

Record Name: Victoria Level Brownsey Moor

SWAAG ID Number: 101

Recorded Date: 2011-01-14 15:32:01

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2009-04-25

Location: Victoria Level Brownsey Moor

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: NY 9659 0064

Altitude: 449m

Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 25-04-2009

Last Update: 2011-01-14



Record Number 101 >>> Image 1: Victoria Level Brownsey Moor



Record Number 101 >>> Image 2: Victoria Level Brownsey Moor

Record Name: Old Gang and other Reeth High Moor Levels
SWAAG ID Number: 102
Recorded Date: 2011-01-14 15:38:49
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2009-04-25
Location: Old Gang + Reeth High Moor
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NY 771 010
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 25-04-2009
Last Update: 2012-08-21



Record Number 102 >>> Image 1: Hard Level



Record Number 102 >>> Image 2: Raw's or Old Craw Beds



Record Number 102 >>> Image 3: Raw's or Old Craw Beds



Record Number 102 >>> Image 4: Raw's or Old Craw Beds



Record Number 102 >>> Image 5: New Raw's Level



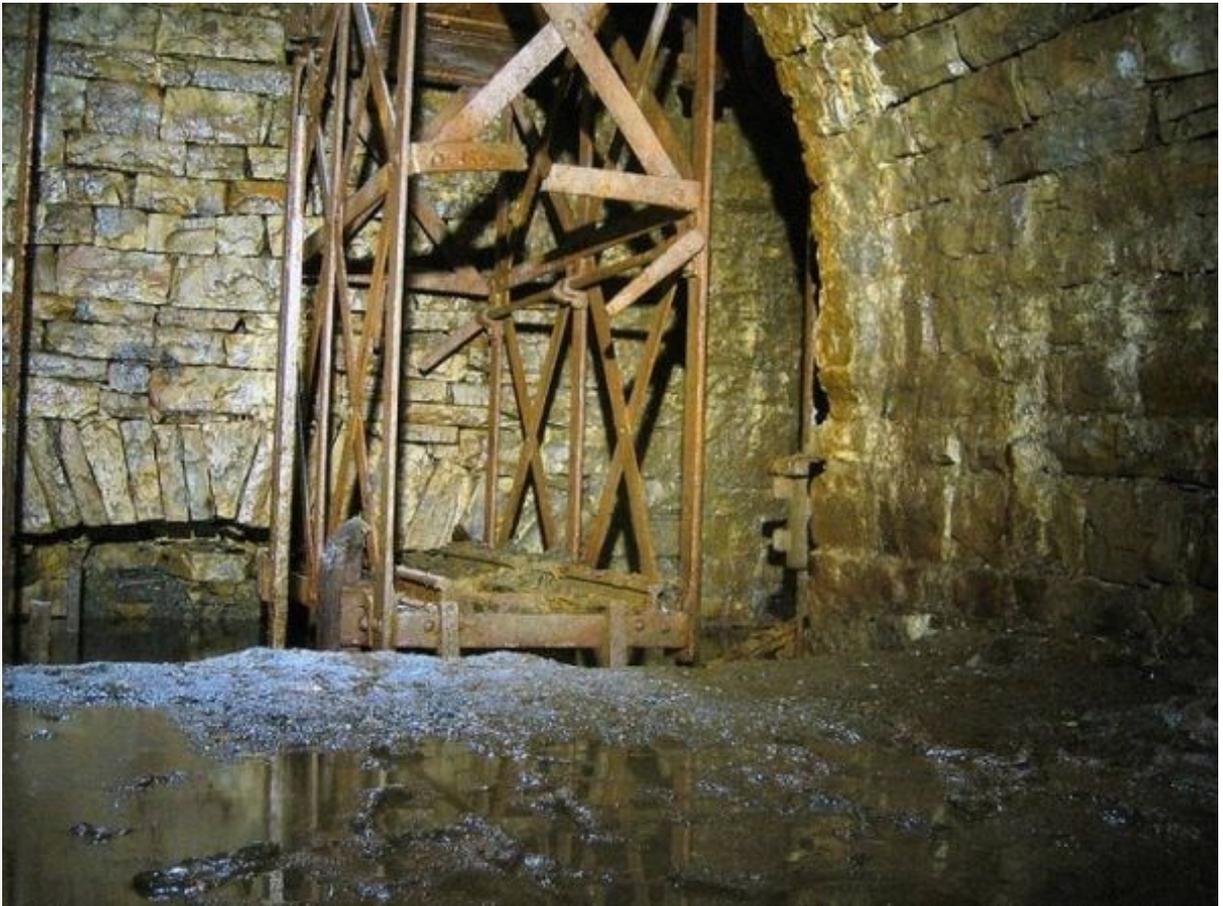
Record Number 102 >>> Image 6: New Raw's Level

Record Name: Sir Francis Level - Record 1 of 2 see also 104
SWAAG ID Number: 103
Recorded Date: 2011-01-14 16:04:11
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2009-04-26
Location: Sir Francis Level - Gunnerside Gill
Civil Parish: Melbecks
British National Grid: NY 940 000
Altitude: 337
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 26-04-2009

NY 940 000 approximately
Last Update: 2011-01-14



Record Number 103 >>> Image 1: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 2: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 3: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 4: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 5: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 6: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 7: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 8: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 9: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 103 >>> Image 10: Sir Francis Level

Record Name: Sir Francis Level - Record 2 of 2 see also 103
SWAAG ID Number: 104
Recorded Date: 2011-01-14 16:14:42
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2009-04-26
Location: Sir Francis Level - Gunnerside Gill
Civil Parish: Melbecks
British National Grid: NY 940 000
Altitude: 337
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 26-04-2009
NY 940 000 approximately
Last Update: 2011-01-14



Record Number 104 >>> Image 1: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 2: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 3: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 4: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 5: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 6: Sir Francis Level



Record Number 104 >>> Image 7: Sir Francis Level

Record Name: Tanner Rake Levels
SWAAG ID Number: 105
Recorded Date: 2011-01-15 19:42:21
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-07
Location: Tanner Rake, Sleigill, Langthwaite
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 018 028
Altitude: 318m
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 07-08-2010
Last Update: 2011-01-15



Record Number 105 >>> Image 1: Tanner Rake High Level



Record Number 105 >>> Image 2: Tanner Rake High Level



Record Number 105 >>> Image 3: Tanner Rake High Level



Record Number 105 >>> Image 4: Tanner Rake High Level



Record Number 105 >>> Image 5: Tanner Rake High Level

Record Name: Sleigill / Washy Green Mines

SWAAG ID Number: 106

Recorded Date: 2011-01-15 19:52:09

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2008-08-07

Location: Sleigill / Washy Green Mines

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid:

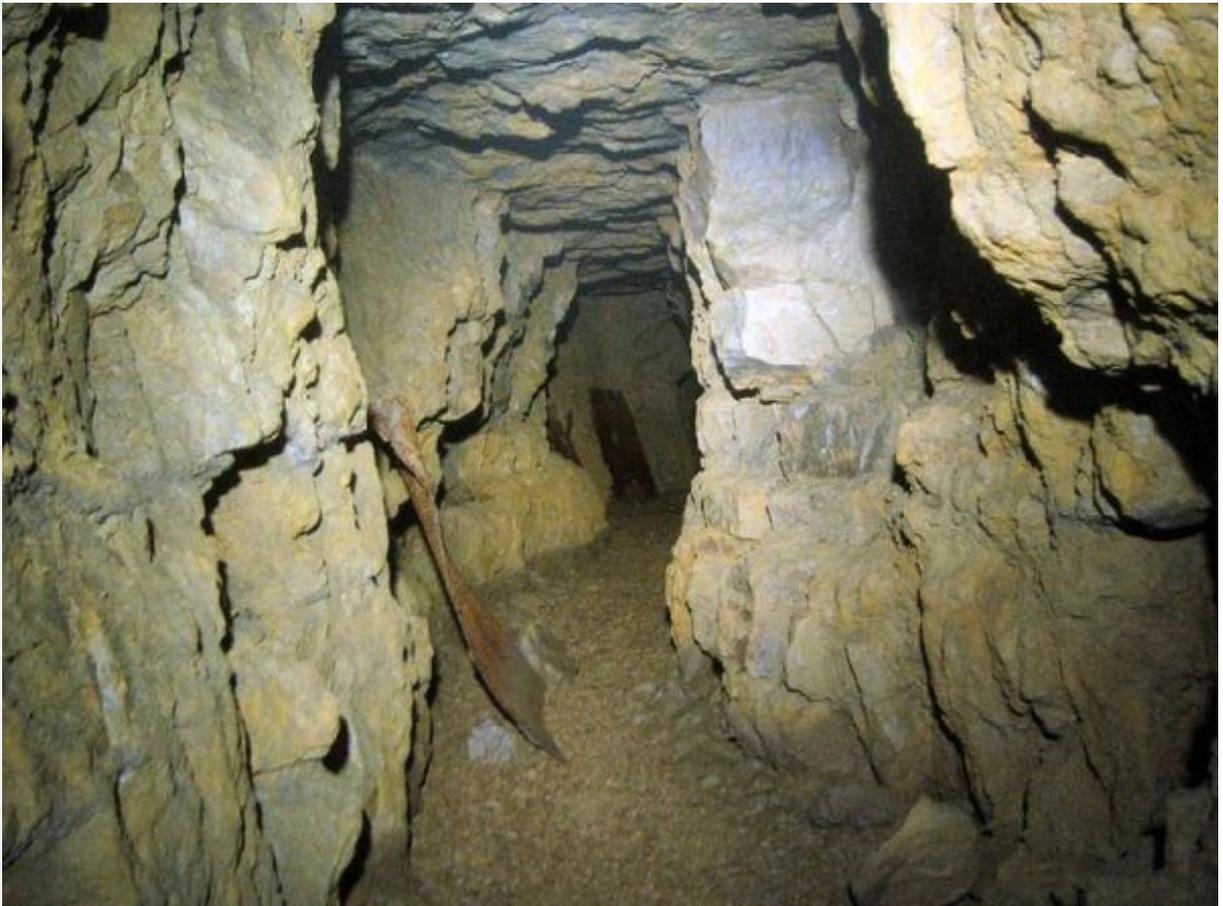
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg. Images taken 07-08-2010

Dimensions: Sleigill, Langthwaite

Last Update: 2011-01-15



Record Number 106 >>> Image 1: Level Near Washy Green



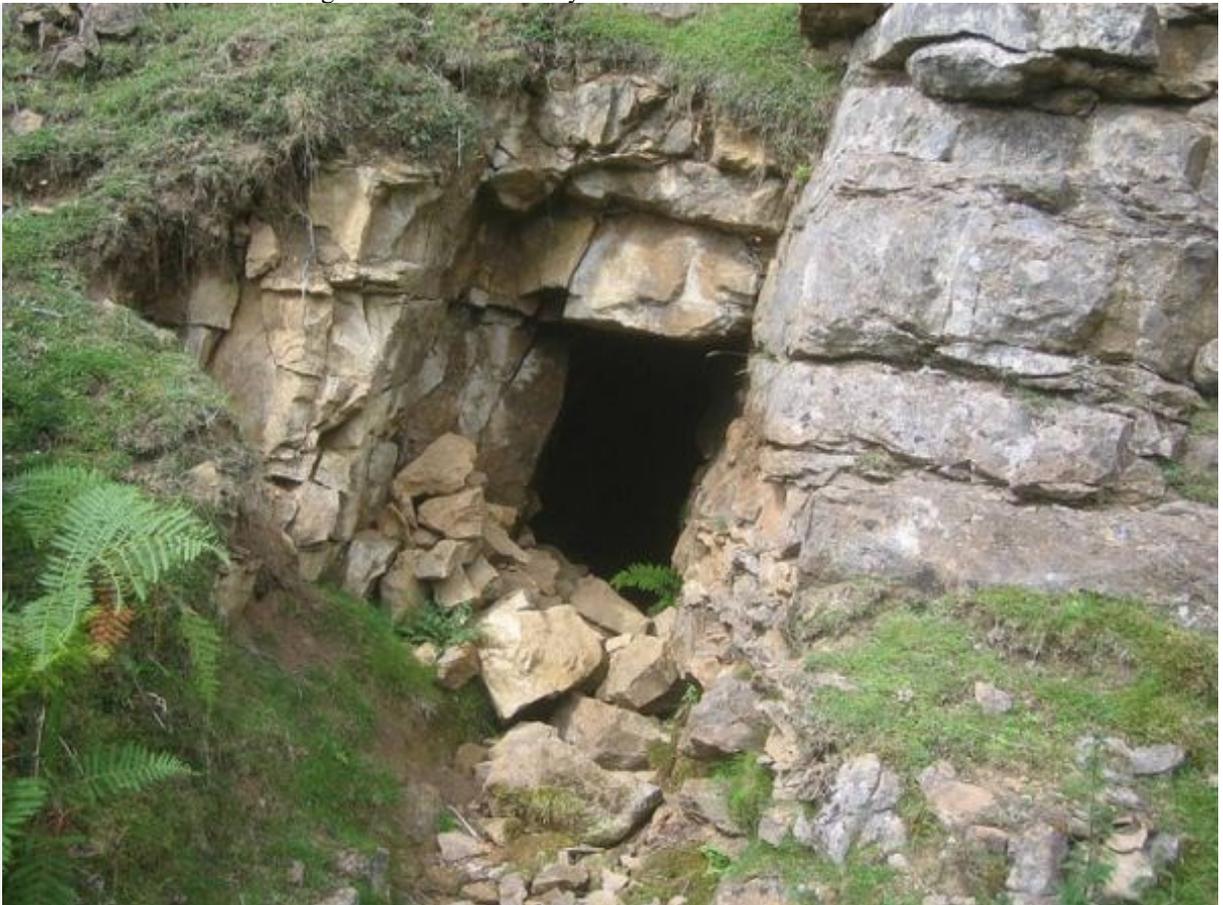
Record Number 106 >>> Image 2: Level Near Washy Green



Record Number 106 >>> Image 3: Level Near Washy Green



Record Number 106 >>> Image 4: Level Near Washy Green



Record Number 106 >>> Image 5: Level Near Washy Green



Record Number 106 >>> Image 6: Sun Gutter Level



Record Number 106 >>> Image 7: North Gutter Level



Record Number 106 >>> Image 8: North Gutter Level Grafetti

Record Name: Swinnergill Mines Keld
SWAAG ID Number: 107
Recorded Date: 2011-01-15 20:08:28
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-06-05
Location: Swinnergill - Keld
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 910 013
Altitude: 466m
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg.

Last Update: 2011-11-10



Record Number 107 >>> Image 1: Main Level



Record Number 107 >>> Image 2: Main Level



Record Number 107 >>> Image 3: Smelt Mill



Record Number 107 >>> Image 4: Smelt Mill



Record Number 107 >>> Image 5: Smithy Shaft

Record Name: Upper Swaledale Mines
SWAAG ID Number: 108
Recorded Date: 2011-01-15 20:49:24
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-03-13
Location: Upper Swaledale Mines
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid:
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg.

Please see records 342 and 325 as well.
Last Update: 2011-11-25



Record Number 108 >>> Image 1: Lane End Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 2: Lane End Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 3: Lane End Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 4: Lane End Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 5: Stonesdale Moor Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 6: Stonesdale Moor Mine



Record Number 108 >>> Image 7: Stonesdale Moor Mine

Record Name: Whitaside Mines
SWAAG ID Number: 109
Recorded Date: 2011-01-15 21:03:21
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-05-02
Location: Whitaside Mines, Whitaside Moor
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SD 987 957
Altitude: 483m
Description: Copyright all images: 2010 Chris Twigg.
Last Update: 2011-01-15



Record Number 109 >>> Image 1: Smith Level



Record Number 109 >>> Image 2: Middle Level



Record Number 109 >>> Image 3: Middle Level



Record Number 109 >>> Image 4: Bradbury Level

Record Name: Surrender Lead Smelt Mill
SWAAG ID Number: 110
Recorded Date: 2011-01-20 21:35:10
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-01-18
Location: Surrender Lead Smelt Mill, 1.5Km North of Feetham.
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SD 99057 99954
Altitude: 352m
Description: This smelt mill replaced the Surrender Company's New and Low Smelt Mills in 1841. The design included a 1500feet flue up Reeth Low Moor. This first phase flue when built terminated 1545 feet above the mill. In 1866 the flue was extended to 2445 feet terminating on the top of the moor. The mill had 3 ore hearths, a slag hearth, a roasting oven and a 16 feet x 4 feet water wheel in the bellows room. The mill closed in 1880 when it was owned by AD mines. It was maintained up to the early 1900's before being stripped of its assets in stages up to 1909. It is now a scheduled monument.
Dimensions: Smelt mill = 85 feet x 31 feet.
Last Update: 2011-11-10



Record Number 110 >>> Image 1: Surrender Lead Smelt Mill.



Record Number 110 >>> Image 2: Peathouse.



Record Number 110 >>> Image 3: Mill and Peathouse.



Record Number 110 >>> Image 4: Flue first and second phases.

Record Name: Blades Earthwork

SWAAG ID Number: 112

Recorded Date: 2011-01-22 14:03:25

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Earthworks

Record Type: General HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-01-18

Location: Blades, Swaledale

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 97850 98900

Altitude: 408m down to 376m

Geology: At Stony (Staney) Gill Hole (See OS Map), north-east of Brownsey House, the downthrow north is probably 300 feet or more, as it throws out nearly all the beds between the base of the Main and the Five-Yards Limestones. At Barf End the Main and Middle Limestones are thrown side by side,

About 160 yards west-north-west of Brownsey House there is an old shaft in the vein. A more recent level, 80 yards or so north of this shaft, starts considerably on the north of the break, in the chert above the Main Limestone. The level 100 yards north of Barf End is also on the north side of the vein.

Ref: MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. ENGLAND AND WALES. THE GEOLOGY OF ' THE COUNTRY AROUND M A L L E R S T A R G , WITH PARTS OF WENSLEYDALE, SWALEDALE, AND ARKENDALE. (EXPLANATION OF QUARTER-SHEET 97 N.W. NEW SERIES, SHEET 40.) .

J. R. DAKYNS, MA., R. H. TIDDEMAN, M.A., F.G.S., R. RUSSELL, C.E., E".G.S., C. T. CLOUGH, M.A.,F.G.S., AND A. STRAHAN, M.A., F.G.S. (PARTBSY J. G. GOODCHILD, F.G.S., C. E:DE RANCE, Assoc. INST. C.E., P.G.S., G. BARROW, F.G.S., AND F. H. HATCH, PH.D., F.G.S.)

