

Record Name: Castle Farm. Veteran ash tree next hog house

SWAAG ID Number: 652

Recorded Date: 2012-12-06 20:30:26

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree/Shrub Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Arkle Beck, North Bank

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 0327 0069

Altitude: 240

Geology: Drift covered dale side.

Description: This fine old maiden ash tree is a survivor and has resisted wind and weather on the lower slopes of Arkengarthdale for very many years. These veteran trees are very vulnerable to wind fall and several are lost each year. Their best hope lies in breaking at around 4-5m above ground level and then throwing up fresh branches, ie becoming self wind pollarded and then, after becoming hollow are mechanically strong and able to resist windfall for another 200 years.

Dimensions: See photographs

Species: ash

Scientific Name: *Fraxinus excelsior*

Tree Stems/Girth: 4.8m estimated

Tree Position/Form/Status: maiden

Last Update: 2012-12-06

Tree Site ID: 651

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 652 >>> Image 1: Veteran ash tree.



Record Number 652 >>> Image 2: Veteran ash tree in woodland, adjacent hog house and relict hedgerow. Once an actively worked self sufficient small farmstead



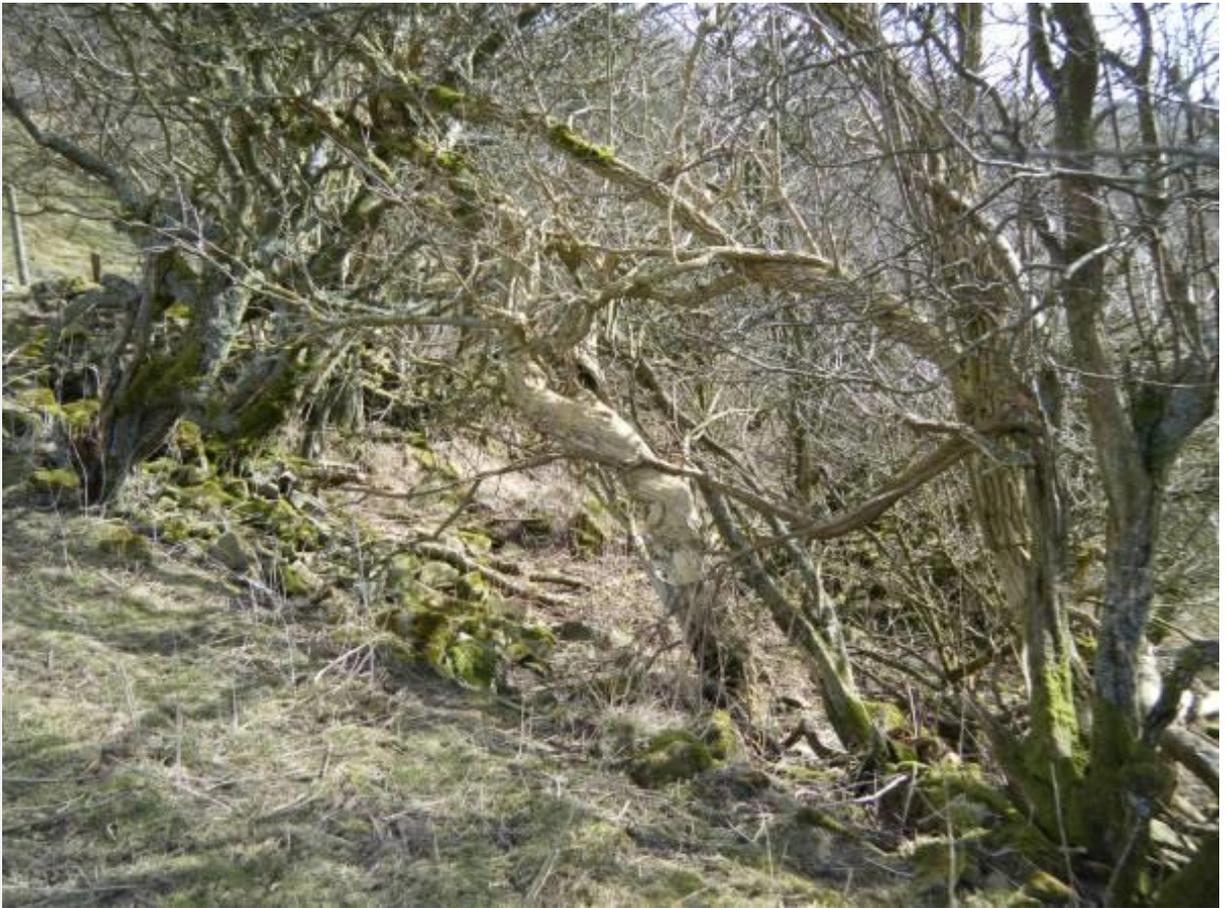
Record Number 652 >>> Image 3: The hog house.



Record Number 652 >>> Image 4: The hog house.



Record Number 652 >>> Image 5: Relict hedgerow



Record Number 652 >>> Image 6: Relict hedgerow with hazel, elder and hawthorn.

Record Name: Ancient ash coppard at Castle Farm.
SWAAG ID Number: 653
Recorded Date: 2012-12-08 16:50:44
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2012-12-05
Location: Arkngarthdale. The Moor Edge above Castle Farm
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 03034 01176
Altitude: 253m

Geology: Drift over the Middle Limestone.

Description: This fine old ash tree is inconspicuous except when seen at close hand. A number of relatively minor on growth ash trunks rise from a fat stub trunk of very large proportions, 17'6" (5.6m) girth. This tree is not really a coppice or a pollard, hence the term coppard. The ground has been eroded from the trunk leaving it exposed as a stub.

As a coppice, this tree provided a useful crop of ash timber or firewood at intervals of about 40 years and, as the wall swerves to avoid the tree was already ancient when the 17C dry stone field wall separating pastures from the open fell was constructed.

Dimensions: 17'6" (5.6m) girth

Species: ash

Scientific Name: *Fraxinus excelsior*

Tree Stems/Girth: 5.6m

Tree Position/Form/Status: Coppard

Additional Notes: An early trackway rises from two late prehistoric house platforms (to be recorded separately) to pass close by this ash tree. The dry stone wall was built on and the ash tree grows on an ancient lynchetted field boundary, the uppermost element of an early lynchetted field system which predates the present dry stone walled fields of Castle Farm.

Last Update: 2012-12-08

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 653 >>> Image 1: This photo was taken in February 2010 when damage from starving rabbits was evident. Today, the threat to ancient ash trees from ash die back fungus is real and old trees as this must be recorded before they are lost



Record Number 653 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 653 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 653 >>> Image 4:

Record Name: Arkle Beck. Alder carr woodland with self seeded scots pine

SWAAG ID Number: 654

Recorded Date: 2012-12-08 17:26:40

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2010-02-19

Location: Arkengarthdale, Arkle Beck south bank.

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid:

Altitude: 240

Geology: River flood plain.

Description: One of the largest areas of alder carr woodland in Swaledale. Alders are dominant with occasional willows and, at drier locations, ash trees also.

Dimensions: See photos.

Species: Alder

Scientific Name: *Alnus glutinosa*

Common Notable Species: Alder

Last Update: 2012-12-08

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 654 >>> Image 1: Arkle Beck. Alder carr woodland with scots pine. On a fine winter's day.



Record Number 654 >>> Image 2: Arkle Beck. Alder carr woodland with scots pine. On a misty and not so fine winter's day.



Record Number 654 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 654 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 654 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 654 >>> Image 6:

Record Name: Old crab apple at Storthwaite Hall, Sleigill. One of two coppiced crab apples here.
SWAAG ID Number: 655
Recorded Date: 2012-12-08 20:20:20
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree/Shrub Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2012-12-05
Location: Arkengarthdale, Slei Gill, Storthwaite Hall
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NZ 02718 02121
Altitude: 254m
Geology: Middle Limestone
Description: This coppiced crab apple is 10'0" (3.0m) girth and may have provided apple wood for Storthwaite hall smoke curing hams when all farming communities were self sufficient.
Dimensions: 10'0" (3.0m) girth
Species: Crab apple
Last Update: 2012-12-08
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 655 >>> Image 1: Storthwaite hall, Sleigill. Crab apple tree photographed on 17th June 2010



Record Number 655 >>> Image 2: The same crab apple showing coppiced trunks, in winter.



Record Number 655 >>> Image 3:

Record Name: Old crab apple at Storthwaite Hall, Sleigill. Second of two coppiced crab apples here.

SWAAG ID Number: 656

Recorded Date: 2012-12-08 20:35:39

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree/Shrub Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-12-05

Location: Arkengarthdale. Storthwaite Hall, Sleigill.

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: NZ 01731 02367

Altitude: 271m

Geology: Middle Limestone.

Description: Old coppiced crab apple tree growing on low cliff on the west bank of Sleigill Beck. This crab apple would have provided the kitchens of Storthwaite Hall with crab apple jelly and also apple wood for curing hams when all Swaledale farms were self sufficient.

Species: Crab apple.

Last Update: 2012-12-08

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 656 >>> Image 2: Crab apple tree 11'0"(3.35m)girth at the lower end of Sleigill with Fell End lead mine in far distance.



Record Number 656 >>> Image 3: The second crab apple tree at Storthwaite hall, 11'0" girth in winter showing coppiced trunks.

Record Name: High Banks Farm.Galloway. The main rock art site.

SWAAG ID Number: 657

Recorded Date: 2012-12-09 15:11:40

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Rock Art

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Not known

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: High Banks Farm. 3km SE of Kirkcudbright

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid:

Altitude: 115m

Geology: Greywacke outcrop.

Description: This panel of rock art is perhaps one of the best known in Galloway and on point of concept, one of the most spectacular in Britain.

This site is an example of the rock art sites which can be looked for and visited throughout the hard rock areas of Britain.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: References:

Ronald Morris, 1979. 'The Prehistoric rock Art of Galloway and the Isle of Man'. Blandford Press.

Richard Bradley, 1997. 'Rock Art and the Prehistory of Atlantic Europe'. Routledge.

Last Update: 2012-12-09



Record Number 657 >>> Image 1: This is the largest of a number of panels of rock carvings at High Banks Farm, Kirkcudbright. Other panels are protected under turf.



Record Number 657 >>> Image 2: A second panel showing the variation of designs here.

Record Name: Castle Farm. Relict Hegerow landscapes. Ancient layered ash tree.

SWAAG ID Number: 658

Recorded Date: 2012-12-09 15:52:57

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree/Shrub Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Arkengarthdale. Casle Farm

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NZ 02884 00805

Altitude: 228m

Geology: Drift over Middle Limestone

Description: This fine ash tree, some 26'0" (8.0m) girth, was a laid tree within a managed hedgerow and already old when the dry stone walls which define the present day field boundaries around Castle Farm were built.

Dimensions: 26'0" or 8.0m girth

Species: Ash

Additional Notes: This tree is one of the fine specimen trees of the Swaledale Landscape to be drawn by Mrs Jocelyn Campbell. It is imperative that good photographic records are made of the mature ash trees in the Swaledale Landscape which are now under dire threat from the pathogen introduced to Britain recently.

Last Update: 2012-12-09

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 658 >>> Image 1: Layered ash tree, with Jocelyn.



Record Number 658 >>> Image 2: The Castle Farm Laid Ash. Jocelyn's drawing.



Record Number 658 >>> Image 3: The Castle Farm laid Ash, once within a managed hedgerow.



Record Number 658 >>> Image 4: The Castle Farm laid Ash, once within a managed hedgerow. Careful observation will reveal the presence of other relict hedgerow trees, earlier field banks and lynched boundaries which denote earlier, medieval or Romano-British settlements here.

Record Name: Wych elms laid as hedgerow trees at Low Lane, Whitbecks. These trees are long since dead from dutch elm bark beetle disease

SWAAG ID Number: 659

Recorded Date: 2012-12-10 12:25:43

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2005-05-01

Location: Harkerside Low Lane below Whitbecks.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 0360 9864

Altitude: 180m

Geology: Edge of late glacial lake terrace.

Description: Relict hedgerow with laid wych elms all now long dead from Dutch Elm Bark Beetle disease. This photograph shows Andrew Fleming and Oliver Rackham, who had come from Cambridge, examining the hedgerow elms and was taken during the initial survey of the ancient wych elm pollards of Swaledale. These ancient wych elms had then only just been recognised by Andrew Fleming. The first of these ancient wych elm pollards to be recognised (recognised by Andrew in my presence) was located by the right of way at Ewelop Hill, east of Fremington. (For the present state of this Wych Elm Pollard at Ewlop Hill, see swaag database site no).

Dimensions: See photographs

Species: Wych elm

Scientific Name: *Ulmus glabra*

Additional Notes: These two 'historic' photos show wych elm trees which have now long since been cut up for firewood illustrate the importance of making a record of the mature landscape trees of all species which are so significant in the historic and present day Swaledale landscape.

Last Update: 2012-12-10

Tree Geographical Area: Mid Swaledale



Record Number 659 >>> Image 1: Andrew Fleming examines the relict laid hedgerow wych elm tree at Low Lane, Whitbecks.



Record Number 659 >>> Image 2: Andrew Fleming and Oliver Rackham, author of many works on Trees including 'Woodlands' the 100th Volume in the Collins New Naturalist Series, examine the relict laid hedgerow wych elm tree at Low Lane, Whitbecks.

Record Name: Burnt mound, undisturbed with stone 'kerb' feature.

SWAAG ID Number: 660

Recorded Date: 2012-12-10 14:01:50

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2006-04-09

Location: Whitaside Pasture

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SD 992 971

Altitude: 375m

Geology: Spring rise below sandstone strata above the Middle Limestone.

Description: This well preserved burnt mound of characteristic crescentic plan with central trough facing a spring rise could be classed as a Type Site for Pennine Burnt Mounds.

The stone rear retaining kerb to the mound is unusual.

Two unenclosed round houses and an associated field system (unsurveyed and to be recorded separately) point to contemporary mid bronze age settlement close by.

Later, early medieval shieling type occupation of this pasture is attested by the presence of a rectangular building with associated enclosures nearby, also unsurveyed.

Dimensions: 9m diameter and 1m high approximately

Additional Notes: First reported in Manby et al Eds. 2003. YAS Occ Paper No 3, 223-253

SWAAG Site: Whitaside

Last Update: 2012-12-10



Record Number 660 >>> Image 1: The Whitaside burnt mound photographed in April 2006 when sheep numbers had not been reduced.

All archaeological features are more difficult to see and photograph as herbage is growing rank after reduction in grazing.



Record Number 660 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Stone walled ring bank at Scout Crag above Semer Water

SWAAG ID Number: 661

Recorded Date: 2012-12-10 18:24:13

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Ring Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Countersett. Bardale, below Scout Crag

Civil Parish: Bainbridge

British National Grid: SD 878 864

Altitude: 520m

Geology: Drift covered slope below The Main Limestone

Description: Ring bank defined by a coursed limestone 'wall' interpreted as a ring cairn but in my view unlikely to be ancient.

All prehistoric ring cairns are defined by low circular banks of stone dump ie 'cairn' construction, which may be revetted with slabs set on edge, but which are never built of coursed stone as this ring is. It is however possible that this ring work is a burial as there is a central cairn. It may indeed mark the site of a recent human interment, or possibly that of a favourite horse or sheep dog!

Dimensions: See photo

Additional Notes: This site at Scout Crag has views down Bardale to Semer Water which are very fine. A place fit for a princely burial site!

Last Update: 2012-12-22



Record Number 661 >>> Image 1: The Scout Crag ring work



Record Number 661 >>> Image 2: Semerwater from Counterset Crag.

Record Name: Two glacial erratic boulders of Carbiniferous Limestone at the Northern Edge of Semer Water Lake.

SWAAG ID Number: 662

Recorded Date: 2012-12-11 10:44:01

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geological HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-06-23

Location: Semer Water Lake Edge

Civil Parish: Bainbridge

British National Grid: SD 922 875

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Two glacial erratic boulders of Carbiniferous Limestone at the Northern Edge of Semer Water Lake.

Description: Semer Water is the remnant of a much more extensive post glacial lake formed until the River Bain breached the lateral moraine at the edge of the Howgill Ice and cut the pictureque river gorge above Bainbridge. (Kendall and Wroot, 1924 'Geology of Yorkshire',536/7). During the full glacial this glacial lake, then 3 miles wide and ice dammed by the Howgill Glacier extended for a distance of four miles further up Raydale,Cragdale and Bardale cutting the ice margin channelacross the NW shoulder of Addlebrough known as Hukermire Moss and also the ice margin channel at Harker Mire which seperates Addlebrough from The Stake Fell, both channels at an elevation of 375m.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: The peat infil to both Hukermire and Harkermire have been sampled for pollen by Ann Honeyman and her pollen reports at these sites have provided the basis for the understanding of the vegetational history of this area, see also SWAAG Record 661.

The prehistory of Semer Water Lake Edge and of the surrounding fells is introduced in more detail in SWAAG Record 661.

Last Update: 2012-12-11



Record Number 662 >>> Image 1: A quiet afternoon at Semer Water. The two wave washed and scuptured, limestone glacial erratic boulders.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 2: View to the northern shore where a lake dwelling or crannog, its causeway and the bronze spearhead were found during dredging the river channel through the Lake.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 3: A quiet afternoon at Semmer Water. NO power boats to disturb the ducks!



Record Number 662 >>> Image 4: The North Shore. The alder and willow carr on the northern edge of Semer Water are little changed since prehistory.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 5: Late prehistoric arrow points from the Lake Edge, on display at the Hawes Countryside Museum.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 6: Butchered animal bone. Finds of aurochs, wild horse, red deer etc from prehistoric hunter sites collected from around Semer Water over many years. Now in the Hawes Museum.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 7: The decorated basal looped spearpoint the Lake Edge, on display at the Hawes Countryside Museum.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 8: The lake edge. No power boats are launched here, only sailing dinghies.



