Record Name: Images of Fremington 4. Arkle Pastures. Red tailed bumblebee in spring sun.
SWAAG ID Number: 802
Recorded Date: 2014-04-13 13:48:17
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Fauna
Record Type: Fauna HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-04-09
Location: Arkle Beck pastures below Cuckoo Hill
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 0404 0012
Altitude: 227m
Geology: Glacial drift.
Description: Bumble bee provisionally identified as the red tailed bumblebee (Bombus lapidarius) but with red body and red tail, this identification is open to correction.
Dimensions: See photo
Last Update: 2014-04-13

Record Number 802 >>> Image 1:

Record Number 802 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 802 >>> Image 3:

Record Name: Early mine shaft mounds and surface cuts above the 1870 Fremington Mine
SWAAG ID Number: 803
Recorded Date: 2014-04-13 14:24:21
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2014-04-09
Location: Images of Fremington 5: Early lead mine shafts and surface cuts below the Copperthwaite Vein.
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: SE 04369 99969
Altitude: 277m
Geology: Talus scree and drift over the Five Yard Limestone
Description: The Geological Memoirs detail the final lead mine level workings commenced in 1870 at an elevation of 270m (See SWAAG Record No 801) aimed at locating the Copperthwaite Vein Workings on Fremington Edge which are at an elevation above 400m.
No mention however was made to the small scale mine workings close by which are recorded here.
Last Update: 2014-04-13

Record Number 803 >>> Image 1: Small scale lead mine shafts and surface cuts in pasture above the 1870 Fremington Mine workings.

Record Number 803 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Images of Fremington 6: Mine shop close to the Fremington Mine Level opened during 1870 to access the Copperthwaite Vein at lower level.
SWAAG ID Number: 804
Recorded Date: 2014-04-13 14:55:08
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2014-04-09
Location: Pastures below Fremington Edge
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid:
Altitude: 270m
Geology: Drift over Five Yard Limestone.
Description: This picturesque ruined rectangular cottage was possibly used as a mess hut and workshop for the miners employed at the nearby Fremington Level (Dunham and Wilson 1985,BGS Geological Memoir: Geology of the North Pennine Orefield, Volume 2 Stainmore to Craven, Fig 25 Location 27)
Dimensions: See photographs.
Additional Notes: An ash tree grows in the corner of this single roomed building now sans roof, sans window and sans door. No hearth or chimney was visible. The building enjoys one of the best views in Swaledale and the whole of Reeth looks up to it!
Last Update: 2014-04-13

Record Number 804 >>> Image 1: The mine shop.

Record Number 804 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 804 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 804 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 804 >>> Image 5: Swaledale seen over the garden wall.

Record Number 804 >>> Image 6: Reeth far below, from the front door of the mine shop.

Record Name: Path to Crackpot. Concaternating frogs doing their best to increase their species.
SWAAG ID Number: 805
Recorded Date: 2014-04-22 15:11:18
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Fauna
Record Type: Fauna HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-03-14
Location: Track to Crackpot Hall
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: NY 905 009
Altitude: 380m
Description: Frogs at play in a favourite puddle.
Additional Notes: A more explicit description of their activity would not be suitable for this family friendly database.
Last Update: 2014-04-22

Record Number 805 >>> Image 1:

Record Number 805 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 805 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 805 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 805 >>> Image 5:

Record Name: Pasture below Morpeth Wood. Mountstritch Springs. Round barrow below modern field wall
SWAAG ID Number: 806
Recorded Date: 2014-05-04 14:55:30
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2014-05-02
Location: West Burton. Pasture below Morpeth Wood south of Mountstritch Springs.
Civil Parish: Burton cum Walden
British National Grid: SE 0270 8805
Altitude: 190m
Geology: Terrace formed by the Hardraw Scar Limestone.
Description: Round barrow preserved below modern dry stone field wall crossing the terrace formed from the Hardraw Scar Limestone at Mountstritch below Morpeth Wood.
This round barrow was first recognised and photographed from the public footpath to the Knights Templars Preceptory from Morpeth Gate during the recording of two burnt mounds located at springs below Morpeth Wood.
This round barrow is not elongated as characteristic of glacial drumlins, is turf covered and appears to be of stone cobble composition. The original circumference of the barrow has been substantially reduced in size by ploughing but this mound is otherwise intact.
Dimensions: See photograph.
Additional Notes: The juxtaposition of this round barrow with the lowest two of a linear group of nine burnt mounds on the line of springs which rise intermittently below the highest springs at SE08164 86317, 444m AOD just 300m east of the prehistoric round house settlement on Burton Moor, is of considerable interest. For details of these burnt mounds, See separate SWAAG Records.
Last Update: 2014-05-04

Record Number 806 >>> Image 1: The round barrow is clearly visible where overlain by the dry stone field wall

Record Number 806 >>> Image 2: View of the Mountstritch Pastures from the footpath below Morpeth Wood.

Record Number 806 >>> Image 3: Burnt mound at Spring rise below Morpeth Wood. The presence of slag indicates smelting activity here and that this burnt mound may have been reused as an iron bloomery

site.

Record Number 806 >>> Image 4: Burnt mound below Morpeth Wood at SE0289 8814

Record Number 806 >>> Image 5: Slag from smelting on the burnt mound.

Record Number 806 >>> Image 6: The second burnt mound a below a spring rise at SE0289 8813

Record Name: Harland Hill a glaciated landform with isolated drumlins well above 400m elevation.
SWAAG ID Number: 807
Recorded Date: 2014-05-08 16:12:58
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-05-04
Location: Gammersgill Moor
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 022 828
Altitude: 445m
Geology: Glacial till over Richmond Chert strata.
Description: North and South Tarn Hills below Harland Hill are isolated drumlins at an elevation of 440m. Harland Hill itself has a very elegant glacial profile when viewed from the south. See photographs.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: This record supports the fact that glacial drumlins are present on the uppermost Dale Sides and on the High Pennine Plateau above 400m. When relatively small and isolated, these glacial mounds can readily be readily mistaken for round barrows
Last Update: 2014-05-08

Record Number 807 >>> Image 1: An isolated mound of glacial origin, one of several similar drumlin mounds at 440m elevation at South Tarn Hills.

Record Number 807 >>> Image 2: Harland Hill viewed from North Tarn Hills, this hill is formed by glacial ice flow from Namurian sandstones, with an extremely elegant glaciated profile.

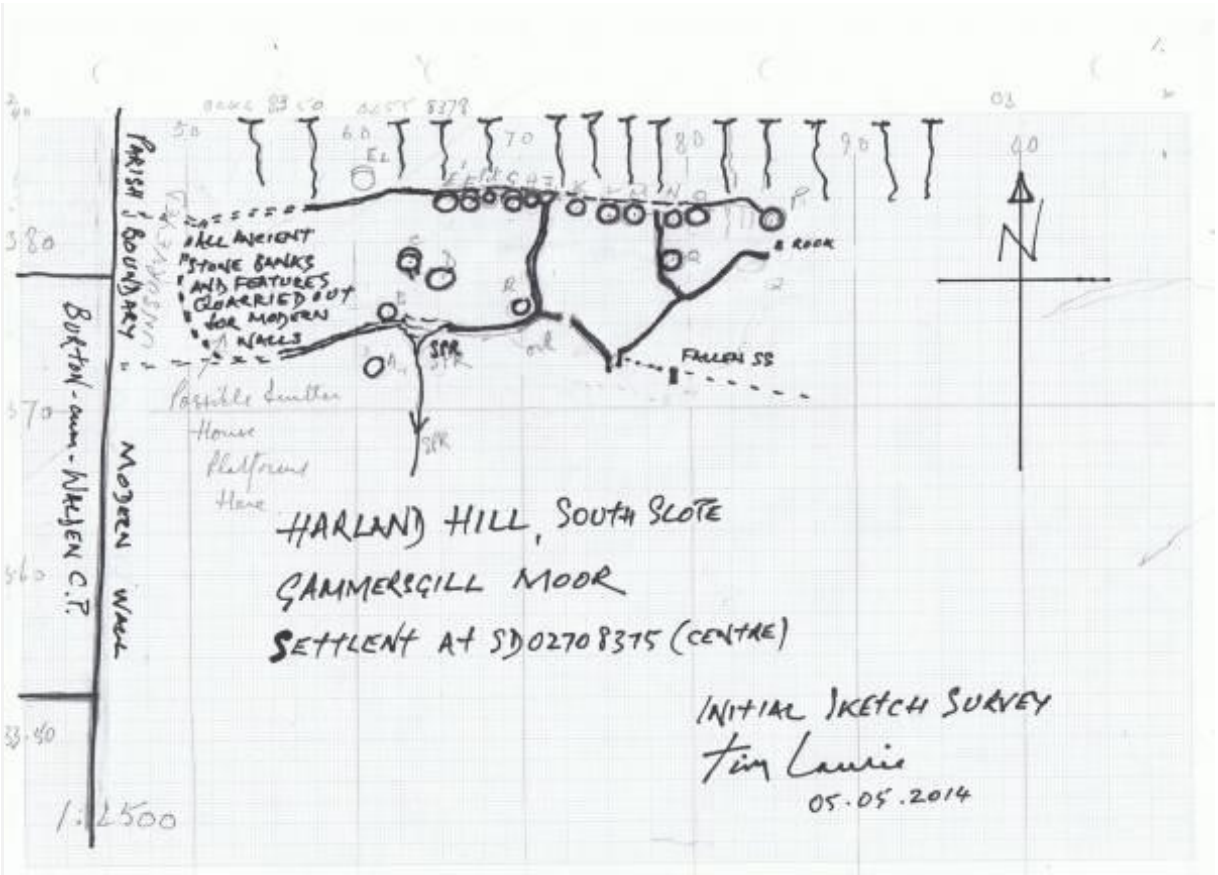
Record Number 807 >>> Image 3: A drumlin surmounted by a drystone wall at North Tarn Hills

Record Number 807 >>> Image 4: A second drumlin surmounted by a drystone wall at North Tarn Hills

Record Number 807 >>> Image 5: Cumma Gill, an enlarged meltwater channel. Viewed from the lead mine workings at the western end.

Record Number 807 >>> Image 6: Cumma Gill with its insignificant stream, once a raging torrent of seasonal meltwater.

Record Name: Initial Record of a hitherto unrecorded prehistoric village settlement on the southern slopes of Harland Hill.
SWAAG ID Number: 808
Recorded Date: 2014-05-27 11:26:54
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-05-05
Location: Gammersgill Moor, Harland Hill, South Slope
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: #SD 0270 8375
Altitude: 460-470m
Geology: Namurian Sandstones and springs above the Cockhill Marine Band Shales.
Description: This is Part One of the initial record of the recognition and sketch survey of a substantial prehistoric village site located on the southern slopes of Harland Hill at an elevation of 460-470m above Ordnance Datum. This is an introduction to the site following the initial recognition under dull light conditions. Further visits have and will be made to establish the full extent of the settlement. Further Database records will be uploaded after each successive visit.
The prehistoric settlement is located on Gammersgill Moor east of the drystone wall which follows the interfluve between Burton-cum Walden CP and Carlton Town CP. The settlement which comprises at least 18 round house platforms and stone banked round house enclosures is located on rising ground just above the spring line. A total of 12 house platforms are located in line along the the base of the steep upper slopes of Harland Hill. Each of these house platforms abuts or adjoins the stone bank which forms the upper or northern limit of a series of three stone banked conjoined curvilinear enclosures. A further six round houses, hut circles, are located adjacent to the lower enclosure banks.
The two more easterly enclosures and most of the house platforms which are distant from the modern parish boundary wall, are generally very well preserved. However the most westerly of the three enclosure walls together with any house platforms located near the Parish Boundary Wall have been heavily robbed and disturbed by stone quarrying during the construction of the Parish Boundary Wall. The majority of the round houses which average at 9-10m diameter overall, were erected on levelled platforms cut into the slope, a few are defined by stone dump banks or 'hut circles'.
The lower enclosure walls are up to 2.0m thick with occasional large orthostats. The upper enclosure bank which runs between the upper row of 12 house platforms is less substantial.
Dimensions: The settlement enclosures are 350m from east to west and 100m from north to south.
Additional Notes: This high elevation, remote moorland prehistoric 'village' settlement somewhat resembles the Burton Moor Settlement also situated at 460m elevation some 2.5KM to the northward, see Robert White 1997,Yorkshire Dales. Landscapes through Time. Batsford/English Heritage. Chapter Two, Figure 16. The Burton Moor Village Settlement, in contrast to the three enclosures described here on Harland Hill, consists of many small curvilinear enclosures with associated hut circles. These two settlements are also rather different in detail, for example the Burton Moor settlement has complex round houses with several showing lean to rooms whereas all the house platforms at Harland Hill are simple platforms cut into the slope as stances for one roomed timber framed round houses.
In this respect the Harland Hill settlement more closely resembles the settlement on Malham Moor, see Robert White 1997, op cit Figure 15.
Hut circle settlements cannot be dated from surface remains and very few have been excavated. The very high elevation of this settlement fully open and exposed to the prevailing South Westerly winds does perhaps indicate that it was seasonally occupied by transhumant pastoralist family groups at around 1200BC during the Middle Bronze Age before clearance of sheltering woodland and before the climatic deterioration which followed after 600 BC, during the Prehistoric Iron Age. See, for example, Coggins, D., and Fairless, K.J., 1984: 'The Bronze Age settlement at Bracken Rigg,Upper Teesdale, Co Durham. Durham Archaeol. J. 1, 5-21.
The vicinity of the settlement will be searched for the presence of burial monuments, ring cairns, burnt mounds and other associated settlement sites. There are several known burnt mounds within a radius of 1 mile of this site, for example the three burnt mounds above Whitrow Farm in Walden and the burnt mound in a marsh near Howden Lodge, above Carlton in Coverdale.
Last Update: 2014-05-28



Record Number 808 >>> Image 1: Harland Hill South Slope Settlement. Initial visit. GPS Site Sketch Survey. 05.05.2014

Record Number 808 >>> Image 2: This enclosure bank with attached hut circle obscured by rushes is some 300m east of the Parish Boundary wall and well preserved.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 3: Harland Hill South Slope from the West. The site can be approached from Walden.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 4: House Q and enclosure bank. The settlement remains are very substantial and undisturbed when distant from the modern Parish boundary Wall.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 5: House R and lower enclosure banks.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 6: House A This round house is close to the modern wall and is just visible as a very low circular stone bank. View northward to Harland Hill across the settlement.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 7: House J and abutting enclosure bank. In contrast, the enclosure banks and house platforms are well preserved except in the vicinity of the modern wall.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 8: House C with wide entrance porch facing to the south

Record Number 808 >>> Image 9: House A in foreground with the lower enclosure bank much reduced by stone robbing, just visible higher up

Record Number 808 >>> Image 10: House A and view down and over Gammersgill Moor

Record Number 808 >>> Image 11: Structure D heavily disturbed in rushes

Record Number 808 >>> Image 12: View southward from the upper edge of the settlement.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 13: Upper enclosure bank heavily reduced by stone quarrying near Parish Boundary Wall

Record Number 808 >>> Image 14: House platform 'E'. The rushes denote a recessed floor.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 15: Pit adjacent to House Platform F

Record Number 808 >>> Image 16: Enclosure bank running upslope to abut House J

Record Number 808 >>> Image 17: House Q abuts the bank between the central and eastern enclosures

Record Number 808 >>> Image 18: House Q and view westward to Walden Head

Record Number 808 >>> Image 19: The lower bank, eastern enclosure.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 20: House Platforms K, L and M at the top edge of the settlement within the Central enclosure.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 21: House Platforms K, L and M at the top edge of the settlement within the Central enclosure.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 22: House Platforms K, L and M at the top edge of the settlement within the Central enclosure.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 23: House Platforms K, L and M at the top edge of the settlement within the Central enclosure.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 24: This large burnt mound is below Dove Scar approximately 800m to the North West of the settlement.

Record Number 808 >>> Image 25: Burnt mound above Whitrow Farm, 1km to the west of the settlement.

Record Name: Harland Hill South Slope. Unenclosed round house settlement Part Two
SWAAG ID Number: 809
Recorded Date: 2014-06-05 10:16:25
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-05-15
Location: Carlton Town CP, Gammersgill Moor, Harland Hill South Slope
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 0270 8376
Altitude: 460m
Geology: Spring line with glacial till over impervious shales below Namurian sandstones.
Description: Following the previous Initial Record (SWAAG 808) of this site, a further visit has been made to establish the extent of the site and subsequent discussion with Robert White at the YDNP has revealed that this Site had been 'picked up by the OS 6â€• and the Yorkshire Dales Mapping Project and referred to as:
â€œ Substantial network of original stone-built enclosures and interlinked folds. The sites are marked as 'Jenkins Folds' on the 1st Edition OS mapping and at least some of the remains surely were used as large stock enclosures through the post-medieval period. In form they are similar to possible prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure systems in the more upland areas of the Park and it is possible that the site had early origins and was then adapted to a purely stock enclosure use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A survey and ground examination would be beneficial for the interpretation of the siteâ€• .
Robert has confirmed that the YDNP Database Record MYD16255 which has now been updated following my visit and the opinion that the site is a prehistoric settlement of at least 18 round house platforms or hut circles. The enclosure banks abut or are tangential to the round houses and I have not seen evidence of intrusive or later stone walling indicative of subsequent reoccupation as sheep fold. In these circumstances the enclosures are considered to be associated and contemporary with the round house settlement. The house platforms and hut circles are shrouded by moorland vegetation and very difficult to recognise from aerial photographs or Google Earth.

Dimensions: The visible remains extend 350m eastward of the Parish Boundary Wall and 100m from North to South, see Record 808
Additional Notes: Thanks to Robert White for the additional information. See additional photograph images.
See Record 808 for initial site survey. This site will be the subject of further site survey at a larger scale.
Last Update: 2014-06-05

Record Number 809 >>> Image 1: View across House Platform K and the enclosures. David walks the line of the enclosure bank abutting HP J.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 2: House Platform J and abutting enclosure bank.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 3: House Platform K from the west.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 4: House Platform K from below.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 5: David and Eileen at Platform H

Record Number 809 >>> Image 6: This substantial stone bank marks the lower limit of three enclosures.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 7: Possible ring cairn below the settlement.

Record Number 809 >>> Image 8: Harland Hill South Slope.

Record Name: Carlton in Coverdale. Round Hill- a small Norman Motte.
SWAAG ID Number: 810
Recorded Date: 2014-06-07 10:14:46
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Earthworks
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2014-06-06
Location: Carlton in Coverdale
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 0670 8463
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Glacial till over limestones.
Description: This small but very distinctive and well preserved circular steep sided mound is visible from the roadside through Carlton and is named on the OS 1:25000 map. This steep sided earthen mound would have supported a small timber fortlet, an outpost of the much more considerable and regional Norman Power located close to Middleham at William Hill, the great Motte and Bailey Earthworks which preceded the Medieval Castle. This small Motte was located so as to control the route through Coverdale.
Dimensions: See photgraphs
Additional Notes: This relatively small, steep sided mound does show that Norman Power extended to outposts located so as to control, not only the gateway settlements of Barnard Castle and Richmond at the entrance to the Dales, but also to the Dales themselves. This earthwork may be an element in the systematic local control of the rural Dales population following or contemporary with the harrowing of the North.
Last Update: 2014-06-07

Record Number 810 >>> Image 1: Round Hill Motte seen from the roadside at Carlton.

Record Number 810 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 810 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 810 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 810 >>> Image 5: The Motte may also have been defended by a deep ditch and draw bridge.

Record Name: Alderwoods on both banks of the River Cover upstream from the footbridge below Braidley.
SWAAG ID Number: 811
Recorded Date: 2014-06-07 10:58:15
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-06-06
Location: Both banks of the River Cover below and to the south of Braidley in Coverdale
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 031 796
Altitude: 265m
Geology: Glacial till over the Middle Limestone series and River Cover flood plain.
Description: This record will provide photographic images taken both in winter and in early summer of the very fine, managed alder woods which survive today on the north bank of the River Cover below Braidley on the north bank and at Derry Close, Low pasture and at West Close on the southern side of the River Cover. These woodlands, once extended across the whole of lower, and most of the upper slopes of Coverdale. Alders are the dominant tree species on wet spring flushed soils over glacial boulder clays and colluvium on the lower dale sides. Alder woods, originally widespread and managed by coppice and pollarding for charcoal and useful small wood, have long been opened up as pasture. These woodlands are now largely confined to the riversides and to the confines of the many small stream-cut steep sided ravines on both sides of the river. Whereas alders are by far the most dominant tree in these woods, occasional isolated ash trees, old downy birch trees and rowan survive on the top edge of steep banks and on drier soils wherever the presence of glacial gravels and better drainage allows. Sallows are present, but not common anywhere.
For details of the species composition of Alderwoods, see J.S. Rodwell, 1991. Editor. British Plant Communities. Volume 1: Woodlands and Scrub,102-112: W7 Alnus glutinosa- Fraxinus excelsior-Lysimachia nemorum woodland.
Dimensions: From the footbridge over the River Cover at Derry Close to the pastures upstream of West Close
Additional Notes: These images will be arranged to provide:
a)Images of the Alderwoods as seen from the unfenced road west of Braidley.
b)Images of the riverside woods.
c)Images of the woodlands on the Dale side.
d)Images of the alders , ash and downy birch trees.
NOTE!
During the most recent visit to Wensleydale to record individual trees for the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Hunt Website, see http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk/ it was apparent that very many mature and young ash trees throughout Lower Swaledale, Wensleydale, Coverdale, by the Motorway and nearby countryside were visibly distressed with evident leaf loss. Fearing the worst and that Ash Die Back had arrived in the area we looked at one or two visibly affected trees. The symptoms were of ash bud moth damage and no evidence of lesions or other known signs of ash die back were seen. Samples were taken for laboratory analysis and diagnosis. We await the results. Affected trees show severe leaf loss and deformation of the emerging leaf at the bud. Several ash trees were entirely leafless, leaf cover to most affected trees was very reduced. Affected trees can be seen everywhere. Such serious damage will weaken the ash trees and render them susceptible to ash die back fungus attack if and when this different scourge arrives.
This is a foretaste of the threat to come and drives home the need to record the trees while they are still alive.

Last Update: 2014-06-14

Record Number 811 >>> Image 1: View from Braidley towards Whernside over the alders of Low Pasture

Record Number 811 >>> Image 2: Ancient alder below the footbridge over the Cover at Derry Close

Record Number 811 >>> Image 3: River Cover. View upstream from the footbridge.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 4: River Cover. View upstream from the footbridge.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 5: The view down to Low Pasture Alderwoods across the Cover from Braidley

Record Number 811 >>> Image 6: West Close from the unfenced road west of Braidley

Record Number 811 >>> Image 7: Whernside across the moorland above the limit of the present alder wood.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 8: Whernside across the moorland above the limit of the present alder wood. Alders would previously have grown on the wet flushed moorland here also.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 9: Recording ancient coppiced alders on abandoned river bank.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 10: These ancient coppiced alders mark a previous line of the south bank of the River Cover

Record Number 811 >>> Image 11: Alders at ford.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 12: Low Pasture. Birch and alders line the streams.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 13: Low Pasture. Ancient alder with exposed root column denoting the amount of erosion since coppicing.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 14: Alder at top of stream ravine. Low Pasture.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 15: West Close.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 16: Detail of this streamside alder.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 17: The exposed, columnar structure of the alder root system and ancient soil line denotes the erosion since last coppiced.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 18: Alderwoods at Low Pasture and Derry Close from the road.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 19: This fine ash tree has suffered from the ravages of the ash bud moth and is distressed with much reduced and deformed leaf.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 20: Alders by the River Cover.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 21: Alder on the riverbank.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 22: Managed alder at old riverbank hedgerow.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 23: Large riverside ash coppice.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 24:

Record Number 811 >>> Image 25: Distressed ash tree by the Cover. The much reduced and deformed leafage of this fine tree is the consequence of Ash Bud Moth grub infestation. Very many ash trees show this damage.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 26: The same ash tree.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 27: Detail of the ash bud damage and deformation.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 28: Woodale, Ridge Scar.Very large and ancient Wych elm coppice on low limestone cliff upstream of the Alderwoods.

Record Number 811 >>> Image 29: The bole of this large cliff self or wind coppiced wych elm measured 7.8m girth at the base.