Description: This area has had a well defined landslip which has extended down from the upper moorland down to the more agriculturally improved grassland. Where the landslip ended towards the west, a clear difference in the ground level is in the order of 0.5 to 1.0 metre.

To the east it is a more complicated. The earthwork appears to be 4.0 to 5.0 metres high. When walking its length, it gives the impression that the earthwork could be a pre-existing bank which the landslip butted up to. If this is so, then the bank was constructed before the landslip, and the landslip existed prior to the dry-stone wall construction. Please look at the images below including map, Google Earth image and photographs.

Last Update: 2011-01-22



Record Number 112 >>> Image 1: Large Bank viewed from the east. This bank looks as though it may extend beyond the drystone wall to the north (right)..



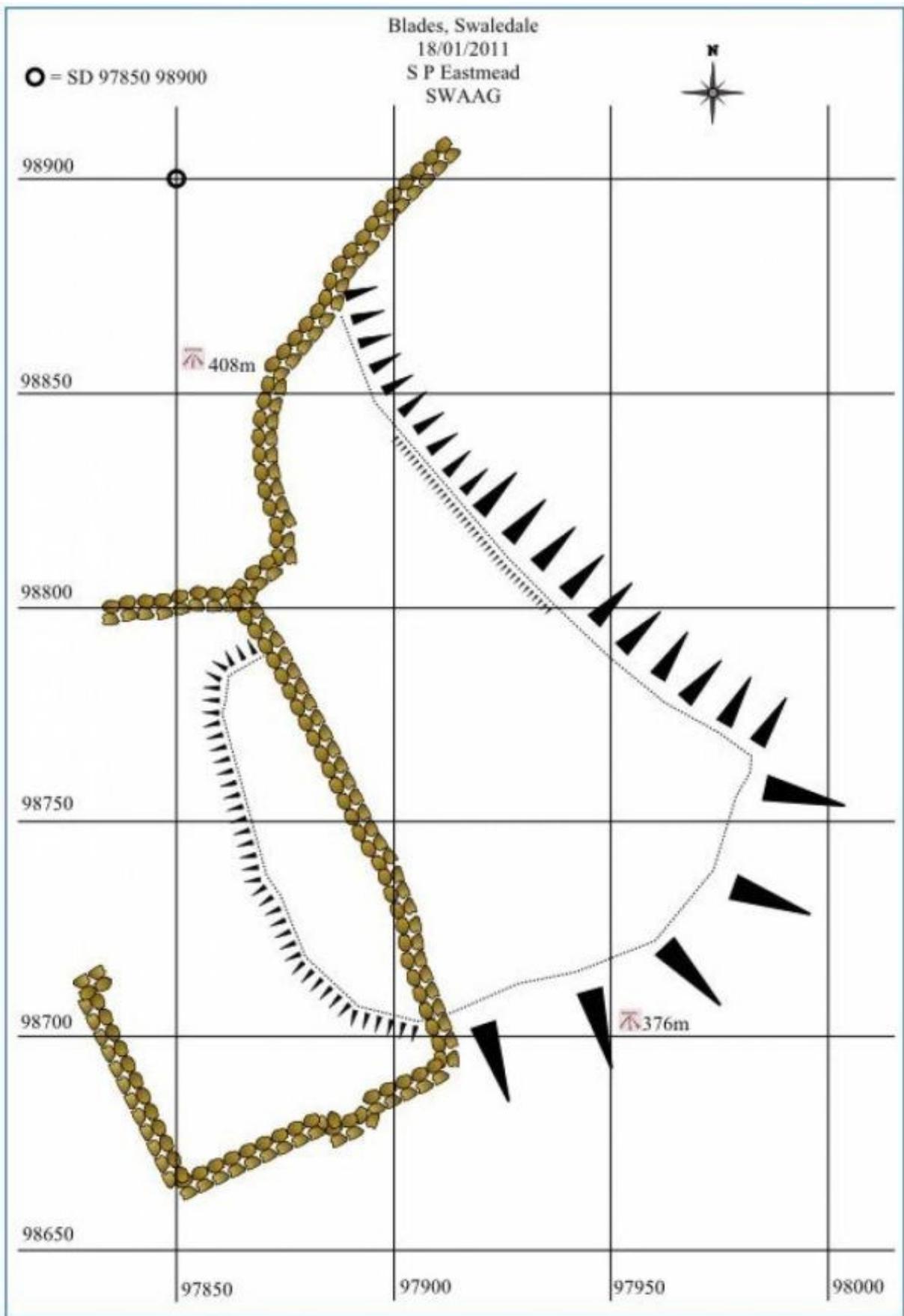
Record Number 112 >>> Image 2: Large Bank on eastern side looking north



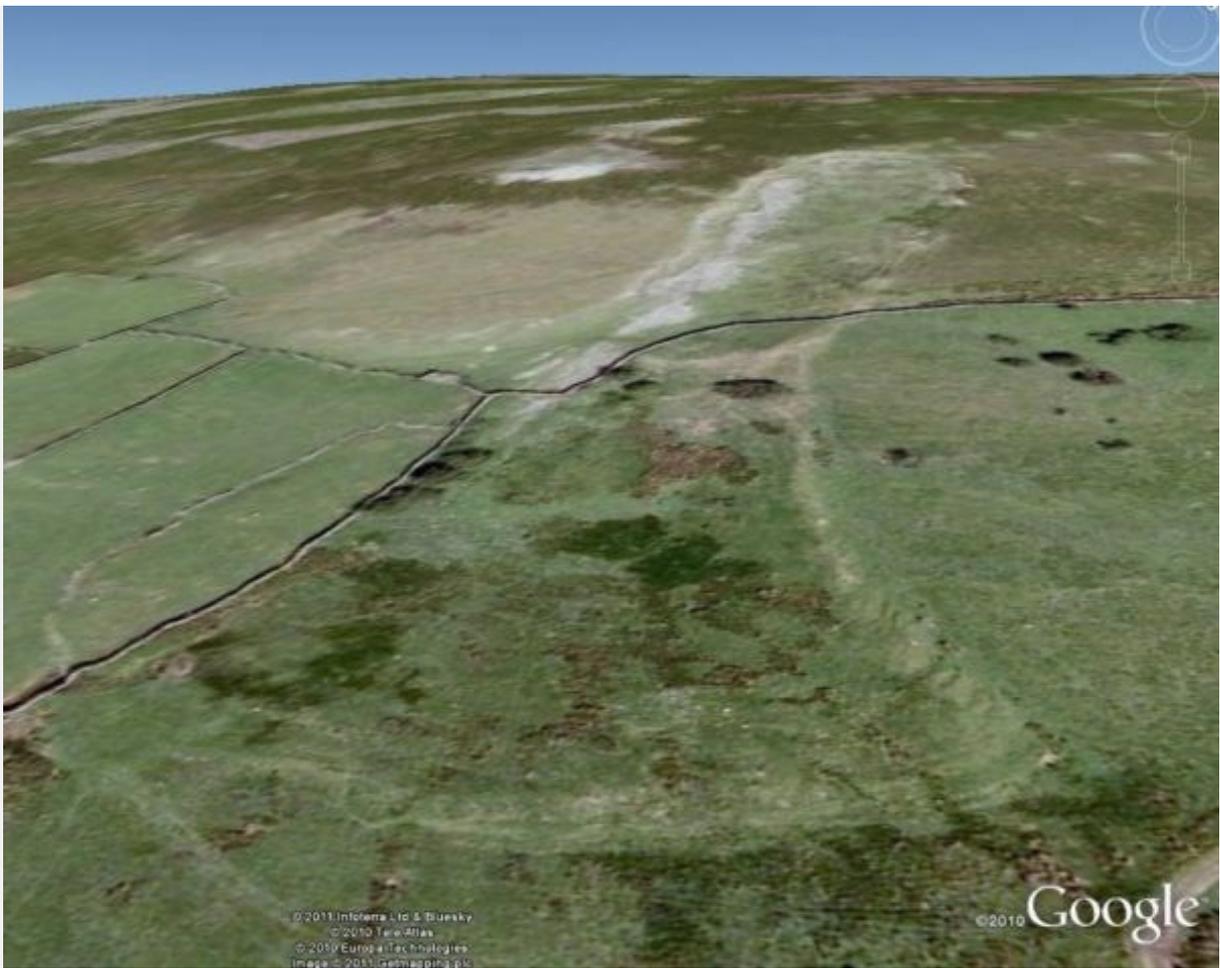
Record Number 112 >>> Image 3: Large Bank on eastern side looking south



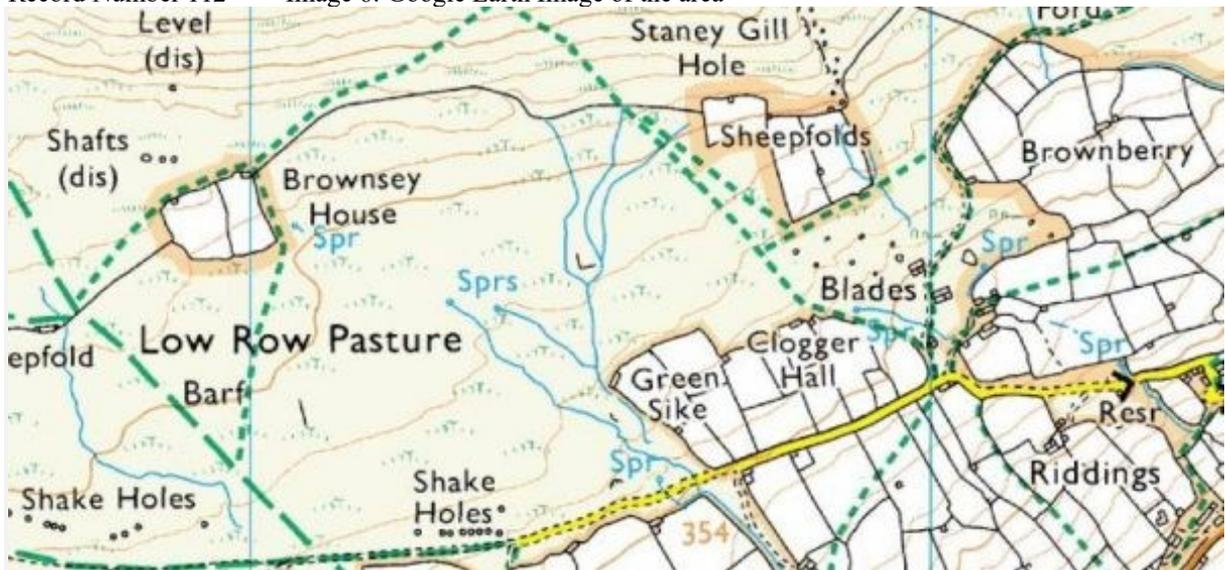
Record Number 112 >>> Image 4: Landslip termination - western end showing its height and the dry-stone wall on top.



Record Number 112 >>> Image 5: Map of the area



Record Number 112 >>> Image 6: Google Earth Image of the area



Record Number 112 >>> Image 7: OS Map of the area 1:25,000

Record Name: Large Romano British scooped settlement near Muker. Site found and recorded by Tim Laurie. Record

SWAAG ID Number: 113

Recorded Date: 2011-01-27 12:36:23

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2011-01-01

Location: Settlement south of Gun Ing Lane

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 9162 9764

Altitude: 240m

Geology: River terrace

Description: Large scooped settlement roughly rectangular on plan enclosed on three sides, the fourth and lower edge being the top of the first terrace above the River Swale flood plain.

The upper or southern edge is in the form of a steep scarp slope which may originally have been revetted as there are indications of stone walling here.

Both east and western sides are also defined by grass covered banks which may once have been walls.

Several large round houses can be discerned within the settlement and stone banks indicate that the interior of this site was further subdivided into yards.

An entrance seems to have been formed at the SE corner and a hollow way leads down to the Swale flood plain from the centre of the northern side.

This settlement was evidently a substantial farmstead and is very well preserved despite the fact that the pasture in which it is situated has been ploughed and all contours, banks and angles are softened and rounded.

Additional Notes: This settlement is one of several similar substantial farmstead settlements in Swaledale and although there are no pottery finds to give a clue to the date of occupation, the author has assigned a Native roman age to this site as most probable.

Unsurveyed and unrecorded.

Last Update: 2013-01-25



Record Number 113 >>> Image 1: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane from east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 2: Stilmt south of Gun Ing lane. SE entrance.



Record Number 113 >>> Image 3: Stilmt south of Gun Ing lane. Rear scarp.



Record Number 113 >>> Image 4: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane from south-east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 5: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. Northern edge and river terrace from east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 6: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. Viewed from West



Record Number 113 >>> Image 7:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 10:

Record Name: Possible round barrow south of Gun Ing lane

SWAAG ID Number: 114

Recorded Date: 2011-01-27 13:19:40

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2011-01-26

Location: In Pasture at edge of River Terrace. South of Gun Ing Lane

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: #SD 9146 9762

Altitude: 440m

Geology: River terrace

Description: Large regular mound which may be a round barrow located on a river terrace south of the River Swale. This mound could however be a small drumlin.

Dimensions: 20m diameter and 3m high. Estimated.

Additional Notes: There are several mounds in Swaledale located at the edge of river terraces and on the edge of Kame terraces at higher elevation. Whether these mounds are barrow mounds is problematic.

Other examples include the regular mound of similar proportions on the south side of the R.Swale by the roadside at Haverdale House, the regular mound situated 700m below Scabba Wath Bridge, the scheduled Barrow mound below Swale Hall west of Grinton and the barrow on the edge of the kame terrace at m OD, west of Maiden Castle

This mound is unsurveyed and unrecorded.

Last Update: 2012-05-01



Record Number 114 >>> Image 1:



Record Number 114 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 114 >>> Image 3:

Record Name: Rigg, Calvert Houses. Neolithic Occupation Site. Found and recorded by Tim Laurie

SWAAG ID Number: 115

Recorded Date: 2011-01-27 13:46:01

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Not known

Record Date: 2011-01-01

Location: Rigg, Calvert Houses.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: #SD 922 983

Altitude: 430m

Geology: Moraine Hillock over Middle Limestone

Description: Concentration of lithic finds of Neolithic character at an Occupation Site located on a prominent morainic hillock which, at 430m AOD provides a splendid viewpoint down Swaledale. These artefacts, first published in 1985 (Laurie, T.C. 1985, BAR143, Upland Settlement, Page152, Figure 8.8, see attached) were revealed by erosion of thin peat in the deep ruts of a moor access track (now upgraded and re-surfaced as a drivable road for four wheel drive estate vehicles).

The finds include numbers of very fine and large discoidal and horseshoe scrapers, borers, a scale flaked tanged knife and a small barbed and tanged arrowpoint all of unpatinated black translucent flint.

The flint cortex where present on the scrapers and other artefacts was thick and chalky in appearance indicating that the flint nodules were quarried in contrast to the thin battered cortex of the beach pebble or drift flint used by Mesolithic groups on the Pennine Fringe.

No cores were found indicating that this was a processing site and not a knapping site.

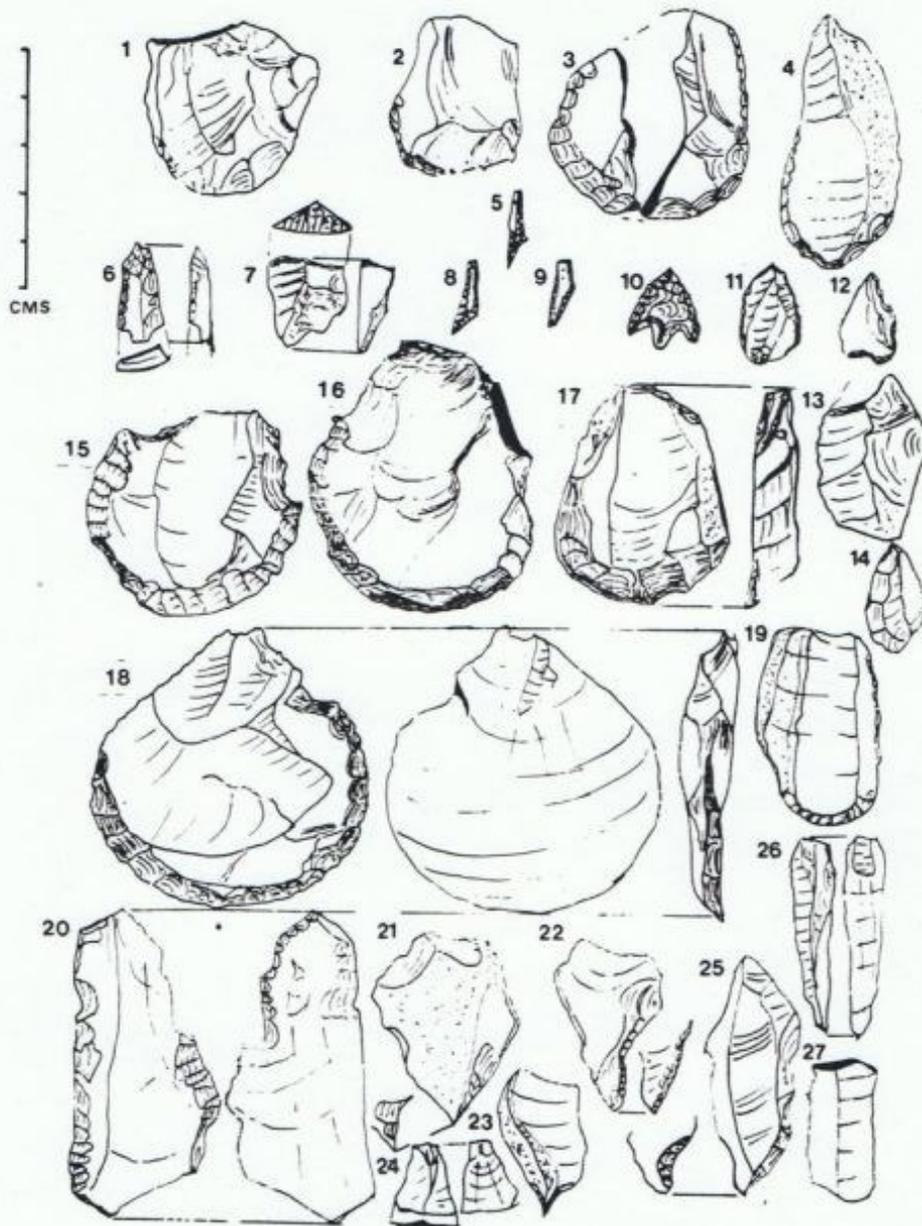
These finds, which were accompanied by much waste flint and chert, were all concentrated within an area of 5m², except for the barbed and tanged arrowhead (BTA) which was found 10m to the west of the concentration.

The Early Mesolithic chert tranchet axe (MUK001) and the three Later Mesolithic Micro scalene triangles (MUK003) were also found at the centre of this concentration of Neolithic artefacts. These finds of very different age and technologies implies that this vantage point site was reoccupied by hunting groups over several millennia.

Additional Notes: All finds deposited in The Richmond Museum except the small barbed and tanged arrowhead (BTA) and some further finds in my possession.

At my last visit to the Museum the display had been moved and the three micro scalene triangle could not be traced, presumably lost.

Last Update: 2011-01-27



8.8 Flint artefacts from a hunting site at 1400" (427M) O.D. above Calver Houses, Upper Swaledale. All found together on the same erosion patch except No.5, which is a stray find



Record Number 115 >>> Image 2: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Selected finds.



Record Number 115 >>> Image 3: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Further selected finds.



Record Number 115 >>> Image 4: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Selected finds. Details.



Record Number 115 >>> Image 5: MUK002.00 The find site. Rutted track in 1986 before upgrading of road.

Record Name: Tranchet Axe and other finds of Early Mesolithic character. Lithic find site.

SWAAG ID Number: 116

Recorded Date: 2011-01-28 10:01:04

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Rigg above Calvert Houses.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: #SD 9220 9854

Altitude: 430m

Geology: Moraine hill over Middle Limestone Series.

Description: Mesolithic tranchet axe of black Pennine chert found together with the broken tip of a robust point, a water rolled chert cobble core tool, a large patinated flint pick-like core tool which could be of Early Mesolithic age, three minute scalene triangular microliths of Later Mesolithic Age (MUK002) and also: a significant assemblage of artefacts which include large discoidal and horseshoe scrapers, a straight-edged scale flaked tanged knife and several borers, all of Neolithic character. (MUK002).

Photo MEL010.00 shows Rigg before destruction of the find site by the construction of a drivable track. Several patches of undisturbed peat covered ground survive as a source for future investigation of this site.

Geophysical survey could identify the location of fire pits (not visible and not easily disturbed by surface collection or traffic. These fire pits are characteristic of these early occupation sites.

Additional Notes: These finds of differing age above Calvert Houses are firm evidence for the occasional occupation of this vantage point site over several millennia.

This tranchet axe, the only such find from Swaledale, is an exceptional find both on grounds of the scarcity of tranchet or chipped stone axes and picks from the Pennines and elsewhere in Yorkshire. (For the known distribution of these axes, see Manby, T.G., 1999)

References

Laurie, T.C. 1999. *A Chert Tranchet Axe from Calvert Houses.* YASoc Prehistory Research Section Bulletin No 36. ISBN 0309-491X.

Manby, T.G. 1999. *Early Mesolithic Flint Axes and Adzes in Yorkshire.* YASoc Prehistory Research Section Bulletin No 36. ISBN 0309-491X.

Last Update: 2011-01-28



Record Number 116 >>> Image 1: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Tranchet axe and refitting flake.



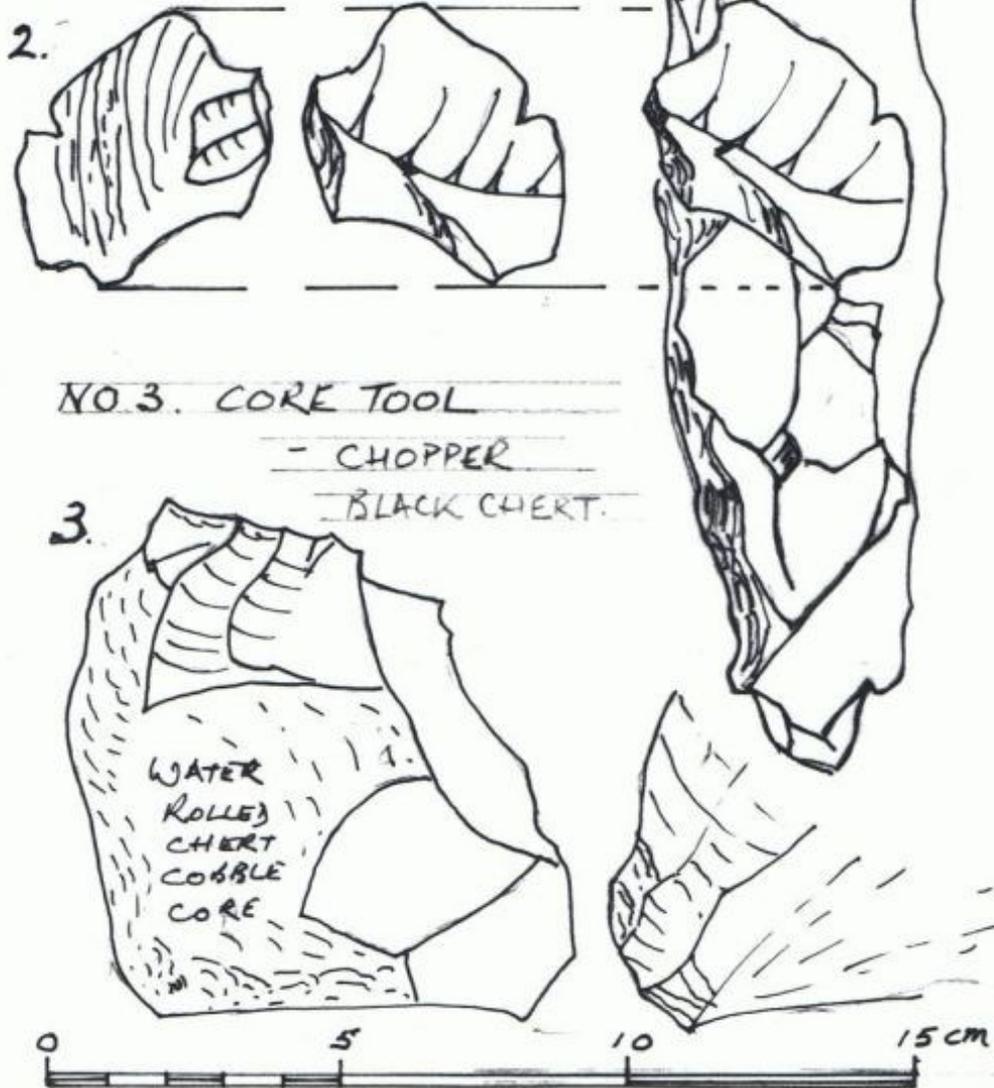
Record Number 116 >>> Image 2: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Tranchet axe and refitting flake.



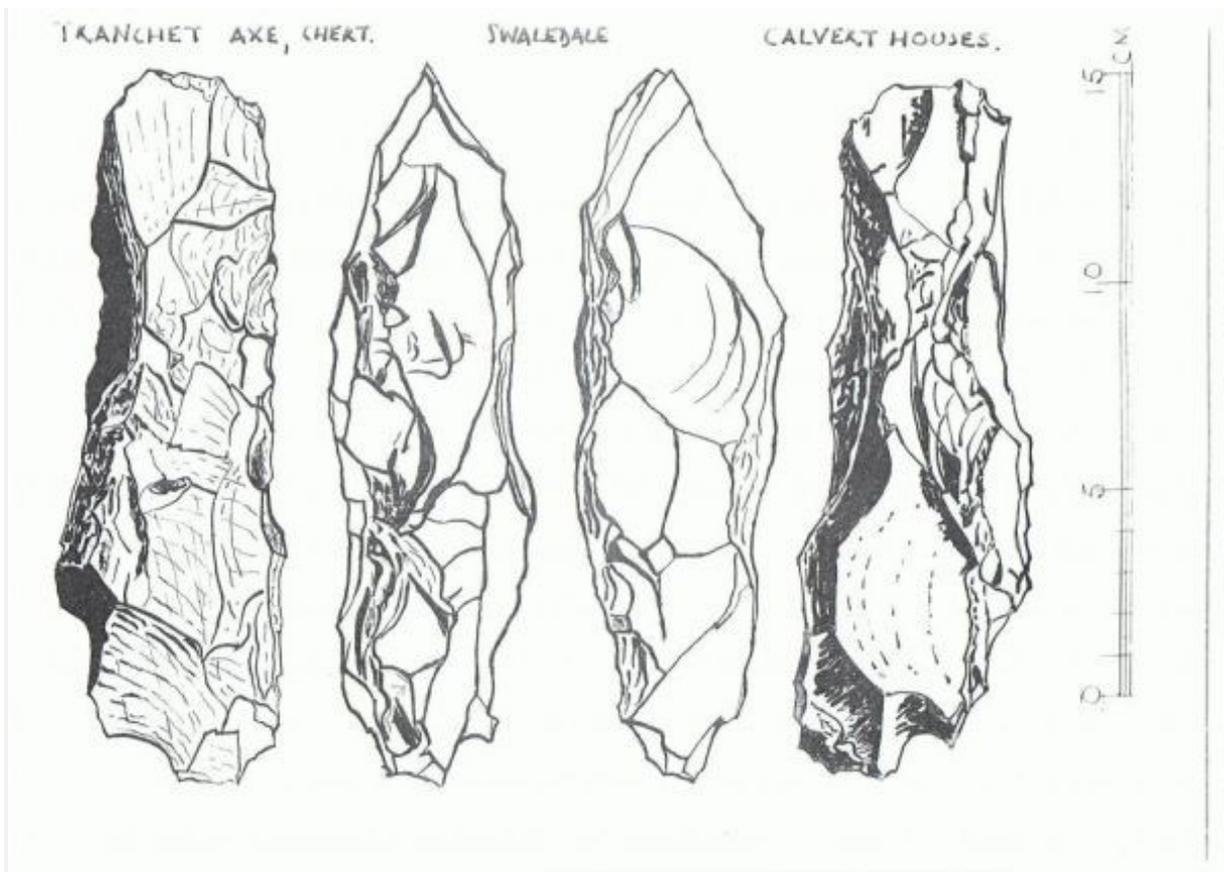
Record Number 116 >>> Image 3: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Tranchet axe and refitting flake.

SWALEDALE,
CALVERT HOUSES, RIGG
SD 922 983, 430 m O.D.

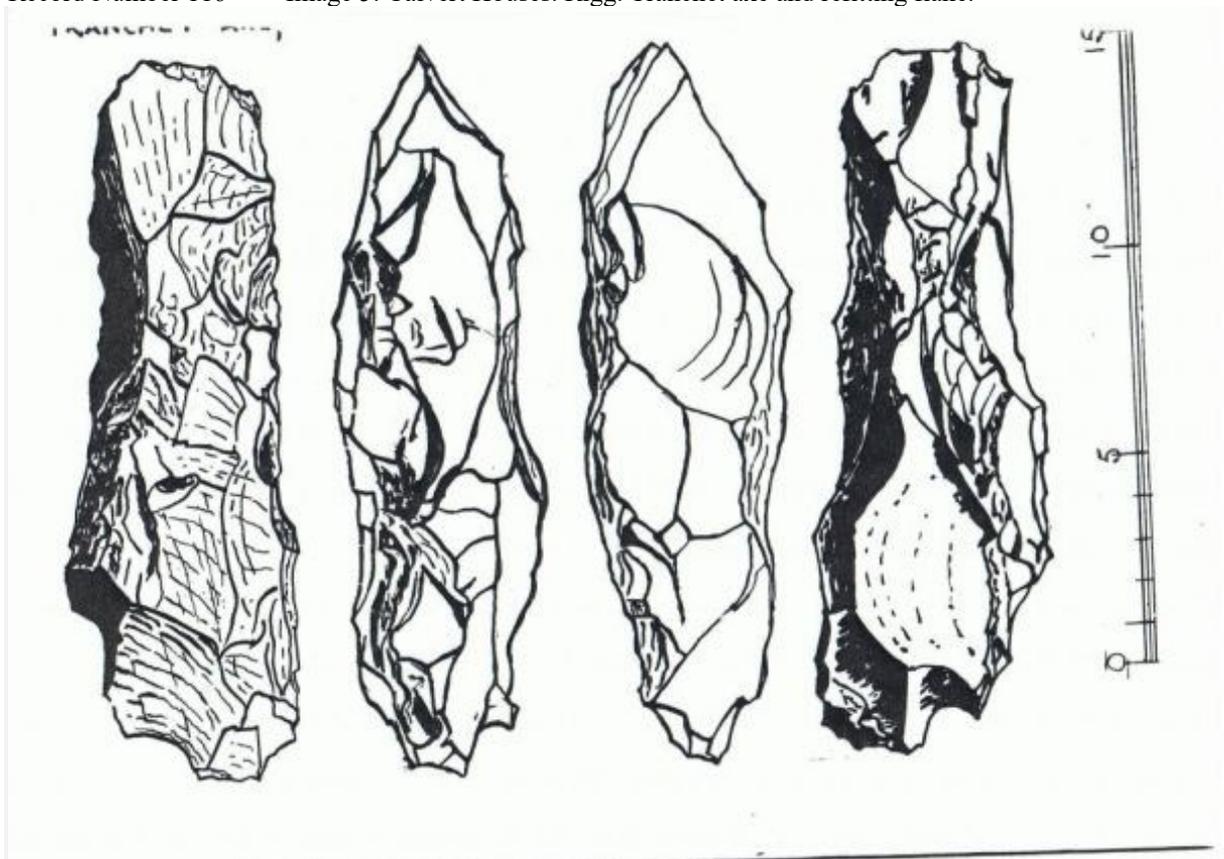
NOS 1+2 TRANCHET AXE
AND REFITTED FLAKE
BLACK CHERT.



Record Number 116 >>> Image 4: Calvert Houses, Rigg. Tranchet axe, refitting flake and chert cobble core chopping tool. Laurie 1999. Figure 2.



Record Number 116 >>> Image 5: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Tranchet axe and refitting flake.



Record Number 116 >>> Image 6: Calvert Houses. Rigg.



Record Number 116 >>> Image 7: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Impact fractured tip of robust backed flint point and large backed patinated flint flake from Fremington Edge (Early Mesolithic in character as similar tools from Star Carr.).



Record Number 116 >>> Image 8: Calvert Houses. Rigg. Lithic find site before destruction by upgrading of moor access road.

Record Name: Burnt mounds recorded by Tim Laurie
SWAAG ID Number: 117
Recorded Date: 2011-01-30 16:25:34
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Preston Moor. Stopmore Rake Spring
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 067 930
Altitude: 350m
Geology: Mineralised zone of the Richmond cherts.
Description: Burnt mound of characteristic double hump form peat and heather covered.
Dimensions: Medium, average.
Last Update: 2011-01-30



Record Number 117 >>> Image 1: Burnt mound at Stopmore rake. Curvilinear enclosure on higher ground 200m north of this burnt mound.

Record Name: Ring Cairn or embanked stone circle at Harker Mires.

SWAAG ID Number: 118

Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 12:01:18

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Ring Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-02-06

Location: Grinton CP. Harkerside Moor. Harker Mires.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 03531 97610

Altitude: 340m

Geology: Lateral moraine over shales, Underset Limestone Series.

Description: This prominent and largely undisturbed Ring Cairn (alias: enclosed cremation cemetery or embanked stone circle), comprises a (relatively) massive stone rubble bank 2.5-3.0m wide revetted on both internal and external faces with occasional large orthostats, some fallen, some standing $\frac{1}{2}$ which encloses a subcircular area approximately 12m diameter. An entrance 3.m wide is evident on the eastern perimeter . See 1:100 detail survey plan.

This is the best preserved and most convincing ring cairn of the eastern Dales.

Dimensions: 20m Diameter overall

Additional Notes: This site (see 1:100 plan) is centrally located within a co-axial field system (GRI 47. 3113) and cairnfield, (GRI 11. 2650, GRI 50. 3112), see 1:2000 survey plan. There are circular cairns in the vicinity including a small ring cairn (GRI 61. 3133) which may also be burial monuments , not just clearance. A substantial burnt mound (GRI10.2649) is located some 200m to the SSW and may be contemporary with the cairn field. The coaxial field boundaries incorporate at least one cairn and is therefore later, but probably not much later, in date.

The importance of this site is that, uniquely for this class of monument, it has NOT been excavated.

Other, much smaller ring cairns, which may be the perimeter of reduced cairns, are located on Fremington Edge, Marrick Moor and on Skelton Moor. The larger, 10-20m diameter slight ring banks previously recorded as ring cairns are more probably round house enclosures.

It is very possible that this ring cairn was originally a round house, being converted to an enclosed cremation cemetery on abandonment.

The best analogy for this site is that on Danby Rigg, NYM. Dated to 1745-1675 Cal. B.C. (Harding A.F. et al 1994.) Other parallels are offered by the more numerous examples of Craven.

Ring cairns have proved to be multi period and to have several episodes of construction, that at Oddendale, near Shap in Cumbria (Turnbull and Walsh 1997) commenced use at around 2800Cal BC as a double concentric ring of large timber posts, this being changed to a low slight ring bank at a date after around 1800BC approximately 1000years later.

References

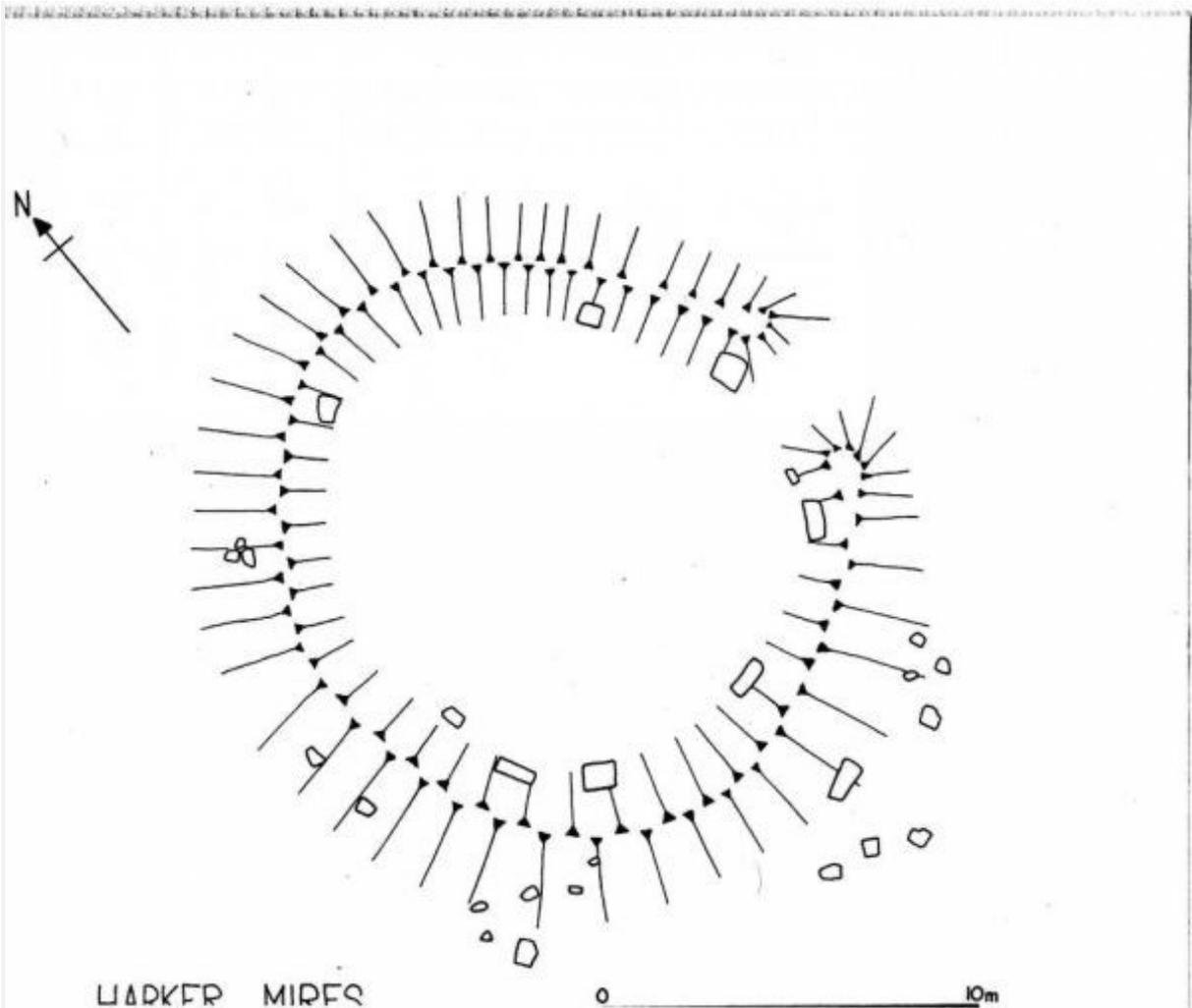
Atkinson, J.C. 1891. Forty Years in a Moorland Parish. London. Macmillan.

Laurie, T.C. in Spratt, D and Burgess, C. 1985. Upland Settlement in Britain. BAR British Series 143, 135-162.

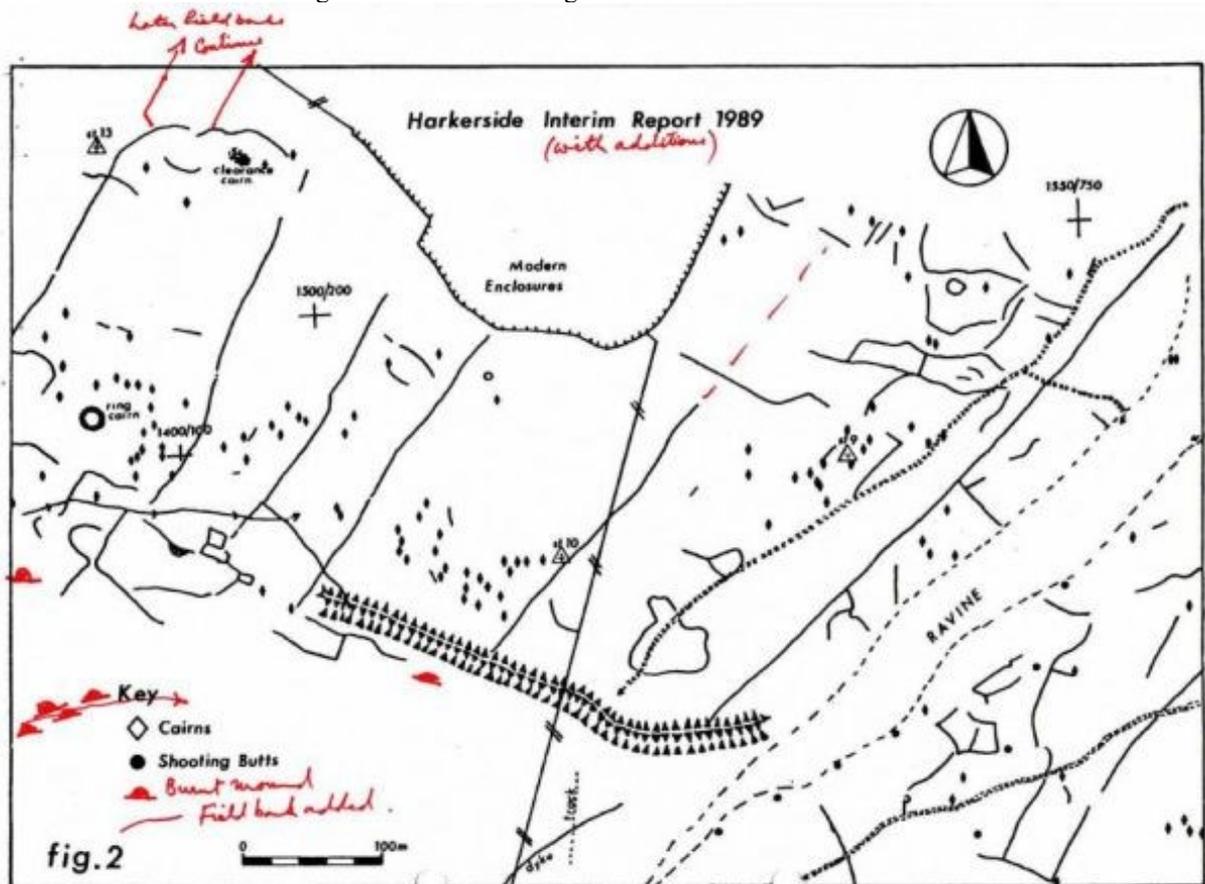
Harding A.F. with Ostojka-Zagorski Archaeol. J. (1994),16-97.

Turnbull, P and Walsh, D 1997. A Prehistoric Ritual Sequence at Oddendale, Near Shap. Trans C& W A7 A Soc. VolXCVII, p11-44.

Last Update: 2011-02-06



Record Number 118 >>> Image 1: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. Site Plan.



Record Number 118 >>> Image 2: Harker Mires. Ring Cairn, cairnfield and field system. Fleming and Laurie 1989, Interim Report. Figure



Record Number 118 >>> Image 3: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. View westward. Note the dale flood plain is not visible.



Record Number 118 >>> Image 4: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. View eastward.



Record Number 118 >>> Image 5: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. View northward.



Record Number 118 >>> Image 6: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. View northward to Fremington Edge



Record Number 118 >>> Image 7: Harker Mires Ring Cairn. Detail of large orthostat. (Standing stone on edge).

Record Name: Scooped curvilinear enclosed settlement and field system, west of Swale Hall.

SWAAG ID Number: 119

Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 12:21:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-02-06

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 03756 98445

Altitude: 192m

Geology: Drift over Hardraw Scar Limestone

Description: Curvilinear (Sub-circular) stone walled enclosed homestead settlement comprising deeply scooped, levelled platform approximately 30m diameter internally with rear scarp and front apron, originally stone revetted-now largely quarried of stone, recessed into the north facing hillslope. Four visible stone founded round houses within. Located at the corner of a modern stone walled pasture and overlain by a farm access track. This homestead is within a low stone banked and deeply lynched field boundary system which is probably contemporary. Site B on Harkerside Inter-dike zone Interim Sketch Plan. Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Interim Report 199*, Figs.1 and 2.

Dimensions: 30m diameter overall.

Additional Notes: Stone built, curvilinear scooped platform settlements preceded by timber built Phases have been shown to have been occupied from the Prehistoric Iron Age through the period of Roman Occupation, throughout the Uplands of Northern Britain.(see Burgess, Jobey, Coggins and Fairless, RCHME Westmoreland, Laurie).

This site is very similar to Swale Hall Settlement Site A which is located 250m east, below the sheepfold adjacent to Swale Hall and is also comparable to the scooped settlement in pasture east of Harkerside Place, (Gri 44. 3090).

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References:

Burgess, C.B. 1970, Trans D&N2, 1-26.

Coggins, D and Fairless K.J. 1980. Trans. D & N 5,31-8

Jobey, G. Arch. Aeliana 4th Series 38,1960,1-38; 39,1961, 87-102; 40,1962,47-58; 41,1963, 19-35and 211-215; 42,1964,41-64.

Laurie, T.C. 1986.An enclosed settlement near East Mellwaters Farm, Bowes, Co Durham. Durham Arch. J. Vol. 1, 35-39.

For discussion on the timber/stone succession in the north, see Jobey,G Arch. Aeliana 5,1, 1973,55-79;

Burgess, C. in Burgess,C and Miket (eds), Between and Beyond the Walls, 1984,164-73

Last Update: 2011-02-06



Record Number 119 >>> Image 1: Settlement west of Swale Hall.



Record Number 119 >>> Image 2: Settlement complex west of Swale Hall. Linear earthwork slight settlements and field system of Romano British character.

Record Name: Stone circle at Mudbeck Side.
SWAAG ID Number: 120
Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 13:46:22
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Standing Stones / Circles
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-02-06
Location: On rising ground at Mud Beck 850m NE of Beck Crooks Bridge..
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NY 9550 0767
Altitude: 384m
Geology: Drift.

Description: Circle of low (<1.0m high) sandstone slabs hidden by rushes and difficult to locate, 18.5m diameter comprising four surviving standing stones (see plan Nos 2,3,4 and 6), one fallen stone (No 1), one stone broken at ground level, the base survives in situ (No 5) and a probable $\frac{1}{2}$ entrance feature on the Eastern perimeter indicated by the presence on the surface of three large slabs of similar sandstone (Nos 7,8 & 9) together with a pit from which a stone has been removed and a number of earthbound rocks. The perimeter of a true circle is well defined through 200 degrees of arc by stones 1-6 and less certainly by the entrance feature, stones 7,8 and 9.

A single cup mark can be seen on the inner face of Stone 2, this may be natural but is made more probable by the existence of an earth fast sandstone slab with three aligned cup marks in turf some 70m check to the WNW. (ARK003).

A single outlying standing stone is located 54m from the centre to the ENE.

Additional Notes: The Mudbeck stone ring was first noticed by the late Ramsey Hutchinson of Langthwaite who was then Game Keeper to the Duke of Norfolk's estate. The stone ring is located at precisely the point where the summit of the Stainmore Pass first becomes visible five km to the NW across the glaciated plain of Stainmore Forest. Arkengarthdale provide the most direct route available in Prehistory from thriving Neolithic/Bronze Age population centres situated to the South and East (on the fertile gravels of Swale and Ure in the Vale of Mowbray) and those to the North and West (in the Vale of Eden).

See Survey plan prepared by A. Thom (Thom, A. 198*).

Reference

A.S. Thom 1988. Mudbeck Ring, North Yorkshire. In $\frac{1}{2}$ Records in Stone $\frac{1}{2}$ Papers in Memory of Alexander Thom. Ed. C.C.N. Ruggles. pp375-6.

Last Update: 2011-02-06

plan, some having fallen inwards or outwards and some having been broken. The remainder of the cairn material was largely absent (Henshall: 1963). There are extensive views of the Ben Wyvis range to the north-west and of nearer hills to the south-east.

Prior to the complete removal of the cairn, which was necessitated by construction of the new A9 Trunk Road, complete archaeological excavation was undertaken by D.D.A. Simpson in the summers of 1972 and 1973 (Simpson 1972; 1973). In April 1973 the author surveyed the ring, as shown in Fig. 16.14, with the assistance of Ian Cairns.

At that time all the boulders had been exposed as a result of the first period of excavation, but they are understood to have been in their undisturbed positions. The best fit to the centre of those boulders which were likely to have been in their original positions is given by an ellipse having diameters of $2a = 22$ MY and $2b = 20$ MY. The perimeter is 52.83 MR. The orientation of the minor axis is due north/south. This ellipse could have been constructed on a triangle with sides of 4.5, 10 and 11 MY - a sufficiently close approximation to a Pythagorean triangle for all practical purposes on the ground.

This ring of boulders was re-erected in about 1975 at NH 687450 and re-named *Raigmore Cairn*.

Mudbeck Ring, North Yorkshire. NY 954077 Thom L6/5

The site, 5.9 km east of Tan Hill, is in a prominent position on a ridge of glacial till at the head of a pass, in upper Arkengarthdale, the valley which leads into Swaledale, North Yorkshire. Situated 680 m west of the confluence of Mud Beck and Arkle Beck, and 300 m north of Arkle Beck itself, it lies at 380 m above sea level in wild, open, lush grass moorland with magnificent views in many directions (Tim Laurie, *pers. comm.*).

The stones were first reported in 1982 by Mr William Stubbs, the local shepherd, via Tim Laurie of Barningham, Richmond, to Archie Thom who made a survey in 1983. The results are first published here in Fig. 16.15 at his request. He has recorded five stones in the ring (standing or leaning slightly), three slabs lying outside the ring, one slab buried on the line of the perimeter, and a small stone just inside the ring. Unfortunately none of the stones which remain standing is in the southern semicircle, which slopes gently to the south. It may be surmised that 'quarrying' has taken place and that possibly the three slabs (Stones 3 and 4) were in the process of being dragged away.

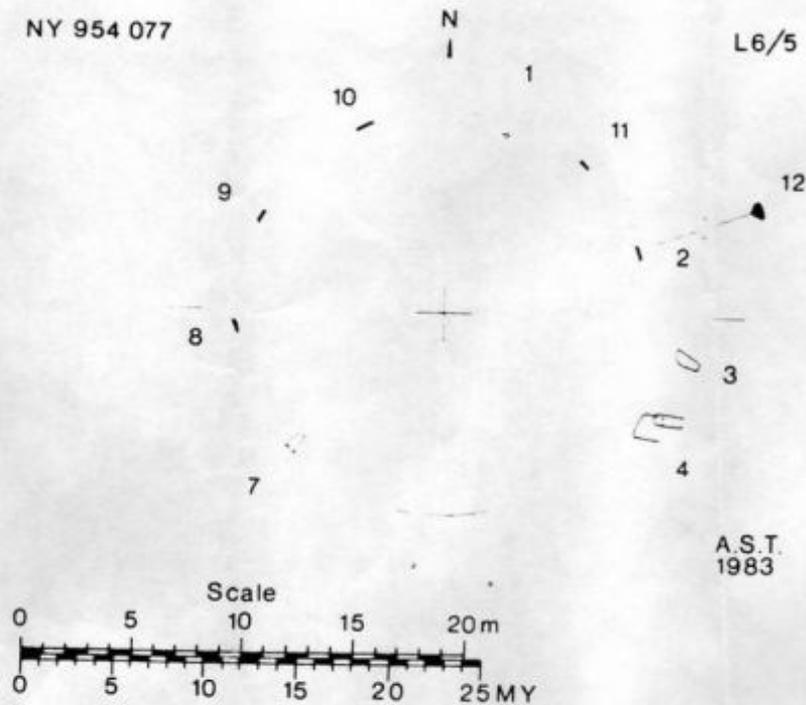


Fig. 16.15. Mudbeck Ring. Circle: diameter 22.53 MY.

One outlying standing stone is located 53.8 m from the centre, towards the ENE.

The best fit, provided by Archie Thom, is a circle of 22.53 MY diameter fitted to the centres of the bases of the 5 standing stones as shown in the figure. The perimeter is 28.32 MR. True north is given on the plan within a tolerance of $\pm 2^\circ$.

Appendix I

Table 16.1 gives a complete list of the sites on the Isle of Lewis which were named and numbered by Professor Thom, with corrections and extensions

Record Name: Cup marked rock near Mudbeck Stone Ring.

SWAAG ID Number: 121

Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 13:57:42

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Rock Art

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-02-06

Location: Mudbeck Side, some 850 NE of Crooks of |Beck Bridge and 50m west of the stone ring (see previous record).

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NY 9548 0768

Altitude: 390m

Geology: Erratic slab of sandstone. Drift.

Description: Thin slab of sandstone (1.0m*.5m) with three aligned cup marks in turf approximately 70m WNW of the standing stone ring (ARK04). See photos.

Dimensions: 1m*.5m

Additional Notes: This cup marked slab is of interest in that it is located close to the Mud Beck standing stone ring. One of the standing stones of this ring possesses a single cup mark facing inward. The inference may be that the cup marked slabs were cup marked before the stones of the circle were erected to mark the place where the traveller from the south and east through Arkendale first sees the escarpment which overlooks the Vale of Eden five km to the NW across Stainmore.

Alternately, the slab is similar in size to those of the circle and may be one of the stones missing that has been removed.

References:

Unpublished. Not noticed when the stone ring was surveyed with Archie Thom.

Last Update: 2011-02-06



Record Number 121 >>> Image 1: Cup marked slab near Mudbeck Stone Circle.



Record Number 121 >>> Image 2: Cup marked slab near Mudbeck Stone Circle.

Record Name: Fell End Scar. Yews with juniper etc on Limestone Scar at 430m

SWAAG ID Number: 123

Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 16:32:20

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree/Shrub Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-02-06

Location: Fremington Edge. Fell End Scar.

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 0247 0228

Altitude: 430m

Geology: Sheer cliff formed by the Main Limestone with chert strata over. Scree slope and kame terrace below.

Description: Very large and ancient yews on highly exposed west facing limestone scar and at top of the scree slope below with single juniper, rowan and hawthorn.

The solitary gooseberry bush here may be the highest record for this species in Britain, the previous highest record for gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*) was on Ingleborough at 380m. Ref: Pearmain, D. A. and Corner, R.W.M. 2003. Altitudinal Limits of British and Irish Vascular Plants. BSBI.

Dimensions: N/A

Species: Juniper and Gooseberry

Scientific Name: *Juniperus communis* and *Ribes uva-crispa*

Tree Site: 181

Additional Notes: The largest of the Yews, The Main Yew, a female, see photos, grows at the top of the scree. This fine yew measures 7.1m at the base and has a total of nine stems (trunks) which meet the base of the tree below the level of the scree.

Several of the yews on the face of the cliff are also very large and ancient.

A total of nine ring ouzels have been seen to be feeding on the berries of these yews during the autumn.

Last Update: 2014-02-12

Tree Site ID: 181

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 123 >>> Image 1: Fell end Scar. Limestone with yew, juniper and blue sky.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 2: Fell End Scar. From the upper kame terrace east of the Hindrake Vein.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 4: The Main Yew. View eastward.



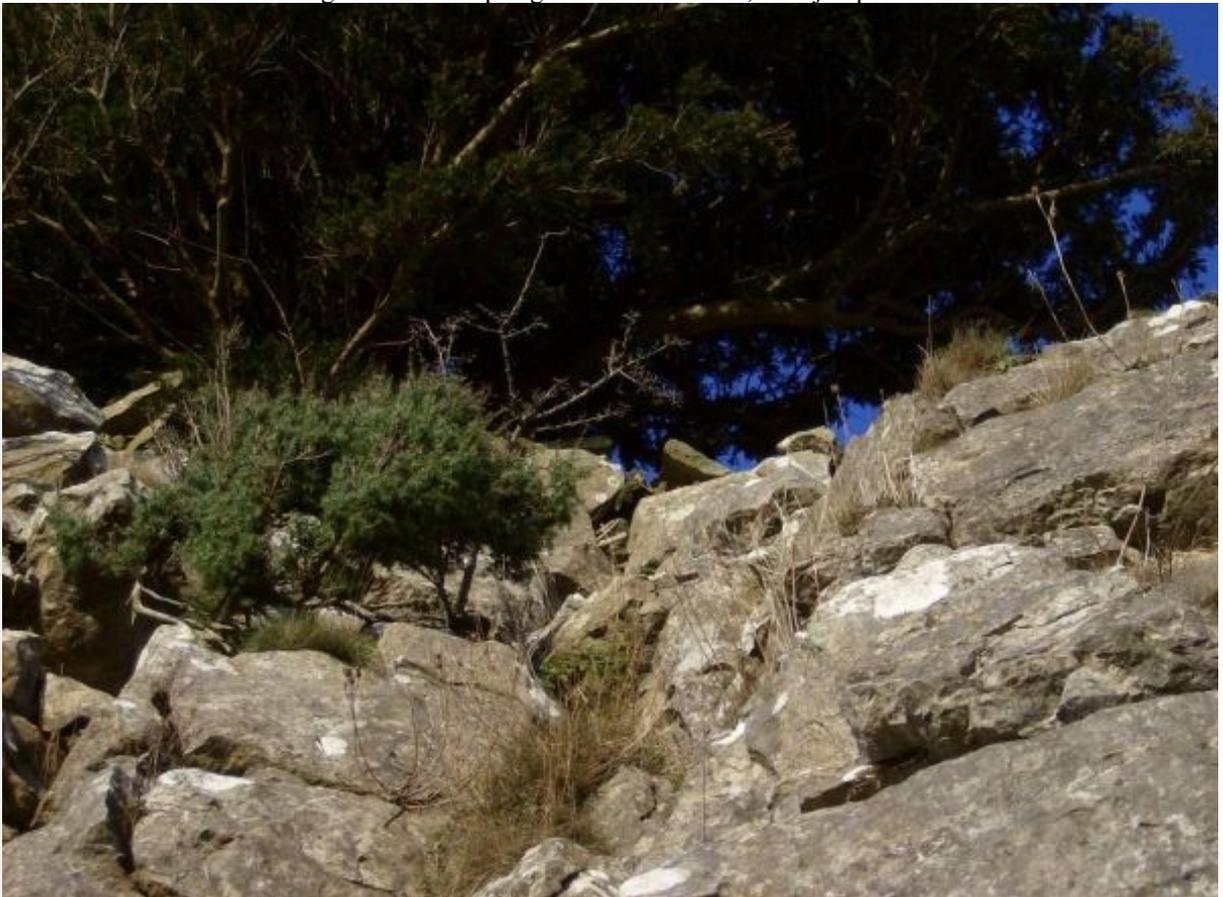
Record Number 123 >>> Image 5: The Main Yew with small elder. Limestone cliff with chert strata over.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 6: The Main Yew. Detail.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 7: Yew at top edge of limestone cliff, with juniper on face of Scar.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 8: Juniper. Single bush on face of cliff with multistemmed yew at top of cliff.



Record Number 123 >>> Image 9: The Fell End Gooseberry. Highest record in Britain for gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*).



Record Number 123 >>> Image 10: Young yew on face of the cliff. The next generation.

Record Name: High Eskeleth. Low Moor. Two adjacent ring banks and small round cairn.

SWAAG ID Number: 124

Recorded Date: 2011-02-09 15:19:00

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Ring Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Arkengarthdale. High Eskeleth. Low Moor.

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: NY 99579 04534

Altitude: 395m

Geology: Sandstones and shales above Five yard Limestone

Description: Two adjacent ring banks previously interpreted as ring cairns but now interpreted as round houses, the first visible as a prominent penannular stone dump ring bank approximately 10m diameter, check, in rough pasture with adjacent low round cairn). One of the ring banks is prominent but is visible only as a penannular ring having been quarried away for half the perimeter. The second ring bank structure is just discernable adjacent, see TCL Survey Plan.

Dimensions: See survey plan.

Additional Notes: This site was originally interpreted as a ring cairn.

However these two slight ring banks present are now considered by the author more likely to be two successive adjacent round house enclosures. The adjacent round cairn may have been constructed from stones removed from the later of the two round houses, perhaps as a burial mound when the later house was abandoned, now visible as a penannular ring.

These ring banks, if proved to be a settlement may be associated with the field system (recorded separately and settlement of two round houses some 300m to the south and lower down the slope also recorded separately.

The archaeological remains on Low Moor, Eskeleth have not yet been comprehensively surveyed and this should be regarded as a priority for SWAAG.

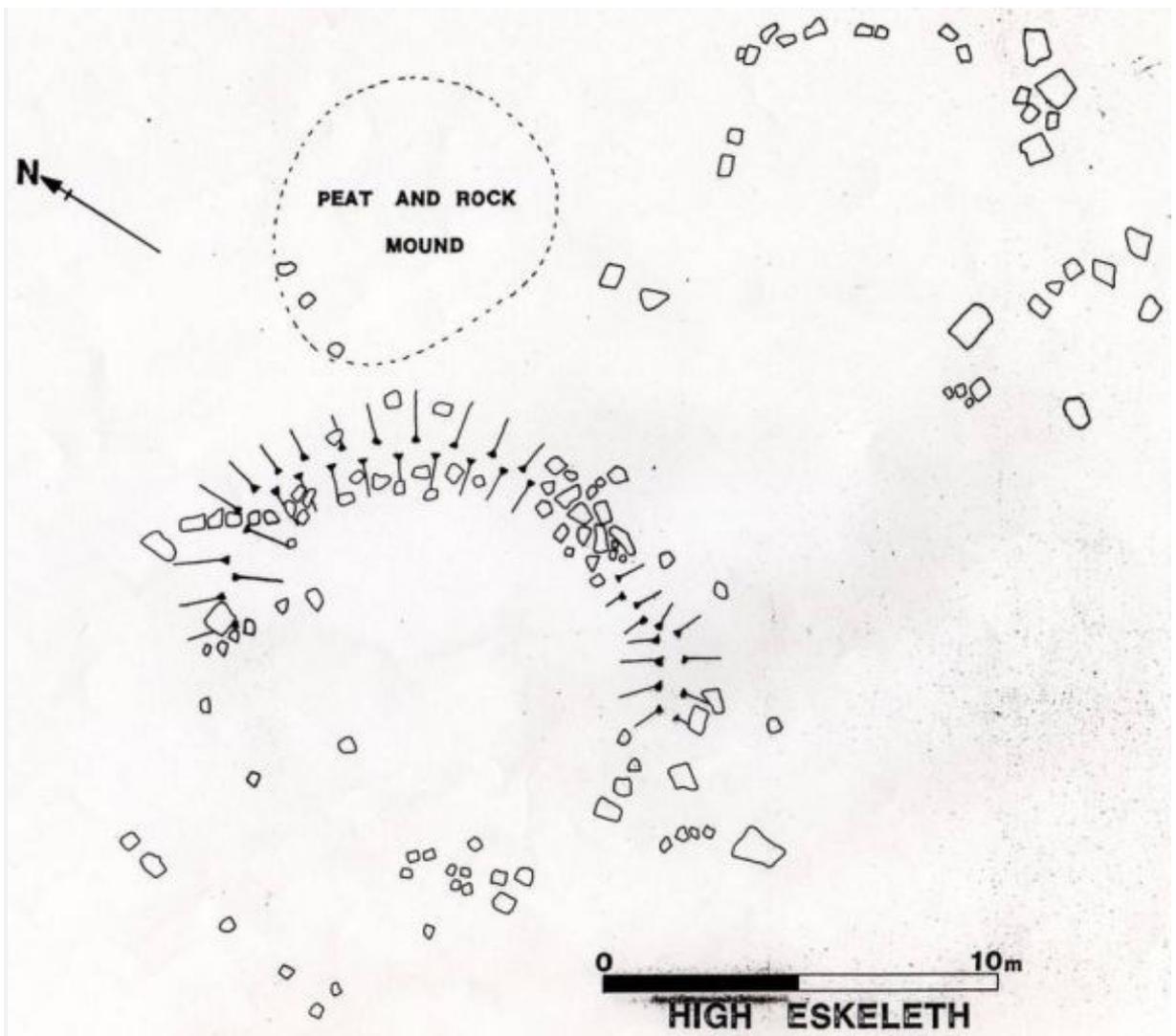
Last Update: 2011-02-09



Record Number 124 >>> Image 1: High Eskeleth. Low Moor. Penannular ring bank and small cairn. Second ring bank left of photo.



Record Number 124 >>> Image 2: High Eskeleth. Low Moor. Penannular ring bank and small cairn with Andrew Fleming, 1990.



Record Number 124 >>> Image 3: High Eskeleth. Low Moor. Penannular ring bank and small cairn. Site plan, TCL1990.



Record Number 124 >>> Image 4: High E skeleth. Low Moor. Penannular ring bank and small cairn.

Record Name: Unenclosed round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm

SWAAG ID Number: 125

Recorded Date: 2011-02-09 15:48:52

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Arkengarthdale. High Eskeleth. Low Moor.

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: NY 99497 04378

Altitude: 275m

Geology: Sandstone above Five Yard limestone.

Description: Two adjoining ring banks interpreted as round house enclosures 5m and 20m south respectively of a long field boundary (ARK010) with which these round houses are thought to be associated.

Dimensions: See site plan

Additional Notes: The large stone dump ring bank round houses on the Low Moor together with the other structures which may be small building platforms within the adjacent sandstone scree and the extensive field boundaries (recorded separately) are thought to represent open prehistoric settlements above and below High Eskeleth Farm.

Last Update: 2011-02-09



Record Number 125 >>> Image 1: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm



Record Number 125 >>> Image 2: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm



Record Number 125 >>> Image 3: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm

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 unenclosed 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: Bellerby Moor Ranges.Whipperdale Bank. Burnt mound Site 1. (1 of 6 burnt mounds in this vicinity).

SWAAG ID Number: 128

Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 14:37:16

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2008-12-29

Location: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges.Whipperdale Bank.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 08405 93377

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Calcareous tufa-forming spring line below Main Limestone.

Description: Medium sized crescentic burnt mound 7m*5m*.5m high located at doline like depression with calcareous, tufa forming springs. Much visible burnt stone.

See [Introduction to Burnt Mounds](#) for the general characteristics, distribution, chronology and context of burnt mounds.

This is the larger of three burnt mounds at this spring line.

Dimensions: 7m*5m*.5m high

Additional Notes: 1 of 6 burnt mounds in this general vicinity, two of which are close by.

This area of Bellerby Ranges is of high archaeological and geomorphological interest being on the spring line of oncolite rich calcareous, tufa forming springs. This group of six burnt mounds should be discussed in context with the general distribution of the ninety or so burnt mounds recognised at high level springs around Wensleydale. See Laurie 1003,2004.

The roads to the Preston Moor Lead and Coal mines pass across Whipperdale Bank, these are visible as a wide swath of braided trackways, visible as hollow ways on rising ground.

Last Update: 2017-06-17



Record Number 128 >>> Image 1: Burnt mound at Whipperdale Bank on the Bellerby Army Range.



Record Number 128 >>> Image 2: Burnt mound at Whipperdale Bank on the Bellerby Army Range. Note floodwater marking the doline like depression in mid picture.



Record Number 128 >>> Image 3: Oncolite rich stream below springs on Bellerby Moor Army Ranges.

Record Name: Bellerby Moor Ranges. Whipperdale Bank. Burnt Mound Site 2. The second burnt mound to be recorded of six at this general vicinity.

SWAAG ID Number: 129

Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 15:26:46

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2008-12-29

Location: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges. Whipperdale Bank

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 08544 93321

Altitude: 305m

Geology: At calcareous, tufa forming spring line below The Main Limestone

Description: Medium sized crescentic burnt mound 7m*5m*.5m high located on east bank of small stream at top of slope. Close to proposed new Army Range.

Dimensions: 7m*5m*.5m

Additional Notes: These sites on Bellerby Moor were recognised subsequent to and are additional to those listed in the gazetteers attached to Laurie 2003 and Laurie2004.

Last Update: 2011-02-18



Record Number 129 >>> Image 1: Bellerby Moor Range. Whipperdale Bank Burnt Mound Site 2



Record Number 129 >>> Image 2: Bellerby Moor Range. Whiperdale Bank Burnt Mound Site 2



Record Number 129 >>> Image 3: Bellerby Moor Range. Whiperdale Bank Burnt Mound Locations of Site 2 and 3 from below.



Record Number 129 >>> Image 4: Bellerby Moor Range. Whiperdale Bank Burnt Mound Sites 2 and 3 from above.

Record Name: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges. Whipperdale Bank. Burnt Mound Site 3.
SWAAG ID Number: 130
Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 16:03:17
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2008-12-29
Location: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges. Whipperdale Bank.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 08542 93304
Altitude: 305m
Geology: At calcareous, tufa-forming spring line. The main Limestone.
Description: Medium sized crescentic burnt mound 7m*5m*.5m high located on west bank of small stream of dried up stream immediately below BEL002. Very close to proposed new Army Range. Visible burnt stone at erosion patches under heather. .

Last Update: 2011-02-18



Record Number 130 >>> Image 1: Whipperdale Group of Burnt mounds. Sites 2 and 3.



Record Number 130 >>> Image 2: Whipperdale Burnt Mound Site 3. Burnt stone under heather.

Record Name: Bellerby Moor. Burnt Mound Site 4, at head of Park Gill.

SWAAG ID Number: 131

Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 16:18:35

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2008-12-29

Location: Bellerby Moor. Burnt Mound Site 4, at head of Park Gill.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 09106 93184

Altitude: 300m

Geology: Main Limestone at head of Park Gill, an intermittently dry stream.

Description: Very large burnt mound 12mdia*.75m high located outside of small stream above Park Gill.

Heather covered with some visible burnt stone.

Dimensions: 12mdia*.75m

Additional Notes: This is the largest of the burnt mounds in this area of Bellerby Moor.

Last Update: 2011-02-18



Record Number 131 >>> Image 1: Bellerby Moor Ranges. Burnt mound Site 4. Located at the Head of Park Gill.



Record Number 131 >>> Image 2: Bellerby Moor Ranges. Burnt mound Site 4. Located at the Head of Park Gill.



Record Number 131 >>> Image 3: Bellerby Moor Ranges. Burnt mound Site 4. Located at the Head of Park Gill.



Record Number 131 >>> Image 4: Bellerby Moor Ranges. Burnt mound Site 4. Located at the Head of Park Gill.

Record Name: Black Beck Springs. Lower Site

SWAAG ID Number: 132

Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 17:29:16

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2008-11-29

Location: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges Burnt Site 5. The lower of two burnt mounds located at oncolite rich stream below calcareous tufa forming spring on the south side of Black Beck

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 08945 93633

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Calcareous tufa forming springs with oncolite rich stream.

Description: The Lower of two Burnt Mounds on the banks of the oncolite rich stream which flows southward from the edge of the ice margin channel known as Black Beck. Unsurveyed.

Dimensions: 12m diameter*10m high, estimated.

Last Update: 2012-01-19



Record Number 132 >>> Image 1: Bellerby Moor Site 5. Lower of two BM's located at this oncolite rich spring stream south of Black Beck



Record Number 132 >>> Image 2: Bellerby Moor Site 5. Spring stream south of Black Beck



Record Number 132 >>> Image 3: Bellerby Moor Site 5. Spring stream south of Black Beck

Record Name: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor Ranges. Site 6
SWAAG ID Number: 133
Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 17:55:15
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2008-12-29
Location: Bellerby CP. Bellerby Moor. Springs rising south of Black Beck.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 08945 93640
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Calcareous spring rising from Main Limestone
Description: Large burnt mound shrouded under peat and by heather located at the spring rise immediately south of the ice margin channel known as Black Beck.
Burnt stone visible in erosion patches here.
Dimensions: 10m dia and .7m high estimated
Additional Notes: Very difficult to see under heather.
Last Update: 2012-01-19



Record Number 133 >>> Image 1: Bellerby Moor Range. Burnt mound site 6. Location at spring head. Site 5 is 50m lower down on the eastern bank of the same stream.

Record Name: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Cup and ring marked rock east of Dales Beck.
SWAAG ID Number: 134
Recorded Date: 2011-02-18 21:52:54
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Rock Art
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2006-10-31
Location: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: #SE 0715 0035
Altitude: 305m

Geology: Earthfast erratic block of fell sandstone on moraine.

Description: This rock is among the most recent to have been found on the extensive moorland allotments above Marske which can collectively be named Skelton Moor. The cup and ring marked rock in pasture on the West side of Dales Beck is just 200m to the NW at Stelling in Marrick CP (Beckensall and Laurie 1998, Figured on page 96).

No less than seven burnt mounds are situated at Stelling Springs with four 500m to the West and a further burnt mound is located at Dales Beck, 500m to the North West.

A hut circle settlement is located slightly higher up the hillside some 200m to the North of this cup marked rock.

When this earthfast decorated rock was first recognised during 2006, just the upper section was exposed, the major part of the rock was buried under turf. A large number of very small cupmarks with a wandering groove, very characteristic of cup and ring marked rocks, could be seen on the exposed surface of the rock, see photograph.

At a subsequent date this rock was independently recognised and the whole rock excavated to reveal extremely complex carved figures. A photograph of the whole of the excavated rock appeared in Current Archaeology, 241, April 2010.

Additional Notes: The presence of rock art in enclosed pasture west of Dales Beck and on the moorland of Cock How, and on Skelton Moor in Marske Parish was first recognised in the early 1980's (Laurie 1985) during the initial survey of the coaxial field systems which extend from Fremington Edge to Mun End above Marske Beck.

Last Update: 2011-02-18



Record Number 134 >>> Image 1: Cup and ring marked rock east of Dales Beck.

Record Name: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Lower of two cross marked rocks at this location.

SWAAG ID Number: 135

Recorded Date: 2011-02-19 10:16:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2008-05-20

Location: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 07151 00867

Altitude: 330m

Geology: Earthfast erratic boulder of fell sandstone.

Description: Incised cross of Maltese type with equal arms 200mm *200mm.

Lower of two such crosses incised on rocks at this location on the West Facing slopes of Cock How overlooking Stelling and Dales Beck close to the Parish Boundary with Marrick approximately 200m to the east of Helwith Road or Green Lane.

Located on the upper, south westerly facing heather covered slopes of Cock How overlooking the Helwith Road or Green Lane.

The Upper of these two Crosses is made on a sandstone boulder some 170m to the north and to the north and higher up the slope. This second cross is much more deeply incised and different style and much more prominent.

In view of the fact that these two cross marked rocks are 170m apart on a hill slope with evidence in the form of shallow delves either for lead mine prospection if not for actual mining and that there are apparently no other similar marked rocks to prove a boundary in association.

Dimensions:

Additional Notes: The alternative possibility that these cross marked rocks are boundary stones relating to a Knights Templar Preceptory in the area is intriguing.

However in view of the presence of lead mining activity in their immediate vicinity, they are more likely to be Mere Stones which related to Mining Ground which belonged to Marrick Priory.

Last Update: 2011-02-19



Record Number 135 >>> Image 1: Forty Acres Allotment. Lower of two cross marked rocks. Detail.



Record Number 135 >>> Image 2: Forty Acres Allotment. Lower of two cross marked rocks.



Record Number 135 >>> Image 3: Forty Acres Allotment. Lower of two cross marked rocks.



Record Number 135 >>> Image 4: Forty Acres Allotment. Lower of two cross marked rocks.

Record Name: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks

SWAAG ID Number: 136

Recorded Date: 2011-02-19 10:48:01

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2008-05-08

Location: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 07298 00932

Altitude: 345m

Geology: Earthfast erratic boulder of fell sandstone.

Description: Incised or pecked cross of Maltese type with equal arms 220mm *220mm.

The upper of two individual cross marks on sandstone rocks at this location, on the West Located on the upper, south westerly facing heather covered slopes of Cock How overlooking the Helwith Road or Green Lane.

The lower site is made on a sandstone block some 170m to the SW and lower down the slope and south of this is incised less deep and of different style and much less prominent.

In view of the fact that these two cross marked rocks are 170m apart on a hill slope with evidence in the form of shallow delves either for lead mine prospecting if not for actual mining and that there are apparently no other similar marked rocks to prove a boundary in association.

Additional Notes: The alternative possibility that these cross marked rocks are boundary stones relating to a Knights Templar Preceptory in the area is intriguing.

However in view of the presence of lead mining activity in their immediate vicinity, they are more likely to be Mere Stones which related to Mining Ground which belonged to Marrick Priory.

Last Update: 2011-02-19



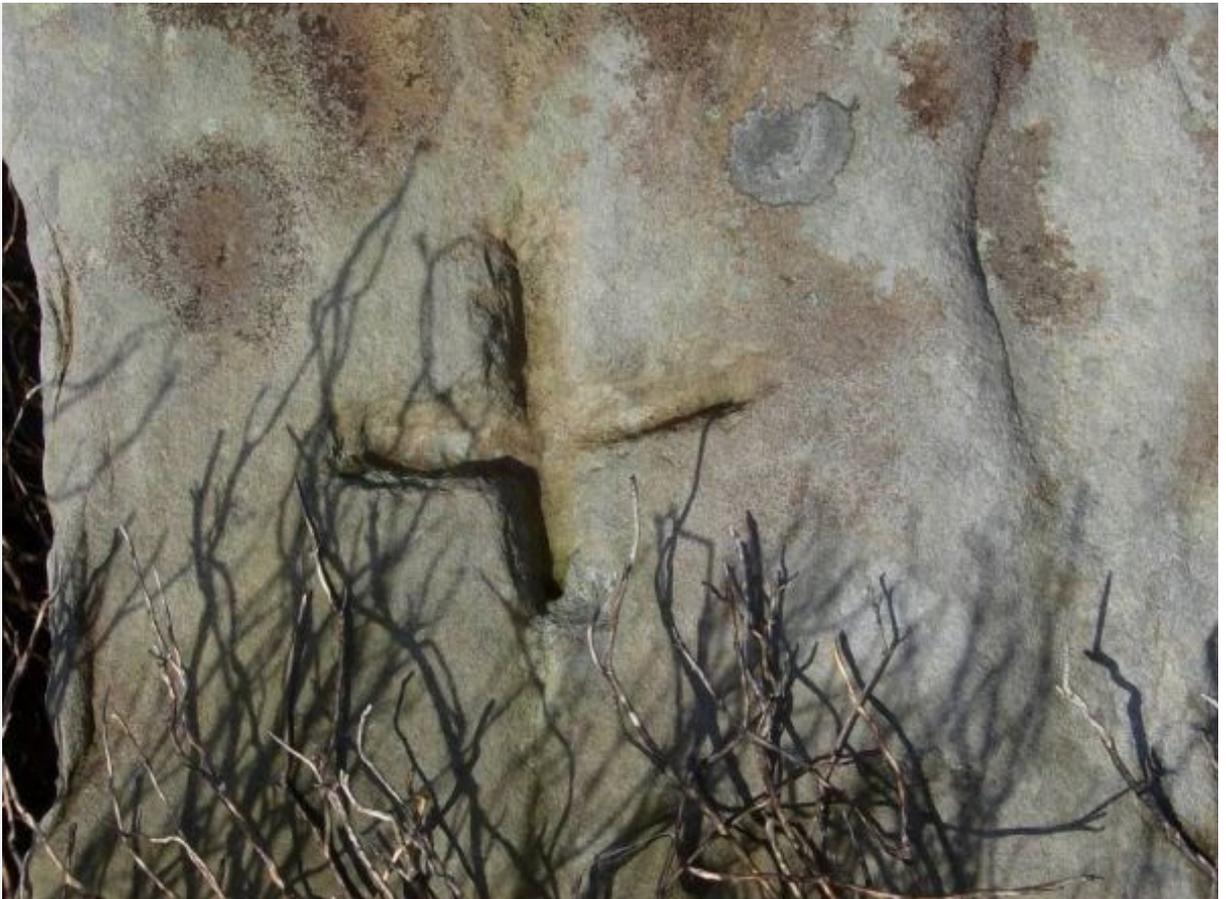
Record Number 136 >>> Image 1: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks here.



Record Number 136 >>> Image 2: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks. Detail.



Record Number 136 >>> Image 3: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks. Detail.



Record Number 136 >>> Image 4: Marske CP. Forty Acres Allotment. Upper of two cross marked rocks. Detail.

Record Name: Burnt Mound in pasture below Ashby Gill Site 2

SWAAG ID Number: 137

Recorded Date: 2011-02-21 18:30:37

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: West Burton CP. Burnt mound in pasture below Ashby Gill. Site 2

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid:

Description: Medium size burnt mound by small sike, now diverted to duck flight pond.

Dimensions: 8m Diameter and .7m high above present ground level. Estimated

Additional Notes: This is the second and middle bm site of three burnt mounds located on this now diverted stream.

Coaxial field system and enclosures which may be settlement nuclei nearby.

Last Update: 2011-02-21



Record Number 137 >>> Image 1: Below Ashby Gill, Burnt Mound Site 2, view towards Site 1.

Record Name: Burnt Mound below Ashby Gill. Site 3.

SWAAG ID Number: 138

Recorded Date: 2011-02-21 18:57:01

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: West Burton CP. Pasture below Ashby Gill.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 02860 86835

Altitude: 350m

Geology: Shales below Main Limestone.

Description: Very large burnt mound by recently diverted spring.

The lowest of three burnt mounds at this diverted watercourse,
see Site Nos 58 and 137.

Coaxial field system aligned at right angles to the slope extends southward from Stoneywood Plain to Hudson's Quarry. Unenclosed settlements at intervals in these pastures (all recorded separately)

Dimensions: 18m*10m*1m

Additional Notes: This (the lowest of three sites at the same spring stream) is a very large burnt mound.

The coaxial field system, settlement enclosures and lithic scatters in this area denote significant settlement activity here.

Last Update: 2011-12-21



Record Number 138 >>> Image 1: Ashby Gill. Burnt Mound Site 3.



Record Number 138 >>> Image 2: Ashby Gill. Burnt Mound Site 3.

Record Name: Burnt Mound below Ashby Gill. Site 2.
SWAAG ID Number: 139
Recorded Date: 2011-02-22 11:08:17
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Wensleydale. West Burton CP. Pasture below Ashby Gill.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 02990 86795
Altitude: 360m

Geology: Shales below Main Limestone.

Description: This medium size burnt mound is located on the bank of the same diverted watercourse (sike) in pasture immediately below Ashby Gill as Ashby Gill Sites 1 and 3.

A coaxial field system (unsurveyed) which extends from Stoneywood Plain to Hudson's Quarry aligned at right angles to the slope across these pastures. Small stone banked curvilinear enclosures denote the existence of settlements nearby.

Dimensions: 8m*6m*.5m

Additional Notes: This burnt mound is the central of three burnt mounds on this small stream line. Only the uppermost part of the mound is visible above the present ground surface. Consequently, the overall size of this site may be much larger than the above dimensions indicate.

A linear group of no less than eleven burnt mounds have been recognised on the line of the intermittent watercourse which rises at an elevation of 500m AOD some 300m NE of the large settlement on Burton Moor and the springs which rise below Mortham Scar Wood, at 220m AOD.

Last Update: 2011-02-22



Record Number 139 >>> Image 1: West Burton CP. Ashby Gill Pasture. Burnt Mound Site 2, view towards Ashby Gill and Site 1, Site 3 is 200m further down the same diverted stream.

Record Name: Morpeth Gate Pasture.Four burnt mounds, Sites 1-4, below Nancy Nick Woods.

SWAAG ID Number: 140

Recorded Date: 2011-02-22 11:32:57

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Wensleydale. West Burton CP. Morpeth Gate. Nancy Nick Pastures.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SE 0266 8738

Altitude: 240m

Geology: Spring line below Middle Limestone Series.

Description: Site 1, the uppermost of the four burnt mounds located on the banks of a diverted watercourse, is large and best recognised by careful examination of the photograph as it is not easily seen and is not prominent since for the most part this site is buried below hillwash colluvium. All four sites recorded here are located on the banks of a diverted or piped watercourse which originates at a spring rising below Nancy Nick Wood. Of particular interest here is the presence of a levelled platform located just below the spring rise, which is likely to be associated with burnt mound, Site 1. See photos.

Site 2 is a large burnt mound, again buried and not prominent.

Site 3 is clearly visible and the most prominent of four burnt mounds by the old watercourse at this location. The stream has been straightened where passing Site 3 and the burnt mound is somewhat slighted.

Site 4 is the lowest of the four burnt mounds and this site is visible on the south bank of the watercourse close to the lower field wall, see photo.

SE 0266 8738 centre.

Dimensions: All four sites are large but difficult to define as they are either buried below colluvium or slighted when the stream was canalised.

Last Update: 2011-02-22



Record Number 140 >>> Image 1: West Burton CP. Morpeth gate Pasture. Four Burnt Mounds below Nancy Nick Wood. Site 2 barely visible in foreground and Site 3 , centre.



Record Number 140 >>> Image 2: West Burton CP. Four Burnt Mounds below Nancy Nick Wood. Site 3.



Record Number 140 >>> Image 3: West Burton CP. Four Burnt Mounds below Nancy Nick Wood. Site 3.



Record Number 140 >>> Image 4: The platform at the spring rise.



Record Number 140 >>> Image 5: West Burton CP. Four Burnt Mounds below Nancy Nick Wood. Site 1 and platform at spring rise.



Record Number 140 >>> Image 6: West Burton CP. Four burnt mounds below Nancy Nick Wood. Site 4 view towards Site 3 in centre of pasture.

Record Name: Lead Bale on Bronze Age Burnt Mound.

SWAAG ID Number: 141

Recorded Date: 2011-02-24 22:47:09

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Wensleydale. West Burton CP. Pasture below Morpeth Wood.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid:

Altitude: 230m

Description: Lead bale smelting site located on summit of large burnt mound. Much visible slag present and also findspot of stone stopper from a medieval ceramic jug.

For details of the burnt mound, see Record No 58.

Additional Notes: This lead bale is approximately 50m above the footpath from Morpeth Gate to the Knights Templars Preceptory and just 1km SW of the Knights Templars Preceptory above Temple Farm.

Last Update: 2011-02-24



Record Number 141 >>> Image 1: Lead bale on summit of Bronze Age Burnt Mound.



Record Number 141 >>> Image 2: Stone stopper to medieval ceramic jug and detail of burnt stone mound.

Record Name: Shallow scooped earthwork

SWAAG ID Number: 142

Recorded Date: 2011-02-25 13:48:29

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Earthworks

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-02-25

Location: Gale Head Moor, North of Low Faggergill, Arkengarthdale

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

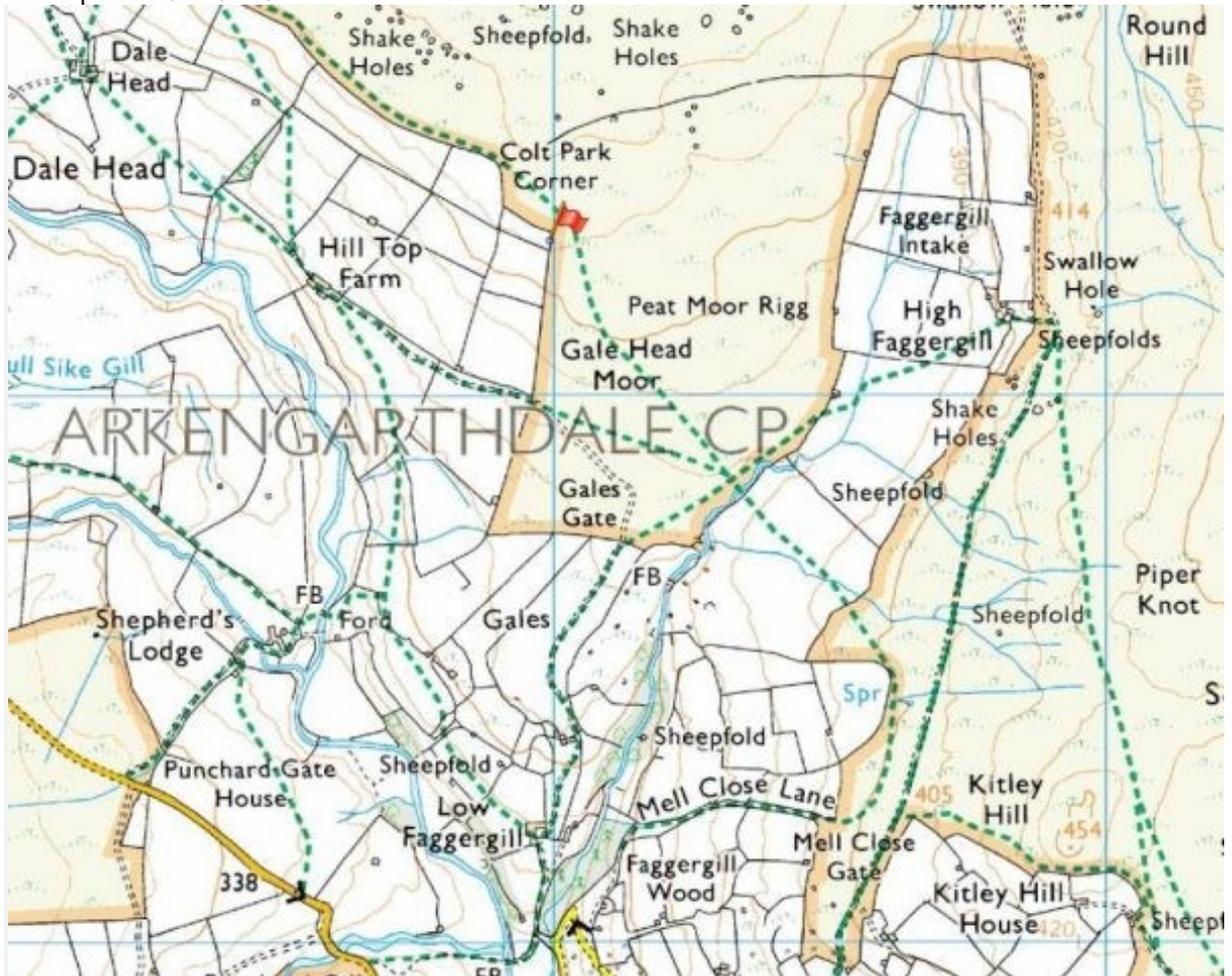
British National Grid: NY 97996 06285

Altitude: 409m

Description: This earthwork pre-dates the enclosure dry-stone walls but isn't thought to be pre-historic.

Dimensions: 10-12 m across

Last Update: 2011-02-25



Record Number 142 >>> Image 1: Location OS map



Record Number 142 >>> Image 2: Eastern half of earthwork



Record Number 142 >>> Image 3: Full earthwork

Record Name: Rock art sites at Howgill Farm.

SWAAG ID Number: 143

Recorded Date: 2011-02-26 14:08:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Rock Art

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Howgill Grange Farm

Civil Parish: Hunderthwaite

British National Grid: #NY 9540 2025

Altitude: 350m

Description: The fine decorated rock illustrated here was first recognised by Paul Brown, it is Site 1 and the main decorated surface in the pastures to the west of Howgill Grange farm.

This rock together with the other rocks located in this area which are decorated with simple cup marks are described in Beckensall and Laurie, Prehistoric Rock Art of Co. Durham 1998, pp79-82. Durham County Books.

Additional Notes: No less than four burnt mounds have been recognised within the wet pastures close to the small streams which rise at Howgill Head, some 400m to the north of the rock art sites at springs.

This small complex of sites provides evidence for Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age seasonal pastoral (transhumant) activity here.

Last Update: 2011-02-26



Record Number 143 >>> Image 1: Hunderthwaite CP. Howgill Grange Farm. Site 1.



Record Number 143 >>> Image 2: Hunderthwaite CP. Howgill Grange Farm. Site 1.

Record Name: Four burnt mounds at Howgill Head.
SWAAG ID Number: 144
Recorded Date: 2011-02-26 14:30:32
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burnt Mound
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Teesdale. Hunderthwaite CP. Howgill Head.

Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 952 205
Altitude: 355m

Description: This record is for a group of four burnt mounds located at springs and small streams in wet pastures at Howgill Head.

The interest in these burnt mounds is enhanced by the presence of a number of cup marked and cup and ring marked rocks in the pastures some 400m to the south of the burnt mounds.

NY 952 205 centre

Dimensions: One large , two medium and one small burnt mound.

Last Update: 2015-01-17



Record Number 144 >>> Image 2: Rock art site south of the burnt mounds at Howgill Head



Record Number 144 >>> Image 3: Howgill Head. Rock art site to the south of the four burnt mounds in these wet pastures.



Record Number 144 >>> Image 4: Howgill Head. Four burnt mounds in these wet pastures.

Record Name: Preston Quarry. Mesolithic and Neolithic Occupation Sites.

SWAAG ID Number: 145

Recorded Date: 2011-02-28 19:49:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Preston under Scar CP. Preston Quarry. Now removed by quarry activity.

Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar

British National Grid: #SE 0625 9234

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Main Limestone now quarried away.

Description: Lithic scatters with concentrations of flint and chert artefacts all of Later Mesolithic Narrow Blade Microlithic Character but with a few Neolithic stray finds also. These finds were collected by various people over a period of years prior to destruction of the site by quarrying. All finds are in the Dales Countryside Museum Hawes.

Reference

Laurie, T.C. 2003. Researching the Prehistory of Wensleydale, Swaledale and Teesdale. Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No 3. pp223-253, Figure64.

Dimensions: 1 hectare approx.

Additional Notes: The finds from this area indicate that Preston Quarry Pasture was one of the most significant of the rather few known mesolithic occupation sites in Wensleydale.

It was a great shame that this extensive complex of occupation sites was allowed to be destroyed without formal archaeological assessment of its research potential.

Last Update: 2011-02-28



Record Number 145 >>> Image 1: Preston Moor. Selected Lithic Finds.



Record Number 145 >>> Image 2: Preston Moor. Selected Lithic Finds.



Record Number 145 >>> Image 3: Preston Pasture, mesolithic occupation site prior to quarry destruction.

Record Name: Abandoned Farmhouse
SWAAG ID Number: 146
Recorded Date: 2011-03-01 11:11:04
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2011-02-28
Location: Low Hollings Near Marske
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid: SE 10169 99226
Altitude: 220m
Geology: Situated just below a limestone escarpment at Cabin Scar.
Description: Abandoned farmhouse, barn and yard. There are some old style Calor gas fittings in the house and what appears to be a basic attempt at indoor sanitation but no bath.. No electricity although some plumbing associated with the range. It appears not to have been lived in for some time. ? 20 - 30+ years.
Last Update: 2011-03-28



Record Number 146 >>> Image 1: Barn, house and garth near Marske



Record Number 146 >>> Image 2: House with entrance to yard



Record Number 146 >>> Image 3: Yard contains a 3 section outhouse backing onto the barn. Right hand section is a double seater earth closet.



Record Number 146 >>> Image 4: Left hand section containing copper boiler. Middle section not shown was empty



Record Number 146 >>> Image 5: Kitchen range



Record Number 146 >>> Image 6: Sitting room. An adjacent closet contained a toilet.



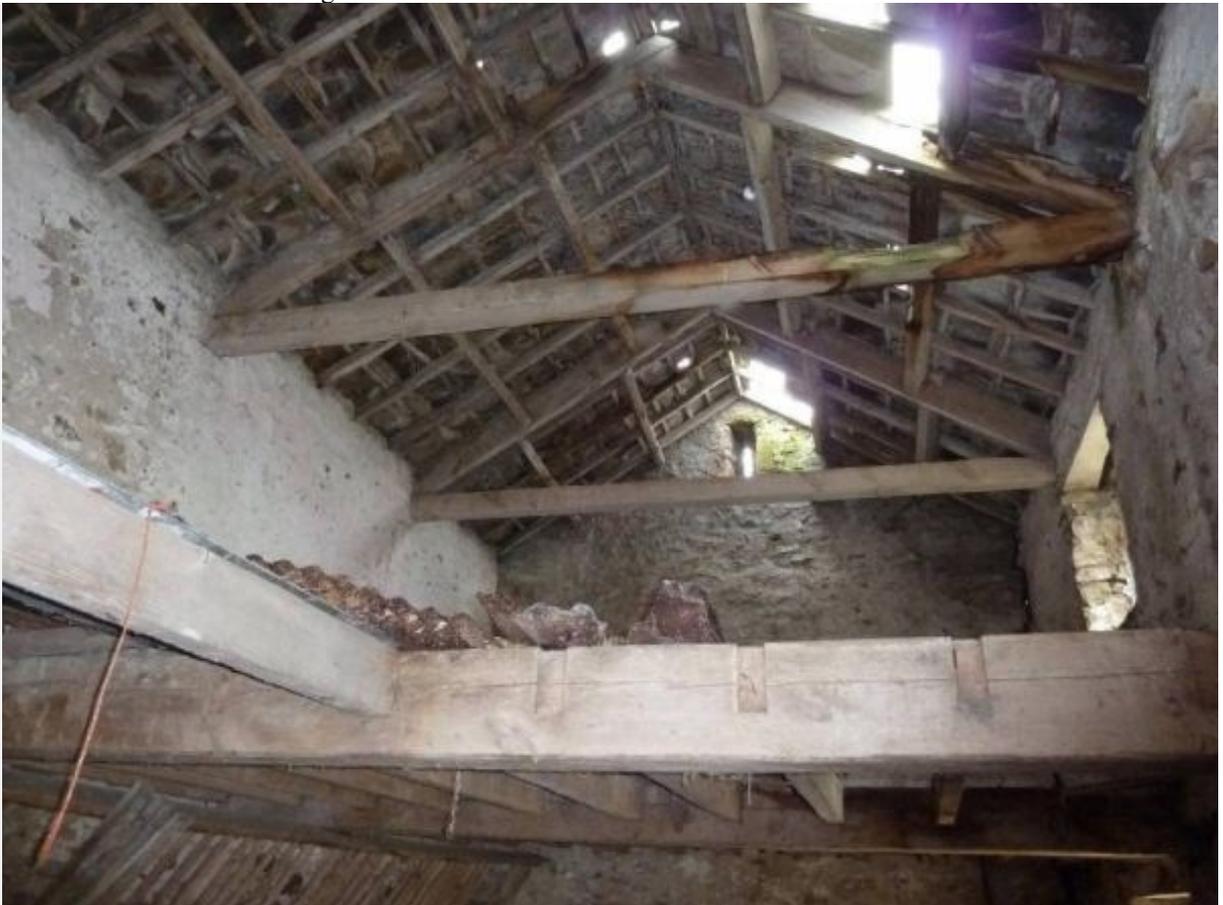
Record Number 146 >>> Image 7: Main bedroom (only 2 bedrooms)



Record Number 146 >>> Image 8: Kitchen gas light . There was a similar one in the sitting room



Record Number 146 >>> Image 9: Barn stalls



Record Number 146 >>> Image 10: Barn roof structure



Record Number 146 >>> Image 11: Yard



Record Number 146 >>> Image 12: Water tank in kitchen



Record Number 146 >>> Image 13: Modern toilet in main sitting room cupboard



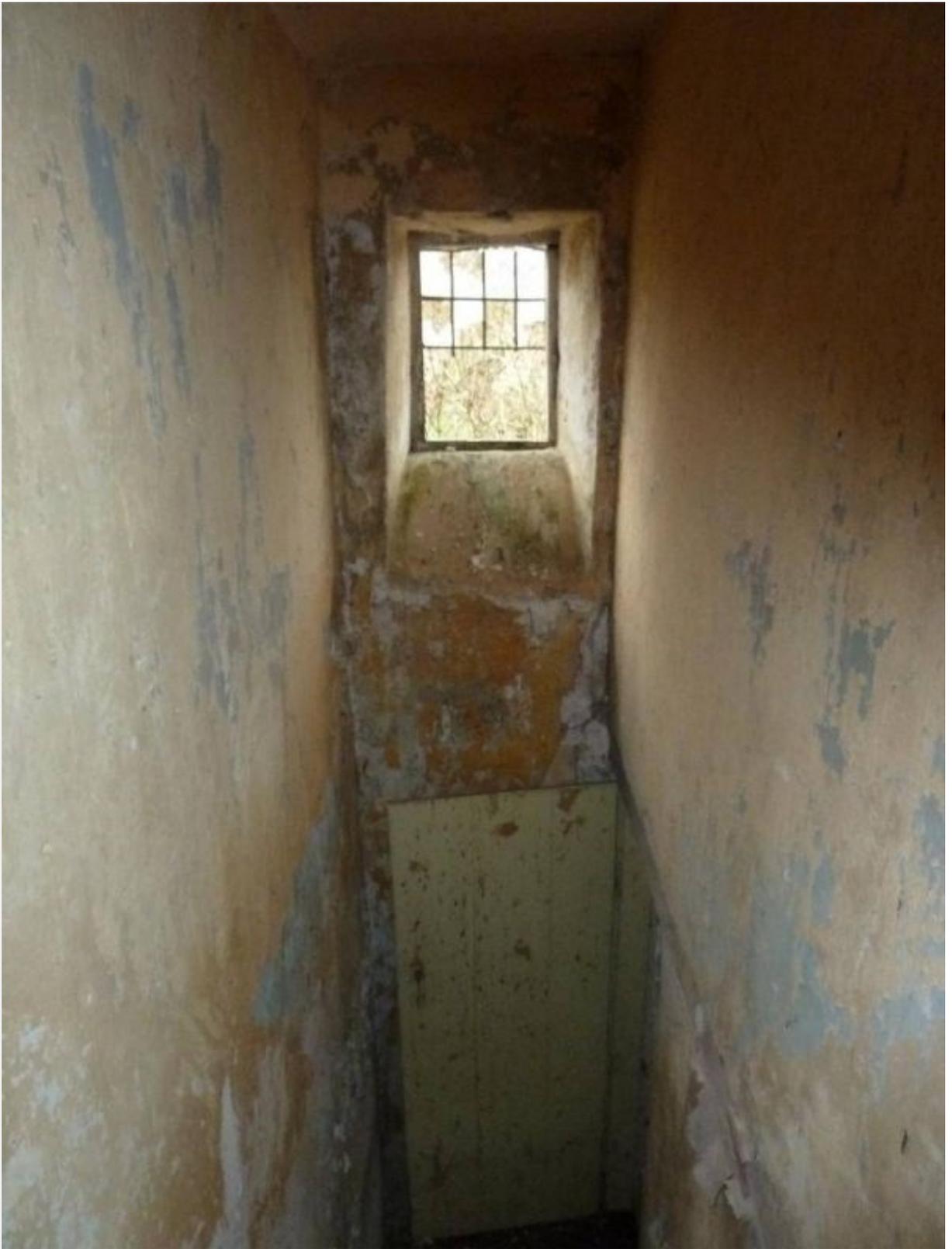
Record Number 146 >>> Image 14: Stairs



Record Number 146 >>> Image 15: Small bedroom (1 of 2)



Record Number 146 >>> Image 16: Main Bedroom (2 of 2)



Record Number 146 >>> Image 17: Stairs



Record Number 146 >>> Image 18: Kitchen cupboard



Record Number 146 >>> Image 19: Garth



Record Number 146 >>> Image 20: Garth



Record Number 146 >>> Image 21: Barn



Record Number 146 >>> Image 22: Slate table

Record Name: 2 shallow settlement platforms

SWAAG ID Number: 147

Recorded Date: 2011-03-01 11:37:46

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-02-28

Location: Near Low Hollings, Marske.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: SE 10111 99235

Altitude: 221m

Geology: Below a limestone escarpment and on a spring line.

Description: 2 shallow settlement platforms situated in a medieval landscape.

A trackway leads to the platforms, and there are a few less obvious earthworks close by.

The platforms have a open aspect to the south over the fields below.

The fields show evidence of rig and furrow ploughing in the improved grassland.

Dimensions: Each platform is 8-10m across

Last Update: 2011-03-01



Record Number 147 >>> Image 1: Settlement platforms



Record Number 147 >>> Image 2: Trackway leading to settlement platforms



Record Number 147 >>> Image 3: View to the south showing rig and furrow ploughing.

Record Name: Mouldside Lead Levels.
SWAAG ID Number: 148
Recorded Date: 2011-03-05 14:04:17
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-11-13
Location: Mouldside, Arkengarthdale.
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NY 989 029
Altitude: 335m-475m
Description: Images copyright: Chris Twigg.
Taken on the 13/11/2010 and for Old Moulds Level 20/11/2010.
Last Update: 2011-03-06



Record Number 148 >>> Image 1: Justice Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 2: Justice Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 3: Justice Level tips



Record Number 148 >>> Image 4: Old Moulds Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 5: Old Moulds Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 6: Old Moulds Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 7: Underedge Level



Record Number 148 >>> Image 8: Underedge Level

Record Name: Burnt Mound Whitaside.

SWAAG ID Number: 149

Recorded Date: 2011-03-05 15:09:17

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2009-09-03

Location: Gale Houses in-between High and Low Whitaside

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SD 98711 97482

Altitude: 283m

Description: Large burnt mound at abandoned spring in steeply sloping grass pasture 75m SE of Gales Houses Ruined Farm Buildings. Some rabbit damage and much visible burnt stone.

NOTE.

Gales Houses ruined farmstead is currently the subject of a Planning Application for refurbishment and this burnt mound may require special protection measures.

Dimensions: Approximately 10m diameter

Additional Notes: Associated settlement:

This burnt mound may have been associated with the large unenclosed round house in pasture immediately south of Windy House, some 500m to the east.

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.

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: 2011-03-10



Record Number 149 >>> Image 1: Burnt Mound south of Gales Houses



Record Number 149 >>> Image 2: Burnt Mound south of Gales Houses



Record Number 149 >>> Image 3: Burnt Mound south of Gales Houses

Record Name: Cairnfield type settlement complex centred on the Harker Mires Ring Cairn

SWAAG ID Number: 150

Recorded Date: 2011-03-05 15:31:49

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Ring Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Harkerside Moor. Harker Mires.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 035 976

Altitude: 340m

Geology: Lateral moraine and spring line draining into shallow mire over Middle Limestone series.

Description: Bronze Age settlement landscape which extends across the moorland slopes west of Grinton Gill and below High Harker Hill but centred on the fine ring cairn at Harker Mires (this Ring Cairn is shown on the 1:25000 Scale Os Map as a Hut Circle) comprising well preserved and largely undisturbed ring cairn, cairnfield, six burnt mounds, an extensive field system with irregular shaped paddock like fields and structures which may represent an unenclosed settlement. The extensive coaxial field system runs downslope and is probably late Bronze age in origin. Later field banks associated with settlements located at lower elevation in the pastures east of Plaintree farm run upslope and abut this field system above Dykes House.

For details of this Bronze Age Cairnfield Landscape see Laurie, T.C 1985. In: Spratt, D and Burgess, C. Eds. 'Upland Settlement in Britain. The Second Millennium B.C. and after. Ch. 8, Figure 8.4., Fleming and Laurie, 1989: SWALB Interim Report 1989, Figure 2 and Laurie, T.C. with Mahaffy N.W. and White R.F. 'Coaxial field systems in Swaledale, a reassessment following recent fieldwork. Figure 8.4 and Plates 4 and 5.' Forthcoming.

SE 035 976 (Centre)

Dimensions: See surveys, Laurie 1985 Figure 8.4 and SWALB Interim Rpt 1989 Figure 2.

Additional Notes: This record emphasises the fact that the totality of this high elevation landscape is more important than the sum of its parts and Harker Mires could provide an open air laboratory for future research into the earliest permanent settlement of Swaledale.

The Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project Plan must be considered indicative, provisional and is currently under review. Many features, including the burnt mounds are not shown on this plan as they were not recognised being under deep heather at the time of the original survey.

The fact that later field banks abut and respect the field boundaries running downslope from the high ground at Harker Mires confirms that the Bronze Age fields were still visible, possibly in continued use as mature hedges, with hedgerow trees.

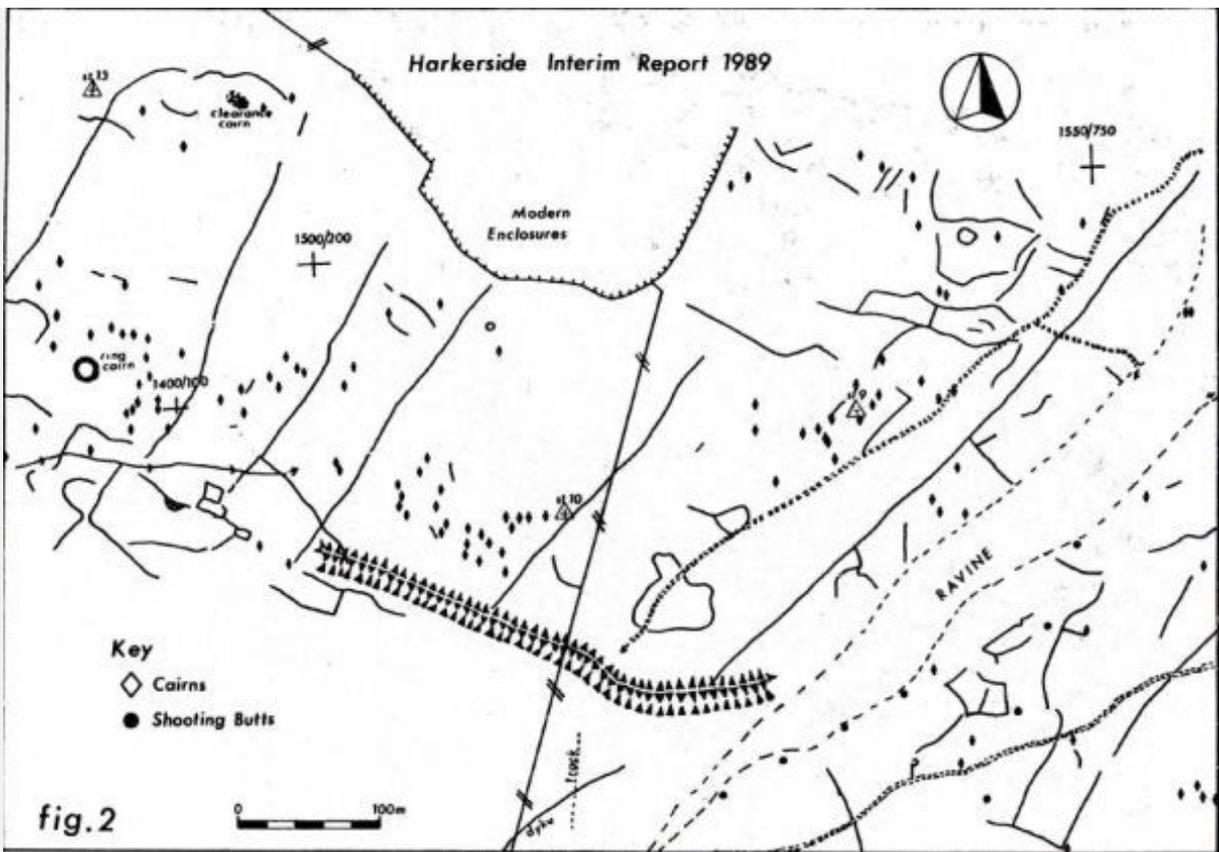
Last Update: 2011-03-05



Record Number 150 >>> Image 5: The Harker Mires Settlement Landscape.



Record Number 150 >>> Image 6: The Harker Mires Ring Cairn forms the focus for a large Bronze Age cairnfield type settlement complex.



Record Number 150 >>> Image 7: Harker Mires Ring Cairn and Cairnfield settlement complex.

Record Name: The Harker Mires Ring Cairn.
SWAAG ID Number: 151
Recorded Date: 2011-03-05 15:59:21
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Ring Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Harkerside Moor. Harker Mires
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid:
Altitude: 340m
Geology: Shales and strata of the Middle Limestone Series.
This ring cairn is located on a lateral moraine overlooking a shallow mire.

Description: This prominent and largely undisturbed Ring Cairn (alias: enclosed cremation cemetery or embanked stone circle), comprises a (relatively) massive stone rubble bank 2.5-3.0m wide revetted on both internal and external faces with occasional large orthostats, some fallen, some standing $\frac{1}{2}$ which encloses a subcircular area approximately 12m diameter. An entrance 3.0m wide is evident on the eastern perimeter. See 1:100 detail survey plan.

This is the best preserved and most convincing ring cairn of the eastern Dales.

Note!

This fine Ring Cairn, which can also be described as an Embanked Stone Circle or as an Enclosed Cremation Cemetery is located to relate to its immediate situation overlooking the settlement area around Harker Mires. The River Swale and the lower Dale Sides are not visible and the ring cairn does not relate to the lower elevations of Swaledale.

Dimensions: See site plan

Additional Notes: This site (see 1:100 plan) is centrally located within a co-axial field system (GRI 47. 3113) and cairnfield, (GRI 11. 2650, GRI 50. 3112), see 1:2000 survey plan. There are circular cairns in the vicinity including a small ring cairn (GRI 61. 3133) which may also be burial monuments, not just clearance. A substantial burnt mound (GRI10.2649) is located some 200m to the SSW and may be contemporary with the cairn field. The coaxial field boundaries incorporate at least one cairn and is therefore later, but probably not much later, in date.

The importance of this site is that, uniquely for this class of monument, it has NOT been excavated.

Other, much smaller ring cairns, which may be the perimeter of reduced cairns, are located on Fremington Edge, Marrick Moor and on Skelton Moor. The larger, 10-20m diameter slight ring banks previously recorded as ring cairns are more probably round house enclosures.

It is very possible that this ring cairn was originally a round house, being converted to an enclosed cremation cemetery on abandonment.

The best analogy for this site is that on Danby Rigg, NYM. Dated to 1745-1675 Cal. B.C. (Harding A.F. et al 1994.) Other parallels are offered by the more numerous examples of Craven.

Ring cairns have proved to be multi period and to have several episodes of construction, that at Oddendale, near Shap in Cumbria (Turnbull and Walsh 1997) commenced use at around 2800 Cal BC as a double concentric ring of large timber posts, this being changed to a low slight ring bank at a date after around 1800 BC approximately 1000 years later.

References

- Atkinson, J.C. 1891. Forty Years in a Moorland Parish. London. Macmillan.
Laurie, T.C. in Spratt, D and Burgess, C. 1985. Upland Settlement in Britain. BAR British Series 143, 135-162.
Harding A.F. with Ostoja-Zagorski Archaeol. J. (1994), 16-97.
Turnbull, P and Walsh, D 1997. A Prehistoric Ritual Sequence at Oddendale, Near Shap. Trans C& W A7 A Soc. VolXC VII, p11-44.

Last Update: 2011-03-05



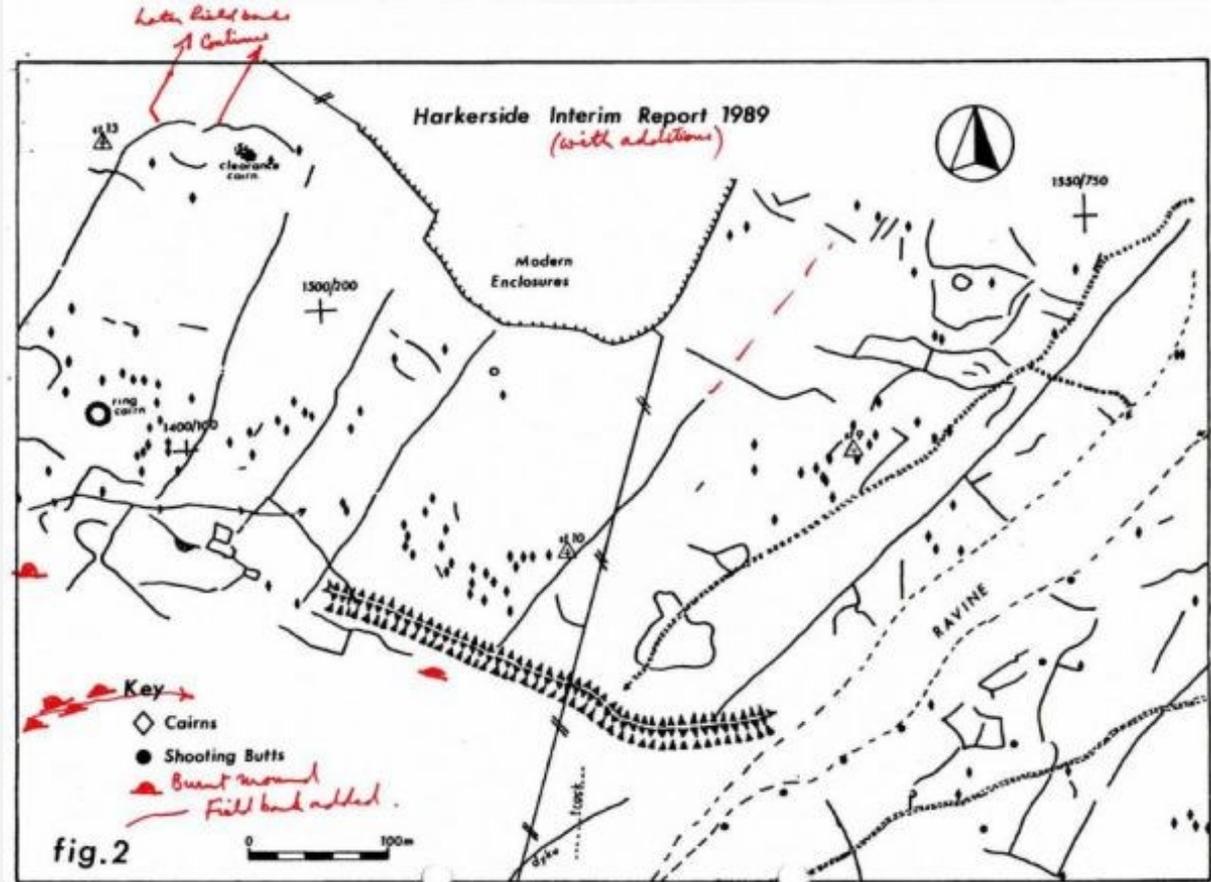
Record Number 151 >>> Image 1: The Harker Mires Ring Cairn or Embanked Stone Circle.



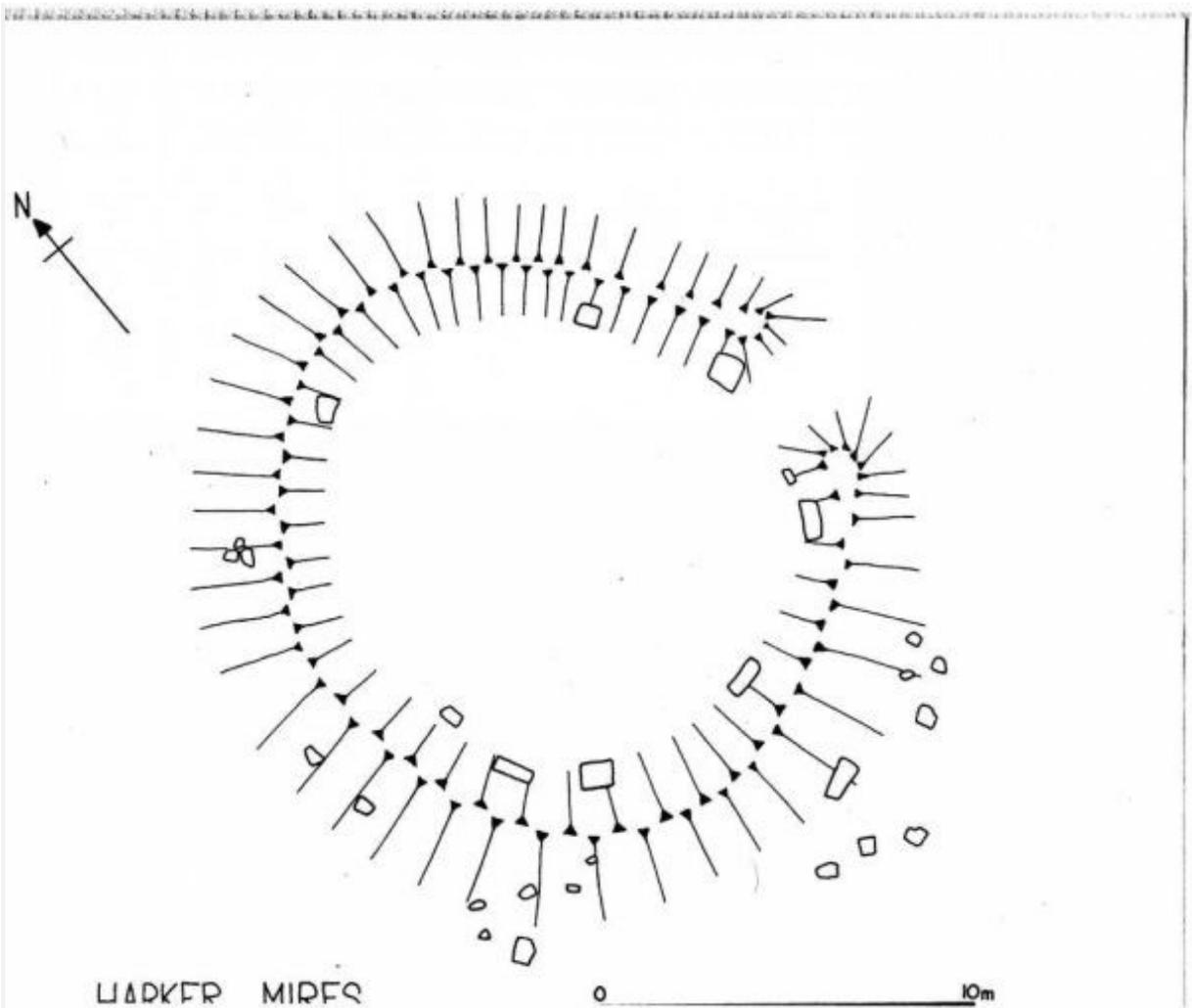
Record Number 151 >>> Image 2: The Harker Mires ring cairn.



Record Number 151 >>> Image 3: The harker Mires ring cairn



Record Number 151 >>> Image 4: The Harker Mires Ring Cairn. Site Plan. SWALB Interim Rpt 1989.



Record Number 151 >>> Image 5: The Harker Mires Ring Cairn. Site Plan. T.C.Laurie 1985.



Record Number 151 >>> Image 6: Detail of one of the Standing Stones locted on the inner face of the stone rubble enclosing bank, southern quadrant

Record Name: Ellerton Moor Ring Cairn

SWAAG ID Number: 152

Recorded Date: 2011-03-07 18:53:11

Recorded by: Ric Carter

Category: Ring Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-02-17

Location: Ellerton Moor

Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey

British National Grid: #SE 05704 96516

Altitude: 362m

Geology: At the head of a small peat infilled ice margin channel

Description: An Early/Middle Bronze Age embanked stone circle or Ring Cairn, of circular plan, with sandstone kerbs and banking well defined where moorland heather burned off and with an internal circular depression (approx. 2m diameter) abutting the banking to the North and where there is the suggestion of an entrance way. The site on gently rising ground with outlook over Swaledale to the North West but restricted in other directions by higher ground close to the site.

Dimensions: External dia. 8.3m; internal 5.3m to 6m; banking 30cm high max.

Additional Notes: This Ring Cairn feature should not be regarded in isolation but rather in the context of other recorded (but un-excavated) features on Ellerton Moor which include a number of small cairns, burnt mounds and field systems. Similar Ring Cairn features previously excavated have been found to contain cremated human remains interred within typical collared and decorated clay urns. For example see "The Harden Moor Ring Cairn: An account of the excavations 1958-60, 1983-4" publ. K. Boughey June 2010. Also see SWAAG data records (T.C. Laurie) Nos. 150 (Harker Mires Cairnfield type settlement) and 151 (Harker Mires Ring Cairn).

Last Update: 2011-03-07



Record Number 152 >>> Image 1: Ellerton Moor Ring Cairn

Record Name: Jewellery Inset

SWAAG ID Number: 153

Recorded Date: 2011-03-08 10:08:42

Recorded by: Ric Carter

Category: Archaeological Random Find

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-01-08

Location: Smarber

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: #SD 97013 97696

Altitude: 310m

Description: A small, oval enamel-on-copper inset possibly from an item of 17th century jewellery, the face of a woman(?) crudely depicted in profile with heavily rouged cheek and swept back hair.

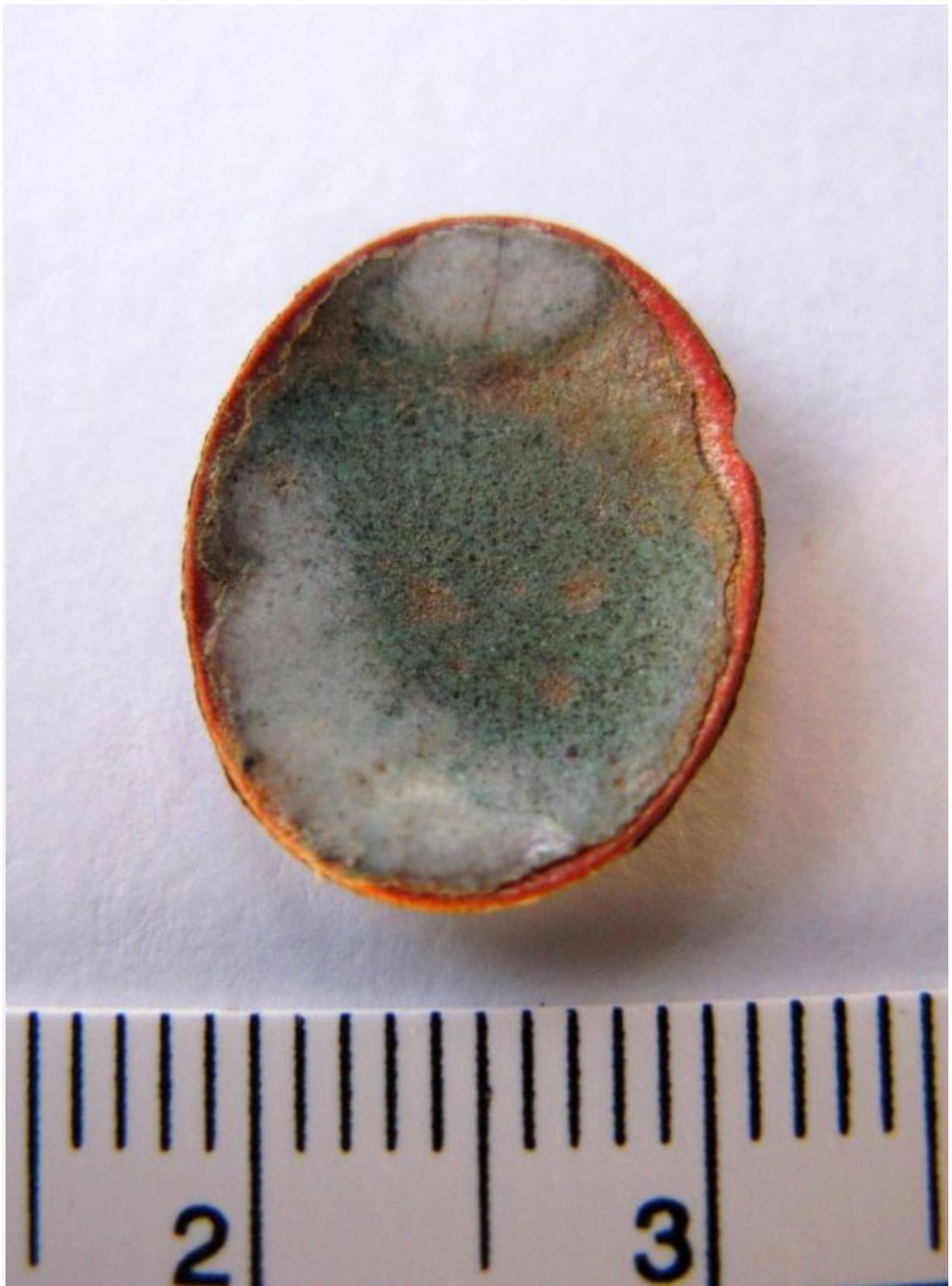
Dimensions: 16mm x 13mm

Additional Notes: Further research/formal identification pending

Last Update: 2011-03-08



Record Number 153 >>> Image 1: Jewellery inset (obverse)



Record Number 153 >>> Image 2: Jewellery inset (reverse)