Record Number 662 >>> Image 9: A quiet evening at Semer Water.

Record Name: Cotherstone Moor. The Crawlw Stone - a glacial erratic (and non-anthropogenic archaeological site perhaps)

SWAAG ID Number: 663

Recorded Date: 2012-12-22 10:11:50

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geological HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-12-16

Location: Cotherstone Moor. East side of Crawlw Gill.

Civil Parish: Cotherstone

British National Grid: NY 9347 1653

Altitude: 400m

Geology: Glacial erratic weathered gritstone earthfast boulder.

Description: The Crawlw Stone is a large (for the area) and prominent earthfast glacial erratic gritstone boulder which is heavily fluted following millenia of natural weathering processes. This boulder, a landmark sufficiently distinctive to have a local name and to be named on the 1:25000 OS Map, Sheet OL31, is located midway between the two distinctive rocky 'nunatak-like' hillocks, Goldsborough 2.3km to the east and Shacklesborough 2.7km to the west. Both of these two hillocks have Early Bronze Age funary monuments on their summits, a ring cairn on Goldsborough Hill (See Swaag Record No) and a large but low round cairn on Shacklesborough. In addition, Goldsborough is the focus of several rock art sites, (See Beckensall and Laurie 1998 and Swaag Record .

The Crawlw Stone is such a distinctive and prominent Rock within an area of known Early Bronze Age ritual activity, that it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have been the subject of the unknown ritual activities associated with similar rocks decorated in the cup and ring tradition. That is to say, that it is a non anthropological archaeological site.

Dimensions: See photographs.

Additional Notes: This distinctive rock is a landmark within one of the most distinctive of all Pennine Landscapes. The Pennine Way, the section between Clova Lodge and Gods Bridge- a section usually described as one of the more tedious moorland trudges, crosses Cotherstone Moor some 600m to the east.

Last Update: 2012-12-23



Record Number 663 >>> Image 1: The Crawlw Stone. Shacklesborough in the far distance, as usually seen.



Record Number 663 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 663 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 663 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 663 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 663 >>> Image 6: Shacklesborough from Slateshill Gill, *10 lens magnification.

Record Name: Cotherstone Moor. Crawlaw Gill. The Cotherstone Syncline. Stream cut ravine with well defined interlocking spurs.

SWAAG ID Number: 664

Recorded Date: 2012-12-23 12:16:16

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geomorphology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-12-16

Location: Cotherstone Moor. Crawlaw Gill.

Civil Parish: Cotherstone

British National Grid: NY 9335 1660

Altitude: 390m

Geology: Cotherstone Syncline. BGS Survey Sheet 31, Brough-under-Stainmore. Stream cut ravine with well defined interlocking spurs.

Description: The stream has cut a steep sided ravine, Crawlaw Gill, through thick beds of soft black siltstone and mudstone strata of Namurian Age above the West Stonesdale Limestone which is exposed lower down the Gill.

These strata are equivalent to similar thick black shales exposed in Mirk Fell Gill near Tan Hill Colliery, Arkengarthdale.

Dimensions: See photograph

Additional Notes: No trees or other vegetation can survive to enjoy great old age on these fast eroding shale cliffs, for a single exception see the isolated rowan in photo image no 3. This rowan is a sole survivor, the exposed roots of this rowan shows the rate of erosion of the shales and this tree will not, I expect live to reach old age.

Last Update: 2012-12-23



Record Number 664 >>> Image 1: Crawlaw Gill.



Record Number 664 >>> Image 2: Crawlaw Gill Beck with small waterfalls over the West Stonesdale Limestone strata.



Record Number 664 >>> Image 3: Isolated rowan. The exposed roots of this tree indicate rapid erosion of the soft black shales.



Record Number 664 >>> Image 4: Isolated juniper in Crawlw Gill. Large glacial erratic sandstone boulders in the steam bed.



Record Number 664 >>> Image 5: Sheep fold at the head of Crawlw Gill. Shacklesborough in far distance.

Record Name: Cotherstone Moor. Shacklesborough Hill. Isolated 'nunatak-like' hill.

SWAAG ID Number: 665

Recorded Date: 2012-12-23 18:09:20

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geomorphology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-12-16

Location: Cotherstone Moor. Shacklesborough.

Civil Parish: Cotherstone

British National Grid: NY 9085 1708

Altitude: 454m

Geology: Cotherstone Syncline. Namurian, Millstone Grit. See BGS 1:50000 series Sheet 31. Brough under-Stainmore. Isolated 'nunatak' type hill capped with 'The Botany Grit.'

Description: Shacklesborough and Goldsborough are two isolated flat summited distinctive and distant landmarks when viewed from high ground above Arkengarthdale across the glaciated Forest of Stainmore. These two hillocks are prominent features within a very fine and wild Pennine Moorland Landscape which at the head of Baldersdale with a sparse distribution of very interesting Early Bronze Age sites which include a number of rock art sites on both sides of Baldersdale (See Beckensall and Laurie 1998 and the examples previously recorded on the SWAAG Database), the ring cairn on the summit of Goldsborough, a low but substantial round cairn on the summit of Shacklesborough, an unenclosed settlement to the east of Goldsborough and several burnt mounds on the northern fells above the Balder (see Laurie 2003). This record is a preliminary account, as we were unable to cross two streams swollen with heavy rains to reach Goldsborough and to photograph the summit and the round cairn at close quarters at our first attempt via Crawlaw Hill. We shall return by a more direct route soon!

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: Despite the appearance of both Goldsborough and Shacklesborough having survived the glaciation as small 'islands' projecting above the Stainmore glacier, ie 'Nunataks', the presence of two erratic boulders perched on the summit of Goldsborough, one a Shap Granite the other a boulder of Borrowdale Volcanic ash originating from the Lake District or Eden Inlier, these two hills were clearly overtopped by the Stainmore glacier. The whole area of remote moorland, north of the A66 at the head of the north bank tributaries of the Tees, including Deepdale, Balderdale, and Lunedale is an area well worth exploring for all aspects of landscape history.

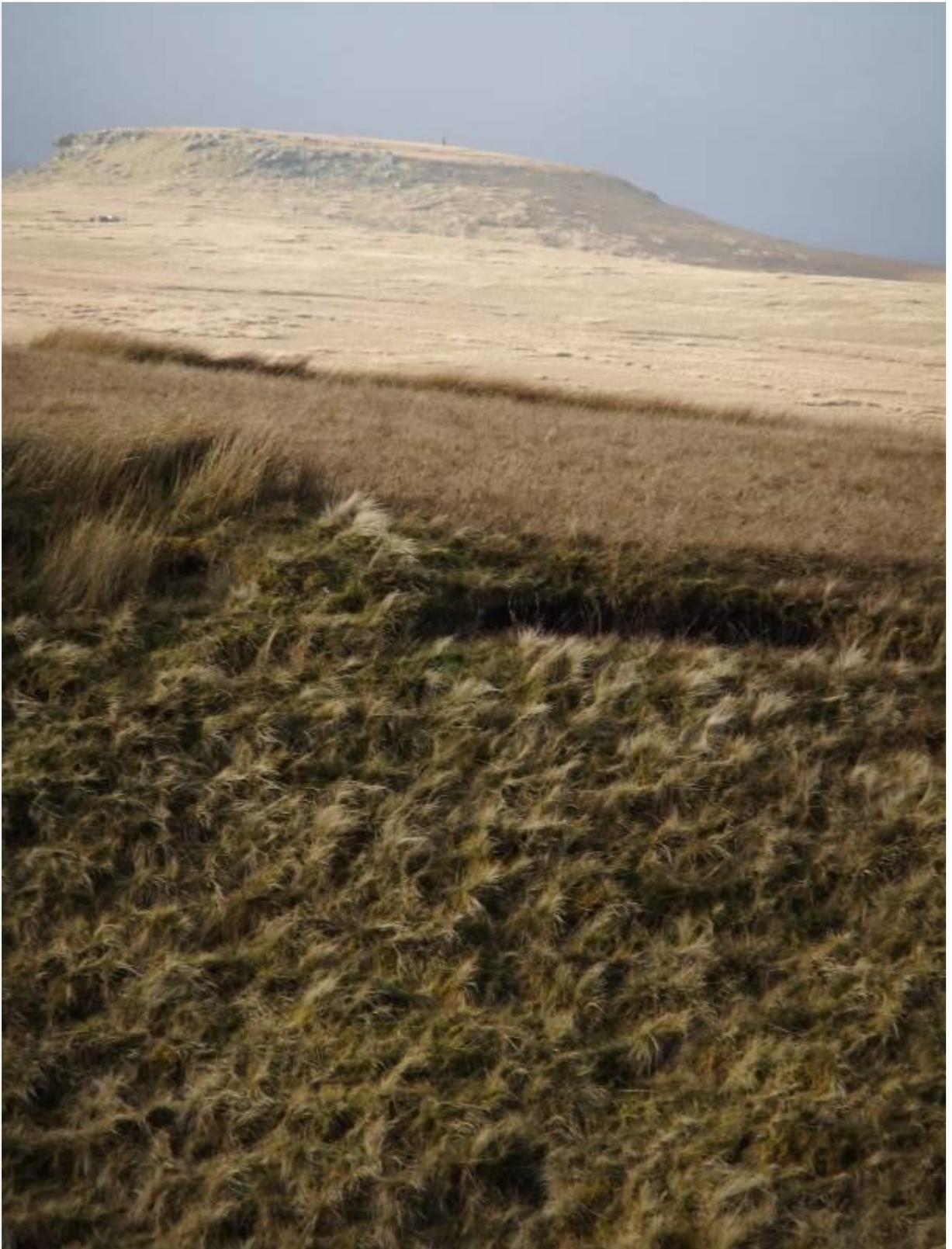
Last Update: 2012-12-23



Record Number 665 >>> Image 1: Shacklesborough far across Mawman Sike from the Crawlaw Stone



Record Number 665 >>> Image 2: Shacklesborough Hill from Crawlaw Gill



Record Number 665 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 665 >>> Image 4: Mawman Sike and Shacklesborough in the far diatance.

Record Name: Marker Stone West of Stang Top

SWAAG ID Number: 666

Recorded Date: 2012-12-30 15:33:58

Recorded by: Ric Carter

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-12-01

Location: Stang Top (West of)

Civil Parish: Hope

British National Grid: NZ 01844 06936

Altitude: 528m

Description: Unenscribed Marker Stone(?)with kerbing West of Stang Top and visible from the roadside parking area at the County boundary. Possible Grave Marker. May be associated with the Scheduled Bronze Age Cairn at Arndale Hill summit (NZ 02400 06720) approx 1km. to the East.

The Marker Stone is not scheduled although the Andale Hill Cairn is (List Entry No.1017426) where it is described as approx 8m in diameter x 0.3m high; a tall modern stone cairn having been built in the centre of the prehistoric cairn, re-using much of the stone from the original cairn. It is also said to form an important part of the prehistoric landscape of Hope Moor and Barningham Moor where numerous other sites survive (see T.C.Laurie other database entries)including Cairns, Rock Art, Settlements and Agricultural Field Systems

Last Update: 2012-12-30



Record Number 666 >>> Image 1: Marker Stone West of Stang Top



Record Number 666 >>> Image 2: Arndale Hill summit Cairn

Record Name: Relict alderwood on the banks of Thwaite Beck within Stone Close Gill . Part One: within Stone Close pastures.

SWAAG ID Number: 667

Recorded Date: 2013-01-01 17:46:41

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Name: Scargill Moor. Stone Close Gill and Thwaite Beck.

Site Description: Alder rich woodland within Stone Close Gill together with the ancient alder trees on the banks of Thwaite Beck at intervals further upstream within the pastures.

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-12-26

Location: Teesdale. Scargill. Stone Close Gill.

Civil Parish: Scargill

British National Grid: NZ 030 108

Altitude: 280m

Geology: Stream cut ravine through glacial till.

Description: This record (Part One of two records, see also Record No) provides a photographic record of the alder rich woodland within Stone Close Gill and on the banks of Thwaite Beck within the uppermost pastures of Stone Close Farm. Whereas alders are the dominant native trees within Stone House Gill, occasional stunted ash trees, ancient holly and hazel coppice survive on the steep sides of the Gill. Highly picturesque wind blown Scots Pine and Larch trees planted many years ago line the top edge of the Gill and the Gill has been recently replanted.

Dimensions: See photos

Species: Alder, Holly

Scientific Name: *Alnus glutinosa*, *Ilex aquifolium*.

Additional Notes: For a record of the ancient alder trees which line both banks of Thwaite Beck at intervals further upstream on the open moorland, on Scargill Moor, see Record No .

Site/Sub-site: Main Site

Last Update: 2014-03-11

Tree Geographical Area: Stainmore



Record Number 667 >>> Image 1: Old wind blown scots pine enhance the view westward at the top edge of Stone Close Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 2: Ancient coppiced holly trees at the top edge of the Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 3: Ancient coppiced holly trees at the top edge of the Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 4: Detail at the base of the largest holly coppice.



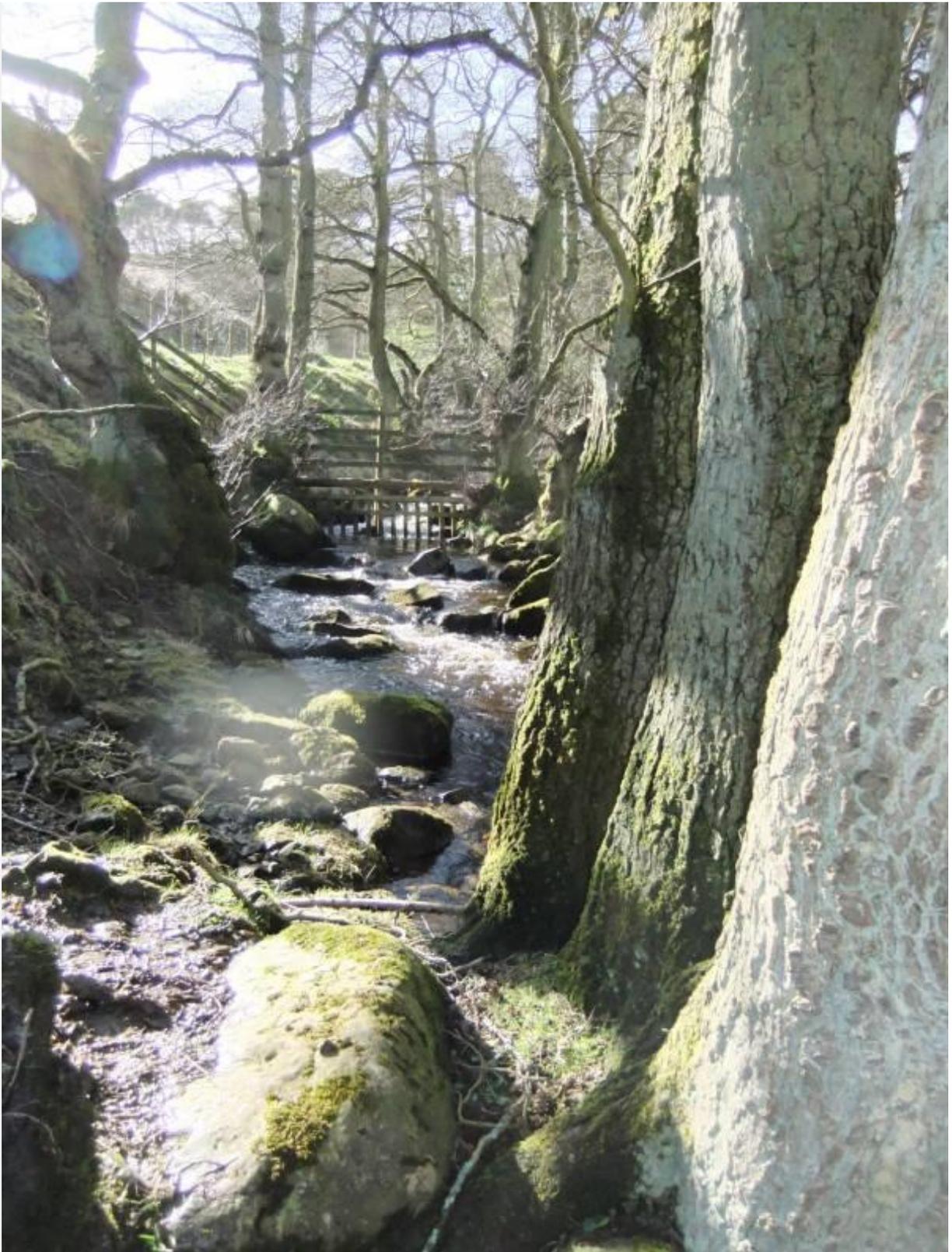
Record Number 667 >>> Image 5: View westward from the top of the Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 6: Alder coppice on the side of the gill higher up.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 7: Planted scots pine, native birch and holly.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 8: Alders by Thwaite Beck in the lower part of the Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 9: Ancient alder coppice with seedling holly by the beck. Lower Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 10: The largest of the coppiced holly trees, with alder coppice.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 11: Alder coppice on the banks of Thwaite Beck



Record Number 667 >>> Image 12: Alder and holly coppice on the banks of the Gill.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 13: Alders on the beck in the pastures.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 14: Alders on the beck in the pastures.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 15: Alders on the beck in the pastures.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 16: Alders on Thwaite Beck where it leaves Scargill Moor at the limit of the enclosed pastures above Stone Close Farm.



Record Number 667 >>> Image 17:

Record Name: Upland oak woodland on the banks of the River Balder below Hury Reservoir. Winter.

SWAAG ID Number: 668

Recorded Date: 2013-01-01 18:19:58

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-12-26

Location: Teesdale. Cotherstone. Banks of the River Balder.

Civil Parish: Cotherstone

British National Grid: NZ 999 202

Altitude: 200m

Geology: Stream cut ravine through Namurian Sandstone strata.

