features and low field banks are under turf and are difficult to photograph. They are however relatively easy, to the practised eye, to recognise on the ground in winter when the herbage is low.
All the features are reasonably well preserved although some disturbance is evident.

This record is concerned solely with the slight stone banked field system and scooped platform settlements of Late Prehistoric or Native Roman character.
The medieval or post medieval bank and ditched field system on Downholme Moor,is recorded seperately.

SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor
Last Update: 2011-12-16

Record Number 400 >>> Image 1: Sidebank above White Scar in snow. The settlements recorded here are above White Scar.

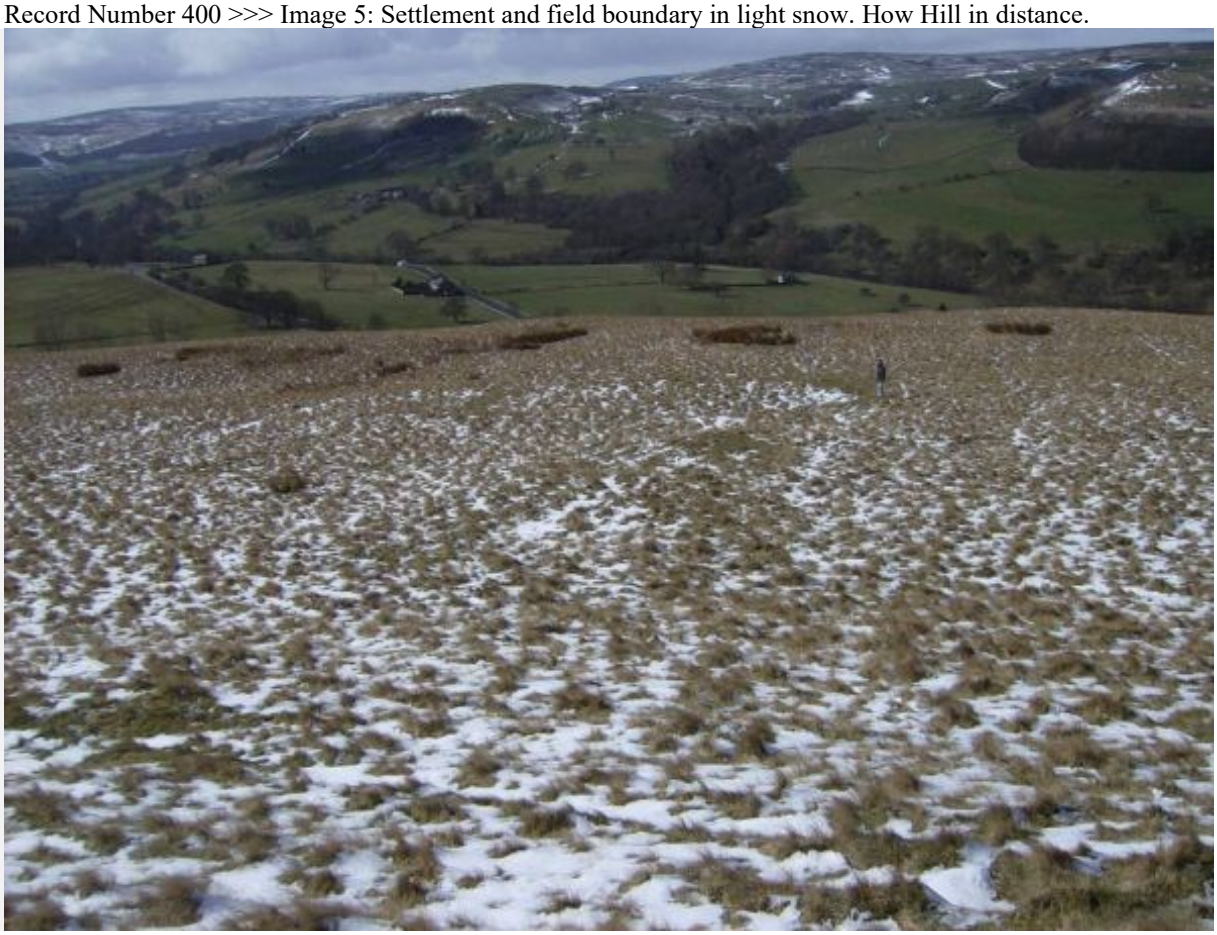
Record Number 400 >>> Image 2: Side bank, northern section fom the air (AP Robert Shopland Reed of Defence Estates).



Record Number 400 >>> Image 3: Sidebank circa 100 BC. Reconstruction of the open settlement and field system of Late Prehistoric Character. Defended settlement on How Hill in distance.

Record Number 400 >>> Image 4: Settlements are very difficult to photograph except under low powder snow cover.

Record Number 400 >>> Image 5: Settlement and field boundary in light snow. How Hill in distance.



Record Number 400 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 400 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 400 >>> Image 8: House Platform No 17 and view westward towards Downholme

Record Number 400 >>> Image 9: Platform Settlement No 18 and field boundary below the Crow Limestone.

Record Number 400 >>> Image 10: Platform Settlement No 18 and field boundary below the Crow Limestone.