Record Name: Spring Wood, Gammersgill. Ancient managed alderwood with an associated iron bloomery industry.
SWAAG ID Number: 812
Recorded Date: 2014-06-16 15:31:01
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-03-24
Location: Coverdale. Gammersgill. Fleemis Gill. Spring Wood.
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 0476 8312
Altitude: 280m
Geology: Glacial Till over the Middle Limestone. Stream cut ravine.
Description: This record will provide photographic images taken during March to May 2014, of the very fine, coppiced alder woods which, once more widespread here, survive today only in the shelter of the steep sided stream cut ravines of Fleemis Gill and Turn Gill. These streams which drain Gammersgill Moor join and fall into the northern bank of the River Cover below the hamlet of Gammersgill. Alder woodlands, once extended across the open rough pastures between Fleemis Gill and Turn Gill and also across the spring flushed, rushy pasture to the north of Turn Gill. Alders are the dominant tree species on wet spring flushed soils over glacial boulder clays and colluvium on the lower dale sides. These Alder woods, originally much more extensive but now opened up as rough pasture were managed by coppicing and pollarding for charcoal and useful small wood, . The presence of a substantial iron bloomery site close to Turn Gill which forms the present day upper limit of Spring Wood, indicates that the alder wood was managed for charcoal for use in a local iron smelting industry.These woodlands are now largely confined to the confines of the stream-cut steep sided ravines. Whereas alders are by far the most dominant tree, especially close to the streams, downy birch trees, isolated ash trees, old hollies and rowans survive on the top edge of steep banks and on drier soils wherever the presence of glacial gravels and better drainage allows. Sallows are present, but not common anywhere. For details of the species composition of Alderwoods, see J.S. Rodwell, 1991. Editor. British Plant Communities. Volume 1: Woodlands and Scrub,102-112: W7 Alnus glutinosa- Fraxinus excelsior-Lysimachia nemorum woodland.
Dimensions: See photographs.
Species: Alders, Ash, Hazel, Rowan, Sallow.
Scientific Name: W7 Alnus glutinosa- Fraxinus excelsior woodland
Common Notable Species: Alders dominant, Ash Hazel, Holly and Rowan occasional, Sallows scarce. All anciebt coppice or pollards. No natural regeneration observed. Both hollies and rowans occur as mature epiphytes on the ancient alders.
Tree Stems/Girth: See Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Hunt website for details of individual trees.
Additional Notes: Since this record refers to streamside alder woods across a fairly large area, this Record will be in two Parts. This record , Part One of the record, will provide a photo file of images of the trees within Fleemis Gill itself and will also include the small alder wood located some 300m to the north of Fleemis Gill, SE0485 8332(centre). Part Two of this Record (see SWAAG Record 813 to follow) will provide images of the alders and other trees which are confined to the banks of Turn Gill.
Last Update: 2014-06-17
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 812 >>> Image 1: Fleemis Gill. Spring Wood. Alders with downy birch and occasional ash, hazels and rowans the stream

Record Number 812 >>> Image 2: The road from Gammersgill to Fleensop Farm with Fleemis Gill below.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 3: View down Fleemis Gill from New Close with old Scots Pine and Larch Plantation.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 4: Spring Wood across Fleemis Gill, from New Close

Record Number 812 >>> Image 5: Spring Wood across Fleemis Gill, from New Close

Record Number 812 >>> Image 6: View towards Coverdale from the upper edge of Spring Wood.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 7: Iron bloomery smelting site at Turn Gill, in pasture 300m north of Fleemis Gill the ravine of which is hidden to the right of the clump of Pine Trees.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 8: The iron bloomery site is visible as the bright green turf covered mound of iron slag. Alders in Turn gill visible downstream.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 9: Ancient birch and alder, Spring Wood

Record Number 812 >>> Image 10: Ash alder and downy birch in Fleemis Gill.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 11: Old rowan with root system exposed by erosion.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 12: Old birch coppice woodland towards the top of the Gill.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 13: Very large birch coppice stool .

Record Number 812 >>> Image 14: Alders by the stream.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 15: Alders at the upper end of Spring wood, near the fir plantation.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 16: Alder, Downy Birch with Holly epiphyte on the slope above Fleemis Gill

Record Number 812 >>> Image 17: Alders by the stream.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 18: Alders on the south slope.

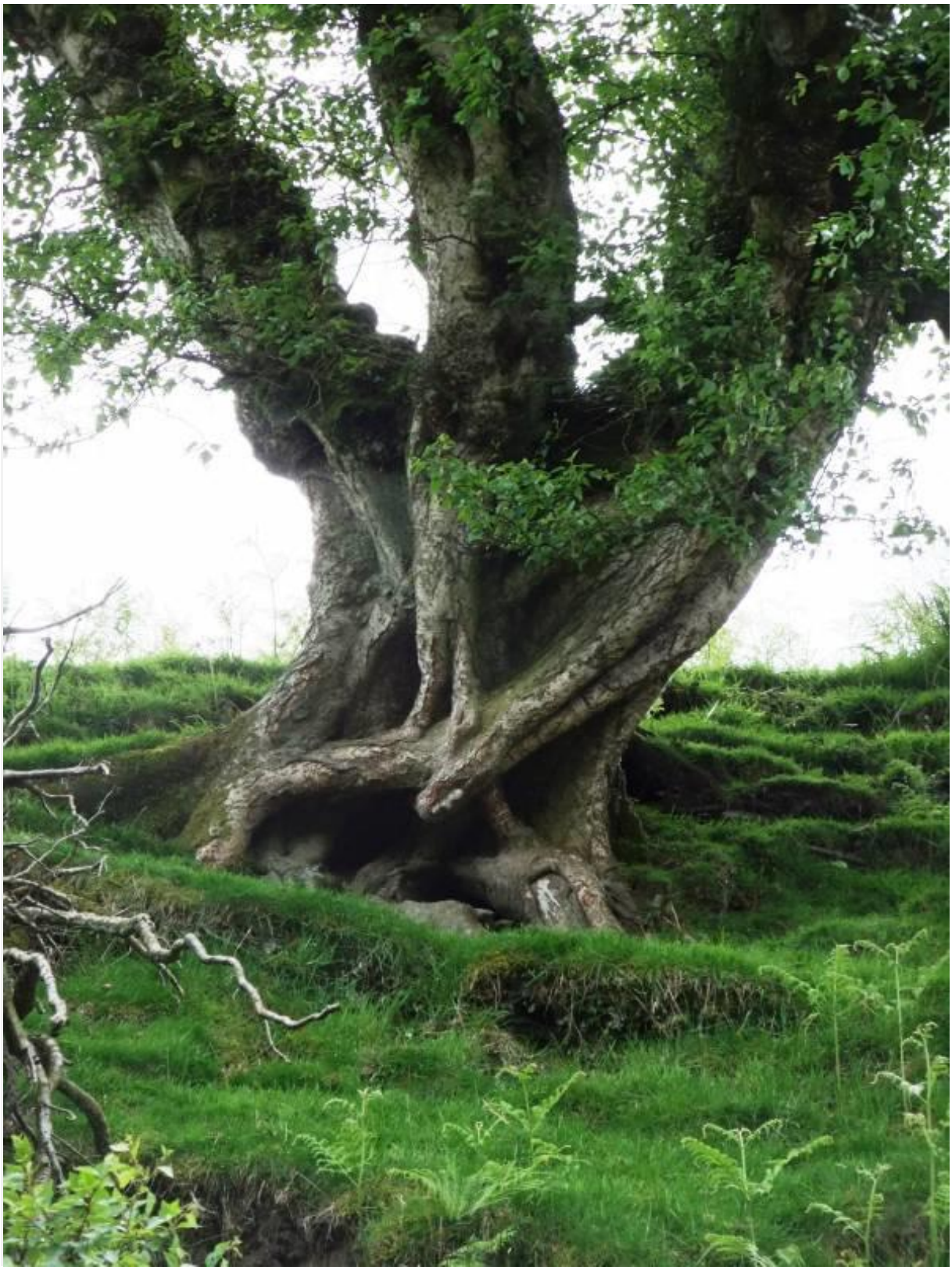
Record Number 812 >>> Image 19: Keeping upright on a 70 degree slope in Fleemis Gill in June. Better than the Gym and just as good for the figure.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 20: Fleemis Gill in June

Record Number 812 >>> Image 21: Fallen alder over loaded with very large rowan epiphyte

Record Number 812 >>> Image 22: Detail of the parasitic rowan.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 23: Fleemis Gill with birch, alders and hazel in June.



Record Number 812 >>> Image 24: Birch at the top of the Gill, north side.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 25: Discussing the trees.

Record Number 812 >>> Image 26: Alders at SE0485 8332

Record Number 812 >>> Image 27: Alders at SE0485 8332

Record Name: A return visit to Bellerby Moor.
SWAAG ID Number: 813
Recorded Date: 2014-07-05 16:08:23
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-06-24
Location: Bellerby Moor. Park Gill and Black Beck Gill.
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 089 936
Altitude: 310
Geology: Glacial hummocky drift over Namurian cherts and sandstones with calcareous, tufa and oncolite-forming springs. Black Beck Gill is an ice margin channel of considerable length.
Description: NOTE! Public Access to the Army Ranges on Bellerby Moor and other live firing areas of the Catterick and Feldom Ranges is only possible with express permission from the Range Officer.

This record will introduce the rich flora which survives in the vicinity of Park Gill Beck and the tufa springs located on the Swale/Ure interfluve at the head of Park Gill Beck south of Black Beck Gill.The flora at these spring flushes was first noted by English Nature in 1993 during their 'major survey of areas of the North Pennines'. The nationally scarce and botanically rich tufa and oncolite-forming springs at the head of Park Beck and the presence of Stonewort (Chara sp) in Park Gill Beck were specifically noted during an archaeological walk-over survey carried out during the winter of 1992/3 by SWAAG Members in advance of the construction of a new Range, see a total of 18 earlier SWAAG Database Records (Search for Bellerby Moor). However the winter season was not suitable to record the flora and it was resolved to record the plants in flower at the first opportunity, hence this revisit.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Birdseye primrose. Marsh pimpernel. Least clubmoss.
Scientific Name: Primula farinosa. Anagallis tenella. Selaginella
Common Notable Species: Colonies of a Stonewort (Chara sp) - provisionally identified as Chara aspera- were present intermittently throughout the length of Park Gill Beck above Park Gill. The water level was low and these colonies had in part dried out.
The locally very rare Water Speedwell (Veronica anagallis-aquatica)was seen both at Park Gill and within Black Beck Gill.
Large colonies of the scarce Flat Sedge (Blysmus compressus were seen intermittently throughout the whole length of Park Gill Beck above Park Gill and in Black Beck.

Full list of plants to follow.
Additional Notes: During this visit a number of plants were recorded which are either locally scarce or have not been recently recorded in the most recent available Flora of Wensleydale (Reference: Deborah Millward 1988. A Flora of Wensleydale. The Yoredale Natural History Society). A full list of the plants seen during this visit has been prepared by Mrs Linda Robinson, BSBI Regional Recorder for North Yorkshire (Vice County 65) and Botanist to the Catterick and Feldom Ranges Conservation Group. This list will be made available to the Army Range Conservation Group at their next meeting in September.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2014-07-06
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 813 >>> Image 1: Recording at the tufa springs. New Range visible in mid distance.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 2: Tufa spring rise south of Black Beck, with oncolites.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 3: Oncolites or concentrically laminated pebbles formed from the annual deposition of calcium carbonate during winter on the summer growth on colonies of blue-green bacteria in calcium rich spring water. Small stromatolite growths are also present but these, while formed in the same manner, are fixed to a stone base.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 4: Birdseye Primrose with Butterwort, Least Clubmoss and several sedges grow in species rich vegetation at these tufa spring flushes.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 5: Birdseye Primrose, Primula farinosa. Detail.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 6: Birdseye Primrose, Primula farinosa.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 7: Large areas with the (scarce to this area) Flat Sedge, Blysmus compressus were seen on both banks of Park beck below the springs.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 8: Left to right: Flat sedge: Blysmus compressus. Yelow sedge: Carex demissa. Flea sedge: Carex pulicaris. Carex dioica female infl and C.dioica male infl.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 9: The very small and rare Bog Rush, Schoenus nigricans.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 10: A good crowd of Swaledale sheep being moved to lower pastures.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 11: Clappa Bridge over Park Gill Beck

Record Number 813 >>> Image 12: The stonewort, provisionally identified as Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 13: Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 14: Globular colonies of blue green algae on the rocks are coated with calcium carbonate.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 15: Last and Least of the once great coal building tropical forest Lycopodia family. The 1 inch high fertile stems of Least Clubmoss, Selaginella selaginoides in turf at Park Gill Springs.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 16: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella. A locally abundant and often

unseen beauty (but not recently recorded in Wensleydale).

Record Number 813 >>> Image 17: Are lunch box contents not sacred! Not to this little shrew!

Record Number 813 >>> Image 18: Shrew and one crumb.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 19: Black Beck Gill. Species rich calcareous Springs rise above Black Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 20: Recording at Black Beck Springs

Record Number 813 >>> Image 21: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 22: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 23: Ragged Robin. A reduced form of this favourite flower.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 24: Ragged Robin with Flat Sedge (Blysmus)

Record Name: Complex group of enclosures above Grinton Gill
SWAAG ID Number: 814
Recorded Date: 2014-07-12 14:22:18
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Enclosure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-06-12
Location: Grinton Moor above Grovebeck Gill oppposite the end of the Earthworks.
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 04131 97355
Description: To find this group of 2/3 small, conjoined stone-dump, embanked enclosures (approx 9m x 8m), leave the Grinton to Redmire road at SE 044974 on the track to Grovebeck Gill and High Harker Hill and proceed on the track for approx 400 strides (280 metres). At this point to the North of the track, about 7.5 metres away, is a large (80cm x 80cm) stone, number 1 of 4 in a rough line (3mtrs, 1mtr and 2.5mtrs apart).

To the west of stone 1 is an irregular area, enclosure 1, roughly 2mtr x 1mtr surrounded on all sides bar SE corner (where there are two stones) by a low mound of variable height (up to 20cms) and width (1m 10cms to 70 cms). To the N of enclosure 1 is a larger, more rectangular area (internally 2 mtrs x 3.5 mtrs), enclosure 2, again surrounded by low mounds of larger breadth (up to 3mtrs). The East side features large stones 2 and 3 and internally has the straightest edge. The north edge is marked by 50cms break in the mound at its western end, possibly an entrance. There is a less discernable mound to the NE of this area, emclosure 3, with fewer stones visible and a less obvious shape.

Following a further visit by myself and Tim Laurie, this problematic site was interpreted as more likely to be related to the field banks that cross this area, making it more likely to be a quarried stone dump or irregular cairn. The possibility remains for it to be a conjoined series of ring cairns but the evidence is not there to point to that being a conclusive explanation.

SWAAG Site: Grinton Moor
Last Update: 2014-09-15

Record Number 814 >>> Image 1: The site, looking NE from the track. Taken Nov 2013.

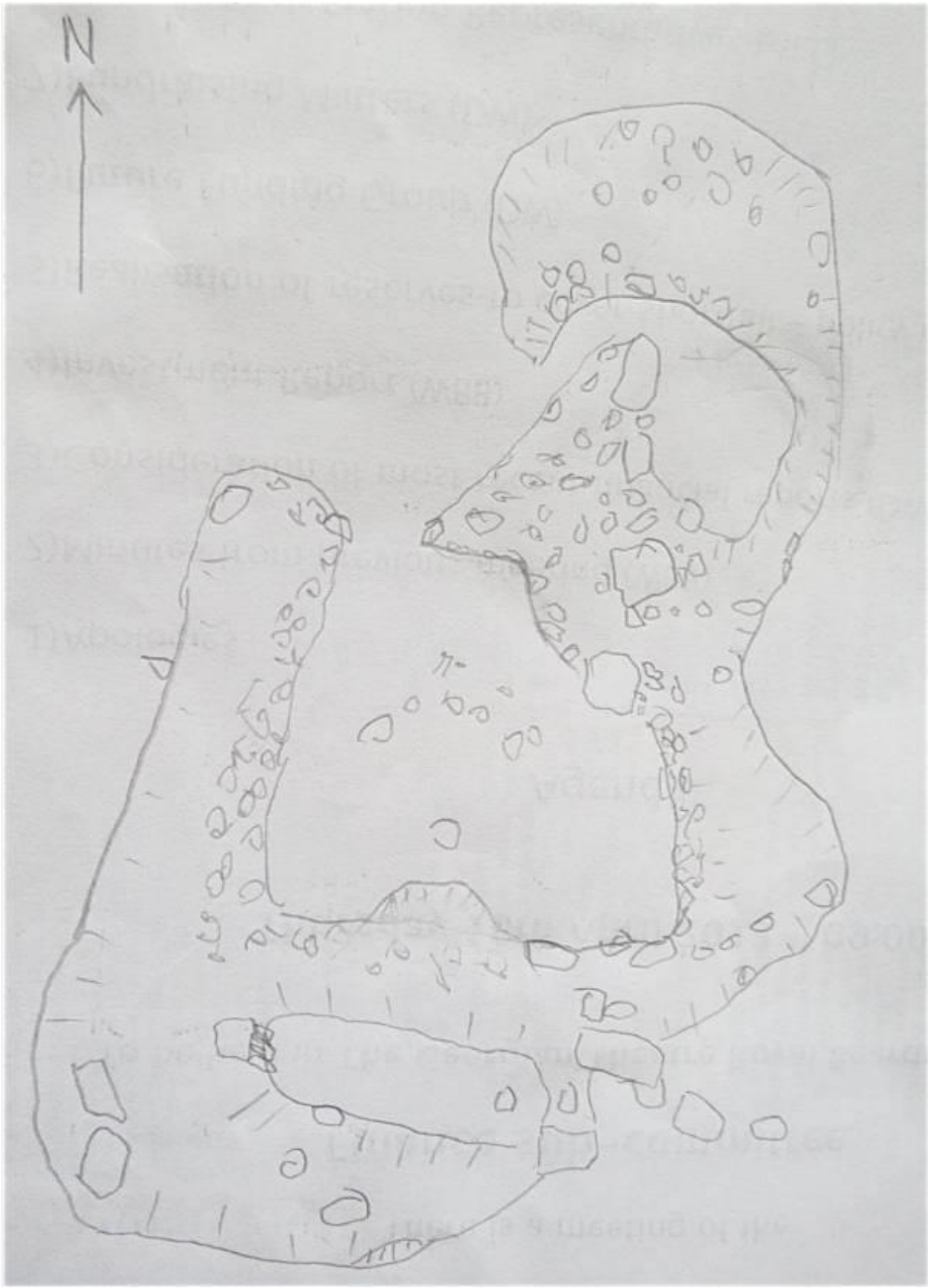
Record Number 814 >>> Image 2: Looking S across the site. Taken Nov 2013.

Record Number 814 >>> Image 3: The first enclosed area, looking S. Large stone number 1 is the triangular stone to the NE of the photo while the stone featured in image 5151 is the first one to left of the person as you look at the photo. Taken Nov 2013.

Record Number 814 >>> Image 4: Looking W towards the hunting lodge at Grovebeck mine, this shows the large mainly rectangular area with large stones 2 and 3.

Record Number 814 >>> Image 5: Looking W towards the hunting lodge at Grovebeck mine, this shows the North end of the site including the large mainly rectangular area and the mound to the N and E of it.

Record Number 814 >>> Image 6: An example of where animals and birds have revealed stones in a bank.



Record Number 814 >>> Image 7: A sketch of the site (NOT to scale) showing the three enclosures and their relationships. The enclosures are numbered 1,2,3 as you progress north across the site.

Figure 2. Grinton Moor, from Cogden Gill to Grinton Gill.

Record Number 814 >>> Image 8: This site is located within the coaxial field system which extends across the whole of Grinton Moor and this plan is taken from Coaxial Field Systems in Swaledale: A Reassessment by TC Laurie, NW Mahaffy and RF White, July 2010. The site is within the area G4 opposite the end of the Earthworks.

Record Name: Stainmore Forest. Plat. An area of Limestone Pavement between Plat Sike and Little Plat Sikes
SWAAG ID Number: 815
Recorded Date: 2014-07-15 10:43:09
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-06-30
Location: Forest of Stainmore, Below Burnt Hill. Plat.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 880 101
Altitude: 470m
Geology: Limestone pavement, formed from a wide surface exposure of The Little Limestone. Reference: British Geological Survey, Sheet 31: 'Brough-under Stainmore.'
Description: Limestone pavements are always of exceptional geological, geomorphological and botanical interest especially when located at the heart of Stainmore within an area of Namurian Grits which give rise to unrelieved acidic moorland vegetation. The wide expanse of limestone pavement which exists at Plat is no exception being an island of calcareous grassland vegetation. The limestone pavement has until recently been concealed below 2-3m deep blanket peat, however during recent centuries the deep blanket peat has been removed from a substantial area by erosion .
The Little Limestone, one of the two thin limestones stratagraphically above the Main Limestone, is usually concealed below glacial drift and is seen only in section or in the bed of streams.
Dimensions: 400m * 400m overall, approx
Additional Notes: This is a preliminary record following initial recognition of the exposed limestone and and the record and photo images will be updated following a further visit to determine the extent and special features of the Pavement.
Last Update: 2014-07-16

Record Number 815 >>> Image 1: Plat, an area of limestone pavement at the heart of Stainmore.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 2: View of the Namurian Grits of Brown Hill from Plat Sike

Record Number 815 >>> Image 3: The Little Limestone forms the northern bank of Plat Sike.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 4: The Little Limestone forms the northern bank of Plat Sike.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 5: Detail of the species rich limestone vegetation at Plat including Thyme and the diminutive Least Clubmoss.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 6: Water worn limestone in Plat Sike

Record Number 815 >>> Image 7: Plat Sike, view upstream. The Little Limestone forms the northern bank.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 8: View north westward across Plat towards Risp Howe.

Record Number 815 >>> Image 9: Detail of the Little Limestone with Green Spleenwort and Wall-rue ferns in crevices

Record Number 815 >>> Image 10: Wall rue fern.

Record Name: Stainmore Summit. Images of the track of the disused railway from Barnard Castle to Tebay.
SWAAG ID Number: 816
Recorded Date: 2014-07-15 17:50:57
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Industrial Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-13
Location: Stainmore Summit. The Track of the Railway from Barnard Castle to Tebay east of Stainmore Summit.
Civil Parish: Bowes
British National Grid: NY 8837 1243
Altitude: 1370ft above sea level.
Geology: Namurian strata south of line of the Stainmore Summit Fault, with cuttings for the track through The Little Limestone and with exposures of blanket peat. The Little Limestone is stratigraphically above the Main Limestone but, here on the downthrow side of the Stainmore Fault , it is 100ft below the Main Limestone which is exposed at the Roman Marching Camp on the line of the A66.
Description: The railway line across Stainmore was completed in 1861 and operated mainly as a freight line taking coke from the Durham Coalfield to the Iron Smelting Works at Barrow and Iron ore from Cumberland to the steelworks at Middlesbrough. the line closed in 1965 and operated for more than 100 years.
The Stainmore Summit sign survives, but the track here has been razed and covered with spoil from the new A66 road. However, to the east of the Summit the track of the line is well preserved and is now, effectively, a fine nature reserve.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: The moorland scenery here is dramatic, especially on an overcast day with wind and occasional rain. But I do not find this gloomy or depressing. This is a real English Moor and Mountain Wilderness especially when experienced alone. Unless of nervous disposition. I left the track and walked towards the even more isolated Roman Signal Station at Roper Castle on Moudy Me (see later SWAAG Record). My walk returned across the southern slopes of Husk How Hill above Aygill Pool Gill, returning to the Railway Track on the line of the County Boundary Fence crossing Deadman's Gill and White Brow.
Last Update: 2014-07-16

Record Number 816 >>> Image 1: Stainmore Summit, the Sign. 1370 Feet above sea level.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 2: View across the defile through which road and rail pass.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 3: The track eastward from the summit

Record Number 816 >>> Image 4: The track viewed westward to the summit sign.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 5: View across the line with Belted Galloway Cattle and articulated trucks parked by the A66.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 6: Slumped blanket peat at the side of the track.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 7: Detail of the peat with massed remains of birch. Evidence for stunted birch woodland here during prehistory.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 8: Detail of the stunted and wind calloused birch remains in peat.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 9: Onward and downward towards Bowes.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 10: Onward and downward towards Bowes.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 11: Cutting through the Little Limestone for the track with Thyme

Record Number 816 >>> Image 12: Cutting through the Little Limestone for the track with Thyme

Record Number 816 >>> Image 13: Black spleenwort fern on the limestone by the track.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 14: Two streams stained red by algae, with dense green swathes of Carex rostrata run beside the track

Record Number 816 >>> Image 15: Occasional Sallows and Rowan the only trees.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 16: Golden Plover on wall by the track.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 17: View over the walled railway line to trucks parked by the A66 road, with fox earth, erratic boulder

Record Number 816 >>> Image 18: Fox earth.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 19: View north westward towards Roper castle, the Roman Signal Station, which is located beyond the high fells on the skyline.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 20: Sheep fold by the track.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 21: Stainmore. South of the railway.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 22: A Moor familiar to Beowulf or Harold Bloodaxe.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 23: Home to Grendel's Mother. 'The Fell and Fen her fastness was... The Moor her Lair....'