Description: This record is a photographic portrait of woodland and individual trees representative of the woodland composition on both banks of the River Balder from The Hury Reservoir Dam downstream to the Tees. In addition several trees which grow in the hedgerows and pastures in Baldersdale are depicted.

Dimensions: See photofile

Additional Notes: Brief notes are provided as captions to the photographs.

Last Update: 2013-01-01



Record Number 668 >>> Image 1: Ruined building on the north bank of the Balder near Cotherstone. An old Mill perhaps, but no sign of a mill race or wheel.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 2: Very large and ancient Crab Apple tree on line of a recently replanted hedgerow.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 3: Crab Apple tree, detail.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 4: Ancient coppiced oak at top edge of the woodland. North Bank. Very few really old trees survive , most of the trees here are secondary woodland trees of no great age or dimensions.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 5: Ancient coppiced oak at top edge of the woodland. Detail.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 6: Oak coppice, view down to the Balder.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 7: A second large coppice oak.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 8: Top edge of the wood with ash, holly, rowan and oak.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 9: Viaduct which carried the railway from Barnard Castle to Middleton in Teesdale crossing the River Balder. For other viaducts on this line crossing the Tees and the line across Stainmore, See 'Teesdale in Old Photographs'. Collected by Dennis Coggins.1989. Sutton

Publishing.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 10: Viaduct which carried the railway from Barnard Castle to Middleton in Teesdale crossing the River Balder. For other viaducts on this line crossing the Tees and the line across Stainmore, See 'Teesdale in Old Photographs'. Collected by Dennis Coggins.1989. Sutton Publishing.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 11: The Balder woodlands downstream from the Viaduct.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 12: The Balder woodlands upstream from the Viaduct.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 13: Woodland edge with oak, ash, holly and hazel.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 14: Round barrow in pasture on north side of the Balder.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 15: Oak woodland by the footbridge across the Balder.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 16: Common cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) an ancient woodland indicator plant.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 17: Early trackway through the Balder woodland.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 18: Oak with polypody fern.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 19:



Record Number 668 >>> Image 20: Hard fern. (*Blechnum spicant*)



Record Number 668 >>> Image 21: River Balder, view upstream from the footbridge.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 22: ?Broad Buckler Fern.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 23: Downy birch.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 24: Large multi stemmed holly at top edge of the woodland.



Record Number 668 >>> Image 25: The same woodland seen across pasture from the road to Baldersdale from Cotherstone.

Record Name: Piercebridge, Cliff Park. Round Barrow Site A

SWAAG ID Number: 669

Recorded Date: 2013-01-05 16:01:14

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2010-12-10

Location: Piercebridge. Cliff Park.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 208 152

Altitude: 80

Geology: Drift over Permian magnesian limestone, south of the Tees.

Description: Round barrow, one of two in Cliffe Park, visible as a circular and undisturbed turf covered mound 30m diameter and 2.15m high beneath mature planted lime trees.

Reference: Young, R. 1980. An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham. Trans. Arch. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland. 1-16.

Dimensions: 30m diameter and 2.15m high.

Additional Notes: This record is the first of at least 12 records of round barrows, several of which may not have been recorded previously, located on bluffs and river terraces close to or overlooking the River Tees and R. Tees tributary streams upstream from Piercebridge.

Last Update: 2013-01-05



Record Number 669 >>> Image 1: Cliffe Park. Round Barrow Site A.



Record Number 669 >>> Image 2: Cliffe Park. Round Barrow Site A photographed from the hollow way leads south from the bridge across the Tees and Piercebridge Roman Fort.



Record Number 669 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 669 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 669 >>> Image 5: The hollow way leading south from Piercebridge Roman Fort. Towards Stanwick.

Record Name: Piercebridge. Cliff Park. Round Barrow Site B with cup marked stone.

SWAAG ID Number: 670

Recorded Date: 2013-01-05 16:40:54

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2010-12-09

Location: Piercebridge. Cliffe Park.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 210 153

Altitude: 80m

Geology: Drift over Permian Magnesian Limestone.

Description: Round barrow, 150m NE of Round barrow Site A, visible as a turf covered mound 28m diameter and 1.5m high. Disturbed by antiquarian digging which has revealed a river cobble core to the mound including a small cobble with at least two good and one possible cup marks, see photos. A single planted mature oak tree grows on the mound.

This round barrow is located very close to the hollow way which leads south from the bridge across the R. Tees and from the Roman Fort.

The large round barrow known as Smother Law (Carlbury) is visible, on high ground north of the Tees approximately 1km to the North East.

Reference: Young, R. 1980. An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham. Trans. Arch. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland. 1-16.

Dimensions: 28m diameter and 1.5m high

Additional Notes: This is the second of at least 12 records of round barrows located close to the River Tees upstream from Piercebridge. Several of these barrows are cup marked.

Last Update: 2013-01-05



Record Number 670 >>> Image 1: Piercebridge, Cliffe Park. Round barrow Site B seen from the hollow way leading south from Piercebridge.



Record Number 670 >>> Image 2: Piercebridge, Cliffe Park. Round barrow Site B seen from the hollow way leading south from Piercebridge.



Record Number 670 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 670 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 670 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 670 >>> Image 6: Cup marked stone revealed by earlier disturbance, by curious antiquarians, of the mound



Record Number 670 >>> Image 7: Cup marked river cobble.



Record Number 670 >>> Image 8: View to Site A from Site B Piercebridge 045



Record Number 670 >>> Image 9: View to Site B from Site A Piercebridge 045



Record Number 670 >>> Image 10: The Hollow Way.

Record Name: Smother Law or Carlbury. A Bronze Age round barrow on the North bank of the River Tees.

SWAAG ID Number: 671

Recorded Date: 2013-01-10 11:55:42

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2013-01-01

Location: Teesdale. High Conniscliffe, Low Carlbury Farm.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 3534 4922

Altitude: 42m

Geology: Drift over Magnesian Limestone.

Description: Round barrow, located on rising ground on the north side of the River Tees just 1KM NE of the two round barrows in Cliffe Park close to piercebridge, see also SWAAG Records 670 and 669.

Visible as a turf covered mound 42m diameter diameter and 3m high (Young 1980). See photos.

Reference: Young, R. 1980. An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham. Trans. Arch. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland. 1-16.

Dimensions

28m diameter and 1.5m high

Additional Notes

This is the third of at least 12 round barrows located close to the River Tees close to and up-river from Piercebridge. Several of these barrows are cup marked.

Dimensions: 42m diameter and 3m high

Additional Notes: Local tradition affirms that an army (of 'Carles' perhaps) is buried here. (Young 1980).

Last Update: 2013-01-10



Record Number 671 >>> Image 1: Carlbury or Smother Law photographed from the road at Carlbury Crossing



Record Number 671 >>> Image 2: Carlbury or Smother Law now in ploughed field. Detail.

Record Name: Teesdale. Round barrow on north bank of the River Tees 1km upstream from Whorlton.
SWAAG ID Number: 672
Recorded Date: 2013-01-10 12:55:30
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Description:
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2012-01-01
Location: River Tees, North Bank, 1km upstream from Whorlton.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 0968 1472
Altitude: 125
Geology: River terrace.

Description: Round barrow, located on rising ground with good views across and down the River Tees, visible as a turf covered mound 22m diameter and 1.5m high. Undisturbed except for small erosion patches which have revealed a river cobble core to the mound. See photos. Not included in the current list of barrows for the area, as Young, R. 1980. An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham. Trans. Arch. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland. 1-16.

This is the fourth site record of a total of 12 similar round barrows located close to the Tees.

Dimensions: 22m diameter and 1.5m high approximately

Last Update: 2013-01-10



Record Number 672 >>> Image 1: Round barrow on north bank of the River Tees. 1km upstream from Whorlton.



Record Number 672 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 672 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 672 >>> Image 4: Small erosion patch with river cobbles.

Record Name: Rokeby Park. Three aligned round barrow mounds as seen from the track to The Meeting of the Waters and Mortham Tower.

SWAAG ID Number: 673

Recorded Date: 2013-01-10 14:43:49

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2012-01-01

Location: Rokeby Park. Greta Bridge.Teesdale.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid:

Altitude: 130

Geology: River terrace.

Description: These three mounds are all visible from the unsurfaced Right of Way track leading to the Meeting of the Waters and Mortham. The three mounds are recorded here as round barrows (probable burial mounds of uncertain but likely bronze age date) on grounds that they are identical to other round barrows located on river terraces and on bluffs which overlook the River Tees, see Young 1980 and other SWAAG Records.

The mounds are low and entirely grass covered, the central mound only has young planted trees. Not included within the list of barrows as Young, R. 1980. 'An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham. Trans. Arch. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland.1-16'. These three mounds are the fifth site record of a total of 12 similar round barrows located close to the Tees and the Tees tributaries.

Dimensions: Three similar mounds each around 15- 20m diameter.

Additional Notes: Not seen at close quarters. These low mounds within Rokeby Park are not necessarily of bronze age date, they could be roman since the existence of a Roman Shrine on the bank of the Tees immediately below the Meeting of the Waters and the proximity to the river crossing and the Roman Fort at Greta Bridge all point towards intensive Roman activity at this delectable locality, famous for the quality of the scenery of the two rivers, Tees and Greta.

Last Update: 2013-01-10



Record Number 673 >>> Image 1: The eastern mound is to the right of the tree. Rokeby Hall in distance.



Record Number 673 >>> Image 2: The eastern mound, to the right of the large sycamore tree. Detail.



Record Number 673 >>> Image 3: The central mound. Young trees have been planted on this mound.



Record Number 673 >>> Image 4: All three mounds are just visible on this photo and appear to be aligned on the Meeting of the Waters. The eastern mound on the extreme left, the central mound is to the left but just to the right of Rokeby House and the western mound is just visible in front of the plantation.



Record Number 673 >>> Image 5: The western mound is very low and can be discerned in the mid

distance close to the plantation- closer to the main road which can also just be seen.

Record Name: Heron in flight over The Providence Mine at 450m on 12 January 2013

SWAAG ID Number: 674

Recorded Date: 2013-01-13 16:36:45

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Fauna

Record Type: Fauna HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-01-12

Location: Muker Common. Providence Mine and Hushes.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 887 970

Altitude: 450m

Geology: Main Limestone

Description: This is a record of a heron in flight photographed high on Cliff Beck Side directly above The Providence Mine on a freezing day (on 12 January 2013). Golden Plover were also seen at this location on the same day. This must be a very early date for Golden Plover to return to the High Pennine Moorland- or perhaps they had decided remain and not to leave to the coast as is their usual behaviour.

Additional Notes: A few Golden plover return to their breeding grounds during episodes of favourable weather throughout the winter months. Reference: British Trust for Ornithology.2002. 'The Migration Atlas: Movements of the Birds of Britain and Ireland'. Poyser.

Last Update: 2013-01-13



Record Number 674 >>> Image 1: Heron in flight over The Providence Mine,12 January 2013. Muker Common.

Record Name: Two Burnt Mounds (one definite, one probable) at Straw Beck Spring.

SWAAG ID Number: 675

Recorded Date: 2013-01-13 17:00:13

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Burnt Mound

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-01-12

Location: Straw Beck Spring

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 9035 9774

Altitude: 270m

Geology: Spring Rise below the Hardraw Scar Limestone.

Description: large burnt mound visible today as a prominent turf covered mound measuring 9.5m*8.5m and 1.25m high overall. This burnt mound is located on the eastern bank of a stream just 20m below the spring which rises from below a low cliff exposure of the Hardraw Scar Limestone, see photos. This burnt mound has probably been reduced in size by stream erosion, or by quarrying for an adjacent track.

Several fragments of burnt and fire cracked stone found in molehills on this mound. A second smaller mound is located directly opposite, on the western bank which is likely to be a burnt mound on grounds of its similar general appearance, however no burnt stone has been found to confirm this smaller mound.

Additional Notes: This burnt mound is one of very few such sites located on the lower dale slopes close to the River Swale. The nearest burnt mounds to this are located at around 360m elevation close to Three Loaning End (see SWAAG Record Nos and).

Last Update: 2013-01-14



Record Number 675 >>> Image 1: The burnt mound photographed from the east.



Record Number 675 >>> Image 2: The burnt mound photographed from the south. Kisdon in distance.



Record Number 675 >>> Image 3: Burnt and fire fractured stone from molehills.



Record Number 675 >>> Image 4: View from burnt mound towards the spring rise at base of cliff above modern wall



Record Number 675 >>> Image 5: View from burnt mound towards the spring rise at base of cliff above modern wall



Record Number 675 >>> Image 6: The spring stream. Crossed by trackway.



Record Number 675 >>> Image 7: Probable mound, nearer and definite mound, further. The stream runs between both these mounds.



Record Number 675 >>> Image 8: The burnt mound seen from nearby ruined limekiln.

Record Name: Muker Side. Straw Beck. Two adjacent ruined lime kilns, the eastern kiln.

SWAAG ID Number: 676

Recorded Date: 2013-01-14 11:10:08

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Industrial Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-01-12

Location: Muker Side. Above Straw Beck.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 90323 97726

Altitude: 278m

Geology: Hardraw Scar Limestone.

Description: Collapsed lime kiln with small quarry on outcrop of the Hardraw Scar Limestone. One of two similar ruined kilns here. An old elder and a sallow grow from the top of this handsome relict of lime burning days. See also SWAAG Record 677.

Dimensions: See photos

Last Update: 2013-01-14



Record Number 676 >>> Image 1: The eastern of two adjacent kilns here.



Record Number 676 >>> Image 2: An old elder and a willow grow from the top of this handsome relict of lime burning days. See also SWAAG Record 677. See also SWAAG Record 677.



Record Number 676 >>> Image 3: An old elder and a willow grow from the top of this handsome relict of lime burning days. See also SWAAG Record 677.



Record Number 676 >>> Image 4: The eastern kiln and small quarry above. See also SWAAG Record 677.



Record Number 676 >>> Image 5: An old elder and a willow grow from the top of this handsome relict of lime burning days. See also SWAAG Record 677.

Record Name: Muker Side. Above Straw Beck. Western of two adjacent ruined lime kilns.

SWAAG ID Number: 677

Recorded Date: 2013-01-14 11:54:27

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-01-12

Location: Muker Side. Above Straw Beck.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 90283 97726

Altitude: 276m

Geology: Below outcrop of The Hardraw Scar Limestone.

Description: Ruined lime kiln at outcrop of the Hardraw Scar Limestone, the western of two similar kilns here, with ancient willow growing from the top of the kiln. Limestone was quarried from outcrop in the stream side above the kiln. Ancient willow grows from the top of the kiln.

Dimensions: See photos

Last Update: 2014-03-08



Record Number 677 >>> Image 1: The western kiln masked behind an ancient willow.



Record Number 677 >>> Image 2: Front of kiln. Detail.



Record Number 677 >>> Image 3: Front of kiln. Detail.



Record Number 677 >>> Image 4: Side of kiln. Detail.



Record Number 677 >>> Image 5: Top of kiln. Detail with willow.

Record Name: Ruined limekiln in pasture below The Providence Lead Mine.

SWAAG ID Number: 678

Recorded Date: 2013-01-14 12:25:07

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-01-12

Location: Muker Common. Below the Providence Lead Mine.

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 88632 96811

Altitude: 425M

Geology: Underset Limestone.

Description: Shallow diggings indicate that limestone for this kiln may have been dug from immediately above the kiln, however it is also possible that limestone from the spoil heaps of the Providence Mine some 300m above the kiln was used.

Dimensions: See photos

Last Update: 2013-01-14



Record Number 678 >>> Image 1: Ruined lime kiln in pasture below Providence Mine.



Record Number 678 >>> Image 2: Ruined lime kiln in pasture below Providence Mine.



Record Number 678 >>> Image 3: Detail of upper part and interior of the kiln.



Record Number 678 >>> Image 4: Small stone structure and adjacent entrance through field wall for track to kiln from the Providence Mine perhaps.

Record Name: Ivelet Bridge. Jocelyn's ancient hedgerow ash tree, now wind- fallen.

SWAAG ID Number: 679

Recorded Date: 2013-01-14 13:29:22

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree/Shrub Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Ivelet Bridge, relict hedgerows above north bank of the Swale

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 9331 9787

Altitude: 242m

Geology: Drift over Hardraw Scar Limestone.

Description: This fine relict hedgerow ash tree was the largest and probably the oldest ash tree yet recorded in Swaledale and adjacent areas before having been fragmented when the greater part of this multi-stemmed ancient laid hedgerow tree was blown down during a recent gale. This tree, which was first recognised by Mrs Jocelyn Campbell measured 9.3m girth at 1.10 above ground level. For photographs of this relict hedgerow ash tree before it was blown down see SWAAG Record 278.

This a loss to the historic landscape of the area, since this tree was already very old when it was last cut and laid as a managed hedgerow tree. A preliminary tree ring count suggests that this tree was last laid in a hedgerow approximately 170 years ago. This would be before the construction of the present day dry-stone walled field walls which abut the tree.

Dimensions: 9.3m before fragmented and wind blown.

Additional Notes: The loss of this tree illustrates the necessity of making a good photographic record of all mature trees in the Dales landscape and stresses the fact that all the very old and large ash trees which hitherto have been such a feature of the Swaledale landscape are vulnerable to gales. Several mature ash trees similar to this tree are blown over and lost every year.

It is to this end that the present SWAAG Tree Site and Tree Surveys are in progress. We are indeed most fortunate that Jocelyn has drawn and captured the character of this tree before it was fragmented and that she has drawn so many other fine trees in Swaledale.

Last Update: 2013-01-14



Record Number 679 >>> Image 1: The relict hedgerow ash tree after being blown and fragmented in a recent gale.



Record Number 679 >>> Image 2: Jocelyn at the ash tree before loss of the greater part of the tree in a recent gale.



Record Number 679 >>> Image 3: Jocelyn at the ash tree before loss of the greater part of the tree in a recent gale.



Record Number 679 >>> Image 4: The relict hedgerow ash tree after being blown and fragmented in a recent gale.