Record Name: Images of historic landscapes on Grinton Moor from Grinton Lodge to How and Ridley Hushes
SWAAG ID Number: 773
Recorded Date: 2014-01-15 15:47:00
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-01-14
Location: Grinton Moor, from Grinton Lodge to How and Ridley Hushes via Grinton Smelt Mill returning across How Hill
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 040 964
Altitude: 250-420m
Geology: Strata above and below The Main Limestone. Strata below the Underset Limestone concealed below glacial drift.
Description: This record comprises photographic images of the historic and prehistoric landscapes of Grinton Moor taken during a walk from Grinton Lodge to and from the mining grounds at How and Ridley Hushes on How Hill attended by a strong party of SWAAG Members in January 2014. These images are of a landscape which has constantly changed through time in consequence of human economic activity, both pastoral and industrial, and of climate change. Archaeological remains of an ancient field system which extended far above the upper limit of the present stone walled pastures across what is now heather moorland to reach the moorland plateau at an elevation of 410m at Ridley Hush on How Hill SE040964. Pollen evidence indicates that around 2400BC at the arrival of the first pastoral farmers, the south facing slopes of Swaledale were entirely covered with mixed deciduous woodland from river to the highest limestone scars. Birch and stunted oak woodland covered the high plateau with light hazel scrub over limestone outcrop. Alder groves were present at spring flushed slopes. In response to increasing grazing pressures, the whole of the upper dale slopes were enclosed by a planned and managed landscape of parallel or co-axial field boundaries now visible as substantial banks of rock and rubble bleached white where exposed by removal of overlying peat and heather. These ancient field boundaries can be interpreted as originating as fence lines which soon developed into hedgerows with hedgerow trees probably much as the Swaledale farms of pre-war days being self supporting with one or two milk cows, and goats but centred on sheep for intensive production of wool, cheese and meat. Copses of ash, elm, oak and lime trees and thickets of hazel and blackthorn were present on steep declivities of hard rock to complete, at least to my eyes, a park like idyllic prehistoric dales landscape of tree lined fields fields rich in hay meadow flowers and of scattered woodlands teeming with aurochsen - the wild cattle, red and roe deer, hare and squirrel but no rabbits! The presence of wolf, bear, lynx, fox and marten imposed the necessity for constant shepherding and protection of stock within enclosure at night . This Bronze Age Swaledale Eden supported the first seasonal, transhumant pioneering farmstead settlements of substantial timber round houses with attached paddock like fields located close to the most constant springs where the numerous burnt mounds of fire cracked sandstone survive today interpreted as sweat house-saunas. In due course, following clearance of the more dense woodland of the lower slopes, the first permanent settlements were established on the lower dale slopes. The present open heather moorland landscape developed only at the end of the Iron Age with heather becoming dominant during the Roman period following over grazing, leaching of the soils, acidification and podsolization of the original soils. Subsequently these original fields having been abandoned, the upper slopes of Grinton Moor were incorporated within the preserves of the stag hunts of the medieval lord with subsistence deer management for venison. Finally all the open moorland was the objective of the prospections and labours of lead miner. For comparative purposes, selected images of the same landscapes taken some years ago are included to illustrate the constant changes to the moorland vegetation.
Dimensions: See figure 01.
Additional Notes: The coaxial field systems south of the Swale, on Grinton Moor and on Harkerside Moor share the same NNE/SSW axis and high elevation as those on the northern side of Swaledale on Copperthwaite Allotment, on Marrick Moor and on Skelton Moor above Marske . These field systems are very extensive, those on Marrick Moor and on Skelton Moor cover an area of 9km2. The field systems reach an elevation of 420m on Copperthwaite Allotment and 415m on How Hill, Grinton Moor. This shared axis implies the contemporary prehistoric (ie Bronze Age) existence of a communal or tribal hierarchy with the authority and ability to plan and impose the construction of these systems of land division.
For comparison with those on Grinton Moor, a number of images of the high level coaxial field boundaries at 400m elevation across the Dale above Fremington Edge on Copperthwaite Allotment, Marrick Moor are included in this record.

NOTE!

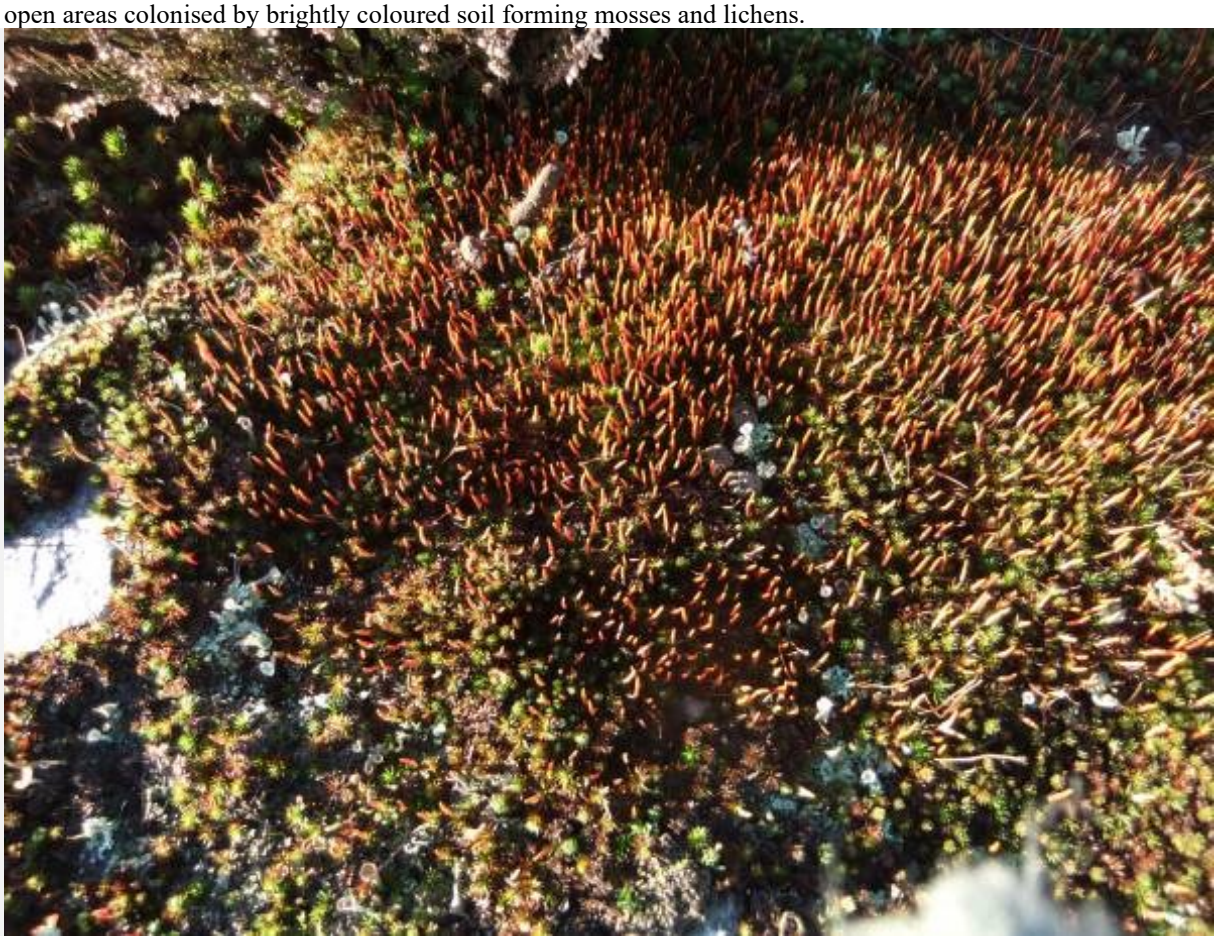
The Maps have been extracted from: 'T.C. Laurie with N.W. Mahaffy and R.F.White. 2011. 'Co-axial Field Systems in Swaledale: a reassessment following recent fieldwork.' in R.D. Martlew, ED. 'Prehistory in the Yorkshire Dales, pp37- 59.' Published by Place/Yorkshire Dales Landscape Research Trust. All the other hand drawn survey maps are my own The maps and photographs within the Place Publication 2011 Paper are both Crown Copyright and Copyright Individual Authors.
SWAAG Site: Grinton Moor
Last Update: 2014-01-17