Record Number 816 >>> Image 24: The way back follows this fence which is the County Boundary.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 25: From Boundary Stone to

Record Number 816 >>> Image 26: Boundary Stone..

Record Number 816 >>> Image 27: Lousewort.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 28: Drumlins, whose form mirrors long barrows, mark the line of the Stainmore Glacier which carried erratic boulders of Granite from Shap Fell and of boulders of volcanic ash from the Lake District to the Vale of York, to the North Sea as far south as Robin Hoods bay.

Record Number 816 >>> Image 29: Back on the track. Linesman's Hut at the County Boundary, beside the ruins of a bridge carried the line over a stream.

Record Name: The Helbeck and Barnarm Faults. Elements of the Pennine Fault System well exposed at Mt Ida above Brough
SWAAG ID Number: 817
Recorded Date: 2014-07-22 14:30:38
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-21
Location: Helbeck Fell above Brough. Mount Ida.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 793 165
Altitude: 380m
Geology: Strongly faulted limestone strata on the Barnarm Fault, an element in the Pennine Fault System.
Description: Well exposed limestone Great Scar Limestone strata on the line of the Barnarm Fault below Mt Ida showing a steep monocline structure and tightly folded and vertically inclined beds overlain by overhanging and horizontal beds of the Robinson Limestone.
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: These strongly inclined and contorted beds of limestone above the fault scars on Barnarm Scar and at Mount Ida are the spectacular consequence of a long lasting series of uplift and dislocation of the Great Scar and Robinson Limestones which are the Lower Beds in the Carboniferous Limestone Series. These limestones, which now form the high edge of the Pennine Escarpment, once were buried deep below the Triassic red sandstones of the Vale of Eden.
Last Update: 2014-07-22

Record Number 817 >>> Image 1: Distant view of Mt Ida from Barnam Scar above Helbeck Wood.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 2: Closer view and the limestone strata can be seen dipping at 70degrees on the south arm of the monocline

Record Number 817 >>> Image 3: The south edge of the strata on Mt Ida. With overhanging horizontal strata overlying contorted and folded strata on the Barnarm Fault.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 4: Barnarm Scar, a north facing fault scarp which, together with the south face of Mt Ida forms one of several deep dry valleys or gorge like structures each marking a different fault.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 5: A lone raven watches from a residual slab of limestorne which

escaped removal by the Stainmore Ice.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 6: Horizontal strata overlie contorted strata.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 7: Detail of the vertically incline and folded beds.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 8: Horizontal strata of the Robinson Limestone overlie tightly folded and vertically inclined strata of the Great Scar Limestone.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 9: The lower face of Barnarm Scar.

Record Number 817 >>> Image 10: Barnarm Scar with fine old ash trees and a young bird sown yew tree.

Record Name: A walk to Mt Ida and to the Fox Tower above Brough
SWAAG ID Number: 818
Recorded Date: 2014-07-26 16:48:44
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geographical Record
Record Type: General HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2014-07-23
Location: Helbeck Fell, Helbeck Wood and the Fox Tower
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid:
Altitude: 350m
Geology: Faulted limestones of Lower Carboniferous Age on the line of the Pennine Fault
Description: The Fox Tower, Watch Tower assigned by the Medieval Castle of Brough to Early Warning of Scots Raiders was the object of this peaceful botanical excursion. By kind permission of the Owner, we were given permission to walk from Helbeck Hall across Helbeck Fell to Mt Ida and from thence down through Helbeck Wood.
My own geological interest was charged by the marvellous exposures of the Pennine Fault in the limestone strata on Mt Ida. Botanical interests included several fine ash trees and occasional small yew trees (not to compare with those of Swaledale) on the cliffs and the rich flora of the limestone.
However apart from losing Eileen, who wandered off on her own to the depths of Helbeck Wood, the highlight of the walk was of course the Fox Tower. Silent sentinel of the Scottish Wars long past, but who knows perhaps to be brought to good use again if a Republic of Scotland decides to extend the Border to the Trent (as many would secretly hope for).
Silently we pondered on this and of the view from the Watch Tower. But not for long, a sudden CRACK denoted the use of high velocity tank gun. The tell tale after puff of smoke, less than a km below, marked the firing point. Very pleased not to be on the receiving end, we pretended to be botanists again so as not to attract attention, or a stray round.
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: For additional notes see photo captions.
Last Update: 2014-07-26

Record Number 818 >>> Image 1: The Fox Tower. Silent sentinel of the past in Helbeck Wood.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 2: View down from Helbeck Fell to Brough and Brough Castle

Record Number 818 >>> Image 3: Botanising the steep scarp slopes of the limestone.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 4: Carline Thistle (Carlina vulgaris) a handsome but scarce thistle of limestone turf, sometimes stemless.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 5: Carline or stemless thistle

Record Number 818 >>> Image 6: Ash tree on the slopes of Mt Ida

Record Number 818 >>> Image 7: Limestone Scar with ash and small yew tree.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 8: Harebells.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 9: Mt Ida from the upper part of Helbeck Wood

Record Number 818 >>> Image 10: Monocline structure exposed in strata of the Great Scar Limestone on Mt Ida.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 11: Limestone ashwood. Helbeck Wood SSSI

Record Number 818 >>> Image 12: Small scabious a beauty which is only to be found on limestone scars.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 13: Interior of the Fox Tower with spiral staircase leading up to the top of the tower.

Record Number 818 >>> Image 14: Interior of the Fox Tower with spiral staircase leading up to the top of the tower.

Record Name: Fossil remains on rock.
SWAAG ID Number: 819
Recorded Date: 2014-07-27 09:11:04
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Miscellaneous
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-24
Location: Grinton Moor above Grovebeck Gill oppposite the end of the Earthworks.
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 04136 97352
Altitude: 321mtrs
Description: Fossilised marks on stone. The fossil has not been identifed and remains a mystery. Can anyone throw any light on this?

To find the stone leave the Grinton to Redmire road at SE 044974 on the track to Grovebeck Gill and High Harker Hill and proceed on the track for approx 400 strides (280 metres). At this point to the North of the track, about 7.5 metres away, is a large (80cm x 80cm) stone, number 1 of 4 in a rough line (3mtrs, 1mtr and 2.5mtrs apart).
Dimensions: 21.8cms x 43cms maximum.
SWAAG Site: Grinton Moor
Last Update: 2014-09-15

Record Number 819 >>> Image 1: Photograph of complete image. The length of the main portion is 218mm while the breadth towards the rounded end is 30mm and 43mm before the bend, the diffrence being due to a shallow, triangular area.

Record Number 819 >>> Image 2: Photograph of the point where the fossil bends.

Record Number 819 >>> Image 3: Photograph showing the rounded end of the fossil

Record Number 819 >>> Image 4: Photograph to illustrate the cellular structure of the fossil.

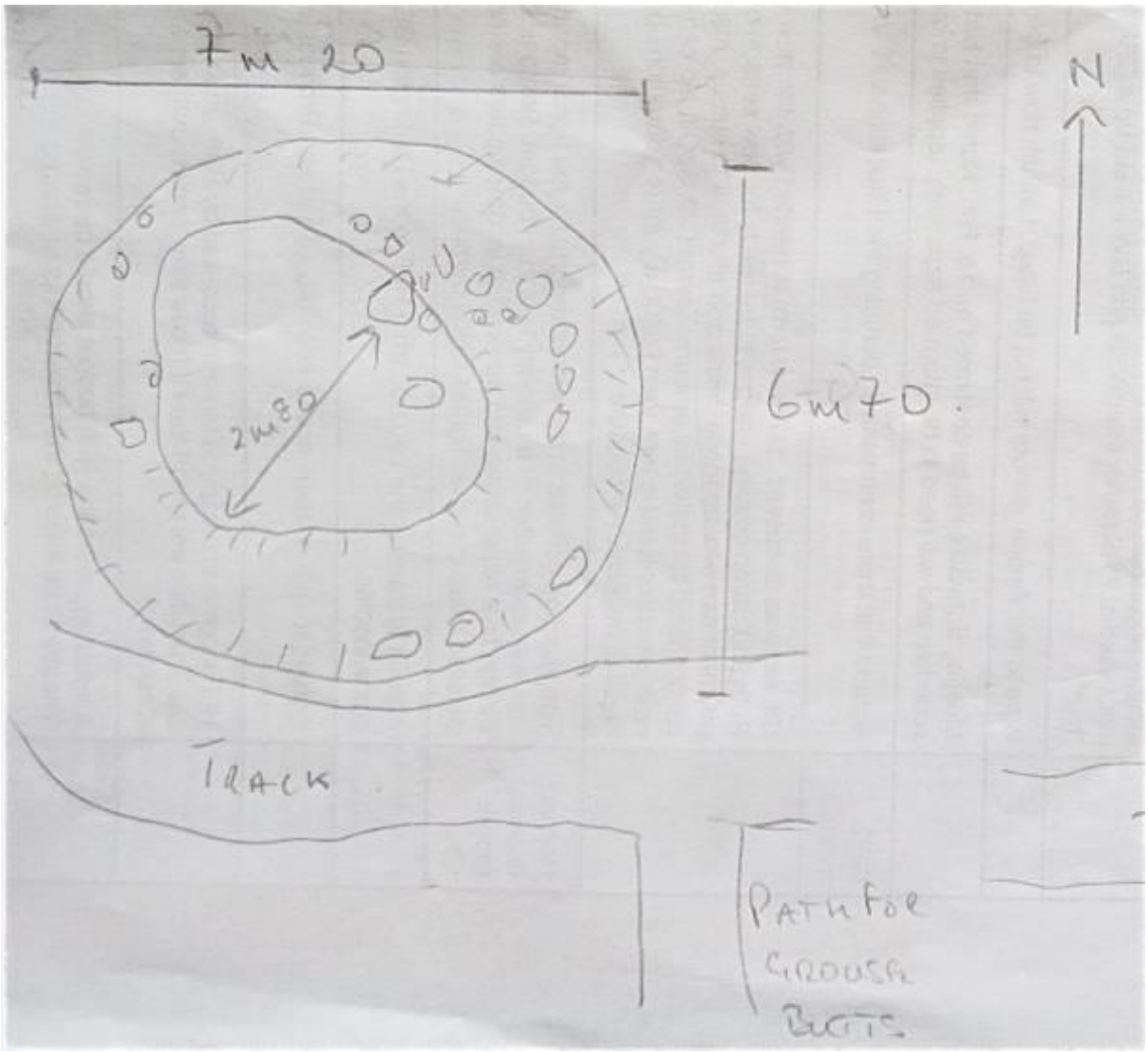
Record Number 819 >>> Image 5: This picture shows the view from the track of the complex area of stones to the North and the stone with the fossil is on the right, the medium sized stone just before the large one, about half-way up the picture.

Record Name: Small cairn that may be ring or quarried.
SWAAG ID Number: 820
Recorded Date: 2014-07-27 09:39:25
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-24
Location: Beside track to Grovebeck smelt mill from Grinton/Redmire road
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 042 973
Description: Cairn that is 7m 20cms x 6m 70cms, with an internal circumference of 2m 80cms. The height of the bank is never more than 50cms at the highest point.

This site is located within the coaxial field system which extends across the whole of Grinton Moor - see Coaxial Field Systems in Swaledale: A Reassessment by TC Laurie, NW Mahaffy and RF White, July 2010. The site is within the area G4 opposite the end of the Earthworks.
SWAAG Site: Grinton Moor
Last Update: 2014-09-15

Record Number 820 >>> Image 1: View of the cairn

Record Number 820 >>> Image 2: The East side of the cairn.



Record Number 820 >>> Image 3: Drawing of the cairn.

Record Name: Standing stone
SWAAG ID Number: 821
Recorded Date: 2014-07-27 10:31:29
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Standing Stones / Circles
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-24
Location: On the plateau of Ellerton Moor
Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey
British National Grid: SE 06098 96729
Altitude: 330m
Description: A large standing stone, with small stones at the base and possible linked to a nearby enclosure and to further smaller standing stones.

This stone stands within the unsurveyed coaxial field system and bronze age cairnfield and settlement of Ellerton Moor. It is hoped that a survey of the complex prehehistoric landscape on Ellerton Moor will be done and that may show this stone predates the coaxial field system appearing to be aligned on it.
Dimensions: 1m 25cm x 1m x 70cm.
SWAAG Site: Ellerton Moor
Last Update: 2014-09-15

Record Number 821 >>> Image 1: Looking E showing the stone, the plinth of small stones and the lack of heather close to the standing stone.

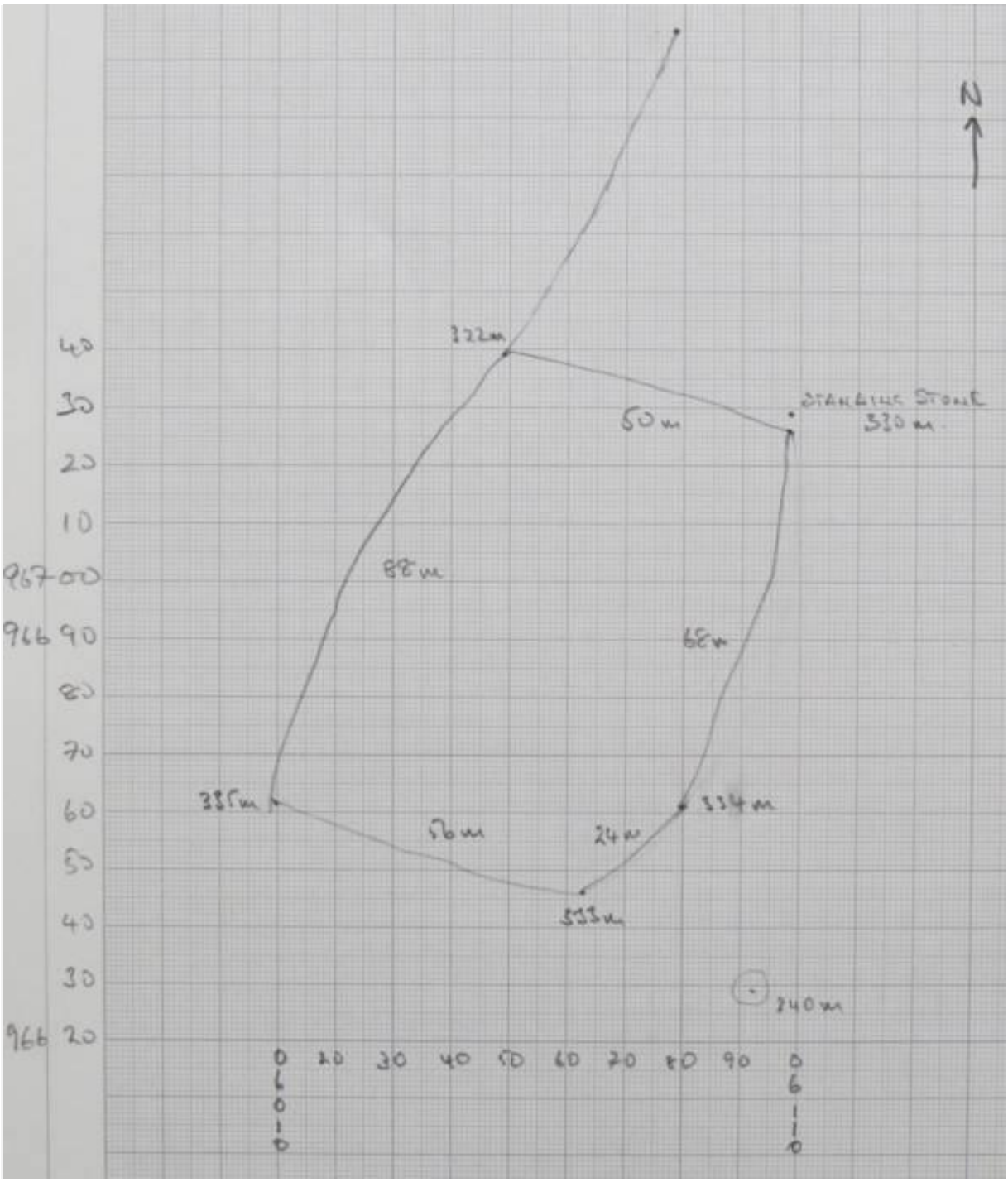
Record Number 821 >>> Image 2: This picture - looking S - is to show the link of stones between the standing stone and the large enclosure whose NE corner is 4mtrs from the stone in a SW direction and about 1mtr higher than the ground around the stone. Unfortunately much of the link is hidden beneath the heather, but enough can be glimpsed to understand the situation. See record 822 for details of the enclosure itself.

Record Number 821 >>> Image 3: The area to the W of the standing stone showing a depressed area with lines of small stones very evident on the east and south, less so the west and non-existent to the north.

Record Number 821 >>> Image 4: Looking SW towards the large stone, showing three stones prior to it. Could they be connected?

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

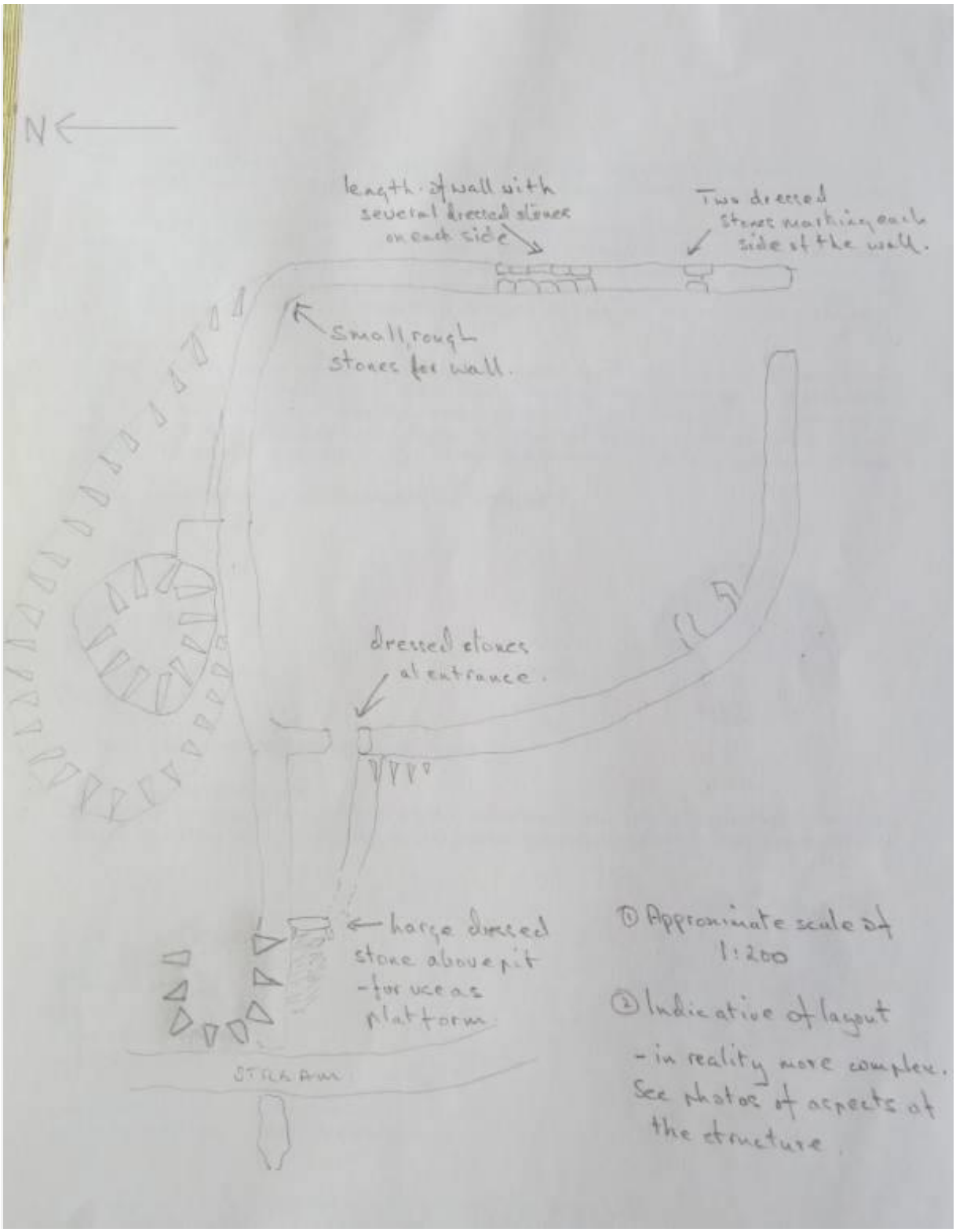
Record Number 822 >>> Image 8: This view is from the elbow to the N arriving back at the NE corner and the Standing Stone.

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

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

Record Name: Sheepfold with washing pool
SWAAG ID Number: 823
Recorded Date: 2014-07-27 15:31:20
Recorded by: Doug Waugh
Category: Stone structure
Record Type: Miscellaneous
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-24
Location: Sheepfold with washing pool beside the track just beyond the gate from the Grinton to Redmire road.
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 07944 93828
Altitude: 341mtrs
Description: A large irregular sheepfold whose walls are now largely collapsed, but show significant differences in construction with large regular, worked stones in places as against rough, gathered, small stones elsewhere, suggesting many years use with occasional repairs. The walls have rounded corners and funnel towards the western side with a smaller gathering area built on to the main wall. The gathering area then narrows still further and leaves the fold with the main wall to the North and much less left of one to the South. This small area converges on a large flat stone above a pit which close inspection reveals to at least partially to have been lined with regular, worked stones. The wall to the North continues to become what appears to be the remains of a dam that blocked the small stream (Black Beck) that runs past so as to fill the pool. The dam remains can be seen to continue on the far bank of the beck. The overall purpose would seem to contain gathered sheep and then wash them in a constructed pool. Although the walls follow the contours of the land and allow for such things as a coal pit, the site overall is flat, most of it varying less than a metre in height.

Dimensions: 40mtrs x 27mtrs
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2014-09-03



Record Number 823 >>> Image 1: Drawing to indicate the shape and relationships within the whole site, but accuracy is not its strong point.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 2: The East wall showing some high-quality stones and the clear wall-line. The East wall is both the straightest and contains the best stone.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 3: The North Wall from the washing pit back to the NE corner showing the meandering nature of this wall as well as the small internal enclosure where sheep will have been kept

immediately prior to being immersed in the pit of water.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 4: A small external enclosure (1.4m square), one side being the main wall, two having thin, flat stones on their sides (the only place this occurs) and the fourth side being the coal pit. Both this enclosure and the main wall go over the spoil from the pit which is part of a 19th century area of pits (Mines and Miners of Wensleydale by IK Spensley) suggesting the enclosure is no older than that.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 5: The junction of the main East wall and the internal enclosure showing one of the highest points of the overall enclosure. The internal enclosure is believed to have been used for gathering sheep immediately prior to their being immersed in the pool.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 6: The exit from the internal enclosure. Note the dressed stone on the left

- which sits on another similar one.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 7: From the internal enclosure it seems the sheep were brought to this large (at least 1.70m x 50cm) flat, dressed stone (SE 07909 93836)which was the platform for pushing the sheep into the pool. The stone sits on a well-built stack and has sides radiating on either side and forming the banks of the pool. The construction would support heavy weights and allow violent activity.

Sheep washing at Mill Dale

Date: May - June 1939 (c.)

Description: Sheep were washed about ten days before shearing to remove grease and dirt from their fleeces. Pictured here are Frank Wint (in the River Dove), George Harrison Sr. with pipe, Miss Mary Meller of Elms Farm, Wetton. The young boy is leonard Hambleton.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 8: Illustration and text from Staffordshire Past-Track, copyright Staffordshire County Council, showing a seemingly almost identical facility in use. Note the dam, permanent wall to the North, temporary wall to the South, the pool and the large, flat platform stone.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 9: Unusual, unidentified plant growing below the patform stone.

Record Number 823 >>> Image 10: Loooking SE from the internal enclosure exit showing the way the wall curves round and there is another small internal circular enclosure at the apex. This wall is both the west and south side of the enclosure and finishes back at the entrance to the enclosure.