Record Name: Oxnop Scar. A fine high limestone cliff formed by the Main Limestone.

SWAAG ID Number: 680

Recorded Date: 2013-01-15 16:50:11

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geological HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-12-22

Location: Oxnop Scar

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid:

Altitude: 495m

Geology: The Main Limestone exposed as a fine cliff or Scar facing west with scree and pro- talus rampart below. This cliff has an interesting early post glacial relict tree flora with prostrate juniper and aspen. In addition, ash, blackthorn and downy rose all grow at their local altitudinal limit. See SWAAG Record No 350 for details of the vegetation.

Description: The Main Limestone is here exposed as a fine cliff or Scar some 1000m in length, sheer and dangerous to approach, facing west with scree and pro- talus rampart below. This cliff, in sharp contrast to the similar limestone cliffs of Wensleydale which are largely barren of trees, has an interesting early post glacial relict tree flora with prostrate juniper and aspen. In addition, ash, blackthorn and downy rose all grow at their local altitudinal limit. See SWAAG Record No 350 for details of the vegetation. The Main Limestone, so named by Phillips (1836) was also known by the Miners of Swaledale as the Twelve Fathom Limestone bec Vol. 2 Stainmore to Craven because of its fairly constant thickness, typically some 70-80ft or 21-24m in the mineral field (Reference: Dunham, K.C. and Wilson, A.A.1985.BGS 'Geology of the North Pennine Orefield.' Chapter Five: Namurian and Westphalian Stratigraphy.)

Dimensions: 1km in length 20m high maximum

Last Update: 2013-01-15



Record Number 680 >>> Image 1: Oxnop Scar in winter, photographed from Oxnop Gill.



Record Number 680 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 680 >>> Image 3: The Scar with limestone scree below.



Record Number 680 >>> Image 4: The Scar, detail.



Record Number 680 >>> Image 5: Prostrate juniper at top edge of the Scar.



Record Number 680 >>> Image 6: View northward down Oxnop Gill from the Scar

Record Name: Coney Seat Hill and the Stainmore Trough seen through Dale Head from Hungry Hushes
SWAAG ID Number: 681
Recorded Date: 2013-01-16 16:37:13
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geographical Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2010-11-03
Location: Arkengarthdale and Stainmore
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NY 955 088
Altitude: 410m
Geology: The Stainmore Trough, for details of this very significant structure and the relationship of the deep Stainmore Trough and the adjacent Cotherstone Syncline Structures to the uplifted North Pennine Alston Block see Dunham and Wilson 1985. BGS 'The North Pennine Orefield. Volume 2. Stainmore to Craven. Chapter Three and Figure 4.' and also BGS Map 1:50000 sheet 31 Drift Edition, Main Section. <http://www.swaag.org/members/StainmoreTrough.php> Only SWAAG Members can see these images due to copyright restrictions
Description: The view from above Hungry Hushes over Dale Head Common at the head of Arkengarthdale to Coney Seat Hill and across Stainmore Forest to Mickel Fell and the High North Pennines is in my opinion one of the most interesting and impressive in Arkengarthdale, see photo images No 1 and 2. The geological significance of this view arises from the relationship between the mainly horizontal strata of the uplifted Alston Block with the steeply dipping strata of the Stainmore Trough. The Alston Block is bounded on the west by the Pennine Escarpment and the Pre-Carboniferous Strata of the Cross Fell Inlier to the west and the Permo-Triassic Strata of the Vale of Eden. To the east the Alston Block is defined by the Cotherstone Syncline which extends from the Lunedale Fault to the River Tees at Cotherstone in the North- East. The southern limit of the Stainmore Trough is considered to be at the Stockdale Disturbance which runs the length of Swaledale. Present day interest arises from the fact that the Stainmore Pass, much admired by lovers of the A66 Road, provides the easiest and lowest route through the Pennines from the Vale of Mowbray and the south and east to the Vale of Eden and the north and west.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: Coney Seat Hill is the largest of a series of glacial morainic hills at Sleightholme. The trail of Shap Granite, Lake District Volcanic and Triassic Brockram erratic boulders dumped by the Stainmore Ice in Teesdale is of special interest.
Last Update: 2013-01-17



Record Number 681 >>> Image 1: Stainmore from Hungry Hushes.



Record Number 681 >>> Image 2: Coney Seat Hill and Sleightholme caught by the final evening winter sun.

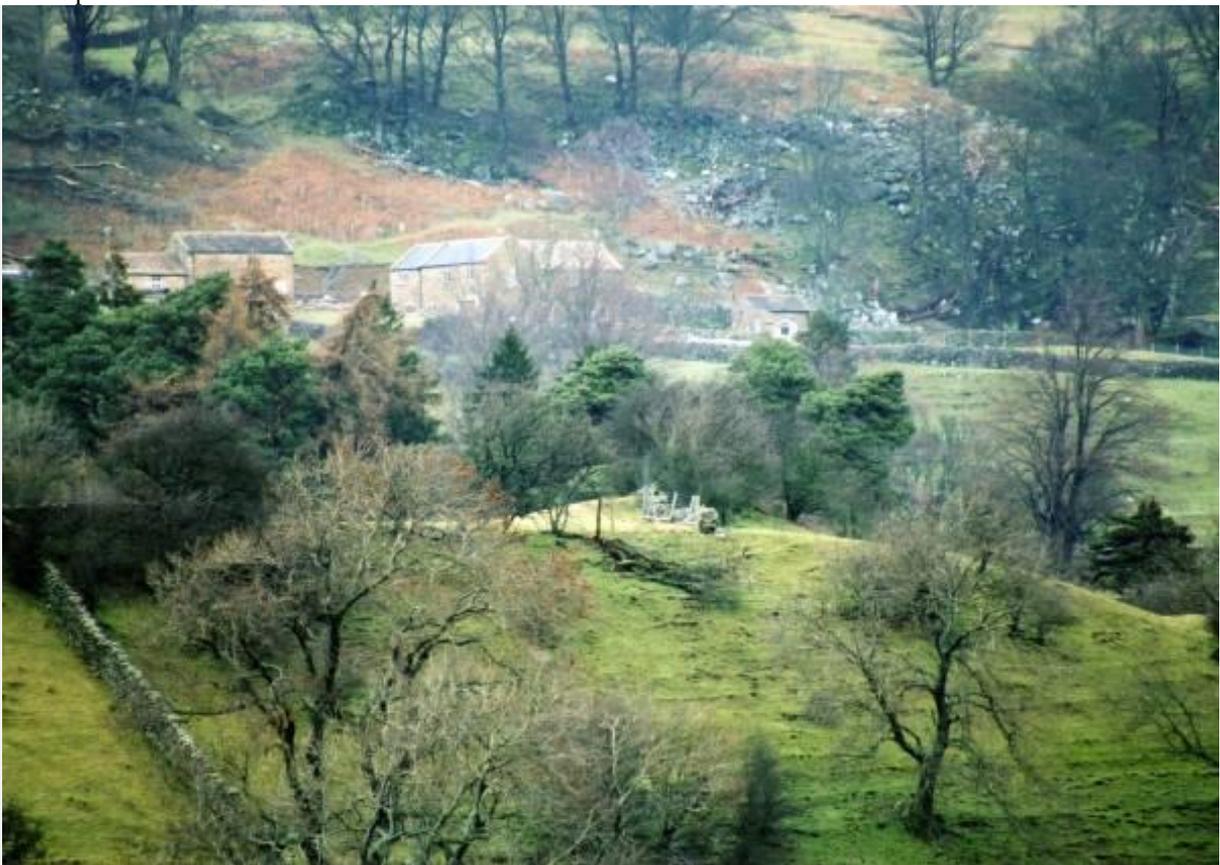


Record Number 681 >>> Image 3: View through Dale Head Common to Stainmore.



Record Number 681 >>> Image 4: View across Stainmore to Mickle Fell and the High Pennine escarpment.

Record Name: Round barrow on south side of Barney Beck below Barney Beck High Bridge
SWAAG ID Number: 682
Recorded Date: 2013-01-25 21:00:51
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2007-02-26
Location: Melbecks CP. Barney Beck. West bank below Barney Beck High Bridge.
Civil Parish: Melbecks
British National Grid: SE 013 988
Altitude: 200m
Geology: Drift over Hardraw Scar Limestone.
Description: Round barrow some 20m diameter and 2m high on bluff above the confluence of Barney Beck with The Swale. Undisturbed.
Dimensions: 20m diameter and 2m high approximately
Additional Notes: The location of this round barrow on a bluff at the confluence of Barney Beck with the Swale is characteristic for burial mounds both in Swaledale and in Teesdale, see other records on this database.
Last Update: 2013-01-25



Record Number 682 >>> Image 1: Round barrow at confluence of Barney Beck with the Swale. Daggerstones House in background. Photographed from the opposite bank of the Swale.

Record Name: Fremington Edge above West Hagg Farm. Lead Bale site No 2 below Fremington Edge.

SWAAG ID Number: 683

Recorded Date: 2013-02-18 16:07:59

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-19

Location: Escarpment slope above West Hagg Farm.

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 05853 99233

Altitude: 334m

Geology: At edge of outcrop of the Underset Limestone.

Description: See SWAAG Site Record Nos 640 (Site 1) and 684 (Site 3) for details of Bale Site No 1 below Fremington Edge which is approximately 200m east of this site and Site No 3. This site, Site No 2 is a rather small lead smelting site located by Richard Smith, Alan Mills and Tim Laurie. Site 2 is on the top edge of the Underset Limestone and is the second of three bale sites on the rocky slopes above the walled pastures of West Hagg Farm. This site is located at around 335m O.D. elevation which is approximately 65m below the top of the Main Limestone where the well known lead bales here are shown on a map dated 1592, are located. (Tyson, L.O. 1989. 'A History of the Manor and Lead Mines of Marrick, Swaledale, Figure 3.')

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: Much lead slag evident including lead glazing on sandstone, see photos, and lead silicate traces on stones built into an adjacent field wall.

SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm

Last Update: 2013-02-20



Record Number 683 >>> Image 1: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Richard Smith and Alan Mills at Lead Bale Site No 2.



Record Number 683 >>> Image 2: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Richard Smith and Alan Mills at Lead Bale Site No 2.



Record Number 683 >>> Image 3: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Richard Smith and Alan Mills at Lead Bale Site No 2.



Record Number 683 >>> Image 4: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Richard Smith and Alan Mills at Lead Bale Site No 2.



Record Number 683 >>> Image 5: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Lead slag and glazed surface at Lead Bale Site No 2.



Record Number 683 >>> Image 6: West Hagg. Underset Limestone below Fremington Edge. Lead glazed surface detail. Lead Bale Site No 2.

Record Name: Fremington Edge above West Hagg Farm. Lead Bale Site No 3 in landslip area below Fremington Edge.

SWAAG ID Number: 684

Recorded Date: 2013-02-20 11:10:04

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Fremington Edge. Escarpment slope above West Hagg Farm.

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 05946 99141

Altitude: 314m

Geology: Ancient landslip. Active springs on shales above the Underset Limestone.

Description: See also SWAAG Site Record Nos 640 (Site 1, the Main Site at this locality below Fremington Edge) and 683 (Site 2, a smaller site on the edge of the Underset Limestone). This Bale Site, Site 3, is approximately 200m south of Site 1 and is a large area of disturbed landslipped ground on a steep slope below active springs. The partly vegetated ground here shows quantities of lead slag but no charcoal and may represent discard debris from a bale closer to the springs above the dry stone wall which crosses the site. This site was located during a revisit to Site 1 by Richard Smith of Northern Mines Research, Alan Mills and Tim Laurie. Site 3, like Site 1 is within the area of the ancient landslip and is above the top edge of the Underset Limestone. Site 3 is the third of three bale lead smelting sites on the rocky slopes above the walled pastures of West Hagg Farm. This site is located at around 310m O.D. elevation which is approximately 90m below the top of the Main Limestone where the well known lead bales on the eastern extremity of Fremington Edge are located. These upper sites are shown on a map dated 1592 (Tyson, L.O. 1989. 'A History of the Manor and Lead Mines of Marrick, Swaledale, Figure 3'). These lower sites are NOT shown on this map which indicates that these lower sites are of a very different age and episode of mining activity, probably earlier. The lower bales are all well vegetated and the slags have not been collected for re-smelting, unlike the upper sites where most slag has been removed.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: Much lead slag evident including lead glazing on sandstone, see photos, and lead silicate traces on stones built into an adjacent field wall.

SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm

Last Update: 2013-02-20



Record Number 684 >>> Image 1: Fremington Edge. Bale Site 3 above West Hagg Farm, with Richard Smith and Alan Mills.



Record Number 684 >>> Image 2: Fremington Edge. Bale Site 3 above West Hagg Farm, with Richard Smith and Alan Mills.



Record Number 684 >>> Image 3: Fremington Edge. Bale Site 3 above West Hagg Farm, lead slag and part burnt galena lead ore.

Record Name: Greengates Flots. Early surface mine activity associated with the Shaw Vein

SWAAG ID Number: 685

Recorded Date: 2013-02-20 12:29:59

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Mining Related

Record Type: Mining

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Prys House to Munn End, Greengate Flots

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 0750 0225

Altitude: 344m

Geology: The Main Limestone.

Description: Extensive linear area of small surface mine working pits on lead ore-rich flats and the mineralised vertical fractures of the Main Limestone (scrins). The surface mining averages 100m in width over a distance of not less than 1km, from Munn End Gate westward to the Prys House Mine. These surface workings on readily accessible lead deposits could represent the earliest lead mining activity in the Yorkshire Dales. The presence of a rectangular platform settlement with early pottery sherds located adjacent to and convenient to exploit the Greengates Flots mining ground would seem to confirm early mining activity here.

Occasional shaft mounds and a Level here indicate scattered mining subsequent to the early surface workings.

Reference: Dunham, K.C. and Wilson, A.A.1985. 'Geology of the North pennine Orefield. Volume 2. Stainmore to Craven. Chapter 9 and Figures 25 and 27.' British Geological Survey.

Dimensions: See photos

SWAAG Site: Skelton Moor - Cock How area, East of Helwith Road

Last Update: 2016-04-02



Record Number 685 >>> Image 1: Greengate Flots. an area of early surface lead mine workings.



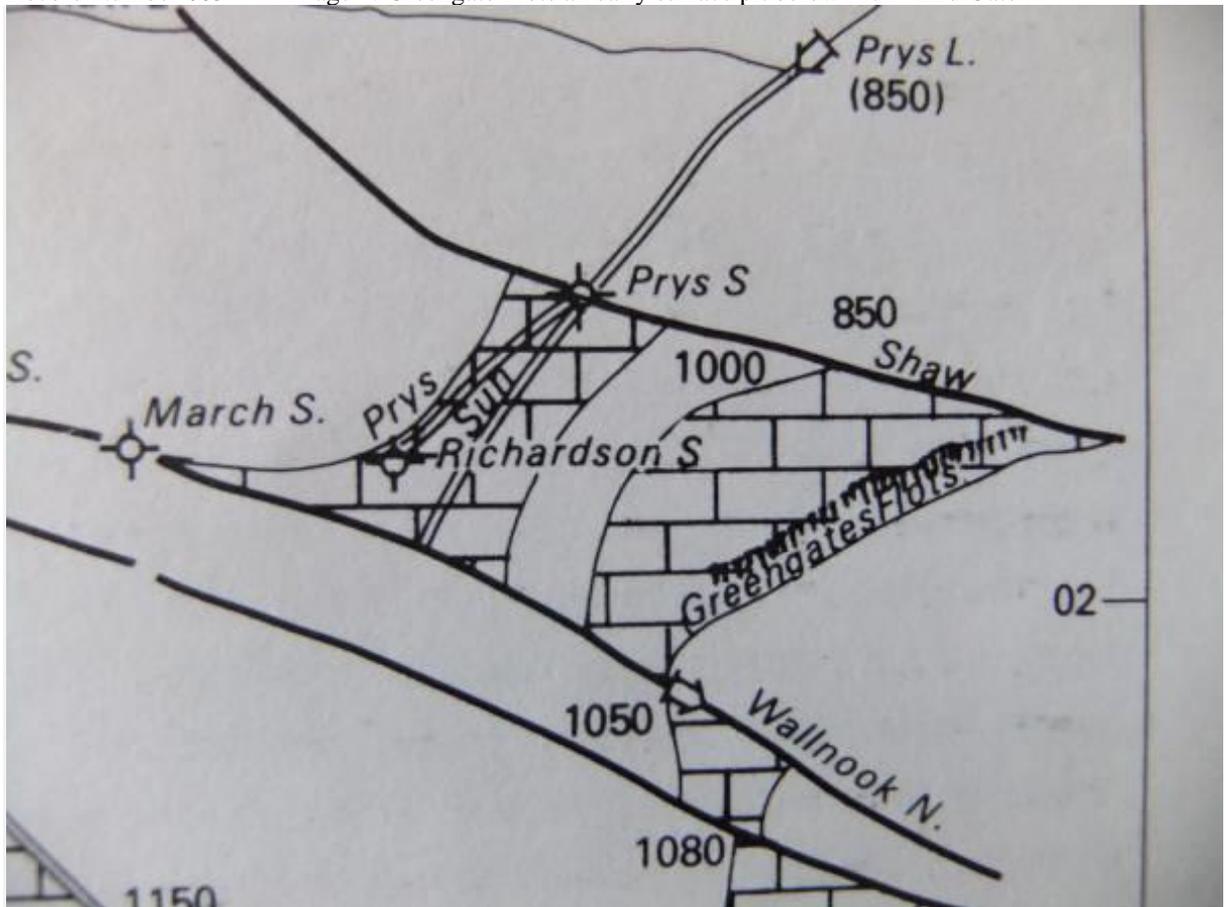
Record Number 685 >>> Image 2: Greengate Flots. Shaft mounds, later and deeper mine working within an area of early surface lead mine workings.



