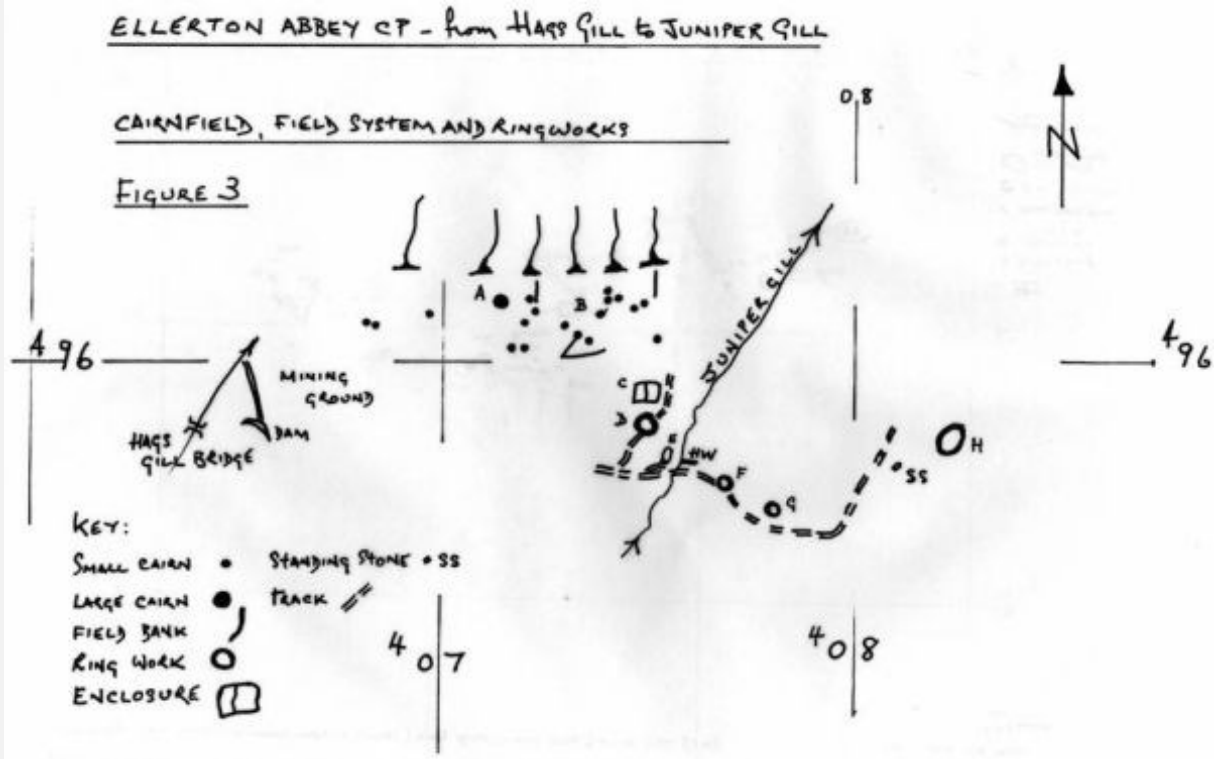
Record Name: ELL04 Ellerton Moor. Large round cairn on Moor Edge.
SWAAG ID Number: 393
Recorded Date: 2011-12-10 12:31:45
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Ellerton Moor
Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey
British National Grid: SE 072 963
Altitude: 365m
Geology: Strata above the Main Limestone.
Description: Cairn at A on Figure 3.
Round cairn 10.5m diameter built with clearance stones and with three visible stone spurs at the perimeter. Reduced by quarrying and disturbed in the centre by the construction of a shelter.
This cairn false crested at the point where Mickle Fell and The Pennine Escarpment overlooking The Vale of Eden is visible through Arkengarthdale and across the level plain of Stainmore Forest.
This cairn marks the most direct and lowest track way of all Pennine crossings.
Both Swaledale and Wensleydale lead nowhere and are in effect cul de sacs.

NOTE! ARMY RANGE DANGER AREA!
This site is on an active Army Firing Range.
Access is NOT ALLOWED without express written permission from the Army Range Authorities.
Dimensions: 10.5m diameter.
Additional Notes: This is the largest stone cairn in a cairnfield of around 20 cairns with coaxial field boundaries.(ELL05). Groups of small cairns with stone field banks or â€˜cairnfieldsâ€™are interpreted as of agricultural clearance origin. However the cairns may also serve as burial monuments, as at Crawley Edge above Stanhope where two cairns of a similar cairnfield were excavated and one found to contain a cremation in a collared urn of early Bronze Age type (Young 1992).

This round cairn is large for the area and was constructed entirely of field clearnce stones as are the small cairns and field banks which are masked by thick heather on the high moorland spur to the west of Juniper Gill.
Round cairns are always constructed from clearance stones and small rocks collected from the surrounding area. There are no definite examples of earthen barrows in Swaledale. Most small barrowlike mounds are small drumlins of glacial origine.
SWAAG Site: Ellerton Moor
Last Update: 2011-12-10

Record Number 393 >>> Image 1: The round cairn and view north west through Arkengarthdale.



Record Number 393 >>> Image 2: Location Plan. Round cairn, cairnfield and field system west of Juniper Gill.

Record Number 393 >>> Image 4: The round cairn. Note short radial spurs, these spurs are fairly commmon features on prehistoric cairns in the Pennines.

Record Number 393 >>> Image 5: As last. Different view.

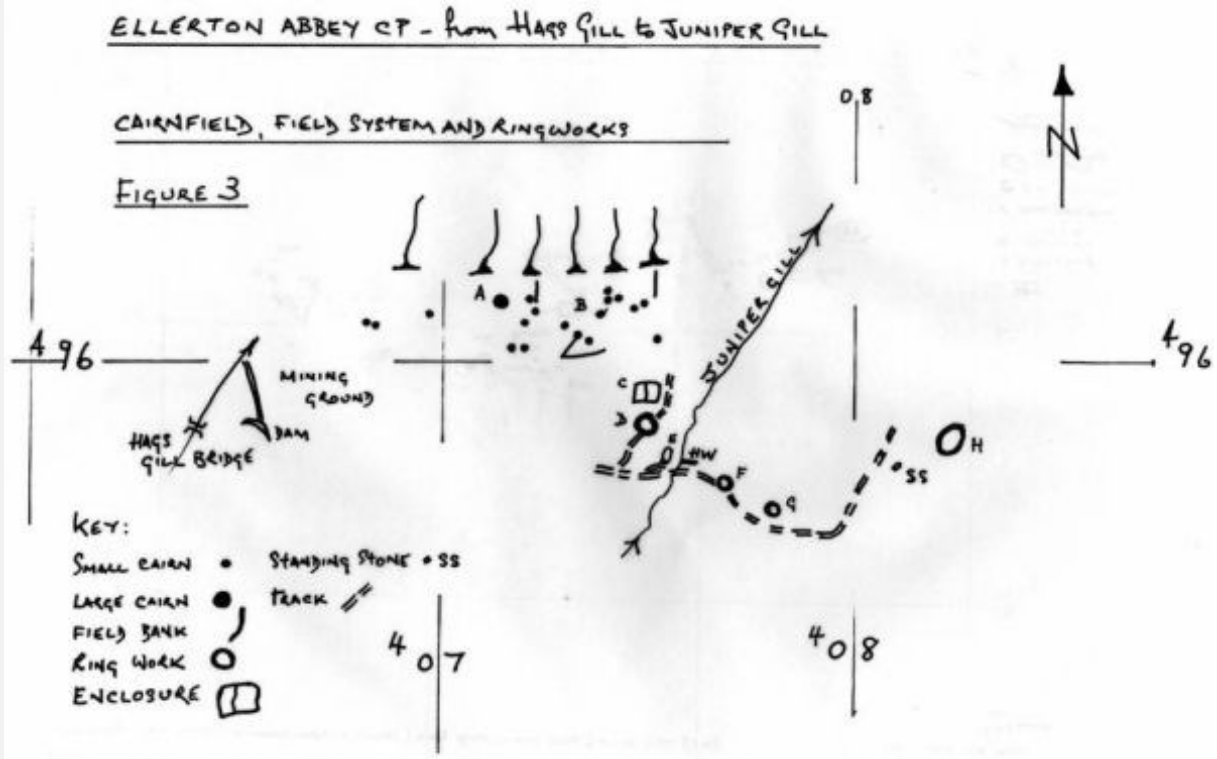
Record Name: ELL05 Ellerton Moor. Bronze Age Cairnfield Settlement and Field System above Juniper Gill
SWAAG ID Number: 394
Recorded Date: 2011-12-10 14:52:08
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Ellerton Moor. Spur above and to the west of Juniper Gill
Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey
British National Grid: SE 073 960
Altitude: 365m
Geology: Strata above the Main Limestone.
Description: See Figure 1 and cairns at B on Figure 3
Coaxial field system with scattered cairns (20 recorded to date) averaging 4m diameter in area of thick heather on upper slope of the spur west of Juniper Gill.
The field banks are difficult to see in thick heather and have not been fully recorded on Figure 3.

NOTE! ARMY RANGE DANGER AREA!
This site is on an active Army Firing Range.
Access is NOT ALLOWED without express written permission from the Army Range Authorities.
(SE 073 960 centre)
Dimensions: See Location Plan, Figure 4
Additional Notes: This cairnfield occupies the high elevation valley spur location so characteristic of these enigmatic Bronze Age settlements. See the separate texts in my Introduction to â€˜Cairnfieldsâ€™ and â€˜Coaxial Field Systemsâ€™ for the chronology and characteristics of these complex sites.
The cairnfield and coaxial field system should be considered integral to the Ring Cairn and Unenclosed Settlement at the head of Juniper Gill, ELL06, 07.

Last Update: 2011-12-10

Record Number 394 >>> Image 1: Three aligned cairns above Juniper Rig.

Record Number 394 >>> Image 2: Field boundary visible after heather burning.



Record Number 394 >>> Image 3: Location Plan and preliminary survey. Cairnfield and field system at Juniper Gill.

Record Name: MSK01 Throstle Gill. Ancient rowans and yew on small Scar on east side of stream below Dicky Edge.
SWAAG ID Number: 395
Recorded Date: 2011-12-10 15:37:27
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2010-08-12
Location: Marske CP. Cordilleras. Throstle Gill. Small Scar on east side of stream below Dicky Edge.
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid: NZ 0853 0340
Geology: Small outcrop of the Main Limestone or Main Chert on lower dale slope.
This great block of cherty limestone is far below the level of the outcrop at th top edge of Throstle Gill and is likely to have slumped to its present elevation during a major landslip.
Description: This small outcrop supports two live rowans of great age and the skeletal remains of several even more ancient yews.

NOTE! ARMY RANGE DANGER AREA!
This site is on an active Army Firing Range.
Access is NOT ALLOWED without express written permission from the Army Range Authorities.
Last Update: 2011-12-10

Record Number 395 >>> Image 1: Ancient rowan No 2 and outcropformed from landslipped block of limestone

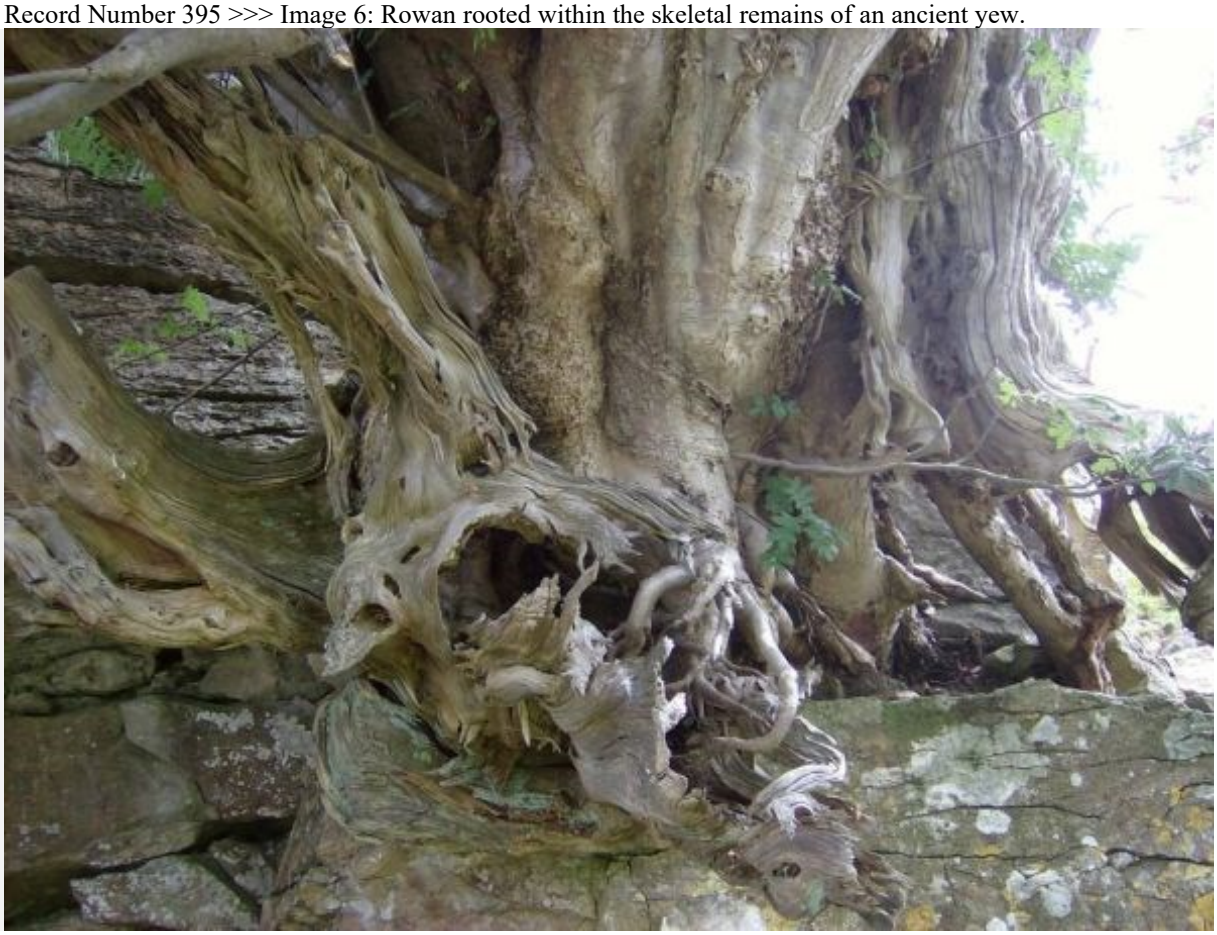
Record Number 395 >>> Image 2: Ancient Rowan No 1 growing within the petrified remains of an even more ancient yew.

Record Number 395 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 395 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 395 >>> Image 5: Rowan rooted within the skeletal remains of an ancient yew.

Record Number 395 >>> Image 6: Rowan rooted within the skeletal remains of an ancient yew.



Record Number 395 >>> Image 7: Rowan rooted within the skeletal remains of an ancient yew.

Record Name: Haw Edge. Tufa cliff above Whitsundale Beck.
SWAAG ID Number: 396
Recorded Date: 2011-12-11 15:10:23
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2011-07-27
Location: Haw Edge Scars, Upper cliff.
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: NY 8675 0245
Altitude: 380m
Geology: Tufa formation forming bulbous overhang on sandstone cliff undercut by Whitsundale Beck. Theis extensive tufa cliff extends down the eastern bank of the stream for more than 40m. The tufa has been laid down on the bedrock as a curtain over millenia by a constant seepage of strongly calcareous springwater falling down the cliff from springs which rise higher up the ravine.
Description: This very significant tufa cliff is of exceptional interest as a living example of a tufa curtain similar or greater in extent than the well known fossil tufa curtains above Malham Cove.
This location has a primeval beauty, a wet glistening multi coloured surface of bacteria, diatoms, algae,lichens and mosses all of which cover the surface of the tufa only to be themselves subsequently interred for all time within the soft embrace of the tufa.
Species: Orthothecium rufescens (1992 record) and as listed above (2011).
Common Notable Species: See list.
Additional Notes: WE are fortunate to possess a list of the flowering and non flowering species recorded at the Haw Edge Tufa Cliff (Bogle Hole?) by Dr Allan Pentecost of the Malham Freshwater Biological Research Centre.
His list is as follows (Characteristics of all these unfamiliar species can be seen, by searching for each species named, the Internet):
Plant list from the Boggle Hole gorge tufas

Compiled August 2011 with some additions from a trip in 1992.
* Plants of special interest

A.Pentecost

Cyanobacteria
Chroococcus turgidus
Lyngbya nana
Rivularia biasolettiana
Scytonema alatum
S. myochrous
Stigonema minutum
Chlorophyta
Cladophora glomerata 1992
Cosmarium leave
Trentepohlia aurea
Rhodophyta
Chroothece richterianum *
Liverworts
Aneura pinguis
Conocephalum conicum
Jungermannia atrovirens
Pellia endiviifolia
Preissia quadrata
Mosses
Bryum pseudotriquetrum
Cratoneuron filicinum
Dichodontium pellucidum
Eucladium verticillatum
Gymnostomum aeruginosum
Orthothecium rufescens 1992*
Palustriella commutata
Philonotis fontana
Rhynchostegium riparioides

Ferns
Asplenium trichomanes
Angiosperms
Angelica sylvestris 1992
Parnassia palustris 1992
Pinguicula vulgaris

Last Update: 2011-12-11
Tree Geographical Area: Upper Swaledale

Record Number 396 >>> Image 1: Haw Edge Scars. Note the autumn colour of the aspens on the tufa cliff is at the upper end of the ravine.

Record Number 396 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 5:

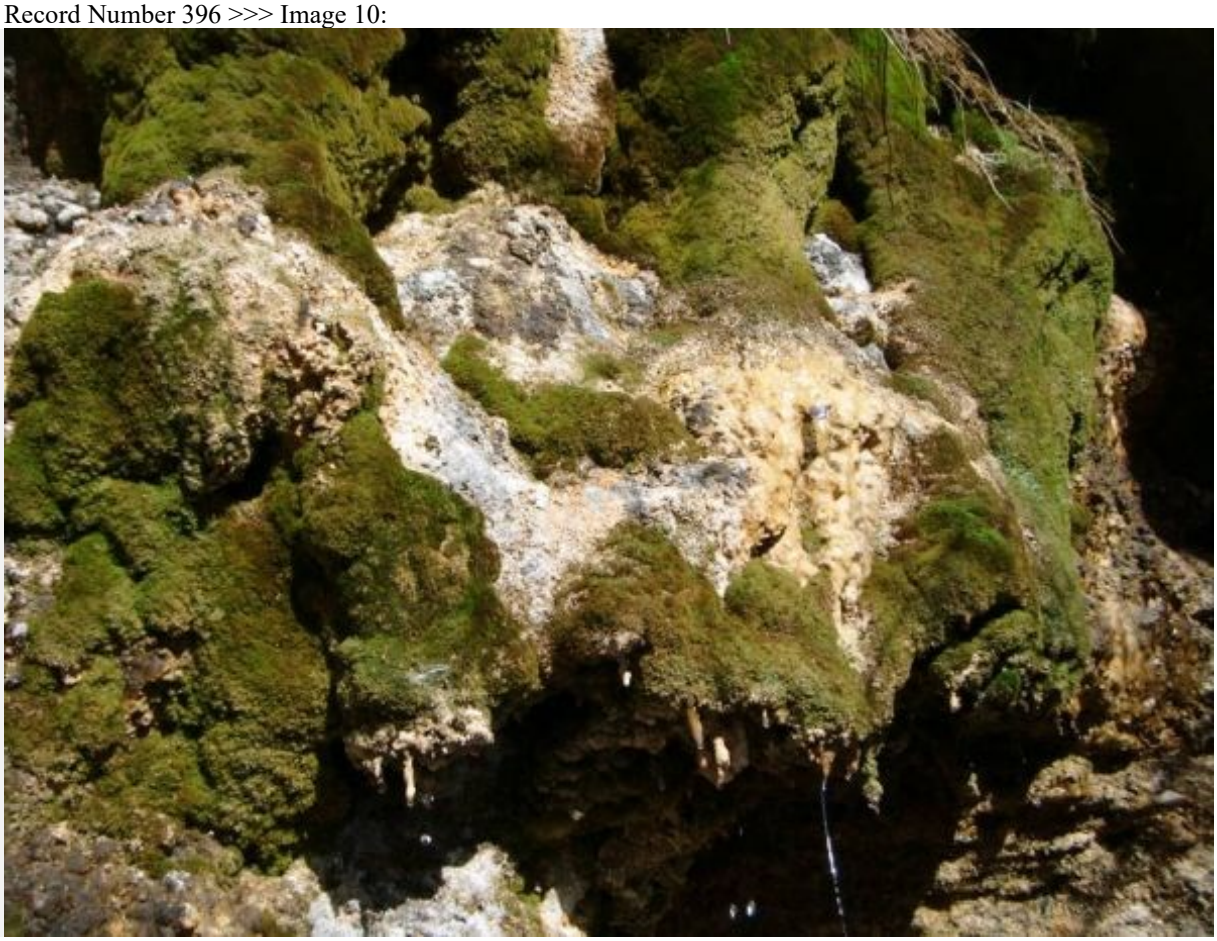
Record Number 396 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 8:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 9:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 10:



Record Number 396 >>> Image 11:

Record Number 396 >>> Image 12: Autumn colour from the aspens on the tufa cliff

Record Number 396 >>> Image 13: Autumn colour from the aspens on the tufa cliff

Record Number 396 >>> Image 14: Autumn colour from the aspens on the tufa cliff

Record Name: Bale complex near the Hindrake Vein
SWAAG ID Number: 397
Recorded Date: 2011-12-12 17:20:40
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Record Date: 2010-12-22
Location: Fremington Edge, Hindrake Vein
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: #NZ 032 016
Altitude: 360m approximate
Geology: Kame terrace and landslip below Main Limestone.
Description: Exceptionally large complex of bale sites with associated small pits, structures and water management system at landslip area below Fremington Edge.
Lead slag and some coal and charcoal present.
Two flint flakes and a possible knife sharpening stone found here also. Late bronze age axes (debased currency axes?) were cast from bronze with a high lead content. (#NZ032016 approximate)
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: To follow.
Last Update: 2011-12-14

Record Number 397 >>> Image 1: Bale sites, Fremington Edge.

Record Number 397 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 397 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 397 >>> Image 4: Bale

Record Number 397 >>> Image 5: General view

Record Number 397 >>> Image 6: Bale

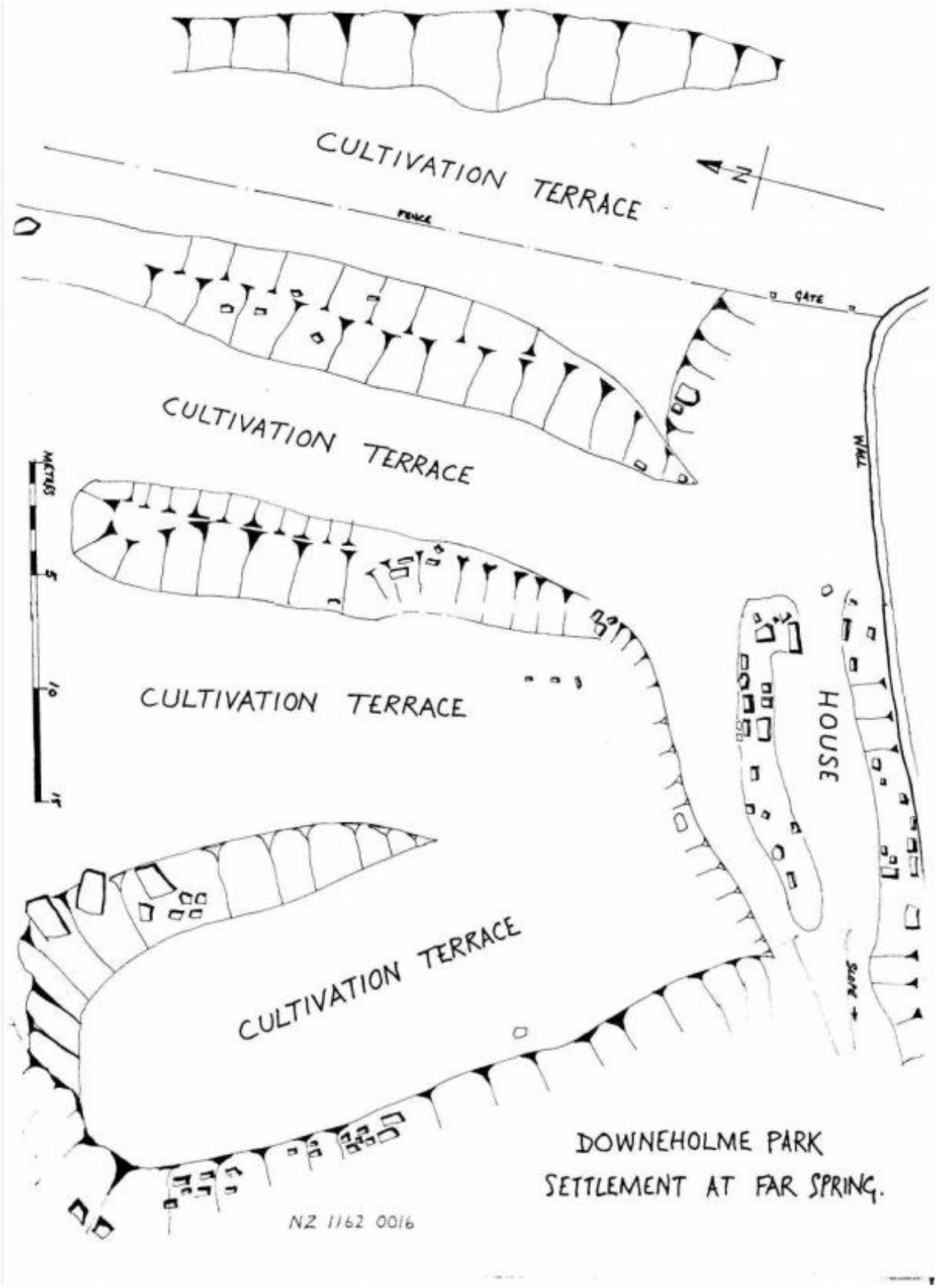
Record Number 397 >>> Image 7: Dam

Record Number 397 >>> Image 8: Pit and bale

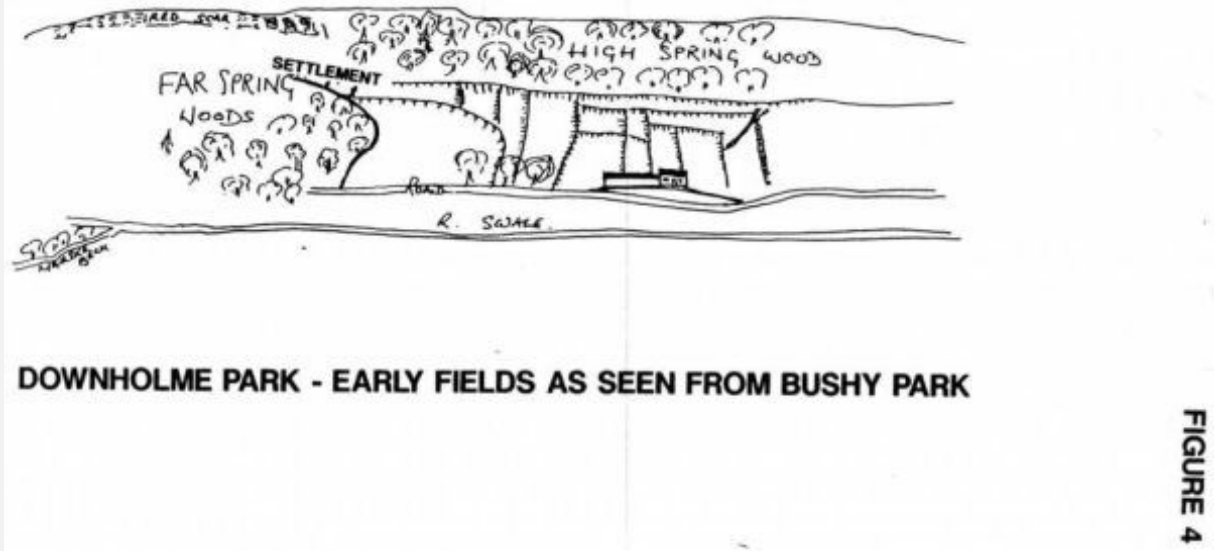
Record Number 397 >>> Image 9: Pits

Record Name: Downholme. Settlement, cultivation terraces and field system at Downholme Park
SWAAG ID Number: 398
Recorded Date: 2011-12-14 15:21:10
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Downholme Park
Civil Parish: Downholme
British National Grid: NZ 1162 0016
Altitude: 200m
Geology: Drift on lower dale slopes below the Main Limestone (Red Scar).
Description: See Plan Figure DOW 42.1
Single narrow rectangular building slightly bowed long walls with entrance in east gable marked by orthostats associated with a group of cultivation terraces and a coaxial field system (DOW46) with boundary banks running downslope through the pastures above Downholme Park.
Rectangular buildings with slightly bowed sides and gable entrances are considered to be pre-conquest in date. Very few examples survive, most presumably having been replaced by later farmsteads and villages. Dated settlements with buildings similar to this include the excavated settlement at Ribblehead, King 19** and those at Simey Folds in Upper Teesdale, Coggins and fairless 19**.
Hoever, ther is no dating evidence for this site and an open mind must be mainained on the period of occupation here.

Dimensions: See plan
Additional Notes: This survey was completed (for the Catterick and Feldom Ranges Conservation Group Monograph Series) many years ago and this site has not been published elsewhere.
This isolated building together with its cultivation terraces could provide an insight to medieval or pre-conquest Swaledale.
SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor
Last Update: 2011-12-14



Record Number 398 >>> Image 1: Site plan. Rectangular building and cultivation terraces.



Record Number 398 >>> Image 2: Downholme Park. Location of Settlement and field system at Downholme Park as seen from Bushy Park.

Record Number 398 >>> Image 3: Downholme Park. Location of Settlement and field system at Downholme Park as seen from Bushy park

Record Name: DOW100. Downholme Moor. Sidebank.Linear settlement and associated coaxial field system (DOW101)
SWAAG ID Number: 399
Recorded Date: 2011-12-14 16:04:37
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Downholme Moor. Sidebank.
Civil Parish: Downholme
British National Grid: SE 1138 9815
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Richmond cherts overlying the Main Limestone which forms a scarp at Sidebank and the sheer cliff at White Scar.
Description: Open linear village type settlement comprising eleven separate homesteads with integral coaxial field system (DOW101). Each feature listed as DOW01-18 and 33 spaced at intervals on the upper slopes of an elevated grassland terrace above the scarp formed by the outcrop of the Main Limestone. The homesteads are associated with coaxial field boundaries which run across the terrace, see DOW101.
A further homestead settlement (Site 33) is located above the unfenced road at SE1173 9875.

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

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

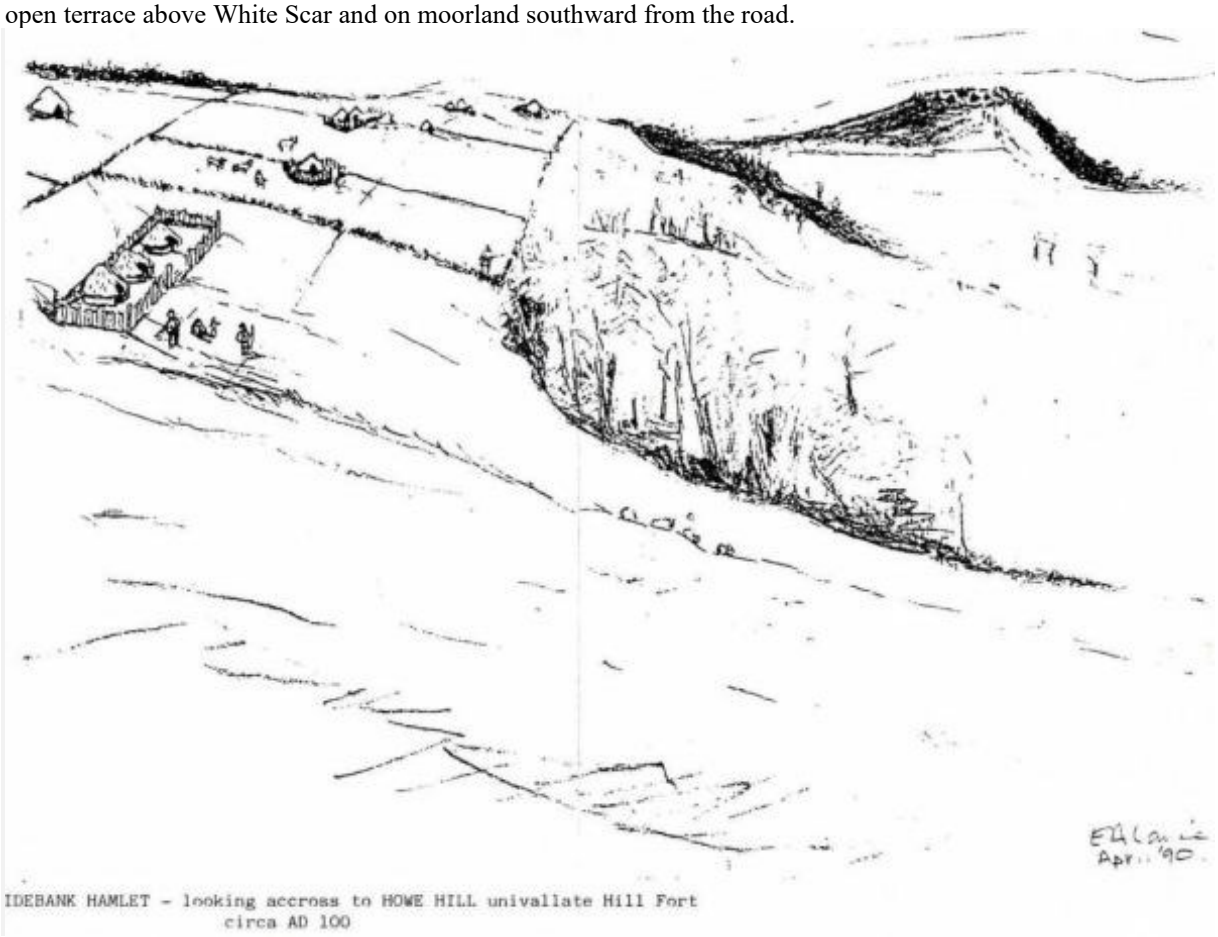
However, the Wessex Report and Survey is now entered on the YDNP HER and should be accessible.

See also TCL walkover survey map: Location of Sites. TCL Schedule of sites to be surveyed and EAL Sketch Reconstruction of settlements above Sidebank Wood.
From SE1138 9815 to SE1151 9943
Dimensions: See walkover survey plans and photographs
Additional Notes: Army Range. Training Area. RESTRICTED ACCESS.
The settlement area can be seen from the permissive footpath which follows the top edge of Sidebank Wood.
This record is the walkover survey completed in advance of a full instrument survey completed by Wessex Archaeology and commissioned by Defence Estates.
Linear settlement and associated coaxial field system (DOW101) (for details of settlements and coaxial field system see listed integral site record sheets)

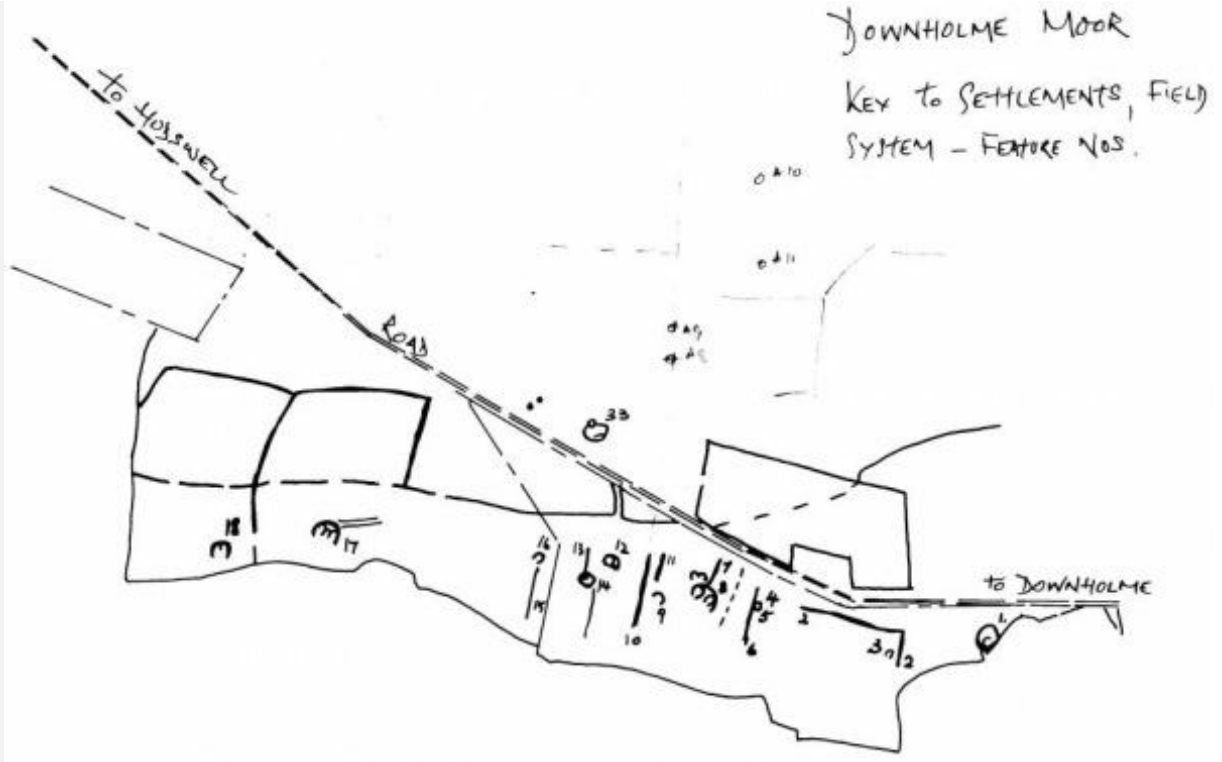
This settlement complex was first recognised by the author and reported to the Catterick and Feldom Conservation Group in April 1990. The whole complex of sites on Downholme Moor was surveyed to modern standards by NAA on behalf of Wessex Archaeology on Commission from Defence Estates in the summer of 2002, (Wessex Archaeology Earthwork Survey, August 2002 Reference 49255,02.).
Each of the homesteads, associated field boundaries and the features not directly associated with the settlements, ie of different age comprising areas with small cairns and irregular field banks, a burnt mound, cup marked rocks, later ditched boundaries etc are listed separately as DOW 01.1-. and DOW100-
These Records are based on my own records. The subsequent Earthwork Survey and Gazetteer prepared by Wessex Archaeology for DE shares the same notation. Additional record sheets are numbered DOW100- and additional features recognised and surveyed by NAA on Downholme Moor for Wessex have the prefix A.

Note. In addition, the coaxial field system and all individual settlements, cairns, rock art sites etc above Sidebank Wood and on Downholme Moor each to be recorded seperately on this database.
Last Update: 2011-12-24

Record Number 399 >>> Image 1: Sidebank from the road from Hudswell. The settlements are on the open terrace above White Scar and on moorland southward from the road.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 2: Downeholme Moor. Sidebank and How Hill circa 100BC perhaps. E.A.Laurie Reconstruction. View westward towards How Hill.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 3: Location Plan. Site numbering.

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P.
PLAN B. 1:5000 ANNOTATED REFER (PLAN B North-South)
SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED
INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

1.0 FEATURES

·1 FEATURES ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH REFERENCE NUMBERS ON ATTACHED 1:5000 MAPS.

·2 THE EXTENSIVE BANK AND DITCHED FIELD BOUNDARY SYSTEM (FEATURE 19) EXTENDS OVER A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST 1400 m N-S AS ATTACHED PLAN AND MAY BE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN SHOWN.

2.0 LOCATION, GPS REFERENCE - 8 FIGURES.
THE MAP REFERENCES PROVIDED ARE INDICATIVE AND ARE ACCURATE ONLY TO 6 FIGURES.
THEY ARE UNCORRECTED MAGELLAN BLAZER 12 SATELLITE NAVIGATOR READINGS TAKEN ON 20 OCTOBER 2000, AND SUBSEQUENTLY.

3.0 THE SETTLEMENT AND FIELD SYSTEM AT FAR SPRING, DOWNHOLME PARK IS LOCATED 100 m TO THE NORTH OF THE RECTANGLE DELINEATED ON MAP B IN RED, AND SHOULD BE SURVEYED.
THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED 'ELLING HEARTHS' LOCATED IN FAR SPRING WOOD ARE 300 M TO THE NORTH AND SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

4.0 MINING REMAINS AND QUARRIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE BUT SHOULD BE SURVEYED IN OUTLINE.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 4: Schedule of sites including settlements, field boundaries, burial mounds, clearance cairns, rock art, burnt mounds

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED

FEATURE	LOCATION (G/S REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
1. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR ROMANO BRITISH)	SE 1139 9815 (CENTRE)	SCOOPED PLATFORM 51 m x 40 m OVERALL WITH PROMINENT UPPER SCARP, LEVELLED INTERIOR. LOWER SCARP OVERLAIN BY MODERN FIELD WALL. SINGLE ROUND HOUSE 17 m x 15 m VERY CLEARLY DEFINED BY SUBSTANTIAL STONE CIRCULAR BANK. SEE SKETCH PLAN D1. 1: SURVEY REQUIRED WITH LEVELS/SECTIONS
2. BANK AND DITCH	FROM SE 1132 9829 RUNS UPSLOPE TO SE 1140 9827 THEN EAST ON CONTOUR TO WHITE EARTH MINING GROUND AT SE 1144 9848.	EARLY LAND BOUNDARY
3. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1136 9828	SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM, CIRCULAR 14 m OVERALL. SCOOPED INTO HILLSLOPE.
4. STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM SE 1149 9850 DOWNSLOPE TO SE 1138 9855 THEN TURNS AT RIGHT ANGLE NORTH TO CLEARANCE HEAP AT SE 1140 9863 ENTRANCE AT 1138 9855?	SLIGHT, TURF COVERED STONE BANK PASSING TANGENTIALLY (ON NE SIDE) TO SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM (NEXT FEATURE)

Record Number 399 >>> Image 5: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 2).