Record Number 773 >>> Image 1: Grinton How Hush. Ann leads the way!

Record Number 773 >>> Image 2: SWAAG at Ridley Hush. One for the album.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 3: Coaxial field boundary at Ridley Hush. This substantial prehistoric field boundary bank of white weathered chert rocks was revealed after an intense moorland fire burnt off all peat and vegetation from a large area, photographed some 20 years ago.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 4: Twenty years after the fire, heather has reseeded in clumps leaving open areas colonised by brightly coloured soil forming mosses and lichens.



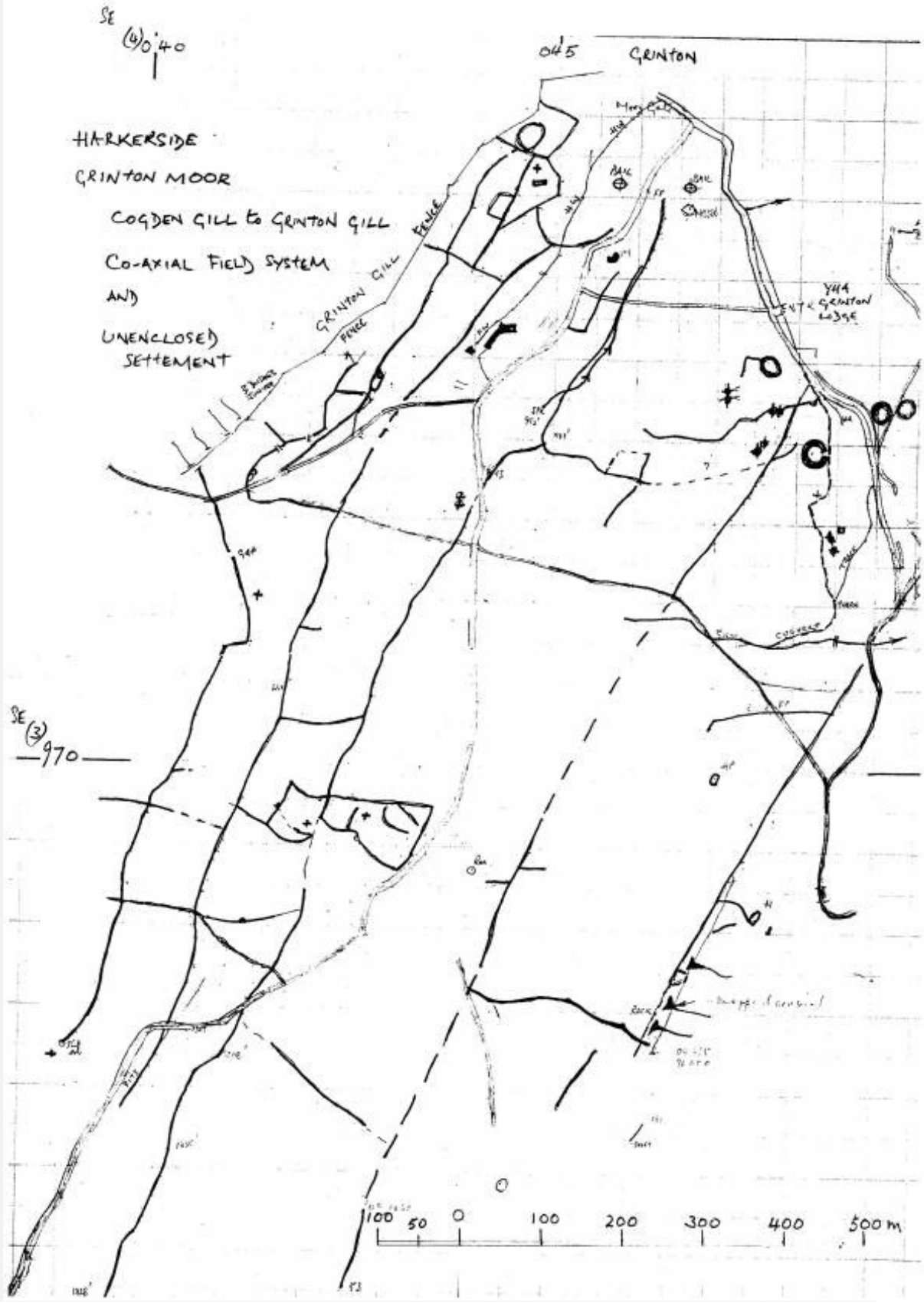
Record Number 773 >>> Image 5: The colonising and soil forming moss carpet formed by Polytrichum juniperinum with the lichen Cladonia spp and other species.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 6: Entrance to the Grinton How Level and the hidden world of the Lead Miner

Record Number 773 >>> Image 7: Pay attention! Swaag members wait to be informed by Peter of a differing interpretations of this characteristic burnt mound as either a Bronze Age Sweat house/sauna or a smoker for venison steaks.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 8: Swaag members act as substitute timber posts to mark the perimeter of

one of four large prehistoric round houses which form an open settlement with associated small cairns and trackways close to the road south of Grinton Lodge. H1 on survey plan.