Record Number 685 >>> Image 3: Greengate Flots. Two shaft mounds near Munn End Gate, later deeper mines within an area of early surface lead mine workings.



Record Number 685 >>> Image 4: Greengate Flots an early surface pit below Munn End Gate



Record Number 685 >>> Image 5: Location of the Greengate Flots in relation to the Shaw Vein and Prys Mines. Extract from Dunham and Wilson 1985, Figure 27.



Record Number 685 >>> Image 6: Early pottery sherd found at an adjacent settlement site.



Record Number 685 >>> Image 7: Early pottery sherd found at an adjacent settlement site.

Record Name: Fremington Edge above The Hagg. Possible house platform with stone banks and remains of later stone walled enclosures

SWAAG ID Number: 686

Recorded Date: 2013-02-24 15:46:53

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Fremington Edge above West Hagg

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 0576 9913

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Sloping terrace at base of Underset Limestone strata steeply dipping to the south.

Description: At least two levelled platforms which are possible the stances for round house structures with associated stone banks and the remains of later quarried stone faced enclosure walling.

These slight settlement remains extend along the terrace over a distance of 200m.

Dimensions: See photos. Not yet surveyed.

Additional Notes: Very slight remains and these encplatforms may or may not be contemporary with the extensive linear platform settlement at a higher levelsome 400m to the NW which has also not yet been surveyed and which will be recorded seperately.

SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm

Last Update: 2013-02-24



Record Number 686 >>> Image 1: ossible house platform and enclosure on terrace below the Underset Limestone.



Record Number 686 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Mature Landscape Plantation of Scots Pine and Larch

SWAAG ID Number: 687

Recorded Date: 2013-02-24 16:03:11

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Fremington Edge above the Hagg

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 0588 9920

Altitude: 348m

Geology: The Underset Limestone

Description: This plantation of scots pine and larch was planted in order to enhance the landscape and to provide a skyline landmark seen from below. In this the enlightened owner of the Dale Side estate centred at The Hagg has been very successful.

Additional Notes: The scots pine and larch trees here have withstood for many decades the full force of the prevailing westerly winds at the top edge of this most exposed limestone cliff or scar, Several trees are now leaning down close to the ground, see photos, but are securely rooted, they need to be!

Last Update: 2013-02-24



Record Number 687 >>> Image 1:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 6:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 7:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 687 >>> Image 9:

Record Name: Linear Earthwork on Harkerside seen beyond Grinton Bridge, Grinton Church and The Bridge Hotel from Fremington Edge.

SWAAG ID Number: 688

Recorded Date: 2013-02-24 16:47:55

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geographical Record

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Grinton

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 047 984

Altitude: 200m

Geology: Ice dammed lake edge or river terrace

Description: This view of the linear earthwork which runs through the pastures beyond Grinton is of interest.

Additional Notes: Having looked longingly up to Fremington Edge from the car park of the Bridge Hotel very many times, I thought that a look back to the Bridge Hotel Car park, the linear earthwork, the Church and the Bridge- from Fremington Edge would be appropriate.

Last Update: 2013-02-25



Record Number 688 >>> Image 1: Grinton Bridge, the linear earthwork and the Harkerside Pastures from Fremington Edge

Record Name: Rokeby CP. Brignall. Moor House Farm. Relict hedgerows to Elsie Close and The Little Field

SWAAG ID Number: 689

Recorded Date: 2013-02-25 16:39:55

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Moor House Farm, Brignall

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 055 115

Altitude: 230m

Geology: Drift over Namurian sandstones, shales and limestone strata

NZ0550611489

Description: Photographic record of relict hedgerows to two of the twenty fields on Moor House Farm with very fine ancient managed ie hedgerow-laid ash trees which are now grown on, hawthorns and crab apples. The lightning charred remains remains of at least one wych elm can be seen.

Additional Notes: For the most amusing, vivid and interesting first hand descriptions of life on this Teesdale Farm from the War Years onward, with seperate Chapters devoted to the individual characteristics of each of the twenty named fields which comprise Moor House Farm, see: Doug Anderson, 1999: 'One Field at a Time- Life on a Teesdale Farm'. Copies of this excellent book which has been beautifully printed with Doug's poetry, his own fine watercolours and first hand experiences and life at Moor House Farm are obtainable from the Author, Doug Anderson at Moor House.

A visit to walk through the Brignall Banks Woods is highly recommended.

I absolutely loved the detailed and amusing descriptions of farm life in this book, and Doug's own superb watercolours which illustrate horse drawn farm machinery and the adaption of this equipment to the earliest use of Fordson Tractors. I have learned a great deal about this beautiful farm which is located high above the River Greta and Brignall Banks with views southward to Barningham Moor.

Last Update: 2013-03-03



Record Number 689 >>> Image 1: Relict hedgerow with ancient layered ash trees, between Elsie Close and The Little Field.



Record Number 689 >>> Image 2: Elsie Clse Field. Layered ash.



Record Number 689 >>> Image 3: Layered ash in hedgerow between Elsie Close and The Little Field



Record Number 689 >>> Image 4: Layered ash in hedgerow between Elsie Close and The Little Field



Record Number 689 >>> Image 5: Crab Apple trees in hedgerow, The Little Field



Record Number 689 >>> Image 6: Crab Apple trees in hedgerow, The Little Field



Record Number 689 >>> Image 7: Crab Apple trees in hedgerow, The Little Field, detail



Record Number 689 >>> Image 8: Iron implement found in the hedgerow. What is this?



Record Number 689 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 689 >>> Image 10:



Record Number 689 >>> Image 11:

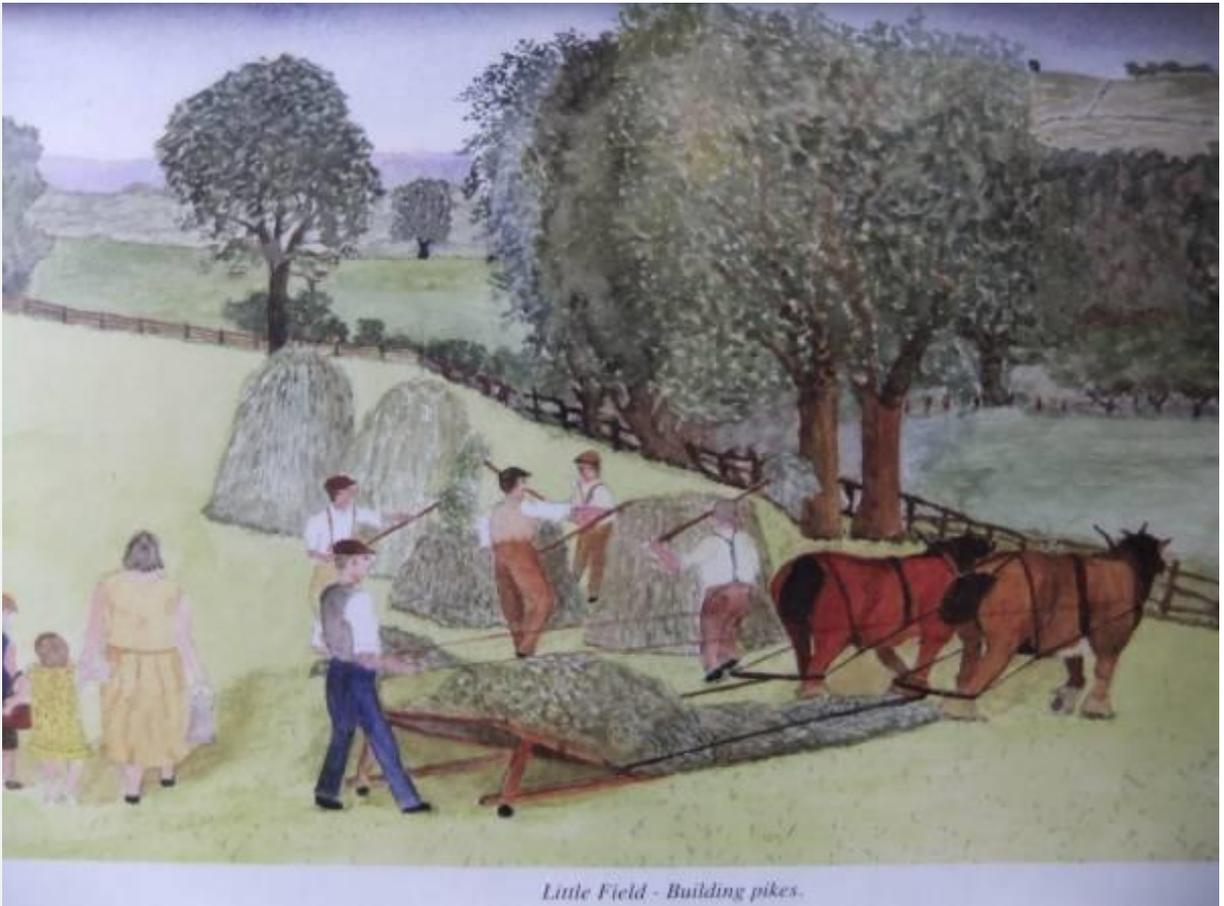
One Field at a Time

by Doug Anderson



Life on a Teesdale Farm
-A Collection of Stories
and Illustrated Memories

Record Number 689 >>> Image 12: 'One Field at a Time' by Doug Anderson of Moor House Farm. Cover.



Little Field - Building pikes.

Record Number 689 >>> Image 13: The Little Field. Building Pikes. Illustration from 'One Field at a Time'.



Record Number 689 >>> Image 14: Friendly resident in The Little Field

Record Name: An archaeological traverse of Witton Fell, Braithwaite Moor, Braithwaite Banks and Caldbergh Pastures. Part One: The Moorland Sites

SWAAG ID Number: 690

Recorded Date: 2013-03-03 13:10:38

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geographical Record

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-03-02

Location: East Witton Fell, Braithwaite Moor, Strut Steer and Caldbergh Pasture.

Civil Parish: East Witton

British National Grid:

Geology: Namurian Millstone Grit Strata with previously mined coal seams on the higher moorland.

Glacial till with ice margin and overflow channels. British Geological Survey Sheet 51 - Masham Sheet.

Description: Part One of this record is a photographic introduction to the archaeological landscapes of an elevated area of heather grouse moorland on the NE Pennine Fringe with fine views over Lower Wensleydale, the Tees Lowlands and Vale of Mowbray to the North York Moors.

The archaeological interest lies in sites of Bronze Age date and with the comparatively recent remains of the Whitton Moor Colliery. Details of which will be briefly provided in the image captions. More detailed descriptions will be available as specific SWAAG Database Site Records.

Dimensions: See OS 1:25000 Sheet OL31

Additional Notes: This record consists of photographs taken during a field walk on a fine day in early March by SWAAG Members- Tim and Eileen Laurie, David Brook, Mike Walton and with Jim Brightman across Witton Fell, Braithwaite Moor, Braithwaite Banks, Strut Steer and so down to Caldbergh Pasture. The walk included a visit to the very large and as yet undated earthwork enclosure known as East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall (A very fine aerial photograph of this earthwork forms the front cover to R.F.White and P.R. Wilson Eds.2004. 'Archaeological and Historic Landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales' Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 2.) and to the smaller enclosure known as Castle Steads Fort at Caldbergh Pasture. Photographs taken during this walk of these sites within the enclosed pastures form Part Two of this record.

For brief details of the Sites, see Image Captions.

For details of the Burnt Mounds on Witton Moor, see SWAAG Record NO 52 and the burnt Mound below Town Spring at Ings Head below Caldbergh Moor, see SWAAG Record No 53.

Last Update: 2013-03-04



Record Number 690 >>> Image 1: The start. View over The Vale of Mowbray from road end above Sowden Beck.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 2: Two burnt mounds at the same spring rise which has been controlled as a water supply. The very large and prominent burnt mound is on the northern bank of the spring stream

just below the source. The smaller and lower burnt mound is on the opposite or southern bank.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 3: Detail of the burnt mounds at Sowden Beck Spring



Record Number 690 >>> Image 4: Detail of the burnt mounds at Sowden Beck Spring



Record Number 690 >>> Image 5: Detail of the burnt mounds at Sowden Beck Spring



Record Number 690 >>> Image 6: Small burial cairn. This mound of highly consolidated small stones probably cover a grave of early to Bronze Age Date. This grave is undisturbed and long may it so remain. RIP.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 7: The same burial mound. This small round cairn is located some 400m to the north of the two burnt mounds and overlooks the Vale of Mowbray.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 8: The track to Caldbergh with isolated Scots Pine. Two lithic finds indicate the presence of an occupation site sealed below thin peat nearby.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 9: Cairnfield type settlement remains near the rackway across Braithwaite Moor. These remains which consist of scattered stone clearance cairns, short lengths of stone field banks and occasional ring cairns and stone kerbed burial cairns are characteristic of Upland Pennine occupation of the Mid to Late Bronze Age Date



Record Number 690 >>> Image 10: The slight remains of this can be seen on the gentle hill slope above the upper reaches of Sowden Beck over a considerable distance, but are only visible where heather has been recently burnt . cairnfield extends



Record Number 690 >>> Image 11: The Cairnfield, detail with EAL.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 12: The Witton Moor Colliery. Remains of Mine Shop at SE12698442, 339m AOD, with adjacent hollow Ways and a large shaft mound



Record Number 690 >>> Image 13: The Witton Moor Colliery. Remains of Mine Shop at SE12698442, 339m AOD, with adjacent hollow Ways and a large shaft mound



Record Number 690 >>> Image 14: Isolated stone round cairn at SE12418469, 350m. This small burial mound is located with views across the Tees Lowlands and to the Eston Hills.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 15: The road to the Whitton Moor Colliery. Legend has it that the ladies of the nearby Great Houses took their Sunday Horse and Trap excursions on this road to see the miners hard at work.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 16: Coal pit.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 17: Coal Pit



Record Number 690 >>> Image 18: Coal Pit



Record Number 690 >>> Image 19: Coal pit and level driven into the hillside at a lower elevation.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 20: Coal pit and level driven into the hillside at a lower elevation.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 21: Caldbergh Moor. Burnt mound at spring rise above Ewe Lock. Cairnfield complex below Strut Steer nearby.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 22: The view from the burnt mounds above Ewe Lock.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 23: This photograph indicates that there could be two burnt mound sites here, not one as originally thought.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 26: Andrew Fleming and Eileen Laurie at the field system and cairnfield below Strut Steer. 1980.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 27: Field bank as first discovered, under heather.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 28: Ring cairn and stone free field, below Strut Steer.



Record Number 690 >>> Image 29: The Ring Cairn. For details and extent of this bronze age cairnfield type settlement, see survey above



Record Number 690 >>> Image 30: The Ring Cairn, detail.

Record Name: Earthwork enclosure at Braithwaite Hall

SWAAG ID Number: 691

Recorded Date: 2013-03-03 18:47:42

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Earthworks

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-03-02

Location: East Witton. Braithwaite Hall Pastures.

Civil Parish: East Witton

British National Grid:

Geology: Drift over The Main Limestone.

Description: This record, continued from previous record 690, details the walk across two earthwork enclosures, the first being the complex earthwork hillside enclosure, known as East Witton Camp, above Braithwaite Hall at SE120854,270m OD. This large enclosure is situated on the western bank of the steep sided Red Beck Gill and comprises outer ditch and embanked enclosure which in turn contains an inner defended enclosed platform which probably provides the stance for several round houses.

A very fine aerial photograph of this earthwork forms the front cover to R.F.White and P.R. Wilson Eds.2004. 'Archaeological and Historic Landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales'Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 2.

The second of these enclosures is known as Castle Steads and is located at the base of a steep slope in Caldbergh Pastures at SE105853, 300m OD, 1.4km west of East Witton Camp and just below the moor edge.

East Witton Camp is larger than Maiden Castle, but shares a number of characteristics with the well known and discussed Swaledale site, firstly both enclosures are overlooked by higher ground and are effectively both in non-defensible locations.

Secondly, both are levelled platforms as such are suitable stances for timber structures which leave no surface trace.

Thirdly, both Maiden Castle in Swaledale and these two enclosures are defined by substantial ditch and bank and on this account often described as high status settlements. Maiden Castle in Swaledale, with the two barrow-like glacial mounds close to the east entrance and above the western side ditches can equally be considered as necessary to defend stock against wolves. This enclosure above Braithwaite Hall has also been considered as a medieval studfold and the total absence of pottery sherds or any finds would support this, except for the existence of the good levelled platform which points to an earlier, settlement interpretation for this site.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: This record consists of photographs taken during a field walk on a fine day in early March by SWAAG Members- Tim and Eileen Laurie,David Brook, Mike Walton and with Jim Brightman across Witton Fell, Braithwaite Moor, Braithwaite Banks, Strut Steer and so down to Caldbergh Pasture. The walk included a visit to the very large and as yet undated earthwork enclosure known as East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall (A very fine aerial photograph of this earthwork forms the front cover to R.F.White and P.R. Wilson Eds.2004. 'Archaeological and Historic Landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales'Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 2.) and to the smaller enclosure known as Castle Steads Fort below Crundell Hill at Caldbergh Pasture. Photographs take during this walk of these sites within the enclosed pastures form Part Two of this record.

For brief details of the Sites, see Image Captions.

The earthworks above Braithwaite Hall have been eroded away by Red Beck and possibly by the exploitation of alluvial or colluvial lead ore on the eastern side.

The existence of a lead bale here is of great interest,see specific SWAAG Record to follow.