Record Name: A walk from Stenkrith Bridge to see Limestone Scenery in the vicinity of the Dent Fault above Nateby.
SWAAG ID Number: 824
Recorded Date: 2014-07-30 18:08:11
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-05-17
Location: Nateby CP. Ewebank Scar above Ladthwaite Beck and Birkett Hill
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 792 068
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Limestone strata in the vicinity of the Dent Fault with steeply dipping beds of the Great Scar Limestone forming a sheer cliff and fall on Ladthwaite Beck at Ewebank Scar and faulted strata of the Robinson Limestone well exposed in the face of the Scar on Birkett Hill.
Description: This record is to introduce a fine walk from Nateby commencing by admiring potholes in the bed of the juvenile River Eden below Stenkrith Bridge, then following the disused railway line, now a nature reserve to divert on a footpath following Ladthwaite Beck through massed blue bell woods to the impressive falls on the line of the Dent Fault at Ewebank Scar, where we enjoyed lunch at the side of the long waterfall, an interesting locality below sheer cliffs. Then, through hazel coppice with active red squirrels to Brikett Hill where strata of the Robinson Limestone are exposed in a small Scar, and where a minor Fault associated with the Dent fault is clearly visible. Returning on the old railway line to Stenkrith Bridge with distant views of the Pennine Escarpment. The spring flora was admired along the railway line
.
Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: British Geological Survey Map 1:50,000 Provisional Series Sheet 40 refers.
Bennison, G.M. and Wright,A.E. The Geological History of the British Isles, Figures 10.2 and 10.3.
ISBN0 7131 2226 9
See also: Versey, H.C.'Geology of the Appleby District.' Whitehead and Son. Appleby.

Last Update: 2014-07-31

Record Number 824 >>> Image 1: Birkett Hill

Record Number 824 >>> Image 2: Steeply dipping limestone strata at Birkett Hill on minor fault associated with the Dent Fault

Record Number 824 >>> Image 3: Potholes in the bed of the juvenile Eden below Stenkrith Bridge

Record Number 824 >>> Image 4: Potholes in the river bed below Stenkrith Bridge

Record Number 824 >>> Image 5: Red Campion planted on a retaining wall by the track leading down to the old railway.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 6: Cowslips on the railway bank.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 7: Bird cherry blossom on the trackside in May

Record Number 824 >>> Image 8: The path by Ladthwaite Beck to Ewebank Scar passes through old hazel coppice and massed bluebells.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 9: Ewebank Scar. The beck flows over steep dipping limestone of the Great Scar Limestone.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 10: Botanising at the Falls.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 11: Botanising at the Falls.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 12: The falls.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 13: Lunch at the Falls.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 14: Lunch at the Falls below Ewescar

Record Number 824 >>> Image 15: The way up. Careful use of finger tips is advised.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 16: Nearly safe.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 17: She has made it!

Record Number 824 >>> Image 18: Old hazel coppice above the Falls, home of red squirrels.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 19: A glimpse of the shy red squirrel

Record Number 824 >>> Image 20: Birkett Hill, with horizontal limestone strata steeply dipping at fault.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 21: Detail at the fault.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 22: Fossil Carboniferous Llimestone coral (Syringopora sp.) from the scree below the Scar

Record Number 824 >>> Image 23: Ancient crab apple in hedgerow.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 24: Glimpse of the Podgill Railway Viaduct from the track back to Stenkwith Bridge.

Record Number 824 >>> Image 25: The Belah Viaduct as it once was. The runaway train runs over the bridge...

Record Name: Mixed deciduous, species rich, woodland with native small leaved lime trees on cliffs with tufa springs.
SWAAG ID Number: 825
Recorded Date: 2014-08-02 12:13:27
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-04-14
Location: Teesdale. River Tees North Bank. Stony Bank Wood.
Civil Parish: Winston
British National Grid: NZ 1405 1605
Altitude: 100m
Geology: Tufa Springs rising below marine shales or thin limestones of Namurian age. The spring seepages have formed thick tufa sheet deposits on and over the face of the sandstone outcrop.These tufa coated cliffs outcrop intermittently above the North Bank of the River Tees upstream of Winston Bridge. The Tilia cordata trees grow on the top edge and in the scree below these tufa covered cliffs in close association with old Quercus robur and Ulmus glabra coppice trees. Ancient coppiced Alders with Paris quadrifolia, Caltha palustris and Carex pendula can be seen close to the tufa spring streams between the cliffs and the River.
Description: This is the first of a series of records which will place on record the existence of a substantial population of native lime trees of both small and large-leaved species (Tilia cordata and T. platyphyllos and natural hybrids of these species)on and below inaccessible cliffs at intervals on both banks of the River Tees downstream of Cotherstone to Winston Bridge, a distance of some eight miles.
The Tilia trees grow as small clusters of usually less than 12 trees located at the top edge of the riverside cliffs and on the talus slopes below the cliffs.
These records will commence with this record of Stony Bank Wood on the North Bank and continue with several further location-specific records of the fine woodlands which include native looking Tilia trees, on both North and South Banks of the Tees upstream of Winston Bridge and downstream of Ovington.
In contrast to the Tilia trees of Lower Swaledale, which are predominantly Large-leaved Limes (T.platyphyllos) or hybrids, the majority of the Lime (Tilia) trees recorded to date on both banks of the River Tees are Small Leaved Limes (Tilia cordata). However a small cluster of five Large Leaved Lime (Tilia platyphyllos) trees have been recognised on the South Bank of the Tees, at the confluence of Fewster Gill Beck with the Tees. Just one Tilia platyphyllos tree has been recognised to date on the North Bank of the Tees, at Low Barn.
However this reconnaissance is work in progress and further trees are expected to be located.

Dimensions: See photographs
Species: Small and large-leaved limes.
Scientific Name: Tilia cordata
Common Notable Species: Trees,shrubs and climbers
Pedunculate or English oak*. Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata, 12 trees). (Qu.robur). Wych elm* (Ulmus glabra). Ash*. (Fraxinus excelsior). Alder* (Alnus glutinosa). Aspen (Populus tremula). Holly (Ilex aquifolium). Hazel* (Corylus avellana). Gean or wild cherry (Prunus avium. Bird cherry (Prunus padus). Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa). Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). Elder (Sambucus nigra). Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus). Sycamore*. Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum). Ivy (hedera helix) Sycamore*(Acer pseudoplatanus). Beech (Fagus sylvatica).
* Indicates old managed coppice trees.
Ground flora (Selected, and rare) species:
Dog's mercury (Mercurialis perenne) Enchanters nightshade (Circaea lutetiana) Wood anemone (Anemone nemoralis). Ramsons or wild garlic (Allium ursinum). Sanicle. (Sanicula europaea) Herb paris.(Paris quadrifolia). Northern bedstraw (Galium boreale): on rocks in the river bed. Early purple orchis (Orchis mascula). Broad Buckler Fern (Dryopteris dilitata). Harts Tongue Fern (Phylitis scolopendrium) . Polypody.(Polypodium vulgare).

Additional Notes: The river scenery on the River Tees which is the largest of the NE Pennine Rivers, is second to none.
Public footpaths which include the waymarked Teesdale Way, give access to both banks of the River. By the best of good fortune, considerable lengths of woodland exist on and below sheer cliffs which protect some very special areas of native woodland. The inaccessible areas of these woodlands have survived largely unaltered by human extraction and planting. All the largest and oldest Tila trees are located on the top edge of sheer cliffs. These special lime trees can live indefinitely and throw up new saplings from the roots when a stem of the tree falls away from the cliff. Small leaved limes do not reproduce from seed but

characteristically produce long, self layering branches which can root where they touch the soil.
Large-leaved limes do produce viable seed in favourable years, but few if any seedlings survive. Any seedlings which are produced being usually eaten by voles.
Notwithstanding these difficulties with reproduction, it is evident that some reproduction has been possible in the past and most of the very large old lime trees grow today in company with a small cluster of lime trees of different age. Cloning is probable but seedling lime trees are short lived or non existent.
Lime trees which grow on the edge of the cliffs are multi-stemmed and the root boles of these wind coppiced trees attain great dimensions, being formed through time by the constant renewal of wind blown stems.
However very frequently, the only evidence that a lime tree once existed on the cliff edge is the roothole in the cliff caused by recent tree fall and numbers of small shoots which have sprung from the damaged roots of the lost tree.
Almost all the lime trees which grow on the accessible steep slopes below the cliffs are coppiced and have been managed for useful timber in the past.
Last Update: 2014-08-04

Record Number 825 >>> Image 1: River Tees and riverside woodland upstream from Winston Bridge.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 2: Stony banks Wood from across the Tees

Record Number 825 >>> Image 3: Tilia cordata in flower.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 4: The Falls

Record Number 825 >>> Image 5: View upstream from the Falls.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 6: The Teesdale Way passes above Stony Bank Wood and through a strong copse of aspen trees with masses of root shoots, each could form a fresh replacement clone for the mature trees.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 7: The aspen grove.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 8: The aspens grow above the cliff edge which is home to very old oak coppice, holly, wych elm and small-leaved lime trees.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 9: Oak coppice with wood anemone in Stony Bank Wood.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 10: Broad buckler fern.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 11: Hazel coppice.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 12: I think that there is an interesting plant here.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 13: A very large colony of Herb paris with ancient alder coppice by the tufa springs.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 14: Herb paris, a scarce and interesting flower found only in pristine ancient woodland.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 15: Sweet woodruff

Record Number 825 >>> Image 16: Lesser celandine.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 17: This self coppiced Small-leaved Lime tree has, together with native Pedunculate Oak colonised the whole of a 10m length of cliff edge.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 18: Early purple orchis in flower at the base of the Lime tree on the cliff edge with wild garlic and blue bells.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 19: This structure is provisionally interpreted as an Elling hearth or chopwood kiln in ancient hazel coppice

Record Number 825 >>> Image 20: Small leaved lime (Tilia cordata) tree, very conspicuous when in flower. This tree is located in woodland below the cliff close to the river bank.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 21:

Record Number 825 >>> Image 22: The Smallleaved limes grow at the top of the cliff. Their roots having first destabilised the sandstone of the cliff the mature trunks of the lime tree frequently fall away. New shoots spring from the broken roots.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 23: The roots are themselves coated with tufa.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 24: Tilia cordata trees on the cliff seen from below

Record Number 825 >>> Image 25: River Tees and Stony Bank Wood seen from the Falls.

Record Number 825 >>> Image 26: The Falls.

Record Name: Mixed deciduous woodland with both Small-leaved and Large-leaved Lime trees on riverside cliffs below the Winston Holiday Park
SWAAG ID Number: 826
Recorded Date: 2014-08-04 12:00:09
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: River Tees, South Bank, upstream from Winston Bridge to Fewster Gill.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 142 161
Altitude: 100m
Geology: River gorge cut through thin limestones, mudstones and sandstones of Namurian Age. The presence of tufa forming seepages above shales within outcropping sandstones mark the outcrop of Marine Bands.
Description: This is the second of a series of records which will place on record the existence of a substantial population of native lime trees of both species, small and large-leaved limes (Tilia cordata and T. platyphyllos) and natural hybrids of these species. These trees grow on and below inaccessible cliffs, at intervals on both banks of the River Tees downstream of Cotherstone to Winston Bridge, a distance of some eight miles.
The Large leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos) trees are at the northern and western limit of this species in Britain.
The Tilia trees grow as small clusters of usually less than 12 trees located at the top edge of the riverside cliffs and on the talus slopes below the cliffs.
These records of the Tilia trees on the Tees commenced with a record of Stony Bank Wood on the north bank of the Tees at Stony Bank Wood and will now continue with a brief photographic account of the lime trees on the south bank of the Tees upstream of Winston Bridge and across the river from Stony Bank. Future records will describe the remaining fine woodlands which include native looking Tilia trees, on both North and South Banks of the Tees further upstream.
In contrast to the Tilia trees of Lower Swaledale, which are predominantly Large-leaved Limes (T.platyphyllos) or hybrids, the majority of the Lime (Tilia) trees recorded to date on both banks of the River Tees are Small Leaved Limes (Tilia cordata). However a small cluster of five Large Leaved Lime (Tilia platyphyllos) trees have been recognised on the South Bank of the Tees, at the confluence of Fewster Gill Beck with the Tees. Just one Tilia platyphyllos tree has been recognised to date on the North Bank of the Tees, further upstream at Low Barn.
However this reconnaissance is work in progress and further trees of both species are expected to be located.

Dimensions: See photographs
Additional Notes: A total of 12 Lime trees of native character have been located at this locality which are provisionally identified as follows:-
Small-leaved Limes, 7No. Large-leaved Limes 4No. and one hybrid Lime.
For details of individual specimen trees of Tilia and other species located in Riverside Woodland on the Banks of the Tees, see the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Hunt following links from the Interactive Map.
Last Update: 2014-08-07

Record Number 826 >>> Image 1: River Tees south bank. View downstream towards Winston Bridge with large Tilia tree in mid frame.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 2: This large, coppiced Tilia tree grows on a low outcrop just above the River and beside the public footpath.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 3: Detail of the same tree.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 4: River Tees, south bank with small-leaved lime tree (Tilia cordata) overhanging the river.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 5: Detail of this very large cliff edge tree.Note that this tree grows on the top edge of a low cliff encrusted with white tufa.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 6: Detail of this very large cliff edge tree and the tufa deposit.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 7: View upstream with further Tilia riverside trees in fresh spring foliage.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 8: Small-leaved lime tree on the top edge of a cliff of sandstone with interbedded black shale coated with tufa.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 9: Green mosses mark the tufa which coats b;ack shale revealed where the tufa has fallen away.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 10: Detail of the black shale and tufa.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 11: River Tees South Bank. Multi stemmed or self coppiced small leaved limes, with pendunculate oak, ash, holly and wych elm grow on the edge of the tufa coated sandstone cliff.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 12: Further detail of small leaved limes.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 13: River Tees South Bank. Small leaved limes on the edge of the tufa coated sandstone cliff.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 14: The species rich woodland which grows on these inaccessible cliffs includes many ancient native trees and has not been modified by human extraction or planting.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 15: Two Large-leaved lime trees (Tilia platyphyllos) grow on the steep slope above the river just below the confluence with Fewster Gill.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 16: The small population of native limes on both banks of the Tees includes individual trees of different age. These examples are mature trees but not ancient trees.

Record Number 826 >>> Image 17: Two Tilia platyphyllos trees on the river bank with Quercus robur.

Record Name: Beehive quern upper stone
SWAAG ID Number: 827
Recorded Date: 2014-08-07 17:40:42
Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead
Category: Archaeological Random Find
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Hunton Near Catterick Garrison
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SE 188 924
Altitude: 109m
Description: This quern upper stone was found by Emma West in her garden. It has been entered on the Yorkshire quernstone database as record number 6089.
A photocopy of the information is shown in images 1 and 2.

This quern has a pierced handle hole through to the hopper which makes it number 25 in 556 quernstones to be made that way, 8 of which are from Wensleydale.

Images taken by Emma are shown from image 3 onwards.
Last Update: 2014-08-07

QUERN PROJECT — Recording sheet

6089

Site Name | No. | Parish: Hunton | County: N Yorks.

N.G.R.: SE 18 192 | Find Spot: Unknown: Hunton (since pre2011)

Present Location | Owner – Address: Oak Cottage, South View Emma West c/ Hunton, DL8 1QH (emmawest5297@btinternet.com)

Previous Cat. No. | Museum Acc. No. | S.M.R. No.

Previous Publication: Email 13/7/2014:

DESCRIPTION

General Type: Beehive | Period (if known) | One of pair? State Other Site No.

	Diam.	Height	Width of Hopper	Depth of Hopper	Diam of Feed-pipe
TOP STONE ✓	c. 29 cm	14–16 cm	c. 9 cm	(6–10 cm?)	c. 3.5 cm.

No. of Handles: 2: A – Piercing; 2: B ~~Non-Piercing~~ | Handle(s) Shape: Ca 30 mm diam.

	Diam.	Height	Shape
BASE			

Comments: ~70% intact: Two large impacts removed 60% G/S edge + bulk of Handle A
Classic beehive profile – domed hopper top – Hopper quite deep – skewed concave
Piercing Handle (A) appears to exit within Hopper (rather than feed-pipe)
Opposed Handle (B)
Grinding Surface – relatively flat, smooth, with shallow groove (10–11 cm diam) around F/P – appears asymmetrically worn

LITHOLOGY

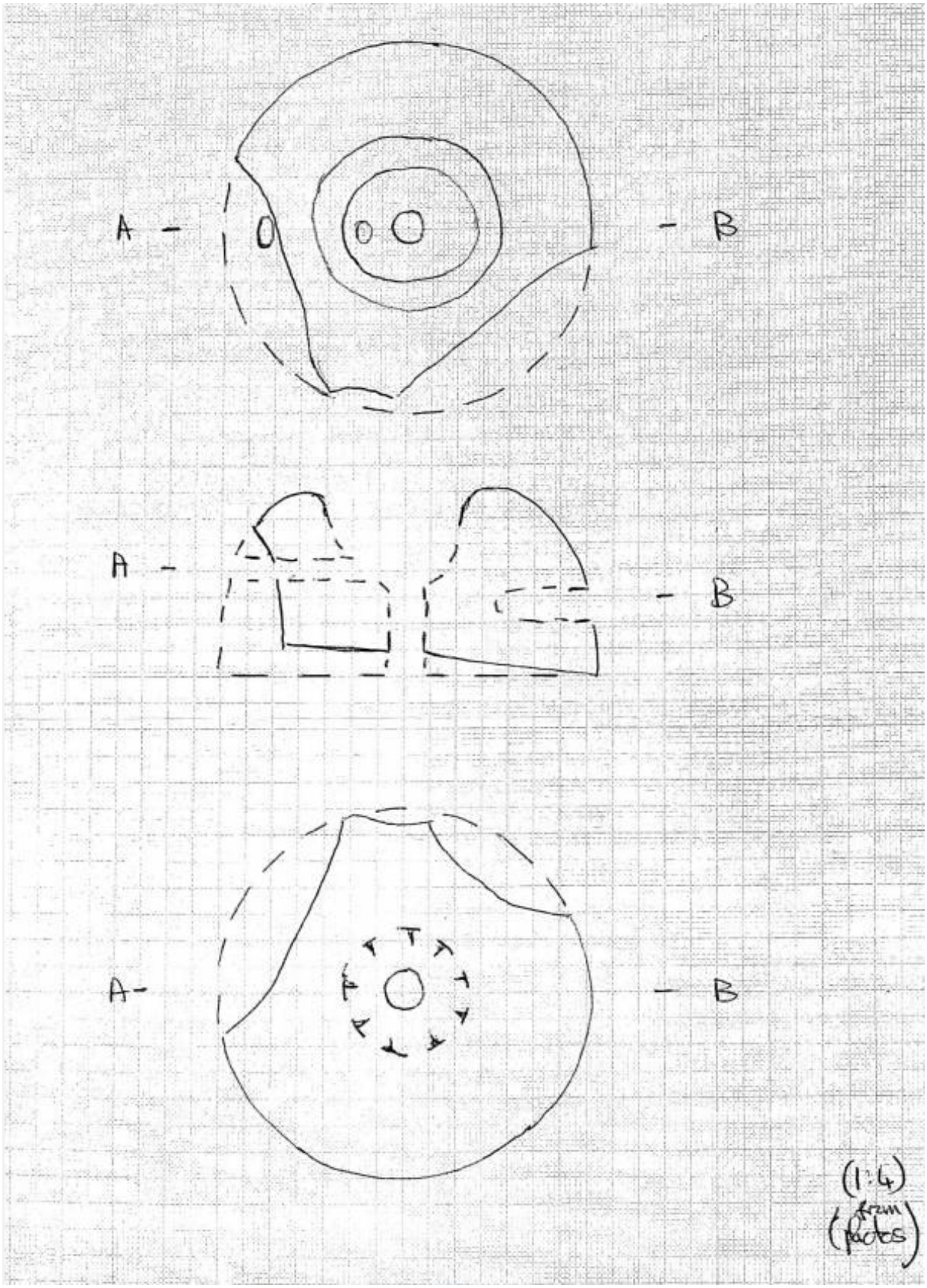
?

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

Beehive querns were in use from 300–100 BC, until 200–400 AD
Pierced handles quite rare 25 in 556 (in Heslop 2008, pg 28) – but 8 of these were in Ulverskelde,

17/7/14
NAME: DATE

Record Number 827 >>> Image 1: Database record side 1



Record Number 827 >>> Image 2: Database record side 2

Record Number 827 >>> Image 3: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 4: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 5: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 6: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 7: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 8: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 9: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 10: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 11: Quern image

Record Number 827 >>> Image 12: Quern image

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Record Name: Flint Point - stray find
SWAAG ID Number: 829
Recorded Date: 2014-08-12 09:26:38
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Lithic Find / Scatter
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-29
Location: Between Calver Hill and Cringley Hill near to Bale Sites above disused quarry
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: NZ 00325 00396
Altitude: 432m
Description: A fine, unpatinated,transluscent grey/white flint point with oblique retouch identified by Tim Laurie as a small knife or scoring tool and attributed to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.
Dimensions: 35mm x 25mm
SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor
Last Update: 2014-08-12

Record Number 829 >>> Image 1: Flint Point

Record Name: High Cup Gill, Middle Tongue and Trundale from Crosby Ravensworth Fell
SWAAG ID Number: 830
Recorded Date: 2014-08-15 16:49:21
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-08-14
Location: Vale of Eden. Murton C.P. High Cup Gill, Middle Tongue and Trundale.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 728 238
Altitude: 345
Geology: Glaciated valley with terminal moraine.
Description: High Cup Gill, probably the most spectacular glaciated valley in the Pennines seen from the Vale of Eden. The deep glaciated U section of this Gyll and the line of the outcrop of the Whin Cill which forms the black cliffs at the head of the Gyll are well seen from the source of the river Lyvennet on Crosby Ravensworth Fell.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: This record supplements previous record 829 which details an early field system at Middle Tongue at the entrance to High Cup Gill.
Last Update: 2014-08-17

Record Number 830 >>> Image 1: High Cup Gill seen from the source of the River Lyvennet.

Record Number 830 >>> Image 2: High Cup Gill and Trundale caught in brief sunlight.

Record Number 830 >>> Image 3: Black Dub, the source of the Lyvennet. The Pennine Escarpment is visible on the northern horizon.

Record Number 830 >>> Image 4: Great boulders of Shap Granite like this example at Black Dub are widely scattered across Crosby Ravensworth Moor.

Record Name: An extensive stone banked Enclosure Complex above Trundale Gill
SWAAG ID Number: 831
Recorded Date: 2014-08-17 16:37:00
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Enclosure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-08-03
Location: Vale of Eden. Murton CP Pennine Escarpment. Trundale Gill North Side
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NY 7394 2383
Altitude: 475m
Geology: Namurian strata above the Main Limestone close to the Murton Pike Thrust Zone on the Pennine Fault
Description: This remarkable complex of four conjoined stone dump embanked conjoined curvilinear or sub rectangular enclosures is located at 475m elevation on a wide moorland terrace high above the south eastern side of Trundale Gill. The enclosures are approximately 400m*300m overall and are in part obscured by vegetation so that it proved impossible on this visit to photograph the whole complex. The details shown here are of sections of the perimeters of just two of the more prominent enclosures, noted here as enclosures 1 and 2. However the whole enclosure complex can be seen to great advantage on Google Earth, see SWAAG Record No 832.
Most of the enclosure banks are very prominent being substantial banks of loose rocks some 3m wide
Several sections of perimeters of the enclosures which are obscured by moorland vegetation are visible on Google Earth, see Google Earth Image, photo No 1.
Structures which could be designated as buildings, ie huts, are of both circular and sub rectangular but rudimentary in form and most are all located on the perimeters of the enclosures.
Some recent shelters have been constructed on these banks. There is some evidence for multi-phasing and re-forming the enclosures which may indicate a complex and lengthy chronology for this site.