Record Number 773 >>> Image 9: Survey drawing of Grinton Moor. Based on an unpublished EDM survey by the Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project with later revision and additions. Copyright Tim Laurie.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 10: Stone banked settlement enclosure with one round house and hut platform terrace attached to coaxial field boundary (not visible on this photo) which ascends the hill slope west of Cogden Bridge.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 11: This stone enclosure bank is attached to the downslope side of a

coaxial field boundary higher upslope.

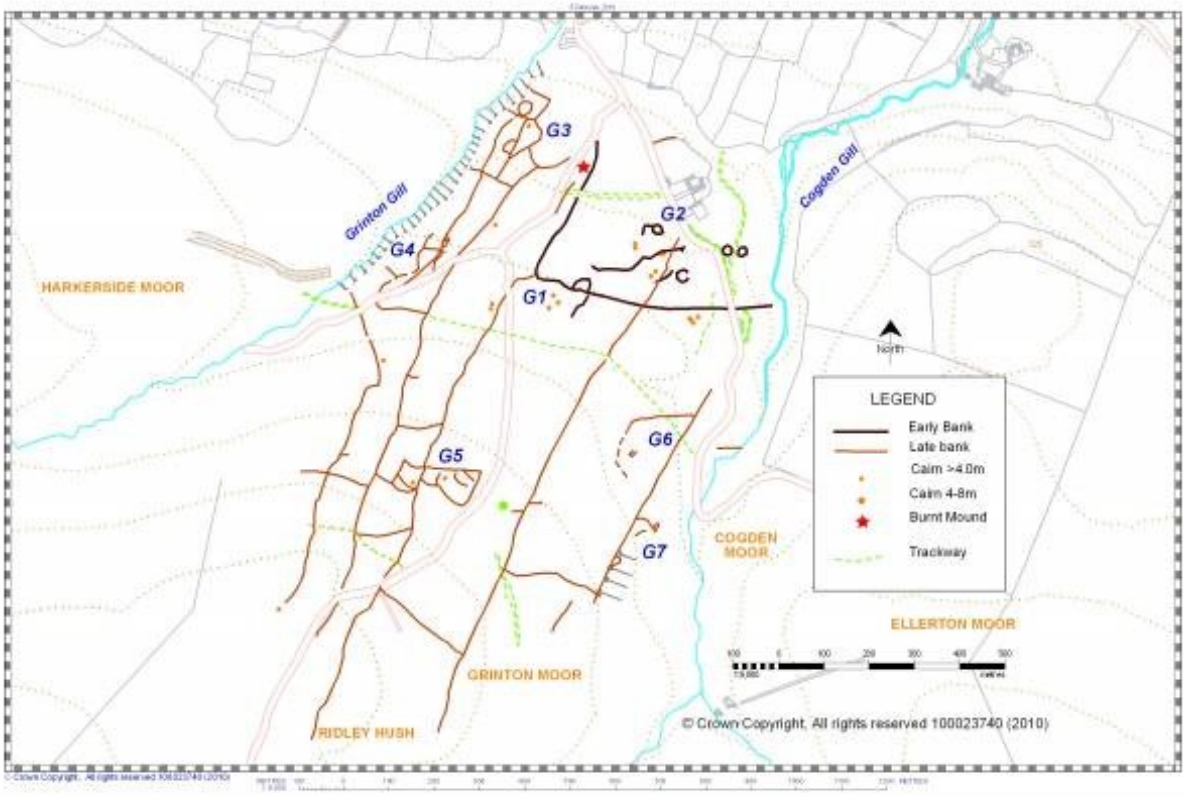
Record Number 773 >>> Image 12: Coffee taken standing up at Grinton Smelt Mill.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 13: Swaag leaving the mill

Record Number 773 >>> Image 14: The Grinton melt mill flue.

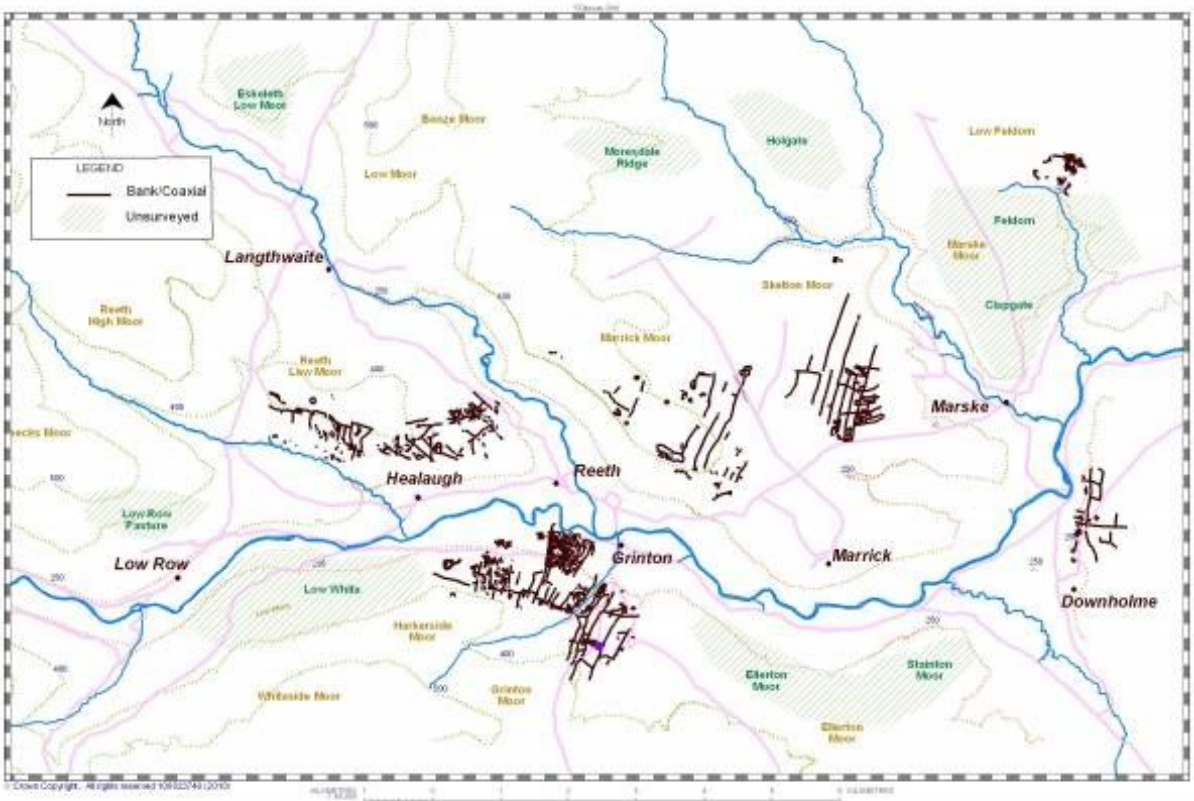
Record Number 773 >>> Image 16: Grinton Smelt Mill and flue rising to the demolished chimney on Sharrow Hill.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 17: Grinton How Lead Mine and hushes.