Last Update: 2013-03-05



Record Number 691 >>> Image 1: The SE Corner of the outer enclosure ditch next Red Beck Gill



Record Number 691 >>> Image 2: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. Upper ditch view westward.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 3: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. Eroded earthwork near SE Corner.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 4: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. View across the settlement with the inner Scooped Platform just visible behind the ash tree.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 5: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. Upper ditch.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 6: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. Lead bale at base of quarried area below SE corner. Possibly quarried as a small opencast lead hush.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 7: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. The lead bale with much lead slag and some charcoal. This early lead working below the earthworks is of considerable interest



Record Number 691 >>> Image 8: Braithwaite Banks. Lead mine shaft with other surface open cast lead mine workings above the earthwork enclosure, where there is a bale.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 9: East Witton Camp above Braithwaite Hall. Upper earthwork.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 10: Castle Steads, a simple ditched enclosure on Caldbergh Pastures.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 11: Castle Steads, the interior and enclosure ditch No features visible or pottery finds in the molehills.



Record Number 691 >>> Image 12: Braithwaite Hall from Braithwaite Banks



Record Number 691 >>> Image 13: Braithwaite Hall

Record Name: The fossil *Hyalostelia smithi* at its Type Location 'Near Richmond'

SWAAG ID Number: 692

Recorded Date: 2013-03-06 18:24:52

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Geological Record

Record Type: Geological HER

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-03-27

Location: Shaw Beck North Side.

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid: NZ 06652 02575

Altitude: 273m

Geology: In talus scree below Richmond Cherts exposed in low cliff.

Description: This fossil Lower Carboniferous sponge, *Hyalostelia smithi*, is at its Type Location 'Near Richmond' Reference: 'British Palaeozoic Fossils' British Natural History Museum, 1966. Figure Plate 41.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: This fossil has also been recorded at Whitcliffe Scar and in Clapgate Gill.

Last Update: 2013-03-06



Record Number 692 >>> Image 1: The fossil sponge *Hyalostelia smithi*. Lower Carboniferous. Scree below Richmond Chert at Shaw Gill



Record Number 692 >>> Image 2: The findspot: Shaw Gill, North Side. Low cliff.



Record Number 692 >>> Image 3: Shaw Gill with the Prys Mine Shop.

Record Name: Woodland on the banks of Padley Beck and at the junction with Shaw Gill and as seen in winter from the track from Washfold down to Helwith.

SWAAG ID Number: 693

Recorded Date: 2013-03-07 09:03:08

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Description: The woodland and fine cliff trees within Shaw Beck will be detailed in a separate record. It is not advised that anyone should climb up the steep and rocky slopes to view the cliff trees at close hand as the cliffs on both sides of Shaw Gill are dangerous, pathless and unstable.

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-02-27

Location: Woodland within Shaw Gill and on the banks of Padley Beck

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid:

Altitude: 250-275m

Geology: Stream cut ravine through Richmond Chert and the Main Limestone.

Description: Relict species -rich limestone ashwood with many fine old ash trees including old coppiced ash, aspen clones at one location, occasional wych elms which are now mostly dead but with some regeneration, coppiced hazel, bird cherry thickets, holly and very fine ancient cliff yews. The relict hedgerows to the Prys Farm Pastures include old ash and rowan pollards, crab apple, blackthorn and hawthorn.

Dimensions: See photos

Last Update: 2013-03-07



Record Number 693 >>> Image 1: View across Padley Beck, Shaw Beck and Shaw Tongue to Holgate How from Prys Farm road end.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 2: Ash tree at startpoint for the walk. Parking area opposite the Green Dragon Pub, of blessed memory. Now longsince closed and a private house.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 3: Bird cherry by Padley Beck at the starting point car parking area.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 4: Hurst to Washfold roadside. A fine ash tree with sycamore and larch also.



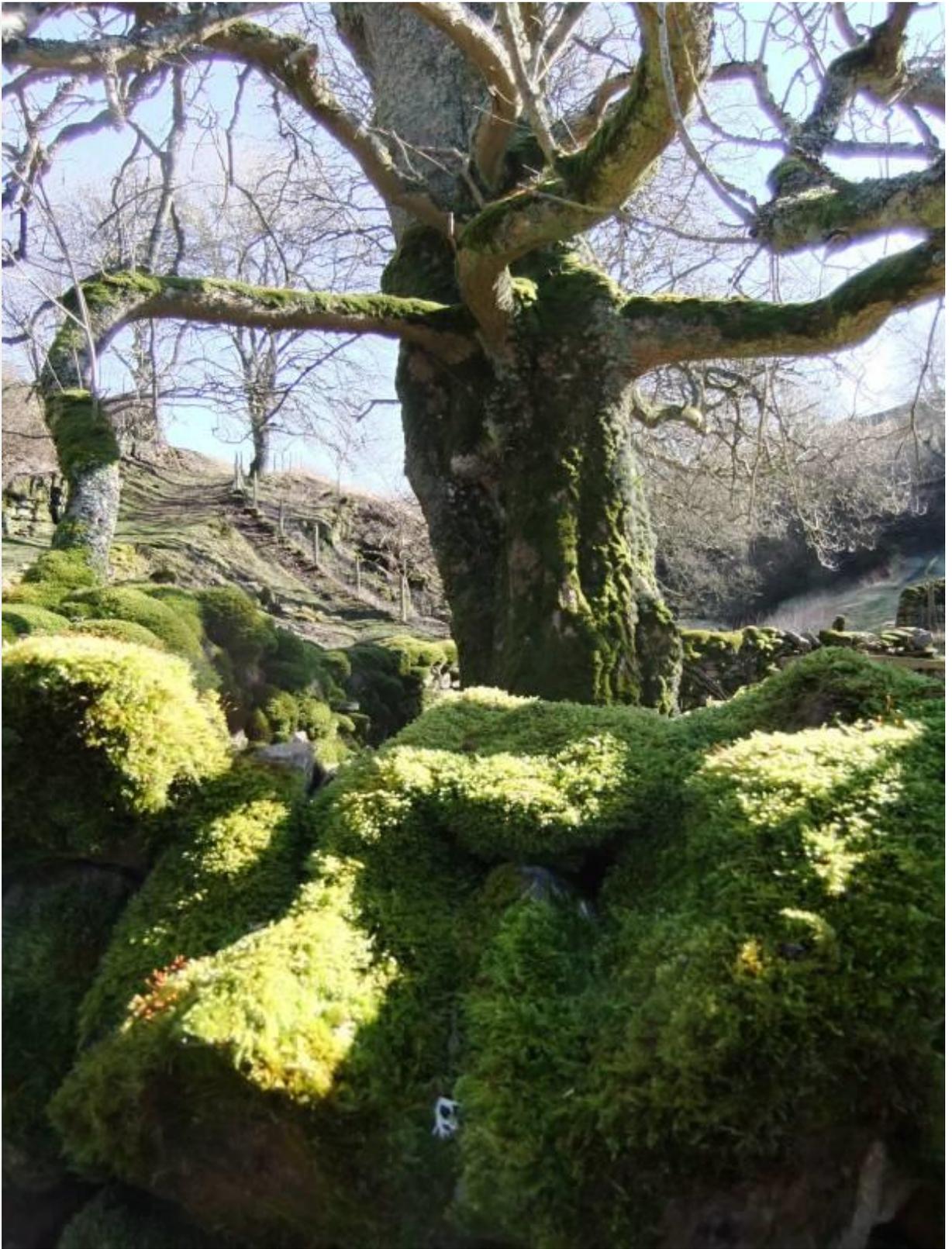
Record Number 693 >>> Image 5: Ruined farmer -miner's cottage on the track through Padley Beck Gill.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 6: Fine ash tree by the ruined cottage.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 7: Fine ash tree by the ruined cottage.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 8: Fine ash tree by the ruined cottage.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 9: Privvy at the end of the garth to the ruined cottage,a long way to the loo on A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT!



Record Number 693 >>> Image 10: The cottage, detail.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 11: Aspens at the top edge of woodland. Padley Beck.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 12: Aspens at the top edge of woodland. Padley Beck.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 13: Ruined hoghouse, in pasture at the top edge of woodland, with aspen grove. Padley Beck.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 14: Ancient rowan close to track from Helwith at meeting with track through Padley Beck



Record Number 693 >>> Image 15: The ancient rowan, detail.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 16: Old ash coppiced trees on track to Prys Farm above Padley Beck.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 17: Old ash coppiced trees on track to Prys Farm above Padley Beck. Detail.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 18: Bird cherry and crab apple in pasture by the Prys Shaft Lead Mine



Record Number 693 >>> Image 19: Ancient rowan pollard in relict hedgerow.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 20: The bird cherry near Prys Shaft. This will be a mass of white blossom in late spring.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 21: Old ash pollards in relict hedgerows.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 22: A fine cliff yew with ash woodland above Shaw Beck at the confluence with Padley Beck



Record Number 693 >>> Image 23: Shaw Beck Gill, view down to the Prys Level Lead Mine Shop. Cliff yews with fine ash trees on both sides of the Gill.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 24: The Shaw Gill Yew, on low cliff formed from the Richmond Chert, with ash coppice.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 25: Shaw Gill, south side. ash and yews on cliff.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 26: A fine Ash tree on this cliff, detail.



Record Number 693 >>> Image 27: The Shaw Beck Yew



Record Number 693 >>> Image 28: The Shaw Beck Yew detail

Record Name: Barforth, SW of the West Tees Railway viaduct. Stray find. Backed point of Early Mesolithic character- Deepcar Type.

SWAAG ID Number: 694

Recorded Date: 2013-03-10 11:37:34

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Barforth, 400m South-West of the West Tees Railway Viaduct

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NZ 155 171

Altitude: 60m

Geology: Glacial drift over Namurian strata.

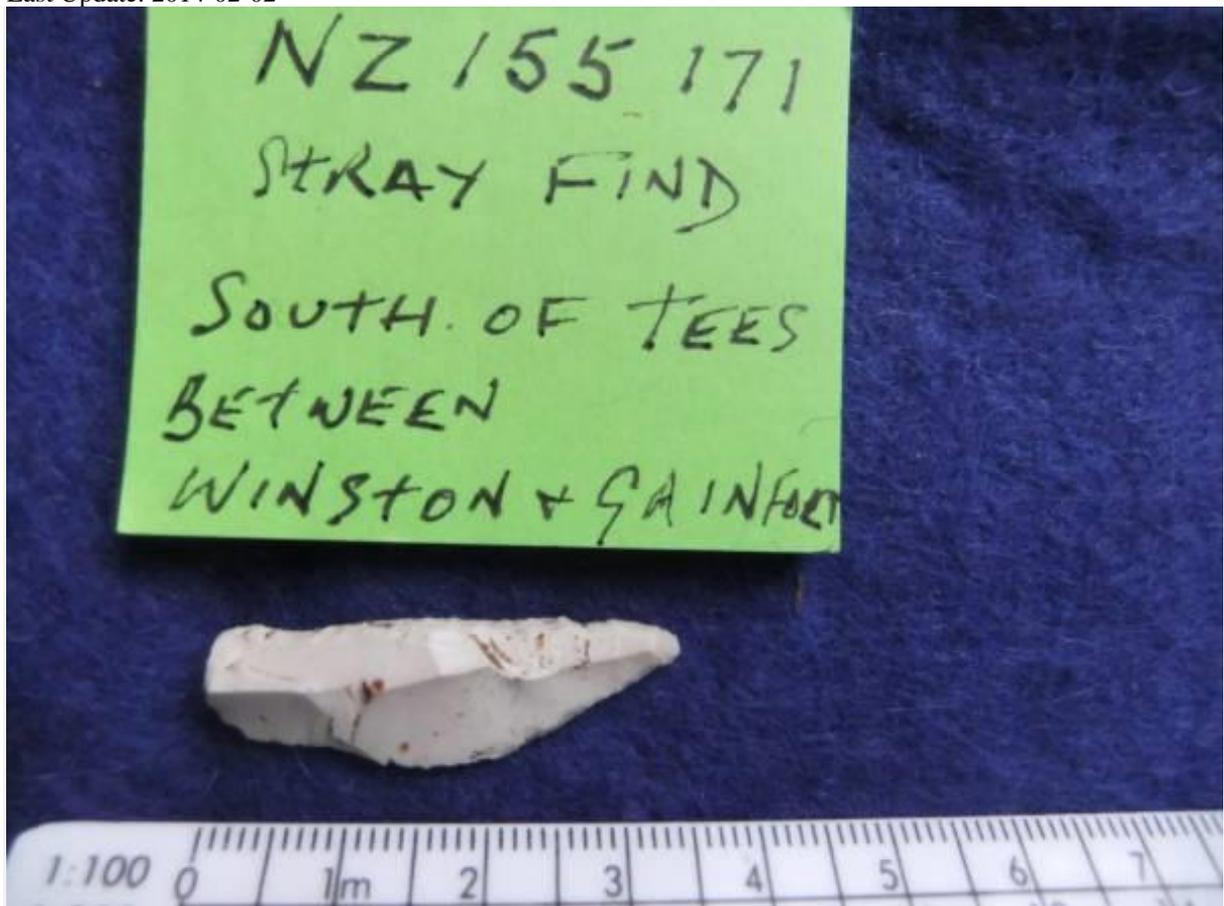
Description: Stray find. White patinated flint. Backed point of Early Mesolithic character- Deepcar Type. See photographs.

Reference: Radley, J. and Mellars, P. 1964. 'A Mesolithic Structure at Deepcar, Yorkshire, England, and the affinities of its associated Flint Industries.' Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. New Series, Vol XXX, 1964, 1-24.

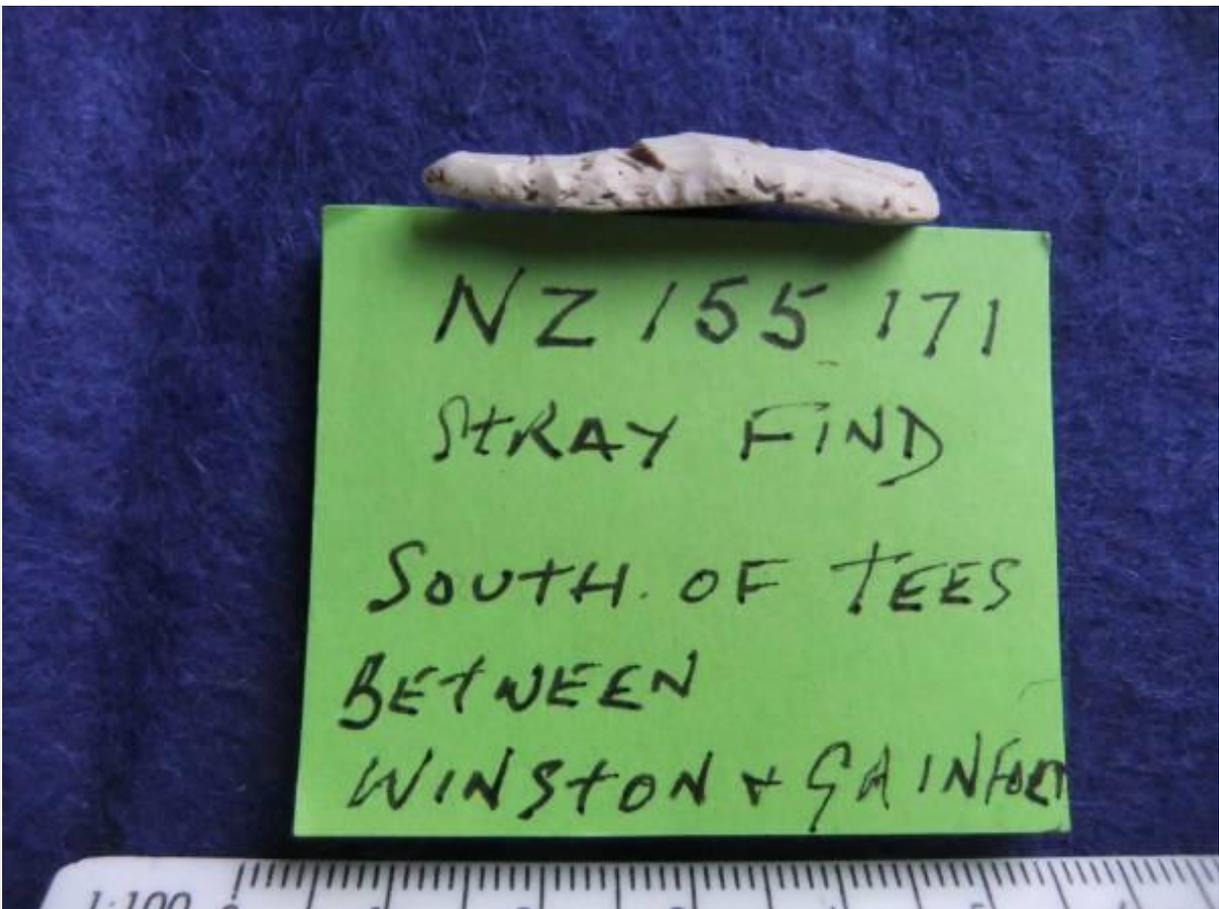
Dimensions: 34mm* 10mm* 3mm See photographs.

Additional Notes: This stray find, a backed point of diagnostic Early Mesolithic Form and the only lithic find at this location, is comparable to other lithic finds of similar Early Mesolithic Character from sites elsewhere in the Pennines, including the collections from sites North of the Tees, see records from Wynch Bridge, Towler Hill and below Whorlton.