FEATURE	LOCATION (G/S REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
5. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR RB)	SE 1144 9852	SCOOPED HOUSE PLATFORM 10 m DIAMETER ON SW SIDE OF (PREVIOUS) FIELD BANK.
6. CLEARANCE HEAP	SE 1138 9854	LOW MOUND OF STONE, TURF COVERED.
7. STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC, RB)	FROM SE 1151 9857 DOWNSLOPE TO SETTLEMENT (NEXT FEATURE)	SLIGHT, TURF COVERED STONE BANK.
8. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR RB) DAMAGED!	SE 1146 9859 (CENTRE)	GROUP OF FOUR SCOOPED HOUSE PLATFORMS NOW PARTLY QUARRIED FOR STONE BUT STILL RECOGNISABLE AS STRUCTURES 30 m x 18 m OVERALL.
9. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1145 9867	SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED ALTHOUGH PART QUARRIED FOR STONE 9 m x 8 m.
10 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC OR R.B)	FROM SE 1152 9868 TO SE 1141 9870	SLIGHT TURF COVERED STONE BANK. NOTE STONE ROBBING TRENCH VISIBLE ON THIS BANK.
11. STONE FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM SE 1152 9865 DOWNSLOPE TOWARDS SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM AT 1145 9867	VERY SLIGHT, ONLY VISIBLE UNDER LOW SUN.
12 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1151 9874	DOUBLE HOUSE PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED, SCOOPED INTO HILLSLOPE. 16 m x 14 m OVERALL.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 6: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 3).

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
13 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC) WITH ATTACHED HUTS	FROM SE1153 9878 DOWNSLOPE TOWARDS NORTH SIDE OF SETTLEMENT AT SE1149 9879	SLIGHT TURF COVERED FIELD BANK WITH TWO ATTACHED ROUND HUT PLATFORMS (5m, 6m DIA) ON SOUTHERN SIDE.
14 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR RB)	SE 1149 9879	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED AS AN OVAL ENCLOSURE 20 m DIAMETER WITH STONE ENCLOSING BANK OR SCARPS INTO HILLSIDE. TWO HOUSE PLATFORMS WITHIN ARE NOT WELL DEFINED. 1: SURVEY REQUIRED WITH LEVELS.
15 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM LOWER EDGE OF QUARRY WASTE HEAP AT SE 1144 9887 TO SE 1143 9889	VERY SLIGHT BANK, VISIBLE UNDER LOW SUN.
16 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR RB)	SE 1151 9886	POSSIBLE HOUSE PLATFORM ABOVE QUARRY ON LINE OF PREVIOUS FIELD BANK.
17 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B)	SE 1156 9919 (CENTRE)	SETTLEMENT, LEVELLED TERRACE ON STEEP SLOPE WITH AT LEAST THREE DEFINITE HOUSE PLATFORMS VISIBLE. 40 m x 18 m OVERALL. A RAKING TRACK OR PATH LEADS TO HIGHER GROUND ABOVE THIS SETTLEMENT.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 7: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 4)

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.
18 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B)	SE 1151 9943 (CENTRE)	WELL DEFINED (WHEN BRACKEN PERMITS) SCOOPED PLATFORM 20 m DIAMETER WITH ASSOCIATED STONE DUMP FIELD BANKS ALL NOW OBSCURED UNDER THICK BRACKEN
19 FIELD BOUNDARY SYSTEM, EXTENSIVE AREA, DEFINED BY BANK AND DITCH LINEAR BOUNDARIES (MEDIEVAL OR POST MEDIEVAL)	FROM SE 1172 9812 A BANK AND DITCH BOUNDARY RUNS NORTH-WARDS TO THE PLANTATION THEN FROM THE ROAD AT SE116 98 A WELL DEFINED SYSTEM OF BOUNDARIES EXTENDS TOWARDS HIGH SPRING WOOD ABOVE DOWNHOLME PARK NORTH WEST OF THE UNENCLOSED ROAD TO HOLSWELL FROM DOWNHOLME (SEE SKETCH PLAN), ABOVE THE 250 m CONTOUR. NORTHERN LIMIT AT SE 1173 9957. PROMINENT CORNER AT SE 1176 9903. TEE JUNCTION AT SE1179 9924.	THIS LINEAR BOUNDARY SYSTEM COVERS AN EXTENSIVE AREA OF OPEN MOORLAND BUT IS NOT COMPLEX OR CONCENTRATED RATHER, LARGE AREAS ARE DEFINED BY SINGLE LINEAR BANK/DITCHES – THESE AREAS COULD BE DESCRIBED AS FIELDS OR ALLOTMENTS. SIMILAR BANK/DITCH FIELD SYSTEMS ARE WIDESPREAD ON OPEN MOORLAND ABOVE SWALEDALE AND ARE LIKELY TO BE OF MEDIEVAL ORIGINE AND IN USE DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 8: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME CP PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 5)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
CUP MARKED ROCK (PREHISTORIC) 20.	SE 1176 9903	30+ CUP MARKS (ONE WITH A CONCENTRIC RING) ON BOULDER LOCATED ON SOUTH SIDE OF LINEAR BANK + DITCH BOUNDARY REFERENCE: BECKENSALL AND LAURIE PREHISTORIC ROCK ART OF CO DURHAM, SWALEDALE AND WENSLEYDALE. PAGES 100 – 103
21 CUP MARKED ROCK (PREHISTORIC)	SE 1179 9862	15 CUP MARKS ON FLAT SLAB OF SANDSTONE ON STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (FEATURE 22)
22 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM SE 1179 9862 (AND FURTHER EAST ?) TO CAIRN (FEATURE 23) AT SE 1169 9863	AREAS WITH SMALL CAIRNS AND LOW STONE DUMP FIELD BANKS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE CHARACTERISTIC OF UPLAND SETTLEMENT DURING THE 2ND MILLENIUM B.C. REFERENCE
23 BURIAL CAIRN (PREHISTORIC)	SE 1169 9863	LOW CIRCULAR STONE/ROCK MOUND 5 m DIAMETER. THIS COMPACT UNDISTURBED CAIRN IS LIKELY TO BE OF BURIAL RATHER THAN CLEARANCE PURPOSE.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 9: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME CP PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 6)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
24 – 32 (AND 23) SMALL ROCK CAIRNS 4 – 6 m DIA. (PREHISTORIC) 10 No TOTAL.	SE 116 986 (CENTRE) SEVEN CAIRNS ON OPEN MOORLAND NORTH OF PLANTATION, THREE WITHIN THE FENCED PLANTATION	THESE SMALL CAIRNS ARE MOST PROBABLY OF BURIAL RATHER THAN FIELD CLEARANCE PURPOSE (ORIGINE). CAIRN 23 IS VERY CIRCULAR, TURF COVERED AND UNDISTURBED. REMAINDER MAINLY UNDISTURBED. A PREHISTORIC CEMETARY! ELSEWHERE FLAT GRAVES (PITS WITH URNED CREMATIONS) ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF SMALL CAIRNS BUT WITH NO OBVIOUS CAIRN COVER – THIS AREA SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DISTURBANCE!
33 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B)	SE 1172 9876 VERY DISTURBED STONE WALLED ROUND HOUSE (13 M DIAMETER, OVERALL) WITH RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (WALLS VISIBLE ONLY AS ROBBING TRENCH IN PART).	ROUND HOUSE 13 m DIA OVERALL, 7 m DIA INTERNAL. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE 30 m x 25 m

Record Number 399 >>> Image 10: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME CP PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 6)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
24 – 32 (AND 23) SMALL ROCK CAIRNS 4 – 6 m DIA. (PREHISTORIC) 10 No TOTAL.	SE 116 986 (CENTRE) SEVEN CAIRNS ON OPEN MOORLAND NORTH OF PLANTATION, THREE WITHIN THE FENCED PLANTATION	THESE SMALL CAIRNS ARE MOST PROBABLY OF BURIAL RATHER THAN FIELD CLEARANCE PURPOSE (ORIGINE). CAIRN 23 IS VERY CIRCULAR, TURF COVERED AND UNDISTURBED. REMAINDER MAINLY UNDISTURBED. A PREHISTORIC CEMETARY! ELSEWHERE FLAT GRAVES (PITS WITH URNED CREMATIONS) ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF SMALL CAIRNS BUT WITH NO OBVIOUS CAIRN COVER – THIS AREA SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DISTURBANCE!
33 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B)	SE 1172 9876 VERY DISTORBED STONE WALLED ROUND HOUSE (13 M DIAMETER, OVERALL) WITH RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (WALLS VISIBLE ONLY AS ROBBING TRENCH IN PART).	ROUND HOUSE 13 m DIA OVERALL, 7 m DIA INTERNAL. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE 30 m x 25 m

Record Number 399 >>> Image 11:

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME CP PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 7).

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
34, 35 BURIAL CAIRNS	SE 1176 9886	TWO SMALL CAIRNS (POSSIBLE BURIALS)
THORN HILL POSSIBLE BURIAL MOUND, EARLY BRONZE AGE.	SE 1185 9895	POSSIBLE ROUND BARROW – MUCH SPREAD AND DISTURBED BY SLIT TRENCHES – VISIBLE AS A LOW EARTHEN MOUND VERY GREEN – CONTRASTS WITH SEDGE MOORLAND AROUND. VIEW POINT.
36 PREHISTORIC ROCK CARVING (DEFACED)	SE 1194 9886	PREHISTORIC ROCK CARVING (GROOVED ENCLOSURE ROUGHLY HEART SHAPED) ON N. SIDE OF ROUNDED GLACIAL SANDSTONE ERRATIC BOULDER. UPPER SURFACE OF THIS BOULDER HAS BEEN DEFACED IN ANTIQUITY – POSSIBLY TO REMOVE A CUP AND RING CARVING (SPECULATION!). REFERENCE: BECKENSALL + LAURIE P.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 12:

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME L.T. PLAN D.
SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 8)

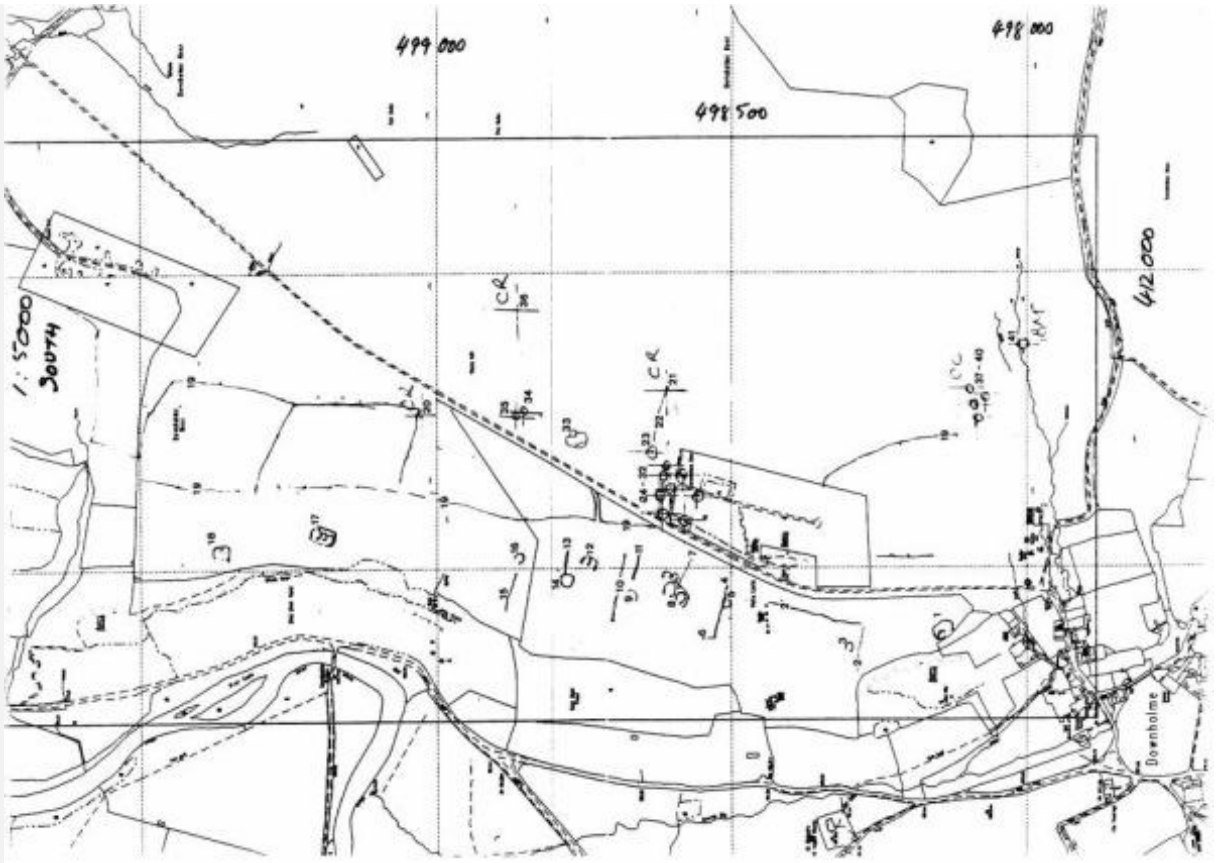
FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.
37 – 40 CEMETARY? - FOUR ROUND BURIAL MOUNDS	SE 1177 9809 (CENTRE)	FOUR LOW MOUNDS - TURF COVERED 5 – 8 m DIAMETER. PROBABLY PREHISTORIC BURIALS. WET LOCATION!
41 BURNT MOUND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE SWEAT HOUSE / SAUNA OR COOKING PLACE.	SE 1187 9804 ON SOUTH BANK OF SPRING STREAM.	MEDIUM SIZE (8 m DIA x 1 m HIGH APPROX) BURNT STONE MOUND, TURF COVERED. RECENTLY DISTURBED BY WATER AUTHORITY WORKS (WATER SUPPLY). - A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS SITE TYPE.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 13:

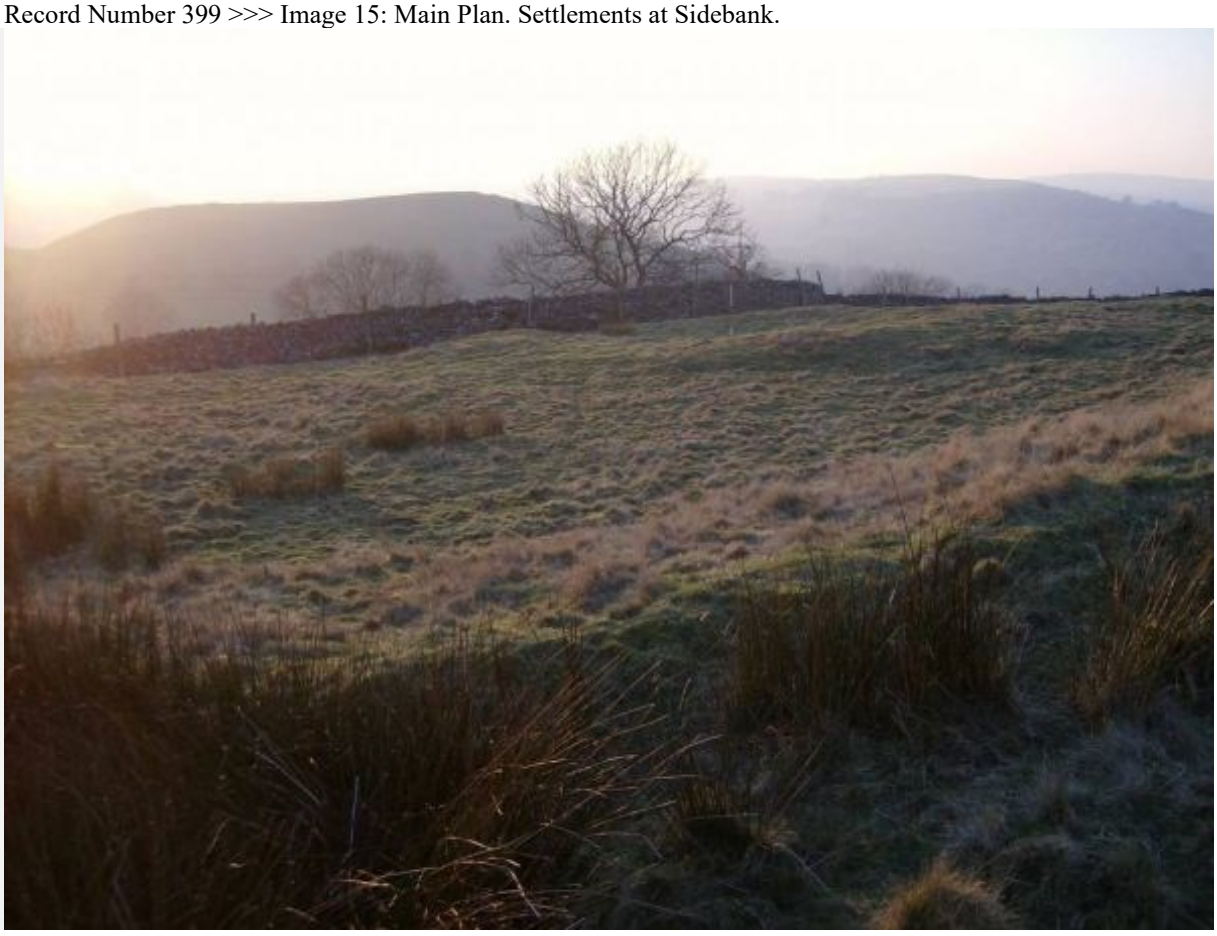
CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME [illegible] PLAN 2.
SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 9/8)
DOWNHOLME PARK.

FEATURE	LOCATION (GRID REF.)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.
42 SETTLEMENT AT FAR SPRING (MEDIEVAL OR PRE-CONQUEST) RECTANGULAR BUILDING WITH CULTIVATION TERRACES.	NZ 116 002 DOWNHOLME PARK.	SEE ATTACHED SURVEY PLAN FIG. 3 CATTERICK + FELDOM CONSERVATION GROUP PROJECT 92. THE SINGLE RECTANGULAR BUILDING HAS ITS ENTRANCE IN THE N. GABLE - CHARACTERISTIC OF PRE CONQUEST BUILDINGS E.G. RIBBLEHEAD, SIMEY FOLDS IN TEESDALE.
~~43 FIELD SYSTEM AT DOWNHOLME PARK~~	~~IN PASTURE BELOW HIGH SPRING WOOD~~	~~SEE SKETCH PLAN OF EARLY FIELDS AT DOWNHOLME PARK AS SEEN IN LOW SUN FROM BUSHY PARK, FIGURE 4 PROJECT 92.~~
43 - 45 ELLING HEARTH (3 No)	NZ 1166 0018 (43) NZ 1165 0027 (44) NZ 1166 0029 (45)	8 m DIA (OVERALL) 3.5 m INTERNAL DIA STONE CIRCULAR STRUCTURES SEE RAISTRICK, A. INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY PP 121, 122 ATTACHED.
46 EARLY FIELD SYSTEM AT DOWNHOLME PARK	IN PASTURES BELOW HIGH SPRING WOOD	DEFINED BY STONE BANKS AND LYNCHETS SEE SKETCH DWG, FIGURE 4 PROJECT 92. ATTACHED.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 14:



Record Number 399 >>> Image 15: Main Plan. Settlements at Sidebank.


Record Number 399 >>> Image 16: Site 1 Enclosed settlement and round house, above Downholme Quarry. How Hill in the background.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 17: Site 1 Enclosed settlement and round house, above Downholme Quarry.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 18: Sidebank. Scooped settlement on terrace (Site No 14) and view towards Holgate How in distance.

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

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

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

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

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

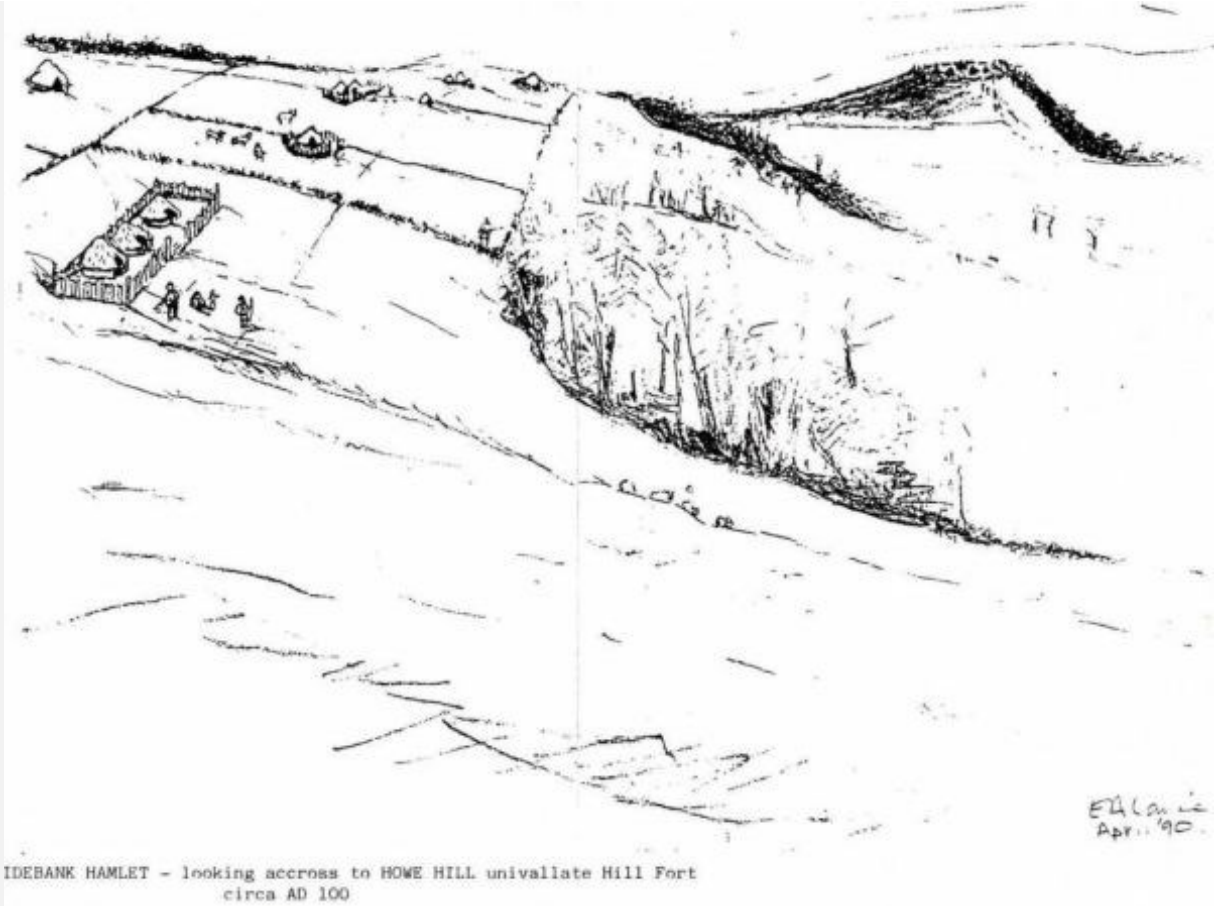
Additional Notes: NOTE all the archaeological settlement features and low field banks are under turf and are difficult to photograph. They are however relatively easy, to the practised eye, to recognise on the ground in winter when the herbage is low.
All the features are reasonably well preserved although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

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

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

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

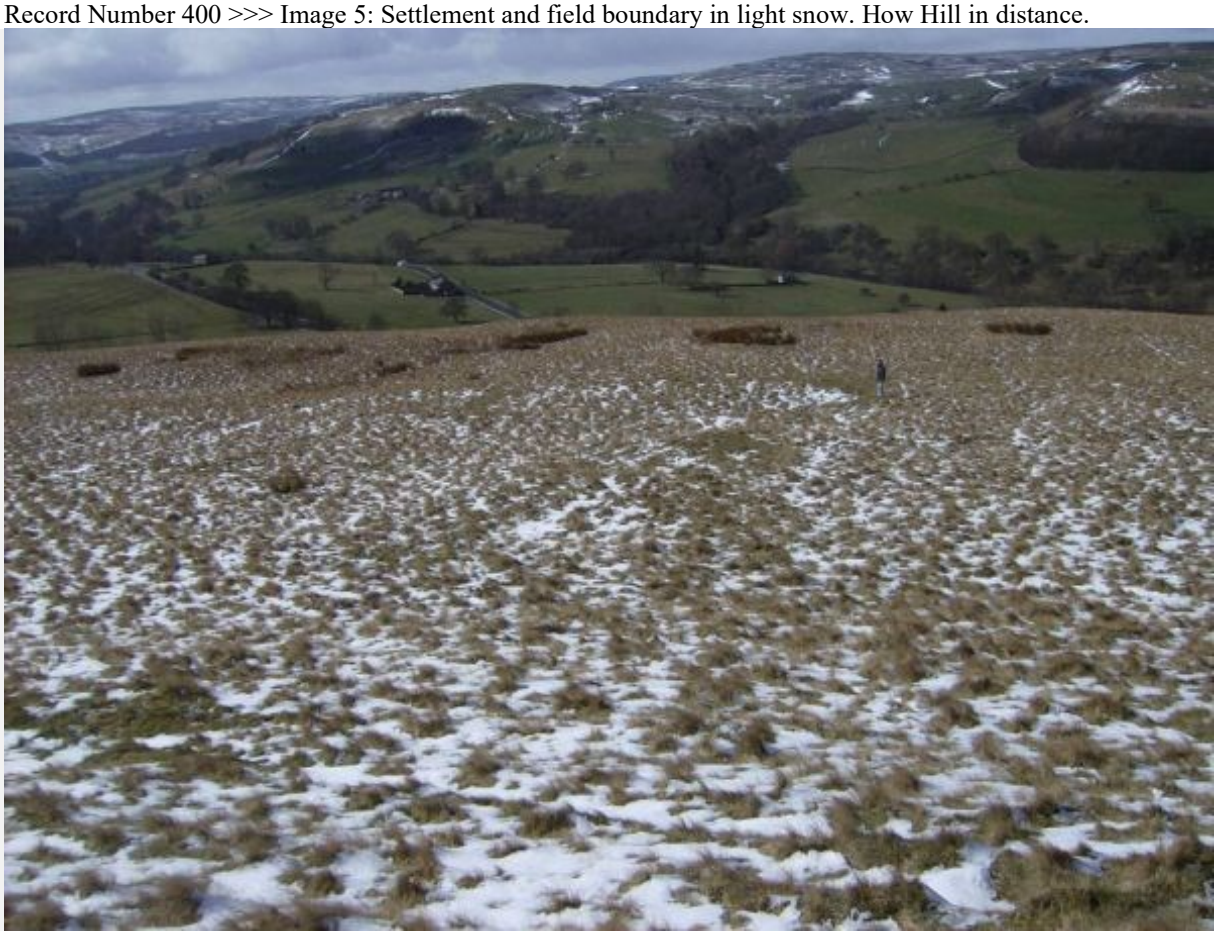
Record Number 400 >>> Image 2: Side bank, northern section fom the air (AP Robert Shopland Reed of Defence Estates).



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

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

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



Record Number 400 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 400 >>> Image 7:

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

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

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

Record Name: How Hill, Downholme. Defended settlement or univallate hill fort.
SWAAG ID Number: 401
Recorded Date: 2011-12-16 10:51:33
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: How Hill Downholme
Civil Parish: Downholme
British National Grid:
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Faulted and folded limestone and chert strata which are well seen in the small quarry at the base of the hill,near the public right of way on the southern side.
Description: See AP,s and photos from Side Bank Road.
Defended settlement or possible univallate hill fort defined by a relatively slight ditch and surmounting bank (remains of a stone enclosure or rampart?) visible as a surviving earthwork only on uppermost steep western and northern perimeter of the Hill. This ditch is not visible on the eastern and southern perimeter where any such earthworks have been slighted by prominent strip fields of medieval and post medieval age.
The prominent base of one (later) large rectangular building associated with a field bank can be discerned on the summit of the Hill.
Geophysical survey of the NE quadrant of the summit of How Hill commisioned by DEfence Estates has confirmed the presence of several ring groove round houses characteristic of Late Iron Age or Native Roman occupation on the summit of this strategic hill which commands the southern approaches to Swaledale.
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: The surviving earthwork bank and ditch on How Hill was independently and simultaneously first recognised from the air by Robert White and on during fieldwork on the ground by the Writer.
SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor
Last Update: 2011-12-16

Record Number 401 >>> Image 1: How Hill Downholme from road to Hudswell (Sidebank). Earthworks include NE corner of the enclosure ditch and intensive strip cultivation of later, medieval and post medieval date.

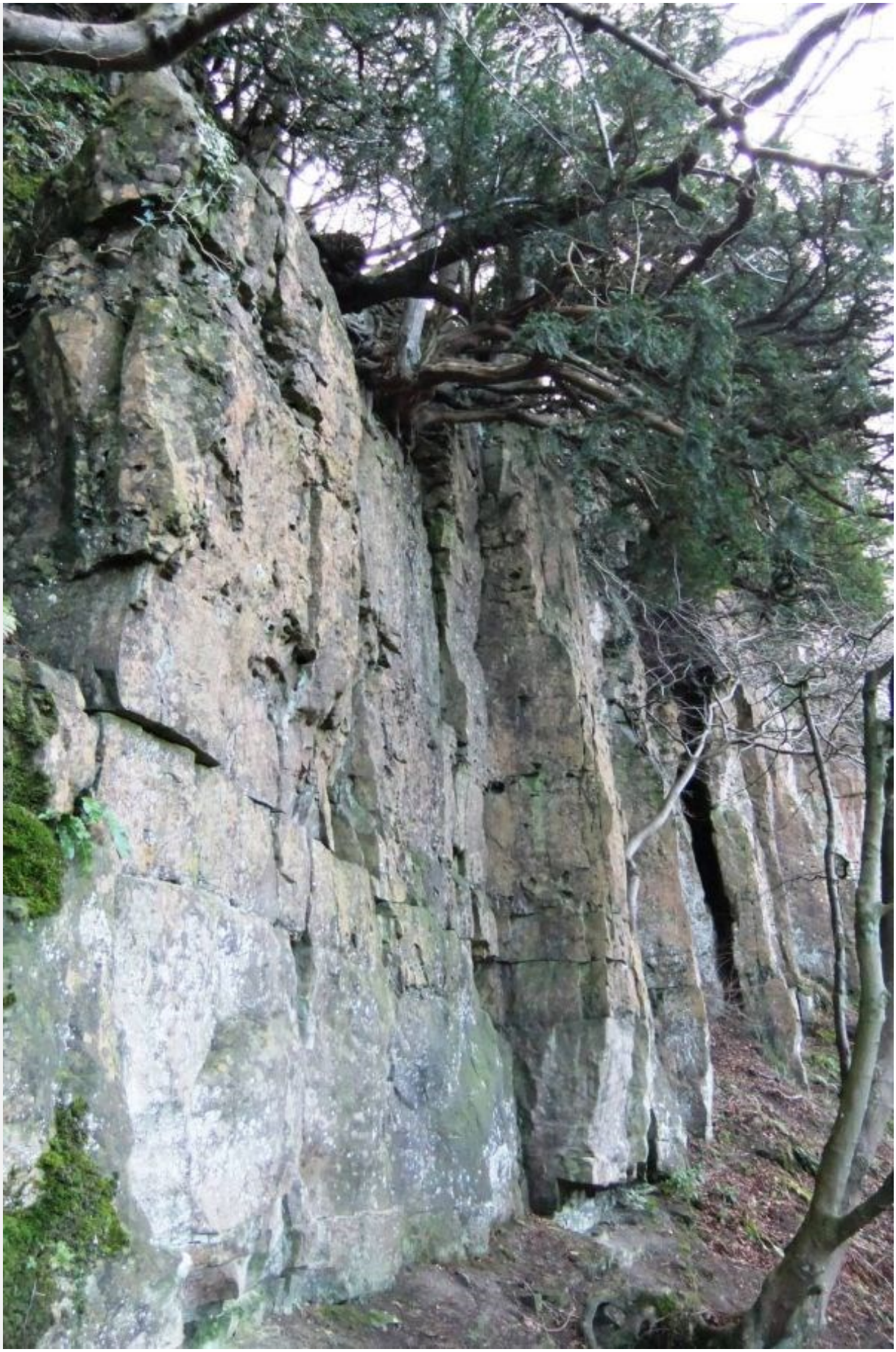
Record Number 401 >>> Image 2: Aerial photograph of How Hill from the North. Surviving earthwork ditch on the NE (Top LH) Quadrant of the summit and intensive strip cultivation over the whole of the remainder of the Hill.(A.P. R.F.White, YDNP)

Record Number 401 >>> Image 3: How Hill photographed from the west.(A.P. R.F.White, YDNP) Vertically folded limestone strata which forms the Hill visible in small quarry

Record Number 401 >>> Image 4: How Hill from Settlement Site 1 above Downholme Quarry, see also SWAAG400.

Record Name: Hudswell CP. Hag Wood and Under Bank Wood. Relict woodland on North Facing Limestone Cliff
SWAAG ID Number: 402
Recorded Date: 2011-12-19 10:59:52
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-12-12
Location: Hudswell CP. Hag Wood and Under Bank Wood
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 1361 0102
Altitude: 220m
Geology: Sheer north facing cliff formed from the Main Limestone,with Richmond chert strata over and talus slope below.
Description: Species poor relict limestone woodland with yew dominant at top edge of sheer north facing limestone cliff. Cold ashwood with self seeded secondary sycamore on talus slope below. Some wych elm, elder also present, hazel and rose very scarce on and below the cliff. Hazel coppice on till at west end of the cliff.
Pednculate oak woodland with holly understory on chert strata above the limestone. Planted beech the most prominent of the mature trees at western end of the cliff.
Ancient holly dominated hedgerow at top edge of the wood. (From NZ13610102 westward to NZ13441 00945)
Additional Notes: It is noticable that the relict woodland on the face and top edge of this north facing cliff is species poor compared to the species rich woodland on the cliffs on the opposite, south and south westerly facing side of Swaledale (at Whitcliffe Scar). Hazel,Rowan and Rose sppp are absent, elder is present but squiffy. The cold ashwood below the cliff is equally species poor with ash and sycamore dominant but with a very few old wych elms and just one coppiced large leafed lime surviving. see photos.
Polypody and Harts Tongue ferns flourish in the scree. The only flowering plants noted are Dogs Mercury, Herb Robert and nettles.
Last Update: 2012-01-31
Tree Geographical Area: Lower Swaledale

Record Number 402 >>> Image 1: Under bank Scar with yew dominant.



Record Number 402 >>> Image 2: Under bank Scar with yew

Record Number 402 >>> Image 3: Under bank Scar with beech attop edge of cliff. Note the destabilizing effects on the rock strata of the tree roots immediately below this large beech.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 4: Under bank Scar. Isolated stack of limestone with wych elm established at the top.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 5: Wych elm, an ancient 4m girth self coppiced tree growing in scree with polypody and harts-tongue ferns.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 6: Wych elm, dead and fragmented, 5m girth, ancient self coppiced tree growing in scree with polypody and harts-tongue

Record Number 402 >>> Image 7: AS last from above

Record Number 402 >>> Image 8: Yews like this are dominant at the top edge of the cliff.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 9: Detail of the exposed and convoluted root system of this ancient yew.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 10: Isolated large leafed lime coppiced tree, Tilia platyphyllos considered native in Swaledale, is at the extreme northern limit of this species.,

Record Number 402 >>> Image 11: As last, one of just two lime coppiced recorded on the southern side of the Swale.

Record Number 402 >>> Image 12: As last

Record Number 402 >>> Image 13: As last, the coppice from below.

Record Name: Bainbridge. Semerdale.Prehistoric sites and finds in the vicinity of Semerwater.
SWAAG ID Number: 403
Recorded Date: 2011-12-19 15:31:52
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Bainbridge, Semerwater Area, Semer Dale.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid:
Altitude: Varies
Geology: Glacial trough formed by a tributary glacier to the Wensleydale ice, forming hanging valley basin with sediment infilled reduced lake
Description: On grounds that the whole is greater than the sum of the individual parts this record is a photo montage of some of the sites and finds from the area centred on Semerwater.
Each of the sites and finds shown below will be recorded seperately on this database, later.
However in view of the fact that the ten or so burnt mounds around Semerwater are already being recorded, I thought that a photofile of Semerwater would provide a context for these sites.
Last Update: 2011-12-20

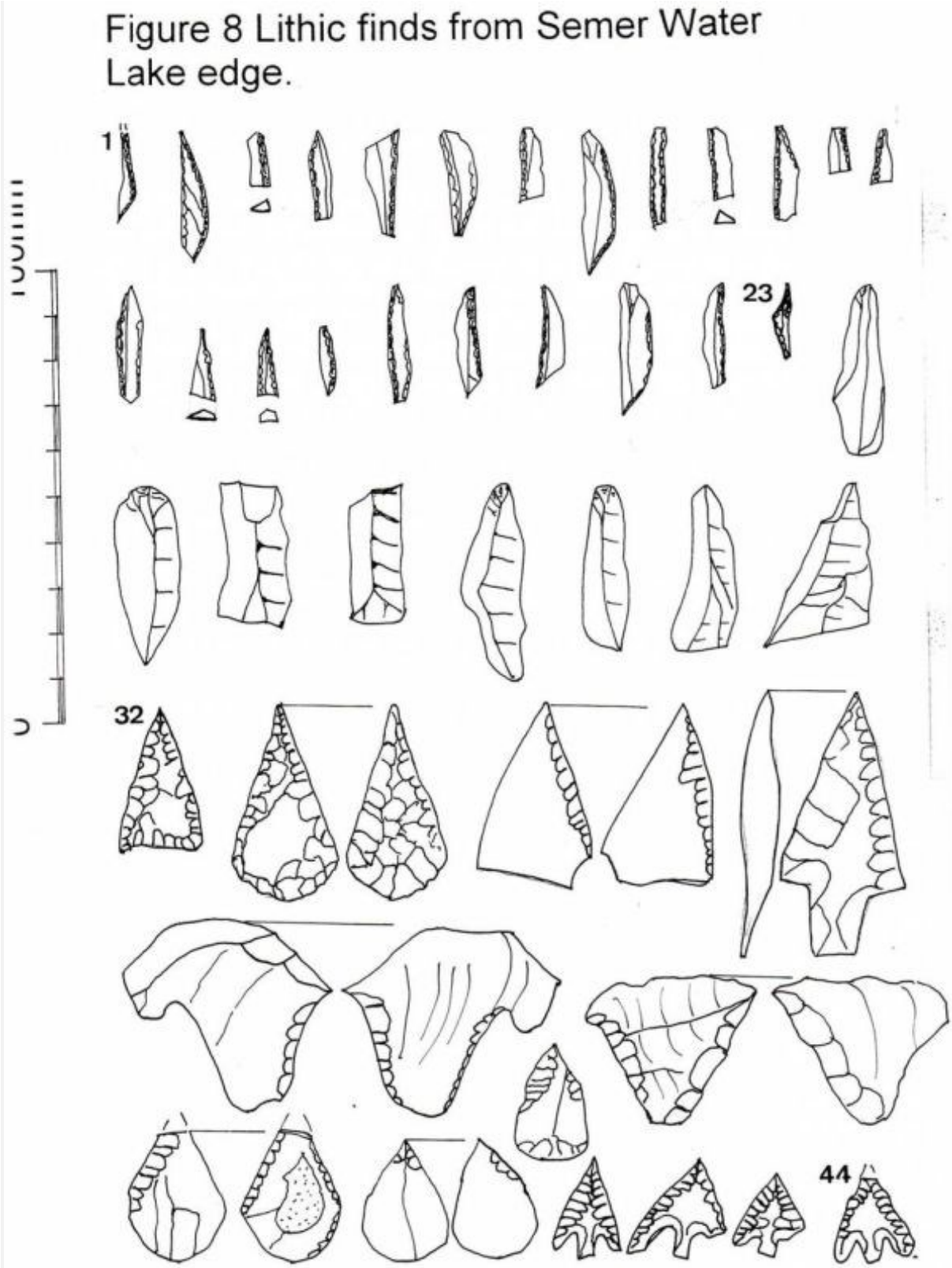
Record Number 403 >>> Image 1: Semerwater and Addlebrough frm Countersett Crag.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 2: Cup marked kerb stones to the summit round cairn on Addlebrough, view towards head of Wensleydale.This cairn has been reduced by stone quarrying, cup marked rocks originally hidden in the body of the cairn.