Dimensions: 400m*300m estimated
Additional Notes: So far as I am aware, these enclosures are undated and two alternative suggestions on their purpose and dating come to mind:
First, and preferred option is that these enclosures are the aggregation sites used by post medieval cattle drovers on their journey southward from Galloway. These Scots Herdsmen being tough would sleep wrapped in their plaids with their animals in the open since the area is and was then treeless no timber being available to construct even rudimentary shelters. The presence of a Galloway Stone within the boundary of Crosby Ravensworth some 10 miles to the south may reinforce this interpretation. These enclosures are at a point convenient to pause before descending from Murton Pike to Murton and so to the Vale of Eden.
It is not easy to accept these enclosures as being seasonal shielings to give access to good high level grazing since being on gritstone, the soil is very acidic and the grazing very bad.
This alternative use for the enclosures that these enclosures are very early-possible prehistoric shieling type stock enclosures is not favoured.
Last Update: 2014-08-21

Record Number 831 >>> Image 1: The enclosures extend across the whole of the wide terrace on the opposite ,southern side of Trundale Gill.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 2: The substantial banks of Enclosure 1 are visible from the opposite side of Trundale Gill.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 3: The enclosure extends to the edge of the terrace where much natural scree is also present.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 4: The triangular spoil heap marks the presence of a lead mine high above the enclosures.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 5: The upper perimeter of Enclosure 1 seen from the moorland above and view westward to the Eden Valley

Record Number 831 >>> Image 6: Structures on the northern perimeter of the enclosure bank.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 7: View from the moorland above Enclosure 1

Record Number 831 >>> Image 8: Recent shelters

Record Number 831 >>> Image 9: The NW corner of Enclosure 1

Record Number 831 >>> Image 10: The lower perimeter of Enclosure 1 and Murton Pike.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 11: Northern and lower perimeter of Enclosure 1 and view to Encl. 2

Record Number 831 >>> Image 12: Structure on perimeter of Enclosure 2.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 13: Perimeter of Encl 2

Record Number 831 >>> Image 14: Possible rectangular hut on perimeter of Enclosure 2

Record Number 831 >>> Image 15: View of upper perimeters of Enclosures 1 and 2 and to the head of Trundale Gill.

Record Number 831 >>> Image 16: Rectangular building on perimeter of Enclosure 2

Record Number 831 >>> Image 17: Rectangular hut at SE corner of Enclosure 2

Record Name: Google Earth Image of two stone banked enclosures, one on either side of Trundale Gill
SWAAG ID Number: 832
Recorded Date: 2014-08-21 17:05:13
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Enclosure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Description: The Google Earth Image shows that the enclosures have been reworked, are sub-circular and that several lengths of the perimeter of individual enclosures are very markedly circular as though respecting and enclosing circular timber huts or palisades. These timber structures or huts would leave no visible surface trace today. If this proves to be the case, the enclosures may be prehistoric and prove to have been adapted and reused by the Galloway Drovers at a much later date.
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-07-29
Location: Vale of Eden. Pennine Escarpment. Murton CP. Trundale.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid:
Altitude: 475m
Geology: Namurian sandstone and mudstones above the Main Limestone
Description: This Record should be read together with SWAAG Record No 831 and provides a fine Google Earth Image of the complex enclosures located at 475m Elevation high on the South-Eastern slopes above Trundale Gill Beck. These enclosures were described as SWAAG Record No 831 following a walk to this site . The images included here will allow a more comprehensive consideration of the nature of this complex of stock enclosures.
The Google Earth Image also shows a second stone banked sub circular enclosure which is located on the opposite, North-Western side of Trundale Beck but at 410m AOD which is a much lower elevation, this second enclosure is located below Middle Tongue Scar, the cliffs formed by the Main Limestone.
Dimensions: See images
Additional Notes: My initial and preferred interpretation of the group of enclosures at 475m elevation on the South-Eastern side of Trundale Beck as stock enclosures associated with the driving of Galloway Cattle southward, pausing before their descent to Murton and Brackenber Common in the Vale of Eden still stands.
However the second isolated lower enclosure is located below limestone cliffs above the stream within the steep sided and enclosed Gill, and not well placed to be of use to the Galloway Drovers. This second enclosure is more probably a shieling type settlement located to take advantage of the good grazing below the limestone cliff and on Middle Tongue the spur between High Cup Gill and Trundale, (See the coaxial field system on Middle Tongue recorded as SWAAG Record NO 830).
Last Update: 2014-08-21

Record Number 832 >>> Image 1: Google Earth Image of (1) The enclosure complex on the Southern side of Trundale Gill prescribed on SWAAG Record 831. (2) A single curvilinear enclosure lower down on the Northern side of Trundale Beck.

Record Number 832 >>> Image 2: High Cup Gill, Middle Tongue and Trundale viewed from Harbour Flatt Farm.

Record Number 832 >>> Image 3: The Lower Enclosure located on the north western side of Trundale Beck, below the Main Limestone Cliffs.

Record Name: Uldale Lower Falls and relict woodland close to the present altitudinal limit of trees in Swaledale.
SWAAG ID Number: 833
Recorded Date: 2014-08-23 15:27:00
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Record Date: 2014-08-23
Location: Birkdale Common. Uldale Beck. Lower Falls.
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: NY 81206 03287
Altitude: 530m
Geology: Waterfall formed by hard thin bedded strata close to the Crow Limestone.
Description: This record describes two living trees, the first being an ancient rowan, the other a very young seedling juniper. The remains of a third tree, long dead are also mentioned. This small juniper is a surprise, no living juniper survives here today. The nearest known living junipers are an isolated isolated ancient juniper at the waterfall on Little Sleddale Beck and three junipers on Black Scar on Birkdale Beck, upstream of Ellers.
However there can be no doubt that that junipers were once widespread on all the tributaries of the Swale and the remains of fossil prehistoric juniper are present, together with birch and willow below deep blanket peat at elevation up to 640m at Lodge Haggs and elsewhere on the eastern slopes Mallerstang Edge and on Birkdale Common, see photos.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: The existence of this isolated and very healthy seedling juniper on the steep heather dominated slope immediately above Uldale Beck Falls is very significant and certainly indicates that natural regeneration from long dormant seed can and does occur today. The locality of this seedling is characteristic of the localities where relict junipers do survive today, and the absence of mature living juniper today in Uldale Gill does not imply that junipers were not present here recently. The rotted remains, unidentified, of a dead tree which were seen on the cliff beside the falls does show that further trees or junipers were recently present here.
For an account of the present altitudinal limit of trees in the High Northern Pennines together with details of the existence and age of prehistoric tree remains below deep blanket peat, including Downy Birch, Willow, Aspen and Juniper, at elevations up to 760m in Upper Teesdale within the Moorhouse National Nature Reserve, see Johnson, G.A.L and Dunham, K.C. 'The Geology of Moorhouse' Monographs of the Nature Conservancy No 2. HMSO. 1963.
Last Update: 2014-08-24

Record Number 833 >>> Image 1: The Lower Falls, Uldale Beck.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 2: Approach to the Falls

Record Number 833 >>> Image 3: A good place for lunch.The multi stemmed rowan grows at the edge of the Beck below the Falls

Record Number 833 >>> Image 4: This old rowan has several stems or trunks. The base of the tree and each stem being concealed below moss.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 5: The Rowan in August.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 6:

Record Number 833 >>> Image 7: Hard fern, Blechnum spicant at the falls

Record Number 833 >>> Image 8: Hard fern and Broad Buckler Fern, Dryopteris dilitata, at the falls.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 9: Recording the seedling juniper in heather close to the falls.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 10: The small juniper in heather by the falls.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 11: Uldale Gill Beck above the Lower Falls

Record Number 833 >>> Image 12: Lodge Haggs. Massed tree remains below residual mound of blanket peat, 2-3m deep.

Record Number 833 >>> Image 13: Detail of the fossil tree remains. Remains of Downy birch, Willow and Juniper have been identified below peat in this area.

Record Name: Smooth newt at Black Dub, the source of The River Lyvennet
SWAAG ID Number: 834
Recorded Date: 2014-08-25 10:30:57
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Fauna
Record Type: Fauna HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Crosby Ravensworth Moor. Black Dub.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: #NY 605 111
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Tufa forming spring stream rising from fissured limestone.
Description: This image shows a very pale, straw coloured, Common or Smooth Newt (Triturus vulgaris) at rest on algae in the stream which meanders through the Black Bog on Crosby Ravensworth Moor. When first seen, I thought that this pale ghost of a creature was a troglodyte emerging into daylight from the limestone fissure from which the small stream emerges as the Source of the River Lyvennet. However, I now understand that this pale colour is within the usual range of colouration of this species.
Dimensions: See photos.
Additional Notes: Reference: T.T. Macan and E.B. Worthington. 1951. 'Life in Lakes and Rivers'. The New Naturalist Series. Collins.

Three species of newts are native and widespread across Britain, the Great Crested Newt is most abundant in Southern England, the Palmate Newt at higher latitudes and also at higher altitudes. The Common or Smooth Newt (T. vulgaris) is not the most common of the three in many areas. During April, these creatures seek ponds or low energy streams and are aquatic for a few weeks and live an existence quite different from their terrestrial way of life.
Last Update: 2014-08-25

Record Number 834 >>> Image 1: Troglodite perhaps. Smooth newt at rest on algae colony in the stream meandering through Black Dub at the Source of the River Lyvennet.

Record Number 834 >>> Image 2: Black Dub, view upstream.

Record Number 834 >>> Image 3: The spring source of the River Lyvennet.

Record Name: The search for the highest anf furthest Spring Source of the River Swale.
SWAAG ID Number: 835
Recorded Date: 2014-09-14 12:18:41
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geographical Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-09-03
Location: Birkdale Common. The Source of the Swale
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: #NY 8024 0105
Altitude: 690m
Geology: Spring rise below Pickerset Edge Grit over marine shale band.
Description: This is a short photographic record of a personal search for the ultimate source of the River Swale, that is the highest spring furthest from the junction of the Swale with the Ure and also from the Humber.
The search was unsuccessful at first and required three visits before the highest spring was located.
Species: Botanical record list available.
Additional Notes: Please Note!
The Grid Reference and name of the location of this spring has been hidden since high springs which form the sources of the Swale are home to a rich but delicate community of montane plants, the spring flushes are sensitive places and should not be unnecessarily trampled by many booted feet.
If these spring sites are visited they can be admired from the dry and firm moorland ground at the edges and top of the spring flush.
Last Update: 2014-09-15
Tree Geographical Area: Upper Swaledale

Record Number 835 >>> Image 1: Third time lucky. This really could be the way we need to go.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 2: This Gill could be worth a try, but in fact was the way back.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 3: The small pool just visible in the foreground is the Source of the Swale. L.R. Recording the vegetation.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 4: The search started from Black Scar House on Uldale Beck

Record Number 835 >>> Image 5: Black Scar House and Uldale Beck Meetings.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 6: Uldale Beck. The Lower Falls with Rowan.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 7: Recording a rare example of the natural regeneration of juniper.
Uldale Gill Head.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 8: This seedling juniper has germinated from seed derived from a long dead juniper whose remains are nearby.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 9: Uldale Beck. the Uper Falls.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 10: Onward and upward.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 11: Uldale Gill Head, almost at the top.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 12: Remnant mounds of blanket peat 2-3m deep which once covered the whole of the plateau.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 13: Mallerstang Edge.Water is scarce on the wide plateau

Record Number 835 >>> Image 14: Scattered tarns and pools with remains of willow carr, stunted birch and juniper preserved at the base of 2-3m deep peat

Record Number 835 >>> Image 15: Pools and tarns but no streams.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 16: Where do we go from here?

Record Number 835 >>> Image 17: That is the way back.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 18: And this where we came up.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 19: We will follow this beck as far as we can. The source will be up there.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 20: Remnant mounds of peat show that the whole plateau was until recently covered with blanket peat 2-3m deep.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 21: Ancient willow carr preserved below eroded blanket peat. As seen 30.11.2011

Record Number 835 >>> Image 22: Lunch at Lodge Hags. I think I can see spring flushes over there.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 23: View southward through Mallerstang towards

Record Number 835 >>> Image 24: Massed remains of stunted birch below eroded blanket peat at 660m elevation.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 25: Black shales and thin sandstones are the uppermost beds of the Namurian strata in Swaledale.

Record Number 835 >>> Image 26: The Source of the Swale

Record Number 835 >>> Image 27: The way back with Shunner in the distance.

Record Name: Little Sleddale. West Sike. Small faults infilled with white calcite in black shales
SWAAG ID Number: 836
Recorded Date: 2014-09-18 11:29:25
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-08-31
Location: Little Sleddale. West Gill Head
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: NY 80688 99978
Altitude: 675m
Geology: Namurian shales and sandstones. Thick beds of black shale with minor faulting.
Description: Small oblique faults displacing horizontal nodular bands. The fault being infilled with white calcite and thus readily visible in black shales.

I thank John Russell for his Notes on Faults, Shales, Siltstones and Mudstones.

Thick beds of these soft dark rocks are present within the cyclic, alternating beds of limestone, thin coals and sandstone or gritstone strata which form the scenery of the Pennine Dales. These impervious shales and mudstones, being soft form spring lines above the more gentle concave slopes below the harder limestones and sandstones but are themselves rarely exposed except in the uppermost Gills where they can be prominent.
Dimensions: See photos.
Additional Notes: Geological Notes- thanks to John Russell:

A simple guide to faults-

1 Shortening of the crust gives reverse faults-compression.

2 Stretching gives normal faults tension..

Faulting in shale is a XXXXX because shale is an incompetant rock and faults run everywhere.

The rocks you mentioned are all very fine grained and to study them properly you need X ray diffraction techniques.

Mudstone is a mixture of clay minerals mica and quartz.There is no layering of minerals and no plasticity.

Shale shows distinct layers due to the alignment of clay minerals which are flat and platy-caused by the weight of the overlying rocks.Layers and laminations are described as fissile.

Shale is not plastic and crumbles easily and is described as brittle-it is impermeable.

Shale colour varies from grey to black depending on organics and iron content.

Shale and mudstone have particle size around 2 microns.Between 4-6 microns come the silts and siltstone.Very difficult to tell them apart.The silt particles are just visible to the naked eye.

Last Update: 2014-09-20

Record Number 836 >>> Image 1: Little Sleddale. Black shales exposed on the bank of West Gill Beck.

Record Number 836 >>> Image 2: Two parallel oblique faults displacing horizontal nodular bands in black shales above the bed of the stream.

Record Number 836 >>> Image 3: The calcite infil to the faults continues through the bedrock of the stream underlying the shale.

Record Number 836 >>> Image 4: Detail of the faults

Record Number 836 >>> Image 5: Detail of the faults

Record Number 836 >>> Image 6: West Gill seen from below.

Record Name: Comma butterfly flying on 26 October below great oak at Cover Banks
SWAAG ID Number: 837
Recorded Date: 2014-10-26 17:53:45
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Fauna
Record Type: Fauna HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2014-10-24
Location: Cover Banks
Civil Parish: Middleham
British National Grid: SE 129 866
Altitude: 120
Description: This butterfly usually flies very fast from branches which overlook footpaths but I was able to approach when the butterfly was basking in the late autumn sunshine in pasture below this great oak tree, to gain energy.
Last Update: 2014-10-26

Record Number 837 >>> Image 1: Comma butterfly was basking in the late autumn sunshine in pasture below the nearby great oak tree, to gain energy. .

Record Number 837 >>> Image 2: Pedunculate, or English oak (Qu. robur) at Cover Banks, near Middleham. Possibly planted by Richard the Third or if not by John of Gaunt, but this is just a guess!

Record Name: A walk from Austwick to the Norber Boulders.
SWAAG ID Number: 838
Recorded Date: 2014-11-02 16:19:05
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geomorphology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: The Norber Boulder Field above Austwick, Ingleborough.
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SD 765 700
Altitude: 300m
Geology: Extensive erratic boulder field with many very large blocks of Silurian grit resting on limestone of Carboniferous Age. Many of these large blocks rest on limestone pedestals, see photos.
The rate of erosion and the age of these pedestals has been the subject of much discussion and recent research by Helen Goldie. (Goldie, H.S.2005. 'Erratic judgements: re-evaluating erosion rates of limestone using erratic pedestal sites, including Norber, Yorkshire.' Area 37(4), pp433-42.)
Description: This is a brief photographic record of the vegetation, landscape and archaeological features of interest seen during a recent walk with John and Ann Russell (in advance of a similar walk by SWAAG Members) from the village of Austwick to Nappa Scars and the Norber Boulders.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: Whereas the main purpose of this walk was to visit the well known erratic boulders, one of the highlights of this walk was the recognition of the unenclosed linear platform settlement complex of house platforms, large and small round barrows (the large barrow being overlain by the modern dry stone wall) with nearby leaning standing stone within the pastures below Nappa Scars.
Last Update: 2016-11-29

Record Number 838 >>> Image 1: The approach from Austwick through pastures below Nappa Scars.

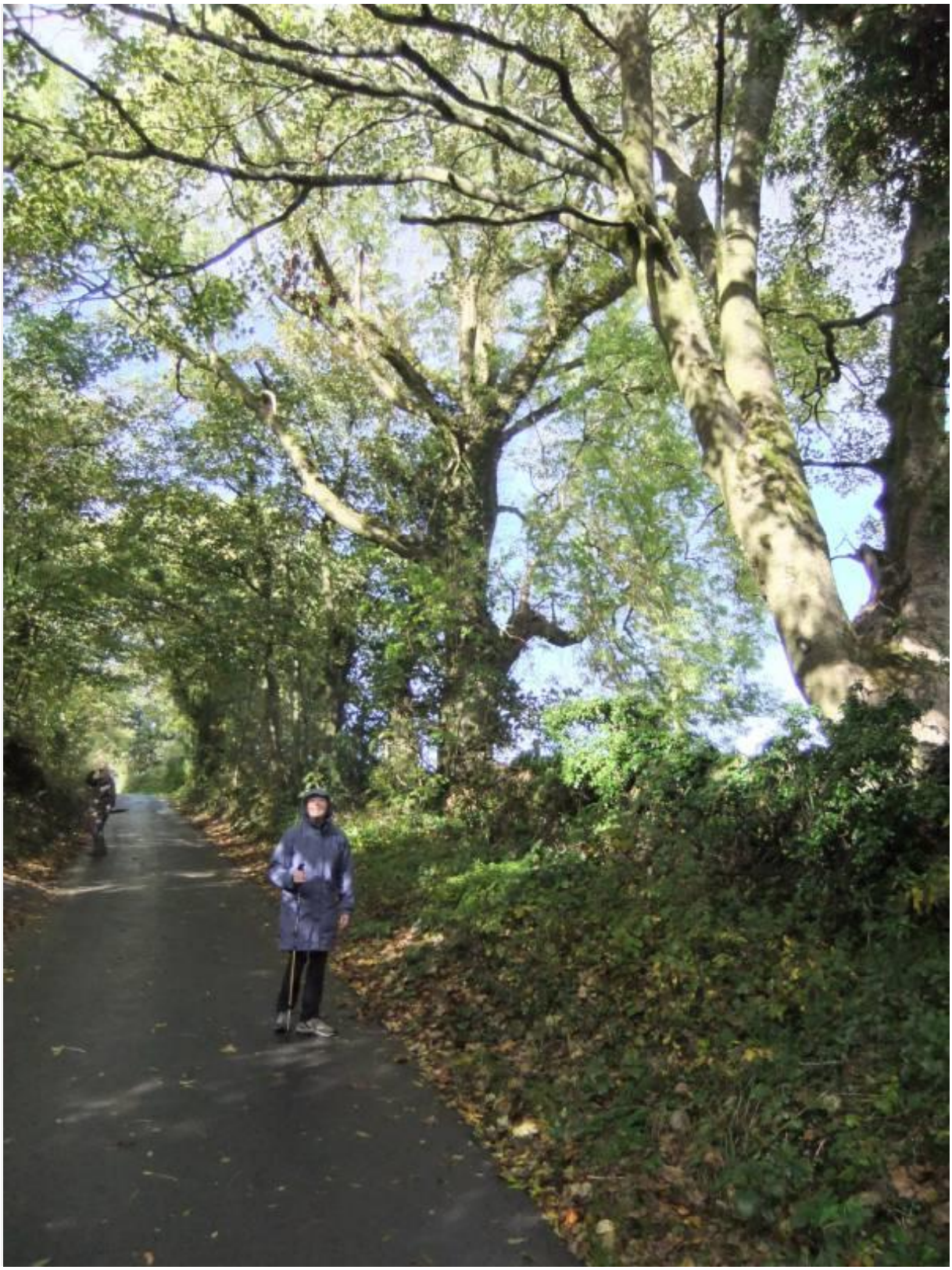
Record Number 838 >>> Image 2: Pastures below Nappa Scar and site of prehistoric platform settlement.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 3: Ann confirms the leaning standing stone at the angle in the drystone wall

Record Number 838 >>> Image 4: Standing Stone

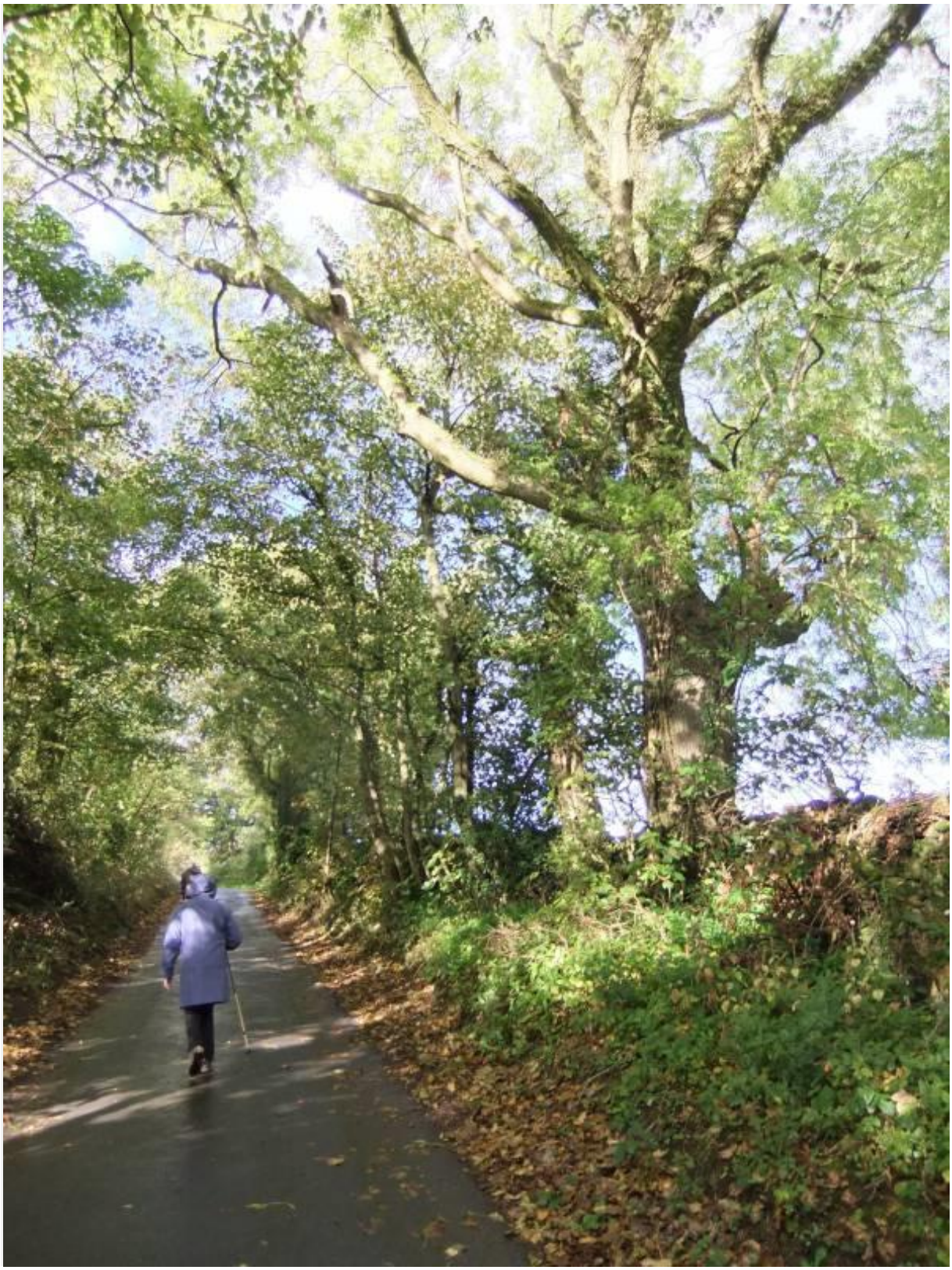
Record Number 838 >>> Image 5: Large House Platform with two flanking smaller platforms.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 6: Large House Platform, detail.



Record Number 838 >>> Image 7:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 8: Further house platforms on the same contour.



Record Number 838 >>> Image 9:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 10: Nappa Scar with ash tree on the top edge of the cliff.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 11: The lowest of the boulders

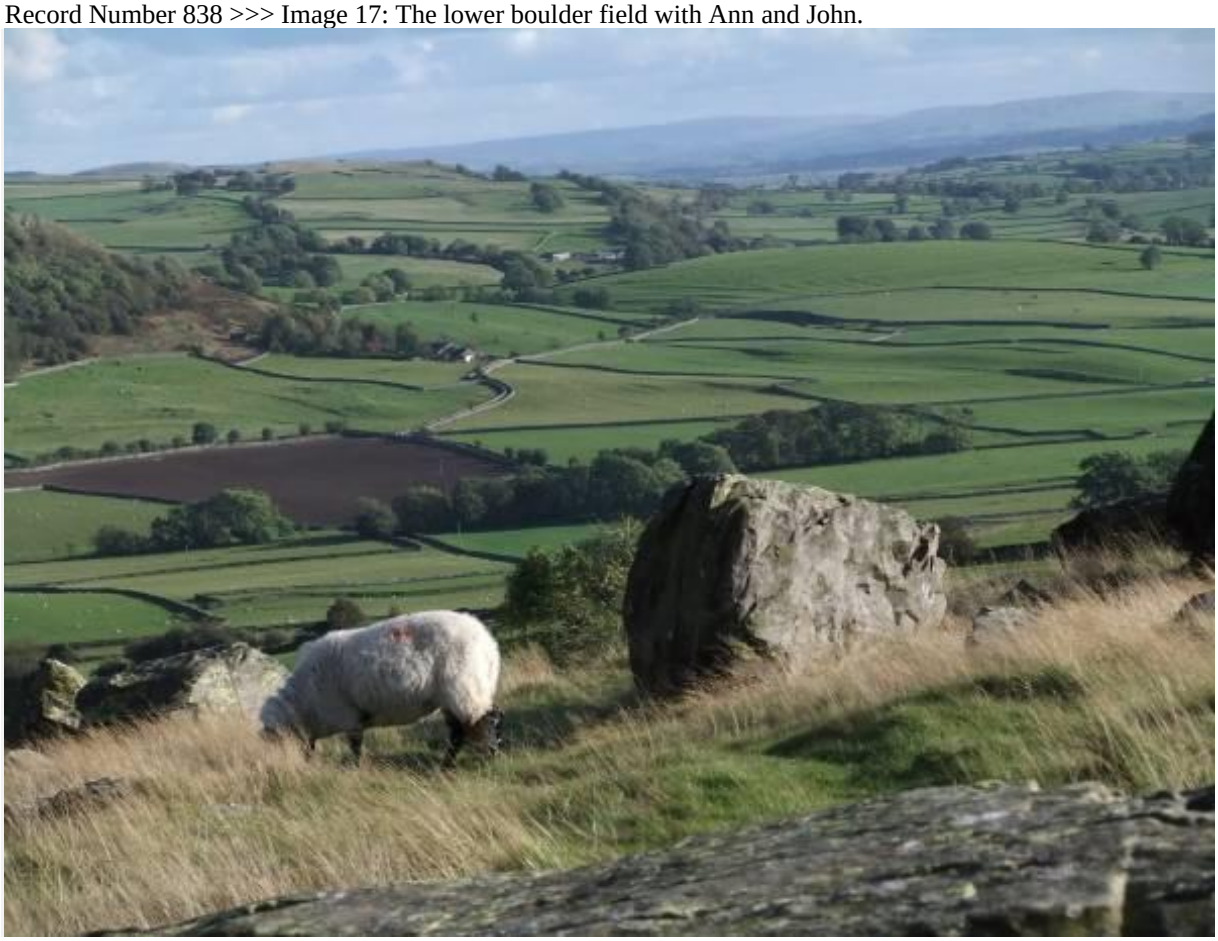
Record Number 838 >>> Image 12:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 14: View from Norber with medieval field systems.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 15: Frost shattered erratic block.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 16: Old wind blown hawthorns the last relict of woodland here.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 17: The lower boulder field with Ann and John.



Record Number 838 >>> Image 18: View of the boulders with sheep

Record Number 838 >>> Image 19: View without sheep.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 20: Smaller boulders supporting a large block. These are the only upright blocks.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 21: View towards the source of the boulders.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 22: The upper boulder field.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 23: Boulder on pedestal, much photographed.

Record Number 838 >>> Image 24:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 25:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 26:

Record Number 838 >>> Image 27:

Record Name: Two small glacial erratic boulders on Gayles Moor
SWAAG ID Number: 839
Recorded Date: 2014-12-07 12:47:43
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Geological Record
Record Type: Geological HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-12-01
Location: Feldom Army Range Area F2. Gayles Moor.
Civil Parish: Gayles
British National Grid: NZ 111 069
Altitude: 270
Geology: Glacial drift over strata below the Middle Limestone.
Description: Two small glacial erratic boulders, one of Shap Granite the other of the remarkable Vale of Eden angular breccia rock known as the Brockram. These two erratics were recognised at elevation of 270m, in an erosion patch at a gateway. These two boulders are slightly below the altitudinal limit at 1000ft AOD (324m AOD) for the southern edge of the Stainmore Ice stream transporting Shap erratics from the source of this distinctive granite at Shap on the Western Fringe of the Lake District. Reference: (Raistrick, 1929). For further details and the Geological context of these very interesting and distinctive rocks, see the Descriptive Report from John Russell and the photo images below.

Reference:
Raistrick, A. 1929. 'The glaciation of Wensleydale, Swaledale and adjoining parts of the North Pennines'.Proceedings Yorkshire Geological Society, Vol 20 and Plate 20.
Dimensions: See photographs.
Additional Notes: Whereas Arthur Raistrick's Map defines the the southern edge of the ice stream carrying Shap Granite erratics across Stainmore as at 324m AOD on Feldom, further west this limit is at just 200m reflecting the absence of finds of these boulders from Barningham Moor and south of Dalton.A number of Shap Granites have subsequently been recognised on Barningham Low Moor and, notably, a solitary Shap Granite has been recorded below peat on the very edge of Barningham High Moor, at 430m elevation. See SWAAG Database Recird No 770, Image Nos 23 and 24 for photos of the Shap Granite boulder at Eel Hill on Barningham High Moor.
This fact moves the recorded limit of the southern edge of the Stainmore Ice some three miles further south and its minimum elevation more than 200m higher.

Further details of the archaeological sites visited by SWAAG Members during their visit to Gayles Moor on a misty December will be uploaded as the next SWAAG record.
Last Update: 2014-12-07

SWAAG FIELD TRIP TO CASTLE STEADS FORTRESS

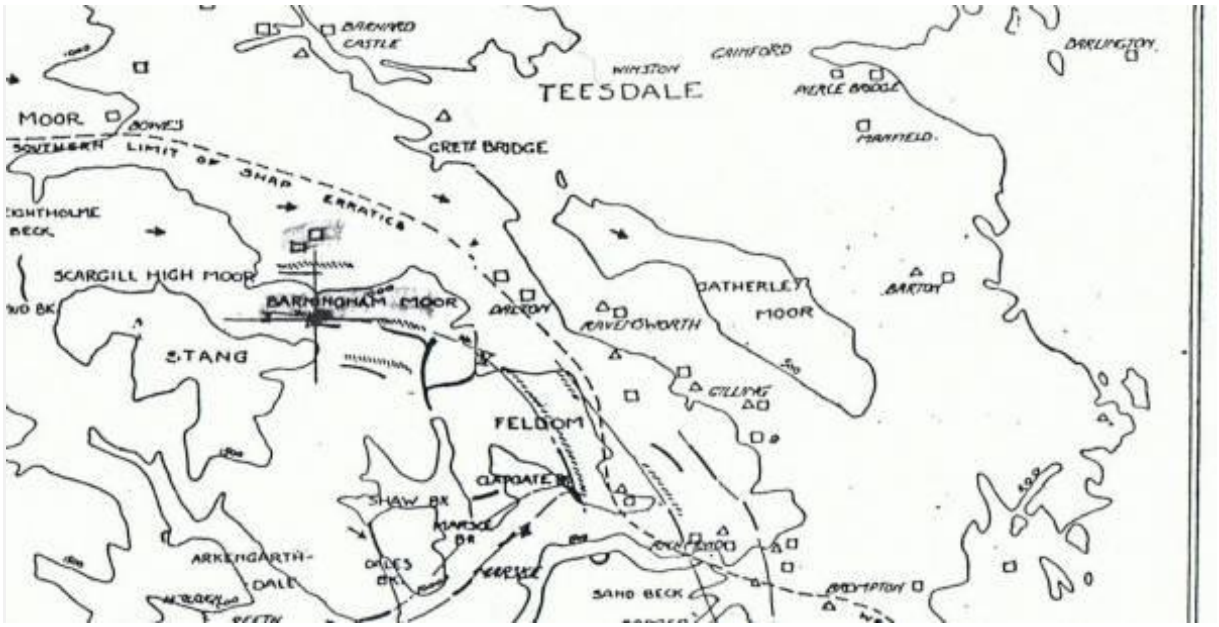
Location-Grid Ref O.L. 30. 112 069

A Tim Laurie field trip onto Feldon Ranges to visit the Iron Age Castle Steads Fortress had an additional bonus. Almost on the top of Gayles Moor two contrasting erratics were found-see photos 1 and 2. These two rocks, one igneous and the other sedimentary should not have been on Gayles Moor. They are erratic boulders brought from Westmorland and deposited on Gayles Moor as the last glaciers retreated 15000years ago.
The Stainmore Glacier crossed the Pennines following the course of the River Tees. At Greta Bridge the ice split into two. The northern glacier continued east to join the North Sea glacier and pass down the N.E. coast. The southern glacier spilled over Gayles Moor and then headed south along the Vale of Mowbray. It was this glacier that brought the rocks in photos 1and 2 from the Western Pennines.

PHOTO 1-SHAP GRANITE.
Shap granite comes from Westmorland at the village of Shap. Depending on the composition the feldspars its colour can vary from cream to bright red. This colour and its ability to be polished make it ideal for the building industry.
The large crystals are of orthoclase feldspar. They are embedded in a fine ground mass of quartz, oligoclase and orthoclase feldspars. This pattern of large crystals in a fine ground mass is described as a porphyritic texture.
The Shap granite, Askrigg and Alston granites were injected into Northern England about 400 m.y.ago. These graniters were along the line of the Iapetus Suture. A line marking the joining of the two halves of our country in Devonian times.

PHOTO 2-BROCKRAM.
The Penrith Sandstone, of which the Brockrams are part are the oldest rocks of the Permian Period. The rocks of this Period were created when Pangea was 10 degrees north of the Equator. The Permian was a period of deserts and photo 2 is of a desert rock.
Erosion of the folded and uplifted Carboniferous rocks created the Brockram rocks. Note the very angular clasts. These can be of Carboniferous limestone, Palaeozoic basement rocks and volcanic rocks from the Lake District. The rocks angular nature show that they have not travelled very far. Temporary rivers and flash floods washed the sun fractured rocks out of the highlands and on to the plains. Rocks created this way are called flash flood breccias. Some of the Bockrams were formed in alluvial fans.
Brockrams are found only on the west side of the Pennines in the Carlisle Basin and the Vale of Eden. This gives us further evidence of ice flow directions.

Record Number 839 >>> Image 1: John Russell's descriptive summary of the geological contexts of Shap Granite and of the Brockram Breccia.



Record Number 839 >>> Image 2: The recorded limit of Shap Erratics on the southern edge of Teesdale at Feldom, at 1000ft
(324m AOD).Extract from Raistrick 1929: Proceedings Yorkshire Geological Society, Vol 20 Plate 20.

Record Number 839 >>> Image 3: The Shap Granite boulder.

Record Number 839 >>> Image 4: The Brockram boulder.

Record Number 839 >>> Image 5: Find site of the two erratics with SWAAG Members on the visit to Gayles Moor on 1st December 2014

Record Name: The Stainton Lead Mine and views across Swaledale
SWAAG ID Number: 840
Recorded Date: 2014-12-09 21:22:29
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-12-08
Location: Stainton Moor
Civil Parish: Stainton
British National Grid: SE 080 956
Altitude: 370m down to 300m
Geology: Mineralised fault in Crow Chert and Crow Limestone Strata
Description: The Stainton Lead Mines are the most easterly and represent, significantly, stratigraphically, the highest mineralisation in Swaledale. (Source: Dunham and Wilson, 1985. BGS: 'Geology of the North Pennine Orefield', Chapter 11, pp179,180 and Figure 30).
Dunham and Wilson describe the Stainton Lead Mines as follows:
'The Stainton Mines, North and South extend for a distance of 800m eastward from the head of Juniper Gill down to The White Bog, South West of Stainton Village. Here, the bearing beds are in the Crow Cherts and Crow Limestone exposed by hushing and by many bell pits sunk into these beds. The outcrop (of these bearing beds) terminating at an NE Flier (ie fault) from the Great Stork Vein which brings in grit, presumably The Grassington Grit and the workings cease.'
For a view of these Grasington Grit Beds dipping down to the fault, see Image No
Trials to access the Great Stork Vein below these bearing beds from below the grit beds were attempted from three levels: Daggets Level at SE0890 9553, 307m AOD, from an unnamed level and from Wyvil's Level, see previous SWAAG Records.

Dimensions: The lead workings are 800m in extent. See photos
Additional Notes: ACCESS: Army Live Firing Range. No Access without express permission of the Range Officer. No Access at any time when Red Flags Flying.
The views southward from the head of Juniper Gill and from these Mines north westward across Swaledale and south eastward across the Catterick Training Area towards the Vale of Mowbray are superb.

Visited on a clear cold frosty day in December. How many men worked here and for how long?
SWAAG Site: Stainton Moor
Last Update: 2014-12-10

Record Number 840 >>> Image 1: The Stainton Lead Mines. View southward from large shaft mound some 300m east of and above Juniper Gill

Record Number 840 >>> Image 2: View north westward from a shaft mound west of Juniper Gill, on the same fault system on the line of the East End Mines in Ellerton Parish.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 3: The same shaft mound.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 4: Juniper Gill Head view down to Ellerton Abbey.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 5: Small bell pit and hush leading down to the head of Juniper Gill

Record Number 840 >>> Image 6: Small pit at edge of the mining area. View northward.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 7: Shaft mounds on the Stainton Mines at the head of Juniper Gill

Record Number 840 >>> Image 8: View from the Mines southward towards the Vale of Mowbray.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 9: The Stainton Mines and hushes lead eastward down to The White Bog.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 10: As last.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 11: The hush viewed from below.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 12: Large shaft mound on the Stainton Mine, view south.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 13: Further shaft mound.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 14: Stainton Mine hushes seen from below.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 15: Shaft with view of further hushes leading down to The White Bog.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 16: The Stainton Mine. One of three levels driven from White Bog to locate the Great Stork Vein, this was unsuccessful.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 17: The Stainton Mine. Spoil tailings at The White Bog.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 18: The Stainton Mine, Wyvil's level and Mine Shop at SE0948 9581.
The portal to the level is in shadow to the left of the mine shop.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 19: The Stainton Mine, Mine shop recently consolidated by Defence Estates. A rare surviving example of these characteristic mine buildings.

Record Number 840 >>> Image 20: Wyvil's Level. Spoil Tailings at Stainton Beck.

Record Name: Juniper Gill revisited. Round Cairn, cairnfield settlement and coaxial field system complex.
SWAAG ID Number: 841
Recorded Date: 2014-12-16 16:50:13
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Burial Mounds and Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-12-15
Location: Ellerton Moor. Juniper Gill.
Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey
British National Grid: SE 0700 9600
Altitude: 350m
Geology: Glacial drift over Namurian chert strata above the Main Limestone.
Description: Following an extensive moorland blaze which has revealed the extensive remains of the Bronze Age Settlement Complex recorded previously as SWAAG Records 392, 393 and 394 which were previously masked in thick heather, the area was visited by three representative members of SWAAG in company with Phil Abramson, Defence Estates Archaeologist, as a reconnaissance preliminary to detailed GPS survey to record the remains exposed by the fire and the remaining area of the Bronze Age Cairnfield Settlement Complex (this GPS Survey is to be carried out by Stephen Eastmead with Tim Laurie preparing the supporting Gazetteer on behalf of SWAAG). These settlement remains are at an exposed location at 360m AOD on the high moorland spur above the western side of Juniper Gill. The wider survey of the as yet unrecorded but similar prehistoric landscape and also the very extensive and interesting Mining Remains on Ellerton Moor and on Stainton Moor will be completed in due course by T.C.L in his capacity as Archaeological Advisor on the CTA Conservation Group, working in collaboration with Stephen Eastmead and other members of SWAAG .
On 15th January the purpose of the visit was to obtain an aerial photographic view of these settlement remains by use of an advance prototype 'octocoptic' drone, ie a small flying bedstead apparatus with eight propellers designed and operated by University of Leeds researchers, see photos.

Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: Following the onset of rain and departure of the Flying Bedstead Pilots and Phil Abramson, A walk over the site confirmed that the burnt area of cairnfield and unenclosed round house settlement together with the associate coaxial field boundary system was more extensive and many more cairns were recognised than originally recorded by myself when the site was masked by thick heather more than twenty years ago, See SWAAG Records Nos 392,393 and 394.
Last Update: 2015-01-01

Record Number 841 >>> Image 1: Where is the thing?

Record Number 841 >>> Image 2: It is just a pretty toy but it lurks buzzing above bronze age cairns only half a mile away

Record Number 841 >>> Image 3: On instructions from its master it flies back obediently.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 4: Good catch, the little thing returns to its masters hand.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 5: Phil gazes in astonishment at the real thing which waits its orders.

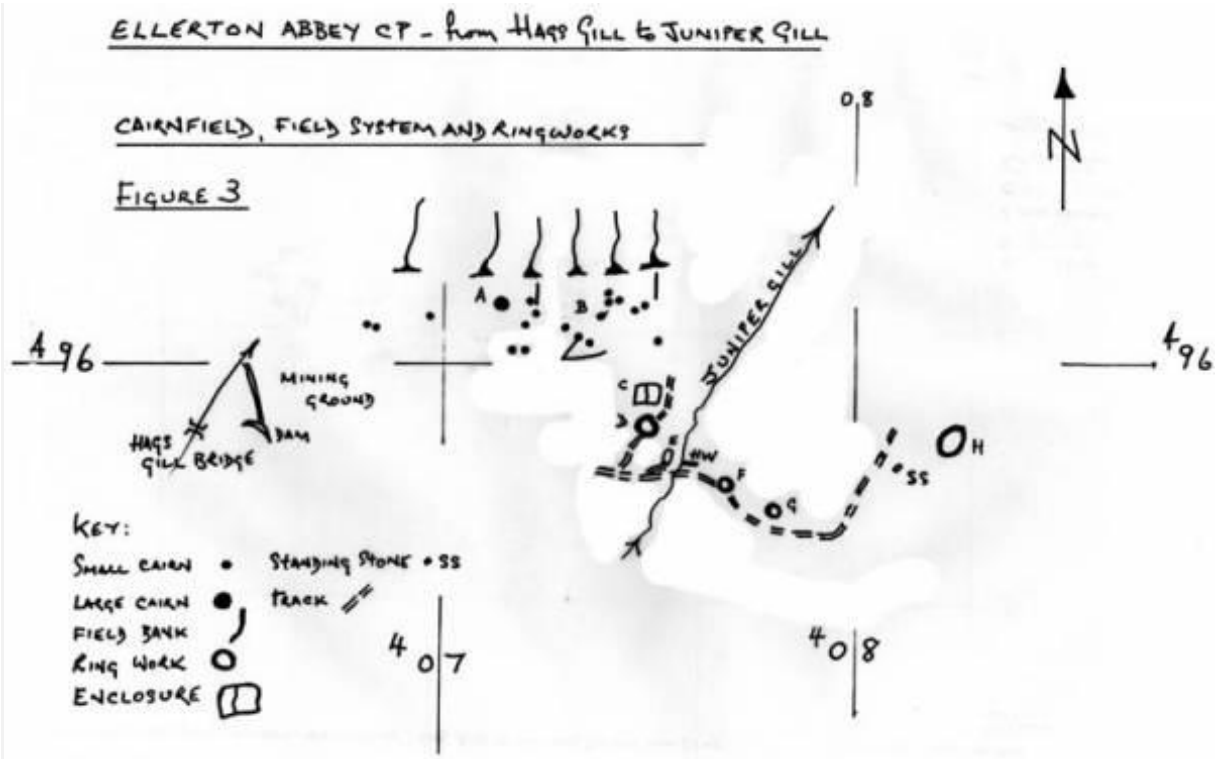
Record Number 841 >>> Image 6: All eight propellers unfolded and almost ready to fly.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 7: The beast is assembled ...

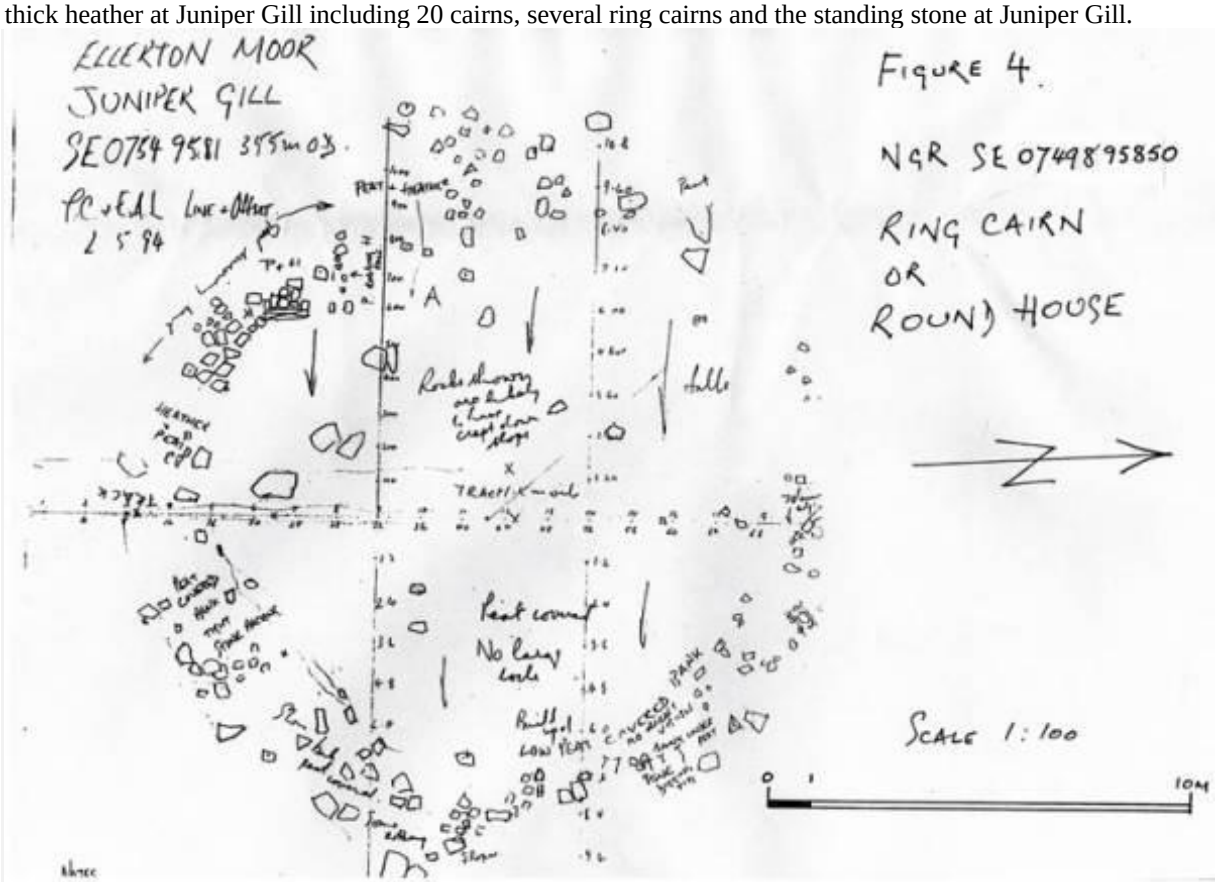
Record Number 841 >>> Image 8: ... to be given the kiss of computered life and brought into action.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 9: Away it flies

Record Number 841 >>> Image 10: On Mission into the wild blue yonder



Record Number 841 >>> Image 11: Ellerton Moor. Original Survey (TCL 1994 unpublished) of main sites eastward from the western limit of the Army Ranges at Hags Gill, including features then visible in thick heather at Juniper Gill including 20 cairns, several ring cairns and the standing stone at Juniper Gill.



Record Number 841 >>> Image 12: Line and offset plan (TCL pre- 1994, unpublished) of the Ring Cairn on the western edge of Juniper Gill, subsequently designated a Scheduled Monument under the Monuments Protection Scheme.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 13: Small ring cairn revealed by the recent burn.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 14: THe same feature

Record Number 841 >>> Image 15: Three aligned stone round cairns and view eastward and down towards lower Swaledale.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 16: Substantial field bank revealed by the recent burn.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 17: Possible offset entrance through the same field bank.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 18: Very large round cairn located on the edge of the escarpment at the point where a clear view first becomes possible north-westward through Arkengarthdale and across Stainmore towards the Vale of Eden.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 19: The same cairn. This cairn was constructed over several radial stone banks which protrude beyond the perimeter of the cairn. This feature has been noted at several similar cairns elsewhere in the Pennine Uplands.

Record Number 841 >>> Image 20: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 21: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 22: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 23: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 24: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 25: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 26: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 27: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 28: Octocopter on mission

Record Number 841 >>> Image 29: Mission complete!

Record Name: Ring cairn on Goldsborough Hill Summit. Effect on visibility of archaeological sites of reduction of grazing.
SWAAG ID Number: 842
Recorded Date: 2014-12-30 11:12:33
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Ring Cairns
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2014-12-24
Location: Teesdale. Cotherstone Moor. Summit of Goldsborough Hill.
Civil Parish: Cotherstone
British National Grid: NY 95474 17673
Altitude: 389m
Geology: Thin peat turf over Namurian sandstone bedrock.
Description: Despite the fact that Cotherstone Moor does today support a fine and healthy flock of Swaledale Sheep, see photos Nos 4 and 5 below,the effects of the general reduction of sheep numbers and the consequent increase here of soft rush (Juncus effusus), on the visibility of the Ring Cairn on the summit of Goldsborough Hill is plain to see. Earliest photo 1998, second photo October 2012, latest photo December 2014.

This effect is general across the Pennine Uplands. Dense heather, moorland coarse tussock forming grasses and sedges, which when ungrazed, equally contribute. Sites and features which were clear to see when subsidies were assigned to sheep numbers are now obscured and this will make moorland historic landscape interpretation much more difficult to understand and demonstrate.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: Rock art sites are now usually obscured or partially obscured by vegetation and especially difficult to locate. Moorland burning can damage the surface of carved rocks when covered with inflammable heather. The location and prior clearance of these rocks before periodic heather burns will be a priority.
Last Update: 2015-01-01

Record Number 842 >>> Image 1: Ring Cairn, Goldsborough Summit October 1998.

Record Number 842 >>> Image 2: Ring Cairn, Goldsborough Summit, difficult to see October 2012.

Record Number 842 >>> Image 3: Ring Cairn, Goldsborough Summit, totally obscured December 2014.

Record Number 842 >>> Image 4: Swaledales on the track leading to Goldsborough. The finest little sheep you will ever see!

Record Number 842 >>> Image 5: Swaledales on the track leading to Goldsborough. The finest little sheep you will ever see!

Record Name: Gayles Moor. Ancient Alders below Shooters Well. Feldom Army Live Firing Range.
SWAAG ID Number: 843
Recorded Date: 2014-12-30 12:36:22
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Feldom Army Ranges. Gayles Moor.
Civil Parish: Gayles
British National Grid: NZ 104 061
Altitude: 350m down to 270m
Geology: Springs rising below the Underset Limestone and streams cut through glacial drift .
Description: The woodland recorded here comprise four small surviving areas of alder wood located on both sides of the small dendritic streams which rise at Shooters Well and at spring flushes downstream. The alders extend downstream for a distance of 600m to disappear within the recently planted conifers of Stone Man Plantation.

These alders are centred at NZ104061.
Area One is a small group of alders on the eastern slope above the stream close to the Stoneman Plantation.
Area Two are the alders which line the stream upstream from the Plantation.
Area Three are alders which grow close to springs on the western slopes above the stream.
Area Four are the alders which grow at and below Shooters Well.

For details of individual trees recorded, see photographs of representative trees below and for further etailed descriptions of the recorded trees see The Woodland Trust Ancient Hunt Tree Database.
A total of sixty alders have been recorded on the Woodland Trust ATH Database to date as representative of the alders here, See http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk/

Species Composition of the Alder Woodland:
Unusually, and with the sole exception of a solitary small rowan epiphyte, no other tree or shrub species grow with the alders within any of the four Woodland Areas at and below Shooters Well. Shooters Well will be revisited at a favourable time of year to record the ground flora.

Location Map 1. Woodland Trust Records. OS Historic Map series.

Dimensions: See photo images which illustrate the age characteristics of these fine old trees.
Additional Notes: The alders at and below Shooters Well are all ancient, twisted and wind blown. There is no regeneration. There are a number of exceptional specimen ancient alders and all the small alders show the characteristics of great age. For examples of these age characteristics, see captions to the photographs below.
Ancient relict alder woods are usually overlooked by those interested in woodlands but they deserve to be treasured as every tree shows the effects of their long hard life. Many were coppiced and managed as a source of small wood with special qualities, eg as the soles of clogs. Alder charcoal was the best available charcoal for the manufacture of gun powder.The trees of small dimensions today are often relict remains of large trees with hollowed stems revealing adventitious roots. Fallen trees can root and throw up healthy stems which will survive indefinitely. The very large alders located at the spring rise are of exceptional interest and it is an experience to stand close by the great root pedestals of these ancient trees which are so evidently the home of the fairies and of druidical ghosts.

NOTE! Gayle Moor Live Firing Range. No access without express permission from the Range Officer. No access at any time when Red Flags are flying.
Last Update: 2014-12-31

Record Number 843 >>> Image 1: Gayles Moor. Shooters Well. Area Four, the uppermost alders from the East.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 2: Gayles Moor. The Shooters Well Alders. Area Two the lower alders close to Stoneman Plantation.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 3: Gayles Moor. The Shooters Well Alders. Area Three. Alders at the western springs.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 4: Isolated alder an indication that alders were once more extensive here.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 5: Shooters Well. Area Four, the uppermost alders at the springs.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 6: Shooters Well. The uppermost alders. Detail of the highest alder. Revered by the Druids perhaps!

Record Number 843 >>> Image 7: Shooters Well. The uppermost alders. Detail of the other side of this tree showing root pedestal.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 8: Alders close to the edge of Stoneman Plantation.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 9: Alder with exposed root pedestal close to the edge of Stoneman Plantation.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 10: Alder with exposed root pedestal close to the edge of Stoneman Plantation.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 11: Alder with exposed root pedestal close to the edge of Stoneman Plantation.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 12: Fallen alder which has re-rooted to survive a further 300 years.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 13: Fallen and rotted stem of this alder. Detail.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 14: Isolated alder with hollow stem and exposed adventitious roots.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 15: Detail of this small tree showing hollow stem and exposed adventitious roots.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 16: Isolated alder. The alders at the western springs, Area Three, in mid distance.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 17: Alders at the western springs from below.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 18: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age, namely fragmented and hollowed stems, split and rotting bark and exposed root pedestals.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 19: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 20: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 21: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 22: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 23: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

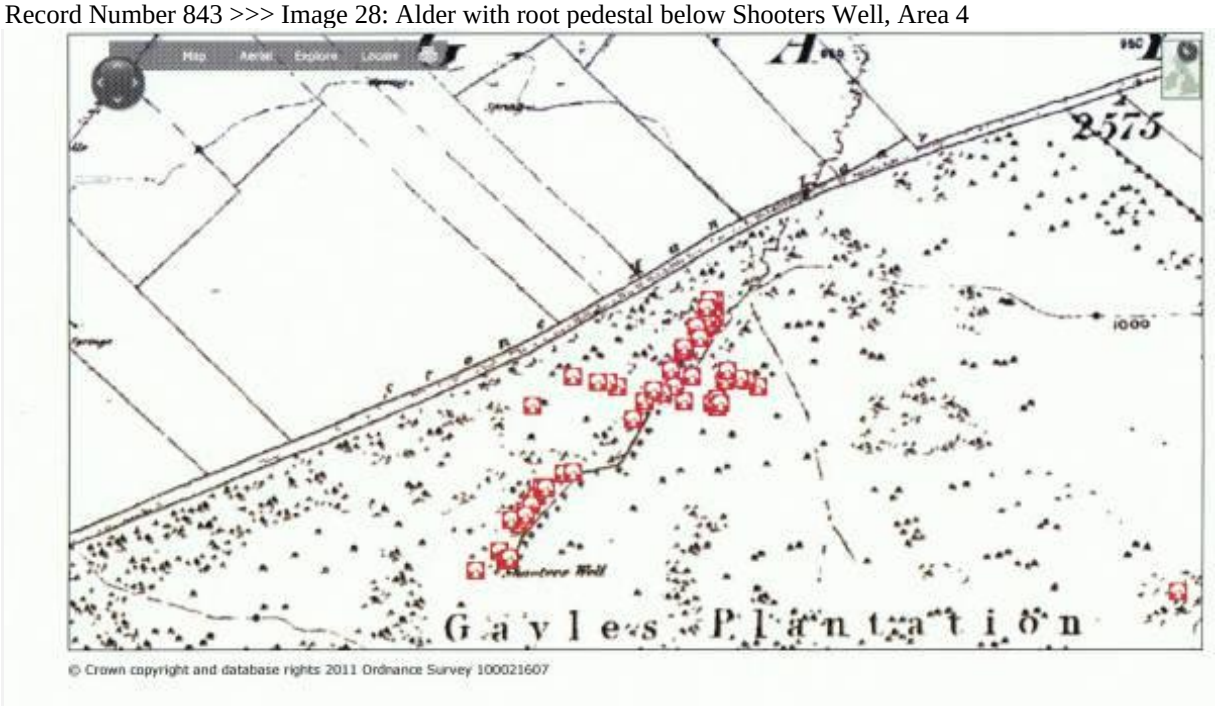
Record Number 843 >>> Image 24: Alders at the western springs. All these alder trees show characteristics of age.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 25: Iridescent green beetle (unidentified) on alders below Shooters Well, Area 4

Record Number 843 >>> Image 26: Alders below Shooters Well, Area 4

Record Number 843 >>> Image 27: Alder bracket fungus on twisted alder.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 28: Alder with root pedestal below Shooters Well, Area 4



Record Number 843 >>> Image 29: Gayles Moor.Shooters Well and, with the exception of one or two living remnant larch trees, the now vanished Gayles Plantation. Woodland Trust ATH Records, OS 1893 Series Historic Map.

Record Number 843 >>> Image 30: Marsh pennywort (Hydrocotyle vulgaris)dominant at spring rise below Shooters Well. A rare plant in Teesdale and Co Durham. This interesting plant occurs in Lower Wensleydale but has not so far been recorded in Swaledale

Record Name: Dalton Beck Upper Reach. Relict ash wood with aspen grove
SWAAG ID Number: 844
Recorded Date: 2015-01-01 15:55:25
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Tree Site Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-12-30
Location: Dalton Gill upstream from the farm access road atNZ10320707
Civil Parish: Gayles
British National Grid: NZ 1020 0700
Altitude: 270m
Geology: Stream cut ravine through glacial drift over strata below the Underset Limestone.
Description: Species rich stream side ash woodland with small grove of aspen trees, sallows, holly, old hazel coppice and ancient rowan with isolated stunted oak(Qu. robur), hawthorn and crab apple on a relict hedge bank lost within the woodland which was once pasture, possibly related to Crumma or the abandoned settlement of Hornbriggs.
Dimensions: See photos.
Additional Notes: This fragment of woodland which survives within the comparative shelter of the steep sided ravine at the upper reach of Dalton Gill is of considerable landscape interest, being of native tree species which have from time immemorial been managed as coppice. The small copse of aspens is of particular interest. This species, one of the colonising tundra tree species at the end of the last Glacial, reproduces from swarms of suckers (ramets) which spring from the roots of two or three generations of older trees to form characteristic cloned copses capable of living indefinitely. Individual trees grow rapidly and would be a very valuable and attractive commercial timber tree since as the tree regenerates from root suckers, no replanting would be necessary following felling.
Last Update: 2015-03-19

Record Number 844 >>> Image 1: Dalton Beck. The upper reaches and one of two deserted farm steadings at Hornbriggs.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 2: One of the two deserted farm steadings at Hornbriggs.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 3: One of two deserted farm steadings at Hornbriggs.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 4: The two deserted steadings at Hornbriggs. Not yet visited.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 5: Ash and birch trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 6: Ash trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 7: Ash trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 8: Ash trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 9: Ash trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 10: Ash trees at the top edge of the ravine

Record Number 844 >>> Image 11: Two stunted and hollowing oak (Qu. robur) trees on relict field hedge bank.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 12: Fallen leaf of Qu. robur, the species of oak native to the NE Pennine fringe.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 13: The same hedge bank with hawthorn and stunted oak trees from below

Record Number 844 >>> Image 14: Hawthorn and crab apple on the same hedge bank

Record Number 844 >>> Image 15: Old hollowed crab apple on the same hedge bank

Record Number 844 >>> Image 16: Ash coppice by the stream.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 17: Ash on ruined field wall by stream.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 18: Ash with self rooting sallows on this wall.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 19: Very large Rowan on the same wall

Record Number 844 >>> Image 20: Very large Rowan with hazel forming a tangle on the same wall

Record Number 844 >>> Image 21: Old hazel coppice

Record Number 844 >>> Image 22: Large sallow washed out by the last flood.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 23: Large coppiced downy birch by the stream, growing through gorse

Record Number 844 >>> Image 24: Large coppiced downy birch by the stream

Record Number 844 >>> Image 25: This fine birch has fallen and re rooted to live again

Record Number 844 >>> Image 26: This fine birch has fallen and re rooted to live again

Record Number 844 >>> Image 27: Detail to show the fallen stems of this birch which have re rooted to live again

Record Number 844 >>> Image 28: Aspens with downy birch by the stream.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 29: Aspen grove, the oldest tree.

Record Number 844 >>> Image 30: Aspen Grove. group of young ramets which spring from an older tree.

Record Name: The remains of the Old Church of St Mary's Church, Brignall and evidence for Pre-Conquest Christian Oratory and Graveyard on the site of Roman and Celtic Shrines.
SWAAG ID Number: 845
Recorded Date: 2015-01-07 17:14:30
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Stone structure
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Old Church of St Mary, Brignall,North Yorkshire
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: NZ 077 122
Altitude: 200m
Geology: Flood plain of the ravine of the River Greta.
Description: The purpose of this record is to draw attention to the presence of the romantic ruins of the Old Church of St Mary of Brignall located close to the River Greta far below the Village. Secondly attention will be drawn to the evidence for the existence of an earlier Pre-Conquest Christian Oratory or Church, and Graveyard occupying the location of a yet much earlier Roman and Celtic Shrine. The historical evidence for the appearance and historical development of the Old Church is vividly described by the late Dennis Coggins with Ken Fairless in their summary of recent consolidation work to clear vegetation and trees from the Graveyard and from the remaining masonry of the Old Church during 1986/7. Reference: Durham Archaeological Journal,17,2003,25-41.
The historical development as understood from earlier accounts, notably: Victoria County History, North Riding of Yorkshire together with evidence for pre-Christian activities at the riverside location of the Old Church of St Mary's, Brignall as detailed by Dennis Coggins and Ken Fairless, 2003,can briefly be summarised, as follows:
Date
1833 The Old Church abandoned and demolished. Masonry from the demolitions reused in the building of the present Church close to the Village.
1780 Churchyard enclosing wall
16th to 18thC. The 13thC church remodelled with three lancet windows in the East Gable replaced by a square headed four light window.
13thC. Probable date of the construction of the Old Church.
12th-11thC Three incised grave markers forming cills or lintols to the earlier lancet windows attributed to this period point to the existence of an earlier church on or close to the 13thC church.
10thC and earlier Pre-Conquest Christian activities. The presence of a interlace decorated fragment of a cross shaft built into the North Wall of the Chancel points to the existence of an Early Pre-Conquest Christian Oratory, or similar timber structure.
This conclusion is strengthened by the recognition by Coggins and Fairless of low curving earthen banks outside the present rectangular churchyard wall together with a sunken area which could be the site of a timber structure. The resistivity survey by Coggins and Fairless of part of the interior of this earlier enclosure seems to indicate the existence of a pre-existing church/oratory and confirms the curvilinear enclosing bank.
Three Roman Altars have been recognised at the Old Church, one of which is in the Richmond Museum the other two (possible) altars are reused as grave headstones. These altars provide evidence for the presence of a Roman and possibly also an earlier Celtic Shrine on the bank of the River Greta, perhaps dedicated to the River Goddess Nymph, similar to the altar dedicated to her recorded from the Roman Fort at Greta Bridge riverside shrine on the south bank of the Tees, at Rokeby, located some 300m downstream of the Meeting of the Waters.

The above is no substitute for reading the very detailed and illustrated account by Coggins and Fairless: Durham Archaeological Journal,17. 2003, 25-41.

Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: The only available extant image of Old Church of St Mary, Brignall in the landscape of the River Greta is an etching by S Rawle of the lost watercolour by J.M.W. Turner of Brignall Church. The original watercolour by Turner was lost in a fire some 100 years ago. This etching is reproduced in the excellent finely illustrated account of J.M.W. Turner's visit and tour of Yorkshire, reference: David Hill, 1984. 'In Turner's Footsteps: Through the hills and dales of Northern England.' John Murray(Publishers)Ltd. Figure 68, p71.

Record Update: Caption to Photo No 7: Small headstone, undecipherable (by Me) see below:
Sue Nicholson has kindly informed me that she reads this small headstone to be that of 'John Grisewold'. Sue also informs me that John Grisewold is listed within the 1673 Hearth Tax Returns. The Hearth Tax, or Chimney Money, was introduced by Charles 11 to raise money to meet the shortfall in the 'Borrowing Requirement'. A form of Poll Tax. Soak the poor! Nothing changes!
Last Update: 2015-01-10

Record Number 845 >>> Image 1: Brignall Old Church and burial ground.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 2: The Chancel. Surviving fragment.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 3: Interlace decorated Ninth C. cross fragment built into the masonry.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 4: The old church and burial ground, Brignall. Note the fence beyond the East Gable marking the eroded bank of the River Greta.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 5: 17C Headstone. The Poft Master, Greta Bridge.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 6: Later headstone.

Record Number 845 >>> Image 7: Evocative but undecipherable (by me) small headstone. Sue Nicholson has now informed me that she has attributed this small headstone to "John Grisewold" and that John Grisewold is listed within the 1673 Hearth Tax Returns.

Record Name: The Greta Bridge probable cist cover decorated in the cup and ring tradition, subsequently reused as a cover to a Roman Grave.
SWAAG ID Number: 846
Recorded Date: 2015-01-10 18:15:00
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Rock Art
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public
Record Date: 2014-02-20
Location: The Bowes Museum.
Civil Parish: Barnard Castle
British National Grid:
Geology: Slabs of Fell Sandstone.
Description: The Greta Bridge cist cover is now relocated to the grounds of the Bowes Museum where it can be seen to lie beneath trees close to the wall to the east of the Main Road Entrance Gates. This slab is decorated with simple cups and grooves in the cup and ring tradition and was discovered some 40 years ago during improvement works to the A66 (The Greta Bridge By-Pass) some 400m east of the new road bridge over the River Greta. This slab was stated to have been reused as the cover to a roman grave, although I have not seen the records or evidence for this and it may well have been the cover to a Neolithic Cist originally. This slab has been trimmed as a grave cover and the small chevron like figure which consists of slight pecked chevron or V shaped on plan grooves are difficult to see. Each arm of the V shaped grooves leads from a small terminal cup mark. The chevron figure is extended by a single groove which terminates in a larger cup. This figure is probably unique in Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Cup and Ring Motifs.
Dimensions: See photo.
Additional Notes: This slab has been recorded previously on this database, however the opportunity was taken to photograph this rock again, under ideal sunlight conditions. Cup and ring marked slabs similar to this example are usually Cist Grave covers and are often decorated on both faces, as for example the Gainford Stone. The Gainford Stone, which is one of the finest examples of British Prehistoric Rock Art, can be seen inside the Museum on display within the Archaeological Collections on the First Floor.
It is possible that this slab from Greta Bridge is also decorated on both faces, but unless the slab is lifted, we shall never know!
Last Update: 2015-01-11

Record Number 846 >>> Image 1: The Greta Bridge Stone. Originally decorated with cups and grooves

as the cover slab to a Neolithic Cist Burial, subsequently reused as the cover to a Roman Age Grave in a cemetery by the road leading eastward from the Greta Bridge Fort

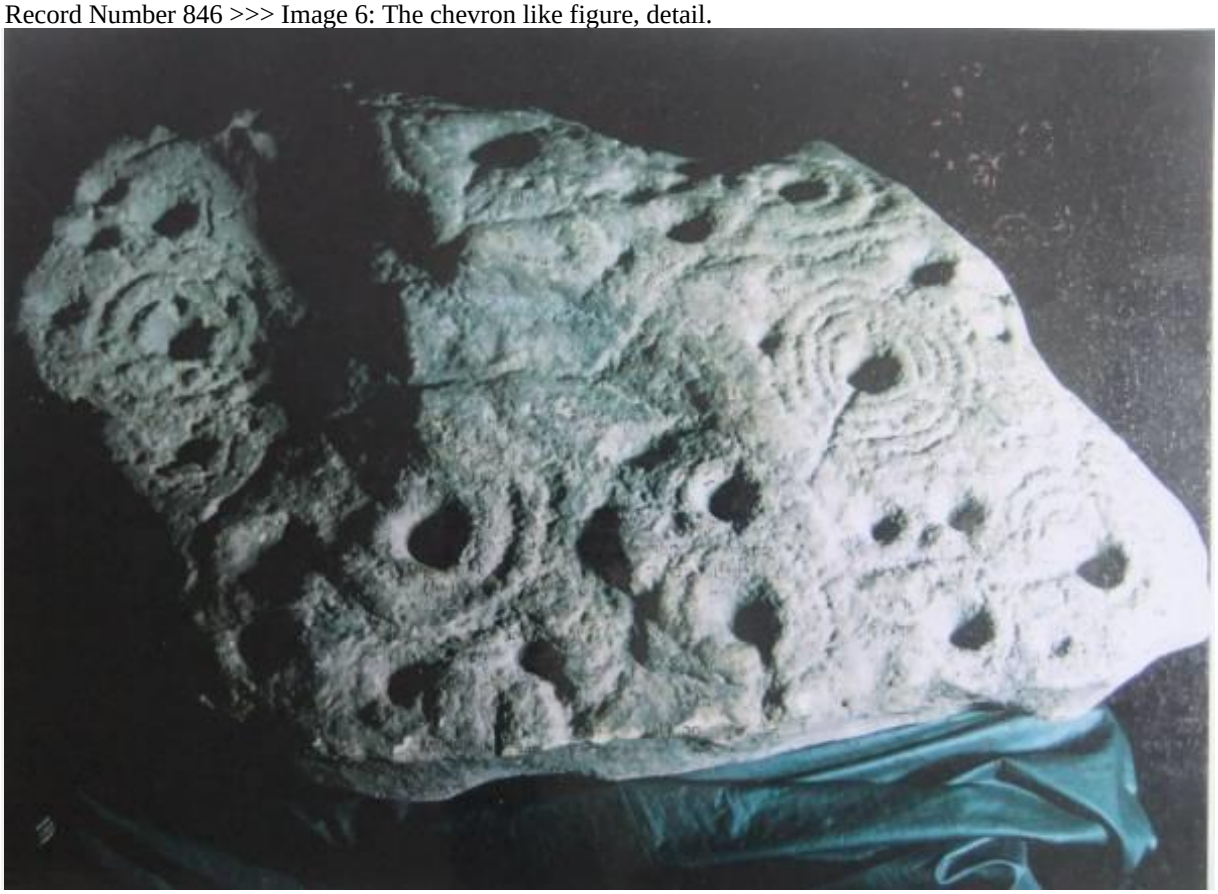
Record Number 846 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 846 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 846 >>> Image 4:

Record Number 846 >>> Image 5: The chevron like figure at the edge of the slab which appears to have been truncated, possibly when the slab was trimmed as the cover to a grave.

Record Number 846 >>> Image 6: The chevron like figure, detail.



Record Number 846 >>> Image 7: The Gainford Stone. Sandstone slab decorated on both faces. Probable Neolithic Cist Cover Slab. One face (the face shown)decorated with complex multiple concentric ring figures, the other face decorated with simple cups and connecting grooves. Found during 1932 at Gainford during drainage excavations. For comparison with the Greta Bridge Stone. Photo: The Bowes Museum.

Record Name: SWAAG in Eden April 2014. Return to Long Meg and a ray of moonshine on some great stone circles.
SWAAG ID Number: 847
Recorded Date: 2015-01-13 15:35:53
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Standing Stones / Circles
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2012-04-00
Location: Various. The Vale of Eden
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid:
Geology: Glacial erratic boulders over drift.
Description: At the beginning of the New Year, it is thought appropriate to remind ourselves of one of the highlights of the 2012 visit by SWAAG members to see spectacular archaeological landscapes of the Vale of Eden and eastern fringes of the Lake District . In so doing we shall cast a faint ray of moonshine on a possible purpose and of the construction of a number of great stone circles.
Dimensions: See photos.
Additional Notes: Theodolite surveys of all known stone circles throughout the British Isles were undertaken by Alexander Thom and his son Archie Thom, both very distinguished Academics in Engineering Science, with the main objective of demonstrating the astronomical significance of their construction. Whether this objective was achieved has been the subject of very considerable discussion and I do not intend to add to this except to say that the theodolite surveys were completed to a very high degree of accuracy by Engineers of high repute.
Following the surveys and drawing of the site plans, each stone ring was analysed to determine the geometric shape of each stone ring and to look for possible astronomic alignments within the stone settings.
The results of this work have been summarised in two publications, namely:
A. & A.S. Thom 1980. 'Megalithic Rings.' British Archaeological reports British Series 81.
Aubrey Burl 1976. 'The Stone Circles of the British Isles.' Yale.
One conclusion which may have hitherto been overlooked in the literature and which may fairly be considered from the analyses of the shapes of the stone rings is the presence of a significant number of stone rings which have one flattened edge. See the examples from A. and A.s. Thom 1980 attached below as photo images nos 7,8 and 9.
This flattened circle exists ONLY in Nature as the face of the Gibbous Moon, at the waxing gibbous and waning gibbous quarters. The flattened circular form of Long Meg and other Stone Rings throughout Britain is exactly similar to the shape of the Moon on the days before and after Full Moon. This suggests the question: 'Were our Prehistoric Ancestors constructing the stone rings to reflect the unique form of the waxing and waning moon?' If so the construction of these rings could have been to honour the Moon Goddess and at the same time construct practical astronomic observatories to mark the seasons.
Sceptical observers will say that the geometry reflects the inability of any primitive labour force to lay out or work to a perfect circle. Individual stones creep down slope through time. Stone rings of perfect circular form are certainly the exception not the rule. Egg shaped and oval shaped rings are usual for the smaller stone rings.

See http://www.calendar-uk.co.uk/lunar-calendar/
Last Update: 2015-01-19

Record Number 847 >>> Image 1: Vale of Eden. Blencathra seen from within Long Meg and Her Daughters.

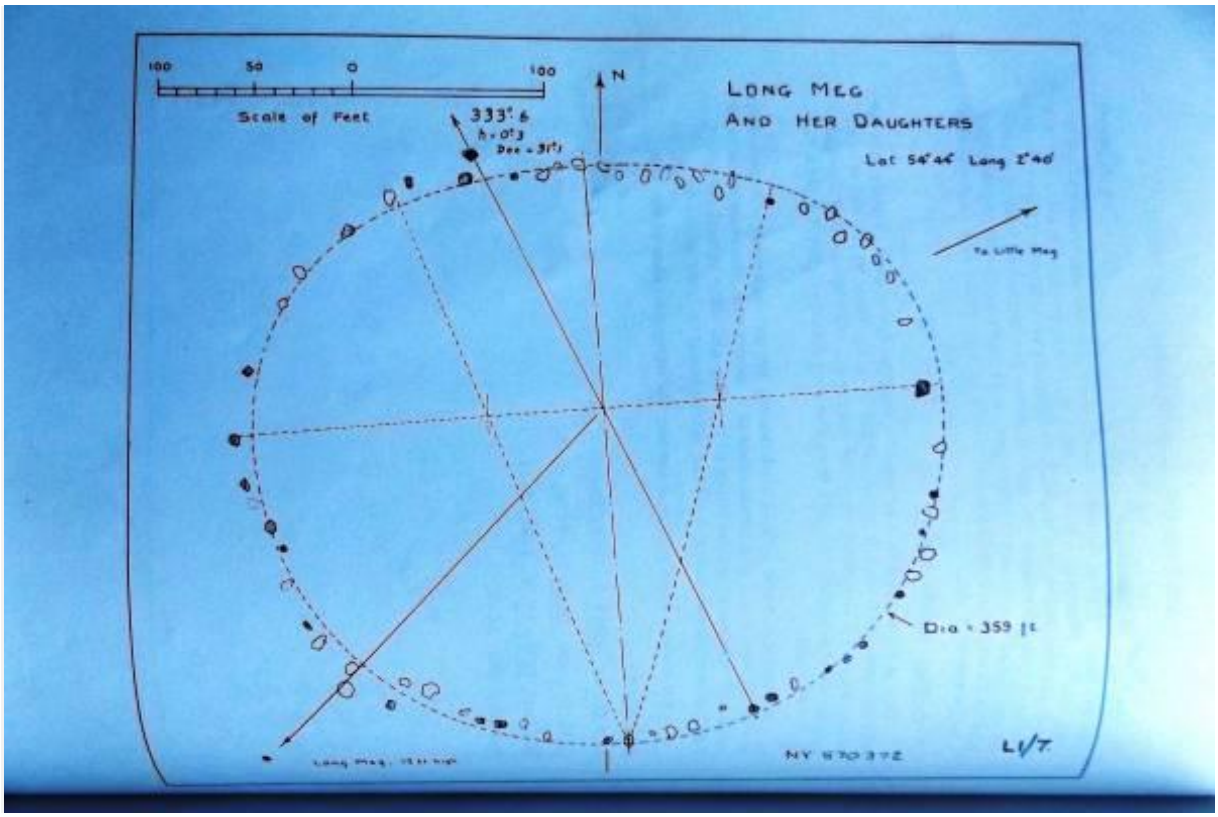
Record Number 847 >>> Image 2: Long Meg and the entrance feature to Her Daughters, the great stone ring.

Record Number 847 >>> Image 3: Long Meg and her uncountable daughters, western perimeter of the ring.

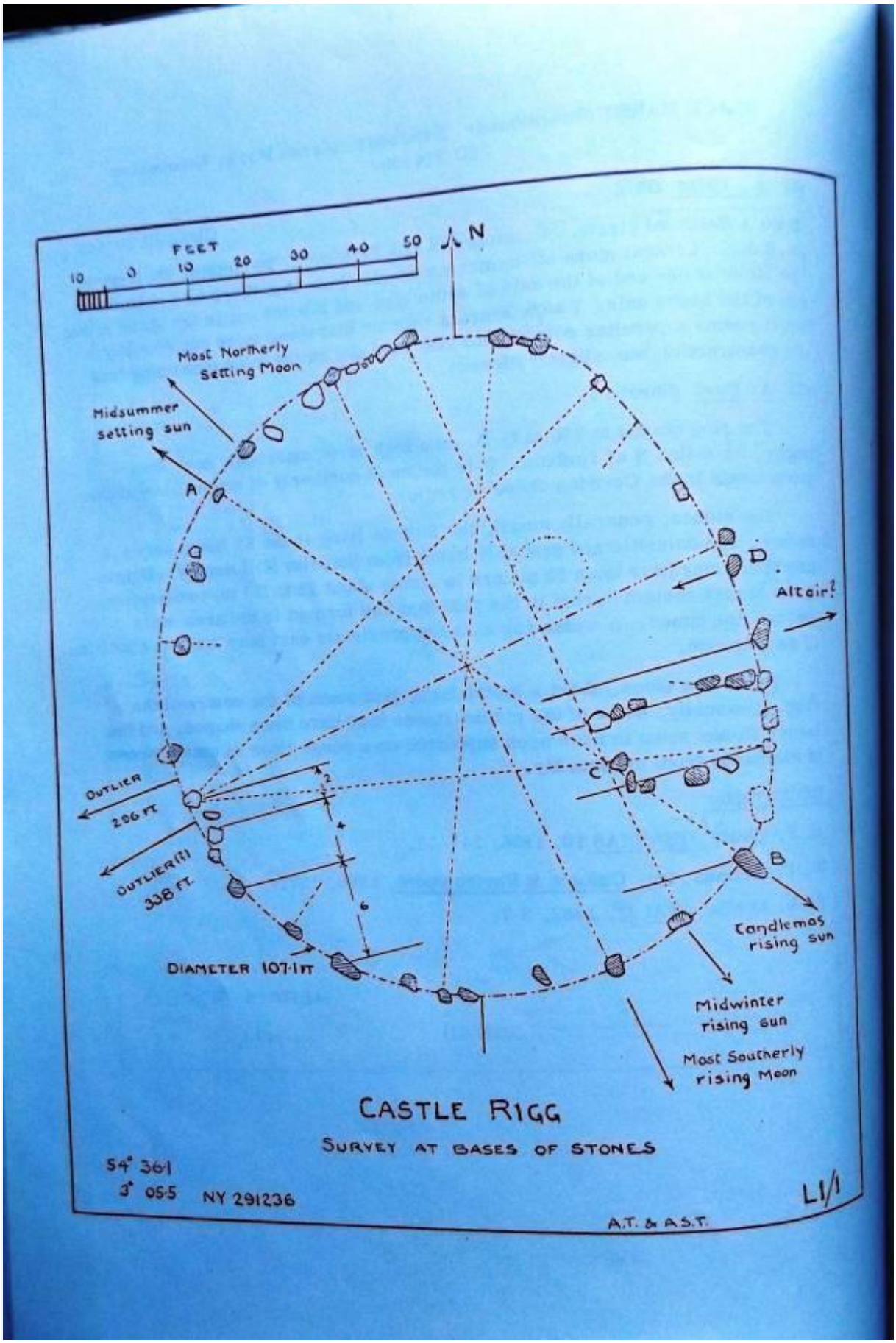
Record Number 847 >>> Image 4: Counting the stones- a hopeless task.

Record Number 847 >>> Image 5: One of the very large stones all of which are glacial erratic boulders, except for Long Meg herself who is a slab of Triassic Sandstone from the cliffs of the River Eden.

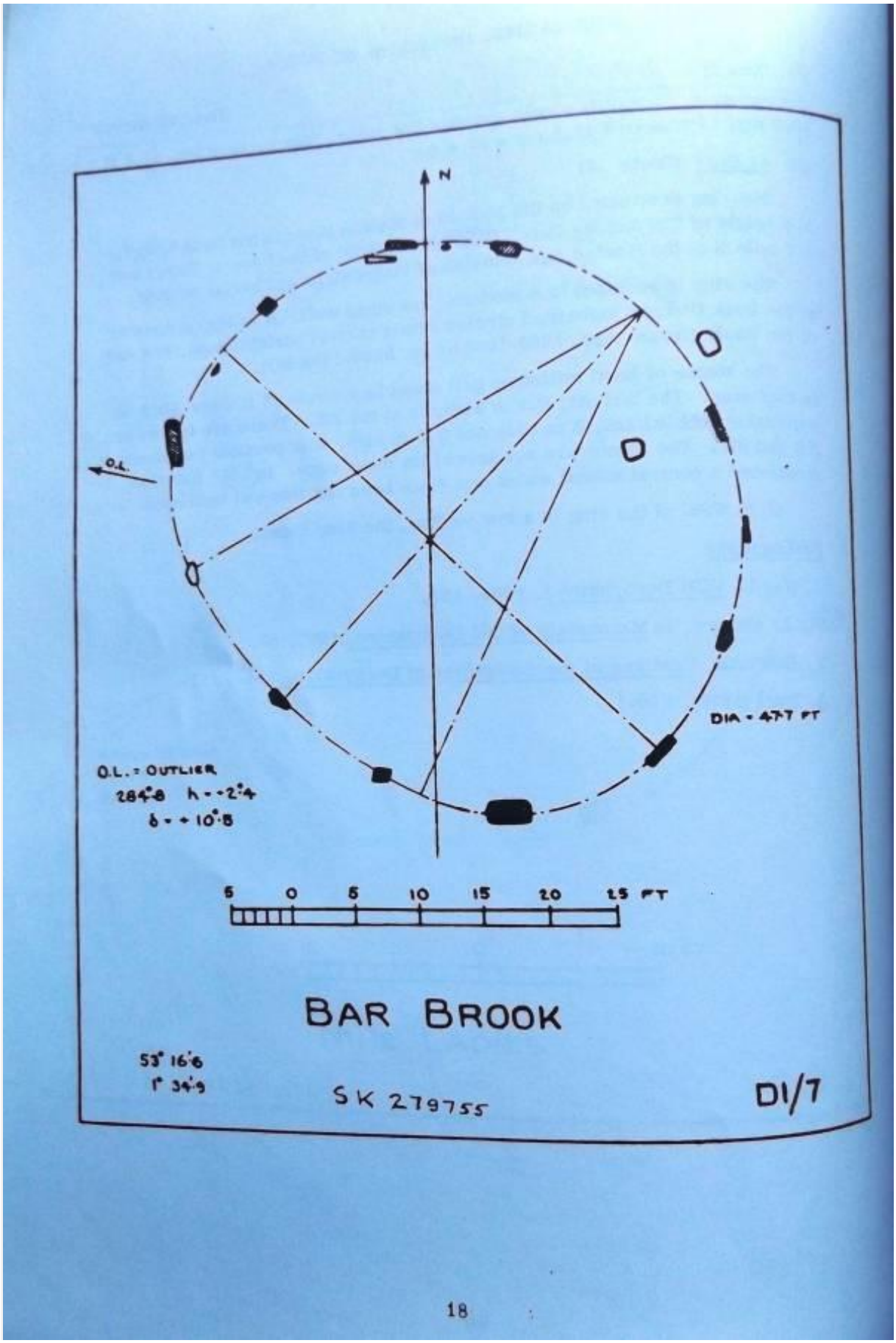
Record Number 847 >>> Image 6: The Great Stone Ring seen from two fine old ash trees by the farm road.



Record Number 847 >>> Image 7: Long Meg and her Daughters. A. & A.S. Thom 1980. 'Megalithic Rings.' British Archaeological Reports British Series 81. Figure L1/7 pp42,43.



Record Number 847 >>> Image 8: Castle Rigg, Keswick. Stone Circle
A. & A.S. Thom 1980. 'Megalithic Rings.' British Archaeological Reports British Series 81. Figure L1/1 pp28,29.



Record Number 847 >>> Image 9: Barbrook, Derbyshire.
A. & A.S. Thom 1980. 'Megalithic Rings.' British Archaeological Reports British Series 81. Figure D1/7 pp18/19.

Record Number 847 >>> Image 10: The Moon Gibbous Waxing Phase.

Record Name: The Roman Road over the Stang, Arkengarthdale
SWAAG ID Number: 848
Recorded Date: 2015-02-04 15:25:57
Recorded by: Alan and Judith Mills
Category: Photographic Record
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2015-02-04
Location: Stang Road, Arkengarthdale
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: NZ 0057 0505
Altitude: 390m
Description: It is thought that the road over the Stang in Arkengarthdale might be on the route of a Roman Road from Bainbridge in Wensleydale to Barnard Castle in Teesdale, and/or the Roman Forts at Bowes and Greta Bridge.

The Roman road is thought to mainly follow the existing route with small divergences. For example, where the current road swings slightly to the north towards Shaw farm it is thought that the Roman road went straight on ie it lies to the south-east of the present road.
This is a record of a brief visit by Alan Mills and Peter Denison-Edson to the Stang Road on 4th February 2015 to see if the route of the Roman road shows up more readily in the lying snow than in the normal rough grass. This was followed by a further visit by Judith and Alan Mills on 5th February.

The photos which follow demonstrate that the existing route does indeed seem to overlay an earlier road with, for example, what is believed to be the Roman agger (the central element of the Roman road see http://www.brrp.bham.ac.uk/construction/construction.html for example) clearly visible to the south-east of Stang Farm.

Other features of interest are also identified.

It will be necessary to re-visit the area later in the year to investigate further.

This record will be updated in due course.
Last Update: 2015-02-05

Record Number 848 >>> Image 1: General view of the Stang road from approx NZ 00447 04835 showing Stang Farm to the north-west of the road with the agger to the right, south-east. The agger is clearly visible from the sump at NZ 00571 05045 (1281ft) extending to the north-east to NZ 00604 05100 (1293ft) where it peters out as it approaches the existing road.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 2: Close up of the agger. It is approximately 5m wide.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 3: Peter Denison-Edson standing on the agger.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 4: This low-level view is from the sump at NZ 00571 05045 looking north; the left hand edge of the agger is clearly visible. The sump seems to be a sink hole which is directly on the line of the agger. The line of the agger may be discerned leading to the south west at NZ 00529

04975 where it peters out. See image 8 below.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 5: At NZ 01300 06283, a pull-off, looking east to what seems to be another track. This might be associated with mining on Windegg to the south-east. This track is clear running to the south-east but peters out at NZ 01315 06216 (1512ft) although it might continue to the north crossing the brow of a small knoll - see next image.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 6: The track referred to above seems to be visible crossing the near horizon.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 7: At Stang Top, NZ 01890 06778(1684ft), there appears to be a hollow way to the south-east of the current road. Is this the route of the Roman road, the possible mining track

referred to above or what? Further investigation is required.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 8: At NZ 00529 04975 where the agger becomes discernible, looking north-east

Record Number 848 >>> Image 9: Looking down to the south-west along the line of the agger from

where it meets the road.

Record Number 848 >>> Image 10: General view of the Stang road from Stang Top.

Record Name: Large lead bale site on north side of Stainton Moor Beck.
SWAAG ID Number: 849
Recorded Date: 2015-02-10 13:05:34
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2015-02-08
Location: Stainton Moor Beck. North Bank.
Civil Parish: Stainton
British National Grid: SE 0971 9585
Altitude: 250m
Geology: Glacial drift on rising ground at edge of floodplain cut by the small stream nown as Stainton Moor Beck.
Description: This large bale site was revealed by surface deposit of lead slag at a single rabbit scrape. The existence of this entirely turf covered early lead smelting site was first noticed by Tony Burgoyne, Regional Verifier to the Woodland Trust, during a survey of the ancient managed alders which line both banks of Stainton Beck. The alders here have been managed by coppicing,possibly to make charcoal to manufacture the gunpowder used at the local lead mines.
The presence of a dense layer of lead slag is revealed at the rabbit scrape, see image below.The probable extent of the lead bale is marked by a green, dense mossy turf carpeting the lead slag deposit. This light green mossy turf vegetation differs markedly from the general dun coloured vegetation of acidic grassland.
If this interpretation is correct, the bale site is roughly 25m diameter and the area includes several distinct circular depressions which are a common feature at bale sites.
Both lead and iron smelting sites have been located in close proximity to managed alder woodland.
Dimensions: 25m Diameter approximately.
Additional Notes: This largely invisible and presumably hitherto unrecorded Bale Site is located some 500m downstream of the Wyvills Lead Mine Level and within easy reach of the rich surface deposits of lead ore which have been worked extensively at higher elevation on both Ellerton and on Stainton Moor at the eastern end of the Great Stork Vein.

Reference: K.C. Dunham and A.A. Wilson: Geology of the North Pennine Orefield, Volume 2: Stainmore to Craven. Chapter 11 and Figure 30, Locations 23 to 24.
SWAAG Site: Stainton Moor
Last Update: 2015-02-10

Record Number 849 >>> Image 1: Stainton Beck marked by ancient alders seen from the spoil tips at Wyvills Level (SE09489581)

Record Number 849 >>> Image 2: The Stainton Beck bale site was first recognised by Tony Burgoyne during a survey of the ancient alders.

Record Number 849 >>> Image 3: The lead bale revealed by a single rabbit scrape.

Record Number 849 >>> Image 4: Shallow circular depressions are characteristic of many large lead bales.

Record Number 849 >>> Image 5: The lead bale is vegetated below dense mossy turf.

Record Number 849 >>> Image 6: Rabbit scrape with lead slag

Record Number 849 >>> Image 7: Dense layer of slag below turf in rabbit scrape.

Record Number 849 >>> Image 8: Wyvills Level. The level has collapsed a few metres from the entrance.

Record Name: Mine site
SWAAG ID Number: 850
Recorded Date: 2015-02-14 15:18:20
Recorded by: Alan and Judith Mills
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2015-02-14
Location: Harkerside
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 01347 97469
Altitude: 1280ft
Description: A derelict mining site on Harkerside. Its location coincides with "Harker Level" on the 1st Edition 6" OS map - see image below. There is no known evidence of it actually having that name when in use; it possibly acquired that name simply by virtue of its location.
It is mentioned in Dunham & Wilson p 174 "An adit [0134 9745] at 1300ft from the north end of the hush system would also give command of the Underset beds but no record of its course remains."
This mine is also probably the one referred to in British Mining no. 51, The Grinton Mines, p 70 "A level was driven from the foot of the hush on the dale side of the saddle [formed by High Harker Hill] in a SSE direction back towards Grovebeck. This would have been able to work the Underset Limestone , as well as the Main Limestone. This level was mentioned in 1761 when the mine was let to Robert Elliott and partners. It is likely that it was driven by Marriott earlier that century [Ref NYCRO ZKU 1X 1/43] ". Little remains of the mine apart from one clear bouse team, perhaps one of maybe five - see images below - the spoil heap, and the footings of at least two buildings, again see images below.
Last Update: 2015-04-12

Record Number 850 >>> Image 1: What appears to be a single bouse team, built into the side of a large spoil heap

at SE 01348 97450
But note image 6199 below.

Record Number 850 >>> Image 2: A close-up of the bouse team.

Record Number 850 >>> Image 3: Close to the bouse team, to the East, what appear to be the foundations of a small rectangular structure.

Record Number 850 >>> Image 4: Also nearby and to the North, the foundations and low wall of another rectangular structure
at SE 01347 97469

Record Number 850 >>> Image 5: We thought at first that there was only one bouse team associated with

this mine, but on closer inspection after the snow had melted it looks as if this there were perhaps five. This image is of the ruins of the lower (fifth) potential bouse team, to the south west at SE 01338 97457 .

Record Number 850 >>> Image 6: The level seems to have been driven on the hush running south east uphill, shown here.

Record Number 850 >>> Image 7: There is no clear evidence of the level portal in the hush; this seems to be the most likely place at SE 01373 97403 .

Record Number 850 >>> Image 8: An extract from the 1st Edition OS showing Harker Level (disused). The current shooting track is much closer than those tracks shown here, running underneath the spoil heap.

Record Name: Mining remains on Ellerton Moor
SWAAG ID Number: 851
Recorded Date: 2015-02-23 15:31:55
Recorded by: Alan and Judith Mills
Category: Mining Related
Record Type: Mining
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2015-02-23
Location: In the mining area to the south of the Grinton - Leyburn road
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 05887 95993
Altitude: 1372ft
Description: Our attention was drawn recently to correspondence identifying 'old houses' and an open mine shaft on Ellerton Moor. On investigation the old building is firmly located within a line of shafts running approximately north-south on the Wellington Vein. It is the remains of a 4-cell building with a small walled enclosure to the north, suggesting that part of the building at least might have been domestic. There is a significant amount of clinker and ash in the small heap to the front (north) of the larger of the 4 cells suggesting that it might have been a smithy associated with the mining.

Two pieces of salt-glazed stoneware pottery, greenish-grey glaze, grey fabric, were found in the spoil adjacent to the building, dug up by rabbits. These are probably 18th / 19th century.

There is a large shaft in the location referred to in the correspondence but, as one would expect in an area grazed by sheep, it is no longer open.

The line of shafts in which the building is located is in the mining area which was controlled by the Drax family. The boundary of the Drax land lies a little to the south of building and is indicated by a standing boundary stone, engraved E D, presumed to be Edward Drax (ca.1726 - 1791).
SWAAG Site: Ellerton Moor
Last Update: 2015-02-23

Record Number 851 >>> Image 1: The ruins of the 4-cell building, with one or two people in each cell. The remains of the enclosure wall can be seen beyond the building. The building is located at SE 05887 95993

Record Number 851 >>> Image 2: The ruins of the building, looking NW, at what is presumed to have been the smithy in the foreground.

Record Number 851 >>> Image 3: The ruins of the building, looking south, with the spoil containing the clinker and ash in the foreground.

Record Number 851 >>> Image 4: Standing at SE 05727 95925 looking north to the ruined building on the near horizon.

Record Number 851 >>> Image 5: The boundary stone at SE 05644 95902.
See also SWAAG database entry 390 for more on similar boundary stones.

Record Number 851 >>> Image 6: A close up of the boundary stone.