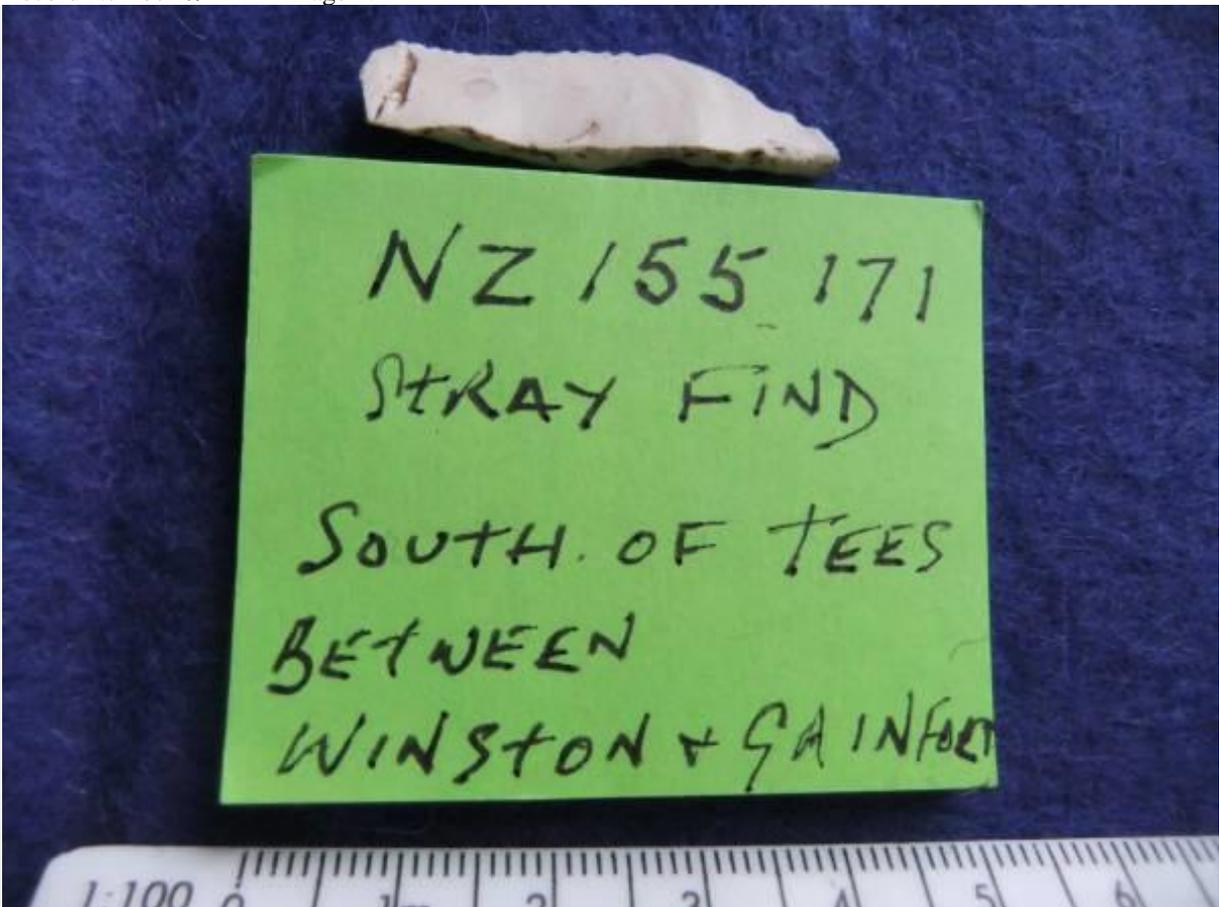
Last Update: 2014-02-02



Record Number 694 >>> Image 1:



Record Number 694 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 694 >>> Image 3:

Record Name: Surface collection of lithic finds, white patinated flint with backed point of Early Mesolithic character, as Deepcar.
SWAAG ID Number: 695
Recorded Date: 2013-03-10 12:20:47
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Lithic Find / Scatter
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: River Tees, South Bank. Downstream from Whorlton Bridge.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: #NZ 11925 14651
Altitude: 126m
Geology: Drift over Namurian strata
Description: Surface collection of lithic finds, all of white patinated flint with backed point of Early Mesolithic character, Deepcar Type.

Dimensions: See photographs.

Additional Notes: This small surface scatter, together with the similar lithic scatters at Wynch bridge and at Towler Hill is further evidence for the presence of occasional Occupation Sites on the north bank of the Tees which date to the 8th Millenium BC.

References:

Coggins, D., Laurie, T.C. and Young, R.1989.'The Late upper palaeolithic and Mesolithic of the North Pennine Dales in the light of recent fieldwork.' in: C. Bonsall(ed.) 'The Mesolithic in Europe.' (Edinburgh).164-175.

Radley, J. and Mellars, P.1964: A mesolithic Structure at Deepcar, Yorkshire, England, and the affinities of its associated Flint Industries.1-24'

Penny Spikens, 1996. 'Rivers, Boundaries and Change: A Hypothesis of Changing Settlement patterns in the Mesolithic of Northern England.' In: Tony Pollard and Alex Morrison, Eds. 'The Early Prehistory Of Scotland', Edinburgh University Press.

Last Update: 2013-03-10



Record Number 695 >>> Image 1: All from north bank of the R. Tees except No 1 which is the stray find, a backed point, from south of the Tees, see SWAAG Record 694



Record Number 695 >>> Image 2: Backed point of Deepcar Type. Dorsal view.



Record Number 695 >>> Image 3: Backed point of Deepcar Type. Ventral view.

Record Name: Two high status flint finds from close to Browna Gill

SWAAG ID Number: 696

Recorded Date: 2013-03-10 16:00:48

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Harkerside Moor. Browna Gill.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 00899 98037

Geology: Drift over the Middle Limestone.

Description: Two finds found close together in molehills. Both are of unpatinated black or dark brown translucent flint, the first is a broken leaf shaped arrowpoint, the second is a fine thumb scraper on a heavy flake.

The arrowpoint shows a significant impact fracture The probability is that these finds were at a hunting kill site, however there have been no waste flakes or other finds at this location and the possibility arises that these two finds originate from a burial close by. In support of this there are field banks and small cairns, a substantial hillside enclosure and an unenclosed settlement of five round houses representing early settlement activity immediately eastward of Browna Gill, within the area covered by juniper scrub.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: Whereas a fair number of barb and tanged arrow points are known from Swaledale, very few leaf shaped arrowpoints have been recorded from the Swale Catchment and those which have been recorded have been found on Late Mesolithic sites.

Leaf shaped arrowpoints are known to have been in use from 3500BC to 1500BC, whereas the use of barb and tanged arrowpoints has been dated to from around 2500BC to 1500BC.

Reference Stephen Green, 1984: 'Flint Arrowheads: Typology and Interpretation'. Lithics No 5, 19-39.

SWAAG Site: Harkerside Moor

Last Update: 2013-03-10



Record Number 696 >>> Image 1: Upper flint: Leaf shaped arrowhead, broken in half. Probably an impact fracture. Dark brown translucent flint. Dorsal view.
Lower flint: fine thumb scraper on heavy flake of similar dark translucent flint. Dorsal view.



Record Number 696 >>> Image 2: Upper flint: Leaf shaped arrowhead, broken in half. Probably an impact fracture. Dark brown translucent flint. Ventral view.
Lower flint fine thumb scraper on heavy flake of similar dark translucent flint. Ventral view.

Record Name: Trees within Clapgate Gill seen in winter from the roadside and path to the limit of the Army Ranges.
SWAAG ID Number: 697
Recorded Date: 2013-03-10 16:32:04
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2013-02-27
Location: Clapgate Gill as seen from the roadside on Clapgate Bank and the public footpath to the limit of the Army Ranges.
Civil Parish: Marske
British National Grid:
Altitude: 170m-290m
Geology: Richmond Cherts over The Main Limestone.
Description: Photo images of trees within Clapgate Gill as seen in winter during several walks from the road at Clapgate Bank to the limit of the Army Firing Ranges. NOTE! No access on the Ranges without prior written permission. For the same trees in summer see SWAAG Database Record No 642.
For trees within Clapgate Gill but on the Army Ranges, see SWAAG Record No 698
Dimensions: See photographs.
Additional Notes: NOTE! No access on the Ranges without prior written permission.
Brief details of the trees are provided in the image captions.
For further images, location and details of specimen trees here, see The ancient tree Hunt Website at
Last Update: 2013-03-12



Record Number 697 >>> Image 1: Distant view of the avenue of limes, Marske.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 2: Distant view of the avenue of limes, Marske.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 3: An ancient wind -pollarded sycamore below Clapgate Plantation. This tree can now live for a further two hundred years.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 4: Dew pond, lynchets and black headed gulls.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 5: Dew pond, lynchets and black headed gulls.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 6: Fine plantation of scots pine.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 7: This small well placed plantation of scots pine and oak definitely enhances the landscape.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 8: Fine larches are by the roadside.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 9: A fine oak planted by Nanny Miller's Spring which reappears below Clapgate Plantation



Record Number 697 >>> Image 10: An old hollowed ash tree, wind coppiced and now safe from windfall to grow for a further 200 years,- unless ash die back strikes.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 11: Lone scots pine by Clapgate Beck



Record Number 697 >>> Image 12: View downstream with pine tree.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 13: A fine ash tree by Clapgate Beck.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 14: Ancient hawthorn, a survivor.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 15: View upstream towards Low Leldom from Army Limit.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 16: View downstream towards Clapgate Pastures and Plantation from Army Limit.



Record Number 697 >>> Image 17: Earthen dam on Clapgate Beck



Record Number 697 >>> Image 18: Meanders on Clapgate Beck



Record Number 697 >>> Image 19: Once picked and devoured, now the home of hideous liver fluke terror.

Record Name: Feldom Army Ranges. Clapgate. Small limestone scar with ancient wild cherry trees and yews as seen within

SWAAG ID Number: 698

Recorded Date: 2013-03-12 15:48:56

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Feldom Army Range. Clapgate Gill . Small scar with ancient wild cherry trees and yews.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 115 032

Altitude: 280m

Geology: Richmond chert strata exposed as sheer cliff with talus below.

Description: Feldom Army Range. Clapgate Gill . Small west facing scar with ancient yews, ancient wild cherry trees and a very good relict ashwood community. Vegetation not yet recorded.

Dimensions: See photographs

Species: Ash, yew, wild cherry etc

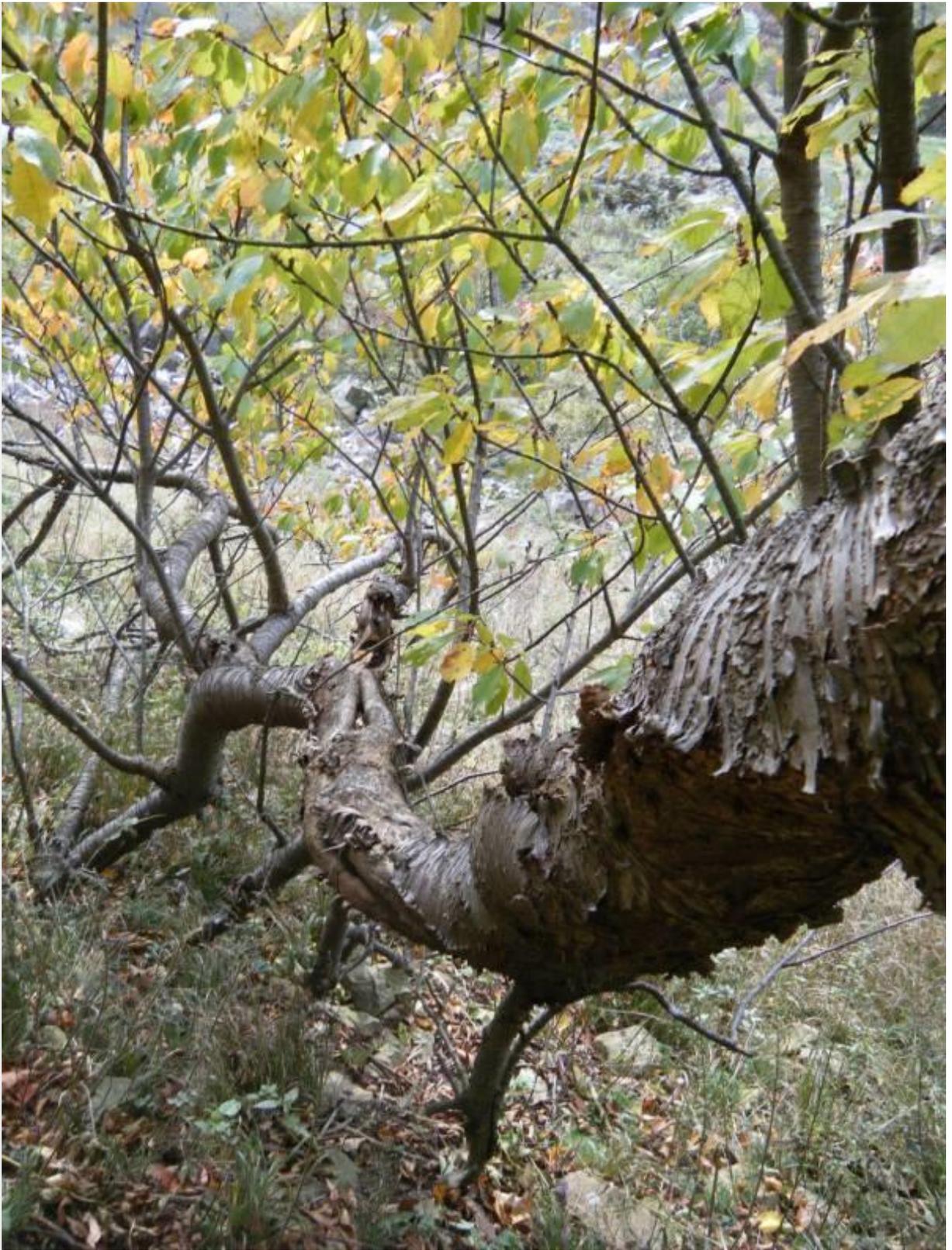
Additional Notes: This small cliff has almost significant community of relict woodland. The wych elms are long dead. The ash, yews and wild cherries are now at risk from various pathogens. A full photographic record is required before this woodland is seriously modified by disease.

Last Update: 2013-03-13

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 698 >>> Image 1: The Scar with recumbent fallen cherry, yews, dead wych elm, ash, elder, blackthorn, hawthorn, rose



Record Number 698 >>> Image 2: Gean or wild cherry, fallen but re-rooting. Detail.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 3: The scar from opposite side of Clapgate Gill



Record Number 698 >>> Image 4: The scar from opposite side of Clapgate Gill



Record Number 698 >>> Image 5: View towards Low Feldom from top of the Scar with yew and ash.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 6: The Yew



Record Number 698 >>> Image 7: The Scar with recumbent cherry tree and yews.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 8: Recumbent fallen trunk of Wild Cherry which has grown downslope from the scree at the base of the cliff



Record Number 698 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 10:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 11:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 12:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 13:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 14: The largest yew



Record Number 698 >>> Image 15: Detail of the largest yew, with exposed root.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 16: Detail of the largest yew, with exposed root.



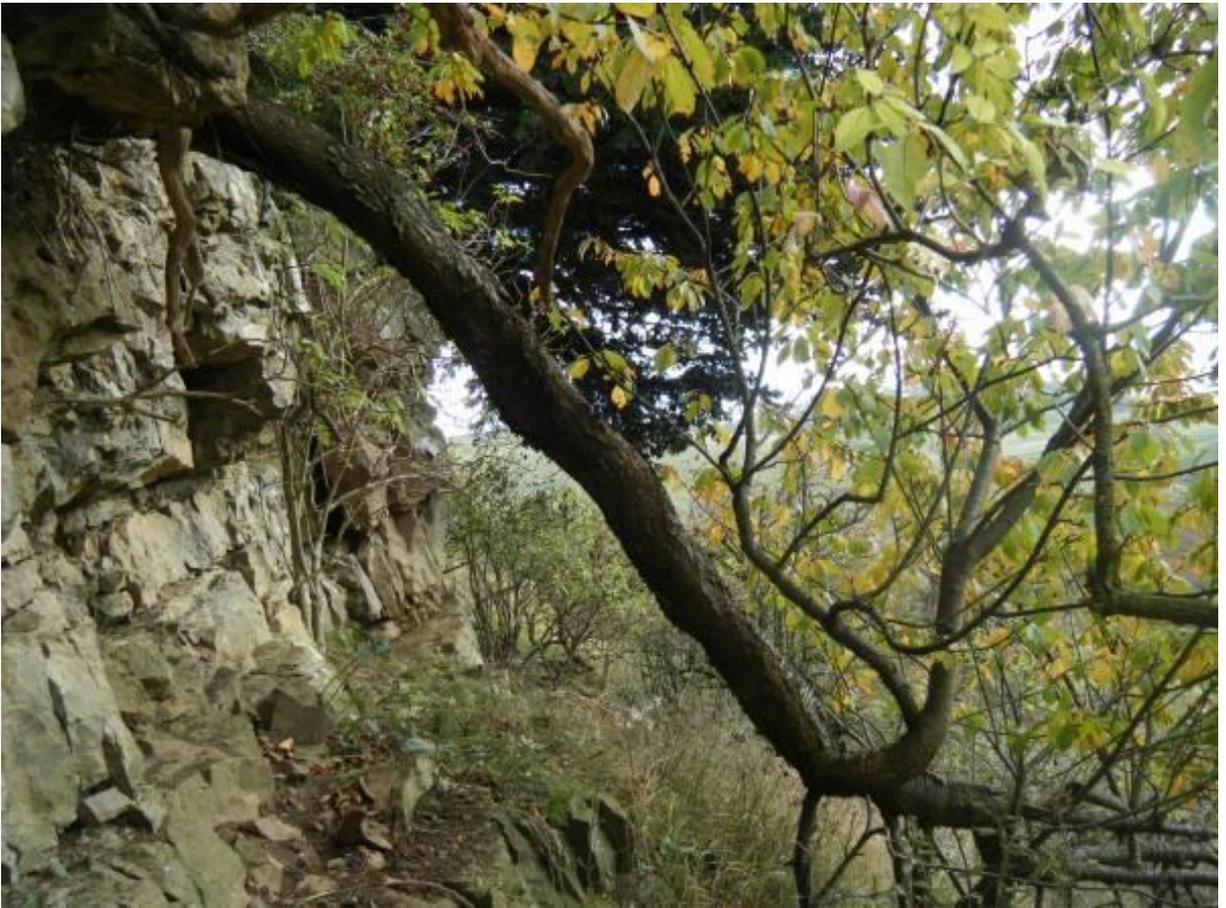
Record Number 698 >>> Image 17: Detail of the largest yew, with exposed root.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 18: Detail of the largest yew, with exposed root.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 19: Small yew with jackdaw nest.



