

Record Name: Grinton Earthworks

SWAAG ID Number: 1

Recorded Date: 2011-01-07 12:58:08

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: SWAAG Site

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-01-03

Location: Approximately 300 metres east of Grinton Bridge beside the River Swale.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 05000 98500

Altitude: 180M

Geology: Sited on the River Swale Flood plain where two glacial terminal moraine mounds have been utilised by ?Iron Age man as a defended settlement, however a pre WW2 excavation suggested there were medieval, but didn't exclude a prehistoric past.

Description: Two glacial mounds approximately 300 metres to the east of Grinton Bridge beside the River Swale on the southern bank. They can be viewed in Google Earth using this [Grinton Mounds link](http://www.swaag.org/kml/GrintonMounds.kml) (You need to have installed Google Earth then click this link and allow Google Earth to open it.)

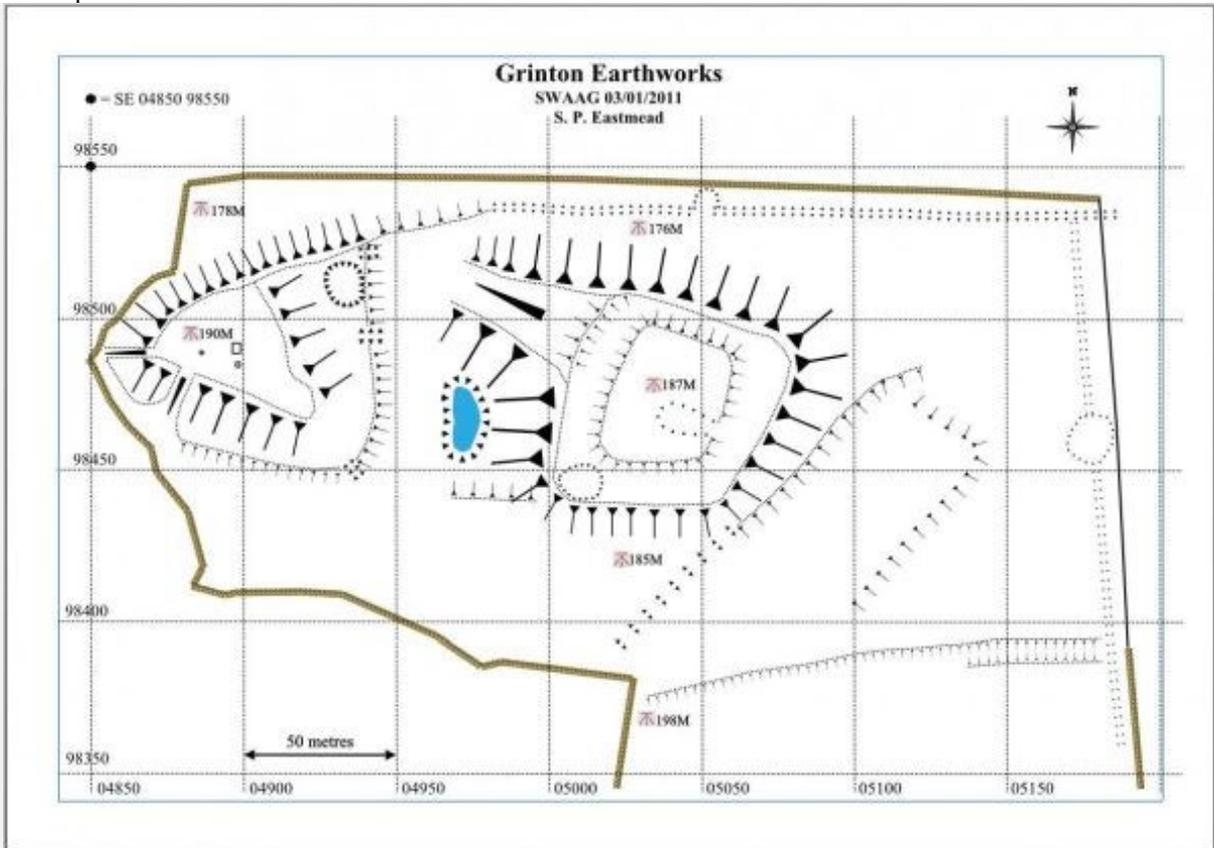
They have been variously described as: Iron Age Hill Fort or a Roman Siege Fort but there appears to be no hard information published on the Internet to support either suggestion. The best suggestion appears to be they may be an Iron Age / Romano-British defended settlement, however a pre WW2 excavation suggested they were medieval, but didn't exclude a prehistoric past. There is evidence of medieval settlement and rig and furrow ploughing nearby.

Dimensions: Western mound approximately 100x80 metres. Eastern mound approximately 150x70 metres.

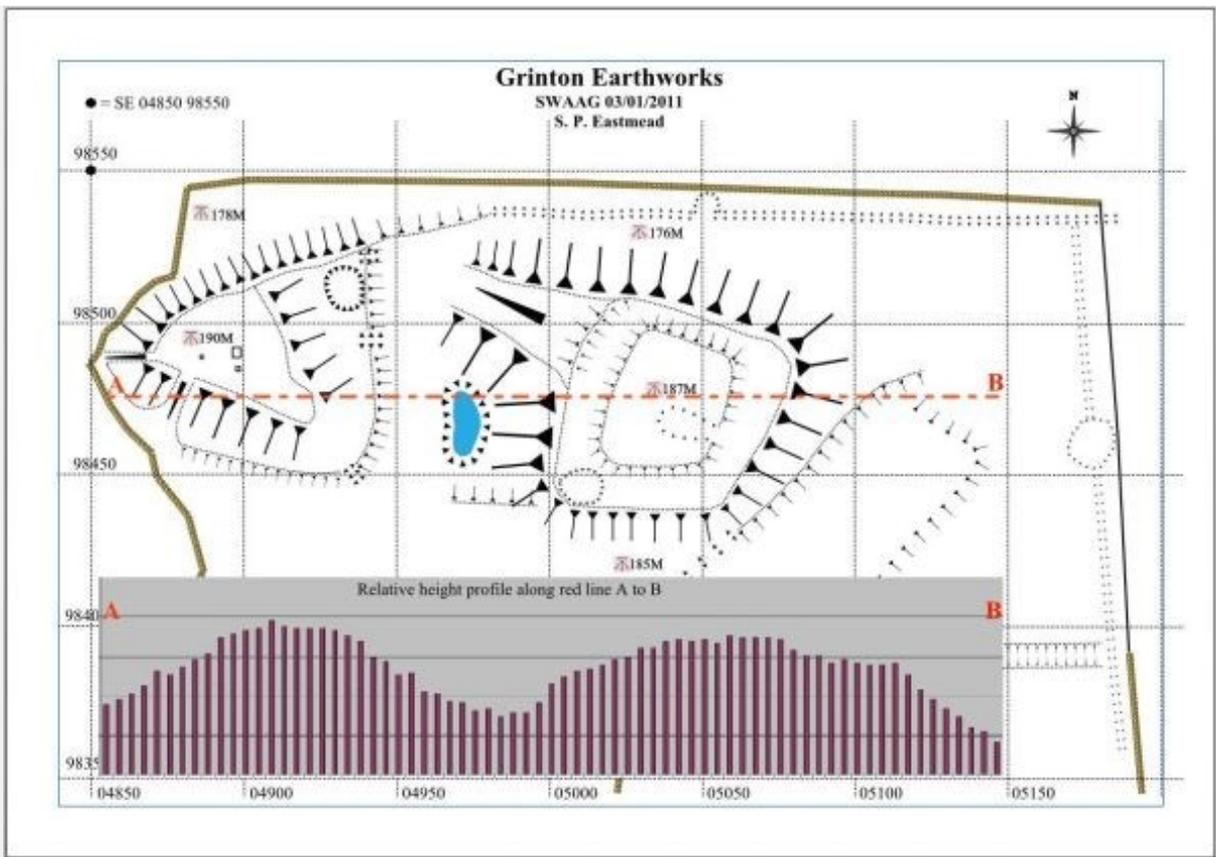
Additional Notes: See SWAAG reports on geophysics surveys made of this area.

SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures

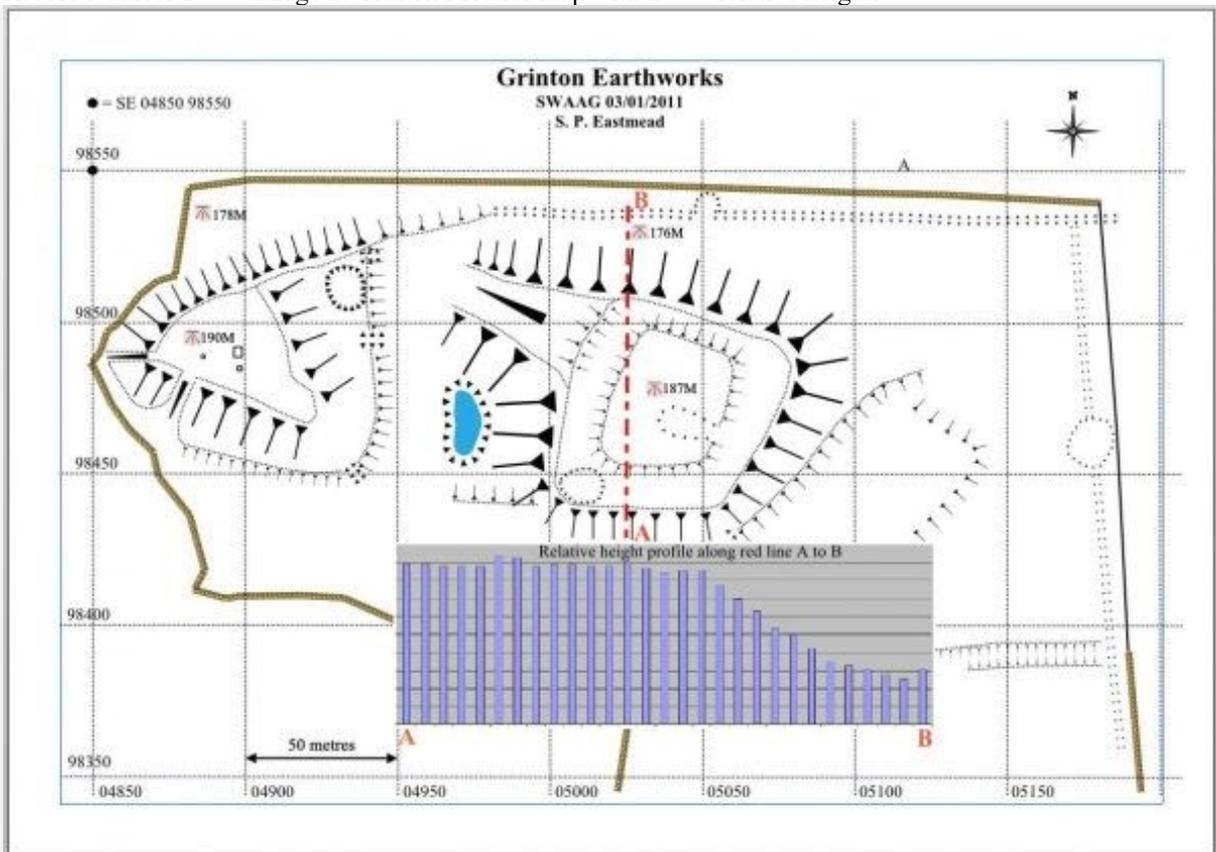
Last Update: 2019-07-14



Record Number 1 >>> Image 1: Grinton Mounds map



Record Number 1 >>> Image 2: Grinton Mounds map with E - W relative heights



Record Number 1 >>> Image 3: Grinton Mounds map with S - N relative heights



Record Number 1 >>> Image 4: Bank extending from modern cemetery to the eastern side of the eastern mound



Record Number 1 >>> Image 5: Western Mound from the top of the eastern mound



Record Number 1 >>> Image 6: Eastern mound from the top of the western mound



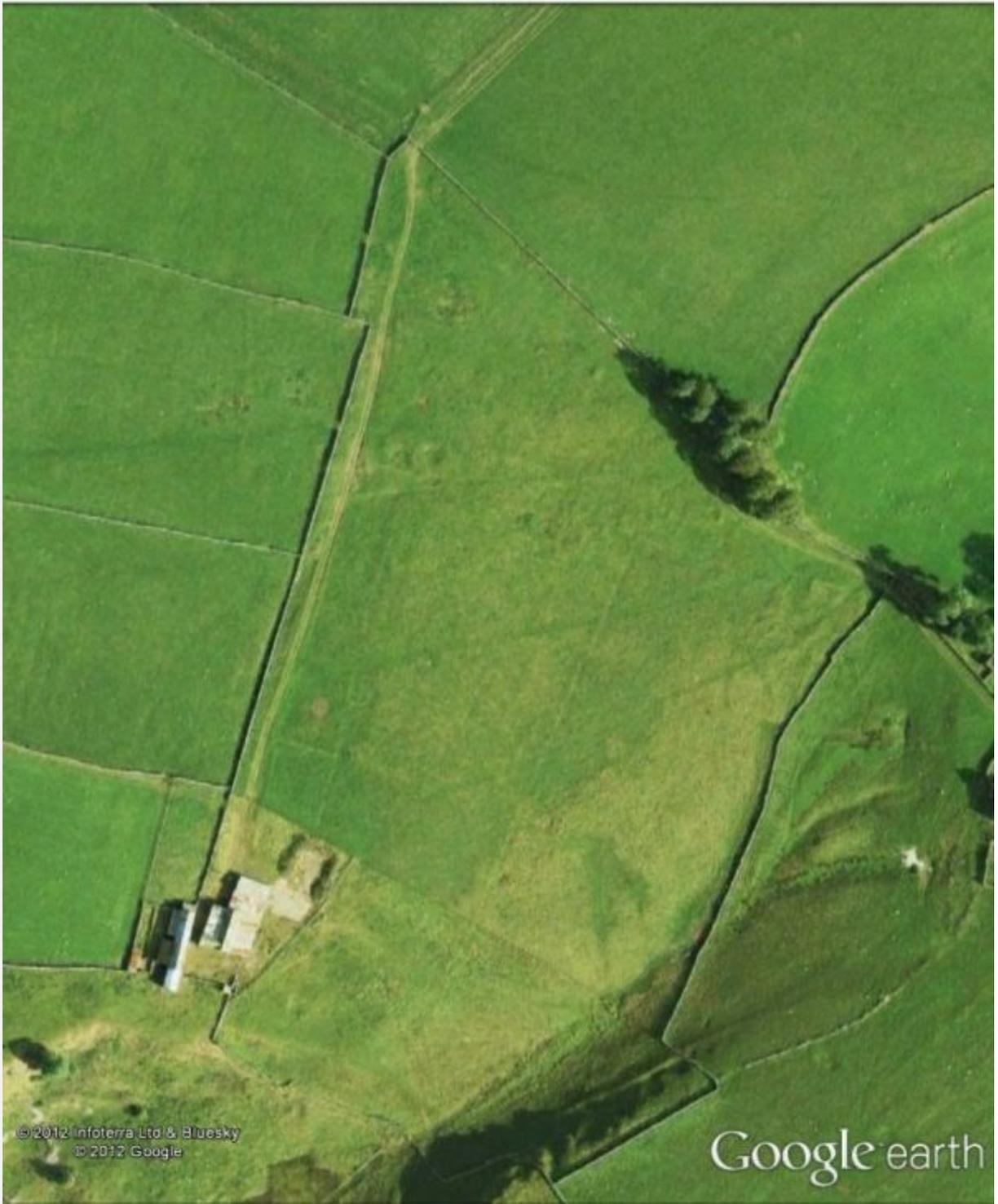
Record Number 1 >>> Image 7: Western Mound from the top of the eastern mound



Record Number 1 >>> Image 8: Looking toward the NE corner of the field from the eastern mound, showing shallow bank.



Record Number 1 >>> Image 9: Looking parallel with the River Swale showing mound heights Western mound in the foreground.



Record Number 1 >>> Image 10: Google Earth image from 2002

Record Name: Maiden Castle

SWAAG ID Number: 2

Recorded Date: 2011-01-08 10:15:07

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: SWAAG Site

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-01-06

Location: Maiden Castle on northerly side of Harkerside Moor 2Km SW of Reeth in Swaledale.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 02189 98100

Altitude: 310M

Description: English Heritage classify Maiden Castle as a pre-historic iron age defended settlement with adjacent round barrow. A full description by EH can be read in Additional Notes.

A basic site map has been drawn by SWAAG prior to a geophysical survey to be conducted later in 2011.

Further information is available on swaag.org on the reports page.

Dimensions: East - West 108m x North - South 88m.

Additional Notes: The monument is situated on a north facing slope on the lower flanks of High Harker Hill overlooking the confluence of two major valleys. The site would appear to have been chosen to utilize the spread of a natural stream gully which has created a hollow in the hillside and which has been subsequently levelled. The monument is oval in shape and measures 108m east to west by 88m north to south. The area has been enclosed by a substantial surrounding ditch and an inner rampart upon which are the footings of a stone wall. On the south side the ditch has been cut across the natural steep slope giving the exaggerated appearance of a massive inner rampart and in the south west the natural gully has been truncated by the enclosing work. There are no traces of an external bank or wall although a predominantly earthen bank emanates from the west side of the ditch and runs along the crest of the gully, terminating at its head. This bank would appear to be contemporary with the enclosure.

Access to the enclosure is in the east, where limited excavation has revealed large corner and facing stones forming an entrance 5m wide. A length of banking and short stretch of wall on the internal south side of the entrance may be the remains of some form of enclosure for gateway protection. This entrance is approached by a probably contemporary stone walled avenue, now tumbled, 114m long and averaging 6m wide between inner faces. Within the interior of the enclosure and slightly scarped into the inner rampart, are the remains of a stone founded hut circle with a diameter of 11m and 0.4m high with no definite traces of an entrance. An amorphous stony platform 20m to the south west, also slightly scarped into the inner rampart may also be a hut foundation.

At the eastern extent of the avenue is a large and somewhat mutilated round barrow built of earth and gravel 1.7m high with dimensions of 35m east to west by 28m north to south.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

During the mid-prehistoric period (seventh to fifth centuries BC) a variety of different types of defensive settlements began to be constructed and occupied in the northern uplands of England. The most obvious sites were hillforts built in prominent locations. In addition to these a range of smaller sites, sometimes with an enclosed area of less than 1ha and defined as defended settlements, were also constructed. Some of these were located on hilltops, others are found in less prominent positions. The enclosing defences were of earthen construction, some sites having a single bank and ditch (univallate), others having more than one (multivallate). At some sites these earthen ramparts represent a second phase of defence, the first having been a timber fence or palisade. Within the enclosure a number of stone or timber-built round houses were occupied by the inhabitants. Stock may also have been kept in these houses, especially during the cold winter months, or in enclosed yards outside them. The communities occupying these sites were probably single family groups, the defended settlements being used as farmsteads. Construction and use of this type of site extended over several centuries, possibly through to the early Romano-British period (mid to late first century AD).

Defended settlements are a rare monument type. They were an important element

of the later prehistoric settlement pattern of the northern uplands and are important for any study of the developing use of fortified settlements during this period. All well-preserved examples are believed to be of national importance.

Bowl barrows are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples dating to the period 2400-1500BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. There are over 10000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation in form, and longevity as a monument type provides important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. A substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The earthwork is an impressive and well preserved example of this monument type.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Records show that the monument was included in the Schedule on 26th June 1924 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Yorkshire 46

NAME: Maiden Castle, Grinton

Scheduling confirmed on 9th October 1981 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: North Yorkshire 46

NAME: Maiden Castle, Grinton

The reference of this monument is now:

NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 24535

NAME: Maiden Castle prehistoric defended settlement and adjacent round barrow

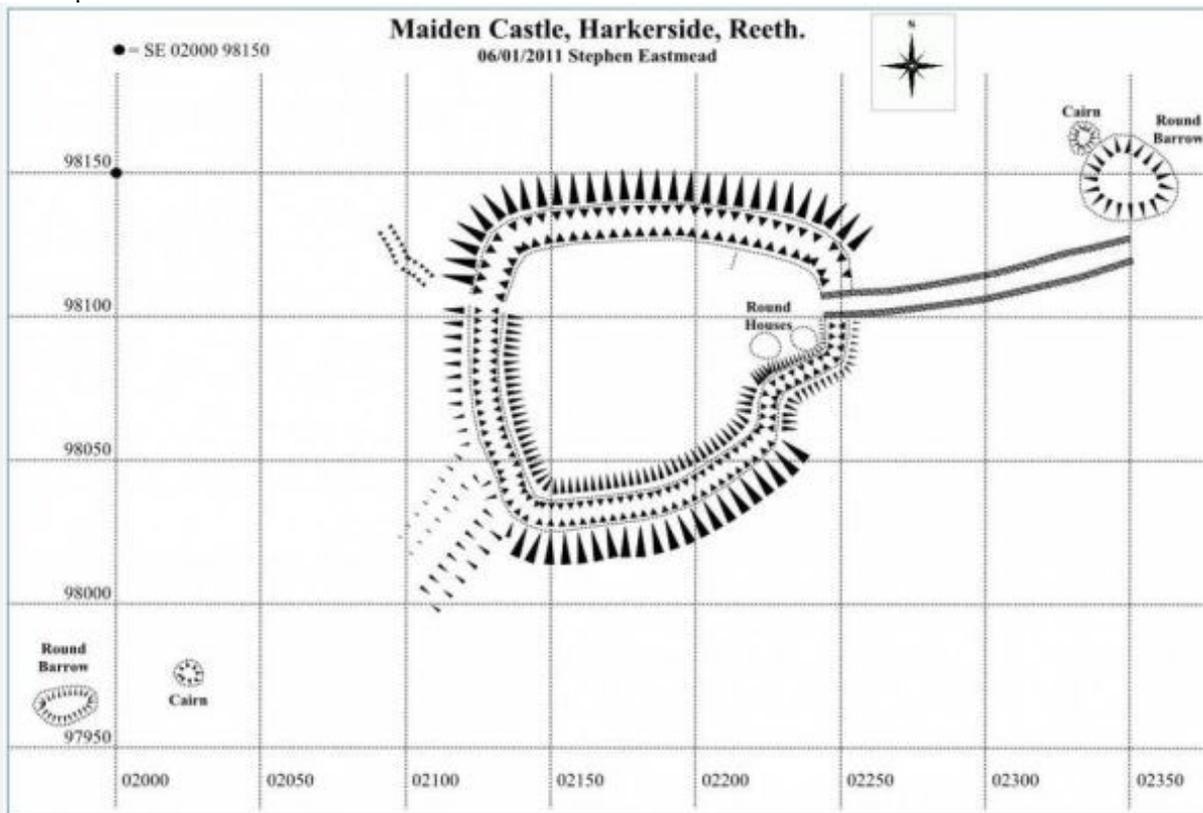
SCHEDULING REVISED ON 04th July 1995.

The scheduling document can be read [here](http://www.swaag.org/images/EH%20SM%20pdfs/24535.pdf).

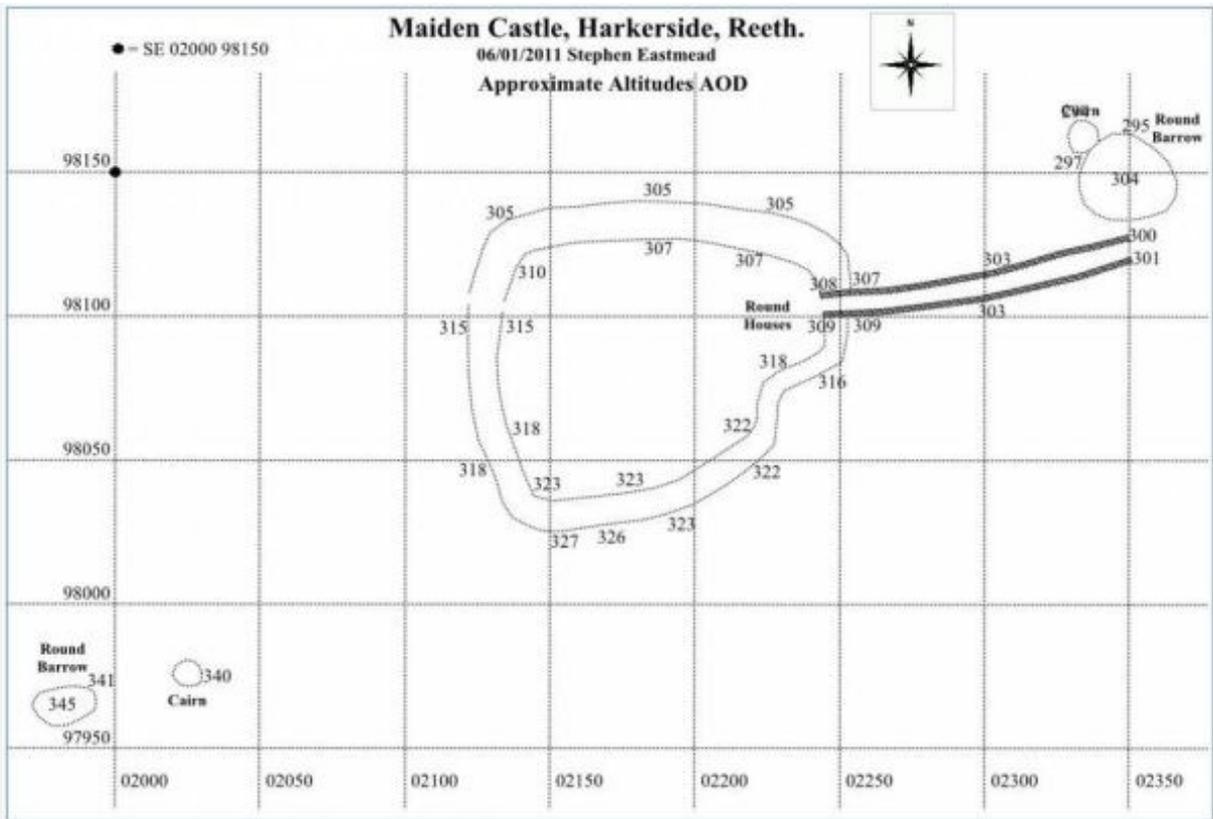
The scheduling document can be read [here](http://www.swaag.org/images/EH%20SM%20pdfs/24535.pdf).

SWAAG Site: Maiden Castle

Last Update: 2016-07-24



Record Number 2 >>> Image 1: Survey Map



Record Number 2 >>> Image 2: Survey Map Altitudes



Record Number 2 >>> Image 4: Google Earth Image from July 2009.



Record Number 2 >>> Image 5: View looking west of the entrance and eastern round barrow.



Record Number 2 >>> Image 6: View looking towards the west showing the tumbled down walls of the entrance.



Record Number 2 >>> Image 7: Ditch between outer and inner banks on the western side. Looking towards the River Swale



Record Number 2 >>> Image 8: Western ditch looking towards Harkerside Moor.



Record Number 2 >>> Image 9: Looking towards the River Swale showing the western round barrow.

Record Name: Walburn CP. Three Burnt Mounds above Spring Gill. Burnt Mound Sites 1-3. First recorded by Tim Laurie
SWAAG ID Number: 3
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 08:52:54
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2011-01-01
Location: Three burnt mounds located on the banks of a small sike above the North Side of Spring Gill, Site 1
Civil Parish: Walburn
British National Grid: SE 1097 9477
Altitude: 280m
Geology: Glacial till over Crow Cherts.
Description: Army Firing Range.
Brief description of the three burnt mounds:
Site 1. The largest of the three burnt mounds at this location. Prominent. Easily recognised from the adjacent vehicle track.
Prominent crescent shaped burnt mound 10m*9m*.7m high. Much of the burnt stone core has been removed by erosion of the bracken peat and turf cover. Unusually, the central trough area does not face the water source (sike). This may imply activity on the level area west of this mound.
Site 2
Very small site located just 3m upslope from Site 1.
Site 3
Medium site located on the southern side of the small sike (stream) immediately opposite Site 1.

NOTE!

DANGER Area!

This site is within a live army firing range and access is NOT permitted without express written permission from the Range Authorities.

Dimensions: Site 1. Large, average Site 2 Small, low. Site 3 Medium low.*

Additional Notes: *Indicative Dimensions:

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Elevated vantage point location.

Burnt mounds are crescentic or circular mounds of fire cracked, reddened sandstone. They vary in size from 4m to 18m diameter and can be more than 2m above present ground level.

In the Eastern Dales, their regular distribution at springs at 1-2km intervals on the Dale Sides may represent the distribution of contemporary transient settlements with which they were associated. They are numerous throughout Britain and their distribution is not limited to the Uplands. Their use as sweat house saunas seems most probable in the absence of any evidence for cooking. Radiocarbon dates from burnt mounds have been obtained from as early as 2400 CalBC to around 800 CalBC, most are of Middle Bronze Age date.

References

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale, in *The Archaeology of Yorkshire-an assessment at the beginning of the twenty first century*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 3, 223-34.

Laurie, T.C. 2004. *Burnt mounds in Wensleydale and Swaledale*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 2, 79-88.

Laurie, T.C. 2007 *Enigma excavations - The Sturdy Springs Burnt Mounds*, October 2006. Conservation Update. Defense Estates.

Last Update: 2012-02-02

BELLERBY RANGES. WALBURN MOOR

SE1097 9477 924' (Cont)

GROUP OF 3 NO. BURNT MOUNDS 200 m WSW of Boston Beck Reservoir

Bronze Age 2400 - 800 BC

Reference: Hamie t.c. in T.G. Manby et al (Eds) 'The Archaeology of Yorkshire - an assessment at the beginning of the 21st century.' Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No 3. 2003 pp. 223 - 253.

Photographs - see file 'Walburn CP.'



SKETCH LOCATION PLAN (Not to scale)

NOTES (Provisional)

SITE 1 10m x 9m x .75m High (approx) Black peat (part) and eroded turf covered. Much of the surface of the burnt stone core exposed by erosion. Central 'trough' area does not 'face' the site (unusual).
SE10974/94774 - this may imply activity on the glacial level area West of this mound.

SITE 2 2-3m ϕ x .25m Low, small circular 'satellite' mound of burnt stone some 3m West of Site 1
SE10968/94771

SITE 3 ? 6m x 8m x .5m (not measured yet); Two low turf covered mounds (one site) on edge of site immediately opposite Site 1. Burnt stone is not visible but can be identified where eroded by the site.



Record Number 3 >>>> Image 2: Walburn CP. Spring Gill. Burnt mounds Sites 1(The larger site) and 2 (very small site), Site 3 is on the other bank of the small stream opposite Site 1 (The larger Site)..

Record Name: Stainton CP. Stainton Springs. Group of four burnt mounds.

SWAAG ID Number: 4

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:03:55

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Stainton Moor Springs 400m SE of The Ship Plantation.

Civil Parish: Stainton

British National Grid: SE 0908 9668

Altitude: 300m

Geology: Spring line on Richmond Cherts.

Description: See Location Map and Site Sketch Plan, Figure 3 (STA07.01)

Site 1. Uppermost of four burnt mounds in enclosed pasture on western bank of small stream at springrise, See Figure 3 (STA07.01) Visible only as deposit of burnt stone in eroding bank of the stream.

Site 2. Located on eastern bank of the stream immediately below the spring rise. Very large burnt mound with flattened top indicating the presence of a sheltering structure.

Site 3. Located on western bank of the same spring stream but some 10m below Site 1 and the spring rise. Large site of characteristic crescentic form, entirely turf covered.

Site 4. Also located on the western bank of the same stream but some 10m below Site 3.

Dimensions: Site 1: Small, low. Site 2 Very large, high. Site 3 Large, medium. Site 4 Large, medium.*

Additional Notes: *Indicative Dimensions:

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Site 2. Uppermost (east bank) of four burnt mounds at the same spring stream. This mound is a large oval low mound 15m*10m with a visibly levelled top 8m diameter (See photo STA07.02), probably the stance for a timber hut structure.

Site 3. On west bank, 10m below site 1 in pasture at the same spring. See Figure 3 (STA07.01). This mound is a large circular 15m diameter mound of characteristic crescent plan. Located on the west bank of the stream below site 1 at the spring head.

Site 4. See plan, Figure 3 (STA07.01)

This mound is a large oval mound 15m*11m on plan of characteristic crescent plan. Located on the west bank of the stream 10m below site 3.

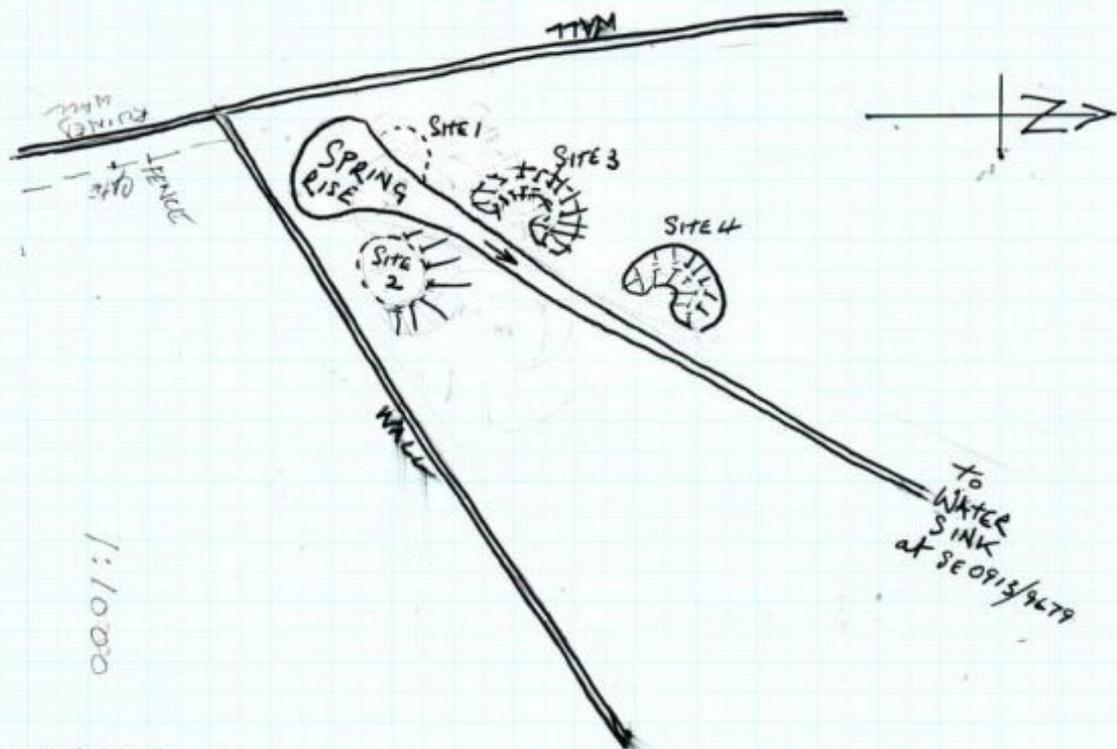
These burnt mounds may relate to the unenclosed settlement to be recorded separately south of the Ship Plantation, some 300m to the west.

SWAAG Site: Stainton Moor

Last Update: 2012-02-02

STANTON CP

GROUP OF 4 BURNT MOUNDS
BELOW SPRING RISE - AT SE 0908/9668



BURNT MOUNDS

SITE 1 Burnt stone visible in eroded stream bank,
- no visible mound.

SITE 2 15m - 10m Sub circular mound with 8m dia
levelled top which may have supported a shelter
or building. Burnt stone + black soil in rabbit burrows

SITE 3 15m Yia Crescentic mound, with circular
central depression

SITE 4 15m x 11m Crescentic mound.

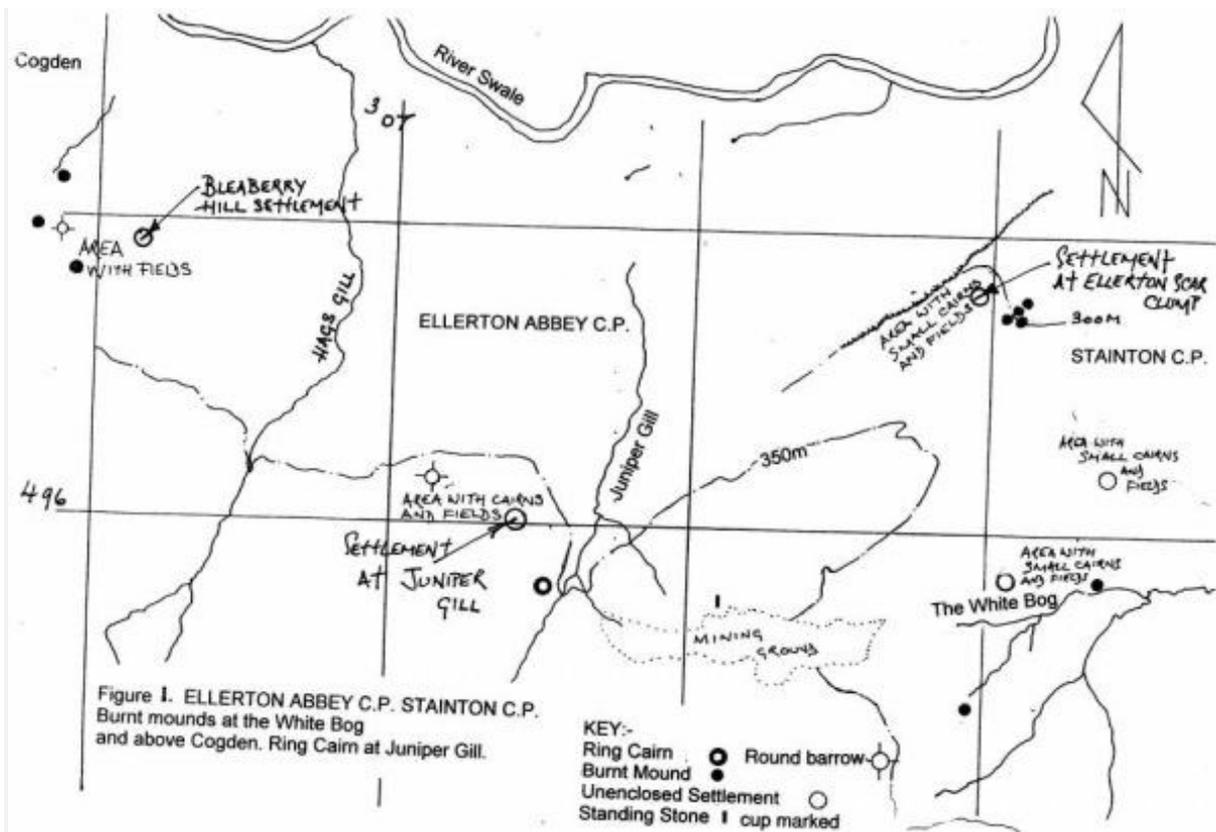
Record Number 4 >>> Image 1: Stainton CP. Stainton Springs. Group of four burnt mounds at the same spring rise. Location Plan.



Record Number 4 >>> Image 2: Stainton Cp. Stainton Springs. Burnt mound Site 2. Note flattened platform, stance for timber structure.



Record Number 4 >>> Image 3: Stainton CP. Stainton Springs. View towards spring rise from below Site 4. Sites 3 and 2 also visible.



Record Number 4 >>> Image 4: Location Map. Ellerton and Stainton Moors. Prehistoric Sites.

Record Name: Scargill Low Moor. Very large isolated Burnt Mound south of Plantation.

SWAAG ID Number: 5

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:07:47

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: East of Scargill Low Moor Plantation.

Civil Parish: Scargill

British National Grid: NZ 02014 10592

Altitude: 260m

Geology:

Description: Very large site, 22m*8m*1.5m high heather covered. Other burnt mounds have been recognised on Scargill Moor as follows:

SCA.BM01-4: One Burnt mound at Sealey Spring, 3 No Burnt mounds at NZ023098

Dimensions: Extra Large, high.

Additional Notes: This heather covered burnt mound overlooks a wide shallow valley with a meandering stream which today is rarely visited except by keeper and shepherd. It is now the haunt of grazing and nesting wild geese and surely was a fine hunting ground in prehistory.

Last Update: 2012-02-02

Record Name: Stainton. Wathgill, Cow Park. Burnt mound in immediate vicinity of Small Arms Range.
SWAAG ID Number: 6
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:35:27
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Wathgill, Cow Park. In immediate vicinity of Small Arms Range.
Civil Parish: Stainton
British National Grid: SE 104 954
Altitude: 260m
Description: Wathgill, Cow Park, on Army Range, medium size burnt mound at spring rise.

NOTE!

DANGER Area!

This site is within a live army firing range and access is NOT permitted without express written permission from the Range Authorities.

Dimensions: Medium, average

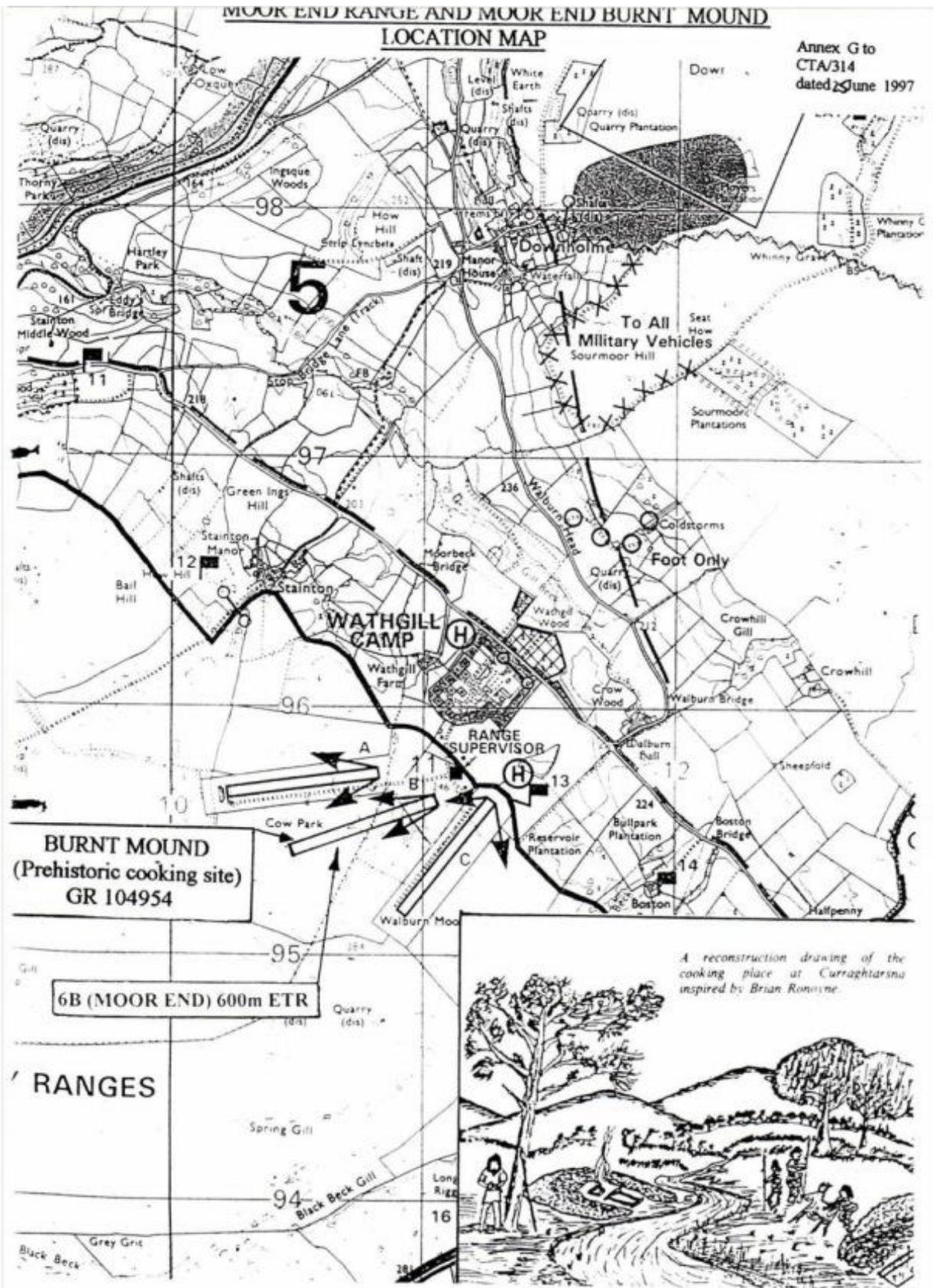
Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

SWAAG Site: Stainton Moor

Last Update: 2012-02-02



Record Number 6 >>> Image 1: Wathgill. New Small Arms Ranges with Burnt Mound Location.



Record Number 6 >>> Image 2: Army Conservation Group visit to the burnt mound.



Record Number 6 >>> Image 3: The site before construction of the new range. This may be the only image existing of this site in its landscape setting.

Record Name: Stainton Moor. The White Bog. Burnt Mound Lower Site.

SWAAG ID Number: 7

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:37:45

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Stainton Moor, The White Bog.

Civil Parish: Stainton

British National Grid: SE 094 958

Altitude: 260m

Description: Large complex burnt mound located at north bank of stream and very close to an army access road.

Part quarried for adjacent track.

This burnt mound is the lower of two burnt mounds which are located in the vicinity of an unenclosed cairnfield settlement.

These two burnt mounds at the White Bog illustrate the very frequent association on the NE Pennine Fringe of burnt mound sites with settlements of mid Bronze Age Character.

See introduction to Burnt Mounds for a general description of these sites.

The two burnt mounds are a component in the fossil Bronze age Landscape (STA03) on north side of the White Bog stream. This landscape comprises a field system, numbers of clearance cairns, the two burnt mounds and a circular enclosure which may be a simple stock enclosure, a round house or ring cairn. The prominent mound south of Stainton Moor Beck at SExxxxxx is probably glacial in origin, but this mound is recorded as a possible round barrow or burial mound.

This fossil landscape was surveyed within the Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project (SALB Project Ninth Interim Report, 1992), see Figure 01 (STA03.01).

Reference:

Fleming, A. 1998 Fig 8.3

NOTE!

DANGER Area!

This site is within a live army firing range and access is NOT permitted without express written permission from the Range Authorities.

Dimensions: Large, high

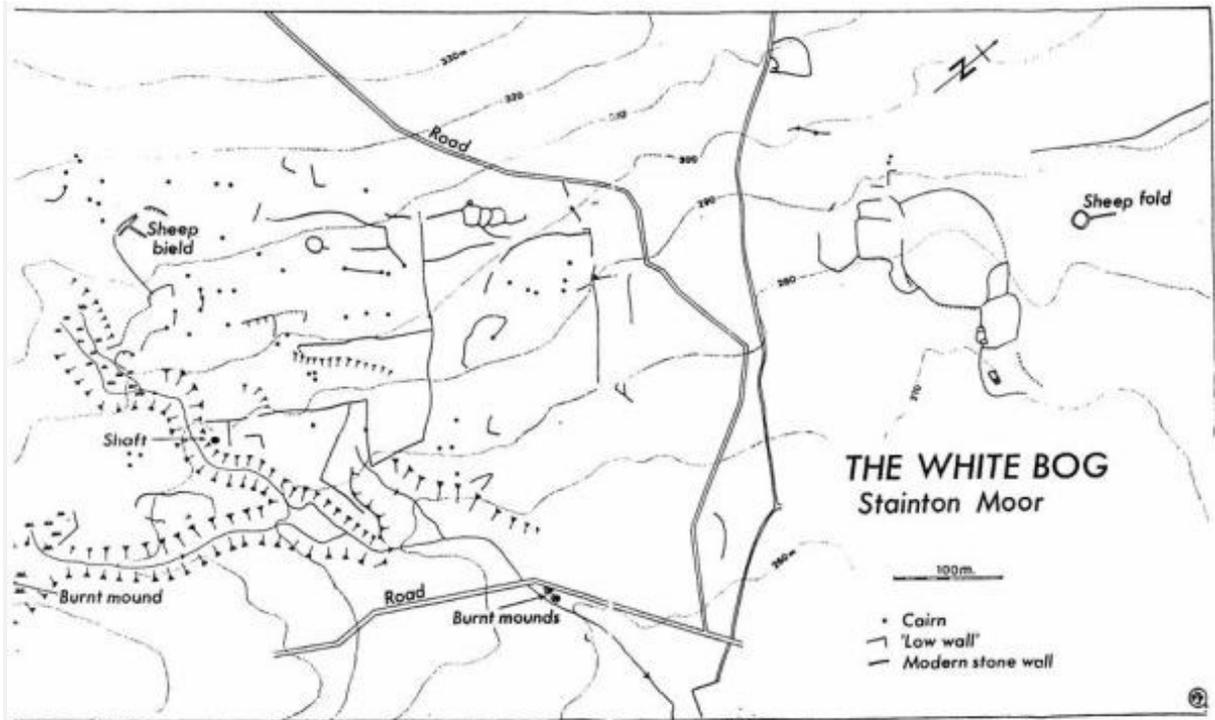
Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

SWAAG Site: Stainton Moor

Last Update: 2011-12-14



Record Number 7 >>> Image 1: The White Bog cairnfield, field system, settlements and two burnt mounds. SWALB Survey Plan.

Record Name: Stainton Moor. Large Burnt Mound at the White Bog.

SWAAG ID Number: 8

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:39:43

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Stainton Moor, The White Bog.

Civil Parish: Stainton

British National Grid: SE 090 955

Altitude: 300m

Description: In marsh, see survey plan of White Bog field system and cairnfield in Fleming, 1999, Figure 8.3.

See introduction to Burnt Mounds for a general description of these sites. Burnt mounds are frequently located in close association with cairnfield type settlements of mid bronze age character.

This burnt mound, located in a marsh at the spring head, is upper of two burnt mounds on the White Bog Stream. These burnt mounds are a component in the fossil Bronze age Landscape (STA03) on north side of the White Bog stream. This landscape comprises a field system, numbers of clearance cairns, the two burnt mounds and a circular enclosure which may be a simple stock enclosure, a round house or ring cairn. The prominent mound south of Stainton Moor Beck at SExxxxxx is probably glacial in origin, but this mound is recorded as a possible round barrow or burial mound.

This fossil landscape was surveyed within the Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project (SALB Project Ninth Interim Report, 1992), see Figure 01 (STA03.01).

Reference:

Fleming, A. 1998 Fig 8.3

NOTE!

DANGER AREA!

This is an Army Range Live Firing Range. Access is NOT permitted without express written permission from the Range Authorities.

Dimensions: Large, high

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Burnt mounds are crescentic or circular mounds of fire cracked, reddened sandstone. They vary in size from 4m to 18m diameter and can be more than 2m above present ground level.

In the Eastern Dales, their regular distribution at springs at 1-2km intervals on the Dale Sides may represent the distribution of contemporary transient settlements with which they were associated.

They are numerous throughout Britain and their distribution is not limited to the Uplands. Their use as sweat house saunas seems most probable in the absence of any evidence for cooking. Radiocarbon dates from burnt mounds have been obtained from as early as 2400 CalBC to around 800 CalBC, most are of Middle Bronze Age date.

The six burnt mounds at the spring line overlooking Harker Mires of which this is the largest, are an important component in the Bronze Age landscape complex centred on the ring cairn and cairnfield (Grinton 2650) 150m to the North of this site. They may be the earliest evidence for transient seasonal occupation of this well watered elevated terrace. The small low energy stream would have provided ideal habitat for beaver whose silted up dams (Bryony Coles, 2006) may have caused the formation of fertile mesa pastures attractive to fauna and most suitable to pioneering arable settlement- such as the the cairnfield and paddock like fields on Harker Mires.

Many burnt mounds throughout the Dales are located at the spring rise of lateral, low energy streams which flow parallel to and across the elevated terrace below the Underset Limestone before turning at right angle to fall abruptly to the floor of the dale below.

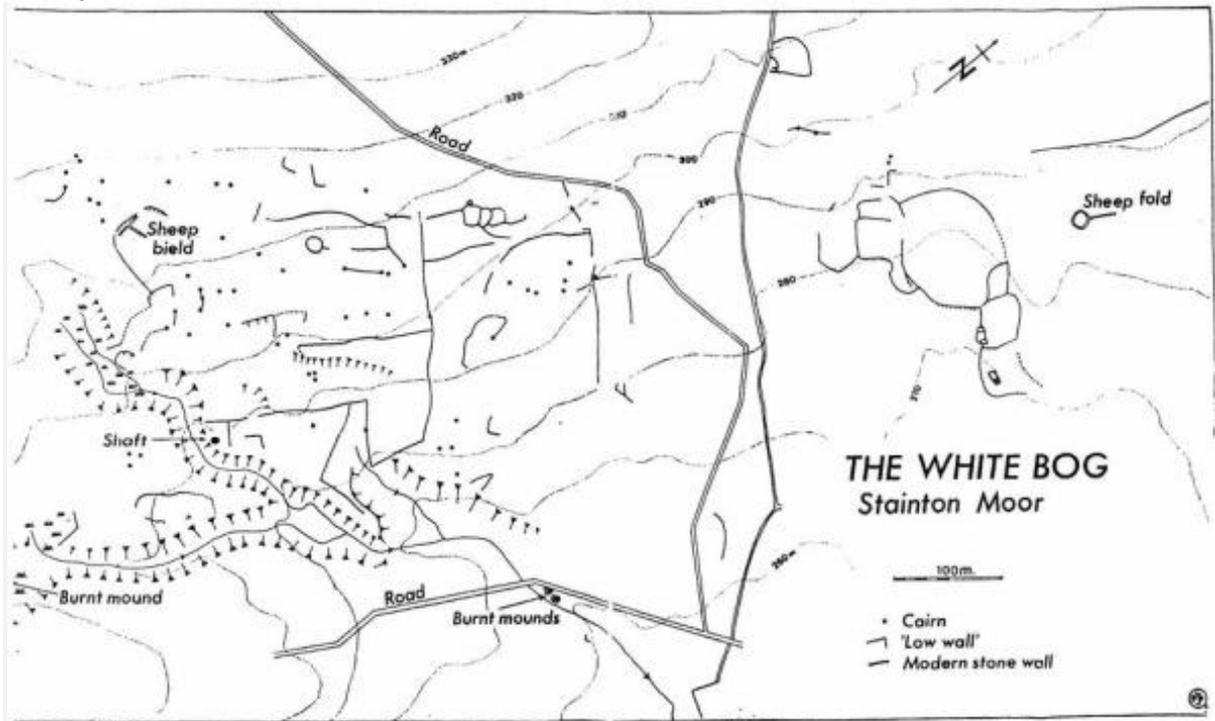
References

Coles, Bryony. 2006. Beavers in Britain's Past. Oxbow.

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale, in *The Archaeology of Yorkshire-an assessment at the beginning of the twenty first century*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 3, 223-34.

Laurie, T.C. 2004. Burnt mounds in Wensleydale and Swaledale. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 2, 79-88.

Laurie, T.C. 2007. Enigma excavations - The Sturdy Springs Burnt Mounds, October 2006. Conservation Update, Defense Estates. 2007.



Record Number 8 >>>> Image 1: The White Bog cairnfield, field system, settlements and two burnt mounds. SWALB Survey Plan.

Record Name: Ellerton Moor. Burnt Mound above Stolleston Wood. The Lower of two sites on the same stream.

SWAAG ID Number: 9

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:41:34

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: The lower of two burnt mounds on the stream which flows down through Stolleston Wood

Civil Parish: Ellerton

British National Grid: SE 058 971

Altitude: 315m

Geology: Shales below Underset Limestone.

Description: East bank of stream. This is the lower of two burnt mounds located on the banks of the same spring stream. The upper site is the larger of the two, see HER Site 152.

These two burnt mounds, together with a third burnt mound located at the base of the slopes of Black Hill, some 500m to the SE, are elements in a complex of settlement remains on Ellerton Moor comprising field system, standing stone, scattered stone cairns and at least one ring cairn. All these features remain unsurveyed.

Dimensions: Large, high*

Additional Notes: Indicative Dimensions:

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Burnt mounds are crescentic or circular mounds of fire cracked, reddened sandstone. They vary in size from 4m to 18m diameter and can be more than 2m above present ground level.

In the Eastern Dales, their regular distribution at springs at 1-2km intervals on the Dale Sides may represent the distribution of contemporary transient settlements with which they were associated.

They are numerous throughout Britain and their distribution is not limited to the Uplands. Their use as sweat house saunas seems most probable in the absence of any evidence for cooking. Radiocarbon dates from burnt mounds have been obtained from as early as 2400 CalBC to around 800 CalBC, most are of Middle Bronze Age date.

The six burnt mounds at the spring line overlooking Harker Mires of which this is the largest, are an important component in the Bronze Age landscape complex centred on the ring cairn and cairnfield (Grinton 2650) 150m to the North of this site. They may be the earliest evidence for transient seasonal occupation of this well watered elevated terrace. The small low energy stream would have provided ideal habitat for beaver whose silted up dams (Bryony Coles, 2006) may have caused the formation of fertile mesa pastures attractive to fauna and most suitable to pioneering arable settlement- such as the the cairnfield and paddock like fields on Harker Mires.

Many burnt mounds throughout the Dales are located at the spring rise of lateral, low energy streams which flow parallel to and across the elevated terrace below the Underset Limestone before turning at right angle to fall abruptly to the floor of the dale below.

References

Coles, Bryony. 2006. Beavers in Britain. *1/2s Past*. Oxbow.

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale, in *1/2The Archaeology of Yorkshire-an assessment at the beginning of the twenty first century*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 3, 223-34.

Laurie, T.C. 2004. *1/2Burnt mounds in Wensleydale and Swaledale*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 2, 79-88.

Laurie, T.C. 2007. *1/2 Enigma excavations - The Sturdy Springs Burnt Mounds, October 2006*. Conservation Update, Defense Estates. 2007.

Last Update: 2011-12-13



Record Number 9 >>> Image 1: View westward from Black Hill towards the two burnt mounds above Stollerston Wood.



Record Number 9 >>> Image 2: The Stollerston Wood burnt mound



Record Number 9 >>> Image 3: Fire cracked sandstone from Stollerston Wood burnt mound.

Record Name: Harker Mires. The Main Burnt Mound within the Harker Mires Ring Cairn Complex of Sites.

SWAAG ID Number: 10

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:45:04

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Harker Mires

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 03392 97440

Altitude: 345m

Geology: Glacial till at souther edge of shallow mire over shales below the Underset Limestone.

Description: Very large burnt mound of characteristic form- crescentic on plan, double hump appearance with central hollow which marks the position of the trough. Peat and heather covered located on East bank of stream, 30m below spring rise.

Dimensions: Large, high*

Additional Notes: *Indicative Dimensions:

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Burnt mounds are crescentic or circular mounds of fire cracked, reddened sandstone. They vary in size from 4m to 18m diameter and can be more than 2m above present ground level.

In the Eastern Dales, their regular distribution at springs at 1-2km intervals on the Dale Sides may represent the distribution of contemporary transient settlements with which they were associated.

They are numerous throughout Britain and their distribution is not limited to the Uplands. Their use as sweat house saunas seems most probable in the absence of any evidence for cooking. Radiocarbon dates from burnt mounds have been obtained from as early as 2400CalBC to around 800 CalBC, most are of Middle Bronze Age date.

The six burnt mounds at the spring line overlooking Harker Mires of which this is the largest, are an important component in the Bronze Age landscape complex centred on the ring cairn and cairnfield (Grinton 2650) 150m to the North of this site. They may be the earliest evidence for transient seasonal occupation of this well watered elevated terrace. The small low energy stream would have provided ideal habitat for beaver whose silted up dams (Bryony Coles, 2006) may have caused the formation of fertile mesa pastures attractive to fauna and most suitable to pioneering arable settlement- such as the the cairnfield and paddock like fields on Harker Mires.

Many burnt mounds throughout the Dales are located at the spring rise of lateral, low energy streams which flow parallel to and across the elevated terrace below the Underset Limestone before turning at right angle to fall abruptly to the floor of the dale below.

References

Coles, Bryony. 2006. Beavers in Britain. *1/2s Past*. Oxbow.

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale, in *1/2The Archaeology of Yorkshire-an assessment at the beginning of the twenty first century* *1/2*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 3, 223-34.

Laurie, T.C. 2004. *1/2Burnt mounds in Wensleydale and Swaledale* *1/2*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 2, 79-88.

Laurie, T.C 2007. *1/2 Enigma excavations - The Sturdy Springs Burnt Mounds, October 2006* *1/2*. Conservation Update, Defense Estates. 2007.

Last Update: 2017-06-06



Record Number 10 >>> Image 1: Harkermires burnt mound under heather.



Record Number 10 >>> Image 2: Harkermires burnt mound next abandoned stream 20m below spring.



Record Number 10 >>> Image 3: Harkermires burnt mound next abandoned stream 20m below spring.



Record Number 10 >>> Image 4: Harkermires burnt mound next abandoned stream 20m below spring.

Record Name: Grinton Moor. Burnt Mound 200m west of Grinton Lodge.

SWAAG ID Number: 11

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:46:31

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Not known

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Grinton Lodge

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 0455 9760

Altitude: 275m

Geology: Drift over Underset Limestone series of strata.

Description: Large, 10m diameter, prominent burnt mound of characteristic crescent shape with two mounds and central trough. Located at diverted sike, seepage area just 15m west of the unfenced road from Grinton to Redmire. Entirely heather and turf covered, no burnt stone visible.

This burnt mound is located 400m west north west of the unenclosed round house settlement of presumed Bronze Age south of Grinton Lodge (GRI006, 3075) and may be associated with this. Elsewhere throughout Northern Britain, burnt mounds are located in close proximity to similar settlements.

Dimensions: Large, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

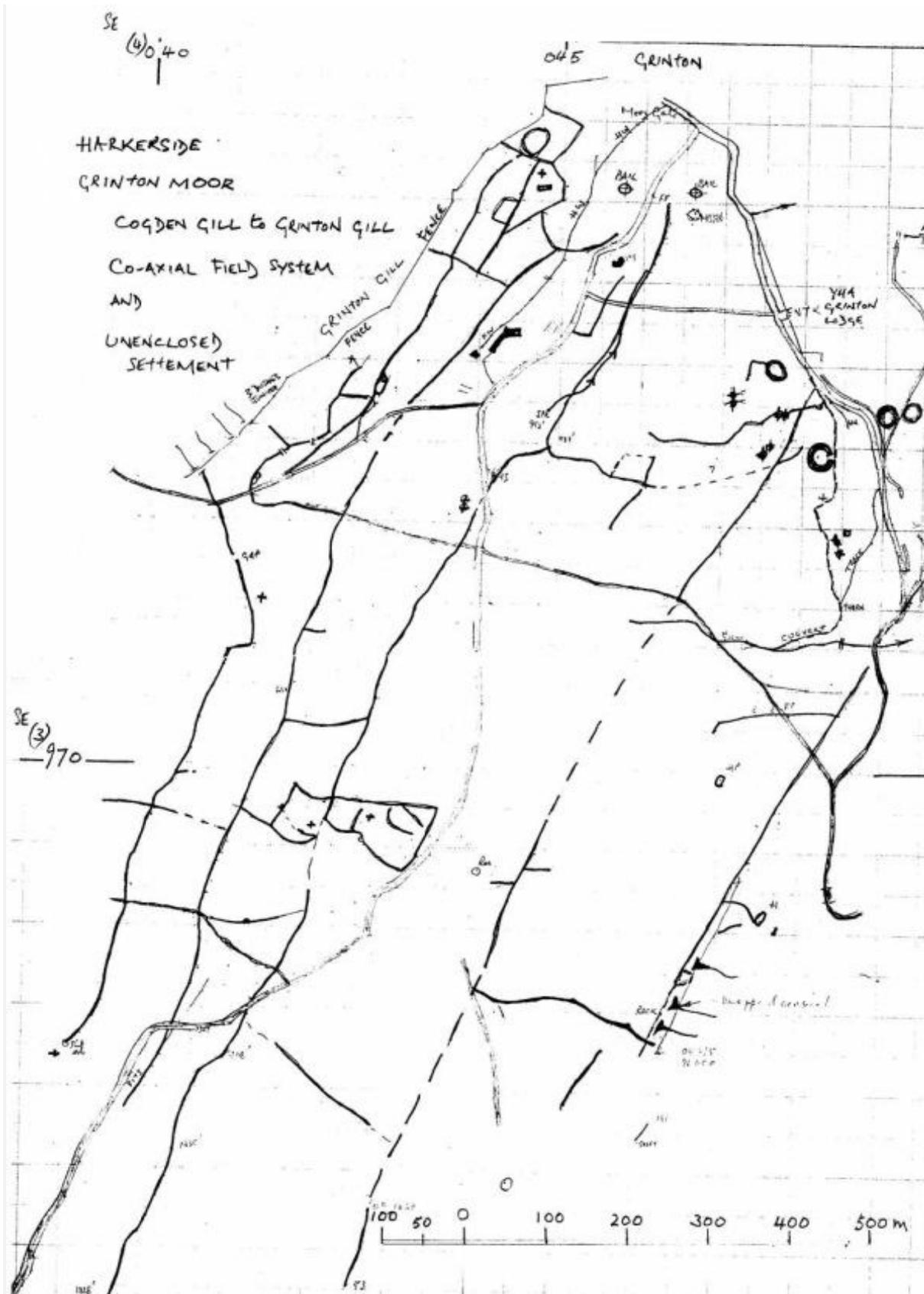
Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2012-01-05



Record Number 11 >>> Image 1: Burnt mound 200m west of Grinton Lodge.



Record Number 11 >>> Image 2: Survey Plan. Grinton Moor from Cogden Gill to Grinton Gill. Coaxial field system and unenclosed settlement south of Grinton Lodge.

Record Name: Harkerside Place Springs.Burnt Mound.
SWAAG ID Number: 12
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:48:21
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Not known
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Harkerside Place Springs
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 0266 9822
Altitude: 276m
Description: Very compact, circular
Dimensions: Medium, average
Additional Notes: Dimensions.
Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.
Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.
Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Grinton CP. Whitbecks. Burnt Mound on eastern bank of spring stream below the Marl Pit, in pasture.

SWAAG ID Number: 13

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:49:55

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Whitbeck Marl Pit Spring

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 034 987

Altitude: 182m

Description: Just the uppermost parts of the twin mounds of this burnt mound are visible as very low mounds by the stream. The greater part of this site is below present ground level. On terrace above River Swale

Unsurveyed.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Grinton CP. Harkerside Place. Two burnt mounds west of Whitbeck Cottage.

SWAAG ID Number: 14

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:52:01

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Grinton CP. Harkerside Place. Two burnt mounds west of Whitbeck Cottage.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 032 985

Altitude: 205m

Geology: At spring rise. Fluvio glacial or glacial till over Hardraw Scar Limestone.

Description: Two burnt mounds, the western site being a very large site, the eastern site of medium dimensions each at different spring rises on the same spring line, in pasture.

Burnt mounds are crescentic or circular mounds of fire cracked, reddened sandstone. They vary in size from 4m to 18m diameter and can be more than 2m above present ground level.

In the Eastern Dales, their regular distribution at springs at 1-2km intervals on the Dale Sides may represent the distribution of contemporary transient settlements with which they were associated.

They are numerous throughout Britain and their distribution is not limited to the Uplands. Their use as sweat house saunas seems most probable in the absence of any evidence for cooking. Radiocarbon dates from burnt mounds have been obtained from as early as 2400 CalBC to around 800 CalBC, most are of Middle Bronze Age date.

References

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale, in *The Archaeology of Yorkshire-an assessment at the beginning of the twenty first century*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 3, 223-34.

Laurie, T.C. 2004. *Burnt mounds in Wensleydale and Swaledale*. Leeds: Y.A.Soc Occ Pap 2, 79-88.

Laurie, T.C. 2007 *Enigma excavations - The Sturdy Springs Burnt Mounds*, October 2006. Conservation Update. Defense Estates.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

The larger site is clearly visible under low sun from the Car Parking Verge opposite Reeth School.

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: At stream sides in pasture above Low Whita Farm.Two sites.

SWAAG ID Number: 15

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:54:05

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: At stream sides in pasture above Low Whita Farm.Two sites

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 002 978

Altitude: 275m

Description: Two medium low sites at different spring streams, fully vegetated and difficult to locate.

Not surveyed. Further site visit required.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Grinton CP. Burnt mound close to unenclosed round house settlement (recorded separately) In pasture 200m south of High Lane, Whitaside.

SWAAG ID Number: 16

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 09:55:33

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-03-28

Location: Grinton CP. In pasture 200m south of High Lane, Whitaside

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SD 99080 97021

Altitude: 390m

Geology: Spring rise above the Middle Limestone

Description: Prominent burnt mound of characteristic crescentic double hump form at spring rise in pasture. Ring cairn or unenclosed round house and later field system nearby.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

SWAAG Site: Whitaside

Last Update: 2012-03-30



Record Number 16 >>> Image 1: The burnt mound, view to north west and Calver.



Record Number 16 >>> Image 2: The burnt mound viewed from east.



Record Number 16 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 16 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 16 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 16 >>> Image 6: Note the curving stone bank at the rear of the burnt mound.

Record Name: MelbecksCP, Brownsey, Stoops Rig. Burnt Mound.

SWAAG ID Number: 17

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:22:46

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: MelbecksCP, Brownsey, Stoops Rig

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 9664 9858

Altitude: 425m

Geology: At spring rise below outcrop of the Underset Limestone.

Description: At spring rise 150m north-east of Stoops Rig. The spring rises below steep slope of limestone outcrop. Peat and heather covered, part buried by hillwash at rear. Flint chert and quartzite artefacts found on limestone outcrop above mound.

Dimensions: Large, medium

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2015-03-19

Record Name: Reeth High Moor. Very small burnt mound with visible burnt stone at spring rise.

SWAAG ID Number: 18

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:24:12

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Reeth High Moor

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NY 991 006

Altitude: 390m

Geology: Spring rise. Glacial drift over strata below the Underset Limestone.

Description: Very small burnt mound some 2m diameter with visible burnt stone at spring rise 100m to the west of the unfenced road. Stone field banks and scattered cairns characteristic of Bronze Age

Settlement on and below the rising ground to the east of the unfenced road.

This very small burnt mound may represent just a single episode of use, whereas most burnt mounds are discard heaps which accrued from very many repeated visits to the same location, perhaps representing occupations across several centuries.

Dimensions: Small, low

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Reeth Low Moor. Cringley Bottom. Burnt Mound at spring rise.

SWAAG ID Number: 19

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:25:48

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Reeth Low Moor, Cringley

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 001 003

Altitude: 398m

Geology: At spring rise below the Underset Limestone.

Description: At spring rise, below large circular enclosure on Cringley Hill. Cairnfield, coaxial field system and possible round house settlement nearby.

See Laurie, T.C. 2011. in Martlew, R.D. (Ed.) 'Prehistoric Yorkshire', PLACE, pp37-59.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Reeth Low Moor. Six burnt mounds below Calver Hill (Central Area).
SWAAG ID Number: 20
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:30:47
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Not known
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Reeth Low Moor Calver
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 014 001
Altitude: 430m
Geology: Sprin rise and stream below Underset Limestone
Description: For the distribution of these six sites on the upper slopes of Calver Hill, see Laurie 2011, Figure 6.13 and 6.14.
Further details on the location of these sites to follow.
NZ 014 001 = Centre
Dimensions: Medium, average
Additional Notes: Dimensions.
Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.
Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.
Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Reeth Low Moor, Calver East Slope. Two burnt mounds on the same spring stream.
SWAAG ID Number: 21
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:32:37
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Not known
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Reeth Low Moor, Calver East Slope. Two burnt mounds

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 016 005

Altitude: 378m and

Geology: The upper site is at a spring rise controlled as a water supply.

The Lower site is some 400m downstream on the south bank of the same stream.

Description: One large low burnt mound, Upper Site, heather covered but with visible burnt stone on south bank of stream just below spring rise.

The Lower Site is medium size on the south bank of the same stream some 400m downstream.

Further details to follow.

Dimensions: Large, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13

Record Name: Marrick CP. Group of three burnt mounds at Stelling Spring.

SWAAG ID Number: 22

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:34:16

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Stelling Springs

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid: NZ 067 005

Altitude: 308m

Description: Two medium sized burnt mounds and one very small burnt mound near the springrise in pasture north of the junction of Stelling Road with Helwith Green lane. Turf covered, at and below the springs.

A fourth burnt moun is located at the NE corner of the same field (recorded seperately).

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-14

Record Name: Downholme Moor. Burnt mound at spring rise and close to Bronze Age Cairnfield and later field system.

SWAAG ID Number: 23

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:35:36

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Downholme Springs

Civil Parish: Downholme

British National Grid: SE 119 980

Altitude: 285m

Geology: Controlled (Water Supply) spring rise. Glacial drift over Richmond cherts.

Description: Prominent burnt mound slightly modified during construction of water supply tank. At spring controlled for water supply.

On Army Training Area.

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor

Last Update: 2011-12-14



Record Number 23 >>> Image 1: Downholme Moor. Burnt mound at controlled spring. Water tank.



Record Number 23 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Cordilleras Farm Small Arms Range. Large turf covered burnt mound in pasture on north bank of stream.

SWAAG ID Number: 24

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:37:14

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Marske. Cordilleras Farm. In pasture approx 200m north of small arms range.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 0949 0408

Altitude: 325m

Geology: Drift over Main or Richmond Chert.

Description: Large but low and inconspicuous burnt mound, turf covered, at spring stream in wet pasture

North of small arms range.

Visible from the road.

A further large burnt mound is located at the spring rise some 300m west of the road.

Dimensions: Large, high

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13



Record Number 24 >>> Image 1: The Cordilleras Ranges burnt mound. Burnt stone is visible where the mound has been eroded by the stream and in rabbit scrapes.



Record Number 24 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 24 >>> Image 3:

Record Name: Marske,Cordilleras Ranges.Buzzard Scar. One very large and prominent burnt mound and one much smaller site.

SWAAG ID Number: 25

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:44:04

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Marske,Cordilleras Ranges.Buzzard Scar, double site

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 088 040

Altitude: 348m

Geology: Richmond chert.

Description: Complex site on open heath above Marske Beck (two sites adjacent), wide views towards Holgate How.

This large site comprises a number of mounds arranged around a central trough. It is low and turf covered. The smaller site is located at the edge of the dry ground a few m. to the north.

This burnt mound complex is located just 300m to the north of a round house settlement, recorded separately, located on a terrace below Buzzard Scar.

Dimensions: Large, medium and medium low

Additional Notes: Dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

Last Update: 2011-12-13



Record Number 25 >>> Image 1: Burnt mound above Buzzard Scar. View towards Holgate How (Round Barrow on summit and carved rocks below)



Record Number 25 >>> Image 2: Round house settlement below Buzzard Scar. Scanned slide.

Record Name: Marske CP. Stelling Springs above Dales Beck. Four Burnt Mounds.

SWAAG ID Number: 26

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:47:02

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Stelling

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid: NZ 067 005

Altitude: 308m and 305m

Geology: Springs in fluvio glacial valley marsh

Description: Three of the four burnt mounds at this location are at the spring rise or on the banks of the stream at NZ06670051, 308m centre in pasture immediately below (east of) the road to Hurst some 200m north of the junction with the Helwith Green Road. These three burnt mounds are medium to small in size. The lowest of this group of four burnt mounds, also of medium size is at NZ0678 0047, 305m in wet rushy pasture some 20m north of the Helwith Green Lane close to the canalised head stream of Dales Beck. This burnt mound is the lower of four burnt mounds at Stelling Springs.

These burnt mounds are 300m NE of an unenclosed round house settlement at Stelling Bottom. See Laurie 2011 Figures 6.17-6.21 for details of the settlement, cup and ring marked rocks and the coaxial field system.

Indicative burnt mound dimensions.

Size: Small <6m, Medium 6m-9m, Large 10m-15m, Extra large >15m.

Height: Low <0.5m, Average 0.5-1.0m, High >1.0m.

NZ067 005 centre, three sites. NZ068005, one site

Dimensions: Medium, average

Additional Notes: These burnt mounds are within an area rich in evidence for early settlements, see Laurie 2011, and specially Figures 6.17-6.22.

Last Update: 2011-12-26



Record Number 26 >>> Image 1: Small burnt mound at Stelling Springs. The lowest of three.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 2: Small burnt mound at Stelling Springs. The lowest of three, View towards Stelling Road.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 3: Small burnt mound at Stelling Springs, view towards spring rise with two further sites.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 4: The middle of three Sites here.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 5: The middle of three sites here.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 6: The middle of three sites here.



Record Number 26 >>> Image 7: Cup and ring marked rock at Forty Acres. Dales Beck. CR SE0714500344 TCL0523

Record Name: Red Admiral Butterfly and a Noon Fly feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe downy rose hip

SWAAG ID Number: 27

Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:56:45

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Flower / Plant Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2010-09-30

Location: River Swale at Hoggarths

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid:

Geology: Namurian Shales and sandstones

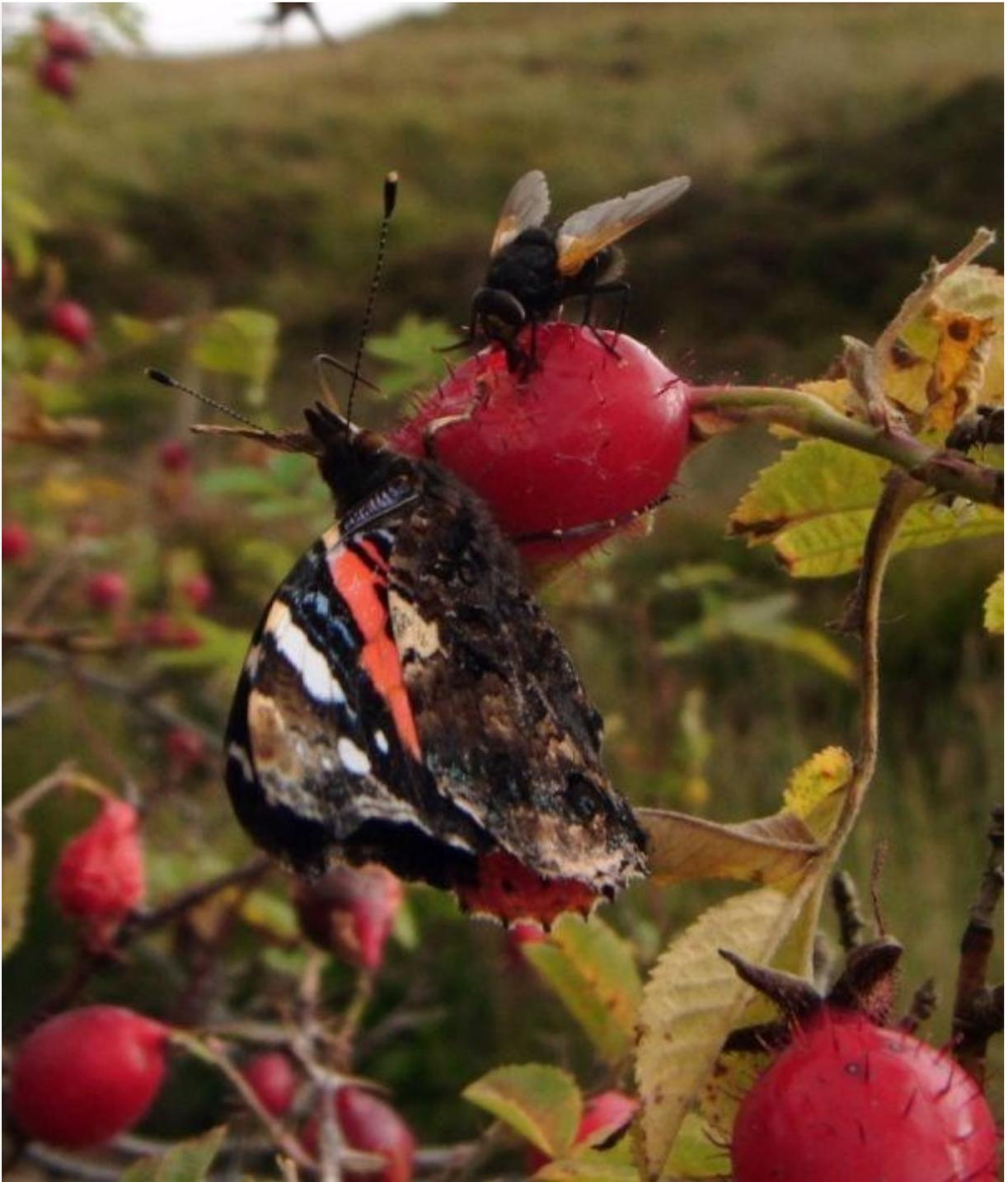
Description: Red Admiral feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe rose hip (Downy Rose, *Rosa tomentosa* group) together with a Noon Fly (*Mesembrina meridiana*).

At the side of a track by the river bank.

Dimensions: See photo

Additional Notes: The downy rose is almost as common as the Dog Rose in Upper Swaledale. Reference: Deborah Millward, 1988. 'A flora of Wensleydale.' The Yoredale Natural History Society.

Last Update: 2016-12-10



Record Number 27 >>> Image 1: Red Admiral feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe rose hip together with a Noon Fly (*Mesembrina meridiana*)

Record Name: Miner-Farmers farmhouse - John Cockell 1724

SWAAG ID Number: 28

Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 09:19:04

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Vernacular Record

Record Type: General HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2008-08-11

Location: Sleigill, Booze, Reeth just south of North Rake Hush

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 01599 02918

Altitude: 366m

Description: 18th Century ?Miner/Farmer farmhouse with stone engraved with: John Cockell 1724.

Engraved stone between doorway and blocked up window to the right of the door. Located on the West side of Sleigill and to the south of North Rake Hush.

Engraved stone approx 50cm x 20cm Building in good condition. In agricultural use in 2008.

Additional Notes: Brian Gaunt quotes: "We know little of John Cockell, the house was known as Cockleshell home and is shown on old (1837) maps. My ancestors (Stones) were lead miners who lived here. The only reference I have found to a John Cockell in that year is as a steward (rent collector) in Wensleydale. That may be a link."

Last Update: 2011-06-10



Record Number 28 >>> Image 1: Front aspect facing south east



Record Number 28 >>> Image 2: Engraved stone beside the door



Record Number 28 >>> Image 3: Rear of farmhouse

Record Name: Stone trough
SWAAG ID Number: 29
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 09:52:12
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-08-12
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05587 98951
Altitude: 238m
Description: Remnants of a slab sided stone trough on private land near Fremington. Trough is indicated on the 1840 series County Maps 1:10560 Incomplete see images. Base may be present.
Dimensions: Approx. 1.5 x 0.8 x 0.6 m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 29 >>> Image 1: Stone trough image 1



Record Number 29 >>> Image 2: Stone trough image



Record Number 29 >>> Image 3: 1840 OS Map

Record Name: Stone trough
SWAAG ID Number: 30
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 10:34:14
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-08-12
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05576 98949
Description: Solid stone field trough on private land near Fremington. Troughs indicated on the 1840 series County Maps 1:10560
Dimensions: Approx. 0.7 x 0.4 x 0.3m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 30 >>> Image 1: Stone trough image



Record Number 30 >>> Image 2: 1840 OS Map

Record Name: Stone Trough
SWAAG ID Number: 31
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 11:10:33
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-08-12
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05739 98874
Description: Solid stone field trough on private land near Fremington. See image
Dimensions: 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.5 m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 31 >>> Image 1: Stone trough image

Record Name: Stone trough

SWAAG ID Number: 32

Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 12:43:00

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Vernacular Record

Record Type: General HER

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2009-09-14

Location: Near Hagg Farm Fremington, Reeth

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 05086 99086

Altitude: 226m

Description: Large slab sided through stone trough on private land near Fremington.

Good although the other side of the trough is overgrown and relatively neglected - see last image.

Dimensions: 2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep.

Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 32 >>> Image 1: Slab sided stone trough serving both sides of the dry stone wall - image 1



Record Number 32 >>> Image 2: Slab sided stone trough serving both sides of the dry stone wall - image 2



Record Number 32 >>> Image 3: Slab sided stone trough serving both sides of the dry stone wall - image 3 - looking down on the overgrown side.

Record Name: Lime Kiln
SWAAG ID Number: 33
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 12:52:49
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-08-12
Location: Near Hagg Farm Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05435 99132
Altitude: 270m
Description: Lime kiln for farm use. Relatively small set beside a small limestone quarry on private land near Fremington.
Dimensions: Approximately 4 to 5 metres in diameter
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 33 >>> Image 1: Lime Kiln with its associated quarry behind

Record Name: Stone trough
SWAAG ID Number: 34
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 12:57:53
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-10-28
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05790 98893
Altitude: 249m
Description: Solid stone field trough on private land near Fremington. Troughs indicated on the 1840 series County Maps 1:10560
Dimensions: Approx: 1.0 x 0.6 x 0.4m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 34 >>> Image 1: Stone trough image



Record Number 34 >>> Image 2: 1840 OS Map

Record Name: Dry stone wall with unusually large stones
SWAAG ID Number: 35
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 13:09:30
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-10-08
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth.
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05707 99147
Altitude: 290m
Description: Unusually large stones incorporated into dry stone below Fremington Edge.
Dimensions: Up to 2m+ wide
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 35 >>> Image 1: Large stones in dry stone wall.

Record Name: Sheep Creep
SWAAG ID Number: 36
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 15:52:24
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-10-08
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05818 98933
Altitude: 262m
Description: Sheep Creep by Hagg Wood, Fremington (Private Land)
Dimensions: 0.6 x 0.6m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 36 >>> Image 1: Sheep Creep

Record Name: Sheep Creep
SWAAG ID Number: 37
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 16:02:23
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-10-08
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05946 99007
Description: Solid stone through field trough on private land near Fremington.
Dimensions: Approx 1.0 x 0.6 x 0.5m
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 37 >>> Image 1: Sheep Creep

Record Name: Possible tramway
SWAAG ID Number: 38
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 16:06:59
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2010-08-16
Location: South of Cuckoo Hill, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 04039 00053

Description: Photo showing line of a possible old tramway or track not normally visible due to vegetative growth, South of Cuckoo Hill, Reeth on public footpath. The 1910 OS map identifies the field as No. 485 although it does not show the tramway or track itself.

If anyone has any further information please use contact form on swaag.org

Dimensions: The distance between the kerbs: 47 inches or 120cm

Additional Notes: Record submitted by Ric Carter

Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 38 >>> Image 1: Tramway in grass



Record Number 38 >>> Image 2: Google Earth image

Record Name: Dew Pond
SWAAG ID Number: 39
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 16:12:03
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-10-15
Location: Hagg Farm, Fremington, Reeth
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 05226 98876
Altitude: 212
Description: Dew Pond on private land to the north of Ewelop Hill Fremington.
Dimensions: Approx 8-10m diameter. Grassed over.
SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 39 >>> Image 1: Dew pond.

Record Name: Charcoal Burning Platform
SWAAG ID Number: 40
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 18:12:37
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Earthworks
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2009-09-03
Location: Gale Houses High Whitaside
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SD 9879 9761
Altitude: 277m
Description: Reported by Tim Laurie
Dimensions: Diameter 5-6m
Last Update: 2011-01-10



Record Number 40 >>> Image 1: Charcoal Burning Platform

Record Name: Prehistoric Enclosure
SWAAG ID Number: 41
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 18:18:54
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Enclosure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-07-13
Location: Calver Hill
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 002 005
Altitude: 409m

Description: Reported by Doug Waugh (non-member) Description by Tim Laurie The feature shown on the photos is the large sub-circular enclosure located some 200m east of the lime kiln on Cringley Hill, Reeth Low Moor, at .This enclosure is shown on the OS 1:25000 Scale Map. All the archaeological features on Calverside West including this area of Cringley Hill and on the moorland on the northern slopes of Calver Hill which include unenclosed settlements, (e.g. the 'hut circle' on the OS map) together with field system, enclosures, lithic finds and burnt mounds, were surveyed during the Swaledale Land Boundaries Project, whose reports can be found here. Please refer to 'Coaxial field systems in Swaledale. A reassessment. Figure 7: Calverside West' for the first published detailed archaeological survey of Reeth Low Moor, West. The large enclosure (top photo) on Cringley Hill is well known best interpreted as a cattle kraal. Lower photograph shows one of the field systems with the lime kiln in the background.
Last Update: 2011-08-26



Record Number 41 >>> Image 1: Image from Doug Waugh



Record Number 41 >>> Image 2: Image from Doug Waugh



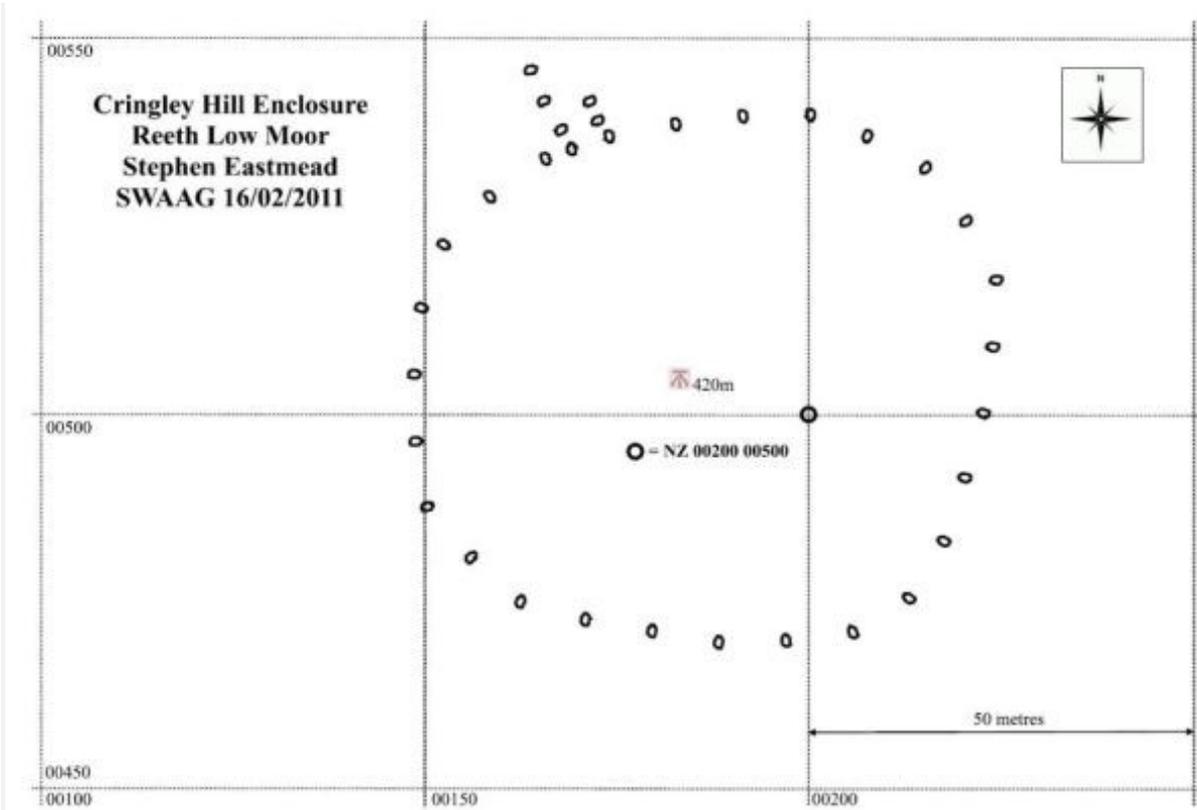
Record Number 41 >>> Image 3: Additional image from Ric Carter



Record Number 41 >>> Image 4: Additional image from Ric Carter



Record Number 41 >>> Image 5: Additional image from Ric Carter



Record Number 41 >>> Image 6: SWAAG Map 16/02/2011

Record Name: Boundary Stone
SWAAG ID Number: 42
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 21:05:44
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid:
Description: Late 1980's Jocelyn Campbell's 1/2 Boundary Stone between Sleigill and Hurst
Last Update: 2012-01-31



Record Number 42 >>> Image 1: Boundary Stone

Record Name: Bridge at Mudbeck
SWAAG ID Number: 43
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 23:29:39
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Mudbeck, Arkengarthdale.
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NY 954 076
Description: Late 1980's recorded by Jocelyn Campbell
Last Update: 2011-01-11



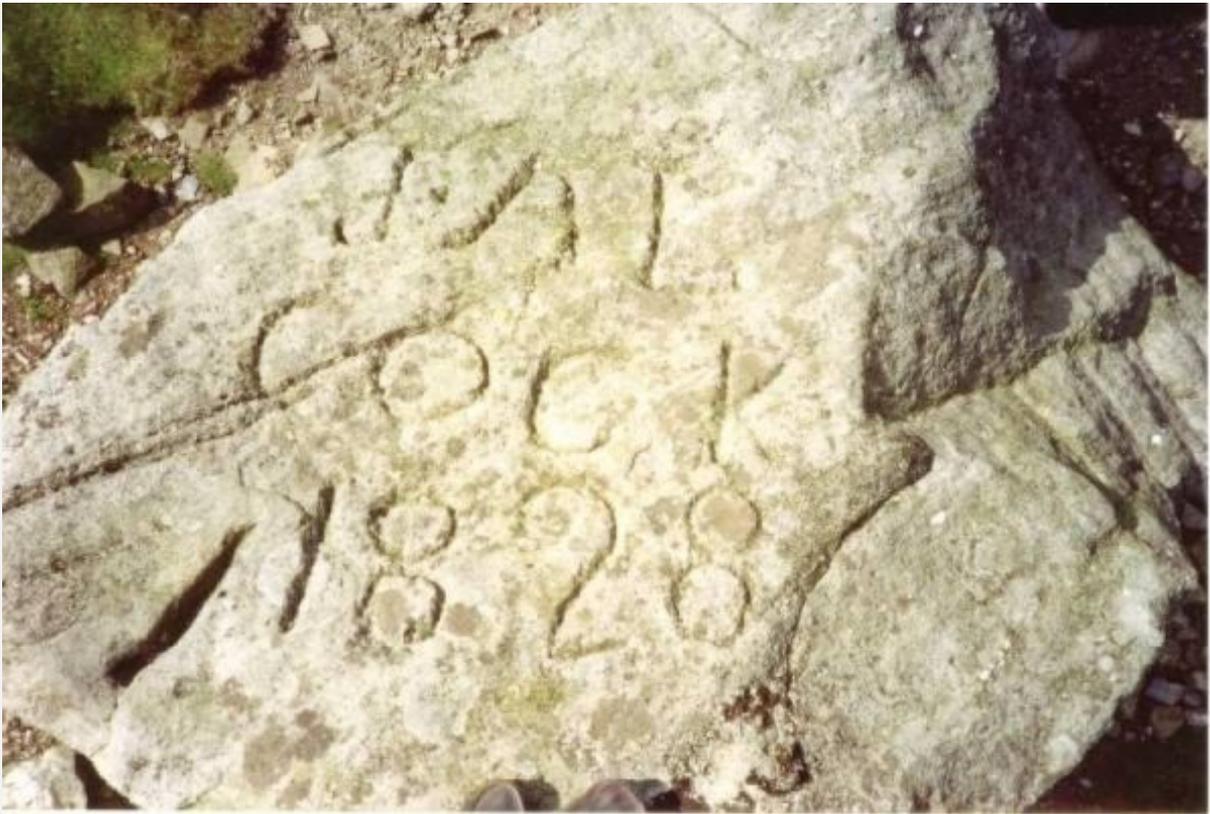
Record Number 43 >>> Image 1: Bridge at Mudbeck

Record Name: Miner's Graffiti Arkengarthdale
SWAAG ID Number: 44
Recorded Date: 2011-01-10 23:50:55
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Langthwaite area
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid:
Description: Late 1980's photographs submitted by Jocelyn Campbell.
For more information see record 216

Last Update: 2012-08-30



Record Number 44 >>> Image 1: Moulds Top/ Hungry Hushes



Record Number 44 >>> Image 2: Moulds Top/ Hungry Hushes



Record Number 44 >>> Image 3: Moulds Top/ Hungry Hushes



Record Number 44 >>> Image 4: Sleigill beside the footpath



Record Number 44 >>> Image 5: Moulds Top/ Hungry Hushes



Record Number 44 >>> Image 6: Moulds Top/ Hungry Hushes



Record Number 44 >>> Image 7: Near Eskelith



Record Number 44 >>> Image 8:

Record Name: Millstones above Tottergill Pasture
SWAAG ID Number: 45
Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 00:10:32
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Moulds Top
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NY 988 206
Description: Late 1980's Reported by Jocelyn Campbell
For more information see record 216

Last Update: 2011-06-10



Record Number 45 >>> Image 1: Partially worked stone, creating a face.



Record Number 45 >>> Image 2: Mill Stone failure Mill Stone failure



Record Number 45 >>> Image 3: Mill Stone failure Mill Stone failure

Record Name: Boundary Stone at Stony man, Moresdale Road.
SWAAG ID Number: 46
Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 09:59:53
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Stony man, Moresdale Road
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 03197 04013
Altitude: 461m
Description: Recorded in the late 1980's by Jocelyn Campbell
This stone marks the boundary point where at least 2 Civil Parishes meet.
Dimensions: Approx 1.2 x 0.3 x 0.3m
Last Update: 2011-01-11



Record Number 46 >>> Image 1: Boundary Stone at Stony man, Moresdale Road.



Record Number 46 >>>> Image 2: Boundary Stone at Stony man, Moresdale Road.

Record Name: Neolithic transverse or chisel type arrowhead.
SWAAG ID Number: 47
Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 14:43:15
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Archaeological Random Find
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-09-25
Location: Wegber Edge, Carperby, Wensleydale.
Civil Parish: Carperby Cum Thoresby
British National Grid: SD 99445 91807
Altitude: 418 m
Description: Reported by R. Carter (SWAAG)
Neolithic transverse or chisel type arrowhead. Stray find. White patinated flint.
As Green 1984, figure 6. 3750-2250 BC. One edge.
Dimensions: 37mm x 30mm Broken in antiquity. Interpreted as impact damage.
Last Update: 2011-01-11



Record Number 47 >>> Image 1: Image 1 or 2



Record Number 47 >>> Image 2: Image 2 of 2

Record Name: Mesolithic flints
SWAAG ID Number: 48
Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 14:49:57
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Archaeological Random Find
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-10-04
Location: Reeth Low Moor
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 007 015
Altitude: 388m
Description: Found and reported by: R. Carter (description and commentary T. Laurie)
A small decortical flake core of Mesolithic character.

High quality translucent flint. This flint is usually of beach pebble origin, picked up during the late Mesolithic 6750 to 3750 BC on a distant (more distant than today) North Sea beach.

Dimensions: 14mm x 11mm

Last Update: 2011-01-11



Record Number 48 >>> Image 1: Image 1 or 2



Record Number 48 >>> Image 2: Image 2 of 2

Record Name: Booze Wood Level - Langthwaite
SWAAG ID Number: 49
Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 15:22:14
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2010-08-08
Location: Booze Wood Level - Langthwaite
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NZ 01426 01984
Altitude: 254m
Description: Booze Wood Level - Langthwaite
Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 08-08-2010.

Further information from Alan Mills:

Booze Wood Level is a 19th C lead mine, later used as an underground quarry for building stone, mainly flagstone. It is said that the houses on Bridge Terrace, Reeth were roofed with flag from this source.

Jaques & Company started work on the level soon after 1863. It was driven almost due North, intended to try the Booze (Fell End) vein in the Fourth (Five Yard) Limestone. Progress was slow; by 1869 the level had only been driven ca. 320m. The Arkengarthdale Lead Mining Company was formed in 1870 and continued work on the level. The Booze vein was first cut in 1872 with the first ore being raised in September that year. It seems that the mine was not as productive as hoped. The limited data available shows an annual average of only 67 tons of ore over a 12 year period in the 1870's and 1880's compared with 145 tons/yr from Danby Level and 966 tons/yr from Faggergill.

The air in Booze Wood Level was, and still is, poor. At an unknown date, an airshaft was sunk from the hamlet of Booze. This is located at NZ 01456 02457 at an altitude of ca. 323m, suggesting a depth of ca. 70m. All that remains on the surface is a large depression, ca. 4m across, on the left ca. 40m before the entrance to Town Farm, Booze.

For further information see

(1) British Mining No.73 Memoirs 2003; p112ff, An Initial Survey of Booze Wood Level, July 2003, Alan Mills. (2)

British Mining No.53 "The Arkengarthdale Mines", L.O.Tyson. (3)

"Swaledale - its mines & smelt mills", Mike Gill.

Images 11 -16 copyright Alan Mills 2003

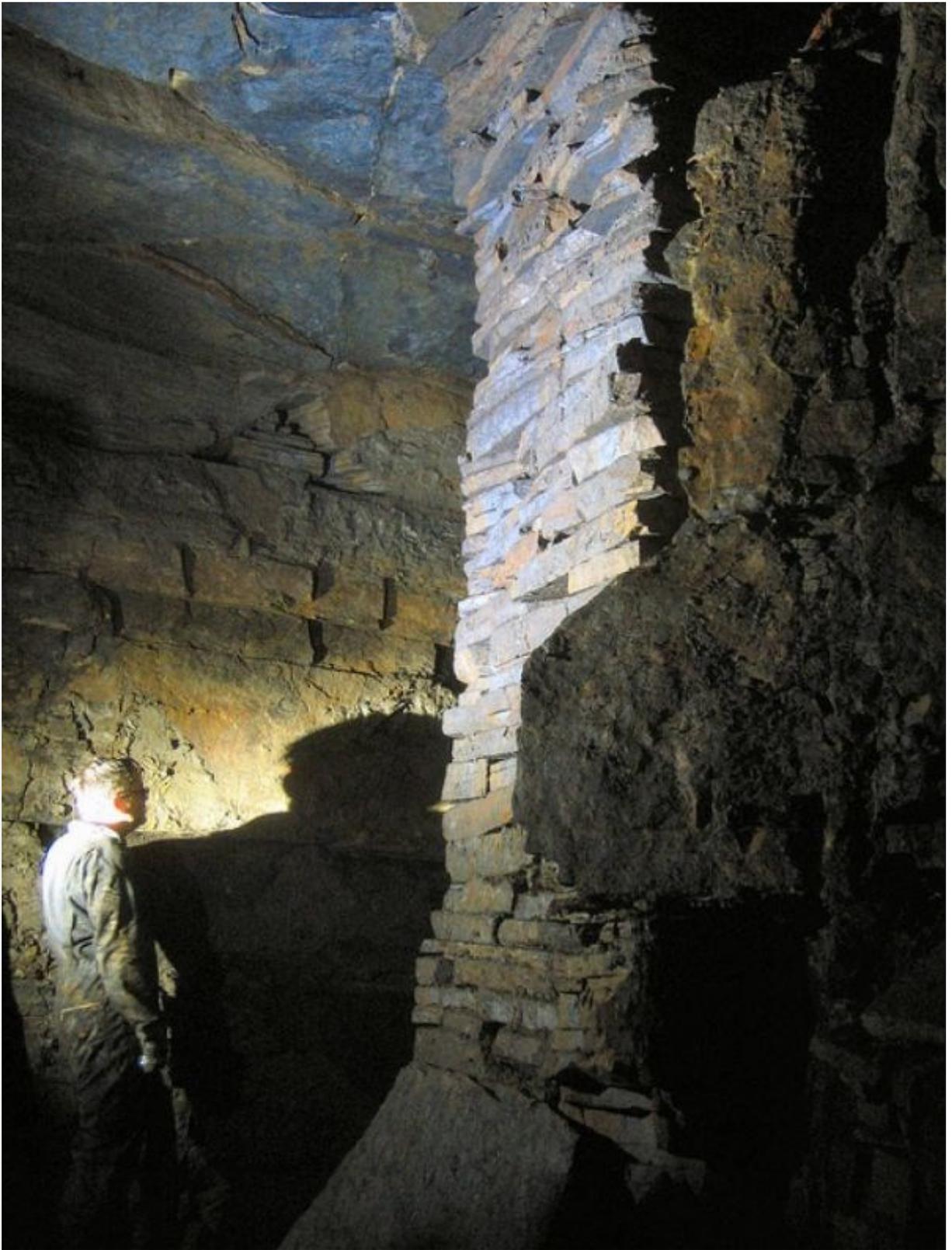
Last Update: 2012-01-05



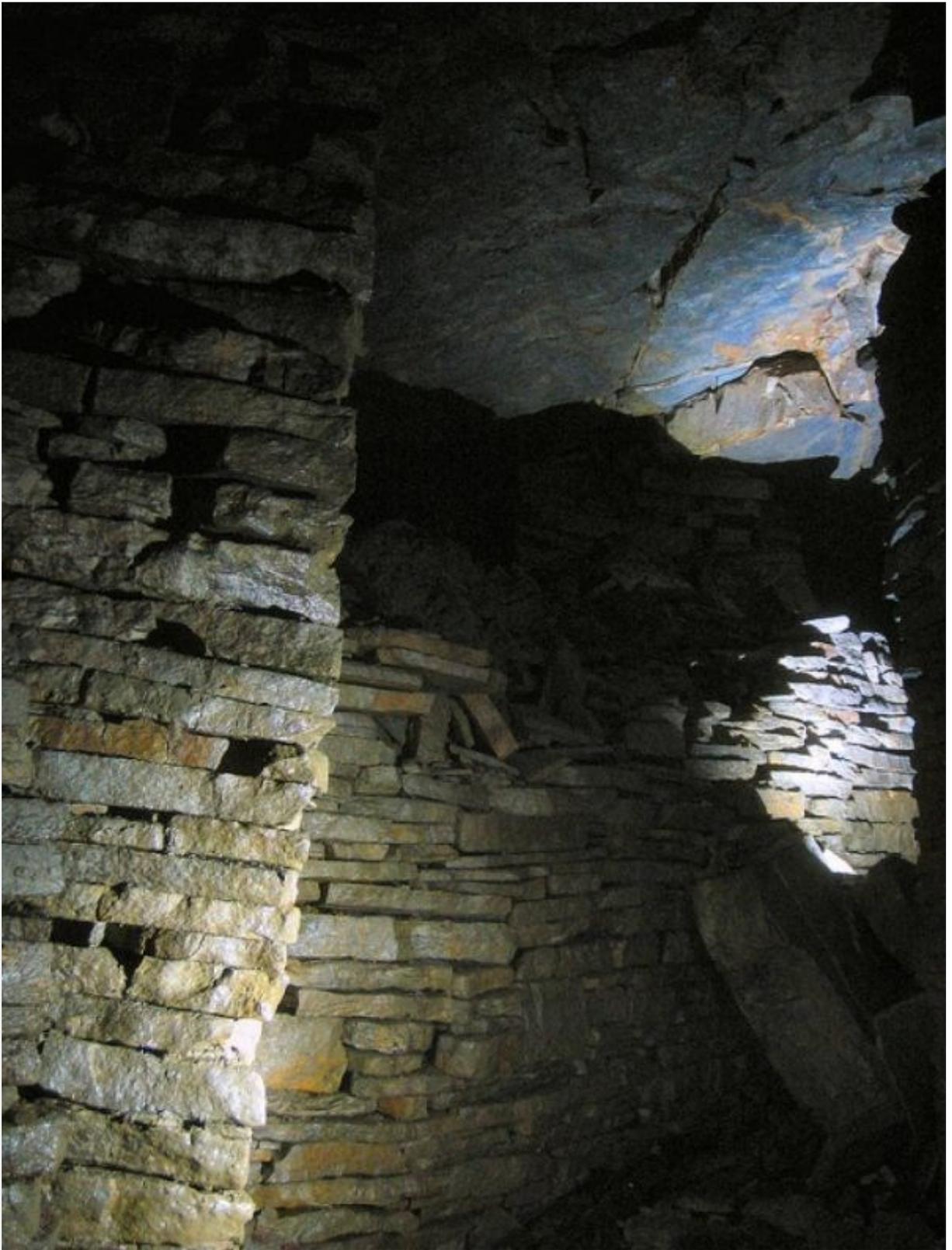
Record Number 49 >>> Image 1: Image 1 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 2: Image 2 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 3: Image 3 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 4: Image 4 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 5: Image 5 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 6: Image 6 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 7: Image 7 of 10



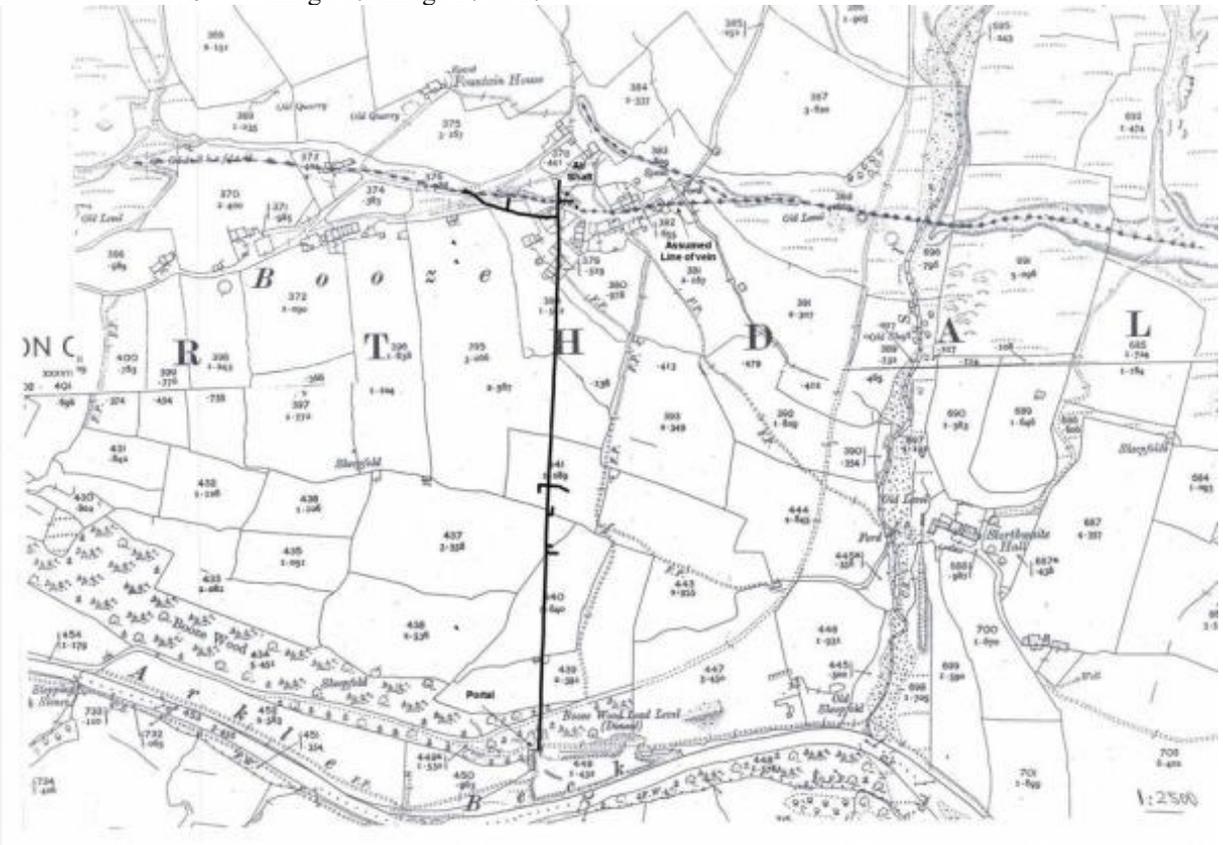
Record Number 49 >>> Image 8: Image 8 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 9: Image 9 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 10: Image 10 of 10



Record Number 49 >>> Image 11: Plan of 2003 survey of Booze Wood Level over OS 1912 map showing presumed line of Booze vein



Record Number 49 >>> Image 12: Iron pegs (old jumpers?) holding up rail which in turn supports half-arching



Record Number 49 >>> Image 13: Base of airshaft



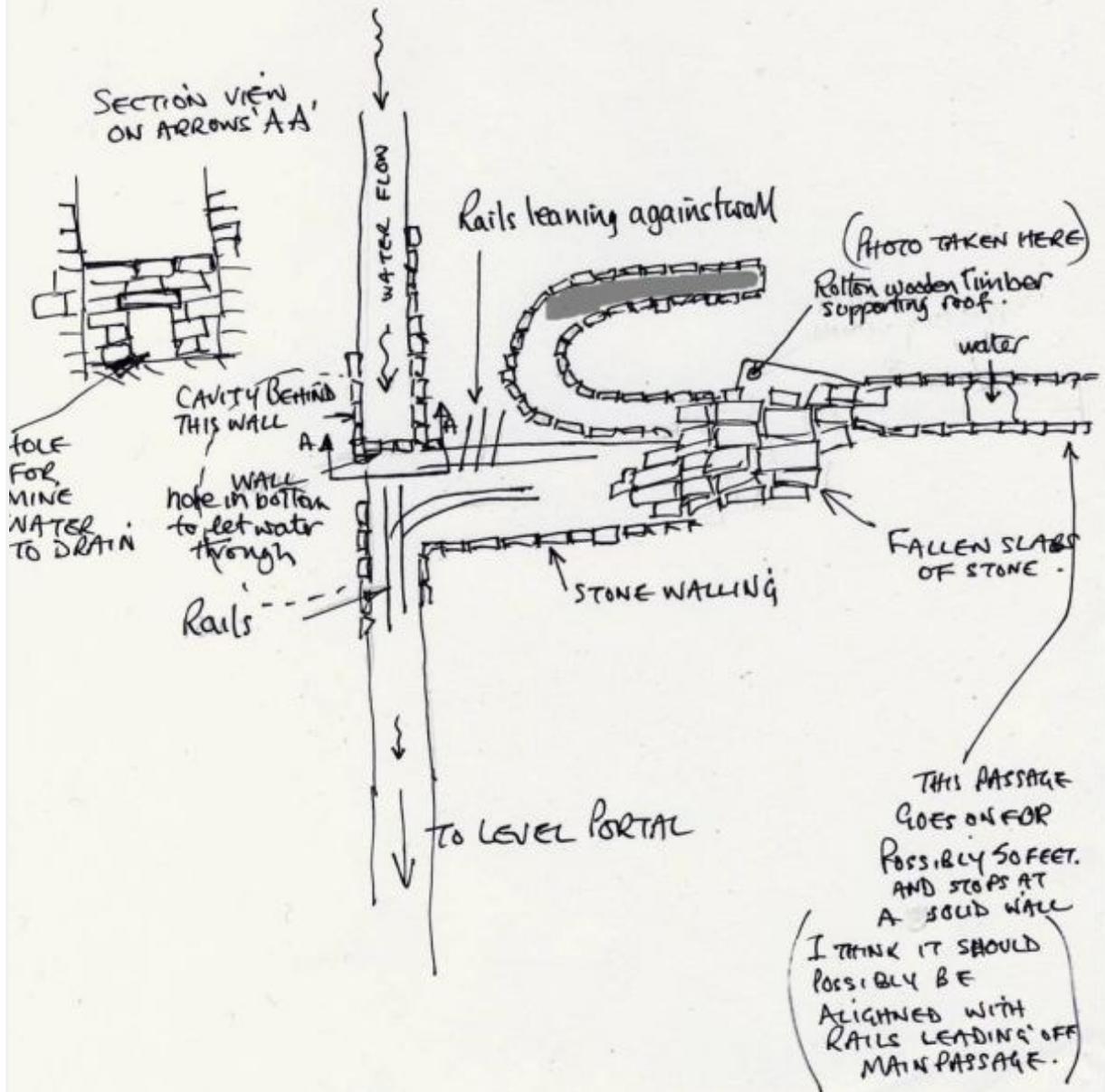
Record Number 49 >>> Image 14: Looking up the airshaft



Record Number 49 >>> Image 15: In the main stone workings, approx 220m in-by, block supported on iron bar

BOOZE WOOD MINE

LANGTHWAITE ARKENGARTHALE



Record Number 49 >>> Image 16: Sketch plan by Malcolm Needham, 2003, of main stone workings, approx 220m in-by to East

Record Name: Bunton and Other Levels - Record 1 of 2

SWAAG ID Number: 50

Recorded Date: 2011-01-11 15:52:40

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2008-05-19

Location: Gunnerside Gill

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: NY 940 017

Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg - Images taken 19/05/2008

Bunton Level

See also Record ID number 51

Additional Notes: 20 images split over 2 records

Last Update: 2011-01-11



Record Number 50 >>> Image 1: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 2: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 3: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 4: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 5: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 6: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 7: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 8: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 9: Bunton Level



Record Number 50 >>> Image 10: Bunton Level