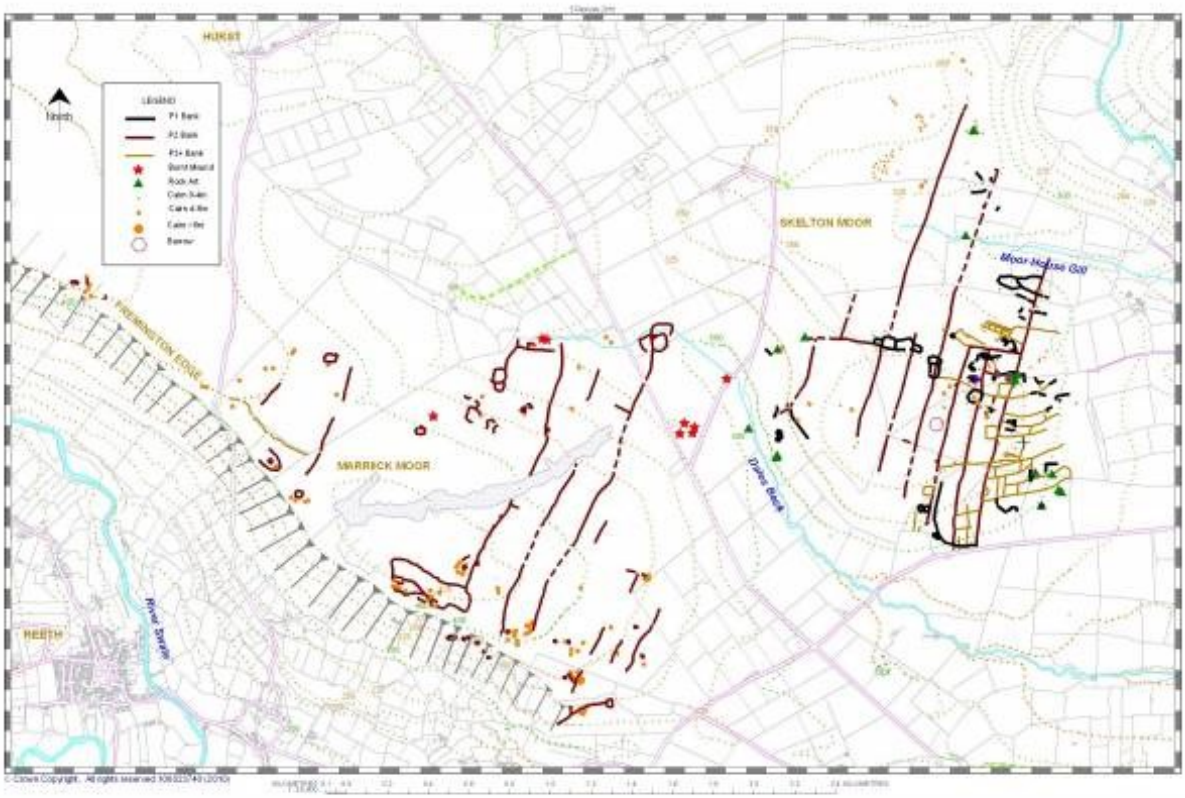


Record Number 773 >>> Image 18: Grinton Moor. Final Survey. Extract from: 'T.C. Laurie with N.W. Mahaffy and R.F.White. 2011. 'Co-axial Field Systems in Swaledale: a reassessment following recent fieldwork.' in R.D. Martlew, ED. 'Prehistory in the Yorkshire Dales, pp37- 59, Figure 6.3.' Published by Place/Yorkshire Dales Landscape Research Trust. This Crown Copyright map shows the relationship between two of the coaxial boundaries with an earlier unenclosed settlement and key locations, for

interpretation see Laurie, White and Mahaffey, 2003.



Record Number 773 >>> Image 19: Swaledale. Early settlement and Land Division. Laurie et al 2003 Figure 6.1

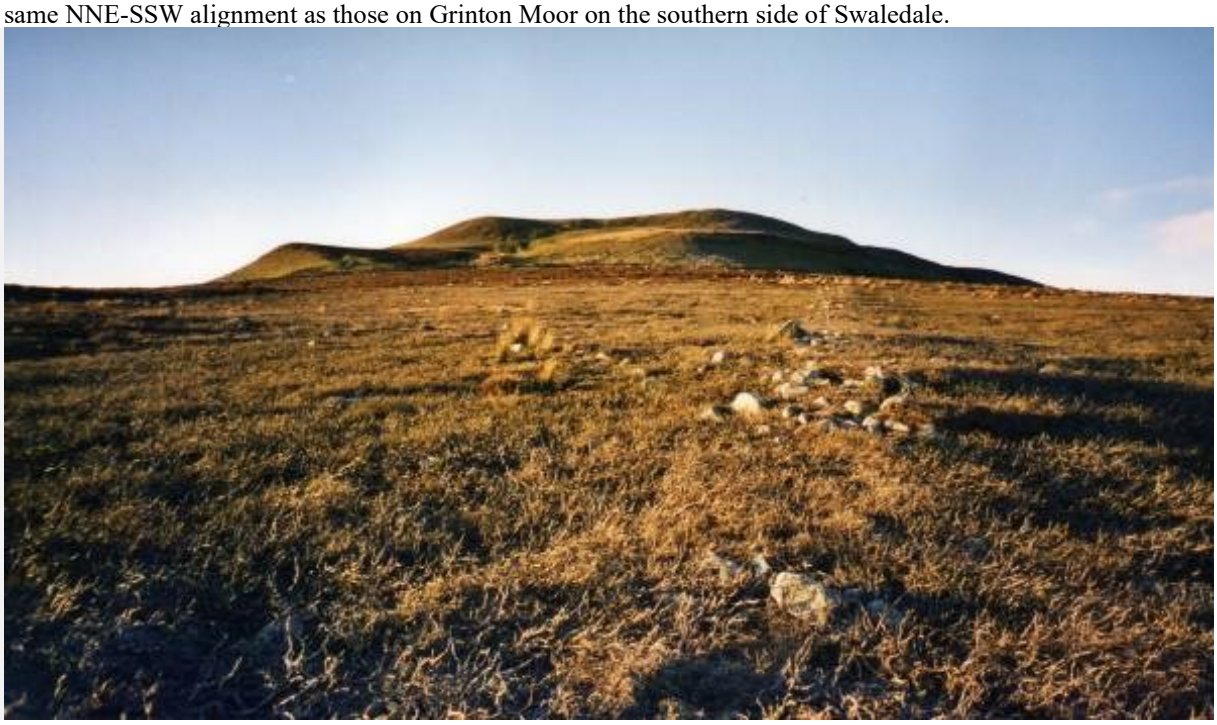


Record Number 773 >>> Image 20: Marrick Moor and Skelton Moor.Early settlement and Land Division. Laurie et al 2003 Figure 6.16

Record Number 773 >>> Image 21: Fremington Edge and Marrick Moor.Early settlement and Land Division. Laurie et al 2003 Figure 6.17

Record Number 773 >>> Image 22: Coaxial field boundary NW of Trig Point 430m on Copperthwaite Allotment. This boundary is on the same NNE-SSW alignment as those on Grinton Moor on the southern side of Swaledale.

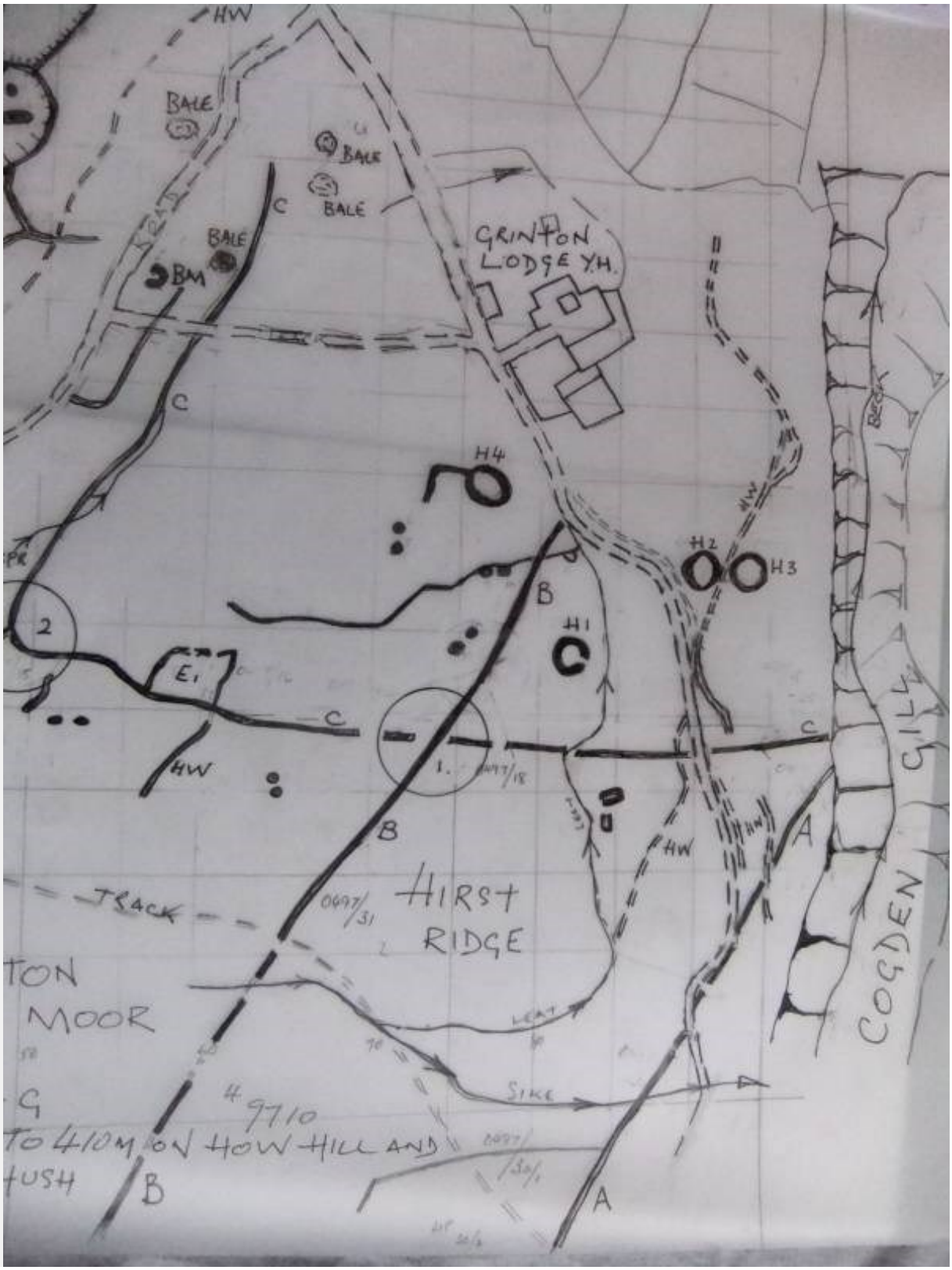
Record Number 773 >>> Image 23: Coaxial field boundary at Fremington Edge This boundary is on the same NNE-SSW alignment as those on Grinton Moor on the southern side of Swaledale.



Record Number 773 >>> Image 24: Substantial field boundary on Riddings Rig, Reeth Low Moor.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 25: Unsurveyed field system on Ellerton Moor. Swaag will visit this area soon.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 26: Grinton Moor. Swinston Brow. Transverse field boundary revealed after heather burn.



Record Number 773 >>> Image 27: Grinton Lodge, Unenclosed settlement west of Cogden Gill. Extract from original SWALB EDM Survey with additions by TCL

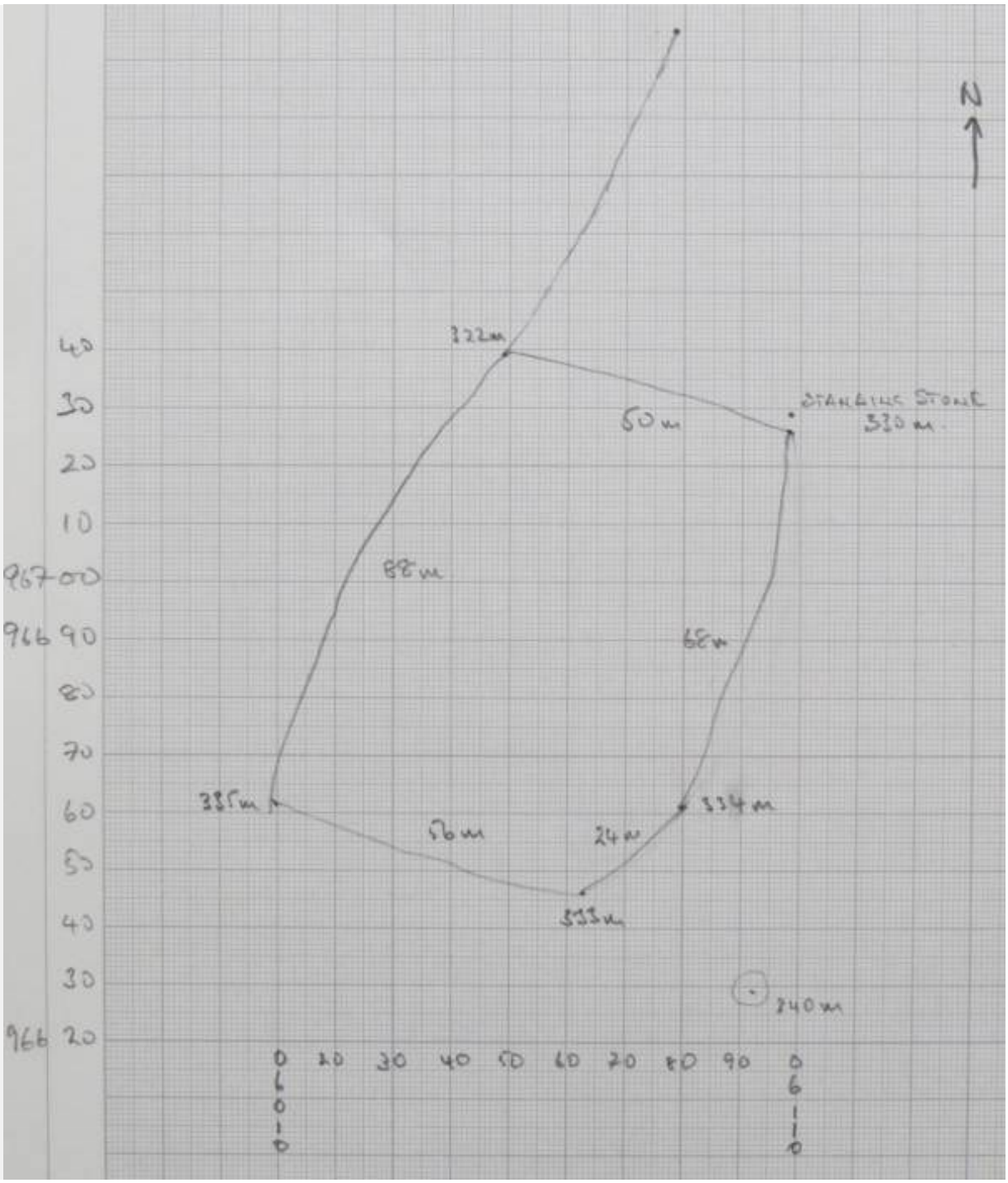
Record Number 773 >>> Image 28: Grinton Moor. South of Grinton lodge. Unenclosed round house H1 on plan.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 29: Grinton Moor. South of Grinton lodge. Unenclosed round house H2 on plan.

Record Number 773 >>> Image 30: Detail of the moorland moss carpet at Ridley Hush

Record Name: Large enclosure with additional items
SWAAG ID Number: 822
Recorded Date: 2014-07-27 15:11:22
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-24
Location: Rectangular enclosed area on the plateau
Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey
British National Grid: SE 06098 96726
Altitude: 330
Description: On the plateau of Ellerton Moor (height between 322 and 335 metres) this is a large, roughly rectangular, area bordered by a low mound with some visible, mainly large, stones. The mounds rarely extend beyond 2mtrs in width, normally a metre, and the occasional stone is often large and always single layer. The NE corner is very close to a standing stone (see record 821). The NW corner has a continuation to the NE (see the plan below).

This record is to ensure the evidence that is visible, with much of the heather either burned or very young, is preserved.
Dimensions: 95 x 60 metres
SWAAG Site: Ellerton Moor
Last Update: 2015-03-11



Record Number 822 >>> Image 1: A simple plan of the site giving approximate lengths and the heights of the corners and the pile of stones. Note that between the SE and NE corners there is an elbow that helps the side of the enclosure avoid marshy ground.

Record Number 822 >>> Image 2: This is a view of the NE corner looking at the Standing Stone (record 821). This corner is at SE 06098 96726

Record Number 822 >>> Image 3: This is the view from the NE corner towards the W

Record Number 822 >>> Image 4: This is the view from the NW corner (SE 06049 96739) looking S

Record Number 822 >>> Image 5: This is the view from the SW corner (SE 06010 96661)looking to the E

Record Number 822 >>> Image 6: This is the view from the SE (SE 06063 96646) corner looking to the N, which does include the elbow (SE 06080 96661) noted earlier. The marshy area can be seen to the E and it is that which necessitates the elbow. However it is reasonable to ask why, especially as the "wall" has a considerable curve from the elbow to the NE corner, the "wall" did not run straight from the SE corner to NE corner.

Record Number 822 >>> Image 7: This is a pile of stones (SE 06092 96629) that is across the marshy area from the SE corner and is shown on the plan.

Record Number 822 >>> Image 8: This view is from the elbow to the N arriving back at the NE corner and the Standing Stone.

Record Number 822 >>> Image 9: This is the view from the NE corner of the extension of the W side of the enclosure. It does not appear to join up with any other structure and ends in two large stones.

Record Number 822 >>> Image 10: This is the view from the two large stones mentioned above towards the NE corner.

Record Name: Middle Tongue. Coaxial field system with associated clearance cairns and burial cairn.
SWAAG ID Number: 828
Recorded Date: 2014-08-09 16:50:50
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-08-04
Location: Vale of Eden. Murton C.P. High Cup Gill, Middle Tongue and Turndale.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 7279 2378
Altitude: 345m
Geology: Drift covered ridge or col below Middle Tongue Scar formed from the Main Limestone, between the two spectacular glaciated valleys of High Cup Gill and Trundale.
Description: This record will detail an extensive but isolated coaxial field system which covers the whole of the col between High Cup Gill and Turndale, below Middle Tongue Crag together with approximately 12 recognisable small stone clearance cairns and one larger cairn located at a view point which is most probably a burial cairn. The coaxial field boundaries and the clearance cairns on the Col have been heavily reduced by recent quarrying for stone walling but the basal stone remain and the stone banks are recognisable. However the field banks extend down slope from the Col to Turndale Beck and are clearly visible on the path which follows the Turndale Beck, see photo image nos X-Z
This coaxial field system is visible on Google Earth and a possible small enclosed round house settlement has been recognised on the col within the field system but a further visit is required to confirm this and to prepare a sketch plan of the whole complex.
Dimensions: See photgraphs
Additional Notes: The significance of this high level settlement and field system lies in the fact that it is isolated and probably represents a single upland Bronze Age Farmstead uncomplicated by later re-occupation. A further visit will be made to prepare a sketch survey of the archaeological remains here.
Last Update: 2014-08-10

Record Number 828 >>> Image 1: Middle Tongue from Harbour Flatt Farm.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 2: Middle Tongue. The prehistoric settlement and coaxial field system complex is on the high ridge between High Cup Gill and Trundale.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 3: Coaxial field system is located on south facing slope of Trundale and on both sides the ridge below Middle Tongue Crag.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 4: Coaxial field system above Trundale Beck. The uppermost of the parallel fields.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 5: Coaxial field system above Trundale Beck, detail of the parallel fields.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 6: The round cairn and view across the Eden Valley.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 7: The round cairn and view up to Trundale. The cairn is close to a track and has been quarried for stone on one side but is otherwise undisturbed.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 8: View from the burial mound is uninterrupted westward to the Lake District.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 9: View down to the coaxial field system on the Col between Trundale and High Cup Gill.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 10: The coaxial field system extends across the ridge or col below Middle Tongue Crag.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 11: Small undisturbed cairn, most have been reduced by stone quarrying.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 12: Small cairn heavily reduced by quarrying.

Record Number 828 >>> Image 13: Coaxial boundary heavily reduced by stone quarrying

Record Number 828 >>> Image 14: Coaxial boundary heavily reduced by stone quarrying

Record Number 828 >>> Image 15: Coaxial boundary heavily reduced by stone quarrying

Record Number 828 >>> Image 16: Coaxial boundary heavily reduced by stone quarrying

Record Name: Moor Edge above Walker Wife Well. Fragmentary field system and possible unenclosed round house.
SWAAG ID Number: 873
Recorded Date: 2015-04-08 15:47:48
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Coaxial Field Systems
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2015-04-05
Location: East Bolton Moor. Moor Edge above Walker Wife Well (Spring).
Civil Parish: Castle Bolton with E and W Bol
British National Grid: SE 0213 9335
Altitude: 450m
Geology: Glacial drift over chert strata above the Main Limestone.
Description: The remains of a substantial stone banked field boundary are clearly visible where heather has recently been burned, on the Moor Edge at an elevation of 450m AOD above Walker Wife Well Spring. A possible round house can be detected on level moor just above this boundary.
This ancient boundary is visible from the moor track traversing the southern edge of East Bolton Moor and can be traced further along the Moor Edge on the 450m contour at intervals but is obscured under the heather. This boundary appears to be the upper limit of a coaxial field system rising upslope from West Bolton Parks and may be associated with the Bronze Age cairnfield type settlement evidence in the Park, recorded separately.
Dimensions: Not yet surveyed
Additional Notes: Further work is required to understand the extent and associations of this very high field boundary.
Last Update: 2015-10-18

Record Number 873 >>> Image 1: Field boundary on Moor Edge is only visible where heather burn allows.

Record Number 873 >>> Image 2: View of the stone field bank on the Moor Edge westward from above Walker Wife Well Spring.

Record Number 873 >>> Image 3: Possible round house where a secondary field bank intersects with the main field bank on level moorland at 450m elevation and the presence of a circular structure here is

indicated where the field bank shows slight curve.

Record Number 873 >>> Image 4: Very slight field banks rise upslope from Bolton West Park to intersect with the upper boundary.