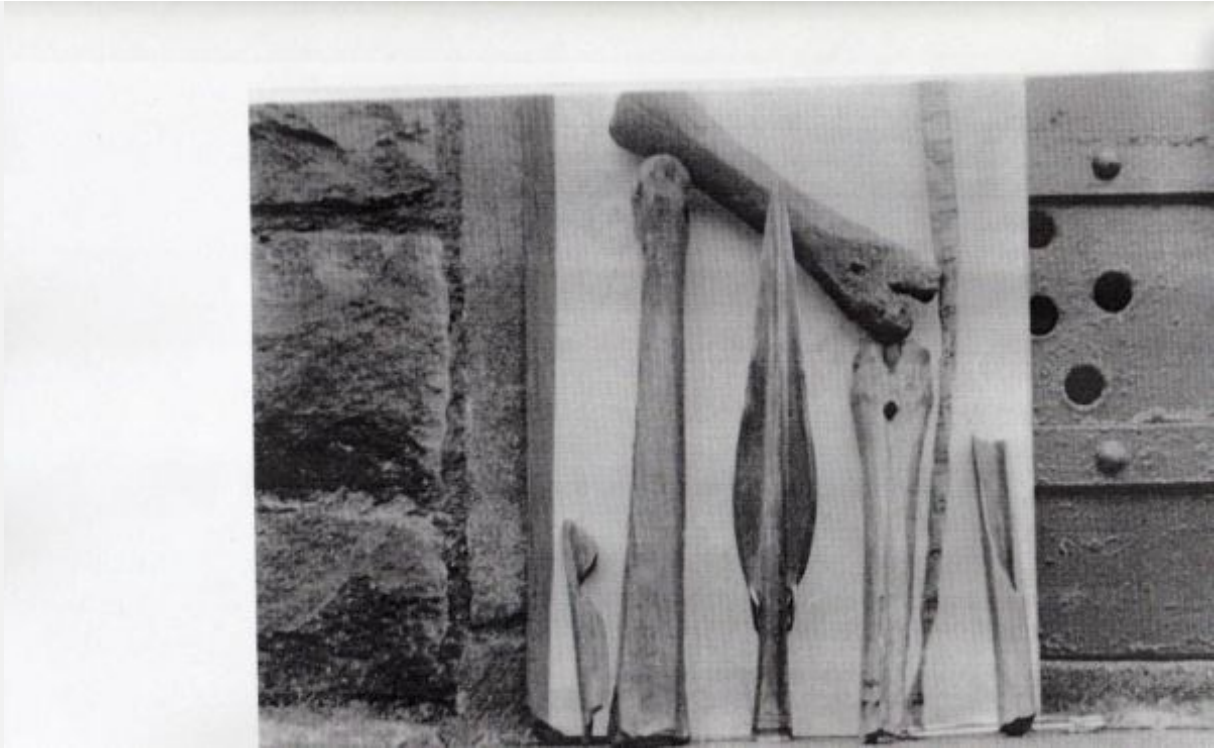
Record Number 403 >>> Image 3: Round Cairn on Counterset Crag. Undisturbed and only recently recognised.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 4: Enclosure said to be a Middle Bronze Age Ring cairn on Scout Crag. I have doubts on this interpretation

Record Number 403 >>> Image 5: Semerwater from Counterset Crag.

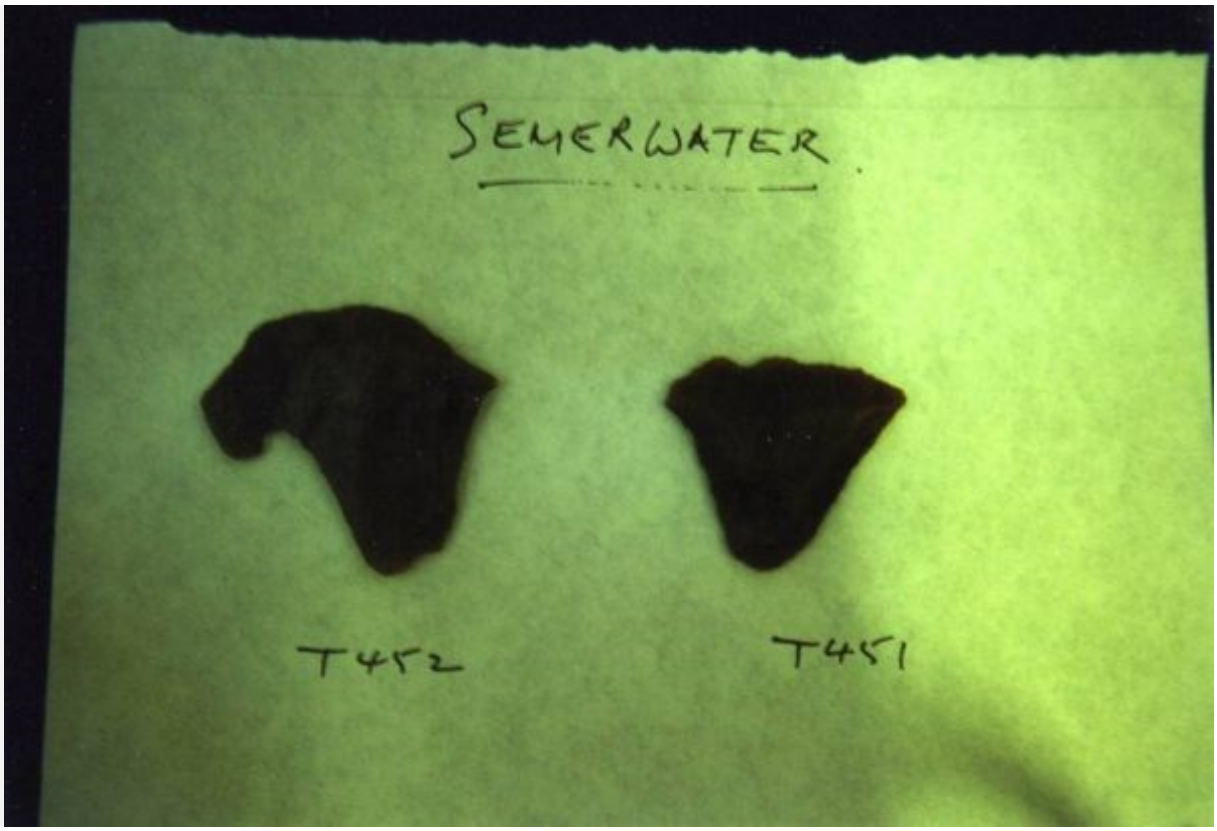


Record Number 403 >>> Image 6: Lithic finds from Semerwater.

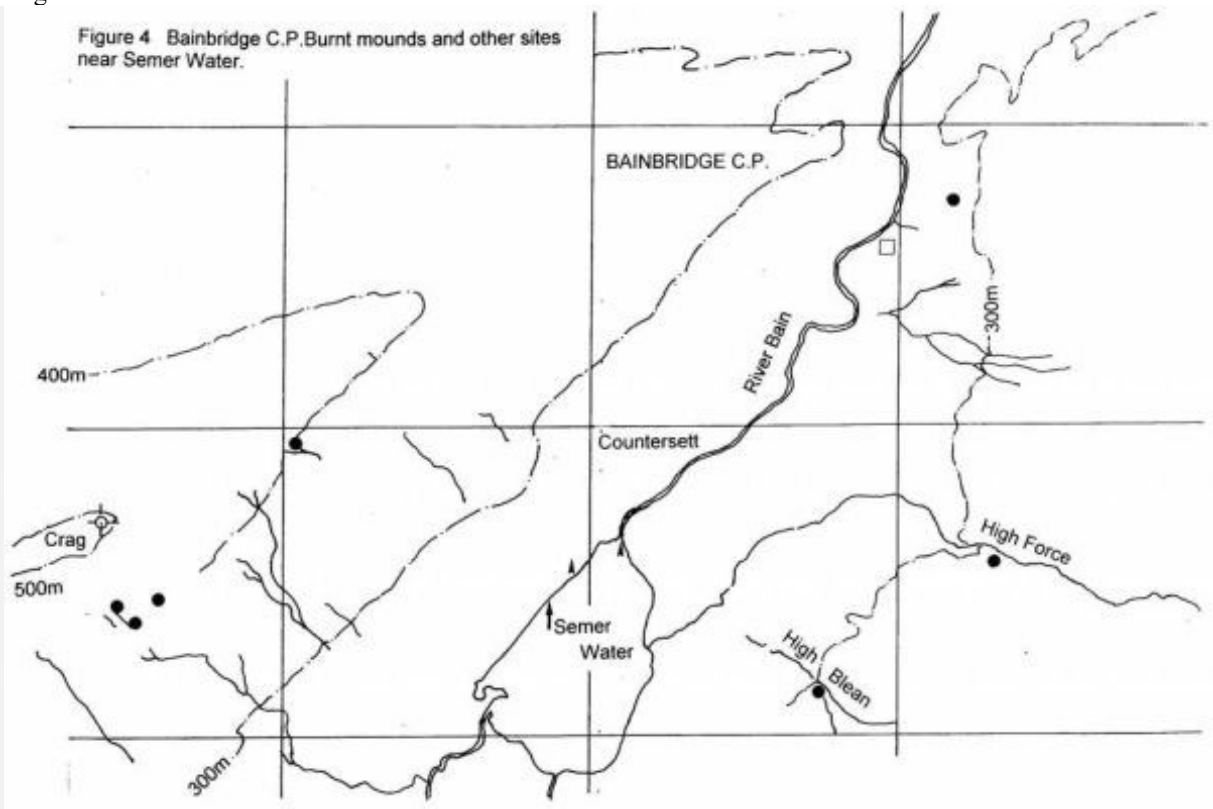


Record Number 403 >>> Image 7: Contemorary photograph of the Decorated MBA Spearhead and humanly modified animal bones from Semerwater lake Edge

Record Number 403 >>> Image 8: Neolithic arrowpoints from Semerwater Lake Edge, note peat water patination. These were found at two locations on the Lake Shore when the level of Semerwater was lowered.



Record Number 403 >>> Image 9: Two late neolithic transverse arrowheads from Semerwater Lake Edge.



Record Number 403 >>> Image 10: Semerwater. Location of Burnt mounds, not all sites shown.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 11: Counterset Crag. Large burnt mound at spring rise.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 12: Counterset Crag. Large burnt mound at spring rise.

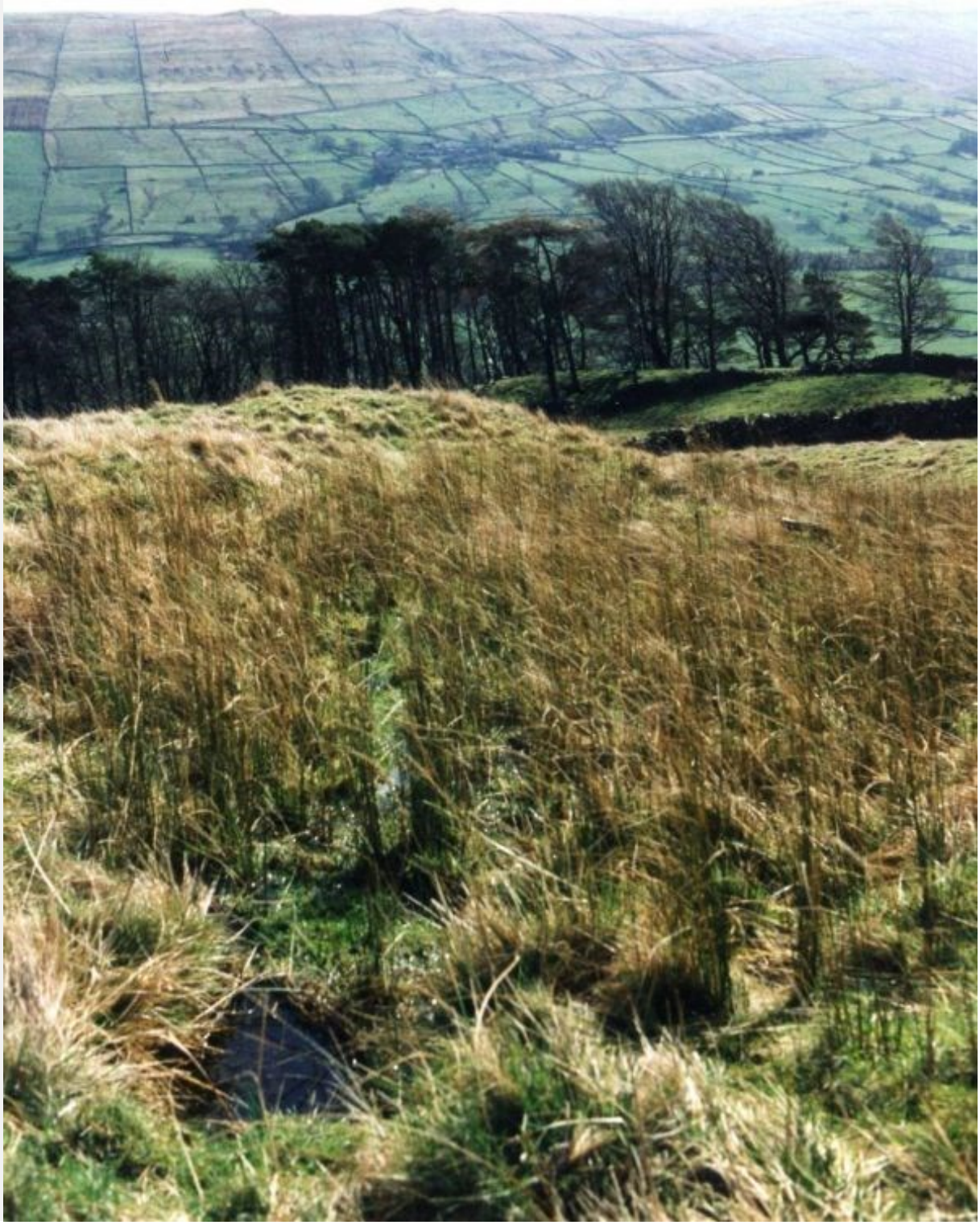
Record Number 403 >>> Image 13: High Force farm. Large burnt mound, one of two at spring rise south of High Force Farm.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 14: High Force farm. Large burnt mound, one of two at spring rise south of High Force Farm.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 15: High Force farm. Large burnt mound, one of two at spring rise south of High Force Farm.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 16: Wood End Lodge. Burnt mound at Upper Plantation Springs, one of three here, with Mr Robin Minnett.

Record Number 403 >>> Image 17: Wood End Lodge. Burnt mound at Upper Plantation Springs, one of three here



Record Number 403 >>> Image 18: Wood End Lodge. Burnt mound at Upper Plantation Springs, one of three here

Record Name: MUK155. Muker CP. Kisdon North Gang Scars. Relict woodland with isolated yew.
SWAAG ID Number: 404
Recorded Date: 2011-12-27 10:29:50
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-08-08
Location: Kisdon North Gang Scars
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: NY 90333 00359
Altitude: 411m
Geology: The Main Limestone exposed intermittently over a distance of 1km as small well vegetated cliffs and scree slopes below, each with different woodland composition but no juniper or aspen here. Mineralised at the North Gang Vein.
This is the most northerly of three cliffs recorded.
Description: Relict woodland on very small limestone outcrop facing North East with one isolated yew, ash, rowan, birch and hawthorn. Mossy saxifrage in scree below.
Vegetation not yet recorded.

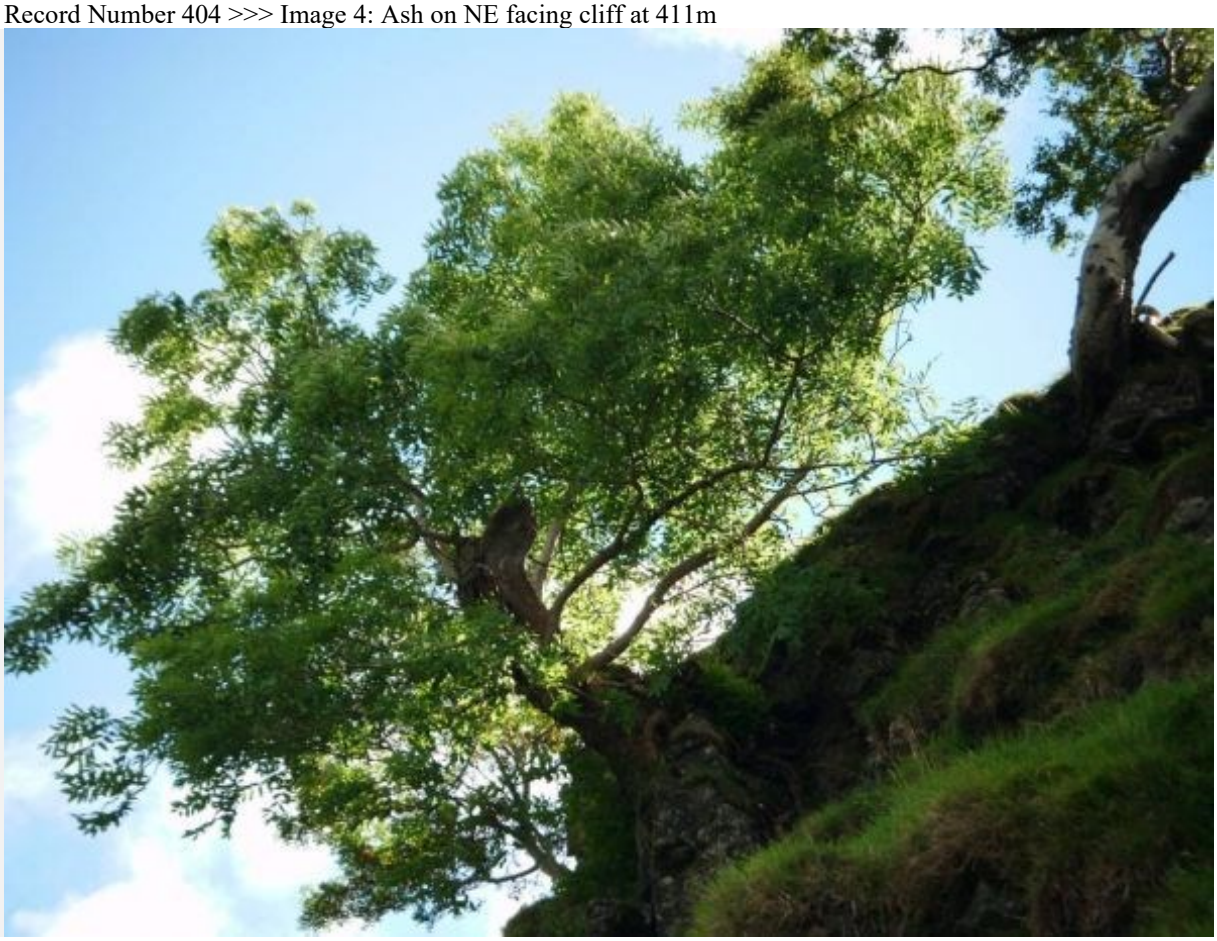
Dimensions: See photographs
Species: One isolated yew, ash, rowan, birch, hawthorn,
Common Notable Species: Mossy saxifrage in scree.
Additional Notes: Juniper and aspen are not present here.
Last Update: 2012-02-13
Tree Geographical Area: Upper Swaledale

Record Number 404 >>> Image 1: Swaledale and Ivelet Side from North Gang Scars

Record Number 404 >>> Image 2: Ring cairn at edge of the terrace. North Gang Scars.

Record Number 404 >>> Image 3: Isolated yew with ash on NE facing cliff at 411m.

Record Number 404 >>> Image 4: Ash on NE facing cliff at 411m



Record Number 404 >>> Image 5: Ash on NE facing cliff at 411m

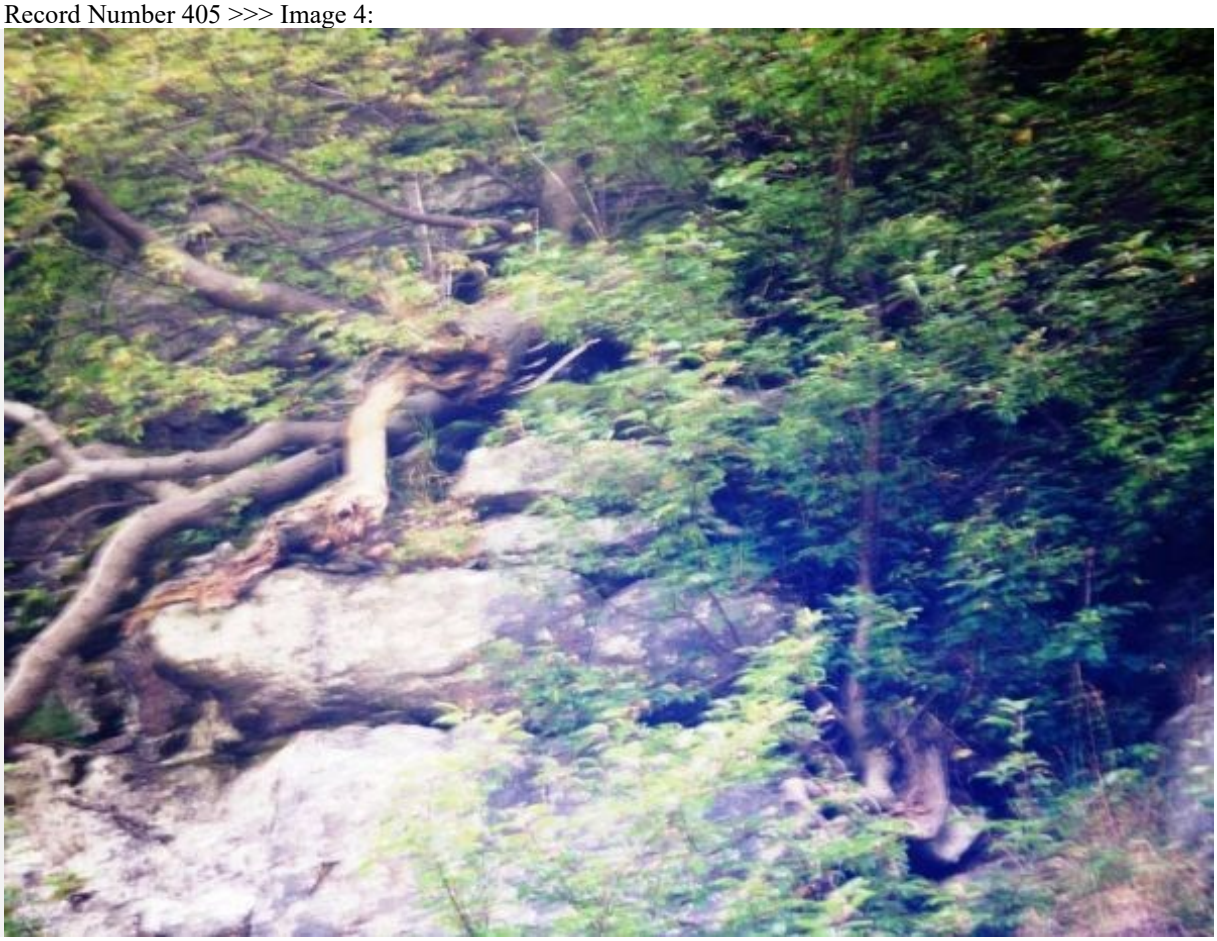
Record Name: Muker. Kisdon North Gang Scars. Middle or Bird Cherry Scar.
SWAAG ID Number: 405
Recorded Date: 2011-12-28 10:36:23
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid:
Altitude: 430m
Geology: Limestone cliff with scree talus slope and kame terrace below. The Main Limestone.
Description: Limestone cliff facing due east at 430m elevation. Relict woodland which includes ancient bird cherry, ash, wych elm,rowan, ivy and rose sp.
Dimensions: See photographs
Species: Bird cherry
Scientific Name: Prunus padus
Common Notable Species: ASh, wych elm, rowan, rose sp, ivy.
Additional Notes: The remains of a small ring cairn and later rectangular building can be seen at the dge of the kame terrace below this scar. See photographs.
Last Update: 2011-12-28
Tree Geographical Area: Upper Swaledale

Record Number 405 >>> Image 1: Swaledale from the kame terrace below the Bird Cherry Scar with remains of ring cairn.

Record Number 405 >>> Image 2: The Bird Cherry Scar

Record Number 405 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 405 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 405 >>> Image 5:

Record Name: Muker. Kisdon North Gang Scars. The Wych Elm Scar.
SWAAG ID Number: 406
Recorded Date: 2011-12-28 10:47:07
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Muker. Kisdon North Gang Scars. The more southerly of three scars recorded. The Wych Elm Scar.
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: SD 90461 99648
Altitude: 426m
Geology: Limestone cliff with scree slope and kame terrace below. The Main Limestone.
Description: Limestone cliff, facing due east, with scree slope and kame terrace below. The Main Limestone.This small cliff is of great interest in possessing two very large wind or self coppiced multi-stem Wych Elm trees, one 8m girth and the other 6m girth at the base.
Species: Wych elm
Scientific Name: Ulmus glabra
Common Notable Species: Harts tongue fern, Dogs mercury.
Additional Notes: Harts tongue ferns and dogs mercury, indicators of recent more extensive woodland here are prolific in the scree talus slope below.
Last Update: 2011-12-28
Tree Geographical Area: Upper Swaledale

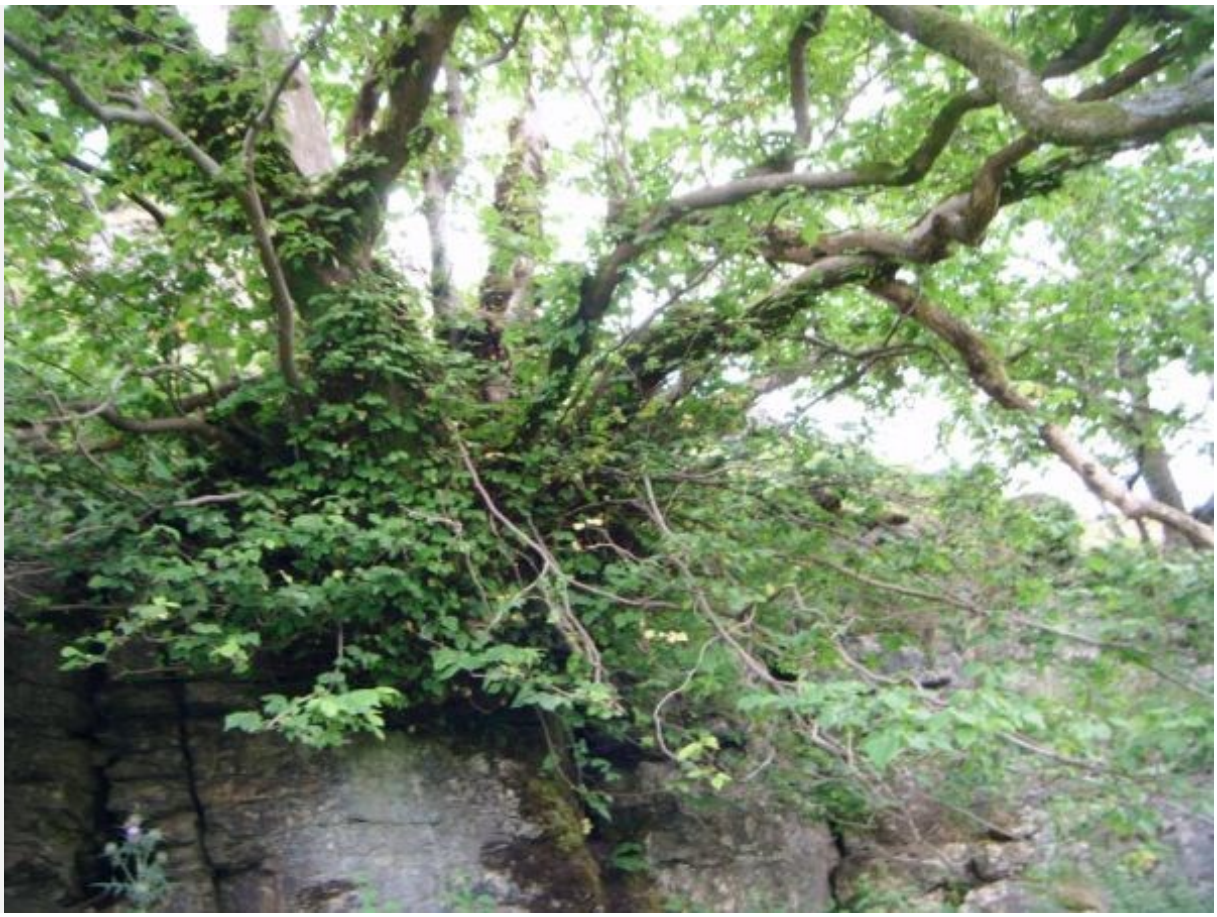
Record Number 406 >>> Image 1: Swaledale and Ivelet Side from the kame terrace below the Scar.

Record Number 406 >>> Image 2: The Wych Elm Scar

Record Number 406 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 406 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 406 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 406 >>> Image 6: The Ancient Wych Elm, detail.

Record Number 406 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 406 >>> Image 8: Harts Tonue Fern and Dogs Mercury in the scree slope.

Record Name: Marske C.P. West Applegarth SSSI Woodland. Deepdale West Side, Limestone Woodland with Yew and Large Leafed Lime.
SWAAG ID Number: 407
Recorded Date: 2011-12-28 12:57:49
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2011-12-22
Location: Marske C.P. West Applegarth Woodland. Salmon Gill and Deepdale West.
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid: NZ 1275 0224
Altitude: 285
Geology: Cliffs and talus slopes formed from outcropping Richmond Cherts.
Description: C.P. West Applegarth Woodland SSSI. Eastward from Salmon Gill Springs and Deepdale West Side.Species rich limestone woodland on east facing outcrops of Richmond Chert with talus slopes below. A single large leafed lime tree has been identified at NZ1270901921,265m and there may be at least one further tree of this species present.

Yews are the dominant tree of the woodland on the sheer cliffs, with a fringe of pedunculate oak at the topmost edge. Other tree species include ash (dominant in the woodland below the cliffs), hazel, elder.

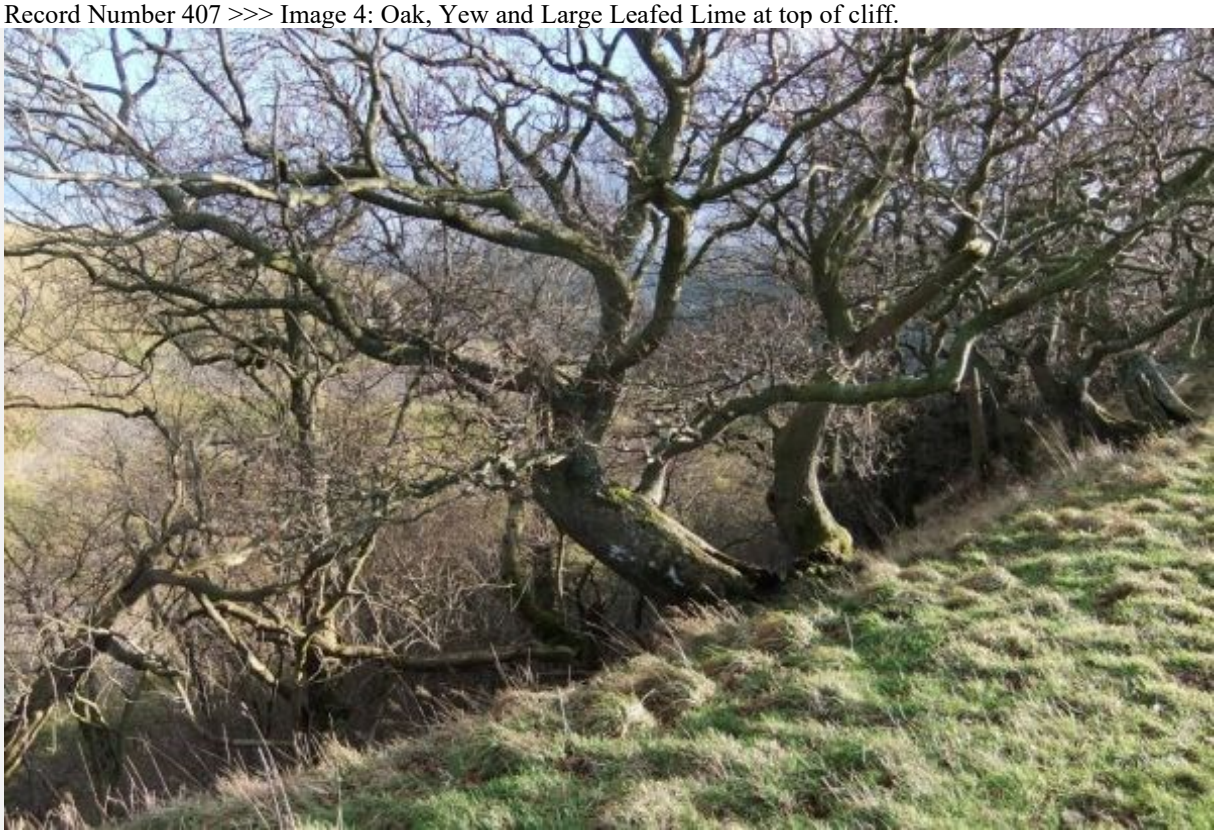
Vegetation not yet recorded.
Species: Yew. Large Leafed Lime. Pedunculate oak.
Common Notable Species: Ash, Wych Elm, Elder, Hazel, Hawthorn, Bird Cherry.
Additional Notes: The writer is indebted to Mr Harker for access to Deepdale and Salmon Gill and for permission to record the woodland and trees.
Last Update: 2011-12-30
Tree Geographical Area: Lower Swaledale

Record Number 407 >>> Image 1: Salmon Gill and Deepdale from Red Scar, Downholme.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 2: Deepdale from Red Scar, Downholme.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 3: Salmon Gill and Deepdale. Google Earth, Historical Imagery.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 4: Oak, Yew and Large Leafed Lime at top of cliff.



Record Number 407 >>> Image 5: Oak in old hedgerpw at top of the wood.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 6: Yew with fallen wych Elm, western end of Deepdale near Salmon Gill

Record Number 407 >>> Image 7: Yew with N.M.This is one of the largest yews which are on the talus slope. The largest yews grow directly on the face of cliffs as a rule.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 8: Yews on outcrops of Richmond Chert at top of Deepdale from the roadside.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 9: Yews on outcrop west of the road to High Applegarth.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 10: Yew No 1 on outcrop of chert, west of the road to High Applegarth.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 11: YewNo 1 on outcrop west of the road to High Applegarth.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 12: Yew No 2 on outcrop west of the road to High Applegarth.

Record Number 407 >>> Image 13: Yew No 3 on outcrop west of the road to High Applegarth. This ancient multistem yew measured 4.0m girth

Record Number 407 >>> Image 14: Large leafed lime (Tilia platyphyllos) at top edge of sheer cliff, Deepdale West Scar.

Record Name: THe Round Howe. Mixed woodland with population of Large Leafed Lime Trees.
SWAAG ID Number: 408
Recorded Date: 2011-12-29 17:17:42
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2011-12-29
Location: Western Slopes of the Round Howe
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid: NZ 1578 0070
Altitude: 125m
Geology: Isolated hillslope and ice margin channel (The Round How). Strata below the Main Limestone.
Description: Large grove of mature Large Leafed Lime Trees (Tilia platyphyllos). (Provisional)
Identification of these lime trees at Round Howe as Tilia platyphyllos is provisional and subject to confirmation.
At least 15 trees, all mature maiden trees probably of one age.
It is possible that these trees are a cloned native population, however it is also possible that these trees were planted.
Other trees present here and in relict hedgerows nearby include Pedunculate Oak, Beech, Holly, Ash, Bird Cherry, Blackthorn, Hawthorn Hazel,Elder, Sallow.
Species: Large Leafed Lime
Scientific Name: Tilia platyphyllos
Additional Notes: Unlike the population of lime trees at Whitcliffe and at West Applegarth, where most of the Large Leafed Limes are coppiced, there are no coppiced trees here.

Last Update: 2011-12-29
Tree Geographical Area: Lower Swaledale

Record Number 408 >>> Image 1: The Round Howe Woodland with Large Leafed Limes

Record Number 408 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 408 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 408 >>> Image 4:

Record Name: Applegarth Scar, West. Limestone woodland on and below two cliffs. The lower and more prominent cliff formed by the Main Limestone, the Upper formed by Richmond Cherts.
SWAAG ID Number: 409
Recorded Date: 2011-12-30 10:52:57
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Applegarth Scar from the western extremity at NZ11750162 to the fenced Plain, or glade, above West Applegarth Farm.
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid: NZ 1175 0162
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Applegarth Scar(s) comprise two seperate cliffs (Scars) seperated by a sloping terrace. The Lower Scar is formed from The Main Limestone outcropping as a fine sheer well vegetated cliff with scree and vegetated talus slope below. The Upper Cliff and the sloping Terrace between these two cliffs,are formed from Richmond Chert Strata.
Description: Limestone ashwood with yews dominant on the lower cliff and on the talus slopes below with a scattered population of large leafed limes, mainly large old coppiced trees, growing both on the face and top edge of the lower cliff formed by the Main Limestone. The woodland on the Lower Cliff will be described first, followed by the woodland on the Upper Scar and the terrace between the two Scars.
Other tree species present here include:
Ash, oak, wych elm, hazel, elder, bird cherry
Dimensions: The woodlands on Applegarth Scar West extend for a distance of approximately 800m in length
Species: Large Leafed Lime
Scientific Name: Tilia platyphyllos
Additional Notes: These woodlands are Private, however they can be seen from the access road to West Applegarth Farm, which is also on the Coast to Coast Footpath.
The writer is indebted to Mr Harker for access to this fine cliff and for permission to record the woodland and trees.
Last Update: 2012-01-03
Tree Geographical Area: Lower Swaledale

Record Number 409 >>> Image 1: Tilia platyphyllos (large leafed Lime) with aril of yew. Photograhed from the face of the Lower Cliff.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 2: Applegarth Scar. The western extremity, with yews, ash and oak (oak trees grow on the chert strata above the Main Limestone.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 3: Applegarth Scar West.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 4: Applegarth Scar West. A large population of coppiced limes grow on the nab at the extreme right of this photo.

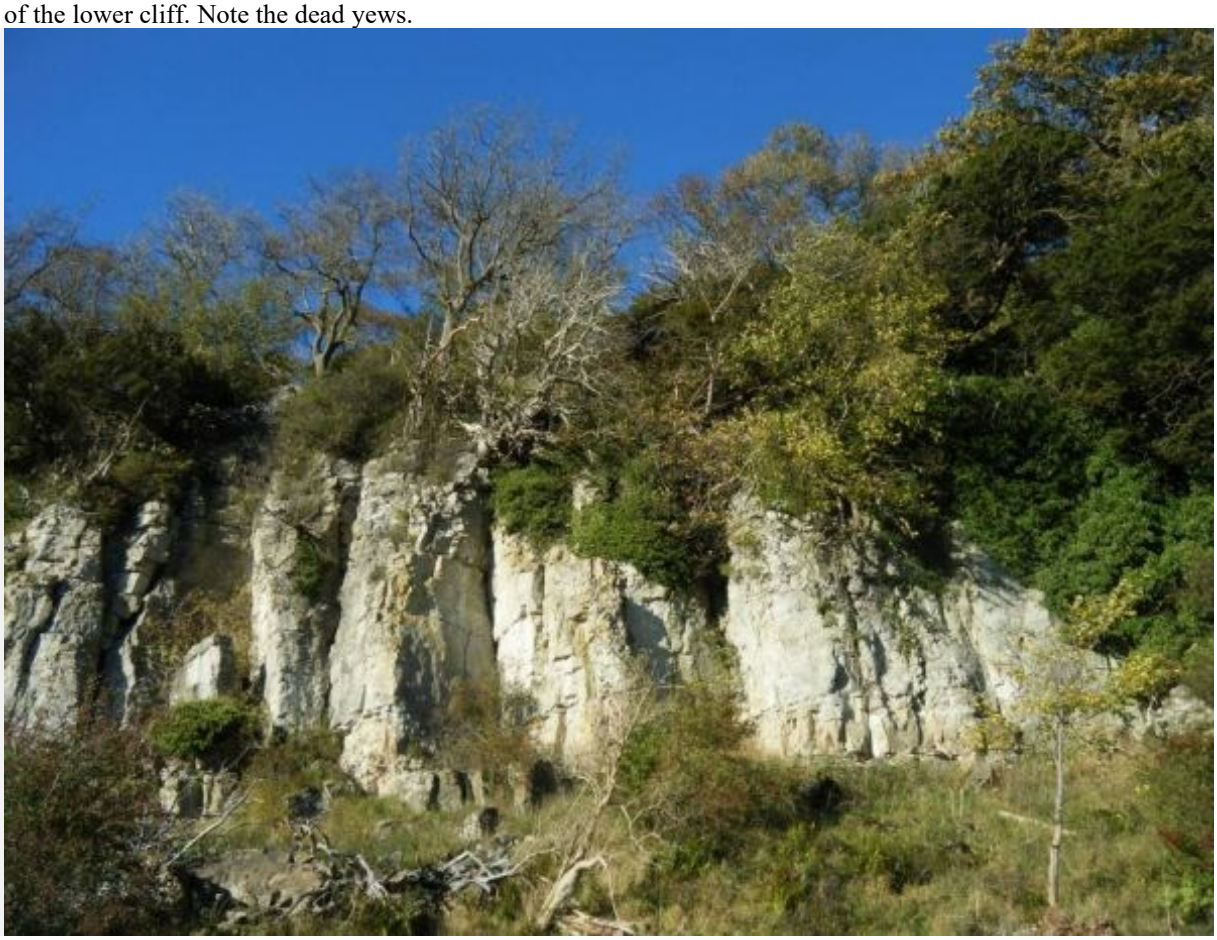
Record Number 409 >>> Image 5: Applegarth Scar West. Large leafed lime on top edge and face of the

Lower Cliff.

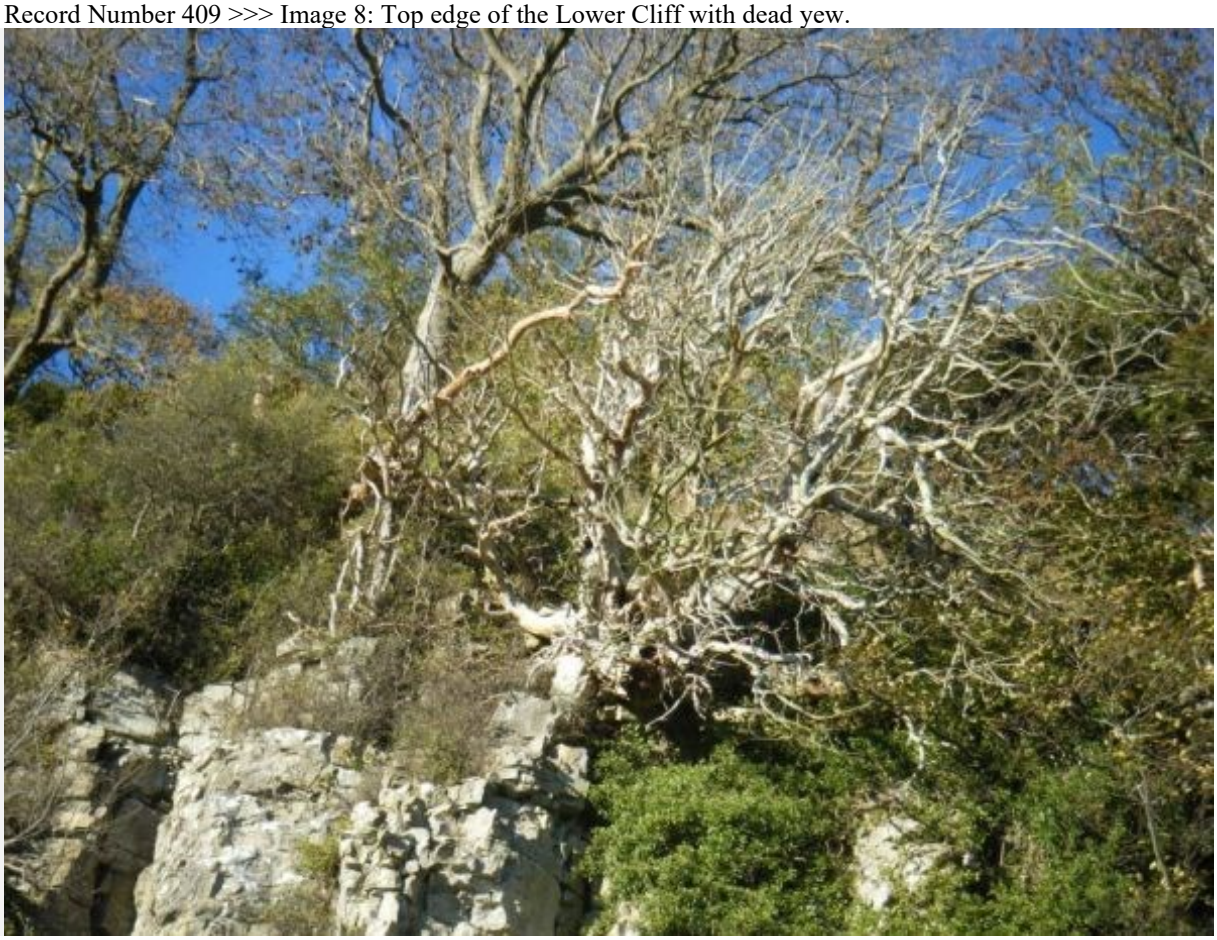
Record Number 409 >>> Image 6: Applegarth Scar West.Large leafed lime, wind coppiced multistem tree on top edge of the |Lower Cliff.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 7: Yews on the talus slope below the cliff, lime trees with ash at the top

of the lower cliff. Note the dead yews.



Record Number 409 >>> Image 8: Top edge of the Lower Cliff with dead yew.



Record Number 409 >>> Image 9: Dead yew at top of the cliff, detail.

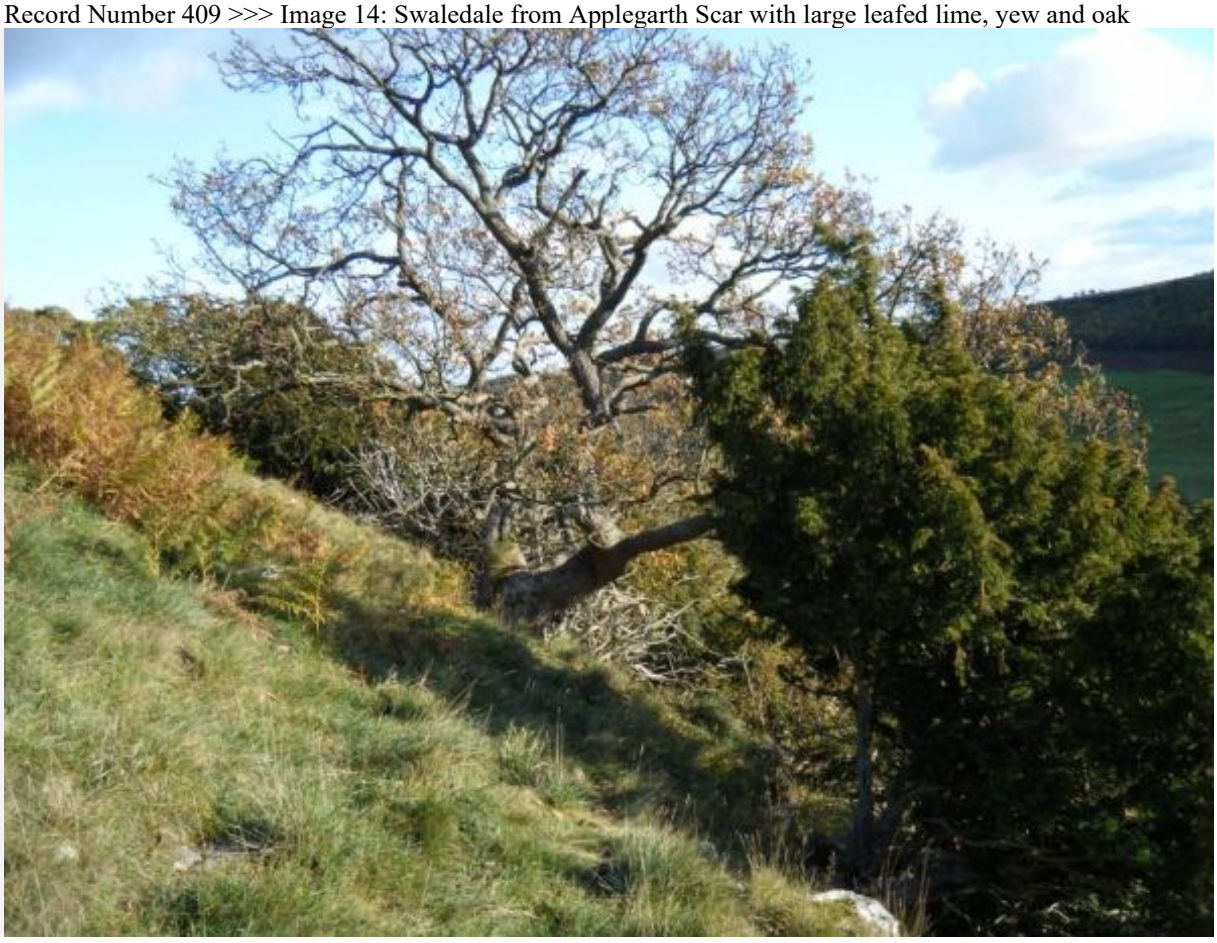
Record Number 409 >>> Image 10: The face of the Lower Cliff with Holly.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 11: Applegarth Scar. View eastward to the Vale of Mowbray with oak at top edge of the Upper Scar.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 12: Applegarth Scar. View across Swaledale to Kirkgate Wood with oak, yew, ash etc

Record Number 409 >>> Image 13: Swaledale from Applegarth Scar with large leafed lime, yew and oak

Record Number 409 >>> Image 14: Swaledale from Applegarth Scar with large leafed lime, yew and oak



Record Number 409 >>> Image 15: Applegarth. The top edge of the Upper Scar with Sessile oak

Record Number 409 >>> Image 16: Applegarth Upper Scar. Sessile oak. The pedunculate oak not the sessile oak (Qu. petraea) is the oak most usually found in Swaledale.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 17: Yew ,ash, oak etc on the western end of Applegarth Scar.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 18: The Upper Scar. Richmond chert strata with yew, wych elm, ash, oak, etc

Record Number 409 >>> Image 19: The Upper Scar. Richmond chert strata with yew, wych elm, ash, oak, etc

Record Number 409 >>> Image 20: Applegarth Scar, the terrace. Ancient yew and large leafed lime coppice.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 21: Applegarth Scar, the terrace. Large leafed lime coppice and yew.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 22: Applegarth Scar, the front edge of the terrace. Large leafed lime trees, all managed as coppice.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 23: Applegarth Scar, the terrace.Large leafed lime trees, all managed as coppice. Detail.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 24: Applegarth Scar, Large feafed lime in flower.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 25: Applegarth Scar, Large feafed lime in flower. Detail.

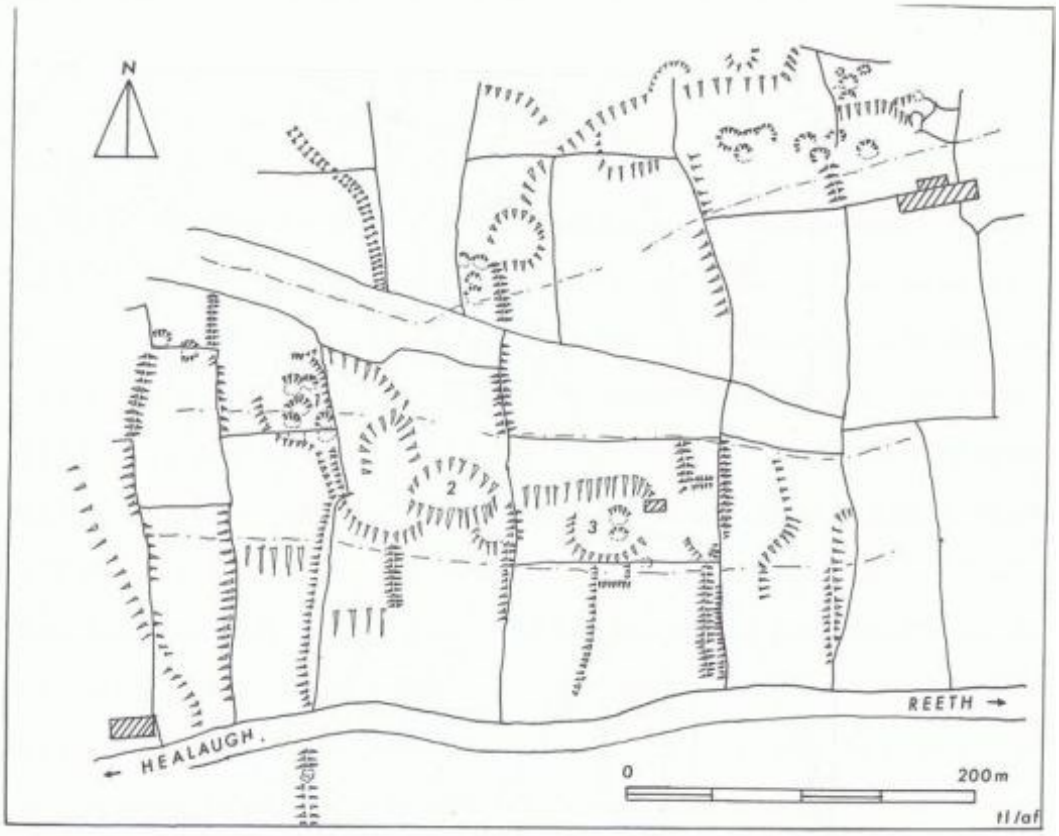
Record Number 409 >>> Image 26: Applegarth Scar. Western end. Lower Cliff with Plain and Upper Cliff

Record Number 409 >>> Image 27: Applegarth Scar. Western End. Lower Cliff. Large leafed Lime on top edge of Cliff with yew, ivy etc.

Record Number 409 >>> Image 28: Applegarth Scar. Western End. Lower Cliff. Detail of Large Leafed Lime as photo 1876,photographed at top edge of Cliff with yew

Record Number 409 >>> Image 29: Applegarth Scar. Western End. Lower Cliff. Large leafed Lime as Photo 1876 photographed from top edge of Cliff with yew

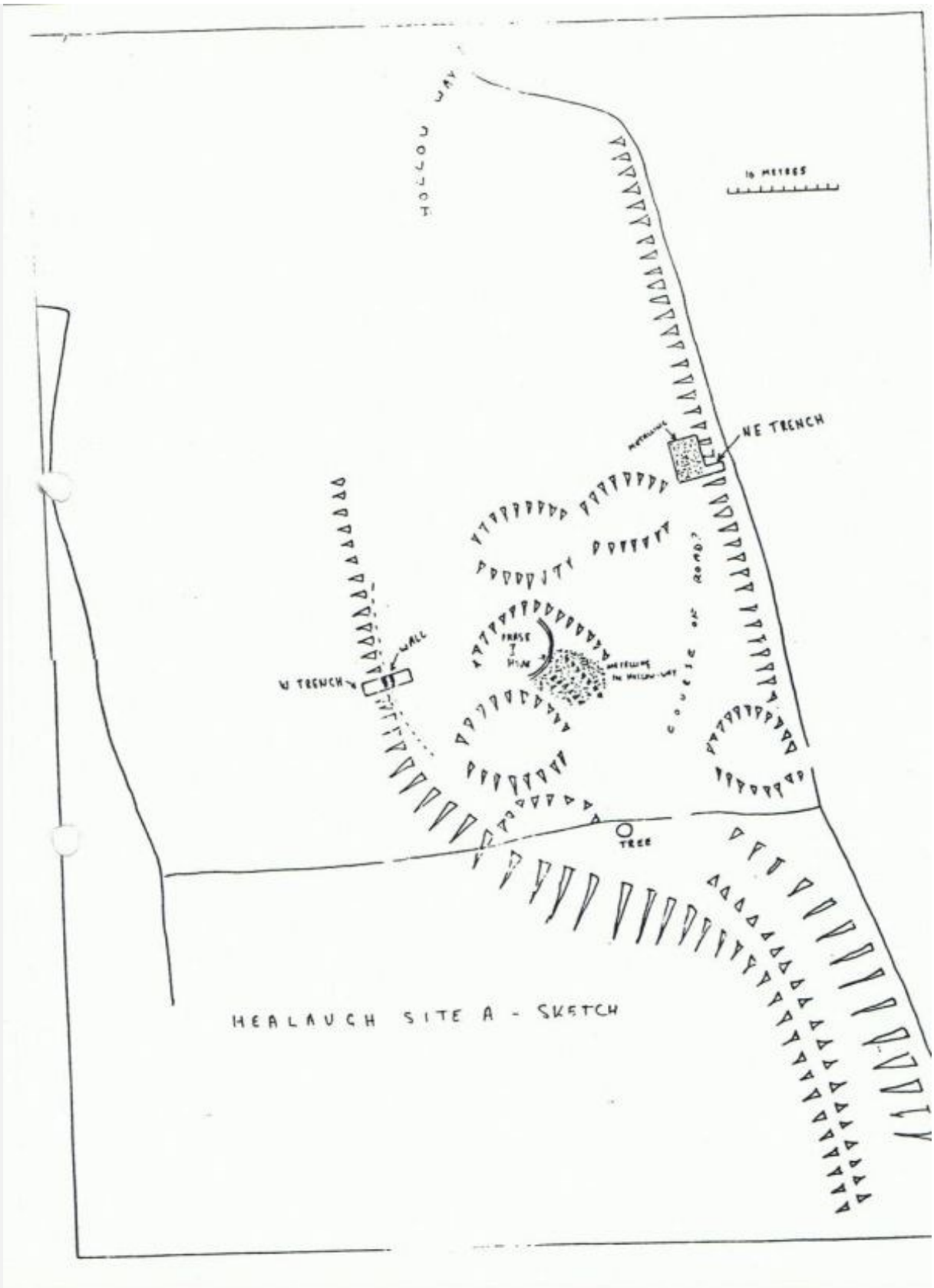
Record Name: Healaugh Pastures. Settlements and field system complex.
SWAAG ID Number: 410
Recorded Date: 2012-01-02 14:32:51
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2012-01-01
Location: Healaugh Pastures
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 020 993
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Drift covered strata above and below the Middle Limestone.
Description: This record will provide an overview of the settlements, including the excavated settlenent at SE02059827,Site 1 on attached survey, together with the associated lynchetted field system located within steeply sloping pastures to the east of Healaugh. A selected area of a larger survey will be discussed here. This overview is of a selected area of the Healaugh Pastures and does not extend to include the pastures immediately north of Healaugh as yet unsurveyed, neither does this survey include the pastures further east, below the deserted Riddings Farm. For the full extent of the Healaugh pastures surveyed within the SWALB Project, see Fleming 1998 Figure 9.7.
Finds from the excavations, which were removed to Sheffield for storage, have not been figured within any of the Interim Reports, included small amounts of roman pottery (including an amphora handle) from the two stone built phases, native brigantian pottery from the 'pit' feature, a fragment of a D section opaque white glass bangle,a bronze split finger ring, several beehive querns and a saddle quern reused inthe paving of tghe hut.
I always regarded the pit feature as a dump deposit resulting from clearance of the occupation deposit from the foor of the early pre-roman timber phase 1. (SE020993 centre)
Dimensions: See survey plan.
Additional Notes: The association between the settlements which have been dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Native Roman Periods and the lynchetted field system which extends downslope to the Swale Flood Plain is of exceptional interest. The strongly lynchetted field boundaries which everywhere abut and do not cross the settlement platforms and enclosures, points to Late Iron Age origines for the lynchetted hillslope field system.For details and chronologies see Swaledale Ancient Land Boundary Project Interim Reports Nos 5,6 and 7, 1988-1990, and Fleming 1998. However, there can be little doubt that this early field pattern was sustained and observed during all subsequent occupations. Probably for the reason that the fields are well laid out and have proved to be best suited to the pastoral management of these steep slopes. At any rate, the present day drystone walls of the Late 18th and Early 19th C. enclosed fields are all sited at the top of the earlier lynchets.
I have always been of the view that the lynchets were formed by cultivation,as usually understood, by the process of ploughing (cutting) against a boundary on a slope, however there are also grounds for believing that these lynchets could also have formed through stock trampling over a very long period, ie since the Iron Age. The presence of a number of quern, millstone, fragments on the excavated settlement confirms the processing, if not the growing of cereals during the Iron Age.
Cultivation up and down slope of such steeply sloping fields needs some consideration on the methods used.
These excavations Directed by Andrew Fleming during three consecutive three week seasons from 1988-1990, of the single house platform with selected trenches through the enclosure wall and eastern lynchet at Healaugh illustrate the absolute necessity of opening up the whole of the platform so that the complete structure is revealed at each Phase. Andrew Fleming recorded the plans of each of the three seperate Phases before proceeding to the next Phase. Each Phase taking One Three Week Season.
It should be assumed that all settlements are likely to be multi phased with several re-occupations. These phases cannot be recognised unless a sufficient area of a settlement is examined, if necessary over several seasons.
SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-03



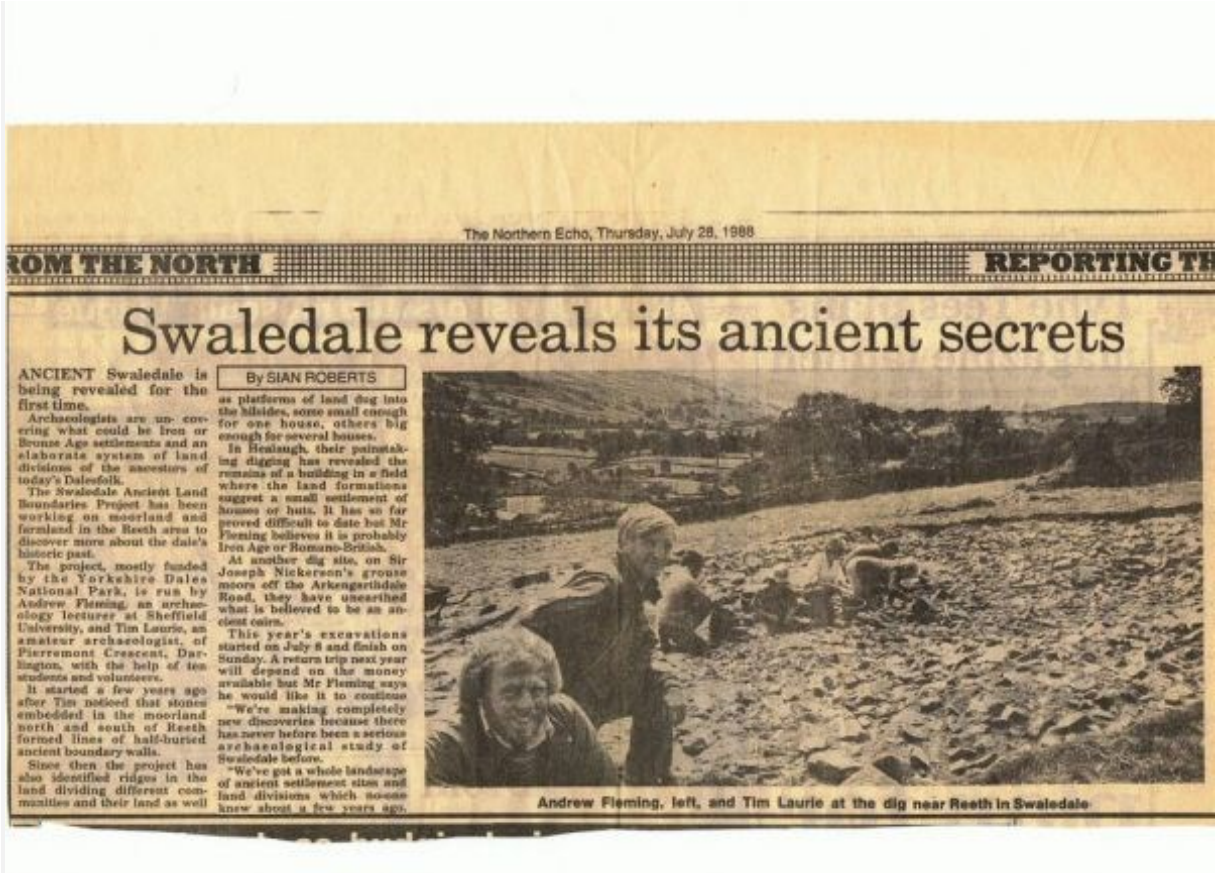
Record Number 410 >>> Image 1: Healaugh Settlements, 1998 Survey, SWALB (TCL and AF)

Healaugh Settlements

Record Number 410 >>> Image 2: Google. Historical Imagery. Healaugh Pastures. Settlement Sites 1,2 and 3.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 3: SWALB Site 1. Site Plan showing Phase One Ring Groove House an areas of cobble paving. Note the similarity between the areas of cobble paving to the yard and to the hollow way and the areas of cobbling located at the recent West Hag excavations..



The Northern Echo, Thursday, July 28, 1988

ROM THE NORTH — REPORTING TH

Swaledale reveals its ancient secrets

By SIAN ROBERTS

ANCIENT Swaledale is being revealed for the first time.

Archaeologists are uncovering what could be Iron or Bronze Age settlements and an elaborate system of land divisions of the ancestors of today's Dalesfolk.

The Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project has been working on moorland and farmland in the Reeth area to discover more about the dale's historic past.

The project, mostly funded by the Yorkshire Dales National Park, is run by Andrew Fleming, an archaeology lecturer at Sheffield University, and Tim Laurie, an amateur archaeologist, of Pierremont Crescent, Darlington, with the help of ten students and volunteers.

It started a few years ago after Tim noticed that stones embedded in the moorland north and south of Reeth formed lines of half-buried ancient boundary walls.

Since then the project has also identified ridges in the land dividing different communities and their land as well as platforms of land dug into the hillsides, some small enough for one house, others big enough for several houses.

In Healaugh, their painstaking digging has revealed the remains of a building in a field where the land formations suggest a small settlement of houses or huts. It has so far proved difficult to date but Mr Fleming believes it is probably Iron Age or Romano-British.

At another dig site, on Sir Joseph Nickerson's grouse moors off the Arkengarthdale Road, they have unearthed what is believed to be an ancient cairn.

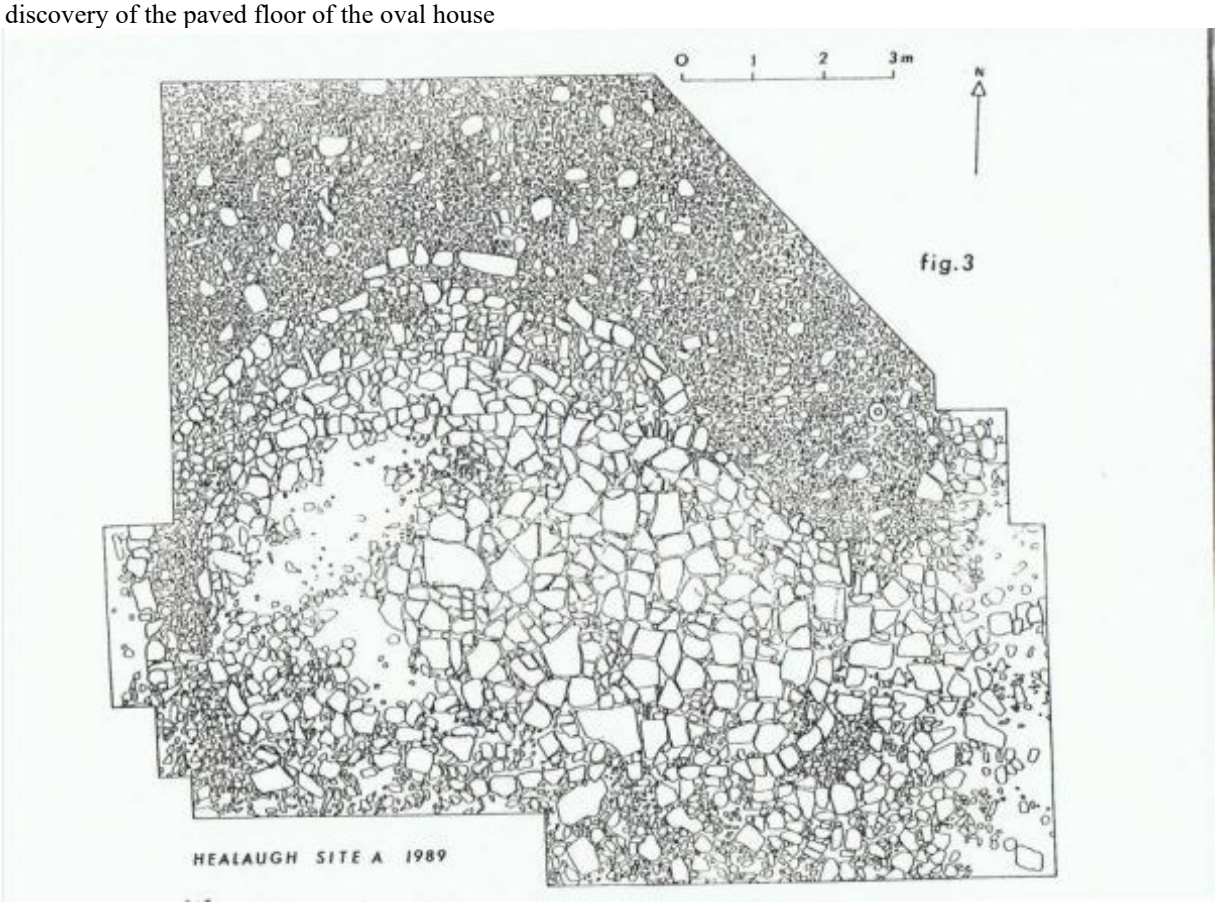
This year's excavations started on July 8 and finish on Sunday. A return trip next year will depend on the money available but Mr Fleming says he would like it to continue.

"We're making completely new discoveries because there has never before been a serious archaeological study of Swaledale before.

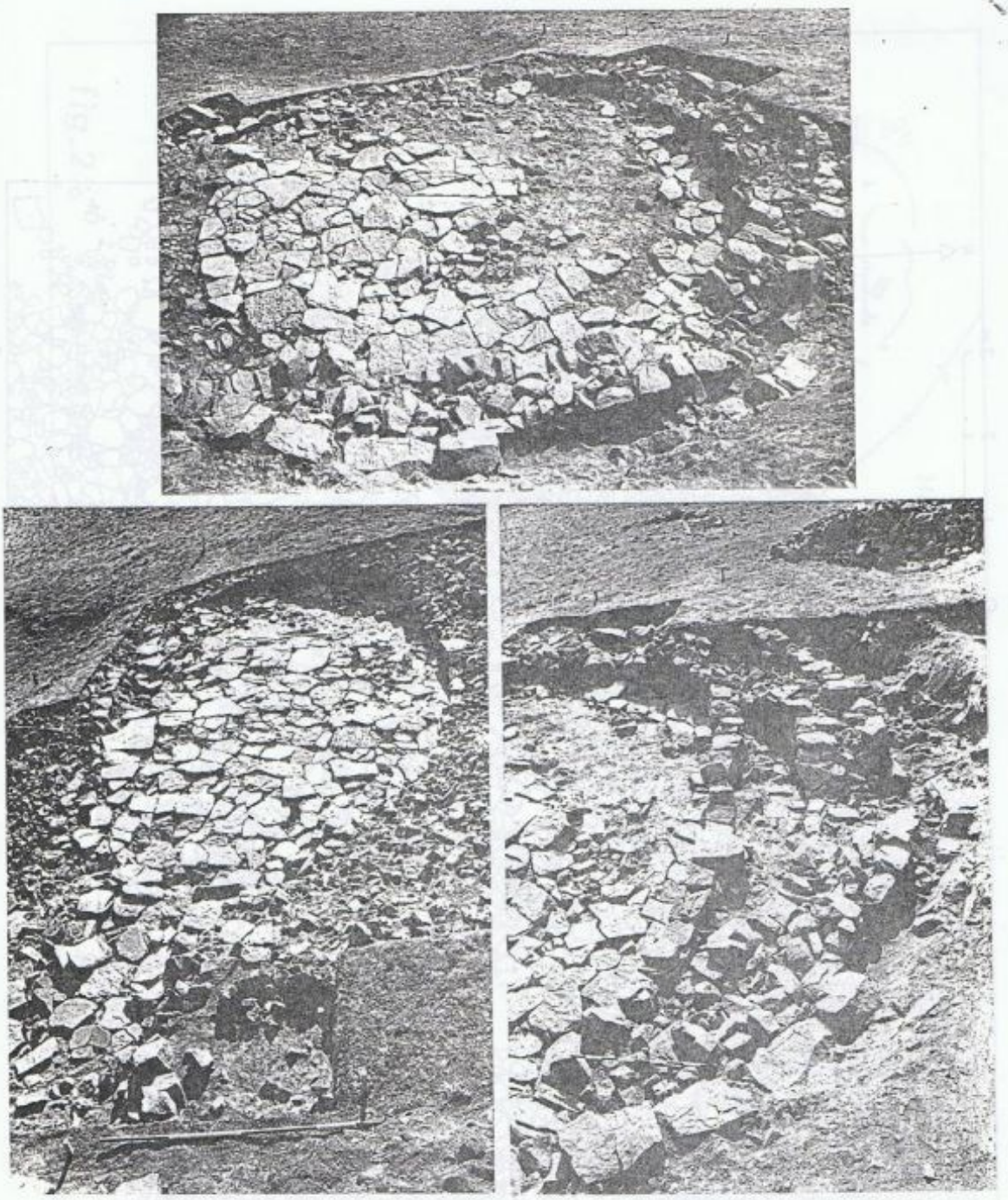
"We've got a whole landscape of ancient settlement sites and land divisions which no-one knew about a few years ago.

Andrew Fleming, left, and Tim Laurie at the dig near Reeth in Swaledale

Record Number 410 >>> Image 4: Northern Echo. Report on progress after two weeks on site but before discovery of the paved floor of the oval house



Record Number 410 >>> Image 5: Excavations at Site 1 at end of Second Season 1989. Note the slight wall which converted the Phase 2 Round House to the Phase 3 Oval House.



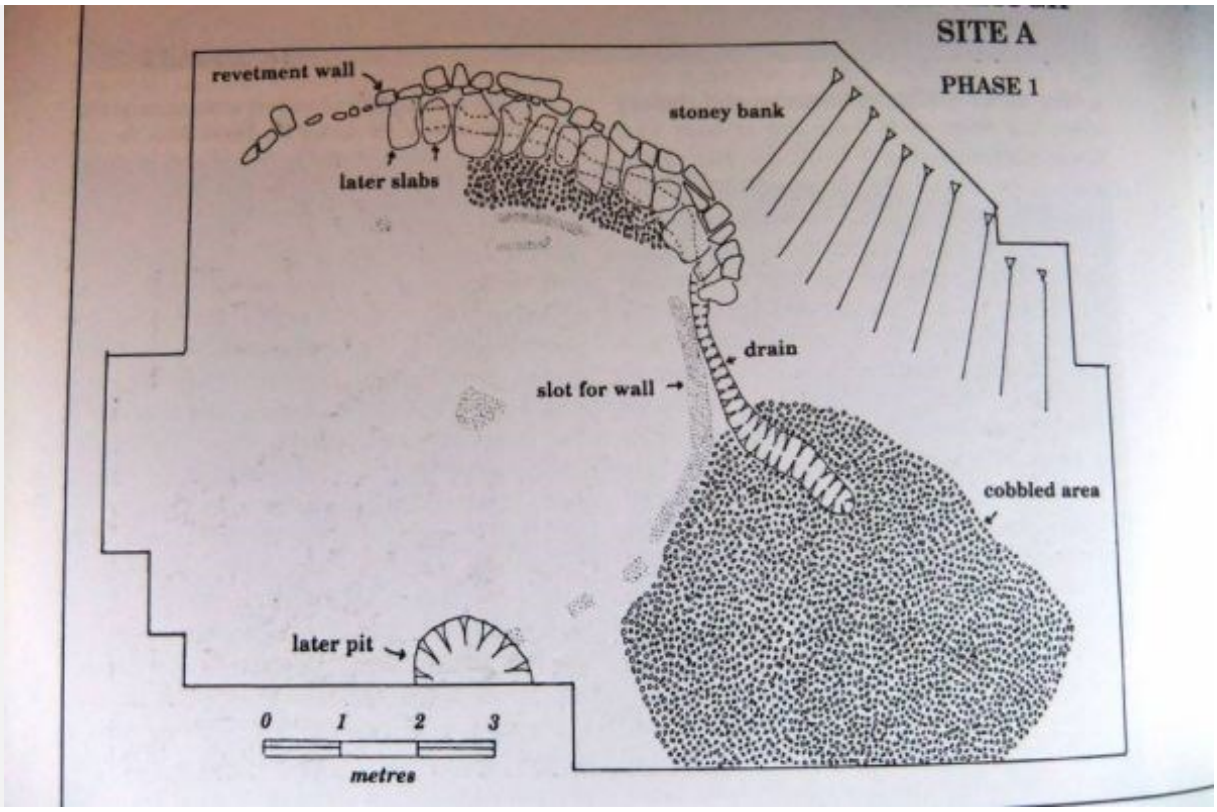
HEALAUGH EXCAVATION 1989

A. The Late Iron Age or early Romano-British 'hut-circle, with paved floor, seen from the north.

B. The oval Romano-British house, seen from the east. It was created by demolishing part of the hut circle's wall, building new walls and extending the paving slabs further east. See also fig. 3.

C. To convert the circular building into an oval one, a thin wall was built at the rear of the platform, masking off the broader wall of the earlier structure.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 6: Site photos of the Phase Three Oval House and the very substantial Phase Two stone built round houses

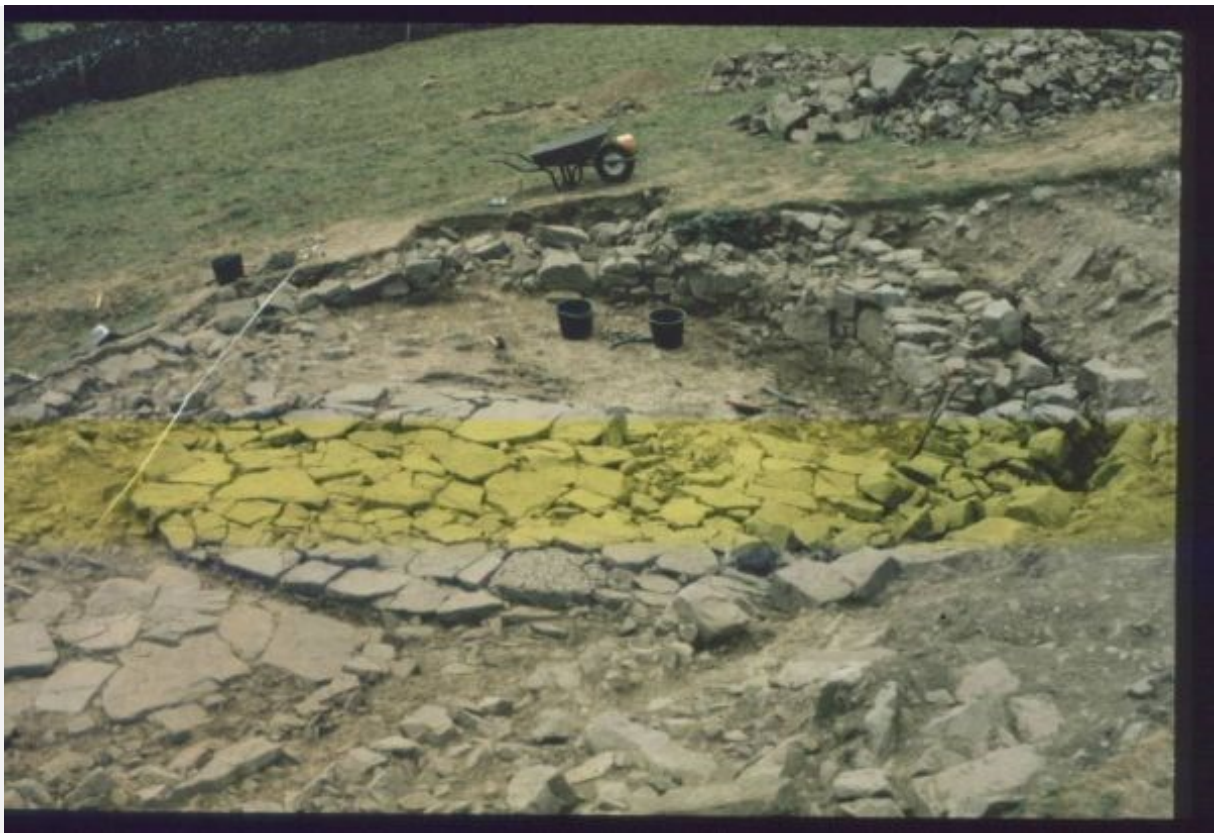


Record Number 410 >>> Image 7: Site Plan, Healaugh Phase 1. Early timber ring groove house with drain, later pit and areas of cobble paving.

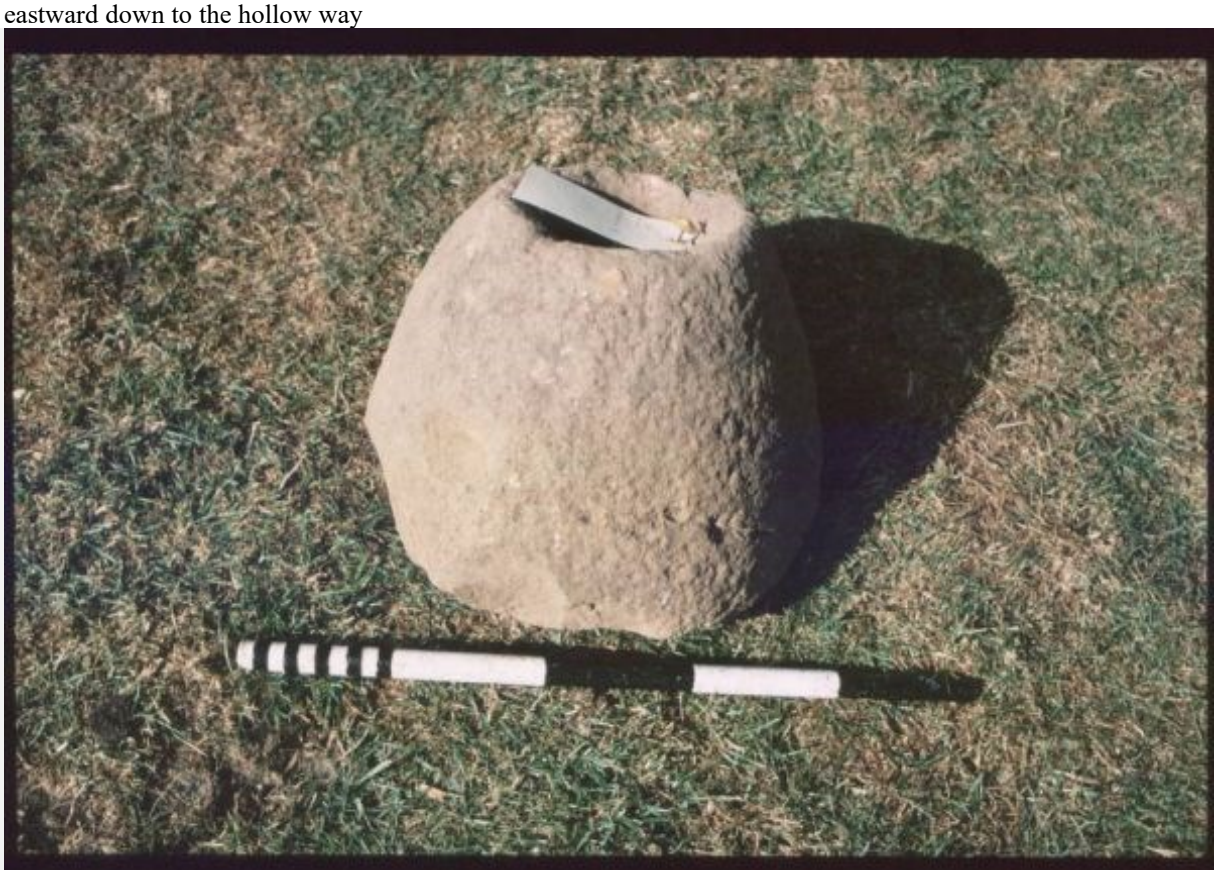
Record Number 410 >>> Image 8: Site 1. Excavations in progress during the second,1988 season. Note that the first season of three weeks excavation was devoted to opening up the whole area of the house platform

Record Number 410 >>> Image 9: Site 1. Excavations in progress during the second,1988 season.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 10: Excavations in progress during the second season. Site Plan before removal of the Later Phase Three Oval House blocking wall to reveal the earlier Phase Two Round House and entrance pathway.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 11: The phase two round house with the paved trackway leading south eastward down to the hollow way



Record Number 410 >>> Image 12: The large beehive quern found within the scree above the entrance to the house. Several other beehive fragments were recovered during excavations. A saddle quern was incorporated within the floor paving.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 13: Settlement Site 2 and the Upper Settlements (all unexcavated), photographed from the Harkerside Road.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 14: Platform settlement Site 1 from above. One figure on each of the unexcavated platforms, two figures on the excavated house platform

Record Number 410 >>> Image 15: Two isolated house platforms in pasture above and to the west of Site 1.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 16: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 17: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 18: Site 3. Curvilinear enclosed settlement. It does sometimes rain in Swaledale.

Record Name: Newsham CP. Arndale Beck. Upper or Sheepfold Scar
SWAAG ID Number: 411
Recorded Date: 2012-01-03 15:26:47
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-02
Location: Newsham CP. Arndale Beck. Upper or Sheepfold Scar
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 0490 0626
Altitude: 408m
Geology: Low cliff or scar at top edge of stream cut valley formed from outcrop of Richmond Chert strata. The Main Limestone outcrops lower down by the stream and supports a different woodland, with hazel and wych elm.
Description: Species poor woodland on chert strata exposed on a South west facing cliff on northern edge of upper reach of incutting stream valley. Cliff approximately 10m high maximum with relict woodland. Yew, rowan, hawthorn and dog rose on the cliff. Bird cherry and ash (Repreenting enrichment from the Main Limestone, are present on a small outcrop lower down and upstream some 150m west. Wych elm with hazel in the ravine cut through the Main Limestone lower downstream, recorded seperately see HER412.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Yew
Scientific Name: Taxus baccata
Common Notable Species: Yew, rowan, hawthorn, dog rose. Bird cherry and ash lower down on limestone.
NOTE! Wych elm, hazel and sallow are absent from the chert strata which forms this cliff.
Additional Notes: Several very large specimen yews grow on the chert strata of this Scar.The destructive effects of the root systems of the larger yews on the thin bedded strata of the cliff is very evident, see photos. Two large mature yews are recently dead and have fallen (tree ring opportunity). Several seedling yews were seen to be present, see photos.The cause of the recent death of two mature yew trees is not understood and may repay further research. The presence of seedling yews is encouraging and they appear not to be suffering from rabbit or sheep damage, saee photographs.
Several yews here are large and of great age, see photographs and are, at 408m elevation, close to the local altitudinal limit for this species.
The vegetation (not yet fully recorded) on this scar is generally acidic with heather and golden rod as examples.
Last Update: 2012-01-04
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 411 >>> Image 1: Arndale Beck. The Sheepfold Scar with yew and ling in flower, August.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 2: Arndale Beck Scar. Yews on Chert Strata with an acidic flora including downy rose, ivy, heather, golden rod

Record Number 411 >>> Image 3: The western end of the Scar with yews, rowan and bird cherry (Prunus padus), near the stream below

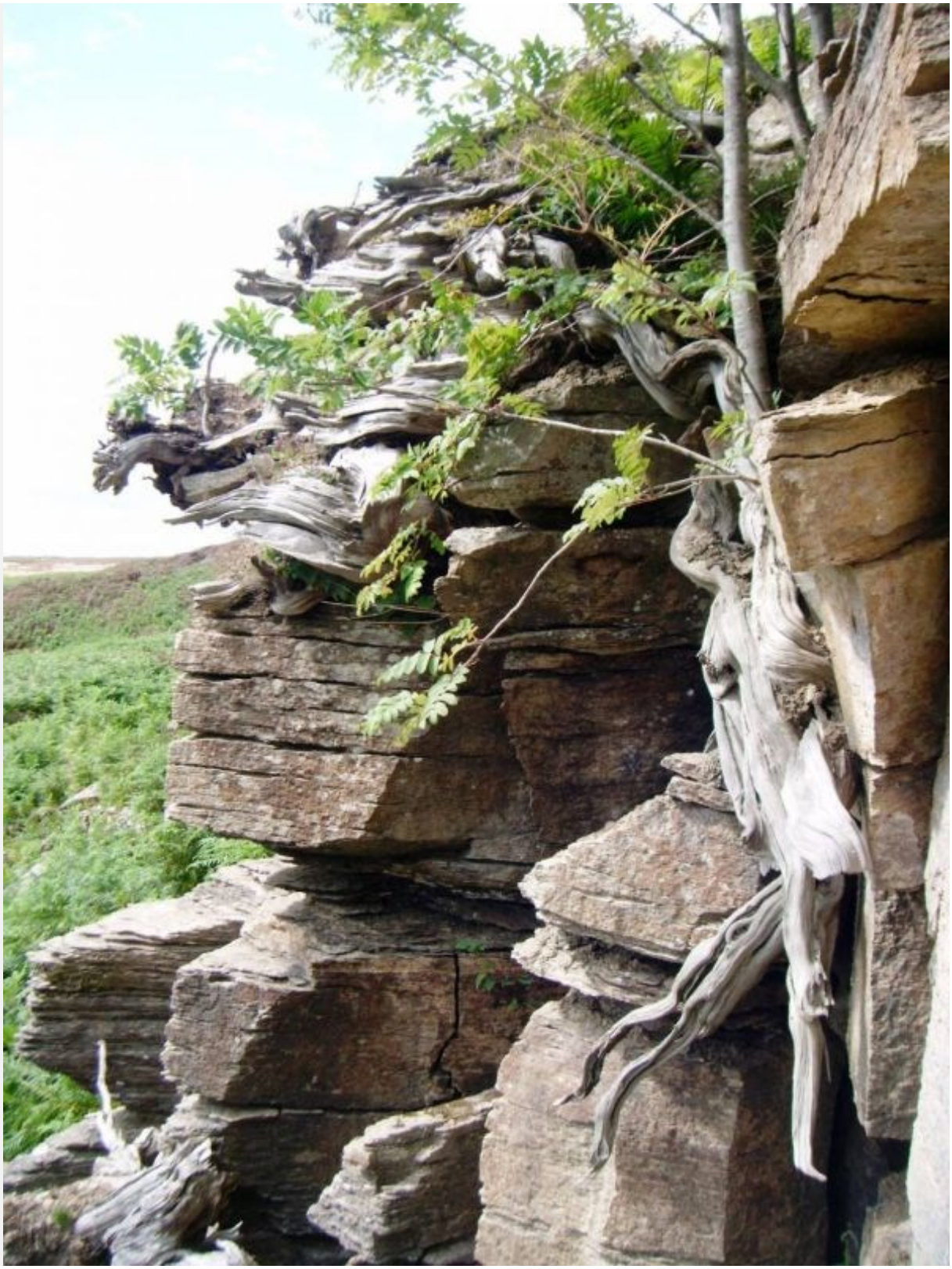
Record Number 411 >>> Image 4: Yews, one alive and one dead. Western end of the Scar.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 5: Yews on the Scar above the ruined sheepfold.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 6: Seedling yew No 1.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 7: Seedling yew No 2.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 8: Fallen remains of a yew.



Record Number 411 >>> Image 9: The same yew. Skeletal remains on cliff.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 10: Wild strawberries below the cliff.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 11: View upstream from Arndale Scar with bird cherry near stream.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 12: Yew No 4 and 5 (Eastern part of the Scar) viewed from the west

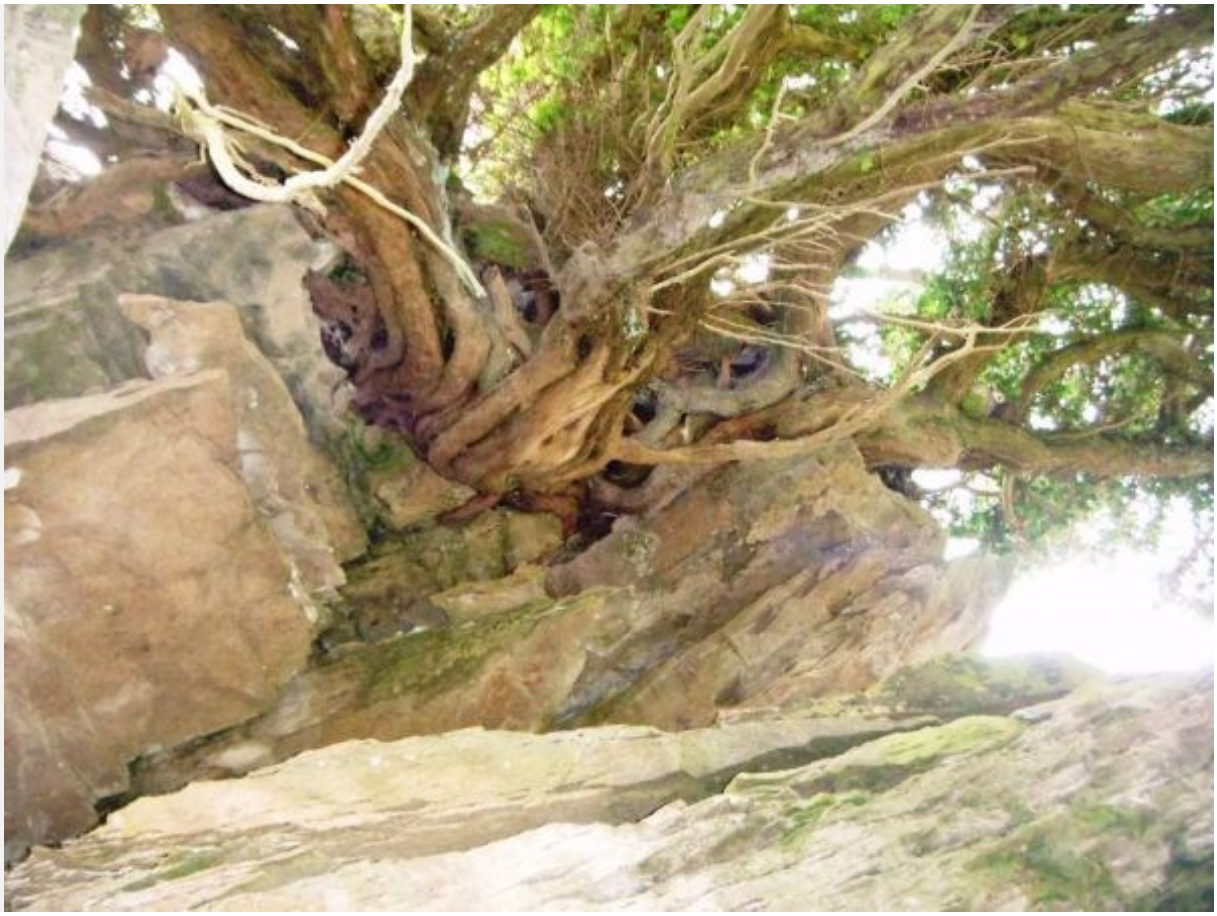
Record Number 411 >>> Image 13: Yew No 4 and 5 (Eastern part of the Scar) viewed from the west.
Note the thin bedded strata of the Richmond Chert Series.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 14: Yew No 4. Detail.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 15: Yew No 5 from the east with heather on the chert strata.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 16: Yews Nos 4 and 5 from above.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 17: Yew No 5. Detail.



Record Number 411 >>> Image 18: Yew No 5. Detail.

Record Number 411 >>> Image 19: Yew No 5. Detail.

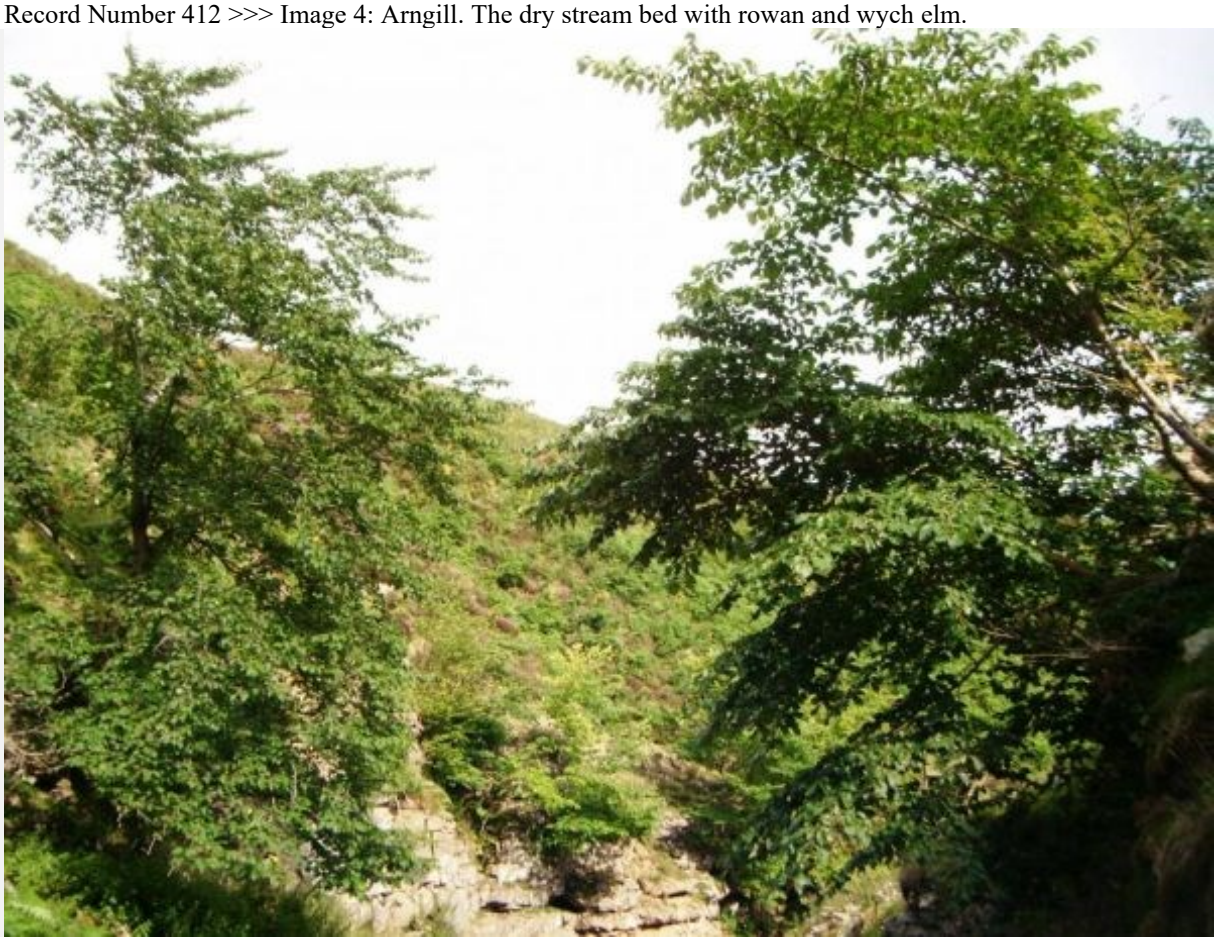
Record Name: Arndale Beck Lower Ravine. Wych elm dominant woodland.
SWAAG ID Number: 412
Recorded Date: 2012-01-04 10:48:23
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-02
Location: Newsham High Moor
Civil Parish: Newsham
British National Grid: NZ 053 060
Altitude: 350m
Geology: Stream cut dry valley. The Main Limestone, which supports a varied woodland flora in contrast to that of the overlying Richmond Chert Strata on the Arndale Sheepfold Scar (see Record 1411) is exposed in the stream bed and as low cliffs by the stream.
Description: Small ravine at the bottom of Arndale Gill just 400m above the confluence of Arndale Beck with Kexwith Beck at Arndale Hole. This stream bed is dry except during flood.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Wych elm, yew.
Common Notable Species: Yew (Single young yew at uppermost of these streamside scars), wych elm, hazel, rowan, blackthorn, hawthorn.
Last Update: 2012-01-05
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 412 >>> Image 1: Arngill, viewed from Arngill Hole upstream towards the Sheepfold Scar.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 2: Arngill, the Lower Ravine with rowan and wych elm

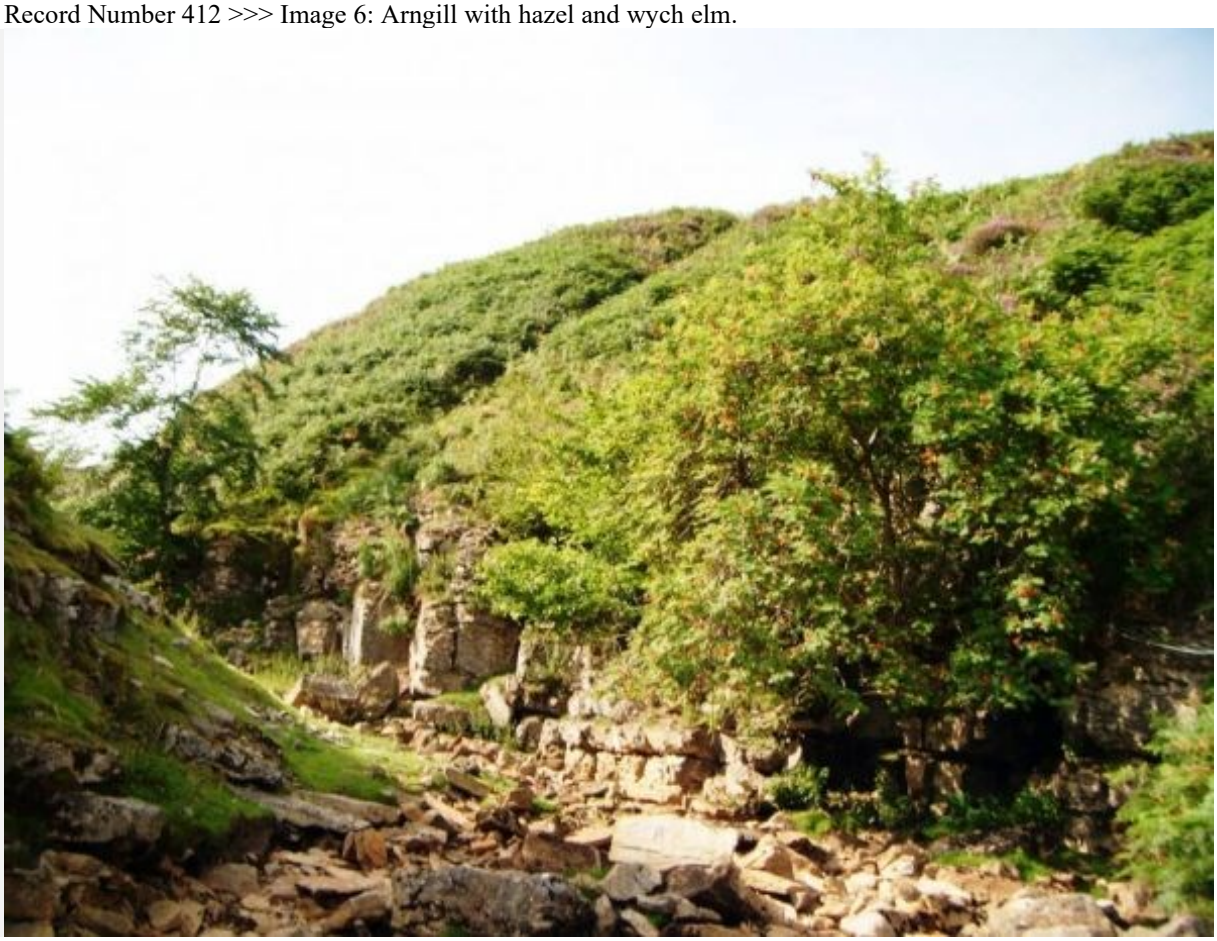
Record Number 412 >>> Image 3: Ditto, from above.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 4: Arngill. The dry stream bed with rowan and wych elm.



Record Number 412 >>> Image 5: Wych elms, a refuge remote from Dutch Elm disease.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 6: Arngill with hazel and wych elm.



Record Number 412 >>> Image 7: Rowan, hazel and wych elm.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 8: Arngill. View downstream towards Kexwith Beck and Arndale Hole.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 9: Arngill. View upstream with ancient rowan.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 10: Ancient rowan with rose sp.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 11: Blackthorn on the scar above the stream.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 12: Debris from flooding. Wych elm.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 13: Small isolated yew on outcrop of chert strata higher upstream. This young yew illustrates that recent regeneration is possible.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 14: Isolated small yew on outcrop of chert strata higher upstream.

Record Number 412 >>> Image 15: Isolated small yew on outcrop of chert strata higher upstream. Detail.

Record Name: New Forest. Arndale Hole, Lower Scar. Solitary dead yew.
SWAAG ID Number: 420
Recorded Date: 2012-01-05 11:25:45
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-01
Location: New Forest. Arndale Hole, Lower Scar
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 0645 0584
Altitude: 380m
Geology: Main Limestone outcrop between Arndale Springs and Arndale Beck.
Description: This record is of a solitary yew, recently dead, located on an isolated outcrop of limestone. This treee is mature and of substantial dimensions, fully branched and has not fallen. The cause of death is uncertain, perhaps a change of the water table. The outcrop is reasonably accessible to rabbits and the tree may have been ring barked.
Dimensions: See photo.
Species: Yew
Scientific Name: Taxus baccata
Common Notable Species: The only tree here and dead.
Last Update: 2012-01-05
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 420 >>> Image 1: Arndale Hole Scar. Solitary yew.

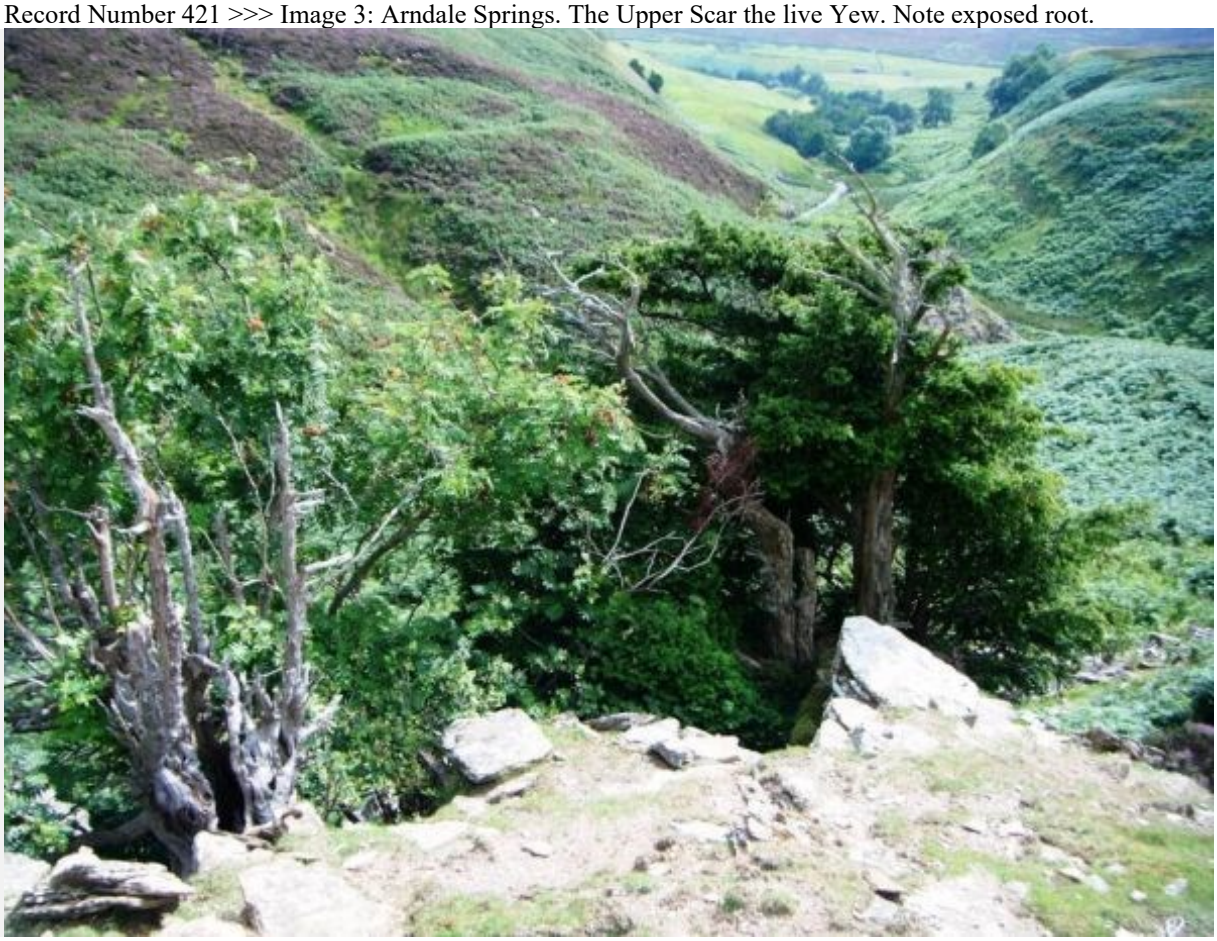
Record Number 420 >>> Image 2: Arndale Hole Scar. Solitary yew.

Record Name: Arndale Springs Scars and Landslips. Relict woodland with yews and rowan on outcropping Richmond Chert Strata.
SWAAG ID Number: 421
Recorded Date: 2012-01-05 11:53:39
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-08
Location: Arndale Springs.
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 0548 0612
Altitude: 400m
Geology: Small outcropping exposures of Richmond Chert strata at the top edge, on fallen landslipped blocks and by the streamside of the ravine formed by Arndale Springs Beck.
Description: This record etails the vegetation on three seperate exposures above Arndale Springs. The first of these is at the top edge of the ravine on the northern side. Here, one live and one long dead skeletal yew grow at a most exposed localion with rowan the only other tree.
Details of the two remaining oucrops here to follow.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Yew
Scientific Name: Taxus baccata
Common Notable Species: Rowan.
Vegetation not yet recorded.
Last Update: 2012-01-05
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

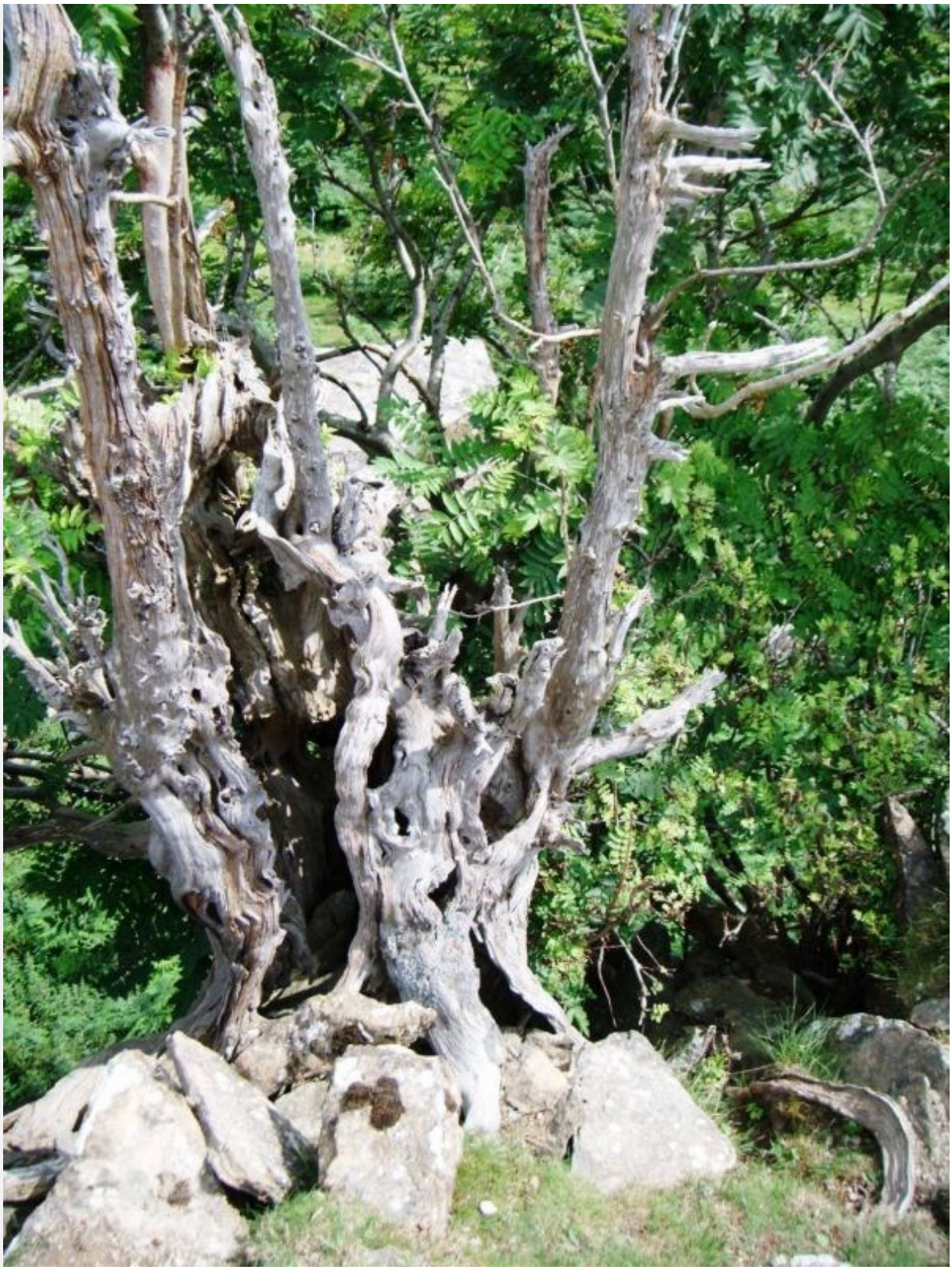
Record Number 421 >>> Image 1: Arndale Springs. The Upper Scar view towards Kexwith. Yews and rowan at top edge.

Record Number 421 >>> Image 2: Arndale Springs. The Upper Scar the live Yew.

Record Number 421 >>> Image 3: Arndale Springs. The Upper Scar the live Yew. Note exposed root.

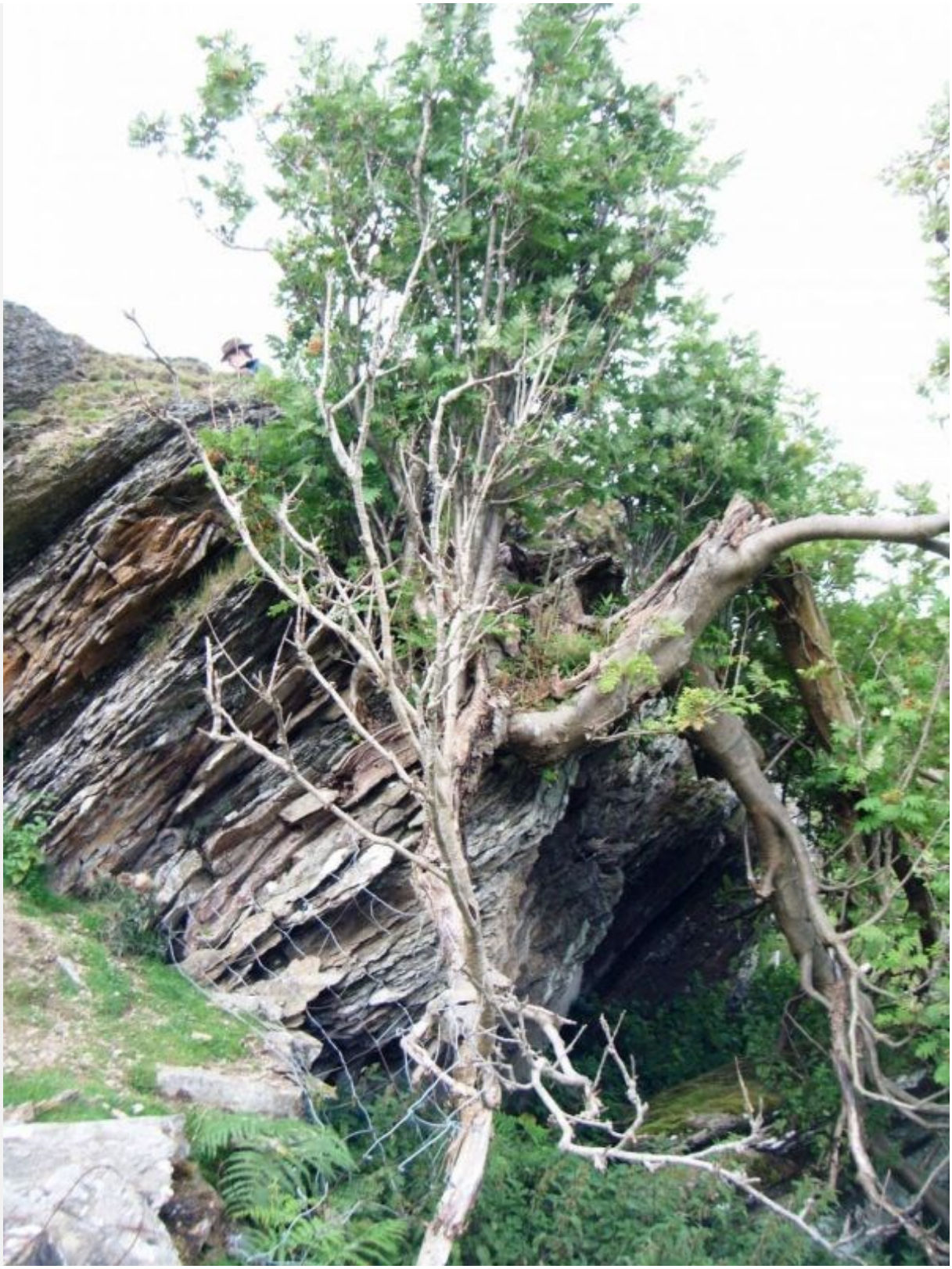


Record Number 421 >>> Image 4: The two yews, one live the other a petrified skeleton.



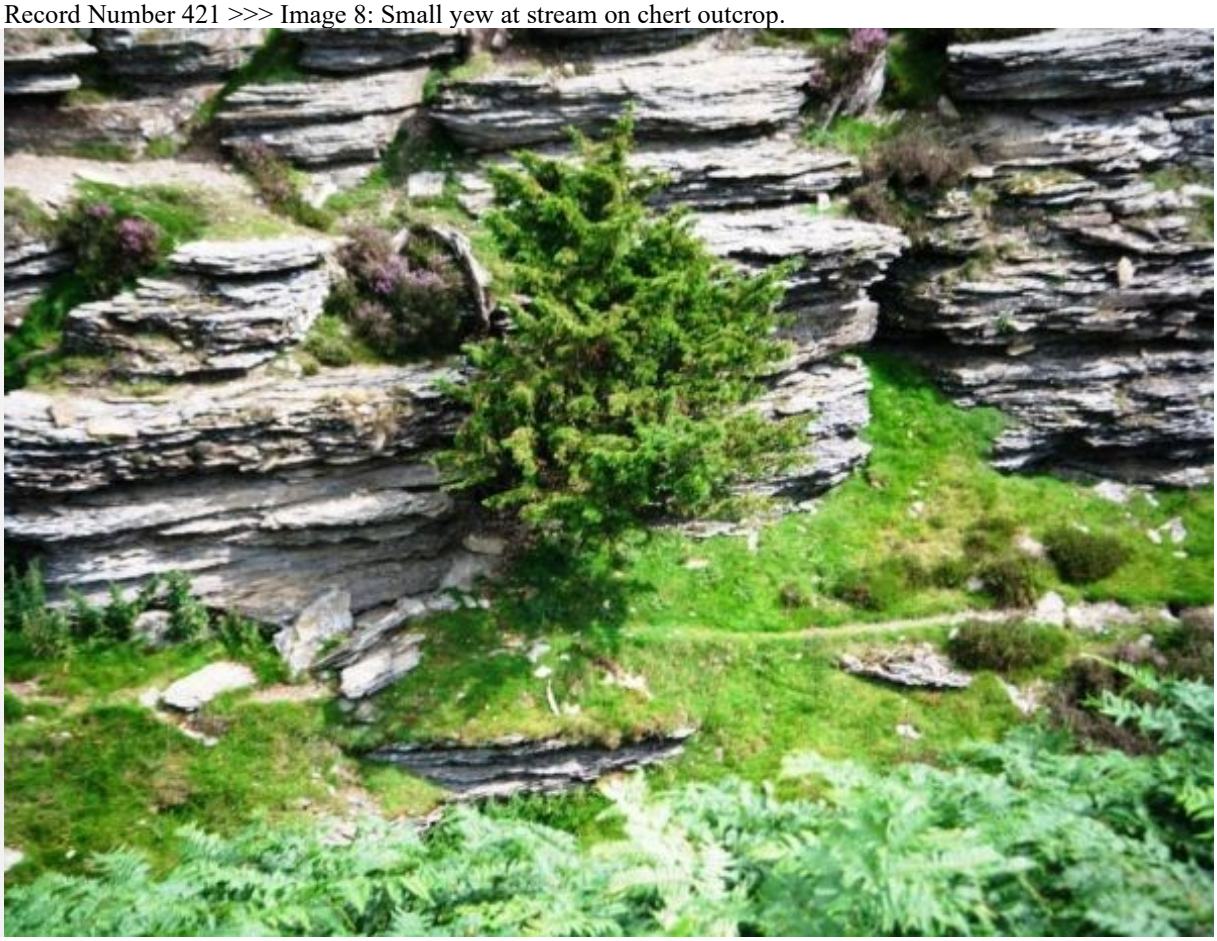
Record Number 421 >>> Image 5: The skeletal remains of a long dead yew.

Record Number 421 >>> Image 6: Fallen block of chert strata with rowan.



Record Number 421 >>> Image 7: Fallen block of chert strata with ancient rowan. On bank of stream.

Record Number 421 >>> Image 8: Small yew at stream on chert outcrop.

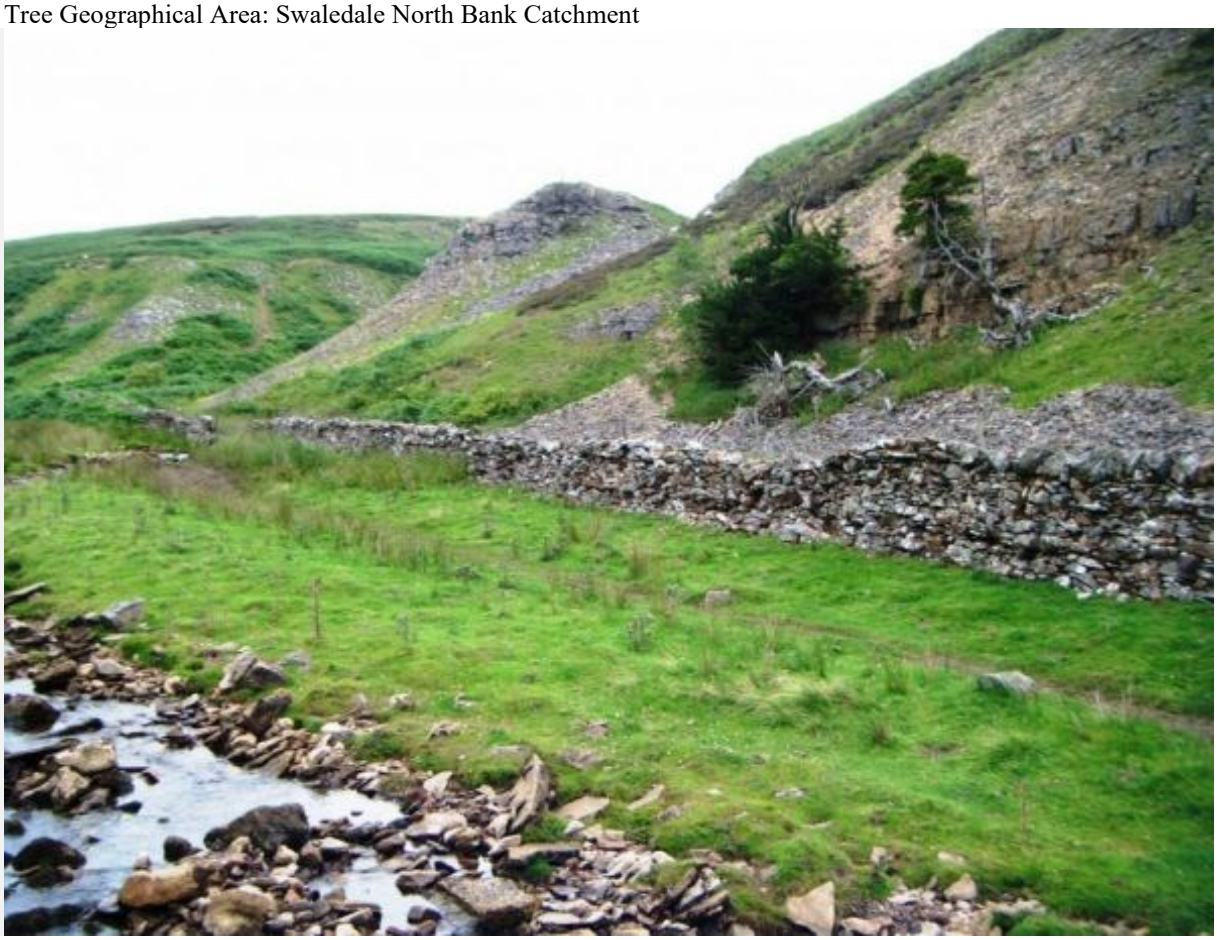


Record Number 421 >>> Image 9: Small yew.

Record Number 421 >>> Image 10: Asplenium trichomanes below the yew.

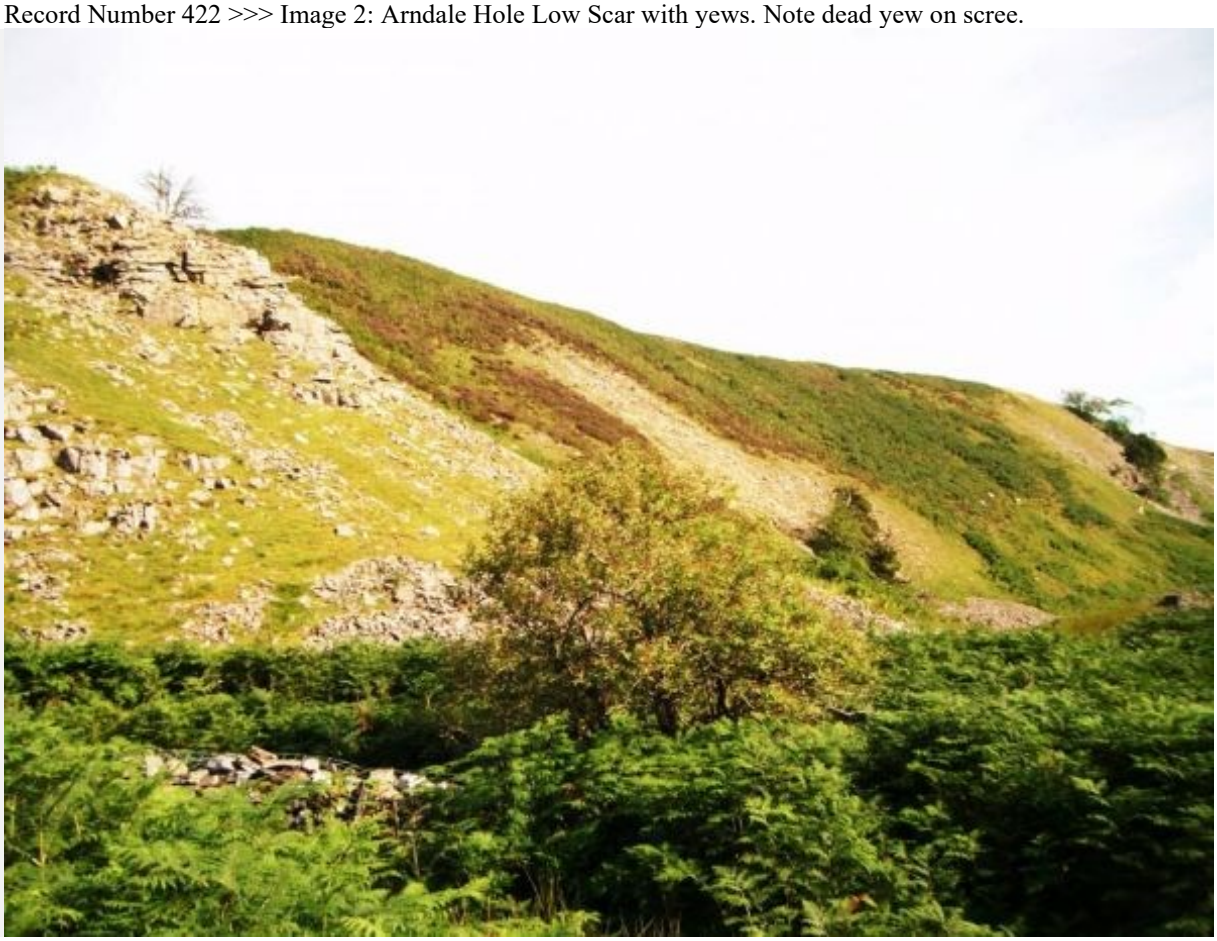
Record Number 421 >>> Image 11: Crinoid remains in chert.

Record Name: New Forest. Kexwith Gill,Relict woodland on small limestone scar below Arndale Hole.
SWAAG ID Number: 422
Recorded Date: 2012-01-05 17:10:22
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-08-23
Location: Kexwith Gill, small scar below Arndale Hole.
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 0539 0581
Altitude: 360m
Geology: Low cliff formed by the Main Limestone, just above stream level with scree slope below.
Description: Limestone ashwood with several yews, including two recently dead yews, on sheer limestone cliff.
Species: Yew
Scientific Name: Taxus baccata
Common Notable Species: Wych elm.
Last Update: 2012-01-05
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 422 >>> Image 1: Arndale Hole Low Scar with yews.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 2: Arndale Hole Low Scar with yews. Note dead yew on scree.



Record Number 422 >>> Image 3: View towards Kexwith Scar in distance from Arndale Hole. The nearer Scar is the Upper Scar and the Lower Scar is near the stream, mid distance.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 4: Debris of very large fallen yew on scree and on the cliff.

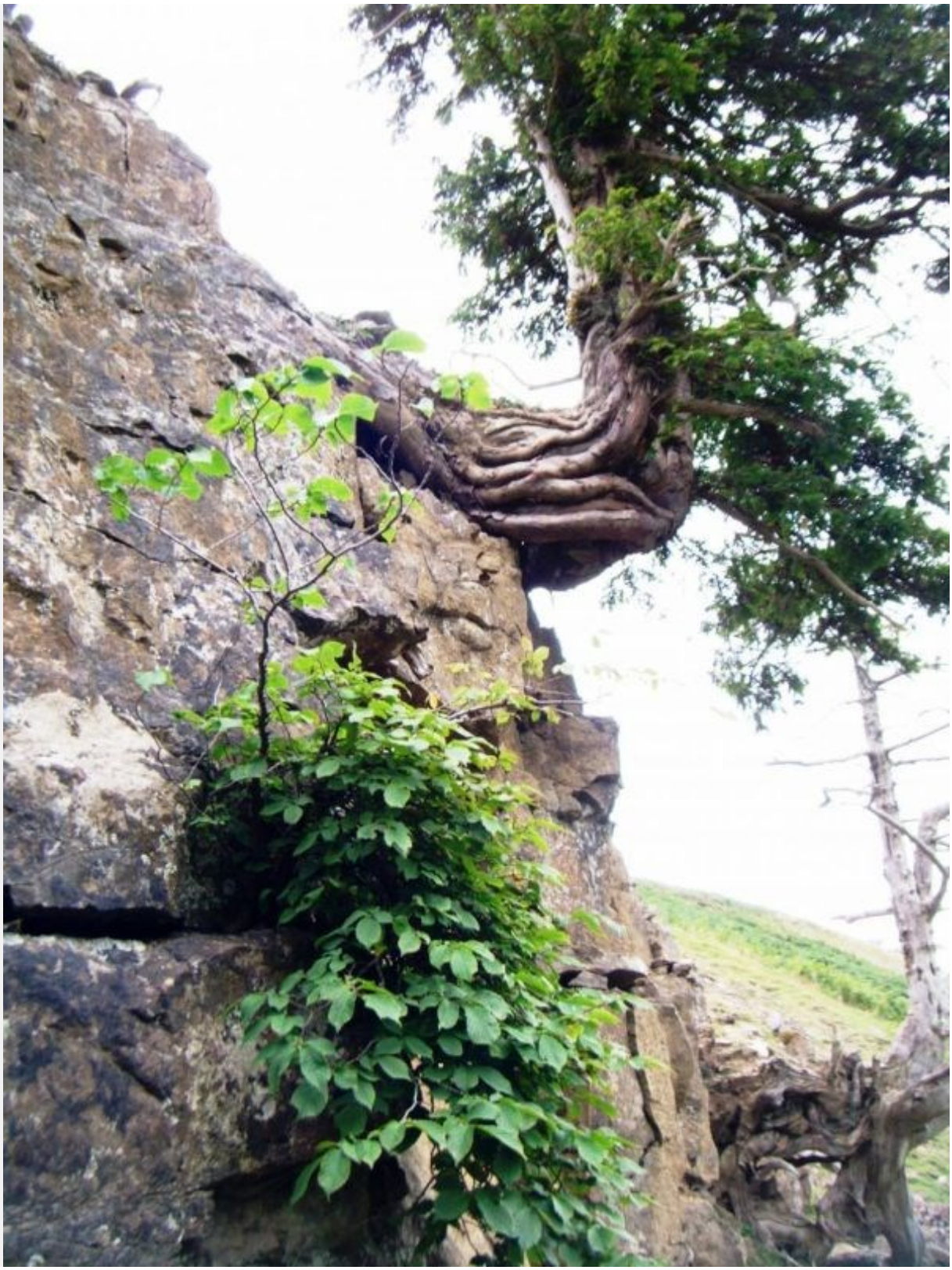
Record Number 422 >>> Image 5: Debris of very large fallen yew on scree and on the cliff.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 422 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 422 >>> Image 8:

Record Number 422 >>> Image 9: Twin stemmed yew on cliff.



Record Number 422 >>> Image 10: Twin stemmed yew on cliff with small wych elm regenerating and dead yew..

Record Number 422 >>> Image 11: Multi stem yew at top edge of the cliff.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 12: The yew last described and rowan

Record Number 422 >>> Image 13: Multi stemmed rowan on cliff, detail.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 14: Yew and dead wych elm at top of cliff.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 15: Yew on cliff with exposed root system.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 16: Dead yew at south end of cliff.

Record Number 422 >>> Image 17: Dead yew.

Record Name: New Forest CP. Relict woodland with ancient yews on Kexwith Beck East Bank Scar. Part One.
SWAAG ID Number: 423
Recorded Date: 2012-01-07 10:45:28
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-07-30
Location: New Forest CP. Kexwith Beck East Bank Scar.
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 05440 05633
Altitude: 375m
Geology: Sheer cliff formed by the main limestone and talus slope below.
Description: This west facing well vegetated limestone scar extends for a distance of approximately 250m southward from the drystone wall which marks the upper limit of the walled pastures of Kexwith Farm. The woodland includes a number of very large and ancient yews which are alive and in good health. Of particular interest are the skeletal petrified remains of yews, long since dead which also survive both as remnants on the cliff face and as fallen trees on the scree below. These remains provide the opportunity for tree ring samples and counting, see photos.
Other trees present include wych elms (mostly dead but with some regeneration with young saplings springing from from old stumps, and several large ash trees on the cliff. Surprisingly, hazel, holly and bird cherry are absent - perhaps reflecting the exposure and altitude of this cliff.
Additional Notes: Photographed on a dull day and not all the photos below do fairly reflect the real scenic value of this fine cliff or the detail and dimensions of the ancient yews! Better photographs to follow when available. These photographs are now available as part Two of this Record, on HER 424.
The high east facing cliff above the west bank of Kexwith Beck to be recorded separately.
The tree ring sections photographed, taken from fallen dead branch material, show growth rates which vary from of 1.0-2.5 rings per mm. It should be remembered however that these yew samples are from yews which enjoyed a modicum of shelter on the face of the cliff. Tree ring sections from the most exposed yews at the top edge would show a slower rate of growth.
Several of the multistemmed yews exceed 1m in diameter and th abe of these yews will be very great.
Our grateful thanks are extended to Mr R. Ridley of Kexwith Farm for permission to access and record the trees at Kexwith Beck Scars.
Last Update: 2012-01-08
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 423 >>> Image 1: Kexwith East Bank Scar, photographed from the northern end.

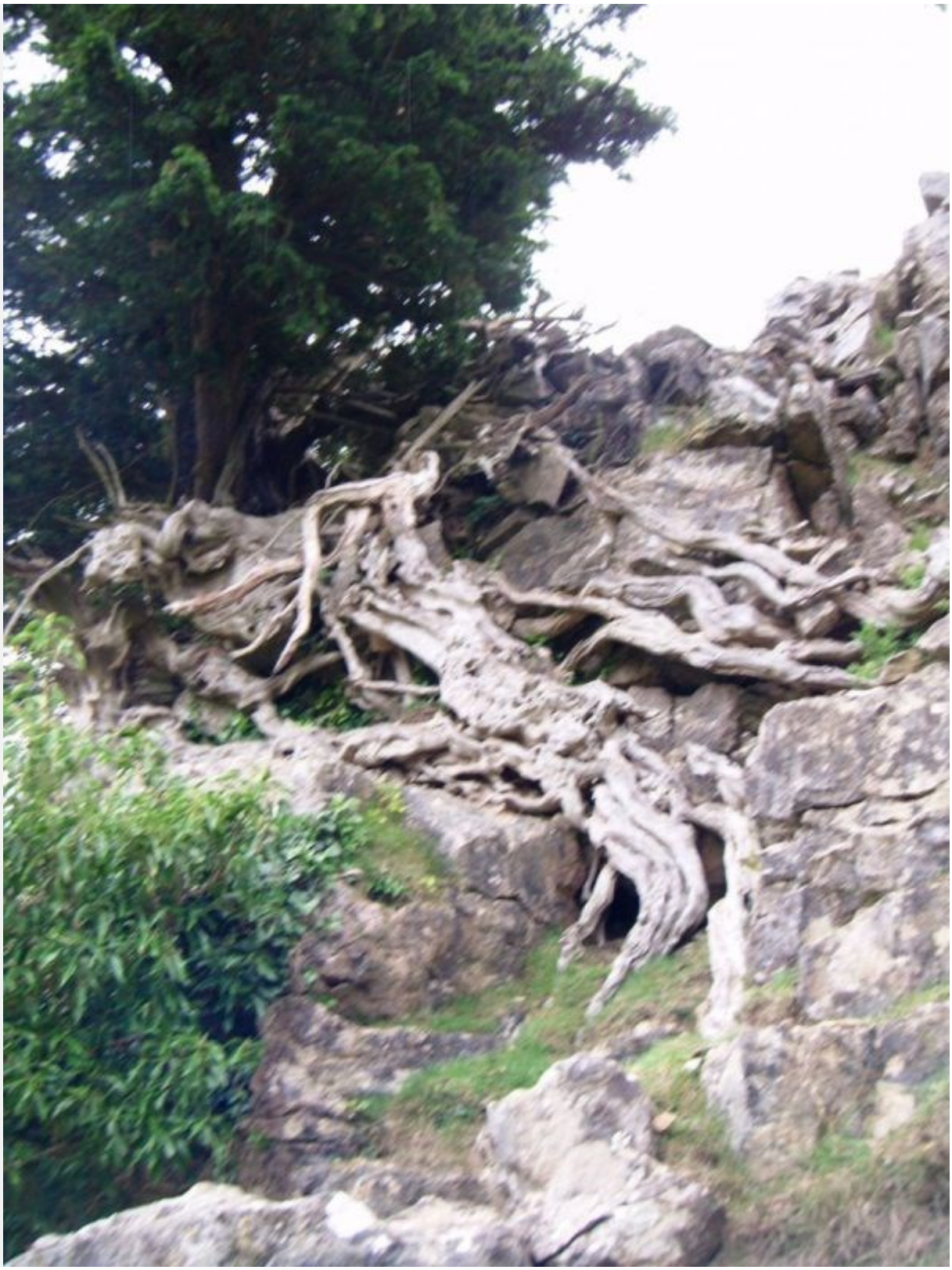
Record Number 423 >>> Image 2: The Scar, southern section.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 3: The Scar, central section with landslip.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 4: Northern Section with very large yews.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 5: Southern section with yews and remains of fallen yews.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 6: Northern Section of Scar.Very large yew with exposed root system.



Record Number 423 >>> Image 7: Northern Section of Scar.Very large yew with exposed root system.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 8: Northern Section of Scar.Very large yew with exposed root system.
Wych elm below yew.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 9: Kexwith East Scar, Northern Section. Very large yew as last, detail.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 10: Kexwith East Scar, Central Section. Tree ring section.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 11: Kexwith Beck Scar. NZ05424, 05681. 371m AOD. Dead yew on scree section.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 12: Kexwith Beck Scar. NZ05424, 05681. 371m AOD. Dead yew on scree section.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 13: Kexwith Beck Scar. NZ05424, 05681. 371m AOD. Dead yew on scree section.

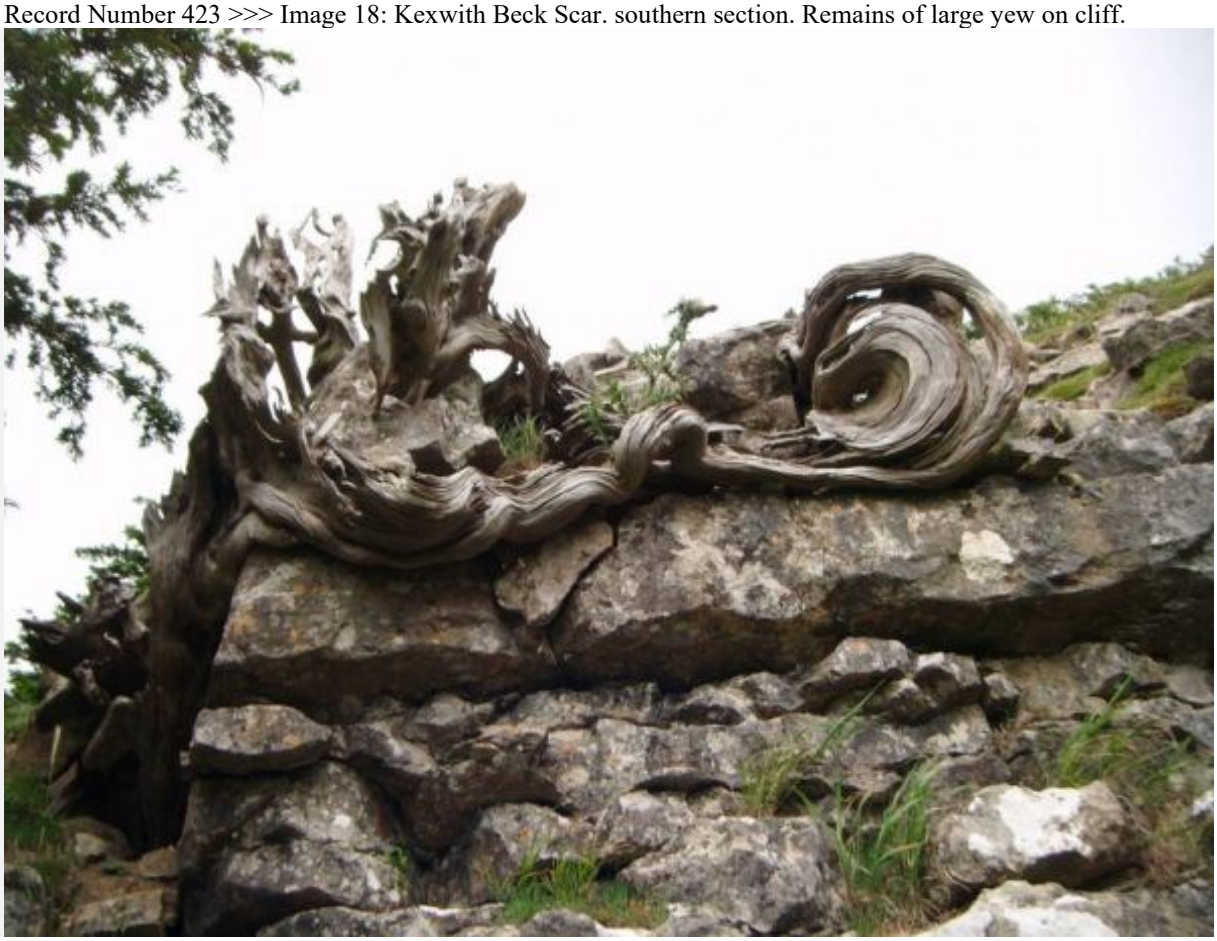
Record Number 423 >>> Image 14: Kexwith Beck Scar. NZ05424, 05681. 371m AOD. Dead yew on scree section.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 15: Kexwith Beck Scar. Central section. Very large yew.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 16: Kexwith Beck Scar. Central section. Very large yew. Detail

Record Number 423 >>> Image 17: Kexwith Beck Scar. Central section. Very large yew. Detail

Record Number 423 >>> Image 18: Kexwith Beck Scar. southern section. Remains of large yew on cliff.



Record Number 423 >>> Image 19: Kexwith Beck Scar. southern section. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 20: Kexwith Beck Scar. southern section. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 21: Kexwith Beck Scar. Southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

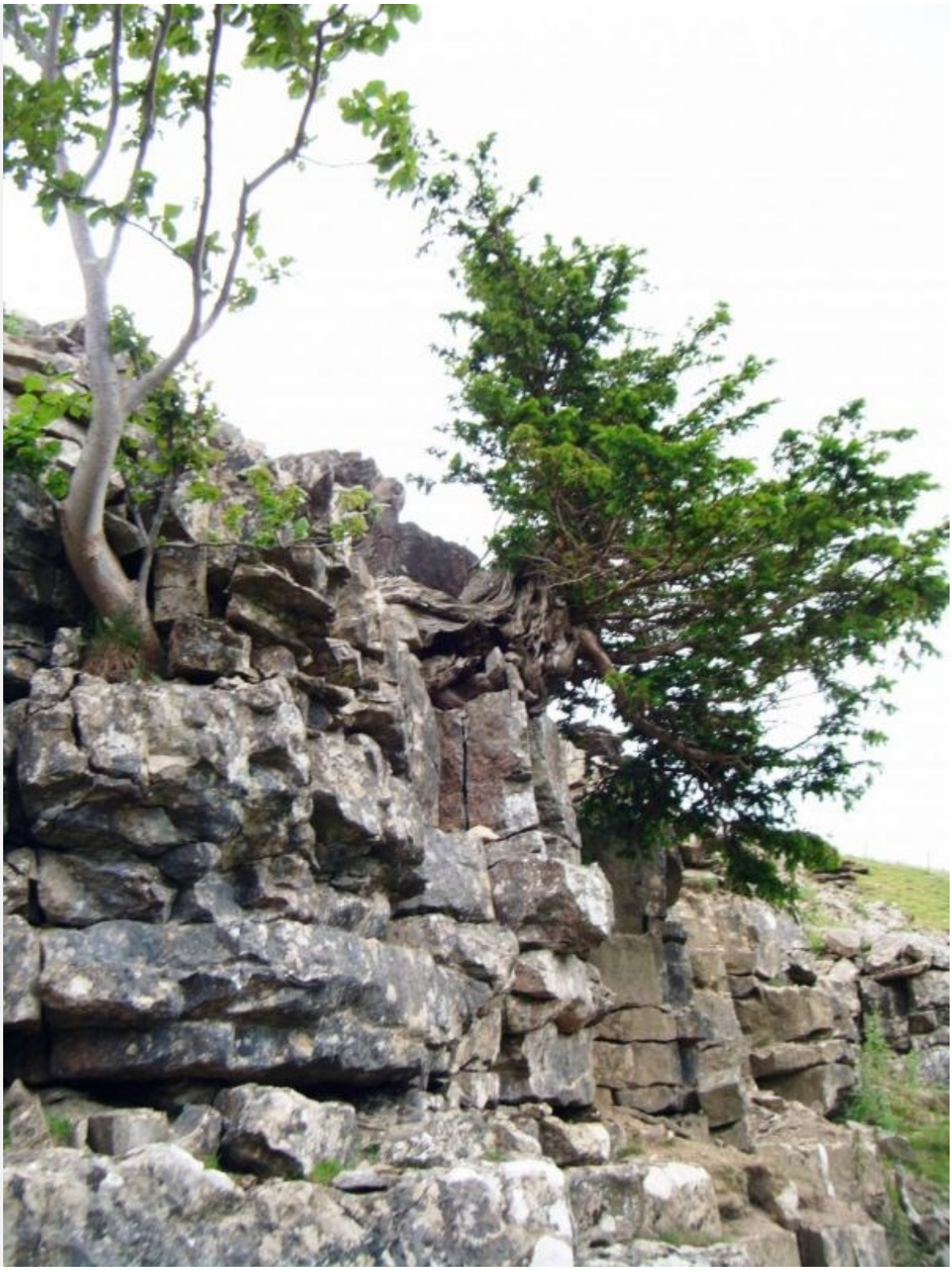
Record Number 423 >>> Image 22: Kexwith Beck Scar. Southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 23: Kexwith Beck Scar. Southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 24: Kexwith Beck Scar. Southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 25: Kexwith Beck Scar. Extreme southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Number 423 >>> Image 26: Kexwith Beck Scar. Extreme southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.



Record Number 423 >>> Image 27: Kexwith Beck Scar. extreme southern end of scar. Remains of large yew on cliff.

Record Name: Kexwith Beck.Relict woodland with yews on East Bank Scar Part 2
SWAAG ID Number: 424
Recorded Date: 2012-01-08 16:37:55
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2010-10-04
Location: Kexwith Beck. East Bank Scar Part 2
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 05440 05633
Altitude: 375m
Geology: Sheer cliff formed by the Main Limestone with landslip and scree below.
Description: As mentioned on the previous Part One of this Woodland Site Record, the photographs used were taken underdull conditions and have not reflected the landscape quality of this fine cliff to advantage.
Accordingly this series of photographs is intended to provide a more aequate photographic record of the woodland on this cliff.
The photographs are presented in sequence as: 1.of the whole cliff, 2. the northern Section, 3. the central section and 4. the southern section.
Text all as for part One:
This west facing well vegetated limestone scar extends for a distance of approximately 250m southward from the drystone wall which marks the upper limit of the walled pastures of Kexwith Farm. The woodland includes a number of very large and ancient yews which are alive and in good health. Of particular interest are the skeletal petrified remains of yews, long since dead which also survive both as remnants on the cliff face and as fallen trees on the scree below. These remains provide the opportunity for tree ring samples and counting, see photos.
Other trees present include wych elms (mostly dead but with some regeneration with young saplings springing from from old stumps, and several large ash trees on the cliff. Surprisingly, hazel, holly and bird cherry are absent - perhaps reflecting the exposure and altitude of this cliff.
Dimensions: Approximately 250 m
Additional Notes: Whereas the photographs on previous Record 423 were all taken on a dull day, the photos below were taken on a fine october day and fairly reflect the real scenic value of this fine cliff. Please see the previous record for details and dimensions of the ancient yews! The high east facing cliff above the opposite, west bank of Kexwith Beck to be recorded separately.
The tree ring sections photographed, see Record 423, were taken from fallen dead branch material below the northern and southern sections of the cliff. They show growth rates which vary from of 1.0-2.5 rings per mm. It should be remembered however that these yew samples are from yews which enjoyed a modicum of shelter on the face of the cliff. Tree ring sections from the most exposed yews at the top edge would show a slower rate of growth.
Several of the multistemmed yews exceed 1m in diameter and th abe of these yews will be very great.
Our grateful thanks are extended to Mr R. Ridley of Kexwith Farm for permission to access and record the trees at Kexwith Beck Scars.
Last Update: 2012-01-08
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 424 >>> Image 1: Kexwith Beck. East Bank Scar. Limestone woodland with yews an wych elm.

Record Number 424 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 4: Kexwith Beck. East Bank Scar. The northern section with several yews, including at least one exceptionally large yew with exposed root system, and wych elm, alive and skeletal remains of dead elms from the Dutch Elm Disease.

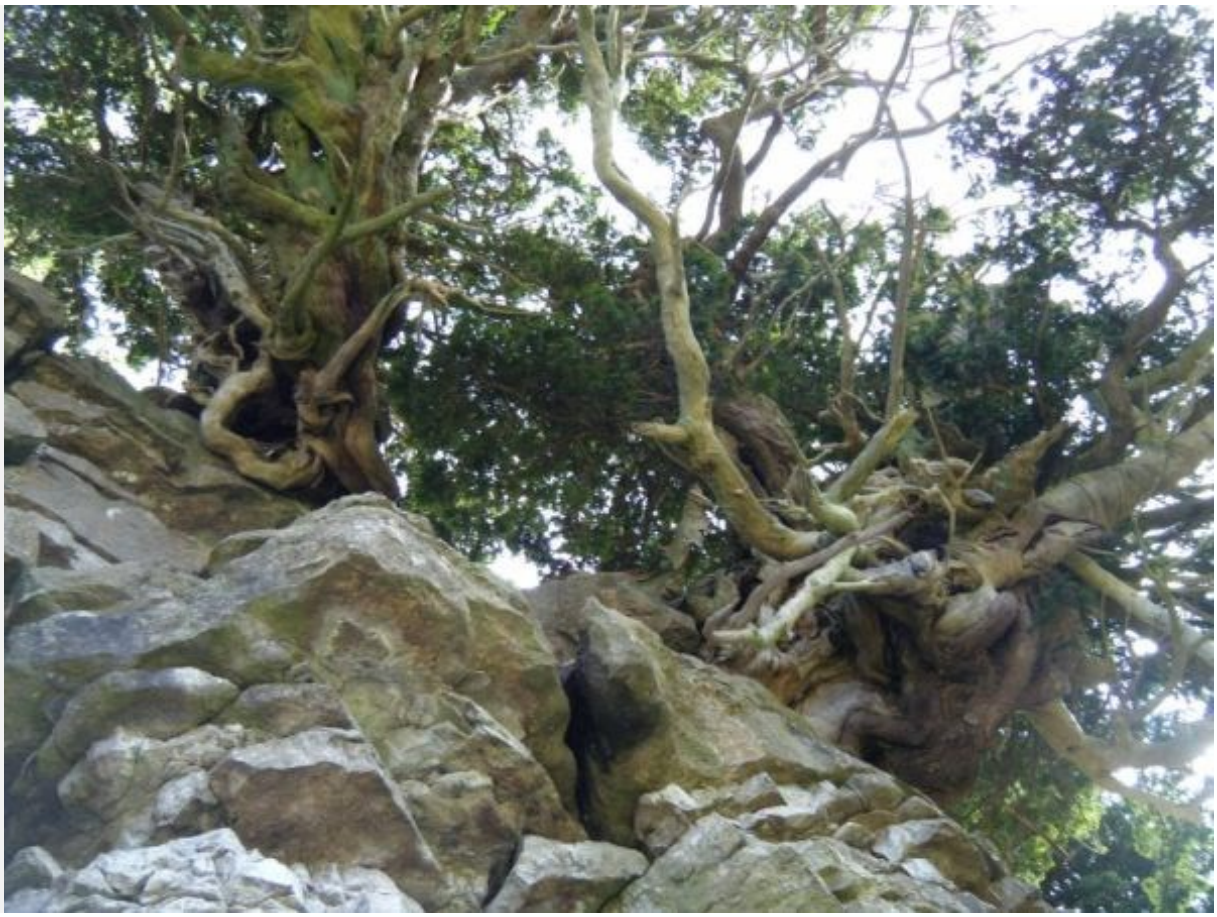
Record Number 424 >>> Image 5:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 8: Kexwith Beck. East Bank Scar. The Central section with many fine yews, including one very large yew and the petrified remains of cliff yews long dead.

Record Number 424 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 424 >>> Image 10:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 11:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 12: Kexwith Beck Scar. East bank, Southern section with cliff yews alive and dead.

Record Number 424 >>> Image 13:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 14: Skeletal remains of a fallen yew with remnant of an even older fallen burred wych elm caught in the fork

Record Number 424 >>> Image 15:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 16:

Record Number 424 >>> Image 17:

Record Name: New Forest.Holgate How. Summit round barrow and associated prehistoric landscape.
SWAAG ID Number: 425
Recorded Date: 2012-01-10 12:52:26
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: New Forest. Holgate How. Summit.
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 06741 04746
Altitude: 432m
Geology: Main Limestone.
Description: Very large, 20m diameter, and rather low,1.5m high,summit round barrow. Turf covered and slightly disturbed. This round barrow is the focal point of a prehistoric landscape which includes; 1) A second but much smaller round cairn approximately 5000m to the NE (see photo below),2) a group of rock art sites on the SW slopes (see photos below) an unenclosed settlement (unsurveyed) on the lower slopes to the South and a burnt mound at NZ06467 04676, 388m.
Dimensions: 20m Diameter overall
Additional Notes: These late neolithic and bronze age sites are located on the line of an easy approach across the Swale-Tees-Greta Interfluve to the Pass of Stainmore. Penny Spikens, in her paper titled 'Rivers Boundaries and Change' (Spikens 1996) suggested that Mesolithic Communities occupied territories based on river catchments and that the concentrations of Hunter Gatherer Occupation Sites at Springs on the interfluve wer located for purposes of exchange and marriage. The concentration of Mesolithic Hunter Gatherer Occupation Sites some 2km tothe north of Holgate How, see photos below, which are clustered at the watershed springs at the head of Marske Beck provide support for this idea.
Last Update: 2012-01-10

Record Number 425 >>> Image 1: Holgate How Round barrow. View to the south.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 2: Holgate How Summit Round Barrow. Photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk 26.03.2007.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 3: Holgate How Round barrow.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 4: Holgate How Round barrow.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 5: Holgate How Round barrow.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 6: Holgate How South Slope.Cup and ring marked rock. Beckensall and Laurie, 1998, p.94 Holgate Site 6. Historic photo.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 7: Holgate How South Slope. Cup and ring marked rock. Beckensall and Laurie 1998 Site 6. Recent photo.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 8: Holgate How South Slope.Cup and ring marked rock. Beckensall and Laurie,1998, Holgate Site 7. Historic photo.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 9: Holgate How South Slope.Cup and ring marked rock. Beckensall and Laurie, 1998, Holgate Site 7. Historic photo.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 10: Holgate How South Slope. Cup and ring marked rock. Many rocks here have been quarried away for stone gate posts.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 11: Barningham High Moor. Late neolithis arrowpoint made from black chert, and mesolithic toolkit.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 12: Late Mesolithic lithic finds from High Moor with narrow blade microliths.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 13: Flint cores of Late Mesolithic character from a High Moor site.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 14: Holgate How from Helwith.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 15: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 16: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 17: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 18: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 19: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 20: Cup and ring marked rock photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 21: Cultivation terraces near Holgate Farm, photographed during Reeth Museum Friends Field Walk, 26.03.07

Record Number 425 >>> Image 22: Small 8m dia round cairn 500m NE of Holgate How Summit Cairn.

Record Number 425 >>> Image 23: Small 8m dia round cairn 500m NE of Holgate How Summit Cairn.

Record Name: New Forest CP. Holgate and Kexwith Beck. Fault Zone.?Anticline structure.
SWAAG ID Number: 426
Recorded Date: 2012-01-10 17:39:55
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2011-01-09
Location: New Forest CP. Holgateand Kexwith Beck.
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 0650 0400
Altitude: 300m
Geology: Steeply dipping chert strata of the ?Underset Limestone series within a fault zone on the eastern side of Kexwith Beck above and to the north of The Goats Bridge. The Underset Limestone forms the upper slopes and and the Main Limestone forms the summit of Holgate How at an elevation some 200m above the stream. The exposed face of the strata fall from the north to the south near Goats Bridge at NZ06500400 and in the opposite direction from south to north in a low cliff at stream level on the east bank of Kexwith Beck also at 300m elevation. Is this structure above Kexwith Beck an anticline? For details of the faulted strata at this location and to make your own interpretation of the strata here, See BGS Solid and Drift Edition, Sheet 41, Richmond. BGS Geological Maps are readily obtainable at a very reasonable price by return of post by a telephone call to 08454560420.
Description: To follow, further site visit required.
Dimensions: 500m in length
Last Update: 2012-01-11

Record Number 426 >>> Image 1: Holgate. Chert strata dipping from north to south.

Record Number 426 >>> Image 2: Holgate. Chert strata some 250m above the Goats bridge forming small cliff at stream level, east bank.

Record Number 426 >>> Image 3: Holgate. Chert strata some 250m above the Goats bridge forming small cliff just above stream level dipping from north to south.

Record Number 426 >>> Image 4: Kexwith beck, 500m upstream. Sandstone and ?chert strata dipping from south to north

Record Number 426 >>> Image 5: Kexwith beck, 500m upstream. Sandstone and ?chert strata dipping from south to north

Record Number 426 >>> Image 6: Holgate. The southern leg of the anticline seen from Schoolmaster Pasture.

Record Number 426 >>> Image 7: Holgate. The 'anticline' seen from the Goats Track.

Record Number 426 >>> Image 8: Holgate. The anticline seen from the Goats Track.

Record Name: Hurst. Schoolmaster Pasture. Rispey Wood. Enclosed Settlement
SWAAG ID Number: 427
Recorded Date: 2012-01-12 10:40:13
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Hurst. Schoolmaster Pasture. Rispey Wood.
Civil Parish: Marrick
British National Grid: NZ 06123 04442
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Drift or talus slope below quarried sandstone.
Description: Unsurveyed.This very unusual site is located at Rispey Wood which is today abandoned and uncleared stone walled rough pasture or degraded woodland on the steep rough east facing dale/valley side above Kexwith Beck, see photo 1. This is extremely rough rocky ground in thickest bracken on a steep hillslope below a quarried outcrop of sandstone. There are no paths to this site and it is very difficult to see why such a substantial enclosed structure should have been constructed here. The upper part of the site is crossed by a later, early 18C ruined field wall.
The settlement site recorded here consists of a complex group of structures which includes a circular deeply recessed hut with what appears to be an eastern entrance lobby and several adjacent rectangular structures. These structures as a whole may have formed a single substantial multi roomed building within the rectangular walled yard. The enclosing wall is from 1.2- 1.5m thick and stands to a height of 1.5m at the rear and to about 1.0 m at the front. All the walls which form the structures are substantial and well preserved but tumbled under bracken. A contemporary field bank runs from the NE corner of the internal enclosure down to the west bank of Kexwith Beck.
Dimensions: Approximately 75m * 75m overall.Inner rectangular walled enclosure with central structures 30m*30m overall and building complex 30m*30m internally. Unsurveyed
Additional Notes: When first recognised some 30 years ago, I interpreted this settlement as a medieval shieling or summer shepherd's shelter. However, this is more substantial than the usual simple rectangular building characteristic of a shieling. I have now concluded that this compex structure could be associated with Medieval Forest or Deer Management, the residence of the New Forest Warden or Verdurer. To sum up, the site is undated and undateable due to the absence of any finds and depth of the bracken litter which covers and masks the ground surface. It is very well worth a visit although a real strggle to reach, either from below or above.
Last Update: 2012-08-22

Record Number 427 >>> Image 1: Rispey Wood Settlement from the pastures below West House.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 2: Rispey Wood Settlement from the pastures below West House. Detail

Record Number 427 >>> Image 3: The inner enclosure from above, west.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 4: The inner enclosure from above, west.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 5: SE Corner of the enclosure wall

Record Number 427 >>> Image 6: Enclosure wall, south side.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 7: The structure, detail.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 8: The circular structure.

Record Number 427 >>> Image 9: The circular building.

Record Name: Holgate Beck Woods and. Rispey Wood. Mixed deciduous woodland dominated by Upland Birch Wood and Alder Wood
SWAAG ID Number: 428
Recorded Date: 2012-01-12 15:34:37
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2012-01-09
Location: Holgate Beck Woods. Part One. East Bank, Hollins Wood. .
Civil Parish: New Forest
British National Grid: NZ 0631 0426
Altitude: 275m
Geology: Drift covered stream banks and lower dale slopes on faulted chert and sandstone strata below the Underset Limestone.
Description: Species reduced woodland on the East Bank of Holgate Beck (Wych Elm very scarce and only at lower end by Goats Bridge) above Goats Bridge with old coppiced alder and birch locally dominant, but with ash, elders, blackthorn, hawthorn and hazel coppice also. This ancient wood has been protected by rabbit proof fencing and the regeneration of alder and birch has been remarkable, see photos. This demonstrates the sense of natural regeneration and the case against mass planting of established native woodland.

Dimensions: See photographs
Common Notable Species: Downy birch, alder, ash, blackthorn, hazel coppice,hawthorn, elders,
Additional Notes: Woodland on the West Bank of Holgate Beck (Rispey Wood) will be recorded seperately as Part Two.
Last Update: 2012-01-15
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment

Record Number 428 >>> Image 1: Holgate beck Wood and Rispey Wood from the North.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 2: Holgate beck Wood and Rispey Wood from the South with planted fir by the stream

Record Number 428 >>> Image 3: Alderwood at Upper edge of the woodland. Large alder pollard with blackthorn.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 4: Alders, cloned ring? Top edge of Hollins wood.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 5: Mature Alders with massed seedlings, just visible top right.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 6: Alder and blackthorn.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 7: Alder coppice at abandoned stream channel below Hollin Brow.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 8: Alder coppice at abandoned stream channel below Hollin Brow.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 9: Alder coppice at abandoned stream channel below Hollin Brow.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 11:

Record Number 428 >>> Image 12: Old birch on line of old drystone wall.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 13: Solitary ash in pasture above Rispey Wood. A survivor.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 14: The same ash showing gale damage.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 15: The loss of limb but still standing, but for how long- until the next gale perhaps.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 16: Ash, birch, hawthorn, blackthorn and elder- relicts of earlier woodland once more extensive.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 17: Ancient laid ash. A relict hedgerow tree. Hedgerows preceded the parliamentary enclosures in Swaledale.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 18: ASh. Detail.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 19: Silver fir, Abies alba, five planted trees for landscape effect near the Beck.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 20: Silver fir, Abies alba, five planted trees for landscape effect near the Beck.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 21: Silver fir, Abies alba, five planted trees for landscape effect near the Beck.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 23: Silver fir, Abies alba, five planted trees for landscape effect near the Beck.

Record Number 428 >>> Image 24: Silver fir, Abies alba, five planted trees for landscape effect near the Beck.

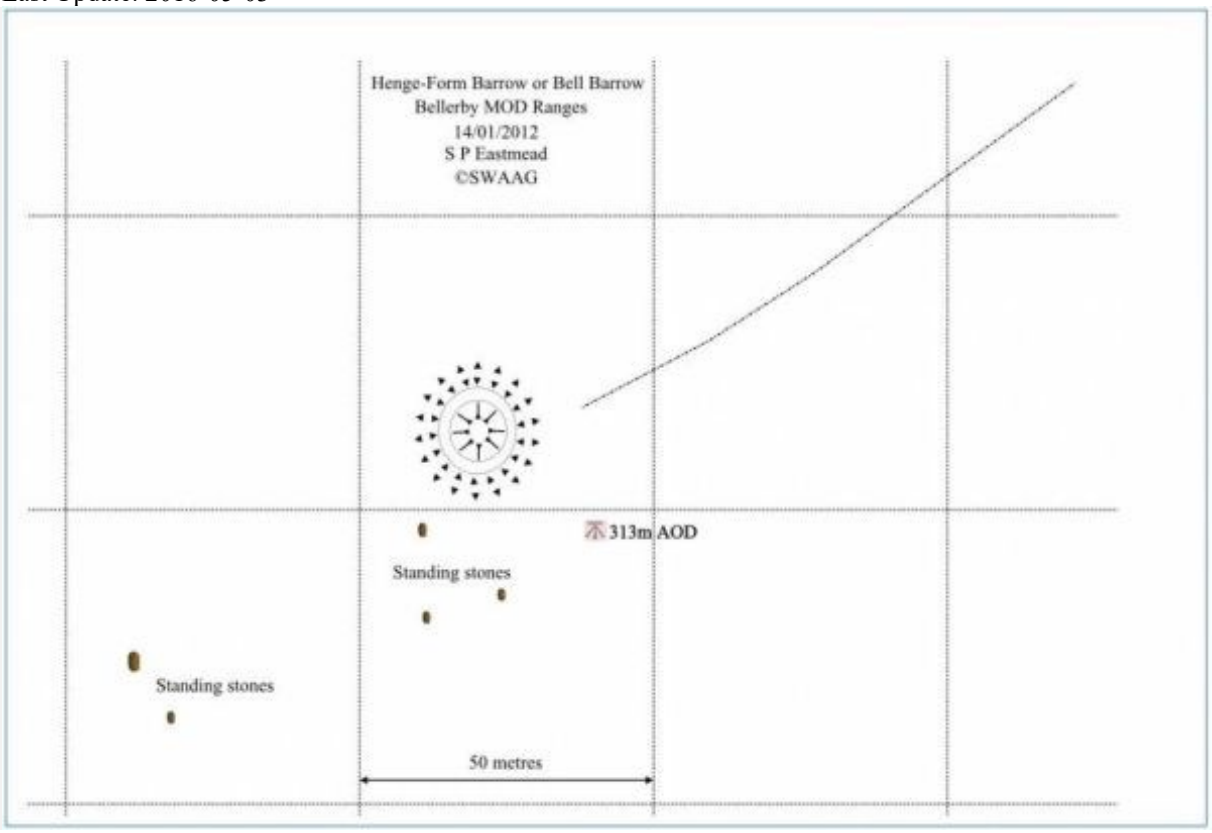
Record Number 428 >>> Image 25: Cone. Abies alba, showing squirrel activity.

Record Name: Bellerby Deer Park Range. Hengi-Form Barrow with Wessex affinities.
SWAAG ID Number: 429
Recorded Date: 2012-01-14 18:07:57
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-14
Location: Bellerby Army Ranges. Active. No public access.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: #SE 08868 93060
Altitude: 313m
Geology: Morainic drift over heavily faulted Namurian strata (Ten Fathom Grit and Richmond Cherts) with an outlier of the Preston Moor Coal. The survey area forms the interfluve (watershed) between the Swale (Black Beck) and The Ure (Park Gill). The New range will cut across the line of the natural drainage streams which rise at strongly calcareous, tufa-forming, oncolite rich springs from which clear streams drain and fall through wetland into streams which feed into Park Gill Beck. The morainic hills surround small dry depressions infilled with deep loessic soil where the presence of at least six burnt mounds, small clearance cairns and banks indicate that these areas were recognised during prehistory as providing the opportunity for local cultivation plots (indicating the presence of settlements which have left no surface trace). This Barrow site is located close to the summit of the most prominent of the hills with wide views across the Vale of Mowbray and at close hand, northward towards Park Gill Head.
Description: False crested complex Round Barrow comprising 3m high earthern central round barrow with deep, well defined continuous concentric V shaped ditch and a rather low but well defined continuous concentric outer bank. There is no visible berm between barrow and ditch. This hengiform monument is located close to but not quite at the summit and on the eastern side of a low eminence or hill top. It is very near the southern tip of a mature plantation of scots pine. This Barrow was first recognised by SWAAG Members during recent fieldwork in advance of construction of a new small arms range. The general state of survival of this iconic monument is extremely good, considering that it has been overridden by military tracked vehicles.
There are two prominent small standing stones to the west which align with the south east outer bank. There are the stone holes where other stones have been removed. These stones may possibly be the remnant of a circular stone setting. The barrow relates, not to the Wensleydale Lowlands as might be expected but to the area immediately to the north east which is a shallow bowl shaped valley at the head of Park Gill. This shallow valley is noticably sheltered and the presence of a very large burnt mound provides evidence for local perhaps seasonal pastoral settlement possibly contemporary with the Barrow. A further mound of uncertain purpose but which may be a burial mound is located at the centre and at a low point on the floor of the valley about 215m NE of the barrow.
The general area is rough moorland with patches of heather. There are a few small clearance cairns located to the north of the Barrow at areas of deeper loessic soil. There are several other burnt mounds located by calcareous tufa forming springs within 1km to the north of the Barrow, see Survey Maps and Gazetteer. Also leading to the north east from the Barrow is a very shallow earthwork that in places looks like a shallow lynchet, and elsewhere a very shallow track.
A series of measurements were made. The mean readings were: diameter 19.4m, outer bank 2.9m, ditch 2.3m, mound 9.3m. There is significant soil creep down the mound, and erosion due to army vehicles driving through the centre of the barrow. The top of the mound is approximate 3 metres above the ditch.Bell Barrows are classified as rare in the UK. Approximately 250 have been recorded. Considered to be built in the early to middle Bronze Age period.

Dimensions: Diameter between 19-20 metres
Additional Notes: Found by: Stephen Eastmead, Gillian Savage and Tim Laurie.
Whereas this barrow bears a superficial resemblance to a Bell Barrow, possibly the most visually impressive form of round barrow,in the absence of excavation no assignation to specific barrow form is possible. Accordingly we shall confine our formal description of this previously unrecorded Monument as a Hengiform Barrow with Wessex Cultural Affinities.
Since the Burial monuments of the Wessex Culture are usually grouped within cemetaries and this barrow is isolated it should be borne in mind this site is one of a number of isolated round stone built cairns (earthern barrows are unusual) on the NE Pennine Fringe and that some 5km to the SW there exists a single entrance henge - Castle Dikes on Flout Moor in Aysgarth Parish. The association of Round Barrows and Ring Cairns with Burnt Mounds (as at Castle Dikes on Flout Moor) is also well attested. (Laurie 2003, 2004).
English Heritage describes the reason for scheduling Bell Barrows as:

Bell barrows, are funerary monuments dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 1500-1100 BC. They occur either in isolation or in round barrow cemeteries and were constructed as single or multiple mounds covering burials, often in pits, and surrounded by an enclosure ditch. The burials are frequently accompanied by weapons, personal ornaments and pottery and appear to be those of aristocratic individuals, usually men. Bell barrows (particularly multiple barrows) are rare nationally, with less than 250 known examples, most of which are in Wessex. Their richness in terms of grave goods provides evidence for chronological and cultural links amongst early prehistoric communities over most of southern and eastern England as well as providing an insight into their beliefs and social organisation. As a particularly rare form of round barrow, all identified bell barrows would normally be considered to be of national importance.

Other known Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age monuments in Wensleydale include: a single entrance henge (Castle Dikes, Aysgarth),rather few real barrows/cairns, a single free standing stone circle above Thackthwite Springs on Carperby Moor and are a number of ringworks best interpreted as ring cairns. Finally there are a number of non microlithic Lithic Scatters (Later Prehistoric Occupation Sites) and around 90 known Burnt Mounds, see Manby, T.G. 1986 and Laurie, T.C. 2003. It is notable, in support of the association between burnt mounds and hengiform monuments, that there are two very large burnt mounds just 800m west of the Castle Dikes Henge,at Haw Beck Springs on Flout Moor.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2016-05-03



Record Number 429 >>> Image 1: Bell Barrow map (no co-ordinates)

Record Number 429 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 429 >>> Image 3:

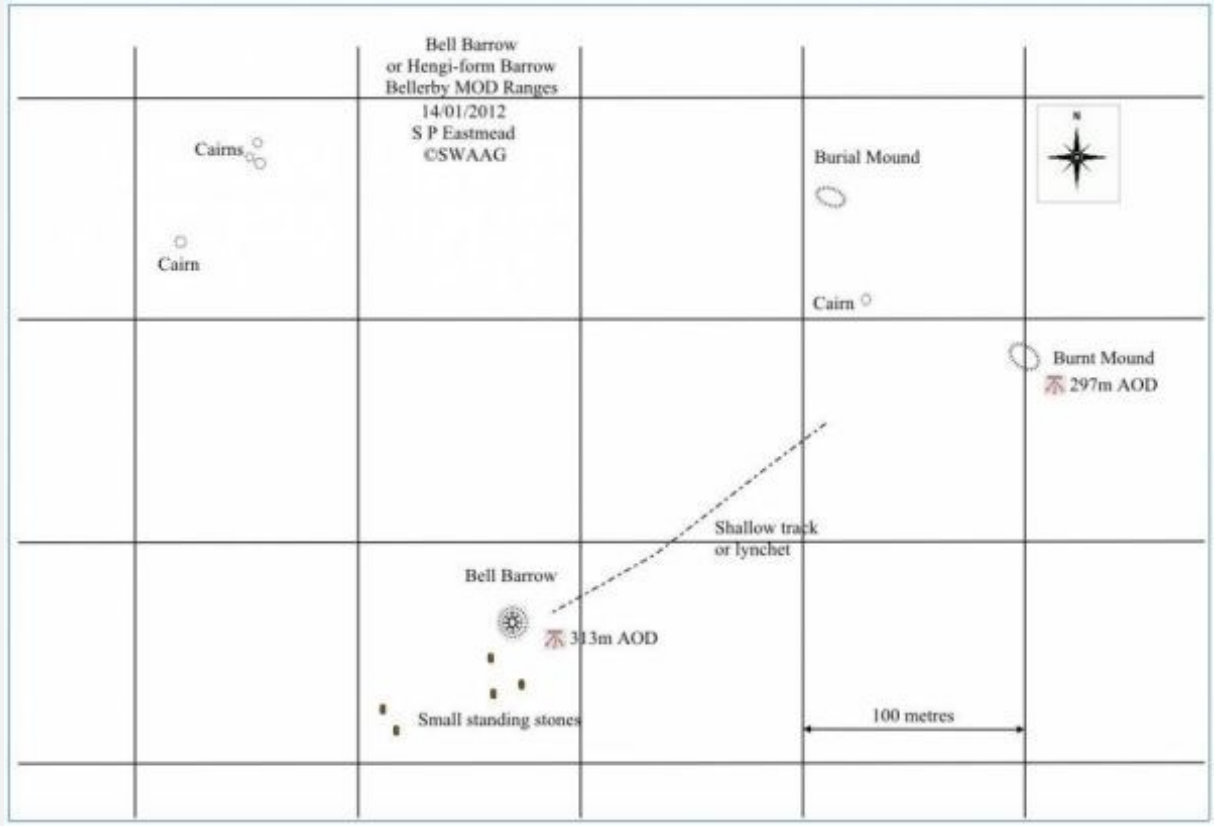
Record Number 429 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 429 >>> Image 5: Image show army vehicle track across the centre of the Bell Barrow.

Record Number 429 >>> Image 6: 2 Standing stones. The larger one in the distance is in line with the nearer stone, but is surrounded with sedges.

Record Number 429 >>> Image 7: Photo: Gill Savage. Showing damage caused by Army vehicles.

Record Number 429 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 429 >>> Image 9: Bell Barrow map including nearby archaeology (no co-ordinates)

Record Name: Shaw Lead Level
SWAAG ID Number: 430
Recorded Date: 2012-01-17 17:25:24
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2012-01-17
Location: Shaw Beck Gill
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NZ 002 050
Altitude: 347M
Description: Added by S Eastmead: Shaw Level is a Horse Level situated below Stang level and whereas Stang Level was driven to work the below the Main Limestone, Shaw level was driven to work the below the 5 Yard Limestone. According to L.O. Tyson it was plagued with bad air and a number of ventilation shafts where dug. The level ends approximately under Stang Level portal.
Last Update: 2012-09-01

Record Number 430 >>> Image 1: Shaw Lead Level

Record Number 430 >>> Image 2: Shaw Lead Level

Record Number 430 >>> Image 3: close-up of mine buiding

Record Name: Tufa mound at abandoned spring in Pine Plantation.
SWAAG ID Number: 431
Recorded Date: 2012-01-19 16:56:19
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-15
Location: Bellerby Moor MOD Ranges. Moorland SSSI.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 08476 93260
Altitude: 311m
Geology: Calcareous spring line in faulted Namurian strata above the Main Limestone. BGS Sheet 41 Richmond refers.
Description: This small tufa spring mound survives to a height of approximately 1.0m. It is capped with turf and heavily eroded but otherwise relatively undisturbed.The stratigraphy of deposition can be seen in the exposed face of the tufa. This one of several tufa springs (each to be recorded seperately) at this locality and is soon to be demolished as it is within the footprint of a new small arms range
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: The following Notes on Tufa have been provided by John Russell:
The photograph shows a tufa mound around the site of a former spring. Tufa is an outdoor variety of a stalagmite and these are secondary deposits.

Tufa is a spongy, soft, porous sedimentary rock which exhibits a wide range of colours. It forms mainly where there are springs and water seeps. It may form, on rare occasions, in river and lakes. Tufa is a soft carbonate of lime which may envelope animals and plants as it grows. Tufa may have a netted or reticulate structure and be quite friable.

Travertine is another form of limestone with the same origin as tufa. It is denser and often banded. It may also be known as drip stone or flow stone. Slowly dripping water in caverns is responsible for stalagmites, stalactites and columns.

The following notes on Tufa have been provided by John Russell:
Tufa, travertine, flow stone, drip stone and stalagmite (et al)are the result of acid water dissolving limestone and re-depositing it. The acid water is formed in two ways. It can be created by raindrops picking up carbon dioxide as the droplet falls through the air. The rain water is converted into a very weak carbonic acid. The water also becomes more acidic as it runs off the moors through acidic peat bogs. The acids dissolve the limestone and carry it away as calcium bicarbonate. As the calcium bicarbonate rich water becomes exposed to the air it begins to evaporate. The calcium bicarbonate loses carbon dioxide and is deposited as calcium carbonate.

Springs and water seep form mounds of tufa which can be several feet high. The tufa mound in the photograph is no longer active as the water table has moved. These deposits are seldom very large and most appear restricted in time to the Quaternary Period. Most of the deposits are on the Millstone Grits high on the moors over the Swale and Wensleydale valleys.

Studies of this group of rocks yield useful information about paleoclimates. Deposition only takes place when water is flowing, so if water is locked up by a drop in temperature there is little deposition. Ice Ages are detected and dated using these rocks.

Tufa can be found in other locations including Mother Shiptonâ€™s Cave and Dropping Well in Knaresborough, Janetâ€™s Foss at Goredale Scar and How Edge Scars, Whitsundale.

Last Update: 2012-01-23

Record Number 431 >>> Image 1: Bellerby Moor. Deeer Park Plantation. Tufa Mound at abandoned Spring Rise. The spring now rises a few metres to the west.

Record Number 431 >>> Image 2: Bellerby Moor. Area with calcareous, tufa forming springs. On footprint of New Small Arms Range

Record Number 431 >>> Image 3: Bellerby Moor. Army Range. Tufa spring mound in Deer Park Plantation.

Record Number 431 >>> Image 4: Tufa. Detail. Photo John Russell.

Record Number 431 >>> Image 5: Tufa. Detail. Photo John Russell.

Record Name: Earthwork and Enclosure below Little Windegg
SWAAG ID Number: 432
Recorded Date: 2012-01-20 16:18:21
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Earthworks
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2012-01-17
Location: below Little Windegg, Arkengarthdale
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NZ 00608 04532
Altitude: 422m
Description: A penannular earthwork in the form of a ditch (max. 1.8m deep) and bank with a central, heavily quarried, mound and a levelled area to the fore. On sloping ground, facing West, this feature is of uncertain date and purpose but may have been the stance for a timber building; the ditch to divert run-off water from higher ground above.
Additional Notes: This earthwork is in proximity to, and may be associated with, the much larger semi-circular feature shown in the later images. In part embanked, in part ditched and in part following the post- glacial landslip terrain this feature can be traced from/to the field walls close to Stang Lane but is considered to pre-date those walls. Enclosing several acres of ground, it may represent an earlier Drovers' stock enclosure.
Last Update: 2012-01-20

Record Number 432 >>> Image 1: Earthwork

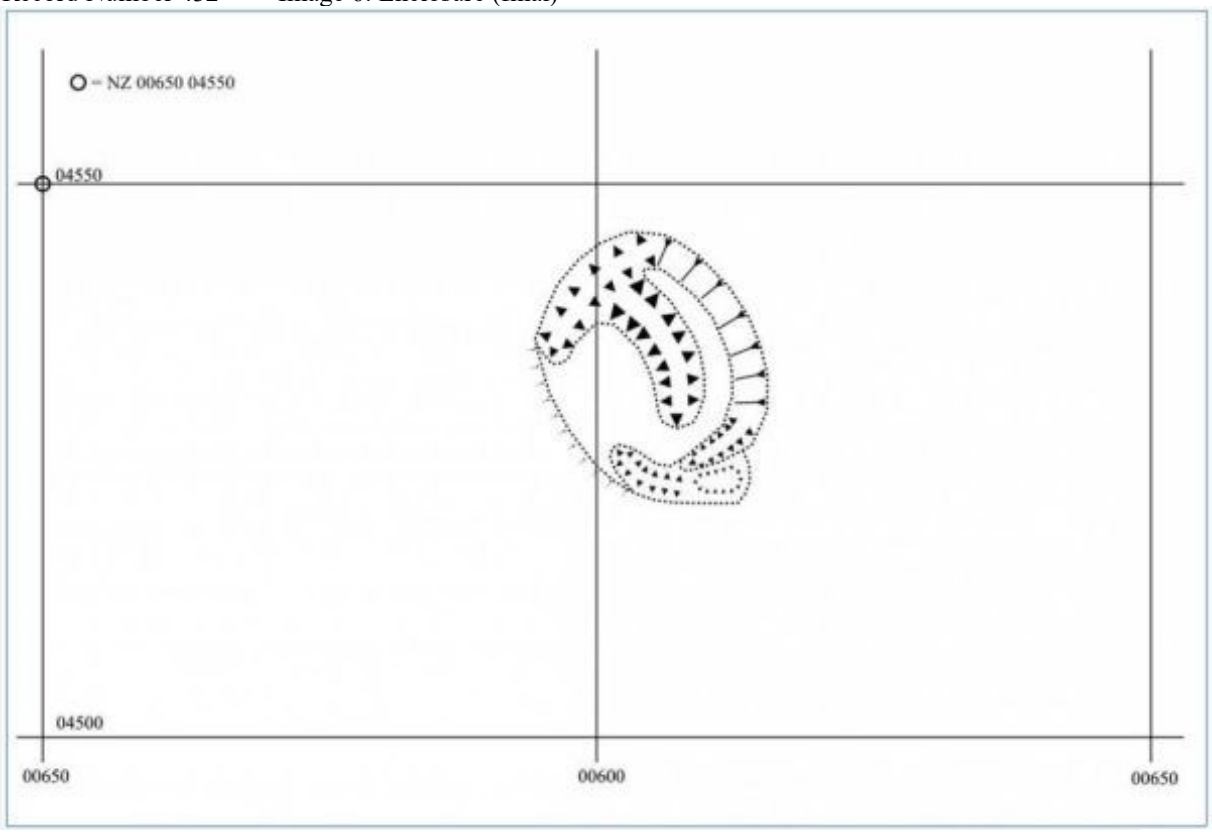
Record Number 432 >>> Image 2: Earthwork (foreground) with Embankment in middle-distance

Record Number 432 >>> Image 3: Enclosure (part)

Record Number 432 >>> Image 4: Enclosure (continuation)

Record Number 432 >>> Image 5: Enclosure (continuation)

Record Number 432 >>> Image 6: Enclosure (final)



Record Number 432 >>> Image 7: Earthwork Plan: S. Eastmead

Record Name: Bellerby Moor and Bellerby Deer Park. A moorland landscape.
SWAAG ID Number: 433
Recorded Date: 2012-01-20 16:43:49
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geographical Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-15
Location: Bellerby Moor and Bellerby Deer Park
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 0895 9363
Altitude: 310m
Description: This is an overview and photo montage of a Pennine Moorland landscape soon to be changed for ever in the cause of National Defence by the construction of a new Small Arms Range. Bellerby Moor is an area of heather covered morainic hills and green grassy hollows infilled with wind blown loess. Areas of wetland are drained by small streams which rise at highly calcareous ,tufa forming springs located to the south of Black Beck on the interfluve between Swale and Ure. These streams cross the area to be levelled for the two lanes of the new Range to fall towards Park Gill and from thence to disappear into the Main Limestone which forms the Northern Edge of Wensleydale.
Additional Notes: The detailed archaeological landscape of Bellerby Moor is currently being mapped by SWAAG Members and each site will be recorded seperately on the SWAAG HER Database. This overview is an informal portrait of the area which has probably been overlooked and rarely visited except by occasional shooting parties and by 'vermin control' or rabbiters. Only recently have the wealth of geological, botanical, archaeological and mining remains been subjects for close record.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-29

Record Number 433 >>> Image 1: Wetland at northern end of firing range. An island of heather marks the site of a possible burnt mound, to be investigated.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 2: Wetland at northern end of firing range. An island of heather marks the site of a possible burnt mound, to be investigated

Record Number 433 >>> Image 3: Burnt mound (see HER129) , view across the line of the new range towards Deerpark Plantation.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 4: Watercourse at NW Corner of Deerpark Plantation.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 5: SWAAG field work! Small buried cairn in pasture NW of Plantation.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 6: SWAAG Field visit. The drivable track.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 7: Burnt mound, see HER131, heather covered next watercourse above Park Gill.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 8: Burnt mound, see HER 131, heather covered next watercourse above Park Gill.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 9: Burnt mound, see HER133, heather covered next oncolite rich stream 75m below spring rise.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 10: Oncolites in stream bed

Record Number 433 >>> Image 11: Burnt mound, see HER 128, with abundant charcoal and burnt stone on rising ground at edge of loess infilled wetland.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 12: Burnt Mound as HER 128, view towards road.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 13: View across the area of the new range towards Deer Park Plantation

Record Number 433 >>> Image 14: Water course, only visible after heavy rain.Old Hawthorn a survivors of earlier woodland. Continuous heavy grazing prevents regeneration. Not colonising scrub as elsewhwere in lowland Britain.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 15: Burnt mound, see HER 131, heather covered next watercourse view to head of Park Gill.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 16: Burnt mound shrouded below heather at oncolite spring rise.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 17: Burnt mound shrouded below heather at oncolite spring rise.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 18: Burnt mound shrouded below heather at oncolite spring rise.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 19: Black Beck. An ice margin channel resulting in an over large valley for the stream.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 20: Black Beck.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 21: Black Beck.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 22: Characteristic watercourse onl visible after heavy rain. Burnt mound under heather

Record Number 433 >>> Image 23: Ancient hawthorn on footprint of Range. Soon to be removed.

Record Number 433 >>> Image 24: Ancient Hawthorn. These old trees are impervious to sheep but cannot regenerate and are the sole survivos of woodland

Record Name: Bellerby Moor. Oncolite rich spring flushes south of Black Beck Gill, at interfluve between Swale and Ure
SWAAG ID Number: 434
Recorded Date: 2012-01-23 14:28:39
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Oncolite rich spring flushes and streams with rich flora. SE089 936. Close to eastern edge of New Range Footprint. !
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 08924 93602
Altitude: 310m
Geology: Highly calcareous oncoid rich springs rising from Namurian Strata below morainic hills.
Description: Very large calcareous flush and braided streams whose beds are formed by massed oncoids, with Primula farinosa, see photos. Oncolite rich flushes similar to this on Thornton Rust Moor (SSSI) are associated with abundant Birds-eye primrose (Primula farinosa). Least club moss, (Seliginella selaginoides). A similar rich flush flora is also likely also to be present here.
Vegetation not yet recorded.
Dimensions: See photographs
Species: Birds-eye primrose. (Primula farinosa).
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-23
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 434 >>> Image 1: Oncolites in stream south of Black Beck Gill.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 2: Oncolite streams south of Black Beck Gill. Black Beck flows east to Walburn, then northward as Gill Beck to , this spring stream has been enlarged as a land drain but is recovering.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 3: Spring rise south of Black Beck. This spring is a source of the small stream which runs into Park Gill and hence to the Ure.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 4: Primula farinosa, Thornton Rust Moor

Record Number 434 >>> Image 5: Primula farinosa, Thornton Rust Moor

Record Name: Bellerby Moor.Infilled tarn between morainic hills with tufa springsand burnt mounds.
SWAAG ID Number: 435
Recorded Date: 2012-01-24 11:25:02
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-15
Location: Bellerby Moor
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 084 934
Altitude: 300m
Geology: Depression between morainic hills with calcareous tufa forming springs. This depression, once a small tarn with open water, has been infilled by calcareous soil probably of loessic wind blown silt origine. Mole activity on these areas of loessic soil is intense, in contrast to the surrounding acidic moorland where earthworms and moles are entirely absent.
Description: This depression, once a small tarn with open water, has been infilled by calcareous soil probably of loessic wind blown silt origine. Mole activity on these areas of loessic soil is intense, in contrast to the surrounding acidic moorland where earthworms and moles are entirely absent. This tarn which is close to the western boundary of the Range and the road from Leyburn to Grinton is one of several similar depressions on and close to the footprint of the new Small Arms Range. The presence of two burnt mounds, see photos, here indicate that the this infilled tarn, possibly open water, was attractive to human activity during later prehistory.
Last Update: 2012-01-24

Record Number 435 >>> Image 1: Infilled tarn at Bellerby Moor with standing water after heavy rain.

Record Number 435 >>> Image 2: Burnt mound above infilled tarn, tufa springs nearby.

Record Name: Black Grouse
SWAAG ID Number: 436
Recorded Date: 2012-01-24 14:45:32
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Fauna
Record Type: Fauna HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2012-01-24
Location: Arkengarthdale
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: #SE 980 050
Description: A total of eight black grouse (or grey hens) were counted during a recent walk in Arkengarthdale by SWAAG Members. Initially five were perched on a drystone wall. Soon to be joined by three more in flight, see tele photos.
Dimensions: N/A
Additional Notes: A total of 500 Male Black Grouse have been recorded across England during 2011 which was an exceptionally good breeding year, with five males on the Catterick and Feldom Training Area, inf Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust. There are small isolated populations of Black Grouse on some more remote, quiet moors in the NE Pennines.
Last Update: 2012-01-24

Record Number 436 >>> Image 1: Five black grouse sitting on a wall...

Record Number 436 >>> Image 2: ...then there were four ...

Record Number 436 >>> Image 3: ..no, eight!

Record Name: Bellerby Moor. Rough Stonewort (Chara aspera) in stream at Park Gill Head.
SWAAG ID Number: 437
Recorded Date: 2012-01-24 18:15:38
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-15
Location: Bellerby Moor. Small calcareous stream falling to Park Gill Head.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 092 932
Altitude: 310m
Geology: Faulted Namurian Strata above Richmond Cherts. Calcareous stream in shallow valley some 400m below spring head.
Description: First noticed by Mrs Ann Russell during the recent SWAAG archaeological survey on Bellerby Moor.
Chara spp. are non flowering herbs with a stem composed entirely of cellular tissue in a class of their own, Charaphytes. Chara spp are classified as algae and are not flowering plants. The interest in this plant lies, firstly, in the fact that it can form dense mats in shallow lakes and has the ability to excrete surplus calcium carbonate after fertilisation of the spore capsules. The fine grains of calcium carbonate which are excreted on the spore capsulrs of chara form economic deposits of lacustrine marl present in many lakes. Secondly the cellular structure is of interest in that the cells are very large and can be used to study cell development. Finally Chara absorb nutrients through their cell walls and are indicators of high quality water quality. It follows that any change to the water quality will severely affect the survival of Chara here.
This is the first identification of Chara sp on Bellerby Moor and it will be interesting to determine whether the distribution is local or extensive in the calcareous streams of this locality.
For information on the structure and importance of Chara, see
http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/naturallyscottish/stoneworts.pdf
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Rough Chara
Scientific Name: Chara aspera
Additional Notes: My grateful thanks to Mrs Ann Russsell for finding chara at Park Gill Beck Head and to Mrs Linda Robinson for the correct identification of this plant as Chara sp. (The identification of this Chara as Chara aspera is my own and is Provisional until confirmed.) Chara spp are algae and do not appear in the regional floras of today.

SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-30
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 437 >>> Image 1: Rough Chara, (Chara aspera, identified from Sowerby 1876) in Park Gill Head Beck.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 2: Rough chara. (Chara aspera, identified from Sowerby 1876.) in Park Gill Head Beck.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 3: Park Gill Head from burnt mound at Park Gill

Record Number 437 >>> Image 4: Rough chara. (Chara aspera.) as James Sowerby's English Botany 3rd Edition,1886. Vol 12. Plate 1919.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 5: Rough chara. (Chara aspera.) as James Sowerby's English Botany 3rd Edition,1886. Vol 12. Plate 1919.

Record Name: Unenclosed settlement at Redmire Pasture.
SWAAG ID Number: 438
Recorded Date: 2012-01-26 13:02:40
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Redmire pasture
Civil Parish: Redmire
British National Grid: SE 05149 92403
Altitude: 320
Geology: Talus slope below Redmire Scar which is the surviving remnant of the heavily quarried Main Limestone forms the south facing Uppermost Scar overlooking Wenseydale.
Description: On grounds that the sum of the parts are greater than the individual componants or sites, this record will detail the many different sites at this location which together provide an insight into the nature of Bronze Age Settlement.
This settlement complex is comprised of: firstly a large unenclosed house platform at the above grid reference with rear scarp and frontal apron cut into the hillslope, approximately 18m *16m overall. Secondly a series of platforms (see feature schedule below) on the lower slopes. Thirdly well defined hollow ways which may relate to these settlements. Fourthly at least three burnt mounds. Fifth, at least eight stone cairns and finally areas with charcoal concentrations and lithic finds.
Note! Whereas this location is within Redmire Parish, this complex of sites are more sensibly included with the SWAAG Preston Moor Study Area.
Dimensions: 500m*500m Minimum
Additional Notes: This previously unrecorded Bronze Age Settlement Complex is on limestone at a well watered, south facing elevated location very attractive to settlement. The surviving componants which are detailed here may be just the remnant of a settlement complex once much more extensive but now alas, largely quarried away with no record.
The worked out quarry above is very large and has completely removed the area of limestone pasture above this settlement complex.
However, the large well preserved Ring Cairn at Thorny Bank Hill together with the fragmentary field system and the two burnt mounds nearby (SE050933,380M, CENTRE) which have been previously recorded (Laurie 2003, 2004)may represent the northern limits of this settlement complex.
Feature Complex: To follow.
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-26

Record Number 438 >>> Image 1: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground. Unenclosed round house is parch mark in distance short of wall

Record Number 438 >>> Image 2: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.

Record Number 438 >>> Image 3: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.

Record Number 438 >>> Image 4: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.

Record Number 438 >>> Image 5: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View southward to Penhill.

Record Number 438 >>> Image 6: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View south west to Bishopedale

Record Number 438 >>> Image 7: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View west towards Low Scar and Bolton East Parks

Record Name: Ring Cairn at Scarth Nick.
SWAAG ID Number: 439
Recorded Date: 2012-01-26 15:38:50
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Ring Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2005-08-06
Location: Preston Scar. Scarth Nick.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: #SE 0662 9157
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Main Limestone. Remnant of quarried Scar.
Description: Ring cairn some 18m diameter overall, located at top edge of Limestone cliff. Wide views to south and west. Field banks also a remnant of a field system nearby.
This is a classic example of a ring cairn, consisting of a 3m wide (approx) stone dump circular bank enclosing a clear area, and is undisturbed except for a shallow pit recently excavated at the centre. Unsurveyed.
Additional Notes: This Ring Cairn or Enclosed Cremation Cemetary could be regarded as a type site for the rather numerous ring cairns in Wensleydale and should be respected as one of the very few unexcavated and undisturbed example of a very significant class of Bronze Age Funerary Monument.
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-31

Record Number 439 >>> Image 1: The ring cairn, view southward to Penhill.

Record Number 439 >>> Image 2: The ring cairn

Record Number 439 >>> Image 3: The ring cairn

Record Number 439 >>> Image 4: The ring cairn, view westward.

Record Name: Clapper Bridge
SWAAG ID Number: 440
Recorded Date: 2012-01-28 17:13:50
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead
Category: Stone structure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-28
Location: Bellerby Moor
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 09179 93140
Altitude: 294m
Description: Stone Clapper Bridge constructed over a small beck. The track leading to the bridge connects the Preston Moor coal pits with the main road towards Leyburn, North Yorkshire. In addition the area is rich in pre-historic archaeology including adjacent Burnt Mounds, cairns, a possible burial mound and a nearby barrow.

This is an active army range with no public access.

This is a link to more examples of Clapper Bridges

SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-02-02

Record Number 440 >>> Image 1: Clapper Bridge

Record Number 440 >>> Image 2: Clapper Bridge

Record Number 440 >>> Image 3: Clapper Bridge

Record Name: Black Beck House
SWAAG ID Number: 441
Recorded Date: 2012-01-28 19:42:44
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead
Category: Vernacular Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-28
Location: Bellerby Moor
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 08542 93772
Altitude: 330m
Description: The remains of Black Beck House are still visible on top of a small knoll. It appears to have been a 2 up 2 down house with a small outbuilding on the north west end. It is not possible to identify the entrance, but the front of the house faces the south west.

There is a remains of a small 'front garden' and what appears to be a garth surrounding the house although a section of it has been robbed out and can no longer be detected.

Black Beck House appears on all the early OS maps.

Active army range no public access.
Additional Notes: Looking at the census data on dalesgenealogy.com Black Beck House is not named in the 1841 census.

1851
75. Black Beck
METCALFE John/Head/M/32/lab in slate quarry/Yks/Stallion Busk

METCALFE Judith/wife/M/42/Yks/Castle Bolton

METCALFE William/son/10/scholar/Yks/Castle Bolton

METCALFE Jeremiah/son/8/Yks/Carperby

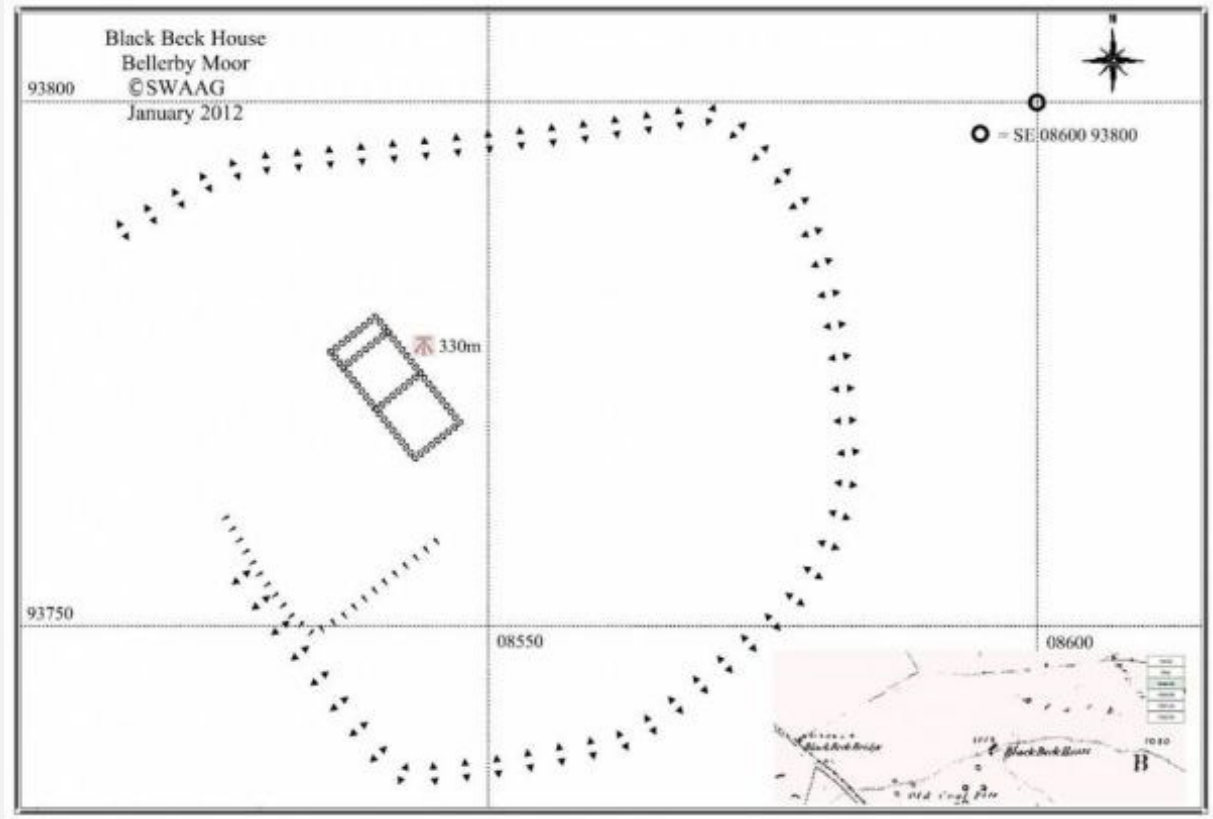
METCALFE Alice/dau/6/Yks/Carperby

METCALEF Thomas/son/4/Yks/Bellerby

1861
Black Beck Uninhabited

1871
Black Beck Uninhabited

1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 Black Beck not listed
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-31



Record Number 441 >>> Image 1: Map

Record Number 441 >>> Image 2: Looking up the knoll to the house

Record Number 441 >>> Image 3: Looking along the back wall towards the outhouse.

Record Number 441 >>> Image 4: Looking along the back wall towards the outhouse.

Record Number 441 >>> Image 5: Looking in the opposite direct towars the south east

Record Number 441 >>> Image 6: Looking south east with outhouse in foreground

Record Number 441 >>> Image 7: Front Garden

Record Number 441 >>> Image 8: Garth

THE DEER-STEALER'S BRIDE.

As I was coming o'er Bellerby moor,
  Gold on the heather and gloom in the dell,
There I met my constant wooer,
  And the sun was setting on forest and fell.

'And what makes thee, sweetheart, to roam?'
  Gold on the heather and gloom in the dell,
'It was that thou shouldst see me home;'
  And the sun was setting on forest and fell.

Now scarce we talked for a mile or more,
  Gold on the heather and gloom in the dell,
When out rushed rangers three or four,
  And the sun was setting on forest and fell,

Out from behind the old gray rock,
  Gold on the heather and gloom in the dell,
With a shout and a tramp like an earthquake shock,
  And the sun was setting on forest and fell.

They wrenched his cross-bow from his hand,
  Gold on the heather and gloom in the dell,
And twisted his arms with a hempen band,
  And the sun was setting on forest and fell.

Record Number 441 >>> Image 9: Bellerby Moor was once a deer park. Poem: by George Spencer Cautley

Record Name: Photographic montage of Bellerby Moorand Bellerby Deer Park in advance of construction of New Range. Part Two.
SWAAG ID Number: 442
Recorded Date: 2012-01-29 12:37:17
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geographical Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-28
Location: Bellerby Moor Ranges and Bellerby Deer Park.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 088 934
Altitude: 315m
Geology: Morainic hills with loess infilled depressions and tufa forming springs. Faulted namurian Strata with economic coal seam at the eastern extremity of the Preston Moor Colliery
Description: This is Part Two (See also HER 433) of an overview and photo montage of a Pennine Moorland landscape soon to be changed for ever in the cause of National Defence by the construction of a new Small Arms Range.
Bellerby Moor is an area of heather covered morainic hills and green grassy hollows infilled with wind blown loess. Areas of wetland are drained by small streams which rise at highly calcareous ,tufa forming springs located to the south of Black Beck on the interfluve between Swale and Ure. These streams cross the area to be levelled for the two lanes of the new Range to fall towards Park Gill and from thence to disappear into the Main Limestone which forms the Northern Edge of Wensleydale.
This area, within the Pennine Moors SSSI, has a wealth of sites of high landscape and specialist interest including Geological, Geomorhological, Botanical, Mining,Historical and Archaeological Features.
Each of these specialist fetaures will be recorded seperately as specific records on the SWAAG HER in order to place on record the context of these sites and quality of this moorland landscape prior to construction of the New Range.
The photographs which are attached to this record were all taken during a field visit to Bellerby Moor by Swaag Members on Saturday 28th January 2012.
Dimensions: See photographs.
Additional Notes: The detailed archaeological landscape of Bellerby Moor is currently being mapped by SWAAG Members and each site will be recorded seperately on the SWAAG HER Database. This overview is an informal portrait of the area which has probably been overlooked and rarely visited except by occasional shooting parties and by 'vermin control' or rabbiters. Only recently have the wealth of geological, botanical, archaeological and mining remains been subjects for close record.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-04-07

Record Number 442 >>> Image 1: View Southward from Park Gill Beck Head towards the recently discovered Barrow. Photo: Ric Carter.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 2: Bellerby Range in winter from road.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 3: Coal pit and oak tree

Record Number 442 >>> Image 4: Small depression, once open water fed by tufa springs, with 18C AD coal pits an 18C BC burnt mound

Record Number 442 >>> Image 5: Ancient hawthorn, one of several similar trees on the Range.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 442 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 442 >>> Image 8: Hollow Ways, the roads to the Preston Moor Colliery and Plantation.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 9: Approach to the small standing stone and barrow with views southward to the Vale of Mowbray

Record Number 442 >>> Image 10: At the hengiform barrow

Record Number 442 >>> Image 11: Lunch at Park Gill Head Beck

Record Number 442 >>> Image 12: Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck. An indicator of highest water quality.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 13: Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 14: Tufa coated stone with algal colonies from bed of stream, Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 15: Northern end of proposed new range and view towards Whinfell.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 16:

Record Number 442 >>> Image 17: Hollow way leaving Black Beck Gill

Record Number 442 >>> Image 18: Northern end of proposed new range.

Record Number 442 >>> Image 19: Black Beck House

Record Name: Black Beck Lithics Site
SWAAG ID Number: 443
Recorded Date: 2012-01-31 12:07:52
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Lithic Find / Scatter
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-28
Location: Black Beck
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: #SE 091 938
Altitude: 343m
Geology: (To follow)
Description: Lithics scatter, surface-collected from high ground above Black Beck. Mostly of chert but some flint.Possible multi-period occupation site. Further details to follow.
Last Update: 2012-01-31

Record Number 443 >>> Image 1: worked flint core, possibly dating to early mesolithic period; showing thin, dirty and battered cortex indicating of glacial deposit origin

Record Number 443 >>> Image 2: worked flint core (as above) but showing where flakes/blades detached

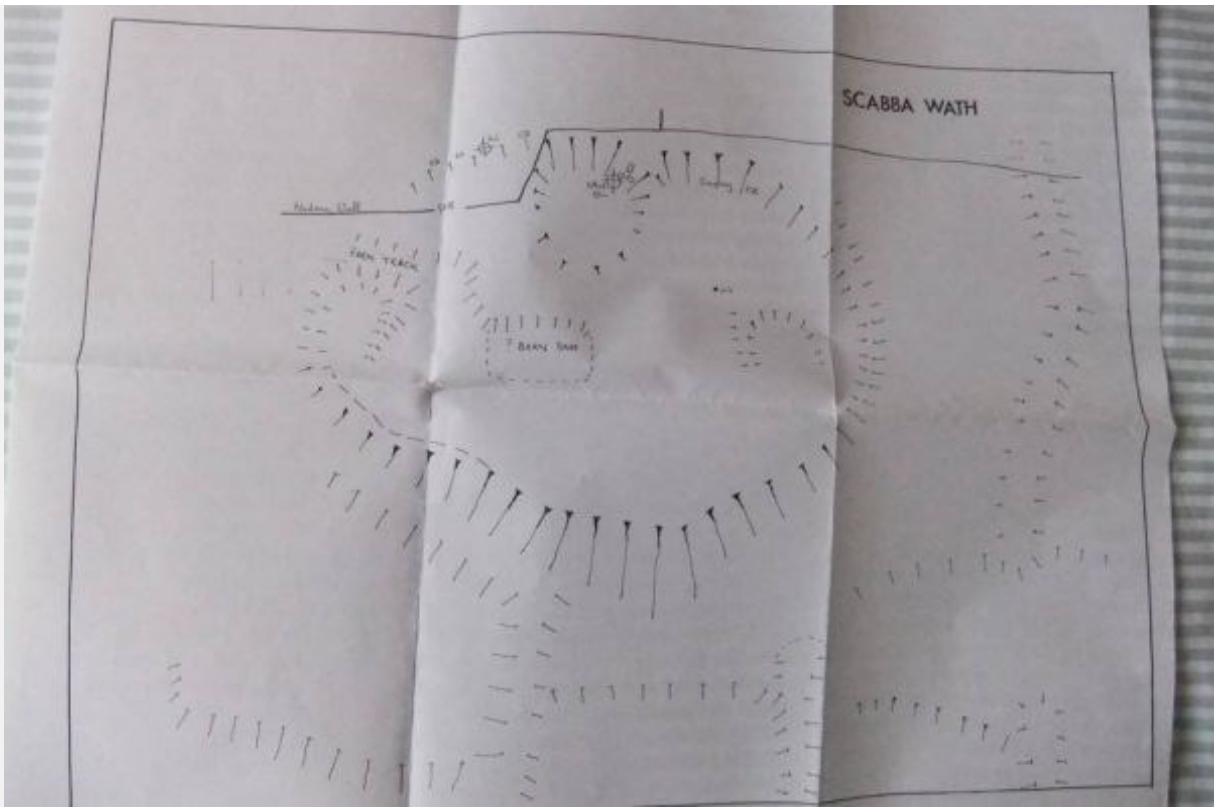
Record Number 443 >>> Image 3: Chert side-scraper

Record Number 443 >>> Image 4: selection of larger pieces of chert collected from the same site with possible evidence of having been worked

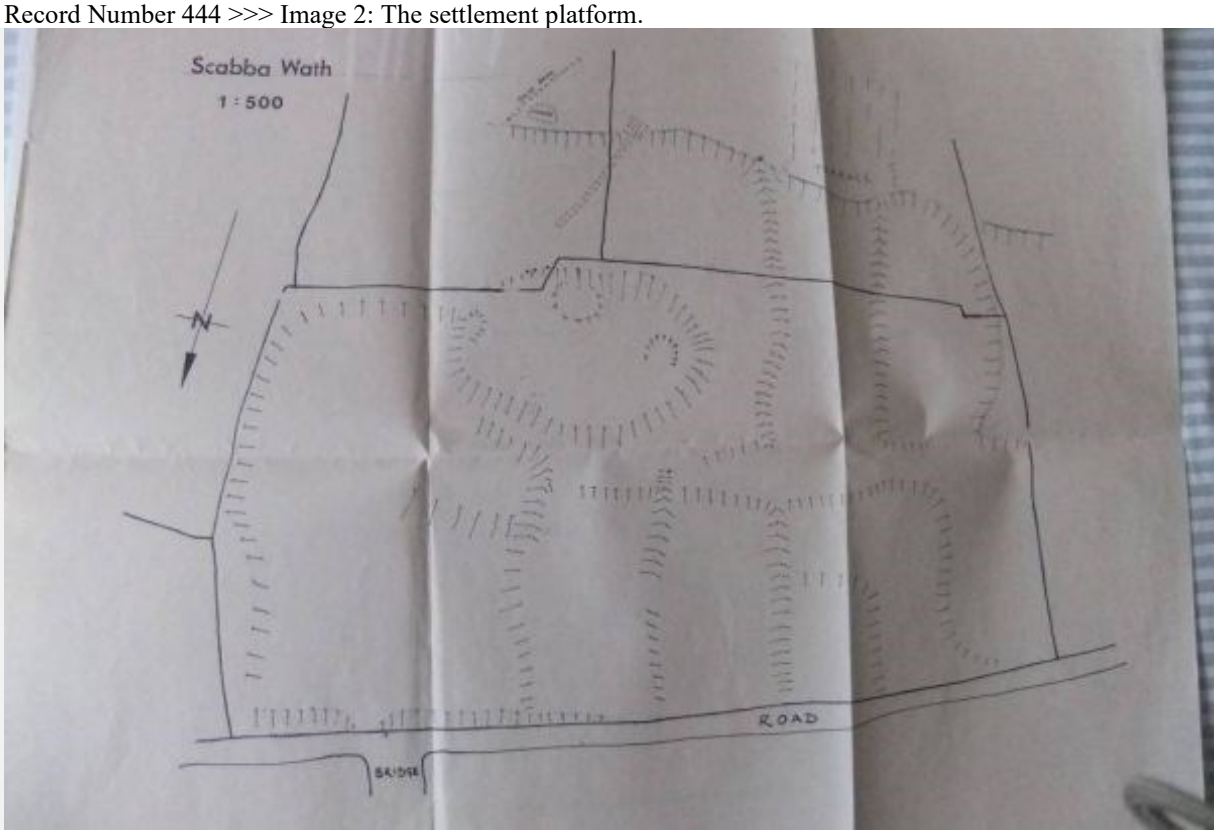
Record Number 443 >>> Image 5: selection of smaller lithics from the same site, broken blades and flakes, mostly of chert and flint but one of unknown crystalline material (and one

Record Name: Low Whita. Settlement above Scabba Wath.
SWAAG ID Number: 444
Recorded Date: 2012-01-31 15:10:06
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2011-11-01
Location: Low Whita
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 0050 9815
Altitude: 215m
Description: Large enclosed curvilinear platform settlement with associated field system.
Additional Notes: Plane table surveys of settlement and field system by T.C. Laurie in 1990's by kind permission of Mr Clarkson of Low Whita Farm.
This settlement is a substantial and very well preserved farmstead with arable fields located above a ford across the Swale and may date to the Late Iron Age or period of Roman Occupation. Large platform settlements like this are usually abandoned and reoccupied at different periods.
SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures
Last Update: 2012-01-31

Record Number 444 >>> Image 1: Settlement above Scabba Wath from Morley Gate.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 2: The settlement platform.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 3: The settlement and field system.

Record Number 444 >>> Image 4: The settlement and field system from Scabba Wath Bridge.

Record Number 444 >>> Image 5: Elm Pollard at rear scarp of settlement, now long dead, with Andrew Fleming, Oliver Rackham and EAL

Record Name: Tor Dike. Winter evening moonrise.
SWAAG ID Number: 445
Recorded Date: 2012-01-31 17:11:17
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Earthworks
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Coverdale Head
Civil Parish: Carlton Highdale
British National Grid: SD 986 756
Altitude: 500m
Geology: West facing escarpment of the Main Limestone
Description: Linear earthwork interpreted as a boundary between post roman polities.
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: So far as I am aware, this linear earthwork has not been securely dated. I am open to correction!
Last Update: 2012-04-07

Record Number 445 >>> Image 1: Tor Dike and moon rise over Great Whernside

Record Number 445 >>> Image 2: Tor Dike

Record Number 445 >>> Image 3: Tor Dike

Record Name: Clapper Bridge
SWAAG ID Number: 446
Recorded Date: 2012-02-01 10:24:52
Recorded by: Mike Walton
Category: Stone structure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-28
Location: Bellerby Deer Park, Army range.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 09056 93188
Altitude: 296m
Description: Stone Clapper Bridge built over a small stream. The track over the bridge connects the Preston Moor coal pits with the main road towards Leyburn, North Yorkshire. There is another similar bridge a short distance further downstream, see SWAAG record ID 440.
Additional Notes: This is an active army range with no public access.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-02-07

Record Number 446 >>> Image 1: Clapper Bridge on Bellerby Moor

Record Number 446 >>> Image 2: SWAAG members inspecting clapper bridge

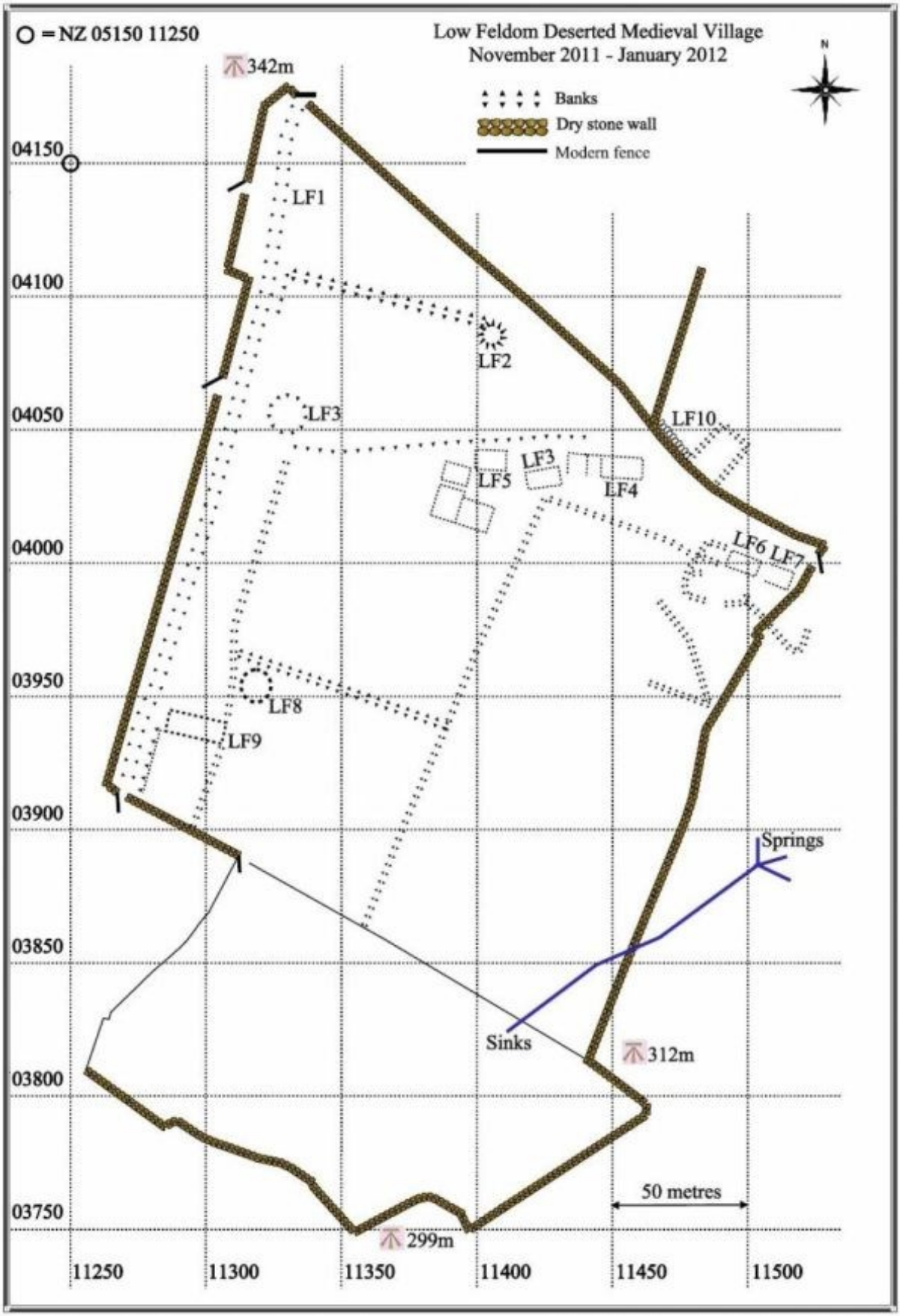
Record Name: Low Feldom DMV
SWAAG ID Number: 447
Recorded Date: 2012-02-01 13:10:23
Recorded by: Gill Savage
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-30
Location: Low Feldom Farm
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid: NZ 05150 11250
Altitude: 323m
Description: This site was first recognised and described by T.C.Laurie, 1990. Catterick & Feldom Conservation Group Monograph, 1990. pp7-12 "West Feldom-The Archaeological Background". The details ae recorded in this database at record number:227.
Click here to view record 227.

This survey was done by Gill Savage during the period Nov 2011 to Jan 2012.
Last Update: 2014-01-21

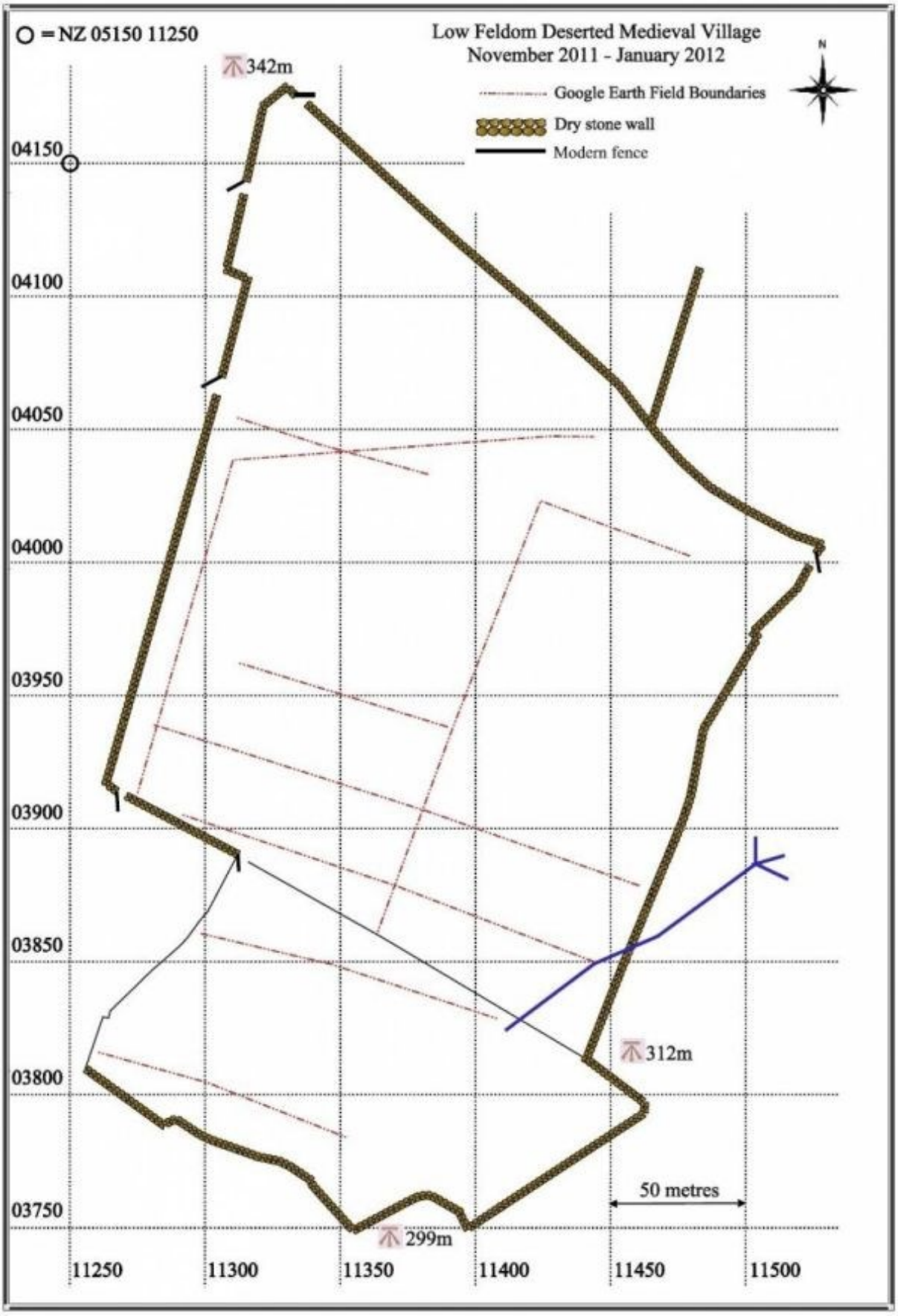
Record Number 447 >>> Image 1: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth.

Record Number 447 >>> Image 2: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth with new 2012 survey superimposed.

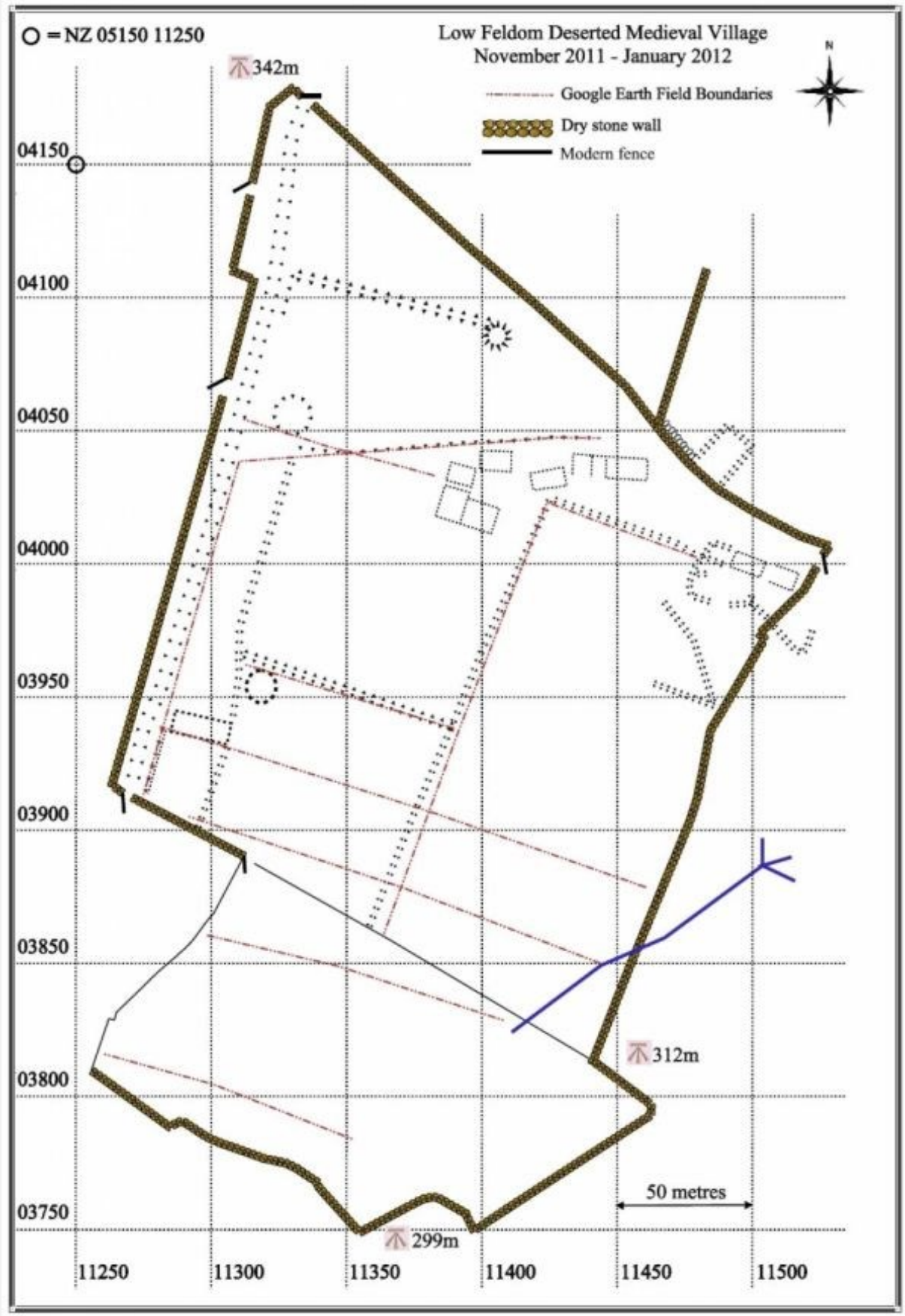
Record Number 447 >>> Image 3: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth with new survey 2012 superimposed and additional features seen on Google Earth.



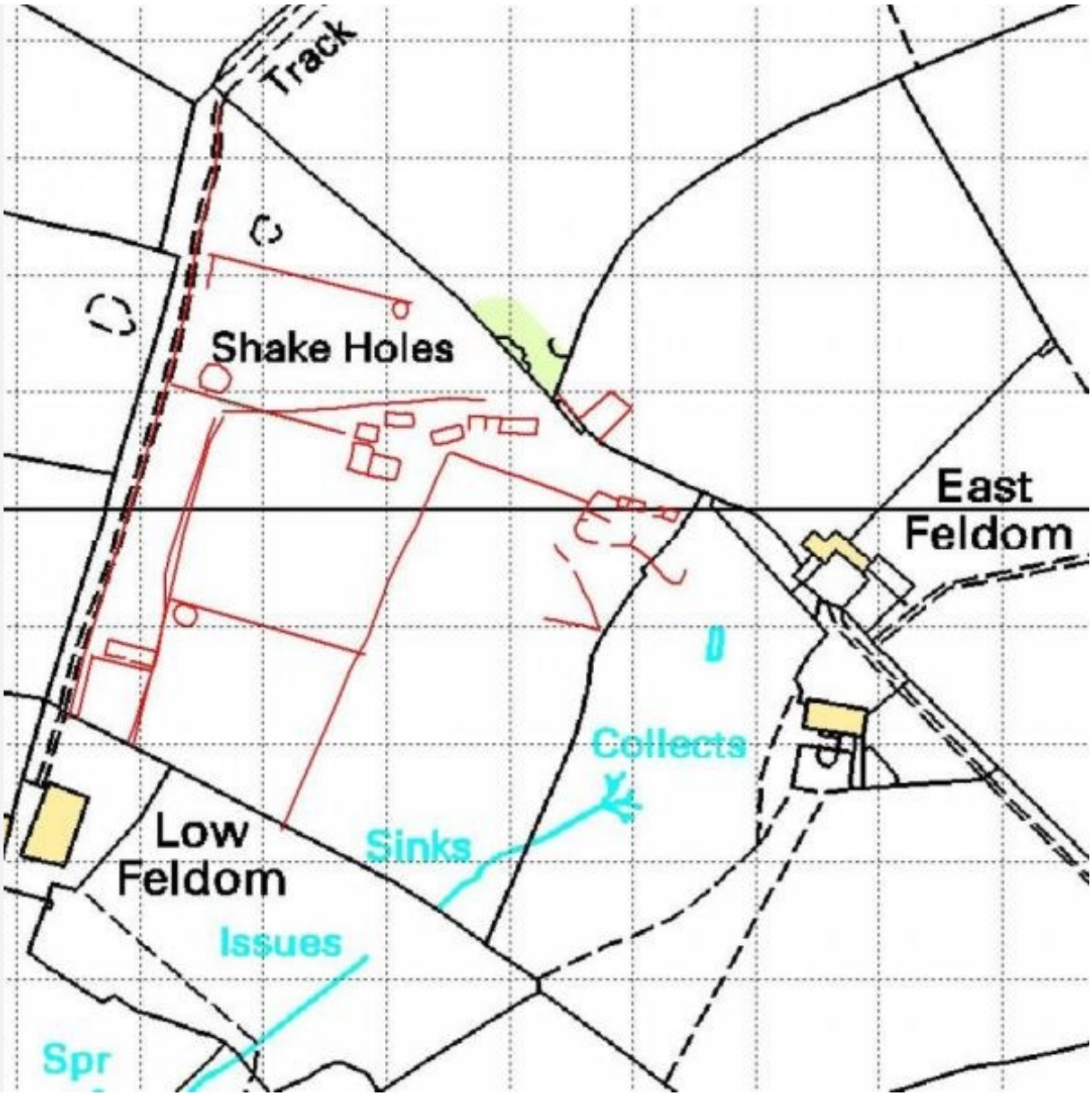
Record Number 447 >>> Image 4: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey



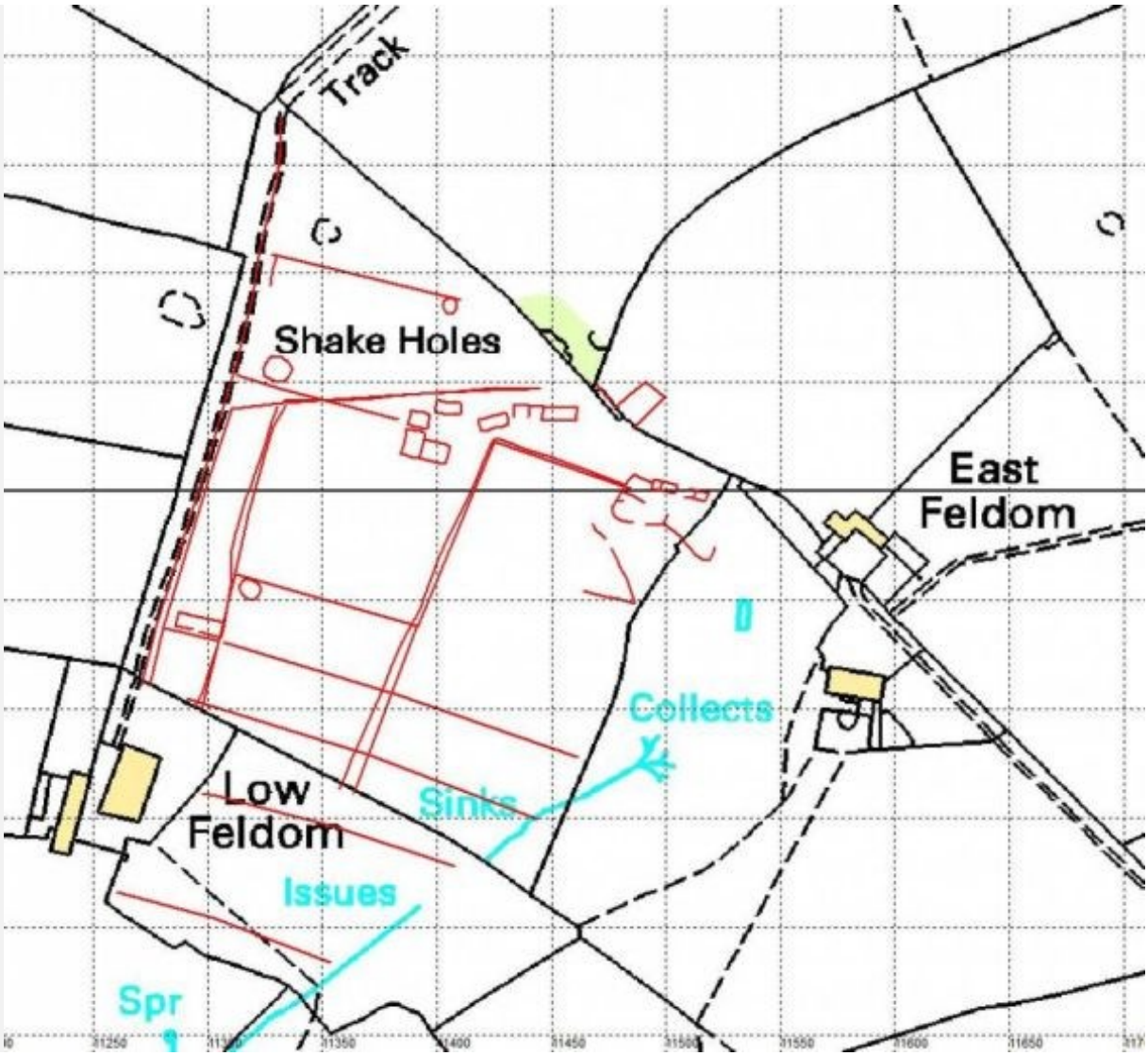
Record Number 447 >>> Image 5: Low Feldom DMV site with Google Earth features



Record Number 447 >>> Image 6: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey + GE features



Record Number 447 >>> Image 7: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey on the 1:10,000 OS Map. Â© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023740, kindly supplied by the North Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

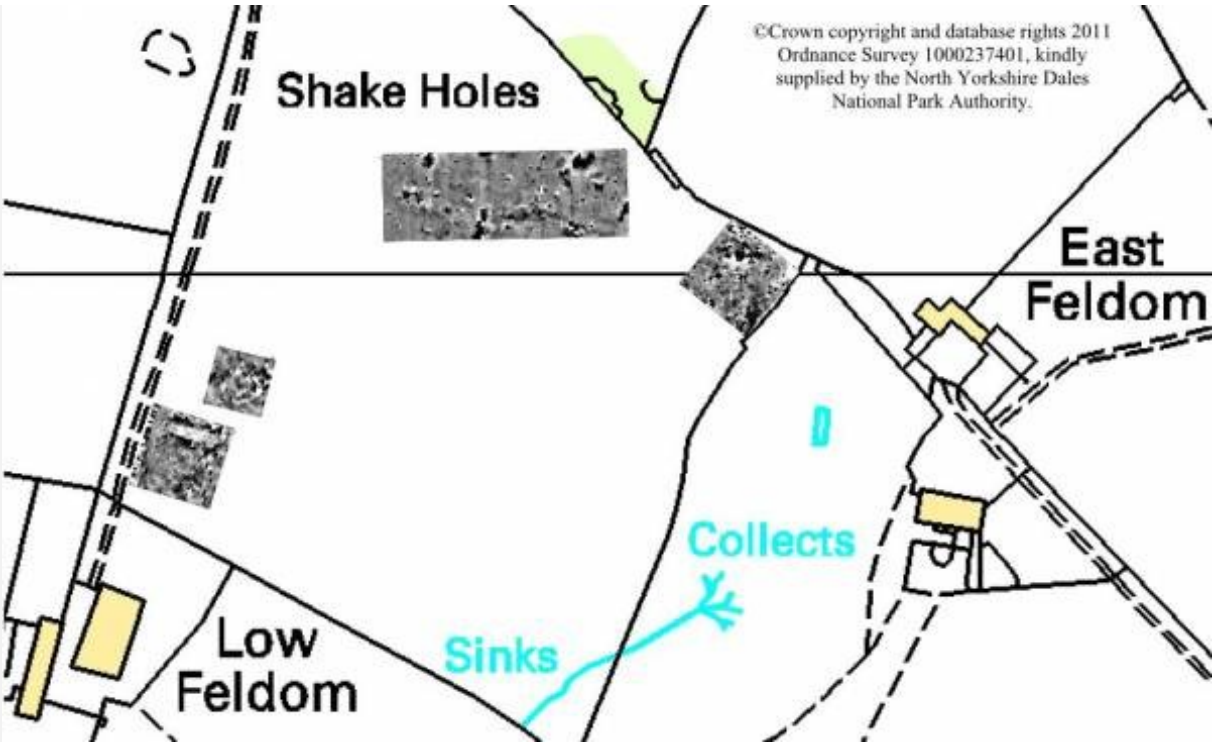


Record Number 447 >>> Image 8: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey+ GE features on the 1:10,000 OS Map. Â© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023740, kindly supplied by the North Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Record Number 447 >>> Image 9: Line of edging stones near rectangular platform

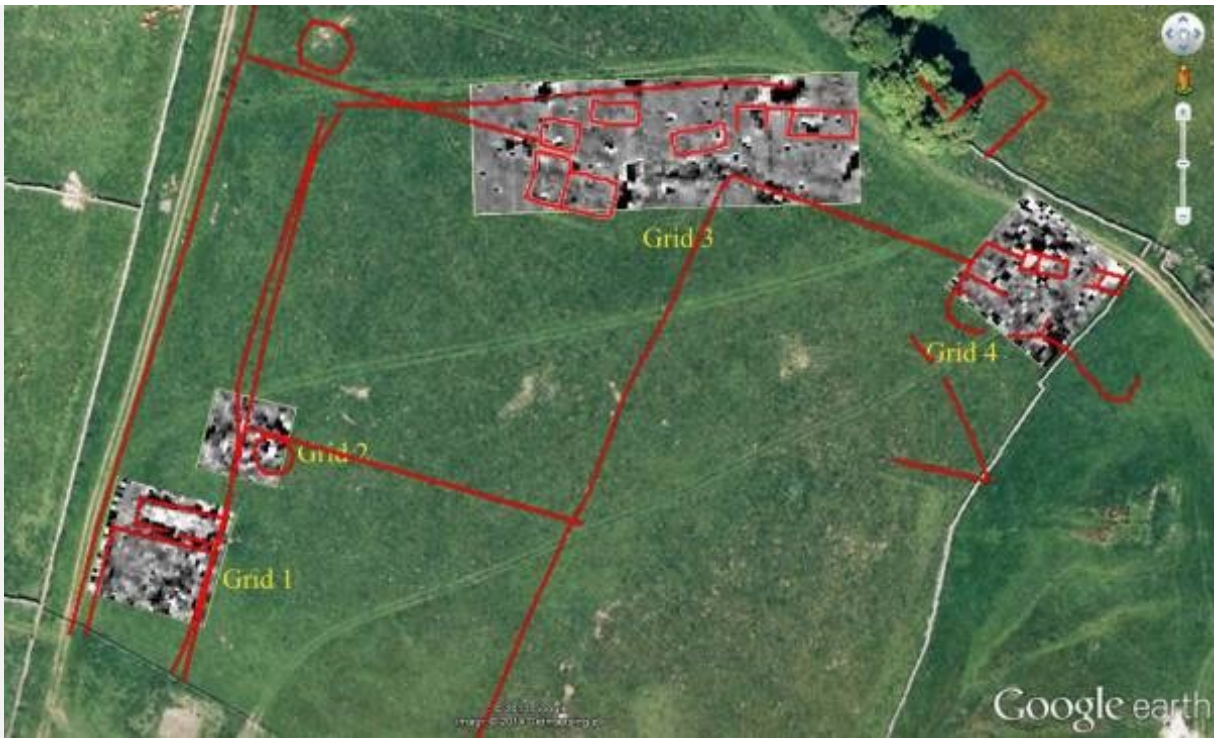
Record Number 447 >>> Image 10: Rectangular building near edging stones

Record Number 447 >>> Image 11: Range of rectangular buildings and enclosures



Record Number 447 >>> Image 12: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing

Record Number 447 >>> Image 13: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing



Record Number 447 >>> Image 14: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing.
The earlier GPS survey which overlies the geophysics data was from a handheld device, which only had a map accuracy of 5-7 metres. This accounts for the apparent off-set of the circular feature in Grid 2 towards the bottom left of the image.

Record Name: Low Lane, at Whitbecks. Grinton. Relict hedgerow. Now lost to elm disease.
SWAAG ID Number: 448
Recorded Date: 2012-02-01 16:48:54
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Grinton CP. Whitbecks. Low Lane.
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 0367 9865
Altitude: 190m
Geology: River terrace.
Description: Relict hedgerow. A row of wych elms originally cut and laid as a hedgerow to Low Lane.
Dimensions: See photographs
Species: Wych elm
Scientific Name: Ulmus glabra.
Additional Notes: Low Lane. Relict hedgerow, now lost. Andrew Fleming first recognised the ancient wych elm pollards
Last Update: 2012-02-01
Tree Geographical Area: Mid Swaledale

Record Number 448 >>> Image 1: Low Lane. Relict hedgerow, now lost. Andrew Fleming first recognised the ancient wych elm pollards and relict hedgerows which predate the drystone Parliamentary Enclosures so admired today.

Record Number 448 >>> Image 2: Low Lane. Relict hedgerow, now lost. Andrew Fleming with Oliver Rackham.

Record Name: Wych elm pollards on and close to the eastern dike of the Grinton-Fremington Linear Earthworks.
SWAAG ID Number: 449
Recorded Date: 2012-02-01 17:21:45
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Grinton PasturesWych elm pollards on and close to the eastern dike of the Grinton-Fremington Cross Valley Linear Earthwork.
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid:
Altitude: 225m
Geology: Glacial drift covered Lower Dale Slopes.
Description: This record includes a photograph taken during the late 1980's which shows the woodland on the earthwork as it existed before Dutch Elm Disease took final toll of the elm trees. The good news is that several of the ancient wych elms thought to be dead are throwing up young shoots from the root system.
This raises the question : How old are the saplings from these trees?
Possible answer: The calander age of the sapling 5 years. The genetic age of the sapling: medieval!
Dimensions: See photgraphs
Species: Wych elms
Scientific Name: Ulmus glabra
Additional Notes: Andrew Fleming first recognised the significance of the ancient Wych Elms which were recently such a fine teature of the Lower Pastures of Swaledale. Andrew is seen here counting the tree rings of the ongrowth from a large elm pollard to determine the date of the previous cuts from the pollard.
Most elm pollards were last cut around 120-180 years ago.
Last Update: 2012-02-01
Tree Geographical Area: Mid Swaledale

Record Number 449 >>> Image 1: Andrew Fleming first recognised the significance of the ancient Wych Elms which were recently such a fine feature of the Lower Pastures of Swaledale.

Record Number 449 >>> Image 2: Andrew Fleming first recognised the significance of the ancient Wych Elms of the Lower Pastures of Swaledale. Andrew (EAL watching!) is seen counting the tree rings on the largest ongrowth from this fallen elmpollard