Record Number 698 >>> Image 20: Wild cherry on the cliff with yew in background



Record Number 698 >>> Image 21:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 22:



Record Number 698 >>> Image 23: Small cloned cherry regenerating from root system of older cherry on cliff



Record Number 698 >>> Image 24: Very large blackthorn thicket on face of the cliff, with skeletal remains of wych elm above.

Record Name: Two barbed and tanged arrowheads found close to but not with lithic finds reported on SWAAG Record No 115

SWAAG ID Number: 699

Recorded Date: 2013-03-13 17:21:25

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Lithic Find / Scatter

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Above Calvert Houses

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: #SD 920 986

Altitude: 450m

Geology: Morainic drift over limestone.

Description: Two stray finds: very small barbed and tanged arrowpoints, Sutton Type (Stephen Green, 1984. 'Flint Arrowheads: Typology and Interpretation.' Lithics No5. The first of these being being of black pennine chert and the other of unpatinated black translucent flint.

These two arrowheads were found on erosion patches close to the now upgraded landrover track which crosses the moor above Calvert Houses. The main concentration of lithic finds which are detailed on Record 115 were collected from the deep ruts of the original track. This track has now been levelled and resurfaced to meet modern shooting vehicle standards of comfort. The findsite of these lithics has in coequence disappeared. All the original lithic finds at this location are in the Richmond Folk Museum.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: This record is to be read in conjunction with SWAAG Record No 115.

These two small arrowpoints of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age character were found on a large erosion patch and at the edge of a modern landrover track within 100m of a concentration of lithic finds of several very different periods, for details of all these finds see SWAAG Record No 115.

These two arrow points are stray finds and may be, but cannot be assumed to be, of the same age as the scrapers and a proportion of other finds at the main concentration which are of the same black translucent flint and of the same black Pennine chert.

The presence of patinated flint points, small micro scalene triangles in flint and a fine chert tranchet axe together with borers, burins and the scrapers and much waste material indicates that this vantage site was intermittently occupied by hunting groups from the Early Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. Say from as early as 8000yrs BC to as late as 1800BC

Differing raw flint material, differing patination and differing technologies on artefacts present on or close to the same site are indicative of intermittent re-occupations of favourable hunting vantage sites at widely differing dates.

Last Update: 2013-03-15



Record Number 699 >>> Image 1: The two barbed and tanged arrowpoints, one of black pennine chert- the other of black translucent flint.



Record Number 699 >>> Image 2: The same arrowheads, but obverse side



Record Number 699 >>> Image 3: The small black chert arrowhead.



Record Number 699 >>> Image 4: The same as last but obverse side.



Record Number 699 >>> Image 5: The small black unpatinated flint arrowhead.



Record Number 699 >>> Image 6: The same as last but obverse side.

Record Name: Trees and woodland seen during a walk on a cold winter day in March 2013 from Marske to Orgate Farm and from thence up to Orgate Scar and to Clints Scar

SWAAG ID Number: 700

Recorded Date: 2013-03-15 14:35:20

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Tree Site Record

Record Type: Botanical HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-03-14

Location: Marske. Through Clints Wood to Orgate and Clints Scars

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 096 020

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Sheer cliff with scree and talus below formed of strata of the Richmond Chert which overlies The Main Limestone

Description: Many fine trees seen in Mid March from the track through Clints Wood and both on and below the sheer cliffs of Orgate and Clints Scar, including ash, yew, wych elm, scots pine, blackthorn.

Dimensions: See photos

Species: Ash, Yew

Additional Notes: For further very different images of Orgate and Clints Scar in Mid-May, see SWAAG Record No 195.

Regeneration of ash and yew trees is evident on the face of the scar with seedling trees and young trees of different age in addition to the very large and old trees.

The skeletal petrified remains of long dead yews do not decay and remain on the cliff for many years as semi fossilised trees.

Last Update: 2013-03-26

Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 700 >>> Image 1: Orgate Scar with ash and many fine yew trees on and below the cliffs.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 2: A skeletal wych elm, seen by the track through Clints Wood.



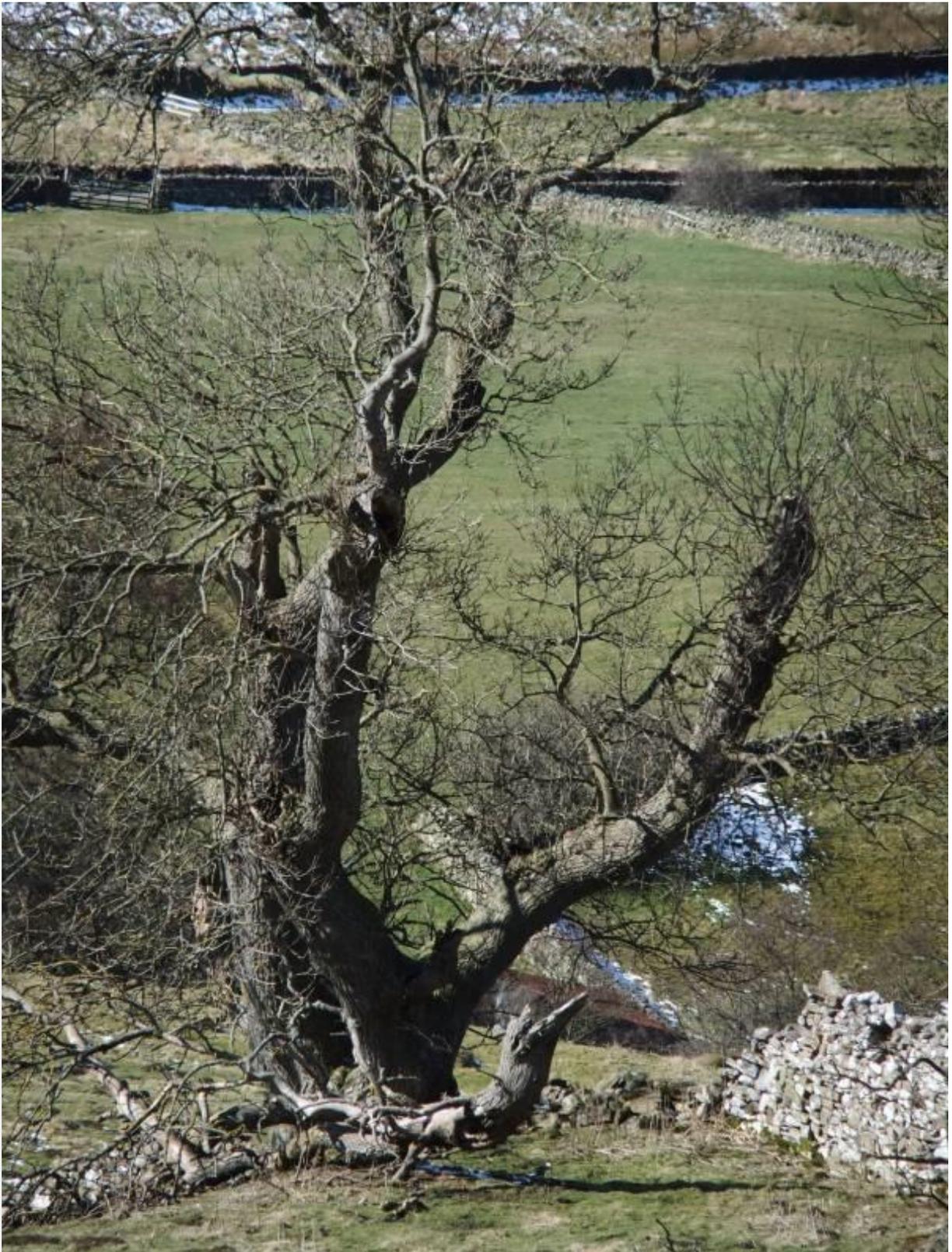
Record Number 700 >>> Image 3: A very old and suffering horn beam or wych elm, seen by the track through Clints Wood.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 4: A very fine ash tree by the track.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 5: The track to Orgate Farm, with ash trees and the Scars in the distance.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 6: Ancient ash tree, fragmented by gales. This is one of the largest surviving ash trees in Swaledale.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 7: The yew dominated ash woodland below of Limekiln Wood and below Clints Scars. This is a very fine area of native yew woodland, a woodland community which is Nationally Scarce.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 8: The yew dominated ash woodland below of Limekiln Wood and

below Clints Scars. This is a very fine area of native yew woodland, a woodland community which is Nationally Scarce.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 9: The yew dominated ash woodland below of Limekiln Wood and below Clints Scars. This is a very fine area of native yew woodland, a woodland community which is Nationally Scarce.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 10: SWAAG Member, Hugh Pannell on Orgate Scar, waiting for his lunch. What a view!



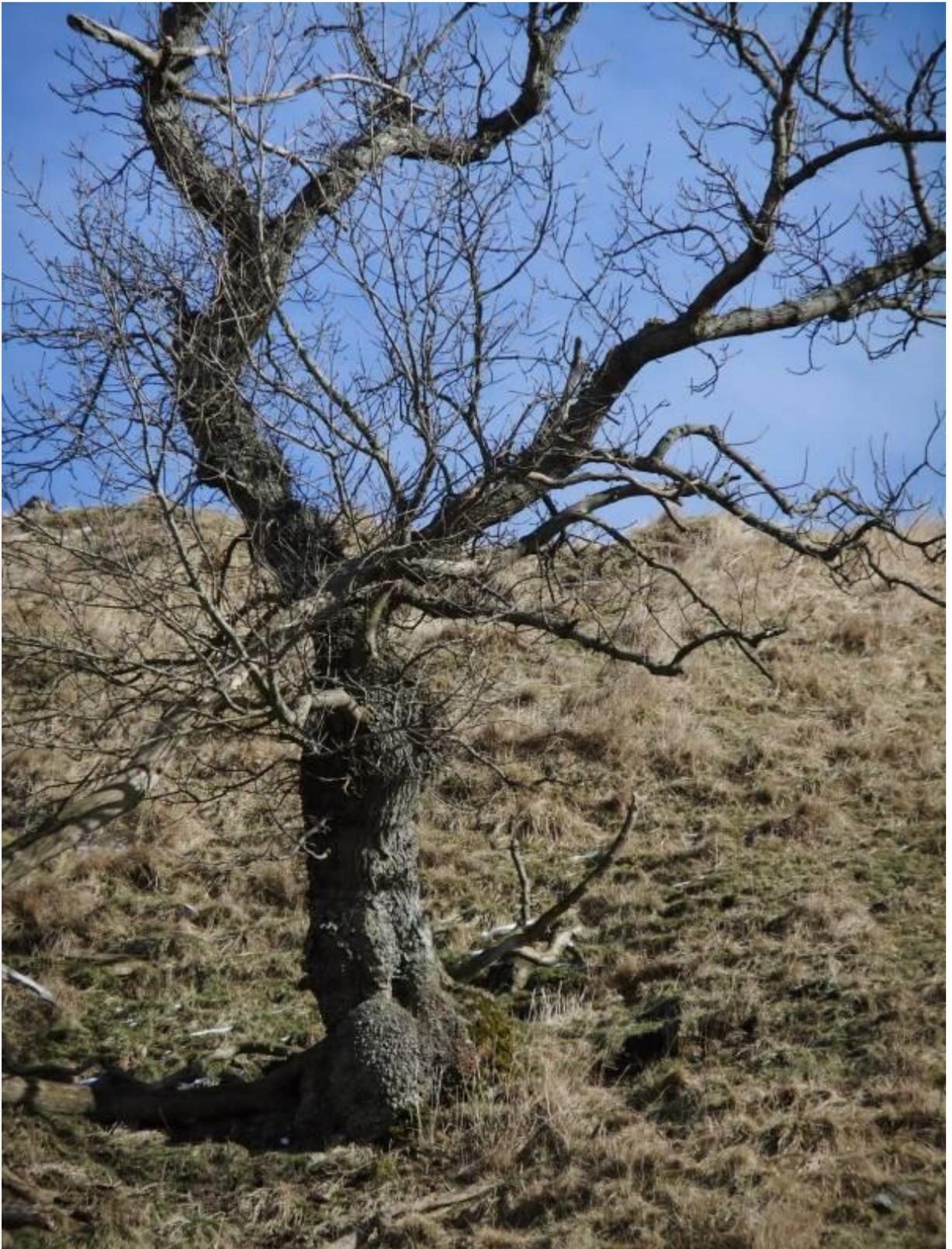
Record Number 700 >>> Image 11: Cordilleras Farm. An increasingly rare sight. Aberdeen Angus suckler Herd with calves photographed from Orgate Scar.*10 magnification.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 12: Orgate Farm. Ash tree the final remnant. Depleted ash woodland.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 13: Orgate Farm. Ash tree the final remnant. Depleted ash woodland.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 14: Orgate Farm. Ash tree the final remnant. Depleted ash woodland.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 15: Orgate Farm. Ash tree the final remnant. Depleted ash woodland.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 16: Petrified remains of cliff edge yew.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 17: Orgate Scar.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 18: Round house in pasture below the Scar, see also SWAAG Record No



Record Number 700 >>> Image 19: Round house in pasture below the Scar, see also SWAAG Record No



Record Number 700 >>> Image 20: Yew and ash woodland below the scars.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 21: Decaying wych elm.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 22: Ancient yew with exposed root system.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 23: Detail of the same ancient yew.



Record Number 700 >>> Image 24: A second ancient yew with exposed root system. This yew measured 5.10m girth and is the largest single stem yew recognised to date in Swaledale. Estimated age in excess of 1000yrs.

Record Name: Packhorse Bridge across Marske Beck below Telfit Farm.

SWAAG ID Number: 701

Recorded Date: 2013-03-17 11:31:02

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Vernacular Record

Record Type: General HER

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2013-03-16

Location: Packhorse Bridge across Marske Beck below Telfit Farm.

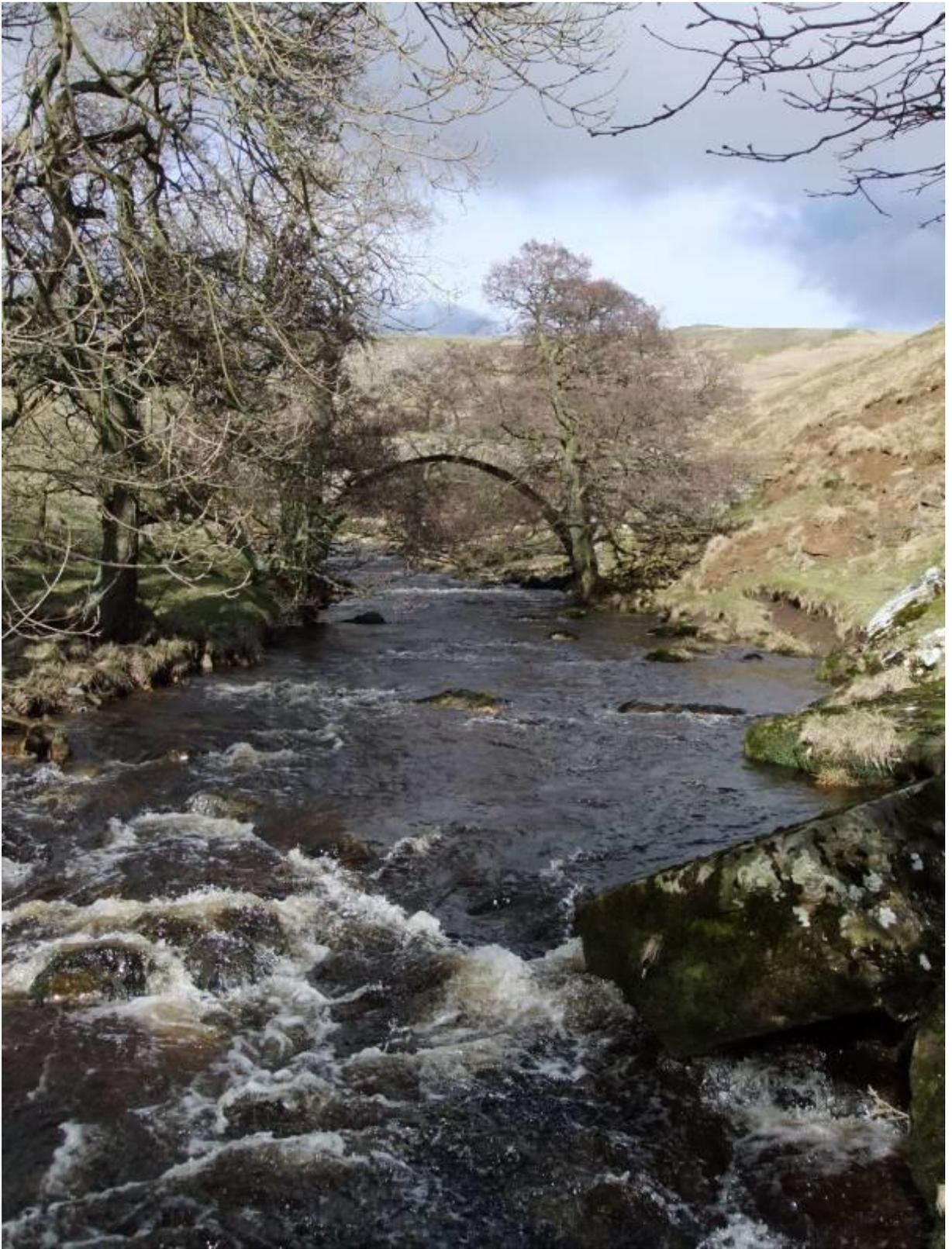
Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 088 020

Altitude: 225m

Description: Fine slender and high arched stone packhorse bridge over Marske Beck, linking Telfit with Orgate and Cordilleras and the Clints Mining Ground.

Last Update: 2013-03-17



Record Number 701 >>> Image 1:



Record Number 701 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 701 >>> Image 3: