

# **SKIPWITH COMMON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

## **Phase 4: Integrated Photogrammetric, LiDAR and Landscape Survey Report**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

November 2018

**Natural England**

Issue No: 2018-19/1955  
OA North Job No: L11121  
NGR: SE 6571 3728

**Document Title:** Skipwith Common, North Yorkshire  
**Document Type:** Phase 4: Integrated Photogrammetric, LiDAR and Landscape Survey Report

**Client Name:** Natural England

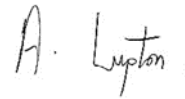
**Issue Number:** 2018-19/1955  
**OA Job Number:** L11121

**National Grid Reference:** SE 6571 3728

**Prepared by:** Helen Evans  
**Position:** Project Officer  
**Date:** November 2018

**Approved by:** Alan Lupton

Signed



**Position:** Operations Manager  
**Date:** November 2018

**Oxford Archaeology North**

Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1QD  
t: (0044) 01524 541000  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

**© Oxford Archaeology Ltd (2018)**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0ES  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

## CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	6
2.2 Landscape Survey .....	6
2.3 Detailed Survey of Skipwith North.....	7
2.4 Detailed Survey of the Sandy Lane Multiple Bank Boundary.....	7
2.5 Riccall Airfield Survey .....	7
2.6 Photogrammetry .....	8
2.7 LiDAR.....	9
2.8 Archive .....	9
<b>3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	10
3.2 Location, Topography and Geology .....	10
3.3 Historical and Archaeological Background .....	11
<b>4. RICCALL AIRFIELD SURVEY.....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 Historical Background .....	20
4.2 Extant Archaeological sites – Documentary Study.....	24
4.3 Extant Archaeological sites – Walkover Survey.....	27
<b>5. RESULTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY .....</b>	<b>30</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	30
5.2 Historic Maps .....	30
5.3 LiDAR And Photogrammetric Modelling .....	31
5.4 Prehistoric Sites.....	32
5.5 Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow .....	35
5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern Sites .....	36
5.7 World War Two (RAF Riccall) and Later .....	38
<b>6. SKIPWITH COMMON LANDSCAPE HISTORY.....</b>	<b>40</b>
6.1 Mesolithic and Neolithic .....	40
6.2 Bronze Age / Iron Age .....	40
6.3 Medieval to Post-Medieval .....	45
6.4 Riccall Airfield (1940-57).....	48
6.5 Recommendations for Further Work .....	50
<b>7. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>52</b>
7.1 Primary Sources .....	52
7.2 Cartographic Sources .....	52
7.3 Secondary Sources .....	53
<b>APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>199</b>
Figures.....	199
Plates .....	199

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Natural England for commissioning the project and, in particular, to Margaret Nieke, Craig Ralston and Julian Small for their considerable support. We would also like to thank Escrick Park Estate, the owners of the common, for allowing us to undertake the survey. Thanks are also due to Nick Boldrini at North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), to staff at the National Monuments Record (NMR), the Royal Air Force Museum, London, and members of the Airfield Research Group. We would also like to thank Kerry Netherway for her coordination of the Skipwith Common National Nature Reserve Open Day.

In particular, the members of the Friends of Skipwith Common, must be thanked for their boundless enthusiasm and for all their help throughout the project. While it is unfair to pick out any individual of this stalwart team, we must nevertheless thank Mark Simpson, Theresa Gittins, Jackie Ashcroft and Sue Halewood for their efforts in coordinating the 'Friends' survey days.

The primary documentary research and report writing was undertaken by Peter Schofield. The survey was undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine and Peter Schofield, and the Friends of Skipwith Common. This report was compiled from previous iterations and updated to include the LiDAR and photogrammetric survey results by Mike Birtles and Helen Evans. Anne Stewardson provided the illustrations and the report was edited by Alan Lupton and Jamie Quartermaine. Jamie Quartermaine managed the project.

---

## SUMMARY

---

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited in 2008 by Natural England to undertake a programme of archaeological landscape survey of elements of Skipwith Common (NGR SE 6571 3728 (approximate centre)), on behalf of Escrick Park Estate and Natural England. The surveys, which were undertaken on several seasons between 2008 and 2018, were intended to inform the conservation management of the common. The project has comprised a documentary study, an archaeological study of the airfield, a landscape survey of the remaining part of Skipwith Common and a detailed survey of a multiple boundary bank system. This report represents the fourth phase of recording, comprising discussion of LiDAR and photogrammetric survey, undertaken in 2018, the results of which compliment those of previous investigations.

The earliest activity in the vicinity of the study area is attested by possible Mesolithic microliths found during excavations in the 1940s, and findspots of Neolithic flints. Funerary round barrows constructed around the margins of Skipwith Common appear to be on the edge of prehistoric field systems and settlements identified from aerial photographs taken outside the study area. At least one prehistoric enclosed settlement and associated field system has been identified within the common. There were also groups (cemeteries) of Iron Age square barrows at the western end of Skipwith Common and at the northern end of North Common. Examples of square barrows have also been identified from aerial photography around the settlements in the adjoining fields.

Two substantial linear boundary features have been identified crossing Skipwith Common. These have multiple parallel banks which in places have an overall width of *c* 35m. One, recorded in the 2008 and 2009 field seasons, extends broadly north/south and a second example, recorded in 2010, runs from east to west along the same line as Sandy Lane. These boundary banks, which are of considerable archaeological significance, were major territorial boundaries. There are similar examples in the Yorkshire Wolds and the North York Moors, and are likely to be of prehistoric origin, although they often continue in use into the historic period.

Evidence for the medieval and post-medieval use of Skipwith Common has also been identified, and includes a number of areas of ridge and furrow. This indicates that although the common may have once formed waste land on the periphery of the Skipwith village, parts of it at least, were assarted (or taken out of common use) and turned over to arable cultivation. A map from 1769 shows that by this time, the study area had reverted back from arable land to common.

In 1940, land was requisitioned at Riccall for a military airfield, which was located over the south-western portion of Skipwith Common, some 450m to the south-west of the present study area. From August 1948 to February 1957 the airfield was used as an RAF storage site, but by 1985 the main use of the site was for agriculture and by 2002 many of the airfield buildings had been demolished and the runways had been partly removed. Features associated with this site, within the study area, include bomb stores, part of the runway, the remains of brick-built buildings and two pairs of machine gun pits.

Environment Agency LiDAR coverage of the study area was limited to about three-quarters of the northern and western areas of Skipwith Common. Five new sites were recorded, and several previously recorded features in the heavily-wooded northern common were better-defined on the LiDAR imagery, enabling closer characterisation. These were predominantly associated with possibly prehistoric field boundaries. The scale of sand quarrying on the eastern part of the common was also shown to be more extensive than had previously been identified.

Focussed on the west/east multiple-bank system, in an area relatively free of tree cover (also covered by LiDAR), aerial photographs taken from a UAV were used to generate a photogrammetric ground plan and a detailed DTM (Digital Terrain Model) across the ground

surface. No new sites were recorded, but the photogrammetric modelling provided better definition to many features, including the important multiple-banked boundary along the route of Sandy Lane, that had been identified during the 2010 survey.

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited to undertake a LiDAR survey of Skipwith Common (NGR SE 6571 3728 (centred); Fig 1), which has substantial areas of woodland cover. Acquisition of the LiDAR data revealed that it was not available for the entire study area, only covering the northern common and the northern half of the southern common. Subsequently OA North were commissioned to undertake a photogrammetric survey of the Wash Dyke area on the eastern part of the southern common which is crossed by Moor Lane and which was not covered by trees. The following combined report incorporates data from the LiDAR analysis and photogrammetric survey along with the three previous field surveys undertaken in 2008, 2009 and 2010.
- 1.1.2 **Background:** there is a complex of remains across the site and its environs that date back to at least the Bronze Age, in the form of round barrows, and also Iron Age Square Barrows. Two multiple-bank boundary features have been identified; one extends north/south across the south-western part of the survey area and the second is orientated east/west and runs parallel with Sandy Lane. Both have the potential to be later prehistoric territorial boundaries and are of considerable regional significance. Surrounding the common are several complex field systems, identified by aerial photography, which are associated with round houses and square barrows; these are potentially of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Within the common are further Romano-British / Iron age settlements surviving as earthworks. One of the more recent landscape features is a Second World War airfield, now part overgrown, and there is the potential for associated defensive works associated with this installation.
- 1.1.3 This is the fourth phase of recording of Skipwith Common (Fig 2). The first phase of work examined the western part of Skipwith Common, including part of Riccall Airfield (OA North 2008). The second phase was the survey of the Northern Common and the northern part of the main Skipwith Common (OA North 2009). This also resulted in the completion of a topographic survey of a multiple-bank boundary system that extends north/south across the common. The third phase of survey followed on from this work, and aided by the Friends of Skipwith Common, covered both a large area at the eastern end of Skipwith Common and a small additional area within the airfield on Riccall Common that had not previously been covered (OA North 2010). The current LiDAR analysis and photogrammetric survey have enhanced these previous investigations.

---

## 2. METHODOLOGY

---

### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in October 2017 by OA North to Natural England. This provided for a programme of LiDAR analysis with optional photogrammetry. This investigation was intended to enhance the results gained from previous programmes of desk-based research, a survey of the archaeological and historical features within further parts of Skipwith Common, and a programme of training in survey techniques for the Friends of Skipwith Common.

### 2.2 LANDSCAPE SURVEY

- 2.2.1 ***Gazetteer of Sites:*** all of the information concerning archaeological sites within the areas assessed over the course of the survey project has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). The individual entries provide details of the location, period, character and significance of sites, the references used to identify sites, and photographs where features were identified in the field. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Figs 3-6). On these maps, sites are marked either as single points, or where possible, defined by lines demarcating the shape and extent of the surveyed features.
- 2.2.2 ***Desk-based Research:*** a limited programme of desk-based research of the study area was undertaken. This was intended to provide an archaeological and historical background to the area sufficient to inform the field survey, rather than being a comprehensive historical study. An assessment was undertaken of data held in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). All records for sites recorded on these databases for the whole of the study area were obtained.
- 2.2.3 ***Aerial Photography:*** the results of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) of aerial photographic interpretation for the Vale of York were provided by English Heritage, via Natural England. They proved to be a remarkable indicator of cropmarks in the fields surrounding the common (Figs 5 and 6). In addition, oblique air photographs, taken as part of the 2008 season of survey (OA North 2008), were studied and the results were incorporated as appropriate.
- 2.2.4 ***Field Survey:*** the survey was undertaken as an enhanced OA North Level 1b-type survey (OA North 2002) of an area encompassing 1.59km<sup>2</sup> (Fig 1). The survey involved four elements: Reconnaissance; mapping; photography and description.
- 2.2.5 ***Reconnaissance:*** the walkover survey element of the project was undertaken by field walking, varying from 30-50m line intervals depending on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record all archaeological sites and features on the ground. Those sites already identified by the archival study (HER and NMR) were checked against their entry and, where appropriate, the entry was enhanced.
- 2.2.6 ***Mapping:*** the location and extent of identified sites were mapped by differential GPS survey. The GPS used was a Leica GPS 1200 real time differential survey instrument, which achieve accuracies of  $\pm 0.03\text{m}$ ; however, in areas of tree cover this deteriorated down to  $\pm 0.5\text{m}$  and in areas of very dense cover, it was as poor as  $\pm 1.0\text{m}$ . Despite the extensive tree canopy cover, a fix was obtained from the GPS for all sites.

- 2.2.7 **Photography:** in conjunction with the landscape survey a photographic archive was generated, which recorded significant features, as well as aspects of the general landscape. Photographs were in colour digital and 35mm black and white print format; the digital photographs were used to accompany the present report.
- 2.2.8 **Description:** the descriptive data was input directly on site into a Psion palm computer and, subsequently, incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The input into the system was guided by a *pro forma* to ensure uniformity and consistency. The description incorporated a provisional interpretation of the function, chronology and purpose of a site, where possible.

## 2.3 DETAILED SURVEY OF SKIPWITH NORTH

- 2.3.1 As part of the survey training programme it was agreed with the Friends of Skipwith Common and Natural England to undertake instruction in instrument survey techniques. The detailed survey concentrated on recording the southernmost part of the multiple-bank boundary system, which has been part surveyed in the 2008 season (OA North 2008). To enable a broad training in survey techniques, different instruments were used and where satellite reception allowed, parts of the banks were surveyed using high accuracy GPS. The results from all techniques were combined within a CAD system.

## 2.4 DETAILED SURVEY OF THE SANDY LANE MULTIPLE BANK BOUNDARY

- 2.4.1 As part of the survey training programme it was agreed with the Friends of Skipwith Common and Natural England to undertake instruction in survey techniques to Historic England level 3 (2017), on the multiple-bank boundary system identified during the 2009 season (OA North 2009). The results were combined within a CAD system; The survey output consisted of a plan of the earthworks, which was superimposed onto the main identification survey mapping (Figs 3 and 4).

## 2.5 RICCALL AIRFIELD SURVEY

- 2.5.1 The extent of Riccall Airfield originally covered an area larger than that of the present day common land and, as such, the context of the airfield cannot be understood looking at the present survey area in isolation. The desk-based assessment considered the areas outside of the common and recorded extant features accordingly.
- 2.5.2 **Desk-based Research:** the desk-based research gathered cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic information pertinent to the airfield to provide a basic level of information about the site and its original form. The desk-based research covered the National Monuments Record (NMR); North Yorkshire HER; East Riding Record Office, Beverley; The Royal Air Force Museum, London, and The Defence of Britain database at the Archaeological and Historical Data Service (AHDS).
- 2.5.3 **Site Survey and Aerial Photography:** the primary aim of the field visit was to establish the present-day survival and condition of Second World War features identified by the desk-based research. The area of the airfield that lay outside the common is in private ownership and was not subject to field survey, but was examined by aerial photography, which outlined the land use, and any indications of extant survival of Second World War features.

- 2.5.4 The site survey comprised a comprehensive examination of all airfield-related structures and features on the common within the perimeter of the airfield. It used a combination of historic and more recent plans as a basis for the location and identification of features. The sites were documented through a combination of high quality digital photography and annotated site plans, to produce a level 1 survey of the buildings and earthwork features (Historic England 2016, 2017). More detailed notes were generated as necessary where they assisted with a description of the condition of the site. Locations of structures and features were recorded using a hand-held GPS, accurate to approximately 2m.
- 2.5.5 Second World War features previously identified as part of the original survey (OA North 2008) were assessed for their condition, and a condition report produced for each one. A comparison was made between Second World War mapping of the airfield, 1948 air photographs and current air photographs. This allowed an assessment as to which of the original features have been lost and which remain extant. A record was produced for any feature that survived either as an extant structure or as foundations; records were not compiled for features that had been destroyed.
- 2.5.6 It had been proposed to obtain copies of original building drawings from the RAF Museum for each of the standing buildings identified during the survey within the extent of the common. In the event, it was found that no specific building drawings had survived for any of the identified structures.
- 2.5.7 A series of six display panels (see OA North 2010) celebrating the airfield was compiled to celebrate the opening of the Skipwith Common National Nature Reserve. These examined the history of the airfield, the regeneration of Skipwith Common after the abandonment of the airfield and the archaeology of the airfield.

## 2.6 PHOTOGAMMETRY

- 2.6.1 A detailed level 3 archaeological survey (Historic England 2017) was undertaken by a process of photogrammetry using photographs taken from an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) or drone (Fig 7). The drone survey was carried out using a DJI phantom 4 Pro drone fitted with 20-megapixel camera with a 24mm lens. The drone was flown at an altitude up to 70m. A broad range of up to 1500 photographs was taken from multiple locations and altitudes, which provided considerable overlap between each photograph, sufficient to generate 3D models.
- 2.6.2 **CAA Licence:** UAV Pilots need to have a Permission for Commercial Operations (PFCO) from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to undertake commercial work and this necessitates that pilots need to have licenses to fly a Small Unmanned Aircraft (SUA). OA North has two licensed commercial pilots (licence number BNUCS-S 0478-12-02-02) who can fly SUAs up to 7kg in mass.
- 2.6.3 **Survey Control:** survey control is applied by the placement of ground markers that are clearly visible from the UAV camera and are used in the photogrammetric modelling process. Typically, between eight and 15 survey control points are applied to the ground (using spray paint) across the survey area. The position of the markers is located using a survey grade differential Leica GPS which provides accuracies of  $\pm 20\text{mm}$ .
- 2.6.4 **Photogrammetric Modelling:** a ground plan was generated by means of photogrammetry using the aerial photographs taken from the UAV. Photogrammetric processing was undertaken using Agisoft Photoscan software which provided detailed modelling using an overlap of up to 1500 photographs, and created a detailed DTM (Digital Terrain Model). The photographs were then digitally draped over the model to create an accurate

three-dimensional representation of the ground surface. The primary output was an accurate two-dimensional Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in the form of a raster image, which was used to provide plan information. The drawings were created within an industry-standard CAD package (Autocad 2011) and were then enhanced and annotated to show the form and location of all features of historical significance.

## **2.7 LiDAR**

- 2.7.1 Environment Agency DTM 1m resolution LiDAR tiles were available for around three-quarters of the survey area. LiDAR shows land surfaces beneath woodland cover which can be located precisely and in much more detail than conventional GPS survey. The LiDAR data were processed and subjected to a 3x exaggeration of the vertical axis to enhance the depiction of the earthworks (known as a hillshade view). The geo-referenced hillshade plot was then added to the CAD survey plan for analysis and interpretation.

## **2.8 ARCHIVE**

- 2.8.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format. The archive will be deposited with the North Yorkshire County Record Office in Northallerton, along with a copy of the report. Digital copies of the archive, report and figures will be submitted to the NMR and ADS. The report will be submitted to North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record, Natural England, Skipwith Estate, and Friends of Skipwith Common.

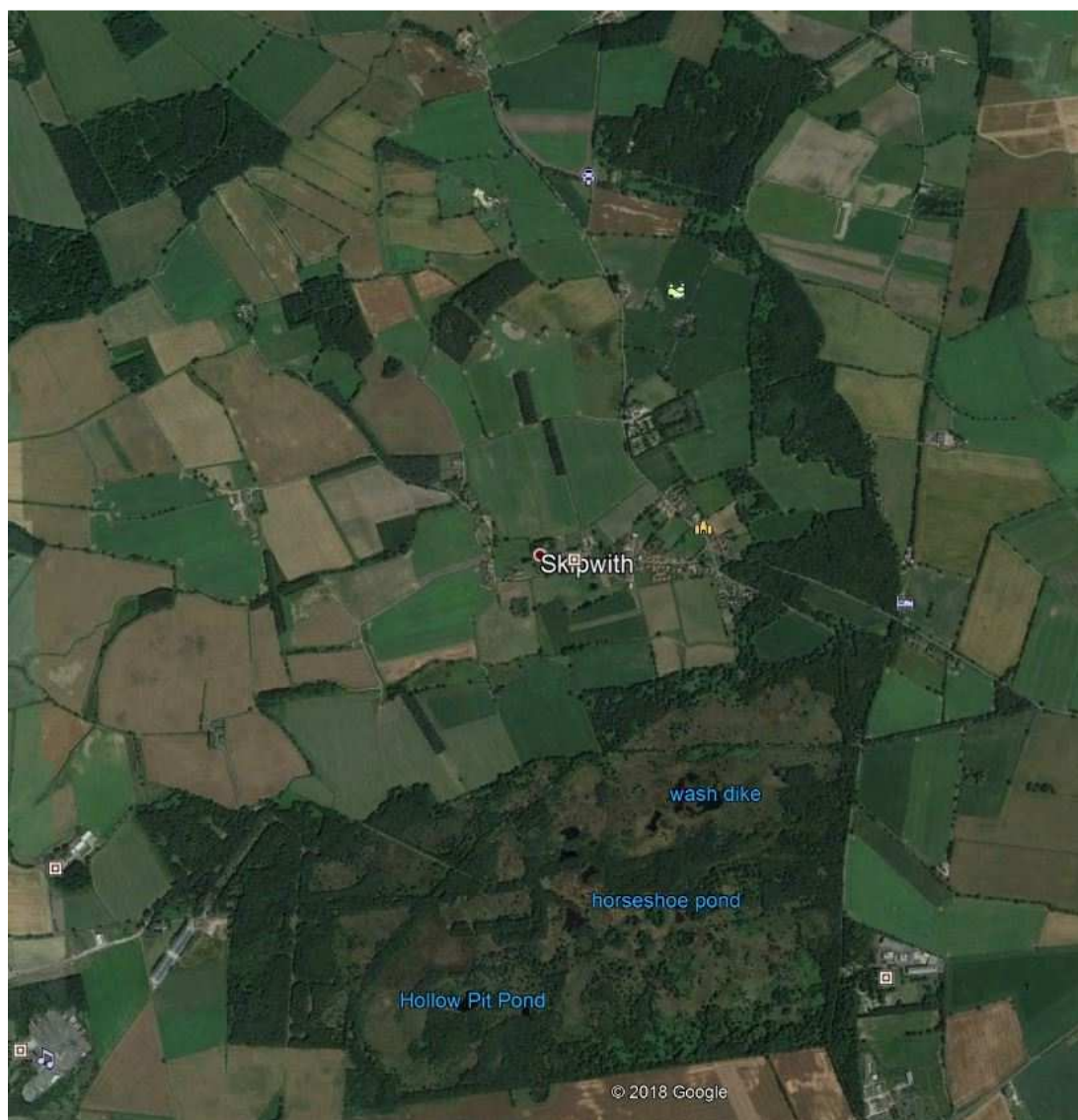
### 3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following comprises brief descriptions of the location and topography of the study area, and its archaeological and historical background. This is in order to provide some interpretative context for the survey results.

#### 3.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The village of Skipwith is situated within the low-lying Vale of York, c 5km to the north-east of Selby. Skipwith common is located predominantly to the south of the village, but also extends northwards on the east side of the village, in an area known as Crook Moor (or Back Common) (Figs 1 and 2). The bulk of the southern part of the common was the subject of a survey carried out in 2008 (OA North 2008). The area to the north of the common, Crook Moor, was surveyed the following year (OA North 2009). Two further areas; the airfield and the south-east corner of the study area, were surveyed in 2010 (OA North 2010).



*Plate 1: Recent Google Earth aerial image of the survey area*

- 3.2.2 The survey area, which lies at approximately 10m AOD, is fairly flat. Several minor roads and tracks cross the study area, which is surrounded by agricultural fields. The present-day terrain comprises generally poorly-drained ground with numerous ponds and lakes, surrounded by thick tree cover. In the better-drained ground there is a covering of scrub and immature trees (mainly birch) reflecting that the tree cover is a relatively recent phenomenon.
- 3.2.3 During the last Ice Age, the underlying soft Triassic or New Red Sandstone of the Vale of York was eroded by glacial activity and latterly, as the glaciers retreated, this area was a large inland lake, which was subsequently partially infilled with material from the surrounding hills (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994). The solid geology comprises Permian and Triassic Sandstones and the superficial geology comprises pelo-stagnogley soils and gleyic brown sands (BGS 2018). The soils are characterised as low fertility wet lowland heath, with naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils (Landis 2018).

### 3.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Mesolithic:** during the Mesolithic period the inhabitants of the British Isles employed a subsistence strategy traditionally viewed as the exploitation of natural resources by activities based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Manby 2003; Milner *et al* 2018). Several flint blades described as ‘typical Yorkshire microliths’, were recovered from excavations carried out on square barrows located approximately 1.5km to the west of the southern end of the present study area in 1941 (Site 1; OA North 2008; Mike Griffiths and Associates 1997, 7).
- 3.3.2 **Neolithic:** approximately commensurate with the adoption of farming, from *c* 4000 BC, the Neolithic period saw an increase in more permanent settlement, and the beginnings of the widespread construction of monumental architecture (Cummings 2017). Woodland clearance took place in the Neolithic period, evidenced by a fall in tree pollen, replaced by grass, and in some cases, cereal pollen indicative of arable farming (Manby *et al* 2003). The NMR records the findspot of a Neolithic flint axe from the vicinity of the study area (NMR SE 63 NE 22, at NGR SE 66 38) and two stone axes (NMR SE 63 NW 13, at NGR SE 62 37) have also been found some distance to the west of the study area. A double ditched enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark to the west of the south end of the study area (NMR SE 63 NE 41, at NGR SE 6500 3795). This site has been interpreted as a possible Neolithic (NMR Record Description) or even an Iron Age enclosure. The NMR also offers the suggestion that it may have been a nineteenth century tree plantation; however, there is nothing shown in this location on the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map (1855), and there is no correlation between this enclosure and the nineteenth century field system, indicating that it was of a much earlier date.
- 3.3.3 **Bronze Age:** the Bronze Age in Britain developed gradually from the preceding Neolithic during the mid-third millennium BC. Lithic technology changed, and a wider range of flint tools were used, including knives and scrapers (Edmonds 1995). Perforated stone objects, such as axe-hammers and bronze implements, also began to be used (*ibid*). Pottery styles changed, and burial monuments changed from long, communal barrows to single round barrows most often containing one primary burial (Manby *et al* 2003, 29). A findspot of prehistoric pottery, of unspecific date is recorded in the HER (Site 125).
- 3.3.4 Five probable Bronze Age barrows were located within the 2008 Skipwith Common study area (OA North 2008, Sites 2-5 and 14), whilst two possible round barrows were identified within the 2009 study area (OA North 2009, Sites 194 and 196). These latter

sites are located *c* 500m to the north-east of Sites **2-5**. Further possible barrows survive as cropmarks to the north of the 2008 study area within South Moor Field (NMR SE 63 NE 38, at NGR SE 6543 3780), and south of Adamson Farm (NMR 63 NW 35, at NGR SE 6468 3779). For the most part, these large barrows were located along the northern edge of the common, and at the southern limit of early field systems indicated by aerial photography (OA North 2008).

- 3.3.5 There are two well-defined prehistoric linear territorial multiple-banked boundaries on Skipwith Common. The date of these banks is unknown, although it is entirely possible that they originated in the Bronze Age, as there are putative barrows within the boundary bank complex. The first boundary (Site **18**) runs for *c* 1.5km on a north-west/south-east alignment before disappearing into an area of cultivated enclosed land to the south. The boundary was recorded by the Friends of Skipwith Common during the 2008 and 2009 surveys (OA North 2008 and OA North 2009). The second linear bank complex was identified during the 2009 survey along the line of Sandy Lane, on an east/west orientation, and extended for a distance of at least *c* 0.9km; the site was recorded during the third survey season in 2010 (Site **334**; Figs 3 and 5).



*Plate 2: Aerial photograph showing the line of multiple banks (Site **18**) crossing the study area*



*Plate 1: Lines of multiple banks (Site 18) in the southern part of the study area*

- 3.3.6 **Iron Age/Roman:** Site 1 is Danes Hill Iron Age square barrow cemetery, located at the western end of Skipwith Common. This cemetery consisted of more than 20 barrows prior to the construction of Riccall Airfield, which destroyed several of them. The remaining barrows are visible as cropmarks and low mounds. An additional group of seven dispersed probable Iron Age square barrows are located to the north and west of Site 1 (NMR SE 63 NW 33, at NGR SE 6437 3785). There is a further Iron Age cemetery, located c 3km to the north-east (SE 6666 3990), which confusingly is also named Danes Hill on the Ordnance Survey maps, and is located to the north-west of the junction between Bonby and Broad Lanes on Crook Moor (Site 118). These burial mounds were investigated in 1850 by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, and cremated bone was found within them (Historic England 2018a; NHLE 1018603). The mounds were found to be surrounded by square ditches and were likened to the cemetery at Site 1. The 2008 survey identified seven possible barrows (Sites 135-36, 152, 153, and 155-57). One square barrow recorded in the area on the HER (Site 122) could not be located. One barrow (Site 135) is large (17.5m diameter), circular, up to 1.3m in height, and has a large flat top; it has the characteristics of many of the other suspected round barrows in the Skipwith area; there are several parallels for this complex of sites in North Yorkshire (Stead 1991; Dent 1985).
- 3.3.7 A number of Iron Age/Romano British sites have been identified through aerial photographic analyses undertaken as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) for the Vale of York. To the west of the present study area are two main complexes of sites, NMR SE 63 NW 8 (at NGR SE 6429 3792) and NMR SE 63 NE 38 (at NGR SE 6543 3780). NMR SE 63 NW 8 is located north of the Danes Hill Barrow Cemetery (OA North 2008, Site 1). This is a probable settlement site comprising a complex of superimposed rectilinear ditch-defined enclosures and associated trackways, extending over an east/west area of c 850m. NMR SE 63 NE 38 is located c 250m west of the southern end of the current study area, and comprises the remains of a field system visible as cropmarks, extending westwards for 750m, with the main axis of the ditches being

west to east and north to south. The cropmarks include some double-ditched rectilinear enclosures, some of which contain round houses. Roman pottery was found in this area during a programme of field walking (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994).

- 3.3.8 The second phase of survey (OA North 2009) revealed a pair of early enclosures / field systems (Sites **161/219** and **163**) on Crook Moor, which are seemingly earlier than the elements of the extant field system and have the potential to be of late prehistoric or Roman date. Their size and orientation are comparable to those enclosures identified by aerial photography to the east and south of Crook Moor (NMR SE 63 NE 17 and 18).
- 3.3.9 North of Skipwith, and west of the study area is a further extensive probable Iron Age/Romano-British settlement area, which extends east/west for c 1270m (NMR SE 63 NE 14, at NGR SE 657 390). The site includes a field system, trackways and round houses, and appears to comprise more than one phase of activity, as ditches overlap, and the character of the enclosures differ. For the most part, these features have a different orientation to the field system shown on the OS first edition (1855) map, although there are occasional Post-medieval cropmark features. The main alignment of the ditches is north-west to south-east, but there is an east/west boundary at the southern end of the site, which possibly represents a separate phase. Two square barrows lie adjacent to this boundary (NMR SE 63 NE 16, at NGR SE 6609 3892). The settlement site appears to peter out c 125m to the west of the current study area. However, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (Sites **184** and **186**) was recorded across this part of the study area, which possibly masks or has truncated earlier features. Approximately 100m to the east of this part of the study area was a further area of cropmarks (NMR SE 63 NE 35, at NGR SE 6732 3917), which comprise a probable Iron Age/Romano-British settlement extending over 800m. The main axis of the ditches in this settlement are north/south and east/west, and, again, there appears to be more than one phase of use.
- 3.3.10 To the north, the study area is flanked by further areas of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, most markedly NMR SE 63 NE 17 (at NGR SE 6634 3965) to the immediate west, and NMR SE 63 NE 18 (at NGR SE 6710 3983) to the immediate east. NMR SE 63 NE 17 extends over 1km, and NMR SE 63 NE 18 extends over 600m, with the main axis of both areas being north/south and west/east. Given the common alignments they are considered to be associated with each other, and NMR SE 63 NE 35 to the south. The Iron Age barrow cemetery (Site **118**) is located between these two areas (NMR SE 63 NE 17 and NMR SE 63 NE 18), which possibly suggests a change in the use of the landscape in this area, with the barrows forming a focal point for the surrounding settlement.
- 3.3.11 The lack of other identified Iron Age sites from the study area may be a result of sites being obscured by features such as ridge and furrow, vegetation and tree cover, rather than an absence of activity. Both sites NMR SE 63 NE 17 and NMR SE 63 NE 18 contain complexes of ditches which extend up to the boundaries of the current study area and seem likely to extend into it. Several possible Iron Age field boundaries and enclosures, (Sites **161**, **163**, **219** and **342**), were identified on Northern Common.
- 3.3.12 **Early Medieval:** the nature and extents of settlement of the Skipwith area in the post-Roman period is unclear, although the nearby Rivers Ouse and Derwent were used as entry points by the Anglian settlers who came to region in the sixth century (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1997, 9). Skipwith Church has a late Saxon tower and north nave wall. There is at least one fragment of re-used Anglo-Scandinavian sculptured stone in the fabric of the tower, which is probably of ninth to eleventh century date (*op cit*, 14; Lang 1991, 215; Taylor and Taylor 1965). The sculpture is incorporated into the earliest

pre-Conquest phase of the church's construction (Lang 1991, 215), and suggests that there was considerable activity on the site prior to the church being built. There also appears to be a semi-circular graveyard, possibly Anglo-Saxon in origin, which extends beyond the boundary of the present graveyard (*op cit*, 10). Work by Hall *et al* (2008) entailed an investigation of the West Tower; this revealed a building earlier than the tower, around which were burials, some in iron-bracketed wooden coffins and a piece of early ninth century sculpture was also found. This building was replaced by a church which incorporated the standing tower (*ibid*).

- 3.3.13 The origin of the name 'Danes Hill', which has been given to the two areas of Iron Age square barrows in the study area (Sites **1** and **118**), is believed to have come from the Battle of Stamford Bridge (19km to the north east of Skipwith) in 1066 (Hall *et al* 2008). The Viking army, commanded by King Harald Hadrada of Norway, is thought to have landed and made camp near Riccall on the River Ouse. The army then marched to Stamford Bridge where they were surprised and defeated by the English Army, led by King Harold Godwinson, on the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1066. The Viking survivors of the battle then returned to their ships, and it is thought that many of their dead were buried nearby at Riccall. This led to the confused identification of the areas of burial mounds at Skipwith Common as Viking burial grounds, hence the name 'Danes Hill' (*ibid*).
- 3.3.14 **Medieval to post-medieval:** Skipwith is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as '*Schiperwic*' (Sheep Farm) and is described as consisting of three carucates of land (plough-land), which belonged to Hugh son of Baldric (Faull and Stinson 1986). The estate was held by the d'Avranches family from c 1200 to c 1354, after which it passed to the Skipwith family when Catherine d'Avranche married William Skipwith (Allison 1976). In 1708 the Skipwith estate was sold by Mary Skipwith to Francis Annesley. The estate was sold to Thomas Bradford in 1801, and to JP Toulson in 1802. When JAP Toulson died in 1898, the estate was sold to Lord Wenlock, who held the Escrick Estate, and it then descended through the Forbes Adam family (*ibid*; MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. 1994). The current study area is located in the area of back common for Skipwith Manor, which is also known as 'Crook Moor' (Allison 1976). This area appears to have been part of the Wenlock Estate earlier than the remainder of Skipwith Common, as it is depicted on a map showing the Wenlock estates from 1851 (UHA DDFA/45/19).
- 3.3.15 A scheduled moated site is located c 350m to the north-west of the south end of the study area (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1015543). The scheduling description states that this is considered to be the location of the manor until 1657, when the house or hall was demolished. It was replaced with a cottage named Moat Hall, which stood on the site until the twentieth century. A number of other scheduled moated sites are located in the wider area around Skipwith, including at Riccall, to the west of the study area, and Aughton, to the east.
- 3.3.16 In the twelfth century, the study area was within the Royal Forest of Between Ouse and Derwent, and was under forest law, which meant that there were restrictions on its use. In particular, assarting, or woodland clearance for farming, was limited as a licence was required to carry this out (Allison 1976; Sheppard 1966, 67-8). In 1234 the area was disafforested, and assarting then took place throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods. This is attested by the irregular-shaped fields, suggesting piecemeal clearance, and field names recorded in the seventeenth century, such as ridding, rudding and hurst, which all refer to clearance (*ibid*). Assarting appears to have been carried out by groups of people who then shared the land, either as stinted pasture or as open fields, divided into furlongs (Hazel Williams *pers comm*).

- 3.3.17 In the seventeenth century within the study area, there were open fields at Out, Inholme, West-, North- and South Fields, North Tofts, Southmoors and Harthowray (Plate 4). There was also common meadow land in the Ings and pasture in the Holmes, both located on the west side of the village (Allison 1976). A programme of field walking has been carried out in South Moor Field to the west of the south end of the study area. Finds of medieval pottery indicate that this land was cultivated from the twelfth century onwards (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994).
- 3.3.18 By 1769, estate mapping (Plate 3) reveals that Out and Inholme fields had been either enclosed or incorporated within other fields. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Holmes became a stinted pasture, and was shared by several stock-owners who each held beast-gates, permitting a fixed number of stock on to the land (Allison 1976; Sheppard 1966, 64).
- 3.3.19 Uses of the common during the medieval and post-medieval periods would have included pasture, and the taking of peat, whin (gorse), ling (heather), timber and sand (Rackham 2000, 139; Allison 1976). Skipwith Common was specifically referred to as one of three turbaries (along with those at Tillmire and Askham Bog) that were used by the city of York in the fourteenth century (Rotherham 2009a, 25; 2009b). Numerous sand extraction pits have been identified across the study area.

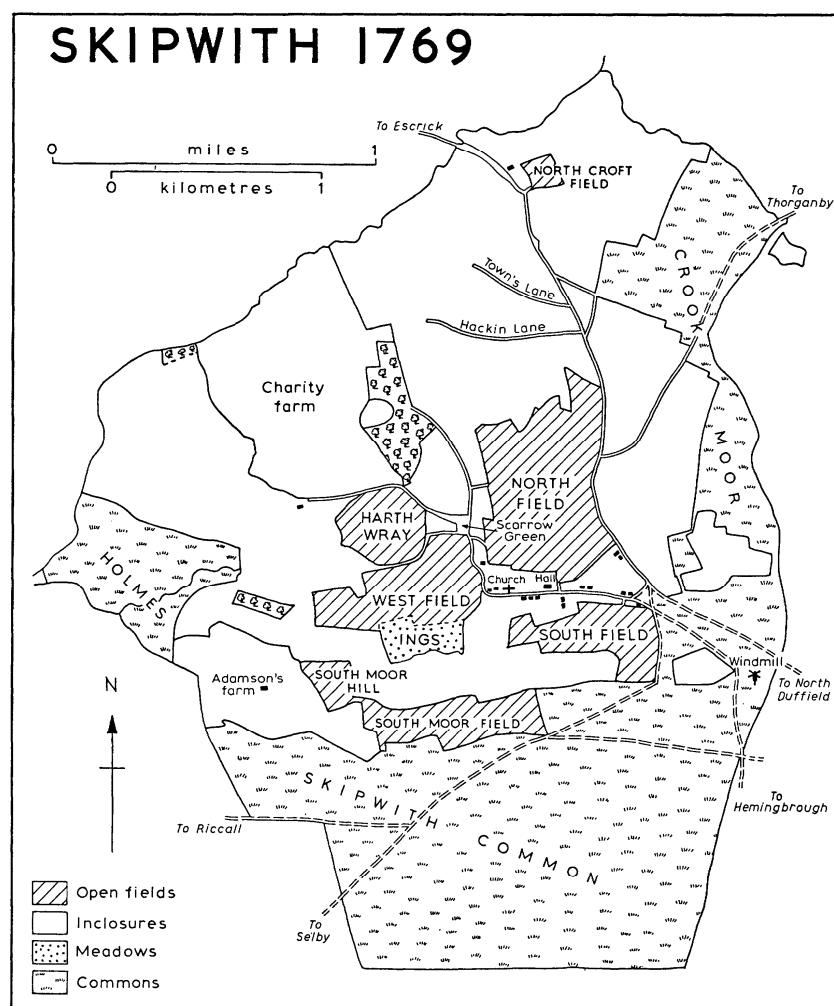


Plate 2: Skipwith 1769. From a map in the Esrick Park Estate Office (after Allison 1976, 90)

- 3.3.20 Thirty features comprising, or associated with, areas of ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified across Skipwith Common by previous phases of survey. This indicates

that the area to the north-east of the village was assarted, and subsequently, used for arable cultivation. As such, it may have formed one of Skipwith's open fields. Whilst ridge and furrow can be difficult to date, some areas have ridge separation wider than others (eg Site **237**), which is a characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow that was formed by ploughing with teams of oxen (Rackham 2000, 79).

- 3.3.21 The system of open fields and common rights continued through the nineteenth century, with payments being made to the Lord of the Manor for the common rights. In 1807, 14 people paid for 55¼ of the Holmes beast-gates, 15 people paid for rights on the common and 11 people paid for the use of the lanes and balks (Allison 1976; UHA DDFA/14/265; UHA DDFA/41/31). The fields around Skipwith were not enclosed until 1904 and, although the common was left out of the enclosure, a Board of Conservators was established who made by-laws concerning the common. This included free access to the common, allowed for the '*playing of games on Little Common*' and stated that '*the tumuli shall, so far as is possible, be preserved by the conservators*' (Allison 1976; ERRO DDX 165/14).
- 3.3.22 **Plantations:** a documentary source mentioned that three plantations were established in the early nineteenth century, near the road that crosses Skipwith Common (Allison 1976, 91), and Site **113** was a plantation named Fox Covert (covert meaning cover) on the OS first edition mapping (1855). Parts of the boundary of this plantation were identified during the original walkover survey (Sites **100** and **101**). A further feature (Site **76**), consisting of a prominent curved bank, appears to correspond with the north-western boundary of a plantation, shown on the 1910 mapping in the northern area of the common (Site **116**).
- 3.3.23 **Communications:** an area of waste surrounded by agricultural land would inevitably have been crossed by communication routes. Drove routes utilised, where possible, unfarmed/unenclosed land where there would be no restriction on passage, and grazing for the animals on route. The routes of drove roads typically cross some of the highest and most remote waste areas to avoid enclosed land (Haldane 2006). Skipwith Common would have been ideally suited and there are some long established primary communication routes across it, such as Moor Lane, King Rudding Lane and Sandy Lane, which probably originated as drove routes and were formalised as roads during the post-medieval period. One section of Moor Lane survives as a disused earthwork (Site **284**), as the current road was diverted in the late nineteenth century, presumably when Riccall Common was enclosed. There are other features attesting to the communication usage of the moor. Site **10** refers to a guide post marked at the junction of King Rudding Lane with Moor Lane, a north-east / south-west aligned track through the common. There were also two narrow hollow ways (Sites **47** and **42**), located on the line of a path marked on the current mapping, which appear to have subsequently fallen out of use.
- 3.3.24 **Flax Industry:** the flax industry was an important local industry for Skipwith and Selby with flax traders listed in the Kelly's Directories of the early twentieth century (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994, 21). Flax is a member of the linseed family, extracted fibres are called line (from the Old English *lin*) and provide the raw material for linen (Higham 1989, 42). To extract the fibres the plant had to be pulled, not cut, from the ground, as the fibres run the full length of the plant. The plants would then be tied with string into bundles, or beets, and transported to a specially constructed or adapted pond to rot down, which would release the fibres from the rest of the plant matter. The bundles were alternately soaked and dried and turned over. This process of rotting, or retting, took between 10-15 days, after which the bundles would be cut open and the plants spread out to dry. In order to dry the plants properly they had to be frequently

turned. Once this was complete, the plants would be re-tied into bundles and stored until they were needed. The stalks were then broken to release the internal fibres, which were drawn out by pulling handfuls of the plants over sharp spikes, or hackles. The size of these spikes would become smaller as the process went on, so as to ensure that even the finest of fibres was extracted. The fibres could then be spun (Higham 1989, 40).

- 3.3.25 Commonly, flax retting ponds are on flat land, close to a river, and utilised small streams so that a controlled water supply could be used. Raised banks are frequently found surrounding the pond, which were used to dry the flax. The ponds were typically located away from settlements so as not to pollute the water supply, and also because the process of retting produces a strong unpleasant smell. Higham notes a frequent link between the linen industry and the woollen industry, so that retting ponds are often found in association with fulling mills, tenter banks and potash pits (Higham 1989, 38 and 51). The provision of watercourses, sluices and raised banks, was relatively costly and retting pools tend to be found in areas held by major landowners, who could meet the expense of setting up the ponds and then profit from renting them out (*op cit*, 50).
- 3.3.26 The OS first edition shows two ponds (Site **246**) c 250m to the south of the eastern end of Skipwith village, labelled 'line ponds', and the name strongly suggests a link with flax processing and linen production. The ponds are situated on the edge of the common, immediately south-east of the open fields, and tracks linked the area to Skipwith to the north, and to the Skipwith / North Duffield road to the east. A detailed survey of the ponds by the Friends of Skipwith Common has indicated that they are highly likely to have been retting ponds (OA North 2009), not only because of the name, but because of the complex of artificial water channels feeding the ponds and the corresponding ones draining the ponds. The south pond is irregular in shape but appears to comprise a main area, with two narrow compartments extending to the west and south-east. It is possible that the water levels in these areas were further controlled with sluices. A narrow channel was located between the south and north ponds, again probably controlled with a sluice. The north pond is smaller than the south, and is approximately S-shaped. Again, it is possible that the narrow bends in this pond were areas where water flow was controlled between compartments. A channel at the north end of this pond joins with the Southfield Drain, which runs east/west to the south of Skipwith village. A further pond is located to the south-east, and was linked to the southern end of the line ponds with a channel. This appears to have been the water source for the ponds, which would have been controlled by one or more sluices. A further possible retting pond was identified located to the north of the Southfield Drain (Site **202**), however, this pond was not depicted on the OS first edition map of 1855, and was probably earlier than the line ponds.
- 3.3.27 **Corn Mills:** a windmill was recorded in Skipwith in 1536 and is thought to be the mill shown on the first edition OS map of 1855 on the south side of the road from Skipwith to North Duffield (Allison 1976). The site of a second windmill (Site **231**) is located on the north side of the North Duffield Road, in an area named 'Old Mill Hill'. It comprised a large semi-circular ditch, 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep, defining a raised platform. The latter site is shown as an earthwork on the first edition OS map of 1855, whilst the former mill to the south is labelled as a corn mill, and was evidently still functioning. A further possible windmill site (Site **233**) was identified and recorded near to windmill Site **231**, and has been tentatively interpreted as the possible site of a former windmill base; however, this feature is not marked on any historic mapping.
- 3.3.28 **Sand Extraction:** numerous areas comprising one or more probable sand pits were recorded across Skipwith common during the earlier phases of survey and/or marked on the historic mapping (Sites **8, 9, 11, 110-112, 114, 115, 134, 140-43, 150, 167, 169, 171-**

**73, 189-90, 199, 204, 207-12, 213-16, 220-23, 227-30, 232, 234, 235, 242-45 and 249).** Although many of these look like ponds in the present day, it is presumed that all relate to sand extraction sites.

- 3.3.29 **Airfield:** in 1940, land was requisitioned on Riccall and Skipwith Commons for a military airfield. The site was constructed by 1942 as a RAF satellite airfield, used for bomber training. Its north-east corner crosses over the south-western portion of the current Skipwith Common. In the post-war period, from August 1948 to February 1957 the airfield was used as an RAF storage site, but by 1985 the main use of the site was for agriculture and by 2002 many of the airfield buildings had been demolished and the runways had been partly removed.

## 4. RICCALL AIRFIELD SURVEY

### 4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 Permission was granted for the land that was to become RAF Riccall to be requisitioned for a military airfield on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1940 (Delve 2006, 211). Construction of a bomber airfield began immediately on the large flat area on the eastern side of the current alignment of the A19 road, covering parts of Skipwith, Barlby and Riccall commons, along with surrounding farmland (Otter 1998, 210; Plates 4 and 5). The site was just one of a dense cluster of bomber airfields in the Vale of York; there were a dozen major airfields within a ten-mile radius of Skipwith (Delve 2006, 211). The grouping was part of the wider build-up of training and operational bomber capabilities on the east coast of England, designed to be able to strike at targets on mainland Europe.



*Plate 3: Riccall Airfield Layout (in Delve, 2006, 211)*

- 4.1.2 The airfield opened in September 1942, in an unfinished state, and comprised a standard concrete and asphalt three hard runway layout. The main runway was 5940ft long with subsidiary runways of 4290ft and 4620ft respectively (Halpenny 1982, 157). A surrounding perimeter track, with thirty-six standard heavy-bomber dispersal bays, was laid out around the runways (Plate 6). The dispersal bays were concentrated on the south and east sides of the airfield. The initial phase high explosive bomb dump and stores for

small arms and incendiary ammunition was placed within the perimeter track on the east side of the airfield (Site **314**). A second, later phase of high explosive bomb storage areas was constructed at a safe distance to the north-east of the airfield, on the open common (Sites **315** and **316**). The main technical site, consisting of clusters of maintenance buildings and seven hangars (six of Type T2 and one of Type B1 designs), were located in the central/southern side of the airfield. Thirteen dispersed hut accommodation and communal sites, along with the wireless station, were constructed to the south of the airfield (Plate 9).

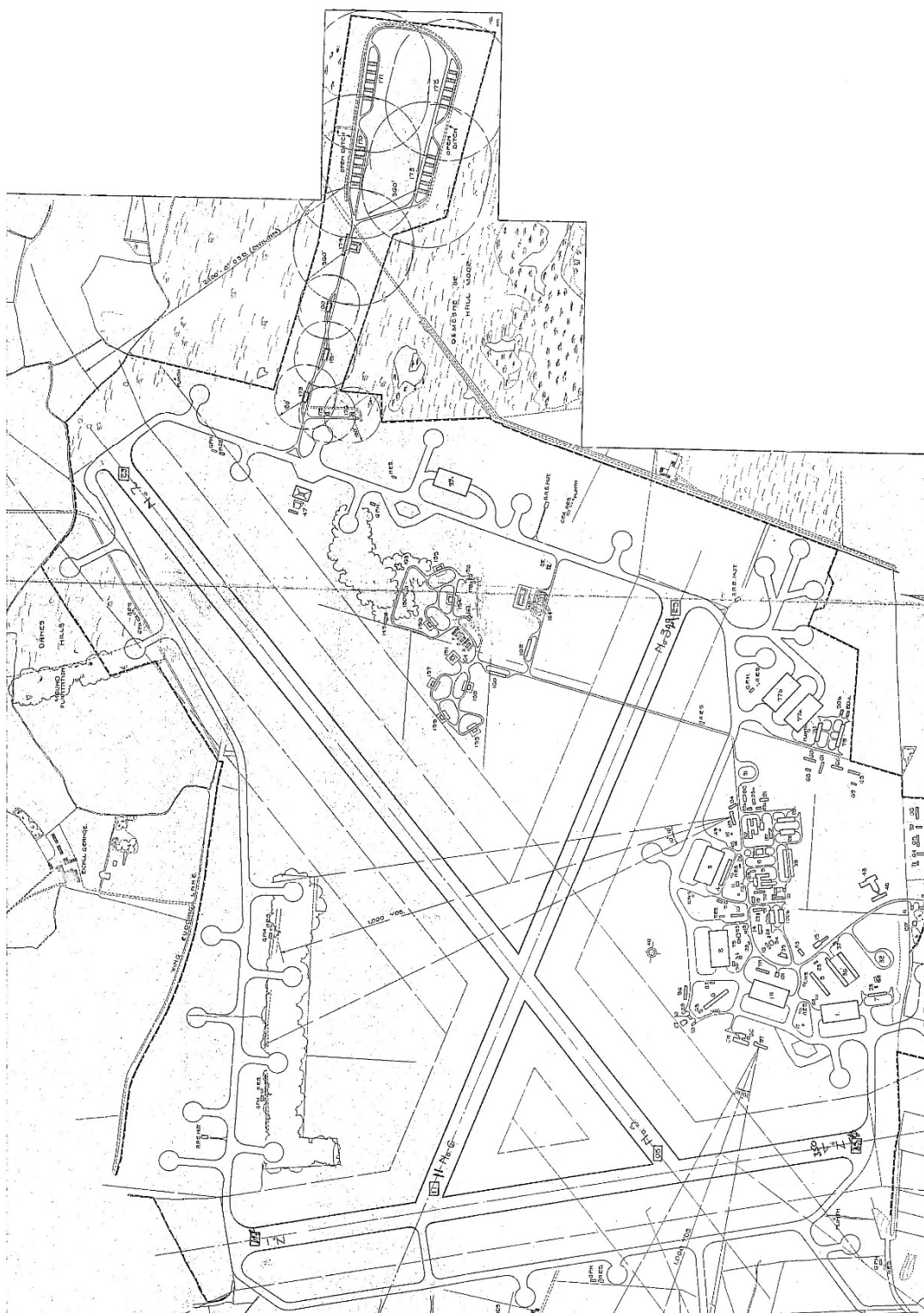


Plate 4: Riccall Airfield Layout Plan – 1945 (Drawing No. 5116/45)

- 4.1.3 During the remainder of the war, the function of RAF Riccall was primarily a non-operational training bomber base of RAF Bomber Command 4 Group, housing RAF No. 1658 Heavy Conversion Unit (HCU), the sole active unit to be based there during the war. The unit did not form until 7<sup>th</sup> October when it absorbed two squadron Conversion Flights (76 CF and 78 CF), which had been in place on the airfield since mid-September (Delve 2006, 212-3). The same day 10 CF from Melbourne and 102 CF from Pocklington arrived and were amalgamated into the HCU. On the 1<sup>st</sup> November the HCU expanded

further when it absorbed 158 CF from Rufforth (Halpenny 1982, 157). RAF Riccall was to be used for training with the 1658 HCU mainly operating Halifax bombers, but with support aircraft of Tiger Moths and Spitfires for general training and air combat training duties (*ibid*). From September 1943, the airfield was a satellite attached to the nearby RAF Marston Moor, the headquarters of RAF Bomber Command 4 Group, which specialised in heavy bomber training and conversion (Otter 1998, 207). RAF Riccall's 1658 HCU took RAF crews from twin-engined Wellington bombers and trained them on the more complex four-engined Halifax heavy bombers. At full strength, the HCU was formed into four flights A-D, each commanded by a Squadron Leader, making a total of 32 Halifax aircraft (Delve 2006, 211; Halpenny 1982, 157). As the aircraft used in training were 'war weary' ex-active squadron aircraft, there were many accidents and casualties during training, leading to a high turnover of both hardware and personnel (the unit lost 72 aircraft in training) (*ibid*).



Plate 5: Riccall Airfield and Skipwith Common, 17<sup>th</sup> May 1948 (RAF/541/30 Frame 4041)



Plate 6: Riccall Airfield and Skipwith Common, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1971 (OS/71147 Frame 76)

- 4.1.4 In November 1944, 1658 HCU at Riccall, along with all other HCU's, were transferred over to the command of 7 Group Training Command (Otter 1998, 213), and it became No 74 Base-Sub-Station to Marston Moor, although the role and function of the airfield and its HCU remained the same. All training units began to be run down in early 1945 as victory in Europe looked assured. Subsequently, 1658 HCU was disbanded on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1945, close to the end of the war. The airfield was transferred to Transport Command, briefly forming the base for 1332 (Transport) Heavy Conversion Unit. This unit flew Avro Yorks and a few Stirling IV's that had been converted for freight work (Delve 2006, 214). Flying at the airfield ceased in November 1945 when 1332 (T)HCU moved north to RAF Dishforth. The RAF retained the airfield and it was used for storage from August 1948 to February 1957 as a sub-site of No 91 Maintenance Unit (MU), with the primary aim of storing, and then disposing, of surplus bombs and ordnance (*ibid*). When the RAF vacated the site the facilities were dismantled, the majority of the runways were grubbed up, and much of the land was turned back over to agriculture. Many of the buildings, particularly on the dispersed communal and accommodation sites, were adapted for farm use (Halpenny 1982,159).

## 4.2 EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES – DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 4.2.1 **Introduction:** the area of RAF Riccall that is within the present survey area of Skipwith Common is roughly 1/6<sup>th</sup> of its original extent (Plate 9). Whilst walkover survey was undertaken of this portion of the site (Plate 10) the context of the airfield as a whole would be lost unless desk-based analysis was undertaken of the entire airfield. The distribution of airfield infrastructure and buildings at RAF Riccall was identified through a combination of contemporary airfield layout plans, of both the airfield and dispersed accommodation (Plans 5117/45 and 5116/45; Plate 6), and aerial photographs from the 1940s to 1980s (Plates 9 and 10). The historic extents of the airfield were identified, in

part through the NMP aerial photo interpretation polygons and partly via the airfield layout plans. Within those areas outside Skipwith Common, an investigation of aerial photographic sources and Google Earth mapping was undertaken to identify the extant of the archaeological resource in these areas.

**4.2.2 Airfield Complex, Technical and Dispersed Accommodation Sites:** the extant airfield infrastructure on the airfield site consists of small portions of runway, perimeter track and aircraft hard-standings. In addition, there are three dispersed sites on the technical site, with five small extant buildings (Sites **317a-e**) and a possible hangar building (Site **317f**) that has subsequently been extended (Plates 6 and 9). The dispersed accommodation and communal sites located to the south of the airfield on Osgodby Common contain thirteen discrete areas of development (Sites **318-30**; Plates 6 and 9). Within these areas there is a total of 71 potentially extant buildings and structures that were evident through the documentary sources. Most of the surviving structures on the dispersed sites would though, if not becoming derelict, have been turned over to agricultural/storage use. Many of the areas are depicted as piggeries on the current OS mapping and of note is the presumed survival of the wireless transmitting station at Dutch Pig Farm (Site **327**).

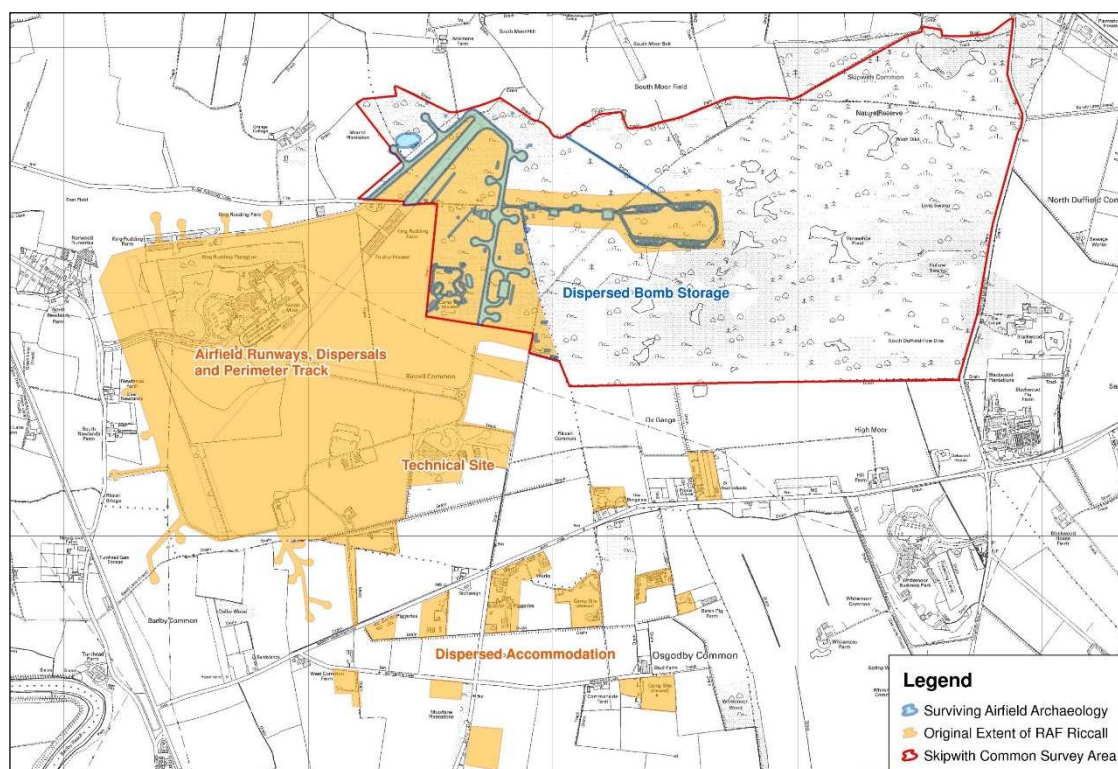


Plate 7: Distribution of original Airfield layout in relation to walkover survey area

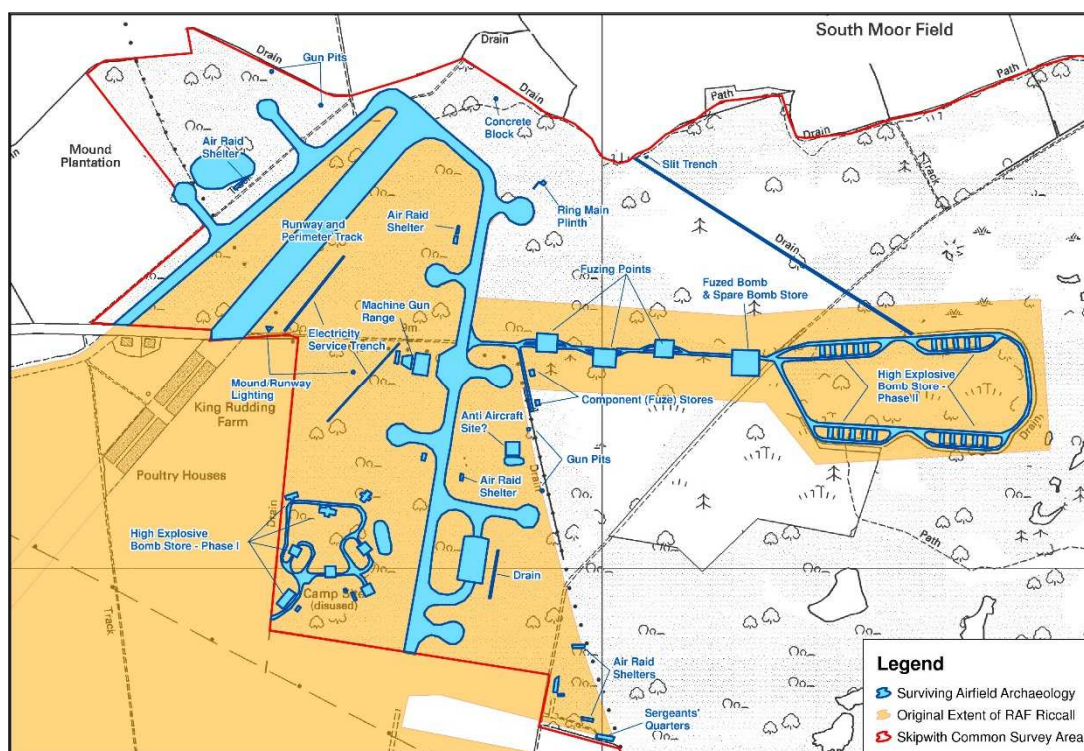


Plate 8: Distribution of extant airfield sites identified by walkover survey

- 4.2.3 **Regeneration of Skipwith Common:** since the end of its use by the RAF, many parts of the airfield have been cleared and have been reclaimed for agricultural use, whilst much of Skipwith Common has remained as lowland heath. The north-western portion of the airfield was disturbed by the construction of Riccall Mine, part of the Selby coalfield (OS/82027 Frame 6), a short-lived coal mine that was decommissioned in 2004. The construction of the airfield has had a localised destructive impact upon the common itself, but only directly within the footprint of the dispersed bomb storage areas and perimeter tracks. The drainage of these areas may in addition have affected the sub-surface archaeological resource, although subsequent subsidence caused by the mining operations of Riccall Mine resulted in the flooding of large parts of the common.
- 4.2.4 It would appear that only the land in areas skirting the main runways was systematically cleared to any great extent. Subsequently, Skipwith Common has been encroached upon by scrub and trees, in particular surrounding the Second World War structures and runway (Plates 7, 10 and 11).



*Plate 9: Runway, looking south-west*

### **4.3 EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES – WALKOVER SURVEY**

- 4.3.1 **Introduction:** the walkover survey on Skipwith Common identified a small but significant archaeological resource of Second World War infrastructure and buildings in the north-eastern area of the airfield that was within the common. The survey area contained the very northern tip of the main runway and perimeter track (Site **24**). Unsurprisingly, as this area lay outside the farmed agricultural land, it formed the best-preserved section of runway hardstanding (Plate 10). The archaeological survey identified a range of sites, including both buildings and earthworks, primarily associated with three bomb storage and management complexes.
- 4.3.2 **High Explosive Bomb Store Complex – Phase I:** the original explosives storage area lay inside the perimeter track of the airfield, in a small wooded area (one of originally two adjacent storage areas and a separate fusing area), and functioned as a complex for storage for high explosives, small arms ammunition and incendiaries (Site **314**). The complex consists of a mixture of standing brick-built buildings and open, earthen, blast-banked stores where the internal huts have been demolished. There are three extant permanent brick-built small arms ammunition stores (one Type E, two Type F) on the north end of the complex (Sites **268-70**). To the south, are four identical square earthen blast-bank protected stores. Three examples constructed as high explosive stores have no extant hutted store within them, only concrete foundation bases (Sites **267, 272** and **273**). The fourth example has an extant permanent brick-built component store surviving within it (Site **276**; Plate 139). Other structures include a series of earthen blast banks and concrete foundation bases relating to six hutted ‘SBC Stores’ (Small Bomb Container huts) (Site **266**), and two further concrete bases and a scooped area relating to further demolished store buildings (Sites **265, 274** and **275**).
- 4.3.3 **High Explosive Bomb Store Complex – Phase II:** at some point the airfield appears to have been upgraded, which included the installation of more efficient bomb storage areas.

These were located at a safe distance to the east of the airfield, on the open common (Site **315**). The predicted extent of the blast impact for each of the bomb stores is shown as a circle on the airfield layout plan (Plate 5), and this determined the separation between each store to prevent the blast of one setting off its neighbour. This complex consisted of four open storage areas with surrounding earthen blast walls, concrete loading ramps and a road circuit (Sites **25**, **75**, **60** and **88**). The stores were located on the line of King Rudding Lane, 100m apart, and Sites **75** and **88** are located 106m to the south opposite Sites **25** and **60** respectively. Each structure comprises a brick wall, aligned east/west, with five perpendicular earth banks coming off its north side, making a total length of 75m and creating four bays, each *c* 9m wide. The brick wall is two courses wide and 0.8m high. Iron rings hanging on iron pegs are set within the wall (*c* nine rings per bay), and were intended to hold down tarpaulins over a temporary roof structure. The earth banks are *c* 1.5m high, 17m long and 4-5m wide at the base. There is a concrete ramp from the top of the brick wall extending into most of the bays, which have concrete floors. In some places, a raised edge or kerb to the concrete base could be seen at the back of the bays, possibly demarcating the location of a former structure. An earthen bank, aligned east/west, was located to the north of Sites **75** and **88**.

- 4.3.4 These types of open bomb stores were designed for efficiency in loading and unloading and were typical of temporary bomber airfields constructed from late 1941 (Francis 1996, 42). The unloading ramp was used to fill the store with bombs from lorries via gravity down the slope. The bomb stores were then emptied onto trolleys pulled by motorised tractors and were carried towards the airfield (*op cit*, 41).
- 4.3.5 **Phase II Fusing Complex:** the route onto the airfield from the Phase II bomb store complex ran through an area of temporary bomb stores and fusing points located nearer to the airfield where the bombs were fused and armed (Site **316**). The fusing would have taken place in drive-through Nissen Huts (*ibid*), but the fusing points do not have surviving huts and only the surrounding earthen blast banks survive (Sites **51**, **53**, and **56**). Similarly, the spare fused and bomb store, the easternmost structure on the complex, also only has its earthen blast banks surviving (Site **54/55**). Each structure is *c* 25m by 15m and has brick entrances on their east and west sides, with earth banks on their long sides. Sites **56** and **53** have an additional parallel bank to their south and north sides respectively. The complex also has two ruinous fuse stores located a little distance to the south, and each were marked as 'Explosives Laboratory' on the airfield layout plan (Sites **83** and **84**). Both structures only survive as ruinous foundations with a brick-built internal partition wall. Site **83** comprises a brick wall aligned east/west, *c* 3m long, 1.2m high and two courses wide, and located in a hollow between two north/south aligned banks. The banks are both *c* 2m wide, 0.3m high and 8m long. Site **84** could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to flooding, but was visible from a distance and appeared to be similar to Site **83**.
- 4.3.6 **Other structures on the airfield:** most of the concrete surfaces of the main runway, perimeter track and surrounding aircraft hardstanding dispersals survive within the study area on Skipwith Common (Site **35**), although largely masked by the encroachment of woodland. The hangar within the study area has been demolished, but its concrete foundation base and a drain on its eastern side survive (Sites **282** and **283**). Amongst the other surviving structures are several Stanton-type air raid shelters (Sites **30**, **49** and **279**); each has a part-sunken, semi-circular elevation, and comprises a two-part concrete-panelled structure with opposing brick-built entrances. They would have originally been earth-covered but this has been lost in some cases. Brick plinths were evident inside the shelters, which presumably held wooden benches. Each shelter had an associated guard

post hut, although these have now been demolished (Sites **263**, **331** and **332**). Further air raid shelters, of the same type, were recorded in a small dispersed accommodation site located immediately adjacent to the airfield at its eastern end (Sites **105** and **108**). The accommodation site was poorly preserved with concrete foundation bases surviving for only two hutted structures (Sites **106** and **107**) and part of a ruinous temporary-brick built hut, marked as a Sergeant's Quarters on the dispersed sites layout plan (Site **103**). On the airfield itself several other structures were evident, the most imposing of which was a large earthen embankment of a machine gun range (Site **261**). It measured approximately 65m by 25m and was up to 8m high. There was also evidence for the electrical supply on the airfield with a service trench running towards a ring main plinth building (Sites **44**, **45** and **262**), a possible runway light structure and a disturbed concrete block (Sites **48** and **260**).

- 4.3.7 **Airfield Defences:** the identified perimeter defences of the airfield include a single possible slit trench on the northern edge of Skipwith Common (Site **59**), and two pairs of machine gun pits located on the north-eastern and northern perimeter of the airfield (Sites **33**, **285**, **287** and **288**; Plates 57, 147 and 149). The pits consist of a cylindrical sunken pit, with either a concrete drainage pipe or a brick-built structure, containing the bracket for mounting a machine gun. Access to the structure was from underneath through a separate brick-built access hatch. The machine gun pits do not conform to typical defensive turret designs, such as the Alan Williams or Tett-designed turrets (Francis 1996, 60-4), indeed it is likely that there would have been no upper defensive armour/protection for the inhabitant. The gun pits are likely to be *ad hoc* regional variants of established defensive structures. A now-demolished platformed structure may have had an anti-aircraft function (Site **280**), although this remains conjectural as it is not marked on the layout plans, and can only possibly be seen on the 1948 and 1951 aerial photographs before undergrowth masked the site (Plate 8). The demolition rubble from the site, located in a spoil heap to the south of the structure, contained concrete-filled sandbags (Site **281**). There are two areas of spoil heaps that may relate to either the clearing of the land prior to the construction of the airfield, or its subsequent demolition (Sites **90** and **271**).
- 4.3.8 **Drainage Features:** drainage for the airfield, within the still open common, would have been a major undertaking to keep the site dry and viable. Other than the deep manhole-covered drain recorded on the east side of the hangar footprint (Site **283**), there were two further examples of open drainage ditches clearly associated with the airfield. One drain (Site **24**) extends out aligned north-west/south-east from the high explosive bomb stores (Site **315**) and another drain runs parallel with the northern end of the perimeter track on the west side of the runway (Site **34**).
- 4.3.9 **Skipwith North Survey:** this survey identified a group of three features on Crook Moor that were suggested as possible features associated with the airfield (OA North 2009). The group consists of a rectangular brick platform, five brick courses high and topped with a band of concrete 0.15m thick (Site **148**). The platform lay at the south end of a pair of parallel linear earth banks orientated south-west/north-east (Sites **147** and **162**). No features are marked on the either airfield layout plan at this location; however, the sites may have had a Second World War function.

---

## 5. RESULTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SURVEY

---

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The landscape survey covered the full extent of the study area (Fig 1) and was undertaken in order to identify previously unrecorded sites and ascertain the survival of features highlighted by the documentary study (*Section 4.2*). At the outset of the survey, historic OS maps were also examined to identify possible features and to provide a chronological context.
- 5.1.2 The landscape survey undertaken in 2008 (OA North 2008; Figs 3 and 4) identified 87 new sites (**18** and **24-109**) in addition to sites identified from documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources, which were also visited (Sites **1-17**, **19-23** and **110-117**). During the 2009 survey, sixteen sites identified from the HER and NMR (Sites **118**, **122**, **124-25**, **134-35**, **152-55**, **189-90**, **196**, **223**, **231** and **234**) were visited, and the survey identified 103 new sites (**136-51**, **156-88**, **191-95**, **197-222**, **225-30**, **232-33** and **235-49**). A detailed survey was also undertaken of the southern part of the multiple-bank boundary system (Site **18**), that had been part recorded during the 2008 season (OA North 2010 figs 3 and 5). In 2010, three site groups identified from the HER and NMR as sand pits, peat extraction or ponds (Sites **294**, **296** and **312**) were visited, and the survey identified 78 new sites (Sites **259-337**), of which 41 related to the Second World War Airfield (Sites **260-63**, **265-276**, **279-83**, **285**, **287-88** and **314-32**). Most new sites were post-medieval extractive or drainage features, including sand pits/ponds, tracks, drains, ditches, boundaries, peat cuttings and plantations (Figs 3 and 4). A detailed survey was also undertaken of the multiple-bank boundary system adjacent to Sandy Lane (Site **334**). The LiDAR analysis (Figs 5 and 6) identified five new trackways and field boundaries (Sites **338-342**), and provided more detailed information regarding features recognised in earlier surveys, particularly under woodland on the northern common.

### 5.2 HISTORIC MAPS

- 5.2.1 **Introduction:** the first edition OS of 1855, and the OS map 1910 were examined, to identify potential archaeological sites prior to the landscape surveys being undertaken. The maps also provided invaluable indications of changing land-use in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- 5.2.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile:** the 1855 map indicated that other than the enclosure of Riccall Common on the south-west corner of the study area, the landscape has not changed significantly over the last 150 years. The 2009 walkover survey identified several areas of ridge and furrow, but the 1855 map indicated that the land had reverted from arable to common by the mid-nineteenth century. At the western extent of the study area, the maps show that two former areas of ridge and furrow (Sites **195** and **198**) are crossed by tracks (Sites **200** and **201**), and a track crosses a former area of ridge and furrow (Site **287**) east of Skipwith village.
- 5.2.3 The first edition map of 1855 marks the probable Bronze Age barrow (Site **196**), towards the western extent of the study area, as are five tumuli near the Iron Age barrow cemetery (Site **118**). Numerous features identified during the walkover survey were also illustrated, including sand pits (Sites **141-43**, **150**, **167**, **171**, **173**, **215-16** and **249**); a possible line pond (Site **202**); ponds/pits (Sites **189-90**); the probable site of a windmill (Site **231**) and tracks, banks, ditches and drains (Sites **137**, **139**, **144-45**, **149**, **151**, **165-66**, **174-77**, **181-82**, **185**, **188** and **248**).

- 5.2.4 Perhaps the most pertinent detail identified on the open common was the original alignment of Moor Lane (Site **284**), the boundary between Riccall and Skipwith commons (Site **80**), and the Swang Plantation (Site **300**). Place-names in the study area indicate that peat and sand extraction had been undertaken for a considerable time on the common. For example, Hall Moor Pit (close to Fox Covert; Site **113**) was probably the demesne extractive area on Skipwith Common. Other place-names with Dike, and possibly also Swang in them, suggest areas of extraction; these include Tow Dike (on Riccall Common), Horse Shoe Dike, South Duffield Tow Dike, Sheep Dikes, Long Swang and Hollow Swang. The areas often relate to ponds and/or peat cutting identified during the walkover survey.
- 5.2.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1910, 6" to 1 mile:** by 1910, the study area was much more wooded than illustrated in 1855, outwith the nineteenth century plantations, and especially in the south-east corner of Skipwith Common. Most of the extractive sand pits/ponds are depicted and, along with areas defined as boggy ground, show the extents of turbaries and extraction areas on the common. Several of the sand pits marked in 1855 are not shown in 1910 (Sites **141-43**, **150**, **167**, **173**, **215** and **202**) but there are three new sand pits (Sites **222**, **228** and **229**). In addition, a drain (Sites **137** and **139**), a ditch (Site **149**), a possible hollow way (Site **176**), a track (Sites **200** and **201**) and a bank (Site **248**) shown on the 1855 OS first edition map were no longer extant by 1910. Site **118** is shown as comprising approximately five tumuli, although the depiction of these sites is not clear, as they are marked in amongst the trees in the area. A new trackway (Site **236**) is shown running north/south over Old Mill Hill. Riccall Common had been also been enclosed by 1910. As a result, Tow Dike is no longer named on the map and Moor Lane has been diverted to the south.
- 5.2.6 The subsequent 1954 map edition is a redrafting of the 1910 map, with the area of Skipwith common essentially unchanged. The outline of Riccall Airfield is shown but has no more detail. The subsequent aerial photographic evidence points to the common being gradually encroached upon by woodland in the latter half of the twentieth century.

### 5.3 LiDAR AND PHOTOGAMMETRIC MODELLING

- 5.3.1 Analysis of photogrammetric DTM and LiDAR data took place following the analysis of historic maps and the completion of the landscape survey. The LiDAR analysis (Figs 5 and 6) identified five new trackways and field boundaries (Sites **338-42**) particularly under woodland on the northern common. LiDAR data from this area illustrated that several of the individual features recognised in the landscape survey were more closely associated than was visible on the ground; some made up a series of possibly prehistoric field boundaries and others provided more detailed information regarding the layout and relationship between features illustrated on historic mapping. The scale of sand quarrying on the eastern part of the common was also shown to be more extensive than had previously been identified. Although no new sites were recorded on the photogrammetric DTM (Fig 7), this also provided better definition to many features, including the important multiple-banked boundary along the route of Sandy Lane (Site **334**).

## 5.4 PREHISTORIC SITES

- 5.4.1 **Bronze Age Barrows:** there are four scheduled barrows along the northern boundary of the study area; of these, Sites **2** and **4** (Plate 16) were found and surveyed. Site **3** could not be located, and Site **5** was inaccessible due to heavy flooding; however, previous visitors reported that the feature is clearly defined and of classic round barrow form (M Nieke pers comm). Site **2** is a large irregular-shaped, low mound, c 12-14m in diameter, with considerable animal and tree disturbance and a possible slit trench on its south side. Site **4** is a prominent steep-sided mound with a rounded top, c 0.5m high and 7m in diameter (Plate 16). It has a hole in the centre, suggesting antiquarian disturbance.
- 5.4.2 Site **14**, just to the north of Moor Lane, recorded as a 'mound' in the HER, was visited and is a prominent, regular-shaped barrow surrounded by a shallow ditch. It is c 0.6m high and 8m in diameter and is flat-topped, reminiscent of an infilled kerbed ring-cairn (Lynch 1972; Quartermaine and Leech 2012).
- 5.4.3 Site **194** (Plate 94) has clearly defined edges, a flat top and an external ditch c 1m wide. It has a diameter of c 20m and is 0.5m high. Similarly, Site **196** (Plate 95), previously identified by the NMR as an earthwork, has clearly defined edges, an external ditch 1.25m wide and is fairly flat-topped. It has a diameter of c 18m in diameter and is 0.5m high. Site **66** is a possible barrow at the northern end of the multiple-bank boundary; it c 8m in diameter, and is a roughly circular, low mound. The site is heavily overgrown and is located within the group of multiple banks (Site **18**).
- 5.4.4 **Linear Bank Systems:** Site **18** (Plate 2) comprises a series of parallel banks aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, which cross the study area for a length of c 1.5km, apparently extending beyond its south-eastern and northern boundaries. The feature is made up of three or four lines of intermittent parallel banks. The individual banks are c 3m to 5m wide and range in length from 3 to 60m. Towards the south-eastern extent of the study area, several banks divide from the main alignment and head east-south-east beyond the study area; thereafter their alignment forms an approximately parallel line with the principal one. Continuations of both lines were observed as cropmarks in the fields immediately south of the present common boundary (Figs 3 and 5).
- 5.4.5 Site **334** is made up of discontinuous sections of multiple-banked and ditched boundaries running along the alignment of Sandy Lane on a roughly east/west orientation. The boundary survives in four distinct groupings along the lane, the easternmost to the north of Sandy Lane, with the remainder to the south. The surviving remains of the boundary extend c 920m along the common; in places there are at least four parallel banks running in line, with the combined banks being up to 25m wide. The individual banks are c 3m to 5m in width and the sections range from 3m to 170m in length.
- 5.4.6 In places, the boundary (Site **334**) has been impacted upon by the route of the lane. The orientations of the banks and the lane are slightly divergent; at their eastern end, the lane cuts the line of the banks and on the eastern side of Blackwood Road the continuation of Sandy Lane appears superimposed upon them. The boundary complex is also crossed in numerous places by drainage gullies. There is no visible evidence of the boundary continuing either outside of the common to the east or within the common to the west. The western end of the boundary may originally have followed the present northern edge of the common, and could have curved slightly to the south, possibly to join Site **18**.
- 5.4.7 These boundary banks appear to define a long, and very ancient, territorial boundary and there are parallels on the North York Moors (Spratt 1989; 1993; 2005) and the Yorkshire Wolds (Fenton Thomas 2003; 2005; Stoertz 1997). Excavations in these areas suggest the banks, also known as dykes or entrenchments, which are often aligned on, or in some

cases truncate Bronze Age barrows, were first constructed in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, at the beginning of the first millennium BC (Fenton-Thomas 2005, 29-46). Site **66** is a possible barrow at the northern end of the multiple bank boundary, situated within the group of multiple banks (Site **18**) and there is a spatial association with a putative barrow (Site **2**), although the precise relationship was unclear.

- 5.4.8 Where identified in other areas of Yorkshire, linear dykes/entrenchments are often traceable for several miles and appear to have acted as land boundaries, dividing and enclosing huge swathes of the landscape (*ibid*). The National Mapping Project found very few comparable linear boundaries in the course of the Vale of York survey (Y Boutwood pers comm), highlighting the rarity and importance of the Skipwith examples.
- 5.4.9 **Iron Age Enclosures:** at the north-eastern end of the study area, a possible Iron Age enclosure (Site **6**, Plate 12) was surveyed during the walkover survey. It comprises prominent banks *c* 2m wide and 0.4m high, and ditches *c* 1m wide. In places there were three parallel banks and ditches defining this enclosure, suggestive of a defensive function. A possible continuation of the earthworks was recorded to the south as Site **79**, a north-east to south-west-aligned ditch, which curves to the north-west at its western end converging on the enclosure. The ditch is up to 0.3m deep and *c* 1.5m wide. A prominent bank, *c* 3m wide, is visible on its north side and there is less prominent bank to its south.
- 5.4.10 Two further features recorded as Iron Age enclosures on the HER (Sites **12** and **16**) recorded by William Proctor's MS Plan of the mid-nineteenth century (Proctor 1951; Site **1**) and could not be located. Like Site **6**, these were recorded in the airfield area, and may have been disturbed or destroyed by landscaping during its construction.



Plate 10: West bank of enclosed settlement, Site 6, looking north

- 5.4.11 ***Putative Early Enclosures / Field Systems:*** analysis of aerial photographic evidence to the north of the study area and close to the settlement enclosure (Site 6) has revealed a multi-vallate rectilinear enclosure linked into a series of fields defined by earthen banks. Investigation of further aerial photographs and Google Earth imagery (but no further field investigation) has revealed distinct linear banks and/or ditches (Site 333) which form a part of the multi-phased field-system on South Moor Field (NMR SE63NE38) and elements of the same complex within the common (*eg* Sites 6, 96-7). The easternmost linear of Site 333 continues the alignment of an early field boundary in South Moor Field in a roughly north-north-west/south-south-east orientation for *c* 300m. The other identified boundaries may form enclosed fields surrounding settlement Site 6. The highly defended form of the enclosure is suggestive of a probable Iron Age date.
- 5.4.12 ***Early Enclosures / Field Systems:*** there are a pair of enclosures / field systems (Sites 161/219 and 163) on Crook Moor which are seemingly earlier than the elements of extant field system and have the potential to be of late prehistoric or Roman date. LiDAR analysis revealed three intersecting linear features (Site 342), probably ditches, joining the three enclosures identified on the ground. Sites 161/219 (Plates 74 and 112) comprise a probable enclosure bank or banks *c* 1.5-2m wide and up to 0.5m high, with an external

ditch. The features or feature lie on the western side of the Crook Moor plot, adjacent to but independent from its large western drain (Site **205**).

- 5.4.13 Site **163** is a round-profiled bank with a ditch on the outside forming a clearly defined rectangular feature, possibly an enclosure. The most definite part is the south-west corner, where the bank stands to 0.6m above the base of the associated ditch. The southern and western sides are well-defined, but the eastern side simply comprises a slight drop towards the base of an ill-defined ditch. The ditch and bank are both 2m wide and the area within the enclosure is reasonably well-drained and fairly level. Although it is not possible to date these banks, similarities between their form and that of Sites **161/219** suggests the possibility of a prehistoric date. The size and orientation of the enclosure **163**, plots **161/219** and associated linear features **342** is comparable with field layouts identified by aerial photography to the east and south of Crook Moor (outside the survey area; NMR SE 63 NE 17 and 18); the implication is that this is an extant element of the early field system. That these are *c* 250m to the north of the Crook Moor Iron Age barrow cemetery (Site **118**) may further suggest a prehistoric date.
- 5.4.14 **Iron Age Barrows:** in the north-western part of the study area, the Danes Hill barrow group (Site **1**), has been interpreted as being an Iron Age Square Barrow cemetery (Stead 1965) of which there are several parallels in North Yorkshire (Stead 1991; Dent 1985). Within the Danes Hill area nine possible barrows were identified by the walkover survey (Sites **26-8**, **31-2** and **38-9**). These appeared to be in the same positions as barrows marked on the historic mapping from 1855 onwards; Site **39** was just to the west of the study area and did not match the locations of any of the barrows shown on the first edition OS map of 1855. By the time of the 1890 mapping Site **39** was located within the new 'Mound Plantation'. Two further barrows (Sites **46** and **91**), located close to the sites of 'tumuli' marked on modern OS mapping, form a smaller group to the east of the main cemetery. Site **46** is *c* 7m in diameter and heavily disturbed by animal burrows. The date of this feature is questionable as brick was noted on its top, although this may be a later dump.
- 5.4.15 Site **118** includes the buried and earthwork remains of a group of possible Iron Age burial mounds north-west of the junction between Bonby and Broad Lanes on Crook Moor. In 1850 the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club investigated several mounds found to be surrounded by square ditches and were likened to the larger group of barrows 3km to the south-west at Danes Hill (Site **1**). Confusingly, both areas are labelled 'Danes Hill' on the Ordnance Survey mapping. The southern ground (Site **118**) comprised four possible barrows, which corresponded to examples marked on historic OS maps (Sites **135**, **152**, **153**, and **155**). One of these (Site **135**), has a uniform circular shape; it may be better interpreted as a Bronze Age round barrow.
- 5.4.16 Three further possible barrows were identified in the area, which were not previously recorded in the HER (Sites **136**, **156** and **157**). One site that was recorded by the HER, as it is marked on the OS first edition map of 1855 (Site **122**), could not be located.

## 5.5 MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW

- 5.5.1 Features comprising, or associated with, ridge and furrow numbered 30 (Sites **145**, **164-65**, **177-79**, **181-86**, **188**, **191-93**, **195**, **197-98**, **237-38**, **247-48**, **250-54** and **257-58**). Despite the land being held in common in the medieval period, this indicates that the area to the north-east of the village was assarted, and subsequently used for arable cultivation. Whilst ridge and furrow can be difficult to date, some areas have ridge separation wider than others (*eg* Site **237**); many of the sites identified had ridge-to-ridge measurements

of c 6m, which is a characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow formed by ploughing with teams of oxen (Rackham 2000, 79). Several areas of the ridge and furrow (Sites **195, 198, 200, 201** and **287**) were crossed by nineteenth century trackways, indicating the land was not used as arable at this time.

## 5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN SITES

- 5.6.1 Not including features associated with the twentieth-century airfield, nearly 80 post medieval and modern features were identified over the course of the surveys (Sites **40, 42, 47, 70, 74, 76, 89, 93, 100-102, 134, 137-44, 146, 149-51, 158-60, 166-69, 171-76, 189-90, 199-202, 204-17, 220-23, 227-236, 242-45** and **249**). These included sand pits, ponds, tracks including a hollow way, drains, ditches, boundaries, mounds, and a windmill platform.
- 5.6.2 **Boundaries:** several different types of field boundaries were identified, the majority of which were banks and associated ditches which may have had a drainage, as well as a boundary function (eg Sites **70** and **74, 158**). Some were marked on historic OS mapping and others could be associated with, or were on the same alignment as, former features such as post-medieval field boundaries (eg Sites **40, 146, 166**). There were also several, often substantial, boundary features, including common and parish boundaries, which may have older origins (Sites **89, 159, 160**).
- 5.6.3 **Drainage Ditches:** long linear drainage ditches (Sites **137, 144, 149**), many shown on the first edition OS map, were identified, some of which are cut by more modern examples (eg Site **102**). Some are large ditches probably central to drainage systems (Site **144**) and others are smaller side-ditches (Site **66**).
- 5.6.4 **Sand Extraction:** over 60 areas comprising one or more probable sand pits were recorded. Of these, 28 corresponded to sites of sand pits shown on the historic OS mapping. The remainder were shallow dried hollows identified through the analysis of aerial photography and Google Earth imagery.
- 5.6.5 **Ponds and Drainage on the Common:** many of the small, regular-shaped ponds or pits marked on the first edition OS map (1855) were identified (eg Sites **189-90** and **220-22**); most were identified as possible former sand extraction pits which later filled with water or were intentionally converted to drainage use. Although the post-medieval drainage regime on the common was difficult to identify on the ground, analysis of Google Earth imagery revealed a pattern of intricate drainage gullies. The surviving evidence of now shallow, mostly infilled, linear gullies were found to have originally drained the water-filled extraction pits all the way across Skipwith Common, with an overall trend to run the water towards Southfield Drain on the north side of the common. The exception was at the very eastern edge of the common, where extant drains were recorded running into Ladypit (Sites **301** and **302**). One extant drain, previously identified, demarcated the boundary between Skipwith and Riccall Commons (Site **80**), and was recorded on the 1769 Escrick Estate plan (Plate 2) and on early OS mapping. Other drains recorded in the present survey were clearly of nineteenth/twentieth century origin as they drained the small portion of Riccall Common recorded on the airfield side of the common (Sites **259** and **278**). The drains pre-dated the construction of the airfield and may have been dug when Riccall Common was enclosed (c 1884-1907). It is evident that the drainage regime has not been in use for a considerable period, and was unable to drain the water off the common following the mining subsidence.

- 5.6.6 **Line Ponds:** line ponds, used for retting (*Sections 3.3.24-26*), are marked on the first edition OS map (1855). Site **312**, probably originally a sand pit, is attached to line pond **246** via a well-defined drainage leat (Site **313**) and was clearly related to the water management of the line pond used for retting. Several irregular hollows (Site **202**) to the immediate north of the main area of retting ponds may also have been used for retting. These are not depicted on the OS first edition and may pre-date the line ponds.
- 5.6.7 **Peat Cutting:** the eastern half of Skipwith Common has numerous, and extensive areas of peat cutting, with eight being recorded by the present survey (Sites **290, 298, 303, 305, 308, 310, 335** and **336**). The pattern of peat cutting would suggest that most, if not all, of the deep peat was cut from the common in the post-medieval period, even though the common was one of the turbaries used to supply York in the medieval period (*Section 3.3.19*). The surviving evidence for the cuttings comprises slightly raised areas of ground with the lines of corduroy ridges of linear peat cuttings surviving on the surface; these are the surviving areas where only part of the peat has been extracted. These islands of denuded peat are within a much larger area of ground where the peat has been completely cut and this is particularly evident around Site **290**. The peat would have been stacked for drying prior to it being removed from the common, and there is possible evidence for seven areas of peat stacks. Single small examples of peat stacks (Sites **304, 307** and **309**) were located on/near separate peat cutting areas (Sites **303, 306** and **311**). The peat cutting on the south-east of the common, at South Duffield Tow Dike (Site **290**), contained five circular/sub-circular islands which may also have functioned as peat drying areas (Sites **289** and **292**), as well as two small peat stacks (Sites **291** and **293**). The peat cutting identified to the north of Sandy Lane (Site **335**) is bounded on the south by a curvilinear banked and ditched boundary.
- 5.6.8 **Plantations:** a documentary source (Allison 1976, 91) mentions that three plantations were established in the early nineteenth century, near the road that crosses Skipwith Common. The first, Site **113**, was a plantation named Fox Covert noted on the OS first edition mapping (1855); parts of its boundary were identified (Sites **100** and **101**). The second (Site **116**) is shown on the 1910 mapping, but only the northern edge of the boundary survived as a prominent curved bank (Site **76**). The third nineteenth century example, was depicted as Swang Plantation on the OS first edition mapping (Site **300**) and was found to be extant, with an earthen bank and ditch boundary and internal subdivisions.
- 5.6.9 Site **151** is a long linear bank, 4m wide, defined by ditches on either side. There are some substantial trees growing out of it and it is evidently of some antiquity. The bank is parallel to, and about 10m north of the current boundary, and appears to correspond with the southern boundary of 'Nursery Wood', shown on the OS first edition map (1855). Site **76** is a prominent curved bank, up to 0.5m high and c 1.5m wide near the northern part of the study area. The bank appears to correspond with the north-western corner of a plantation, shown on the 1910 OS map (Site **116**). A further possible plantation survives to the north of Horseshoe Pond (Site **311**); it does not have a formal boundary and was not shown on the OS first edition mapping (1855) or 1910 mapping. The area is c 150m square, and survives as remnants of plantation containing mature Scots pines.
- 5.6.10 **Windmills:** Site **231** is the site of a former windmill, comprising a large semi-circular ditch, 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep, defining a raised central platform. Most of the platform has been cut away by a later sandpit (Site **230**). The platform and ditch are shown on the OS first edition map (1855), and the area is named 'Old Mill Hill'. Site **233** is

tentatively interpreted as the site of a former windmill. It is a large elongated mound up to 3m high, with an associated ditch, but is not illustrated on any historic maps.

- 5.6.11 **Trackways:** several former tracks have been identified (Sites **174-76**), including two hollow ways. Site **47** is a hollow-way aligned east/west, c 1m wide in the northern part of the study area. A continuation of this (Site **42**) comprises parallel banks aligned north-west to south-east, each c 1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. Sites **47** and **42** are on the line of a path marked on the current mapping, which appears to have fallen out of use. Bounding the south-western extent of 'North Common Plantation', Site **175** is a track shown on the first edition OS map (1855). It is approximately 6m wide and is banked above the surrounding land, with a roadside ditch 1m deep on the field side. A possible hollow way (Site **176**), 4m wide, was noted on the plantation side of this track, and may have been an earlier phase of this route. Both features are shown on the OS first edition map of 1855. Site **174** is a track marked on the first edition OS map (1855) cutting off the corner of Bonby Lane and Site **175**; although the trackway itself is indistinct, mature trees on either side of it mark out its former route.
- 5.6.12 A portion of Moor Lane was recorded (Site **284**), running on a north-west/south-east orientation from the boundary between Riccall and Skipwith Commons. The extant section measures c 175m long by 9m wide and is up to 0.5m high. The re-routing of the lane from its original position, shown on the OS first edition (1855), was undertaken following the enclosure of Riccall Common (c 1884-1907).
- 5.6.13 **Modern Sites:** eight sites which are likely to post-date World War Two were recorded (Sites **34, 61, 147-48, 162, 239** and **256-57**). These include a trackway (Site **34**) which is shown on current OS mapping and runs over two dispersal bays on the airfield, and a brick-built platform (Site **148**), also marked on modern mapping, on Crook Moor, which is probably linked with the Riccall RAF base. The platform seems to be associated with a pair of parallel-running ditched banks (Sites **147** and **162**). Sites **255** and **256**, on Little Common, relate to the site of an early twentieth-century cricket ground and the turf-covered concrete foundations of a pavilion.
- 5.6.14 **Undated:** there were 40 sites of unknown date recorded by the survey (Sites **29, 36, 43, 50, 52, 57-8, 62-3, 65, 67-9, 71-3, 77-8, 80-2, 86, 92, 94-9, 109, 170, 180, 187, 203, 218, 225** and **226**). These include several mounds, some possibly natural (Sites **36, 43, 73, 170, 180**), some possibly denuded barrows (**52, 203**). There are many stretches of banking (Sites **29, 50, 62, 63, 71, 77, 80, 81, 82, 86, 187, 226, 218**), trackways (Site **57**) and drainage ditches (Sites **58, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 92, 94-99, 109**).

## 5.7 WORLD WAR TWO (RAF RICCALL) AND LATER

- 5.7.1 In addition to the runway itself (Site **271**), 73 sites were recorded which relate to the use of part of the common as an airfield during the Second World War (Sites **24-5, 30, 33, 35, 37, 44-5, 48-9, 51, 53-6, 59-60, 64, 75, 83-5, 87-8, 90, 103-8, 147-8, 162, 260-88, 318-330**). There were six gun-pits/platforms and shooting butts identified (Site **33, 261, 285, 287, 288**) and a possible foxhole (Site **59**). Sites **30, 49, 108** and **279** are air raid shelters, sited approximately around the edges of the perimeter track. There were several bomb stores (Sites **25, 54, 55, 60, 75, 88, 265-270, 272, 273, 275, 276, 314-316**) and Sites **51, 53** and **56** were described as explosives laboratories on the map of the airfield (Plates 8 and 9); all of these brick-buildings had associated blast-banks. Blast banks were also associated with former buildings labelled as component stores on the map (Sites **83** and **84**). Buildings associated with ancillary camps, some of which remain extant, were identified from dispersed site plans of the airfield, and aerial photographs (Sites **318-**

**330).** There was also evidence for numerous demolished buildings and building (or other) platforms, some identified on mid-twentieth century aerial photographs and OS mapping (Sites **35, 44, 103, 106, 107, 263, 274, 331, 332, 280** and **282**). Some of these were associated with drains and service trenches (Sites **24, 37, 64, 87, 262, 283**), mounds and spoil (Sites **90, 260, 271, 281**).

---

## 6. SKIPWITH COMMON LANDSCAPE HISTORY

---

### 6.1 MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC

- 6.1.1 Flint blades are reported to have been found during excavations of some of the Danes Hill barrows in 1941 and a probable Neolithic flint flake, modified for use as a scraper, was found during the 2008 survey (Site **41**). Other Neolithic findspots are known in the vicinity of the study area (NMR SE 63 NE 22 and NMR SE 63 NW 13) and a possibly prehistoric double-ditched enclosure is visible as a cropmark to the west of the south end of the study area (NMR SE 63 NE 41).

### 6.2 BRONZE AGE / IRON AGE

- 6.2.1 **Settlement / Agricultural Remains:** there is considerable evidence of settlement activity on the enclosed lands to the north of the study area (based on aerial photographic evidence) and a putative field-system (Site **333**) extends into the area of South Moor Field (NMR SE63 NE38). The boundaries appear to be multi-phased with the westernmost boundary probably being the earliest. The eastern boundaries contain an area surrounding a single multi-vallate settlement feature that is just within the study area (Site **06**). Sites **79** and **94-7**, alignments of banks and ditches, would appear to be a wider field system in direct association with the enclosed settlement. That the enclosed settlement was edged by three sets of banks and ditches suggests the enclosure was not simply for the purposes of stock control, but may have been a defended settlement, probably of Iron Age or even Romano-British date.
- 6.2.2 A further indication of a possible Iron Age enclosed settlement is Site **12**, which was reported to be a rectilinear enclosure, with two oval ring ditches in its north-east corner. It was apparently in the northern part of the Riccall Airfield, and may have been damaged or destroyed by the construction of the perimeter track, as no evidence for it was found during the survey. In the same area was the findspot of Roman pottery sherds (Site **17**) which would support an Iron Age / Romano-British date for the site.
- 6.2.3 The aerial photographic features, plotted by the NMP (National Mapping Programme) for the Vale of York, have revealed an enormous complexity of field systems and associated settlements, a picture which is most likely an amalgamation of features from different periods. On South Moor Field (NMR SE63NE38) there are features that have a direct relationship to extant boundaries depicted on the OS first edition map of 1855. The features relate to an over-arching linear, straight-sided, field system, which is clearly superimposed onto an earlier system of very small fields. Most fields of this later system were not depicted on the OS first edition map and therefore pre-date 1855. Some however, do relate to boundaries extant in 1855. It may, therefore, be tentatively suggested that the later system is of early post-medieval or medieval date.
- 6.2.4 The earlier field system identified by the NMP, while not apparently directly linked to the later field system, follows a similar orientation. The earlier field system is characterised by very small ‘Celtic’-type fields, and within the complex are circular features that have the potential to be roundhouses; on this basis it is tempting to ascribe a later prehistoric or even Roman date to the complex. This is reinforced by a programme of field walking that was carried out in South Moor Field which yielded Roman pottery from the area immediately north of the common (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994).

- 6.2.5 Around Adamson Farm, boundary features from the aerial photographic plotting (NMR SE63 NW8) extend out from modern boundaries; these features are not depicted on the OS first edition mapping of 1855, but at the same time cut through elements of an earlier field system characterised by small fields. Some elements of this earlier field system are parallel to boundaries depicted on the OS first edition map and, again, there is a single circular feature, a possible roundhouse, within the earlier small fields complex. There is also a group of four small square features, which may be square barrows.
- 6.2.6 To the north of the study area, a large enclosure (NMR SE63 NE41) has been variously interpreted as the outline of a former plantation, or a Neolithic henge-type monument. The former is unlikely as there is no plantation marked on the OS first edition (1855) or subsequent maps. Also, there is no correlation between the enclosure and the field system shown on the OS first edition map. Given there are no signs of it on historic mapping, the feature probably has a relatively ancient, possibly prehistoric origin. The possibility of it being a henge monument cannot be discounted, or it may have been an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date.
- 6.2.7 The northern barrow cemetery at Danes Hill surveyed in the 2009 study area (Site **118**) is flanked by two (probably associated) Iron Age/Romano British settlement sites on the west (NMR SE 63 NE 17) and east (NMR SE 63 NE 18) sides of the study area, identified through aerial photographs analysed as part of the NMP for the Vale of York. The location of the cemetery between these two areas might suggest it was in a border zone; if so, the barrows may have marked an area of waste or common ground between two settlement areas. The association between settlements and funerary remains has long been attested, with a common scenario of burial mounds located at the edge of prehistoric field systems (Quartermaine and Leech 2012). On the northern edge of the western part of Skipwith Common, the funerary cairns seem to be situated on waste at the edge of the prehistoric farming.
- 6.2.8 Further settlement sites lay in the vicinity of the 2009 study area. NMR SE 63 NE 35 is a site extending over 800m, to the south-east of NMR SE 63 NE 18, and thought, from the alignment of the ditches, to be associated with it, and with NMR SE 63 NE 17. South of NMR SE 63 NE 17 is a further extensive probable Iron Age/Romano-British settlement area, which extends east/west for *c* 1270m (NMR SE 63 NE 14). The main alignment of the ditches is north-west to south-east, but there is an east/west boundary at the southern end of the site, which possibly represents a separate phase, potentially even of medieval date. Two square barrows lie adjacent to this boundary (NMR SE 63 NE 16). Settlement site NMR SE 63 NE 38 is located *c* 250m west of the southern end of the current study area, extending westwards for 750m, with the main axis of the ditches being west to east and north to south. Roman pottery was found in this area during a programme of field walking (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 1994).
- 6.2.9 There are two sites within the Crook Moor area that have the potential to be elements of this wider-scale settlement area. Sites **161/219** appear to be the banks of a small rectilinear field system, aligned approximately with the boundaries of the NMR SE 63 NE 18 field system, and comparable in size. Site **163**, an irregular enclosure defined by prominent earthfast banks, is close to the **161/219** plots. It is not evident however, if Site **163** is an isolated enclosure, or an extant plot within a larger field system which has been denuded by later landuse. It seems probable that the relative paucity of prehistoric agricultural / settlement sites in the area may have been obscured by ridge and furrow, vegetation and tree cover. Both settlement sites NMR SE 63 NE 17 and NMR SE 63 NE 18 contain complexes of ditches which run up to the boundaries of the study area and, despite not being picked up by the survey, would seem likely to extend into it.

- 6.2.10 ***Funerary Remains:*** the most diagnostic indicators of prehistoric activity on Skipwith Common were groups of barrows, located predominately along the northern part of the common to the south of Adamson Farm, and also north of Skipwith Village on Crook Moor. As discussed (*Section 6.2.7*) these seem to be grouped on the waste ground at the edge of the prehistoric fields and settlement areas. The barrows were two basic types; the generally dispersed round barrows spread along the northern boundary of the common, and concentrated groups (or cemeteries) of square barrows, in two locations, both (confusingly) called Danes Hill (Stead 1965; 1991).
- 6.2.11 Round barrows are typically of Bronze Age date, and comprise rounded mounds, often surrounded by a quarry ditch; however, the ditches are often in-filled, the only surface indicator being the mound. Other round barrow forms include in-filled ring cairns, typically defined by a kerbed monument with a flat top (Lynch 1972). Four of the round barrows within the study areas are Scheduled Monuments (Sites **2-5**); Sites **2** and **4** were located but Site **3** was not identified, and Site **5** could not be accessed due to flooding. Five more probable barrows were recorded and comprised Site **66**; a low mound within the group of multiple banks, and Sites **14**, **18**, **194** and **196**; flat-topped, steep-sided mounds typical of in-filled ring cairns adjacent to Moor Lane. With the exception of Site **14**, all of the round barrows were located around the margins of the common. These were near the identified edge of the settlement remains to the north of the common; a context commonly used for burial. A further putative round barrow with a similar flat-topped profile (Site **135**) is spatially associated with the group of square barrows at the western Danes Hill.
- 6.2.12 ***Danes Hill Cemetery – Skipwith Common:*** the component monuments of the Danes Hill cemetery (Site **1**) have been identified by excavation as square barrows, which comprise a circular rounded profile mound, surrounded by a square-shaped enclosure ditch. In practice, the enclosure is rarely a true square, more often being rhomboidal or rectangular. The barrows are generally small, the largest being only 15m between the outer edges of the ditches (Dent 1985; Stead 1991; Brown *et al* 2007,154). When identified within modern cultivated land, the mounds have often been lost to plough damage, the ditches being the only surviving elements. Relatively common in east Yorkshire, square barrows are characteristically found in cemetery groups (Stead 1991). They are most often associated with La Tene I metalwork (sixth century BC), with later examples associated with La Tene III finds (first century BC). Radiocarbon dates generally reinforce the artefact-based chronology, spanning between 450BC and 50AD (Dent 1985, 446).
- 6.2.13 The Danes Hill Iron Age square barrow cemetery (Site **1**; NHLE 1018603), consisted of more than 20 barrows, prior to the construction of Riccall Airfield. They are in two groups: a main group of approximately twenty barrows on Danes Hill and a further group of up to five barrows to the east. Excavations with reported findings of La Tene burials, cremations and Roman pottery were carried out on the site in 1754, 1849, 1941 and 1998. Site **21** refers to five of the barrows, located in the north-eastern part of the main Danes Hill group. Site **19** is a square barrow, which was excavated in 1754 by Dr John Burton, and produced two crouched inhumations; it was destroyed in 1941 for the construction of an airfield dispersal. The excavation produced a fragment of textile, described as coarse sacking, attached to a thigh bone; Sites **15** and **23** also allude to the textile and are probably multiple entries for the same barrow. In 1849 William Proctor excavated ten of the group, revealing circular mounds between 6m and 12m in diameter, each surrounded by a square ditch. In 1941, Miss K Hodgson excavated four of the barrows that were to

be destroyed for the construction of the airfield. She again revealed central mounds surrounded by square ditches.

- 6.2.14 Nine possible barrows from Site **1** were identified, seven within the main Danes Hill group (Sites **26-8**, **31-2** and **38-9**) and two within a smaller group of barrows to the east (Sites **46** and **91**). Of the seven ‘main-group’ barrows, six (Sites **26-8**, **31-2** and **38**) are located in the same positions as barrows marked on historic mapping from 1855 onwards. Site **39** did not match with any of the barrows shown on the first edition map (1855). However, by the time of the 1892 mapping, Site **39** was within the new ‘Mound Plantation’ and is likely to have been obscured by trees for some time. Sites **46** and **91**, to the east, were close to the sites of ‘tumuli’ marked on the current OS maps. Site **46** is *c* 7m in diameter and heavily disturbed with animal burrows; the date of this feature is questionable as brick was noted on its top. Site **91**, however, is a prominent feature and can be interpreted as a barrow with a reasonable degree of confidence.
- 6.2.15 Just to the north-east of the group, air-photographic plotting has identified four small square features, which are assumed to be further square barrows, associated with the field system NMR SE63NW8. One of these was excavated by Mike Griffiths in 1998, revealing a square ditch, and cremated bone fragments within the interior. A further two square features are in the field to the east of Danes Hill.
- 6.2.16 **Danes Hill Cemetery – Crook Moor:** the second Iron Age cemetery called Danes Hill (Site **118**) is also a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619). It was investigated in 1850, and cremated bone was discovered within the barrows. The mounds were found to be surrounded by square ditches and were likened to the cemetery at Site **1**, *c* 3km to the south-west. The survey identified seven possible barrows associated with the complex (Sites **118**, **135-36**, **152**, **153**, and **155-57**).
- 6.2.17 **Linear Boundary Features:** the survey revealed that there are two linear complexes of probably prehistoric linear multiple-banks (also known as dykes or entrenchments) running across the open land of Skipwith Common. Site **18** is a series of parallel banks aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, which cross the study area for 867m, extending beyond the south-eastern and northern boundaries of the study area. The feature appears to comprise three or four lines of parallel intermittent banks, averaging a total width of *c* 35m. The individual banks are *c* 3 to 5m in width and range from 3 to 60m in length. At the south-east end, the banks diverge, apparently reflecting two courses around a former pond. According to the aerial photography, they continue as parallel alignments beyond the study area to the south-east, but not to the north, although other early field boundaries were revealed. The explanation may be that these were primarily upstanding earthwork features, which, when ploughed out, by contrast with the cut features of the field boundaries, do not show up well on aerial photographs. It may be significant that an extension of the Site **18** boundary coincides with the western edge of a field-system complex (NMR SE 83 NE 38).
- 6.2.18 There are a series of possible cairns / barrows aligned within the boundary complex (Site **18**). Site **2** is large and moderately well-defined and a second large barrow (Site **66**) was identified further south. Nothing was found at the reported location of a further barrow (Site **3**). Most barrows are located near to the edge of the common and at the northern edge of the Site **18** boundary. In some cases in East Yorkshire, linear dykes or entrenchments follow the lines of earlier, broadly linear barrow cemeteries (Fenton-Thomas 2005), but at Skipwith, there are insufficient barrows to confirm a former alignment.

- 6.2.19 The second multiple-banked boundary system (Site **334**) extends east/west across the northern part of Skipwith Common. It consists of at least four parallel multiple banks and ditches banks running in at least four discontinuous sections, along the alignment of Sandy Lane, on a roughly east/west orientation. The surviving remains extended *c* 920m along the common with the areas of the banks being up to a maximum of 25m wide. The individual banks are *c* 3 to 5m wide and range from 3 to 170m in length. Further ephemeral parallel banks may survive to the south of those recorded in the central section of the boundary; however, these were difficult to discern. There is no evidence, at present, of the boundary continuing either outside of the common to the east or within the common to the west. The western end of the boundary may originally have followed the present northern edge of the common to the west, and could have curved slightly to the south possibly to merge with the other territorial boundary surviving on the common (Site **18**).
- 6.2.20 The Site **18** boundary complex fits well with established examples of territorial boundaries in Yorkshire in the later prehistoric period. These often followed the lines of watersheds and streams, and were originally marked by inter-visible round barrows; in some instances, linear barrow cemeteries were superseded by constructed boundaries. The massive multiple-banked Scamridge Dyke, in the south-east North York Moors, has as many as six parallel banks and ditches (Spratt and Harrison 1989, 40). The Casten and Cleave Dyke system, on the western edge of the North York Moors, link the scarp slope edge to the major east/west watershed valleys on the Hambleton Hills, and incorporated many round barrows along their routes.
- 6.2.21 There are numerous examples of comparable linear monuments from the Yorkshire Wolds, many up to several miles long, which form extensive complexes often following, or linking, natural topographic features, such as valleys. They are often made up of parallel rows of two or more, and sometimes as many as six, banks and ditches. A notable example is Huggate Dyke, which retains upstanding earthworks, and comprised prominent multiple bank and ditches which linked the heads of two dry valleys (Fenton Thomas 2003; Fenton Thomas 2005, 37). John Mortimer, antiquarian excavator, noted the relationship between barrows and the Wolds entrenchments: “When planning these earthworks it would seem that in many instances certain barrows had been chosen as points to mark the direction the entrenchments should take; hence the not infrequent collision of the two and the mutilation of the barrow” (1905, 379).
- 6.2.22 The multiple-bank boundaries are inherently difficult to date, because they have been in use for millennia, and the form and character of the boundary markers changed substantially over that time. Typically, the long linear earthworks of the North York Moors and the Wolds are defined as being between Bronze Age and Roman in date, because they evidently post-date round barrows and are cut by Roman roads; however, the round barrows are potentially markers and may be an indication that the boundary substantially pre-dates the linear earthworks (Fenton Thomas 2003; 2005). A correlation has been noted between ancient tracks and the linear boundaries on the Yorkshire Wolds, where there is an east/west orientated ancient trackway called the Sledmere Green Lane, which survives as field boundaries, extant lanes and medieval township boundaries (Fenton Thomas 2005, 50). This coincides for much of its length with sections of linear boundaries, such as Huggate Dykes. Similarly, there are round barrows along the length and there is an implication that the early network of boundaries may have been defined by topographic features, tracks and barrows, and that this form of boundary definition pre-dated the development of the earthwork banks and ditches.

- 6.2.23 At the Cleave / Casten Dyke complex on the North York Moors there is an interesting relationship between the visible earthworks and earlier manifestations of boundary. A section of the Cleave Dyke was subject to excavation in 1989 (Vyner 1989), which revealed that the present Cleave Dyke is in part the later re-cutting of an earlier boundary alignment that was originally part embanked and part pit alignment (*ibid*). Casten Dyke crosses and cuts Cleave Dyke and comprises a 3.5m wide ditch with banks on either side, extremely prominent in places, which very obviously diverts around a substantial Bronze Age barrow. Casten Dyke was a documented boundary in the medieval period (Spratt 1982, 36), and, as it evidently post-dated the other dykes and the tumulus, it has been argued that it was of medieval origin (English Heritage 2001). However, it evidently has had a long, and continuous use as a boundary, even to the present day. While the present form may well have been created in the medieval period, it almost certainly followed an earlier line that extended between a line of Bronze Age burial mounds, and, on the evidence of the excavations on Cleave Dyke (Vyner 1989), may have taken the form of a pit alignment extending directly between the centres of the barrows. Similarly, at Fimber Westfield, on the Yorkshire Wolds, JR Mortimer excavated across a complex of banks and ditches and revealed that one of the parallel ditches had started life as a series of pits (1905; Fenton Thomas 2005, 43). The earlier phase comprised single ditches that were then overlain by massive banks and ditches. He established that elements of the large, linear banks were constructed in the Late Bronze Age, evidenced by the finding of spearhead moulds, but evidently the single ditches were even earlier (Manby 1980; Fenton Thomas 2003, 36).
- 6.2.24 Further evidence of dated linear earthworks come from the Great Wold Dyke, Thwing, where excavations of the ditches have revealed sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery in the base (Manby 1980; 1986; Fenton Thomas 2003). At Cowlam, on the Wolds, a length of ditch and bank was demonstrably later than a group of square barrows, which would suggest a date later than 300BC (Stead 1986; Fenton Thomas 2003), and at Wetwang Slack excavations of linears have revealed material of second century BC date (Fenton Thomas 2005).
- 6.2.25 The implication for the Skipwith examples is that these territorial boundaries have had a very long life, and that their first manifestation may have been a line of inter-visible barrows; however, the barrows associated with the multiple banks are only at the northern end. The boundary may then have been defined by either earthworks or pit alignments, and continued to be adapted and enhanced into the Iron Age and possibly even the medieval period. While a territorial boundary line may extend in date back to the Bronze Age, the earthen banks were inevitably later, but may, nevertheless, have had a prehistoric origin. Both multiple-banked boundaries at Skipwith (Sites **18** and **334**) extend across the middle of an area that is now waste, dividing areas of better-quality agricultural land. The presence of Bronze Age and Iron Age barrows there also indicates that the Skipwith landscape lay between two prehistoric settlement areas (*Section 6.2.7*).

### 6.3 MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.3.1 **Early Medieval:** the settlement patterns of the Skipwith area in the post-Roman period are not known, although the nearby Rivers Ouse and Derwent were used as entry points by the Anglian settlers who came to the wider area in the sixth century (Mike Griffiths and Associates 1997, 9). Skipwith Church has extant late Saxon elements, in particular the ground and first floor stages of the tower, and the remains of an original aisleless nave are of early Saxon origin (Taylor and Taylor 1965, 550). At least one fragment of

re-used Anglo-Scandinavian sculptured stone can be seen in the fabric of the church tower. Recent work by Hall *et al* (2008) entailed an investigation of the West Tower; this revealed a building earlier than the tower, around which were burials, some in iron-bracketed wooden coffins and a piece of early ninth century sculpture. This building was replaced by a church which incorporated the standing tower (*ibid*). As such, this confirms the early origin of the church, its significance and the implication of an early settlement at Skipwith.

- 6.3.2 **Medieval and Post-medieval:** Skipwith is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as ‘Schiperwic’. The estate was held by the d’Avranches family from c 1200 to c 1354, after which it passed to the Skipwith family when Catherine d’Avranche married William Skipwith. In 1708 the estate was sold by Mary Skipwith to Francis Annesley. The estate was sold to Thomas Bradford in 1801, and to JP Toulson in 1802. When Toulson died in 1898, the estate was sold to Lord Wenlock, who held the Escrick Estate, and it then descended through the Forbes Adam family by the end of the nineteenth century.
- 6.3.3 By the seventeenth century, there were open fields immediately surrounding the village, meadows to the west, woods to the north-east and the common, or waste ground to the south and east. A programme of field walking, carried out in South Moor Field, provided evidence that parts of the Skipwith field system are likely to date back to the medieval period, as twelfth century and later pottery was found in this area. Analysis of the field system in South Field, evident from the aerial photographic plotting, indicates that there is more than one phase of field system; the first phase was no longer extant by the time of the OS first edition map (1855), but elements of it were aligned with the field boundaries that were extant at that time. As such, this field system is either early post-medieval or medieval and, given that there has been medieval pottery recovered from the fields, it is tempting to infer that some usage of this field system dates back to the medieval period, even if it was in the form of an open field.
- 6.3.4 Several areas of ridge and furrow were identified across the north of Skipwith Common (Sites **164, 178-79, 184, 186, 191, 193, 195, 198, 237-38** and **247**). This indicates that at some point, the area to the north-east, and possibly some to the south-west of the village, was assarted (improved from waste or common land) and used for arable cultivation; as such, it may have formed part of Skipwith’s open fields. It is not known when, or for how long, this area was under cultivation. However, by the time of the 1769 map (Plate 4), the area was described as common and had therefore fallen out of arable use. The system of open fields and common rights continued through the nineteenth century, with the fields finally being enclosed in 1904. At this time, a Board of Conservators was established who made by-laws concerning the common.
- 6.3.5 The common belonged to Skipwith manor and has also been known as Lord’s (Demesne) or ‘Hall Moor’. As a consequence, Skipwith common was never subject to sustained Parliamentary Act Enclosure, although Riccall Common, located on the south-west edge of, and partly within, the survey area was enclosed c 1884-1907. The land here was drained and improved during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century and the course of Moor Lane was changed to avoid the new enclosed land.
- 6.3.6 The demesne (or manorial home farm) status of the common will have had a bearing upon its usage, particularly during the medieval period. Instead of its use as common pasture, the survey evidence is suggestive of relatively non-intensive exploitation of the ‘waste’ land; peat cutting, retting for flax production, exploitation of timber, and mineral extraction on behalf of the lord of the manor.

- 6.3.7 **Sand Extraction:** numerous sand pits/ponds and some line ponds (for retting) have been identified within the study area, from both physical and cartographic evidence, which indicate their presence during the post-medieval period. Although there is no direct evidence to indicate that these activities were also practised in the medieval period, it is logical to presume that there had been comparable activity in the earlier periods. Over 60 areas comprising one or more probable sand extraction pits were recorded during the survey; many of which corresponded to extant water-filled ponds. Google Earth imagery has revealed a pattern of intricate drainage gullies and the now shallow or infilled linear gullies were found to have originally drained the water-filled extraction pits across Skipwith Common. One extant drain demarcated the boundary between Skipwith and Riccall Commons (Site **80**), and was recorded on the 1769 Escrick Estate plan. Other drains recorded in the present survey were clearly of nineteenth/twentieth century origin, as they drained the small portion of Riccall Common and pre-dated the construction of the airfield and, presumably, were dug when Riccall Common was enclosed c 1884-1907.
- 6.3.8 **Peat Cutting:** the eastern half of Skipwith Common has numerous, and extensive areas of peat cutting (Sites **290, 298, 303, 305, 308, 310, 335** and **336**). The pattern of peat cutting would suggest that most of the deep peat was cut from the common in the post-medieval period, even though the common was one of the turbaries used to supply York in the medieval period (Section 3.3.19). Both peat and sand extraction had been undertaken for a considerable time on the common and is reflected in the place-names in the study area, eg Hall Moor Pit and other place-names with Dike and Swang in them. The archaeological evidence for the cuttings suggests that most of the area has been cut for peat and that there is little undisturbed peat left. The peat would have been stacked for drying prior to it being removed from the common, and there is evidence for areas of peat stacks or islands of raised ground (Section 5.6.7).
- 6.3.9 **Plantations:** a documentary source (Allison 1976, 91) mentions the establishment of three plantations in the early nineteenth century on Skipwith Common, and four further examples were identified; at Fox Covert (Site **113**); in the northern part of the common (Site **116**); Swang Plantation, which was shown on the OS first edition mapping of 1855 (Site **300**), and to the north of Horseshoe Pond (Site **311**). All of these have been clear-felled but retain remnants of plantation including numerous mature oaks and several Scots pines within the modern birch scrub.
- 6.3.10 **Communications:** an area of waste surrounded by agricultural land would inevitably have been used by communication routes. Drove routes, in particular, utilised, where possible, unfarmed land where there would be no restriction on their passage and where there would also be grazing for the animals on route. As a consequence, they typically pick out routes across some of the most remote waste land in the landscape so that they can avoid enclosed land (Haldane 2006). In this respect, the common or waste ground surrounding Skipwith would have been ideally suited and there are some long established primary communication routes across this area, such as Moor Lane, which marks the southern extent of the study area and, to a lesser extent, King Rudding Lane. The roads running from Skipwith south-east to North Duffield, and north towards Thorganby also cross the study area and may initially have been drove routes, subsequently becoming roads during the post-medieval period. A portion of Moor Lane was recorded on Riccall Common (Site **284**), running in a north-west/south-east orientation from the boundary between the common and Skipwith Common. The re-routing of the lane from its original position was undertaken subsequent to Riccall Common being enclosed (c 1884-1907). Sandy Lane crosses the common in an east/west orientation, which significantly closely

follows the line of a multiple boundary line (Site **334**; *Section 5.1.2*). As discussed above, the multiple linear bank systems and barrow cemeteries identified within and in the environs of the survey area illustrate some of the same concerns as the roads, and are commonly also associated with long-distance routeways (*Section 6.2.24*; Fenton-Thomas 2005).

- 6.3.11 Other features attesting to the communication usage of the moor include Site **10**, a guidepost marked at the junction of King Rudding Lane with Moor Lane. There were also two narrow hollow ways (Sites **47** and **42**), which appear to have subsequently fallen out of use.
- 6.3.12 **Cricket Ground:** a relatively short-lived cricket ground and pavilion (Sites **255-6**) were constructed on Little Common in the early twentieth century. Although not depicted on the OS 1910 mapping, it is shown, as a sub-circular cleared area within the woodland on the c 1919-41 mapping. It is not depicted on subsequent OS mapping.

## 6.4 RICCALL AIRFIELD (1940-57)

- 6.4.1 **Riccall Airfield Construction:** in 1940 land at Riccall, including part of Skipwith Common, was requisitioned for use as a military airfield. The site was just one of a dense cluster of bomber airfields in the Vale of York, with a dozen others within a ten mile radius. The airfield, opened in September 1942, comprised three hard runways, and surrounding perimeter track with 36 standard heavy-bomber dispersals distributed around it, concentrated on the south and east sides of the airfield. The initial phase high explosive bomb dump and stores for small arms and incendiary ammunition was placed within the perimeter track on the east side of the airfield (Site **314**). A second later phase of high explosive bomb storage areas were constructed placed at a safe distance to the north-east of the airfield on the open common (Sites **315** and **316**). The main technical site, consisting of clusters of maintenance buildings and seven hangars (six of Type T2 and one of Type B1 designs), was located in the central/southern side of the airfield. Dispersed hut accommodation and communal sites, along with the wireless station, were to the south of the airfield.
- 6.4.2 The construction of the airfield impacted upon the archaeological resource of Skipwith Common, but only the land around the main runways was systematically cleared. The north-eastern extent of one of the three runways was located within the study area, extending across the southern portion of Danes Hill (Site **1**), effectively cutting it off from the rest of Skipwith Common. The footprint of the airfield directly overlies one of the barrows on Danes Hill from the group of approximately 12 and one from the group of five to the east. However, other barrows were previously marked in close proximity to the airfield boundary, so it is likely these were also impacted upon by its construction. The footprint of the airfield also overlies three sand pits (Sites **8**, **9** and **11**) and a guide post (Site **10**). A portion of King Rudding Lane was also removed to make way for this part of the airfield. The High Explosive Bomb Store running onto the west side of the common has truncated the alignment of one of the putative prehistoric multiple-bank boundaries (Site **18**), but the boundaries survive between the two lines of bomb stores.
- 6.4.3 **Surviving Airfield Archaeology:** although only roughly one-sixth of the original extent of the airfield lies within Skipwith Common, the study area contains a small but significant archaeological resource of Second World War infrastructure and buildings in the north-eastern end of the former airfield. The survey area contained the very northern tip of the main runway and perimeter track (Site **35**) and, unsurprisingly, this area formed the best-preserved section of runway hardstanding. The archaeological survey identified

a range of sites, including both buildings and earthworks, which were primarily associated with three bomb storage and management complexes.

- 6.4.4 *Phase I Explosive Storage:* the original explosives storage area lay inside the perimeter track of the airfield in a small wooded area (one of originally two adjacent storage areas) and functioned as a complex for storage for small arms ammunition and incendiaries (Site **314**). The complex consists of a mixture of standing brick-built buildings and stores surrounded by open blast-banks, where the internal huts have been demolished. There are three extant permanent brick-built small arms ammunition stores on the north end of the complex (Sites **268-70**). To the south are four identical square earthen stores surrounded by blast-banks (Sites **267, 272, 273 and 276**). Other structures include a series of earthen blast banks and concrete foundation bases relating to six huttred 'SBC Stores' (Small Bomb Container huts) (Site **266**), and two further concrete bases and a scooped area relating to further demolished store buildings (Sites **265, 274 and 275**).
- 6.4.5 *Phase II Explosive Storage:* the airfield was presumably upgraded and a new main storage for high explosive bombs was located at a safe distance away from the airfield, to the east on the open common (Site **315**). The complex consisted of four open storage areas with surrounding earthen blast walls, concrete loading ramps and a road circuit (Sites **25, 75, 60 and 88**; Plate 14). The route onto the airfield along King Ridding Lane from the Phase II bomb store complex ran through an area of temporary bomb stores and fusing points located nearer to the airfield where the bombs were fused and armed (Site **316**). The fusing would have taken place in drive-through Nissen Huts, but the fusing points do not have surviving huts and only the surrounding earthen blast banks survive (Sites **51, 53, 54/55, and 56**). The complex also has two ruinous fuse stores located a little distance to the south, and each were marked as 'Explosives Laboratory' on the airfield layout plan (Sites **83 and 84**).
- 6.4.6 *Other Structures:* a hangar located within the study area has been demolished, but its concrete foundation base and a drain on its eastern side, survive (Sites **282 and 283**). Amongst the other surviving structures are several Stanton-type air raid shelters (Sites **30, 49 and 279**). Further air raid shelters, of the same type, were recorded in a small dispersed accommodation site located immediately adjacent to the airfield at its eastern end (Sites **105 and 108**). The accommodation site was poorly preserved with concrete foundation bases surviving for only two huttred structures (Sites **106 and 107**) and part of a ruinous temporary-brick built hut, marked as a Sergeant's Quarters on the dispersed sites layout plan (Site **103**). On the airfield itself several other structures were evident, the most substantial of which was a large earthen embankment of a machine gun range (Site **261**).
- 6.4.7 The identified perimeter defences of the airfield include a single possible slit trench on the northern edge of Skipwith Common (Site **59**). Two pairs of machine gun pits were also identified, on the north-eastern and northern perimeter of the airfield (Sites **33, 285, 287 and 288**).
- 6.4.8 *Drainage:* drainage for the airfield, in particular within the still open common, would have been a major undertaking to keep this site dry and viable. There were two examples of open drainage ditches clearly associated with the airfield. One drain (Site **24**) extends out north-west/south-east from the high explosive bomb stores (Site **315**) and another drain runs parallel with the northern end of the perimeter track on the west side of the runway (Site **34**).
- 6.4.9 *Closure of the Airfield:* flying ceased in November 1945 and the RAF retained the airfield for storage from August 1948 to February 1957. When the RAF vacated the site

the facilities were dismantled, the majority of the runways were grubbed up, much of the land was turned back over to agriculture and many of the buildings, particularly on the dispersed communal and accommodation sites, were adapted for farm use.

- 6.4.10 ***Regeneration of Skipwith Common:*** since the end of its use by the RAF, many parts of the airfield have been cleared and have been reclaimed for agricultural use, whilst much of Skipwith Common has remained as lowland heath. The north-western portion of the airfield was disturbed by the construction of Riccall coal mine, in the early 1980s as part of the Selby coalfield; it was a short-lived and was decommissioned in 2004. The construction of the airfield has had a localised destructive impact upon the common itself, but only directly within the footprint of the dispersed bomb storage areas and perimeter tracks. In addition, subsidence caused by the mining operations of Riccall Mine has resulted in flooding of large parts of the common. Over subsequent years, Skipwith Common has been increasingly encroached upon by scrub and trees, especially surrounding the Second World War structures and runway.
- 6.4.11 ***Condition and Significance of the Airfield Archaeological Resource:*** the group of Second World War aviation structures and buildings on Skipwith Common consist of a small, yet important, resource within the immediate locale and the larger region of the Vale of York. Riccall Airfield is not unique in the survival of airfield features. Even when it was built, it was not unique in its role or sufficiently rare to be regarded as nationally significant. At a more local level, the resource on Skipwith Common does form a cohesive collection of inter-related airfield features that often have been subsequently removed outside of the open common. The documentary investigation revealed small numbers of possible buildings and structures surviving on the technical site, along with fragments of runway and dispersal. The 13 dispersed accommodation and communal sites appear to have at least 71 surviving buildings and structures within them. This kind of survival is relatively common within such contexts; although a large proportion of similar buildings have been lost to modern development, typically, Second World War airfield layouts could have had many hundreds of buildings.
- 6.4.12 Within the common the survival of airfield sites is mixed. Runways, perimeter track and dispersals survive particularly well, as often do the earthen blast banks that surrounded bomb storage areas. One particular problem appears to be rabbit burrowing on these sites, in particular within the Phase I bomb storage area (Site **314**), and also visitor/motorcycle erosion elsewhere (Sites **54/55** and **261**). What have not survived particularly well have been the standing buildings, be they the original Nissen huts or temporary-brick structures. Typically, only a concrete foundation pad survives, or at best low foundation walls or even a gable end of a structure. Air raid shelters, particularly because of their more substantial construction have survived in a better state, but often they have lost their earthen superstructure. Some buildings have survived in moderate/good condition on the common at the Phase I bomb store, probably in part because they were permanent-brick rather than temporary brick structures (Sites **268-270** and **276**). The structures are being impacted upon in places by tree growth and undermining. The airfield perimeter defence has survived particularly well on the common with two pairs of gun pits and a possible slit trench, as have various drainage lines and structures associated with electrical supply and possible lighting.

## 6.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 6.5.1 It is recommended that selected standing buildings be stabilised to make them safe to the general public, and to give them some longevity; in advance of such works an

archaeological building survey should be undertaken. The sites that are in greatest need of consolidation for safety purposes are Sites **268-270** and **276**. Vegetation clearance and rabbit control may be required, particularly on the earthen blast banks. Volunteer input could be used during the building surveys and further topographic survey could also be undertaken on selected blast banks.

- 6.5.2 A further phase of archaeological investigation could usefully be undertaken on the putative multiple-bank boundaries, following on from the topographic surveys undertaken in previous seasons of investigation. A small-scale scheme of archaeological intervention, consisting of one or more keyhole excavations could be undertaken, with volunteer assistance, upon each of the banks (Sites **18** and **334**). The excavations would identify the surviving sub-surface archaeological resource from both within and beneath these boundaries and could also provide dating evidence for their construction. It is clear that these boundaries form an important record of archaeological survival on the common and dating them could place their importance alongside other such potential prehistoric boundaries in the wider region.

---

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### 7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

#### *East Ridings Record Office (ERRO)*

DDX 165/14 - 'Act to confirm a provisional order...for the regulation of Skipwith Common...and for the inclosure of the common fields in the same parish' (2nd July 1901)

DDFA/119/9 Forbes Adam of Escrick Estate – Land Tax

#### *University of Hull Archives (UHA)*

DDFA/45/19 - Map showing Wenlock estates in East Riding, 1851

DDFA/14/265 - Account book of rents and acknowledgements for buildings and inclosures on the wastes in the manor of Skipwith (1807-1819).

DDFA/41/31 - Rents received by the byelawmen of Skipwith for common rights and grazing of balks and lanes (1807)

#### *Royal Air Force Museum, London*

5116/45 Riccall, Record Site Plan, Airfield Site, scale 1/2500 - 1945

5117/45 Riccall, Record Site Plan, Dispersed Sites, scale 1/2500 - 1945

#### *National Monuments Record, Swindon*

##### **Aerial Photographs:**

RAF/HLA/475 Frames 1052, 1054, 2051 and 2063 – 12<sup>th</sup> April 1942

MSO 31321 Frames 0-3001, 0-3002, 0-3006 and 0-3007 – 6<sup>th</sup> September 1942

RAF/541/130 Frames 4039 and 4041 – 17<sup>th</sup> May 1948

RAF/540/572 Frames 4027 and 4029 – 30<sup>th</sup> July 1951

OS/71147 Frames 58, 74 and 76 – 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1971

OS/82027 Frames 4 and 6 – 14<sup>th</sup> April 1982

### 7.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 207 NW and SW

Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 206 and 207

Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 206 and 207

Ordnance Survey, 1891, 25" to 1 mile Sheets 206.12, 206.16 and 207.13

Ordnance Survey, 1890, 25" to 1 mile Sheet 206.12

Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 206 and 207

Ordnance Survey, 1855, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 206 and 207

Ordnance Survey, 1891, 25" to 1 mile Sheets 206.12, 206.16 and 207.13  
 Ordnance Survey, 1892, 25" to 1 mile Sheets 207NW  
 Ordnance Survey, 1908, 25" to 1 mile Sheet 206.12  
 Ordnance Survey, 1908, 25" to 1 mile Sheet 206.16  
 Ordnance Survey, 1909, 25" to 1 mile Sheets 206.12, 206.16 and 207.13  
 Ordnance Survey, 1909, 6" to 1 mile Sheet 206 SE  
 Ordnance Survey, 1910, 6" to 1 mile Sheet 207 NW and SW  
 Ordnance Survey, c1919-1941, 1" to 1 mile Popular Edition  
 Ordnance Survey, 1940's, 6" to 1 mile Sheet  
 Ordnance Survey, 1947, 1" to 1 mile New Popular Edition  
 Ordnance Survey, 1952, 6" to 1 mile Sheets 206 and 207  
 Ordnance Survey, 1952, 6" to 1 mile  
 Ordnance Survey, 1983 Soils of Northern England, 1:250,000  
 Ordnance Survey, 1992 Pathfinder 685 Selby 1:25,000  
 Riccall Airfield, nd map of Riccall airfield adapted from OS25" to 1 mile map

### 7.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

Allison, KJ (ed), 1976 *A History of the County of York, East Riding*, Volume 3, Victoria History of the Counties of England, Oxford  
 British Geological Survey (BGS), 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [Online] available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 24th October 2018)  
 Brown, F, Howard-Davis, C, Brennand, M, Boyle, A, Evans, T, O'Connor, S, Spence, A, Heawood, R, Lupton, A, 2007 *The archaeology of the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth DBFO road scheme*, Lancaster Imprints Series 12, Lancaster  
 Cranfield University 2018, Soils Map Viewer [Online], Available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilsmap/> (accessed 24<sup>th</sup> October 2018)  
 Cummings, V, 2017 *The Neolithic of Britain and Ireland*, London  
 Dent, J, 1985 Three cart burials from Wetwang, Yorkshire, *Antiquity*, **59**, 85-92  
 Delve, K, 2006 *The Military Airfields of Britain, Northern England: Co. Durham, Cumbria, Isle of Man, Lancashire, Merseyside, Manchester, Northumberland, Tyne & Wear, Yorkshire, Marlborough*  
 Edmonds, M, 1995, *Stone Tools and Society*, London  
 English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London  
 English Heritage, 2001 *An Iron Age Promontory Fort at Roulston Scar, North Yorkshire*, unpubl rep  
 English Heritage, 2003 *Historic Military Aviation Sites, Conservation Management Guidance*, London

- Faull, ML, and Stinson, M, (eds) 1986 Yorkshire, in J Morris (ed) *Domesday Book*, 30, Chichester
- Fenton-Thomas, C, 2003 *Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Landscapes on the Yorkshire chalk*, BAR Brit Ser 350, Oxford
- Fenton-Thomas, C, 2005 *The Forgotten Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds*, Stroud
- Francis, P, 1996 *British Military Airfield Architecture: From Airships to the Jet Age*, Sparkford
- Haldane, ARB, 2006 *The Drove Roads of Scotland*, Edinburgh
- Hall, RA, Kendall, T, and Briden, C, 2008 St Helen's Church, Skipwith, North Yorkshire, *Archaeol J*, **165**, 399-470
- Halpenny, BB, 1982 *Action Stations: 4 Military Airfields of Yorkshire*, Wellingborough
- Higham, MC, 1989 Some Evidence for 12th- and 13th- Century Linen and Woollen Textile Processing, in *Medieval Archaeology*, **33**, 38-52
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, London
- Historic England 2017 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (second edition), London
- Historic England 2018a *Search the List* [Online], Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> (accessed 24<sup>th</sup> October 2018)
- Historic England 2018b *Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, 300m south of Adamson Farm* [Online], Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1018603> (accessed 26th October 2018)
- Innes, GB, 1995 (repr 2009) *British Airfield Buildings, Volume 1; The Second World War*, Sandbach
- Lang, J, 1991 *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture - York and Eastern Yorkshire Vol III*, Oxford
- Lynch, FM, 1972 Ring cairns and related monuments in Wales, *Scot Archaeol Forum*, **4**, 61-80
- Manby, T, 1980 Bronze Age settlement in eastern Yorkshire, in J Barrett and R Bradley (eds), *The British Later Bronze Age*, BAR, Oxford, 307-64
- Manby, T, 1986 Thwing excavations 1983, *YAS Prehistory Res Section Bull*, **20**, 4-6
- Manby, TG, 2003 The Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Yorkshire, in TG, Manby, Moorhouse, S, and Ottoway, P, (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire, An Assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, Leeds, 31-33
- Manby, TG, King, A, and Vyner, B, 2003 The Neolithic and Bronze Ages: a time of early agriculture, in TG, Manby, Moorhouse, S, and Ottoway, P, (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire, An assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, Leeds, 35-113
- MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 1994, *Park Farm - Skipwith Presentation Survey*, unpubl rep
- Mike Griffiths and Associates, 1997 Stanley main – Selby Coalfield. An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Cultural Heritage, in RJB Mining (UK) Ltd, *Proposed Stanley Main Seam Extraction, Selby Complex. Environmental Statement and Supporting Information*, unpubl rep

- Milner, N, Conneller, C, and Taylor, B, (eds) 2018 *Star Carr Volume 1: A Persistent Place in a Changing World* [Online], Available at: <https://universitypress.whiterose.ac.uk/site/books/10.22599/book1/> (accessed October 2018)
- OA North, 2002 *Survey Levels*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2003 *Sutton Bank Roulston Scar, Sutton Bank, North Yorks: Assessment and Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2005 *St Catherine's Park, A Landscape Survey*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2008 *Skipwith Common, North Yorkshire, Outline Landscape Survey*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2009 *Skipwith Common - North, North Yorkshire, Archaeological Landscape Survey*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2009 *Defence of Lancashire, Military Aviation Sites: Historic Environment Record Enhancement*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2010 *Skipwith Common – Phase 3, North Yorkshire, Airfield and Archaeological Landscape Survey*, unpubl rep
- Otter, P, 1998 *Yorkshire Airfields in the Second World War*, Newbury
- Quartermaine, J, and Leech, R, 2012 *Cairns, Fields and Cultivation, Archaeological Landscapes of the Lake District Uplands*, Lancaster
- Proctor, W, 1951 Report of the proceedings of the Yorkshire Antiquarian club, in the excavation of barrows from the year 1849, *Proc Yorkshire Phil Soc*, 176 89
- Rackham, O, 2000 *The Illustrated History of the Countryside*, London
- Rotherham, I, 2009a *Peat and Peat Cutting*, Oxford
- Rotherham, I, 2009b Digging Deep into the History of Peat, *Yorkshire Post*, 20<sup>th</sup> November 2009
- Schofield, J, (ed) 2004 *Modern Military Matters: Studying and managing the twentieth-century defence heritage in Britain: a discussion document*, York
- Sheppard, JA, 1966 Pre-Enclosure Field and Settlement Patterns in an English Township, Wheldrake, near York, in *Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography*, Vol 48, No. 2 pp. 59-77
- Smith, DJ, 1989 *Britain's Military Airfields 1939-45*, Wellingborough
- Spratt, DA, 1982 The Cleave Dyke System, *Yorkshire Archaeol J*, **54**, 33-52
- Spratt, DA, and Harrison, BJD, 1989 *The North York Moors landscape heritage*, Newton Abbott
- Spratt, DA, 1993, Prehistoric and Medieval Boundaries on the North Yorks Moors, in HEJ Le Patourel, ME, Long and MF, Pickles (eds), *Yorkshire Boundaries*, Leeds, 85-94
- Stead, IM, 1965 *The La Tene Cultures of East Yorkshire*, York
- Stead, IM, 1986 A group of Iron Age barrows at Cowlam, *Yorkshire Arch J*, **58**, 5-17
- Stead, IM, 1991 *Iron Age Cemeteries in East Yorkshire*, English Heritage Archaeological Reports 22, London
- Stoertz, C 1997, *Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds: Aerial Photographic Transcription and Analysis*, RCHME, Swindon
- Taylor, HM, and Taylor, J, 1965 *Anglo-Saxon Architecture, Vol II*, Cambridge

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-term Storage*

Vyner, B, 1989 *The Cleave Dyke, Sutton Bank Car Park*, unpubl rep

## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has been invited to put forward proposals to undertake a LiDAR survey of Skipwith Common, which has substantial areas of woodland cover. This survey will enhance the earlier surveys of Skipwith Common undertaken by OA North.
- 1.1.2 OA North has a very experienced project manager who has specialised in digital landscape survey projects (Jamie Quartermaine) and will provide the overview for the project.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological services tendered will comprise LiDAR processing and analysis, with options to undertake ground truthing and the corresponding survey analysis. OA North has a large team of specialist archaeologists based at our Lancaster office, and we can draw upon specialists from our other offices in Oxford and Cambridge. Collectively the organisation has over 280 archaeologists and has the skills and equipment to undertake all the elements of the proposed programme in house.
- 1.1.3 The present proposal provides costs and approaches that OA North would provide in order to undertake the project and also provides the level of experience of the OA North team.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 30 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 30 years' experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the National Trust and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens, and also general landscape survey.
- 1.2.2 **Skipwith Common:** OA North has undertaken extensive survey work on Skipwith Common (OA North, 2008; 2009; 2010) as part of community surveys and also as targeted professional survey work. This was undertaken using total station survey techniques and entailed systematic ground investigation of the study area. Much of the study area is covered in trees which limited effectiveness of the survey. The proposed LiDAR survey would be intended to enhance the earlier surveys and to generate a revised report that incorporates the new data generated from the LiDAR survey.
- 1.2.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the CIFA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists; No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards

## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

### 2.1 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 2.1.1 **LiDAR:** in theory the LiDAR survey is proposed to extend across the common (c 2.3 sqkm); however, the Environment Agency only has 1m resolution DTM LiDAR for the northern part of the area, covering about ¾ of the common. The DTM (Digital Terrain Model) LiDAR is appropriate for the recording of land surfaces beneath woodland canopy. The LiDAR will provide detailed topographic mapping and will identify archaeological features not evident from aerial photography and by virtue of the high resolution LiDAR will, in many instances, be better at highlighting features than from ground investigation. OA North has considerable experience of processing LiDAR tiles and these will be output as contours and also as hill-shade views; in the case of the latter they will be subject to a 3x exaggeration of the vertical axis in order to enhance the depiction of the earthworks. They will then be georeferenced and incorporated into the GIS system.
- 2.1.2 **LiDAR Analysis:** a process of detailed analysis of the LiDAR data will be undertaken and would entail examination of the data in multiple digital formats, which would entail the use of detailed contour models, with 0.1m to 0.4m contour separations. The hillshade views typically incorporate 3x vertical exaggeration to enhance the earthworks, but 5x exaggeration can also be used for localised areas. The hillshade views are effective at bringing out surface features, but their effectiveness depends upon the orientation of the light source. Some earthworks stand out substantially with some light sources, but then be almost invisible

when the direction of the light source is rotated by 90°. It is therefore proposed to output the models with multiple light source orientations and to analyse them using all the varied models.

- 2.1.3 **Aerial Photography (Optional):** given that the southern part of the survey area does not have LiDAR cover, it would be worth-while considering the use of photogrammetry based on aerial photographs from a drone, to provide an assessment of the archaeological features in those areas where there are no trees (photogrammetry cannot record the ground beneath extensive canopy cover). Those areas to the south of the LiDAR coverage, and where there is little tree cover can be recorded quickly (typically in the course of a single days survey). The technique entails capturing photography from a UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (drone) and would take multiple, very detailed photographs from an altitude of c200ft. These would be combined within a photogrammetric survey package that would generate a three dimensional model of the area, upon which the photographs would be draped, and would generate very detailed hillshade and contour mapping. This can be used to generate detailed survey results. The costs for the photographic element are presented as an option.



Example of a hill-shade view revealing numerous mine shafts of a coal mining landscape across the upland summit of Fountains Fell, North Yorkshire



Two views of hill-shade views of LiDAR data compared with an aerial photograph (left) of a medieval field system in the upper Ribble, North Yorkshire

- 2.1.4 The outlines of all putative and more-definite archaeological features will be drawn in outline within the CAD environment, and each will be ascribed a site number for cross referencing to a gazetteer within a database. A provisional gazetteer will be compiled and will be abstracted from all the available sources, which will include aerial photography, historical sources, LiDAR and photogrammetry.
- 2.1.5 **Ground Truthing Survey (Optional):** it is suggested that it would be worth-while to undertake a targeted ground truthing survey of the features identified by the LiDAR survey within the extent of the common. Experience of similar surveys has shown that while the LiDAR can identify surface features within woodland, it cannot provide sufficient detail to enable a reliable interpretation, and indeed it can in some instances not be able to confirm whether a feature is natural or anthropogenic. The solution is to undertake a targeted ground truthing survey so as to examine the identified features, provide an assessment of interpretation, and to generate ground photography. The results of the ground truthing will then be used to augment the database record. The accuracy of the LiDAR is such that there will be no need to obtain additional locational survey (such as GPS) during the ground truthing, and means that it will be possible to undertake the ground truthing relatively quickly.
- 2.1.6 **Site Description and Assessment:** the existing records will be enhanced on site, and will entail the preparation of additional fields, such as the condition fields, and there will be an enhancement of the description and the interpretation. The input into the system will be guided by a proforma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input.
- 2.1.7 **Database:** a detailed description will be provided for all identified monuments for subsequent transcription into an access database. Although individual monuments will be recorded, where they are clearly part of a group (for example a cairnfield) then the site for entry into the gazetteer will be the wider group. Sites identified from documentary sources and LiDAR, but not confirmed on the ground will be incorporated into the gazetteer as a provisional entry, although the site will be omitted if confirmed as being a natural feature. The recording of the archaeological sites will incorporate a written description, including an accurate ten figure National Grid Reference.
- 2.1.8 Each category will be categorised for their significance as defined below:
- Grade 1: Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.
  - Grade 2: Archaeological Sites of regional significance
  - Grade 3: Archaeological Sites of local significance
  - Grade 4: Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic
- 2.1.9 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where

possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.

- 2.1.10 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken with a digital camera (at least 16 megapixels).

## 2.2 REPORTING

- 2.2.1 **Report:** three reports have already been compiled for Skipwith Common, comprising the main area of Common, the Northern area and the Riccall Airfield (OA North 2008; 2009; 2010). It is proposed to combine these reports and to enhance them in the light of the present LiDAR survey. The resultant survey results and discussion will therefore provide the definitive account of the heritage of the Skipwith Common based upon all available survey data. The combined report will incorporate the following elements:

- Introduction, aims and objectives,
- Methodology, documentary sources, and previous fieldwork and research,
- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping. This will incorporate a process of analysis which will examine the relationship between sites, monuments and the wider topography.
- An assessment of the development of the study area based on the survey evidence.

- 2.2.2 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. There will be an appendix gazetteer of sites which will be based directly upon the project database.

- 2.2.3 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.

- 2.2.4 **Archive:** a digital copy of the report in word and pdf formats, along with cad drawings, the digital database, all photographs and digital copies of documentary mapping will be submitted on a data-stick.

## 3. RESOURCES

### 3.1 OA NORTH PROJECT TEAM

- 3.1.1 The field survey will be undertaken by Andy Phelps (Project Officer), Debbie Lewis (Project Supervisor), under the guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine (who will also undertake survey work). The OA North element of report production will be split between Andy and Jamie.

- 3.1.2 **Project Management:** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has managed the Sizergh Park survey, for the NT, and also the Chatsworth House evaluation and survey. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 800 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.

- 3.1.3 **Anne Stewardson – Illustrator and LiDAR Specialist:** Anne is a very experienced illustrator who has a strong foundation in all of the traditional techniques of both archaeological and general illustration, graphical publicity material and specialising in small find illustration. As well as formal training and experience in AutoCad/Map3D, both 2 and 3 dimensional, but also has extensive experience in realtime survey software such as ArcGIS, Pointools, PointCab, Cloud Compare, In Design, Agisoft, photoshop and other mainstream graphics packages. In particular she has considerable experience of working in 3d environments with Point cloud data be it derived from photogrammetry data, or laser scanning, and has

also considerable experience of working with LiDAR and DTM data to create and manipulate contour and hill-shade views within a GIS environment.

- 3.1.4 **Field Survey Project Officer:** the ground truthing survey and the LiDAR analysis will be directed by **Andy Phelps** (OA North Project Officer) who has considerable experience of the survey of landscape survey recording, and has undertaken numerous upland surveys across the Pennine uplands. He also has considerable experience of recording buildings, and particularly medieval structures. He is familiar with the use of LiDAR and photogrammetry modelling and their use.

## APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Square Barrow Cemetery</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464388 437719
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NW 3; SM 30179; HER MNY21112; MNY 12128
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018603)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow Cemetery
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age/Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	NMR; Stead 1965; Proctor 1851
<b>Description</b>	<p>Iron Age square barrow cemetery, consisting of more than 20 barrows prior to the construction of Riccall airfield, which destroyed several of them. The scheduling boundary (Historic England 2018b) covers three separate areas, defined by areas around the edge of the airfield where the barrows survive. A further group of seven dispersed barrows lie to the north and west of this site, outside of the study area (NMR SE 63 NW 33).</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monument Description (NHLE 1018603):</b> the monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of an Iron Age cemetery located on the north-western side of Skipwith Common and extending into Mound Plantation, which is part of the adjoining Riccall Common. The barrows survive as earthwork mounds typically 0.2m-0.6m high ranging between 5m in diameter up to 20m in diameter. The ditches around most of the mounds have been largely infilled over the centuries. Depressions marking at least one side ditch can be identified for the majority of the mounds, and in most cases at least two sides can be seen. These ditches, except with one barrow which is orientated at an angle to all of the rest, run north-south and east-west, describing squares around the individual mounds. Early Ordnance Survey maps mark ten barrows within the main area which were not later destroyed by the construction of the World War II airfield. William Proctor's mid-19th century plan marks an additional five barrows and the survey conducted in 1994 identified a minimum of 20 square barrows in the main area. The water tank sited on top of a barrow on the north-eastern side of the main area, and the fence line marking the boundary between Mound Plantation and the Common are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.</p> <p>The barrows on Skipwith Common are traditionally, but erroneously, believed to be the burial mounds of members of the Norwegian army killed, at the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. They have been the subject of several small-scale excavations in the past. The earliest was conducted by Dr John Burton in 1754, who recorded the find of a near complete skeleton and part of a second in a large barrow in the south-eastern part of the cemetery, one of three destroyed in 1941 during the construction of the airfield. The more complete skeleton was identified as that of a decapitated young man laid out with his skull between his knees facing east. A fragment of textile described as course sacking cloth was found adhering to a thigh bone. In 1849 William Proctor and the Yorkshire Antiquaries Club opened at least ten barrows. These were described as being circular mounds between 0.6m-1.2m high and 6m-12m in diameter, each surrounded by a square ditch around 0.4m deep and 1m wide aligned by the cardinal compass points, that is east/west and north/south. At a depth of around 1m in all of the barrows investigated was a layer of 'black sand' 15cm-30cm thick sometimes containing pieces of burnt bone and occasional iron, flint and other fragments. One of the barrows opened was identified as that investigated by Dr Burton. This was described as being 15m in diameter and 1.2m-1.5m high and was described as containing a number of human bones. In 1941, Miss K Hodgson conducted an unpublished rescue excavation on four barrows due to be destroyed by the construction of the wartime airfield. They were found to be mounds surrounded by ditches, square in plan, with rounded corners and 'V' cut profiles. No central burial pits were identified under the mounds, but ash, charcoal and bones were identified in the excavated layers.</p> <p>The ditches were infilled with alternating thin layers of clean yellow sand and thicker layers of dark mud containing third to fourth century Roman pottery. This ditch infill is now considered to be evidence of Romano-British farming activity in the area and to postdate the construction of the barrow cemetery. In 1994 the area was surveyed by MAP Archaeological Consultants. In spring 1998 Mike Griffiths excavated one square barrow in an open area excavation in the arable field just to the north-east of Danes Hill. Although plough damaged, this was shown to have been a mound covering a layer containing large quantities of charcoal, described as 'black sand' in 1849, and cremated bone fragments surrounded by a square ditch</p>

similar to those described by Hodgson. The square barrow cemetery survives as three areas of low earthwork mounds. The main area lies to the north-west of the perimeter track on the western side of the runway and is labelled Danes Hill on Ordnance Survey maps. Two smaller areas, each containing at least two mounds, lie to the east of the main area, north-east and east of the north-eastern end of the runway.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Round Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465275 437669
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 6; SM 30180; MNY 17567
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018604)
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	NMR; HER; Proctor 1851; Antiquaries J 1961 (41) 48-51
<b>Description</b>	<p>Part of a group (Sites <b>2-5</b>) of Bronze Age round barrows situated on the northern edge of Skipwith Common. It is a large irregular shaped low mound, c 12-14m in diameter, with considerable animal and tree disturbance was recorded in the area of Site <b>2</b> as part of the walkover survey. A possible slit trench is located on the south side of the mound. This feature is located on the east side of Site <b>18</b>.</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monument Description:</b> the monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a pair of round barrows on the northern edge of Skipwith Common due south of a shelter belt of trees called South Moor Belt. The barrows on Skipwith Common have been investigated on a number of occasions by antiquarians. Their interest was concentrated mainly on the square barrow cemetery to the west, although the centre of the barrow, 800m south-east of Adamson Farm, has a depression which is the result of an antiquarian excavation. No excavations of the four round barrows on the common are recorded. However, Elgee in his 1933 'Archaeology of Yorkshire' notes the find of a Middle Bronze Age cremation urn on Skipwith Common. It is thought that this would have been removed from one of the round barrows, possibly by William Proctor and the Yorkshire Antiquities Club in 1849. The round barrow survives as an 8m-10m diameter mound standing up to a maximum of 0.8m above the bottom of a 2m-3m wide ditch on its western side. It is c 0.6m high compared to the general surrounding ground surface to the east and west. The ditch encircles the mound and survives as an infilled feature around the rest of the circuit.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Round Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465229 437630
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 6; SM 30181; MNY 17568
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018605)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	NMR; HER; Proctor 1851; Antiquaries J 1961 (41) 48-51
<b>Description</b>	<p>Part of a group (Sites <b>2-5</b>) of Bronze Age round barrows situated on the northern edge of Skipwith Common, and noted during the walkover survey.</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monument Description:</b> The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of the southernmost of a pair of round barrows on the northern edge of Skipwith Common due south of a shelter belt of trees called South Moor Belt. The barrows on Skipwith Common have been investigated on a number of occasions by antiquarians. Their interest was mainly concentrated on small scale excavations on the square barrow cemetery to the west. No excavations of the four round barrows on the common are recorded, although Elgee in his 1933 'Archaeology of Yorkshire' notes the find of a Middle Bronze Age cremation urn on Skipwith Common. It is thought that this would have been removed from one of the round barrows, possibly by William Proctor and the Yorkshire Antiquities Club in 1849. The round barrow survives as 5m diameter mound standing up to a maximum of 0.7m above the bottom of a mainly infilled encircling ditch which is also included within the monument.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Round Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465565 437711
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 6; SM 30177; HER MNY 17569

<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018601)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	NMR; HER; Proctor 1851; Antiquaries J 1961 (41) 48-51
<b>Description</b>	Part of a group (Sites 2-5) of Bronze Age round barrows situated on the northern edge of Skipwith Common. A possible barrow was recorded in this area on the walkover survey comprising a prominent mound with fairly steep sides, c 0.5m high and 7m in diameter. It has a slightly rounded top with a hole in the centre. Some tree disturbance and burrows were noted around the edges. <b>Scheduled Monument Description:</b> This survives as a 6m diameter, round topped mound standing up to 1 metre high with evidence of a mainly infilled encircling ditch 2m wide. The mound has a small central depression up to 0.3m deep and is skirted on its northern side by a footpath.



Plate 11: Bronze Age barrow, Site 4, looking east

<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Round Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465543 437500
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 6; SM 30178; HER MNY 17570
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018602)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	NMR; HER; Proctor 1851; Antiquaries J 1961 (41) 48-51
<b>Description</b>	Part of a group (Sites 2-5) of Bronze Age round barrows situated on the northern edge of Skipwith Common. Survives as a broad mound 20m in diameter standing up to 1m high. The area within which this monument is located was heavily flooded at the time of the walkover survey and consequently the barrow could not be seen or accessed.

<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Rectilinear enclosure</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465650 437720
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 39
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthworks
<b>Period</b>	?Iron Age/Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	NMR; walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A rectilinear enclosure of uncertain date survives as earthworks, within woodland on Skipwith Common, and is visible on aerial photographs. It is also illustrated as a square earthwork on the first edition OS. The enclosure has double and triple-ditched elements and has a possible entrance on the western side, visible on 1948 photographs. Later photographs

taken in 1999 show a larger network of ditches, but how much this has been modified by modern drainage is uncertain. The date of this enclosure is unknown. The walkover survey noted that the earthwork enclosure comprised prominent banks *c* 2m wide and 0.4m high. The ditches were *c* 1m wide and filled with water at the time of the survey. A possible continuation of the earthworks was recorded to the south, Site 79. LiDAR clearly illustrates the enclosure and associated banks. Visible on the LiDAR is an additional linear, extending from the eastern edge of the enclosure. It is oriented north-east/south-west and is *c* 100m long.



*Plate 12: North bank of enclosed settlement, Site 6, looking west*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>RAF Riccall, Bomber Airfield</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464178 436804 (area)
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NW 21; NMR 1313568; HER 12150
<b>Site Type</b>	Royal Air Force Base
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	NMR; HER; Riccall Airfield Layout Plans 5116/45 and 5117/45
<b>Description</b>	A World War Two military airfield, opened in 1942 and closed in 1957. It had three runways and perimeter dispersal bays. A Bomb Store lay to the east. Associated dispersed military camps lay mainly to the south and south-east, with two other probable camps further to the north. It was equipped with aircraft hangars of Type T2 and Type B1 designs. During the war it was an operational bomber base for the Royal Air Force (7 Group). By 1985 the main use of the site was for agricultural purposes. By 2002 many buildings had been demolished and the runways removed.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, north of King Rudding Lane, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464458 437391
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS first edition map (1855)
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit noted on the 1855 OS mapping, to the north of King Rudding Lane. It is labelled 'old sand pit' on the 1890 mapping, but is not shown after this date. In the 1940s the location of this sand pit was built over by Riccall Airfield (Site 7). It is no longer extant.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit, east of Danes Hill</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464665 437676
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS first edition map (1855)
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit noted on the 1855 OS mapping, to the east of Danes Hill. A hollow is shown in the approximate position of this sand pit on the 1890 and 1908-9 mapping, but it is not labelled. In the 1940s the location of this sand pit was built over by Riccall Airfield (Site 7). It is no longer extant.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Finger post marked at the eastern end of King Rudding Lane</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465253 437319
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Marker post
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	A finger post, noted on the 1855 OS mapping at the eastern end of King Rudding Lane. It is marked as a guide post on the 1890 25" mapping, but not shown after this date. In the 1940s the location of this finger post was developed as a route to the Riccall Airfield bomb store (Site 25). It is no longer extant.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit, within Mound Plantation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464452 437462
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS first edition map (1855)
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit noted on the 1890 OS mapping, within Mound Plantation, but not shown on later mapping. In the 1940s the location of this sand pit was built over by Riccall Airfield (Site 7). It is no longer extant.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill - Rectangular Enclosure</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464770 437660
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12133
<b>Site Type</b>	Rectangular Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	An enclosure depicted on William Proctor's MS Plan, but not on OS maps. A settlement existing beside the barrows is mentioned, but no details of it are known. The enclosure had two oval ring ditches in its north-east corner. It has possibly been destroyed by the construction of the airfield. It possibly refers to the same site as Site 16, which is located c 30m to the south. No earthworks were noted in this area during the walkover survey.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465450 437270
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12154
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	HER; Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	This is a general site group comprising a bomb store that was positioned well to the east of

---

the airfield within Skipwith Common. This site was derived from documentary sources and includes the individual four buildings (Sites **25**, **60**, **75** and **88**) that were recorded by field survey.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465080 437160
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17591
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	? Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; OS first edition map (1855); walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A mound, off Moor Lane to the east of Riccall airfield, shown on the OS map of 1855. A prominent, regular shaped mound c 0.6m high and 8m in diameter. There are some trees around the edges of the top, but the rest of the top is flat. The mound sides are fairly steep and a shallow ditch runs around the outside, some parts of which were filled with water.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Findspot</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464500 437700
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17618
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>Period</b>	?Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	The findspot, from Danes Hill (west), of a fragment of woollen cloth, thought to be Iron Age. Found within a stratified context. From the same location as a square barrow (Site <b>23</b> ) and presumed to be associated with it.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Enclosure System</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464760 437630
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17643
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	An enclosure system of unknown date, which possibly refers to the same site as Site <b>12</b> , which is located c 30m to the north. No earthworks were noted in this area, which was heavily disturbed by airfield construction, during the walkover survey.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Findspot of Roman pottery</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464760 437630
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17644
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Findspot of Roman pottery sherds, close to enclosures <b>12/16</b> .
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Multiple Banks</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465339 437430
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthworks
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	Friends of Skipwith Common; Google Earth;
<b>Description</b>	Earthworks comprising multiple banks, aligned approximately north-west / south-east. This feature extends for c 867m and is c 35m wide. The individual banks are c 3m to 5m in width

and range from 3m to 60m in length. At the south-east end, several banks divide off from the main alignment to head east-south-east. This second alignment of banks was traced for 70m before it left the south boundary of the study area. The feature was surveyed by The Friends of Skipwith Common in 2007-8.



Plate 13: Multiple-bank boundary that crosses the study area, Site 18, looking south

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill no. 7 - Crouched inhumation and square barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	46452 43763
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12129
<b>Site Type</b>	Crouched inhumation and square barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; Stead 1965
<b>Description</b>	Barrow no. 7 as depicted on Stead's map of 1961 was excavated in 1754, producing two crouched inhumations. The excavator, J Burton, also excavated other barrows in the Danes Hill complex (Site 1). The condition of the barrow is unknown. It was de-scheduled in 1999.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill - Cremation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	46460 43765
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12131; SM 30179
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018603); part of Site 1
<b>Site Type</b>	Cremation
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; Stead 1965
<b>Description</b>	Calcined bones (quantities unknown) were recovered by excavations by Burton and YAC. Location of excavated barrows unknown.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Adamson Farm - Square Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464400 437800
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12135
<b>Site Type</b>	Square barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER

---

---

<b>Description</b>	Up to five square barrows are visible on aerial photographs adjacent to Danes Hill. Three of these are positioned alongside a trackway. All the barrows lie in the same field beside Danes Hill, which contains a square barrow cemetery, therefore it can be assumed that these are part of the same cemetery (Site 1).
--------------------	--

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Adamson Farm - Field System</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464400 437800
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 12143
<b>Site Type</b>	Field system
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A complex pattern of field systems containing small rectangular and square enclosures. The Iron Age date has been given to the field system due to its association with the square barrows. This field system may be part of an extensive field system to the north of Skipwith Common and Danes Hill (Fig 1; NMR SE 63 NW 8). No earthworks were noted in this area during the walkover survey.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Square Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464500 437700
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17619
<b>Site Type</b>	Square barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A square barrow which is part of the Danes Hill group (Site 1). There was a find of woollen cloth (Site 15) from this same location, which is presumed to be associated with this barrow.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465442 437392
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Map regression; walkover survey,
<b>Description</b>	A drain aligned north-west / south-east. It was not shown on any of the historic mapping examined and was built sometime after 1910. It was probably constructed during the Second World War to drain the bomb storage compound (Site 60). It is shown on the current OS mapping and is still in use.

---



Plate 14: Second World War drain, Site 24, looking south-east

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465376 437342
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; Walkover Survey
<b>Description</b>	One of four structures (Sites <b>25</b> , <b>60</b> , <b>75</b> and <b>88</b> ) described as temporary brick-constructed Bomb Stores on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 3104/42) and is part of the Site <b>13/315</b> group description for the bomb store. The structure comprises a brick wall aligned west/east, with five perpendicular earth banks coming off its north side, making a total length of 75m and creating four bays each c 9m wide. The brick wall is two courses wide and 0.8m high. Iron rings hanging on iron pegs were set within the wall (c 9 rings per bay) and served to tie down tarpaulins. The earth banks are c 1.5m high, 17m long and 4-5m wide at the base. There was a concrete ramp from the top of the brick wall into each bay (although this does not survive for each bay). Each bay has a concrete surface. In some places a raised edge or kerb to the concrete base could be seen at the back of the bays, possibly demarcating the location of a former structure.



Plate 15: Bomb store, Site 25

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464468 437756
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow, roughly rectangular and flat on top, measuring <i>c</i> 7m from north-east to south-west, 4.5m in width and up to 0.3m in height. There is some tree disturbance around its edges. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1855 onwards (Site 1).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464431 437770
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow measuring <i>c</i> 9m in diameter and <i>c</i> 0.6m in height. It is fairly flat on top, although there are some trees on the top towards its south extent and around its edges. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1855 onwards (Site 1).

---



*Plate 16: Square barrow, Site 27, looking south*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464394 437752
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible round barrow, marked by a slight ditch on its south side and a hole approximately in the centre. The east side is less clear due to tree disturbance and a less pronounced mound/ditch. It is fairly flat on top, though it rises up slightly at the south end. It measures <i>c</i> 8m from north to south, 13m from east to west and <i>c</i> 0.6m in height. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1890 onwards (Site 1).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Bank and ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464376 437702
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank aligned north-east to south-west, with a ditch on its north-west side. It is <i>c</i> 2m wide and up to 0.5m high.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Air Raid Shelter I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464438 437605
<b>Site Type</b>	Air Raid Shelter
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A Stanton-type air raid shelter, comprising a concrete tunnel, aligned north-east to south-west, with brick-built entrances at the west end of its north side and the east end of its south side. This was the same type of structure as Sites 49 and 108. This structure is labelled as 'ARS' on the airfield layout plan. To the immediate south-west of this building is a building of similar size labelled on the map as 'GPH', however this was not located during the

---

Walkover survey (Site 317).



Plate 17: Air raid shelter, Site 30

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464343 437681
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow, which is substantially disturbed by trees and burrows. It measured up to 0.4m high, c 5m west to east and 9m north to south. The north side is very disturbed and the top dips down in this area. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1855 onwards (Site 1).
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464364 437807
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large, low round mound covered in bracken, but visible as a slight rise, c 13m in diameter. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1908 onwards (Site 1).
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Gun Pit I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464559 437722
<b>Site Type</b>	Gun Pit
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A gun pit, one of a pair, protecting the northern perimeter of the airfield. Each comprises a concrete cylinder, c 1.5m in diameter and 1m in height. This example has a gun mount intact and a brick basin measuring 1m long by 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep is located 2m to the

east of the gun pit.



*Plate 18: Gun pit, Site 33*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Trackway</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464481 437625
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A trackway shown on the map which is aligned north-east to south-west, measuring <i>c</i> 7m in width. A line of trees is present on either side of the trackway. The track appears to post-date the airfield.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Runway and Perimeter Track</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464644 437403
<b>Site Type</b>	Runway and Perimeter Track
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The surviving brick and hardcore/concrete surfaces of the runway and perimeter track, located on the north-west extent of Riccall airfield.

---



*Plate 19: Runway and perimeter track, Site 35*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, possible mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464281 437440
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small, low earthen mound, measuring c 3.5 x 2m with a maximum height of 0.35m, and it is pear-shaped. It is located in an area of smooth ground and is therefore distinctive but could nevertheless be natural in origin.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464370 437508
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The line of a drain related to airfield operations, that is located to the north-west of the perimeter trackway.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464427 437746
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow, although heavily disturbed by badger sets. It is c 7m in diameter and is a maximum of 0.4 high, with an uneven surface due to animal activity. It is in the same location as one of the Danes Hill group of barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1855 onwards (Site 1).
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464642 437849
<b>Ref no</b>	-

---

<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow heavily disturbed by badgers, comprising a slight mound, <i>c</i> 9m in diameter, and is most notable to the north and west and rising to <i>c</i> 0.3 in height. It is located within the Danes Hill group (Site 1).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Curvilinear Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464736 437754
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Curvilinear ditch
<b>Period</b>	Medieval /Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A curvilinear ditch comprising a shallow ditch, <i>c</i> 1m wide, with a bank on the outer edge and slight bank on the inside. The feature was also surveyed to the north-east where it was seen to continue as the line of a former field boundary.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Findspot</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464758 437732
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A flint findspot on surface, i.e. not <i>in situ</i> . It was possibly of Neolithic date, and was a heavily eroded tertiary flint flake, which has possibly modified for use as a scraper, but alternatively this could be post-depositional damage (Fraser Brown <i>pers comm</i> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, parallel banks</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464773 437717
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Former path
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Parallel banks aligned north-west to south-east, comprising two low mounds each <i>c</i> 1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. It was possibly a continuation of Site 47, to the east. Both banks are on the line of a path marked on the current mapping; however, it appears that this path has now fallen out of use.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464772 437759
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The location of a possible mound in the area of one of the Site 1 barrows. However it was not particularly clear as a site and was defined only by a slight mound, <i>c</i> 11m in diameter, of which there are a number of similar features in the area which are thought to be natural.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ring Main Plinth</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464906 437601

---

---

<b>Site Type</b>	Airfield Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a rectangular brick structure aligned north-west to south-east. The south and east walls survive to c 1m and the west and north walls are 4 or 5 courses high. The entrance is located on the west side at the south end. Much tumbled brick can be seen inside. A ring main plinth is marked at this location on the airfield layout plan and an electrical service trench runs towards it from the south-west (Sites <b>45</b> and <b>262</b> ).



*Plate 20: Ring main plinth, Site **44***

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch/Service Trench</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464879 437614
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A drain/ditch c 1m wide. It is aligned approximately north-west/south-east on the western end and turns 90 degrees and runs to the south-west adjacent to the ring main plinth (Site <b>44</b> ). At least part of the feature consists of a small portion of electrical service trench, part of a longer trench shown on the airfield layout plan (Site <b>262</b> ).



*Plate 21: Modern drain, Site 45, looking west*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464859 437655
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible cairn in the area of one of the Site 1 barrows, shown on the historic mapping from 1908 onwards. It is c 7m in diameter and is heavily disturbed with animal burrows. The date of this feature is questionable as brick was noted on its top.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Hollow way</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464854 437721
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Former path
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A hollow way aligned west/east, c 1m wide. A parallel hollow was located to the south. It was possibly a continuation of Site 42, to the west. Both sites are on the line of a path marked on the current mapping; however, it appears that this path has now fallen out of use.

---



Plate 22: Hollow way, Site 47, looking west

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Concrete Block</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464833 437733
<b>Site Type</b>	Concrete Block
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A concrete block probably of Second World War origin. It did not appear to be <i>in situ</i> as it is currently positioned at an angle. A small piece of metal is screwed into its top. It is approximately on the line of the main runway and could be a stanchion for a landing light.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Air Raid Shelter II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464773 437528
<b>Site Type</b>	Air Raid Shelter
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A Stanton-type air raid shelter, comprising a concrete tunnel aligned north-east to south-west with a brick-built entrance on its west side at the south end and on its east side at the north end. This was the same type of structure as Sites <b>30</b> and <b>108</b> . This structure is labelled as 'ARS' on the airfield layout plan. To the immediate south of this building is a building of similar size labelled on the map as 'GPH', however this was not located during the walkover survey (Site <b>318</b> ).

---



Plate 23: Air raid shelter, Site 49

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Curvilinear bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464958 437680
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Curvilinear bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A curvilinear low bank aligned south-west to north-east and turning to the north at its west end. It is c 1m wide and 0.4m high.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store III</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464912 437352
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb storage area
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bomb storage area, one of four located on a linear dispersal (Site <b>316</b> ) located on the east side of Riccall airfield. It is marked as an 'Explosives Lab' and was a Nissen hut protected by earthen blast walls (Building drawing number 4735/42) on the airfield layout plan. There is no surviving evidence of the hut, but the blast wall survives. It is rectangular and aligned approximately west to east with remains of brick walls at the entrances on the west and east ends. The brick survives to three or four courses. The north and south longer sides are very overgrown and appear to only ever have been constructed as earth banks, which now survive as mounds with trees growing on them.

---



*Plate 24: Bomb store, Site 51*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465045 437425
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A low circular mound, fairly regular in shape, c 6m in diameter and no more than 0.2m in height. The mound, north of Site <b>316</b> , is flat on top and has trees around the edges.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store IV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465095 437343
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bomb storage area, one of four located on a linear dispersal (Site <b>316</b> ) located on the east side of Riccall airfield. It is marked as an 'Explosives Lab', and was a Nissen hut protected by earthen blast walls (Building drawing number 4735/42) on the airfield layout plan. There is no surviving evidence of the hut, but the blast wall survives. It is rectangular in shape and aligned approximately west to east with low remains of brick walls at the entrances on the west and east ends. A bank also runs parallel to this structure on the north side. The brick survives to three or four courses. The north and south longer sides are very overgrown and appear to only ever have been constructed as earth banks, which now survive as mounds with trees growing on them.

---



Plate 25: Bomb store, Site 53

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>54 and 55</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store V</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465222 437321
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bomb storage area, one of four located on a linear dispersal (Site 316) located on the east side of Riccall airfield. It is marked as a 'Fused and Spare Bomb Store' and was a Nissen hut protected by earthen blast walls (Building drawing number 4780/42) on the airfield layout plan. There is no surviving evidence of the hut, but the blast wall survives. It is square in shape and is constructed of earth mounds <i>c</i> 2m high, with sloping sides, giving them an approximate width of 1.5m on top and <i>c</i> 4m at base. There was some disturbance by trees and bike tracks. To the north is a linear bank, 42m long by <i>c</i> 2m high, constructed of earth with sloping sides, giving it an approximate width of 1.5m on top and <i>c</i> 4m at base.



Plate 26: Bomb store, Site 54/55

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store VI</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465002 437329
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bomb storage area, one of four located on a linear dispersal (Site <b>316</b> ) located on the east side of Riccall airfield. It is marked as an 'Explosives Lab (Heavy/Light)' and was a Nissen hut protected by earthen blast walls (Building drawing number 4778/42) on the airfield layout plan. There is no surviving evidence of the hut, but the blast wall survives. It is rectangular in shape and aligned approximately west to east with low remains of banks up to <i>c</i> 1m high and with brick walls at the entrances on the west and east ends. A bank also runs parallel to this structure on the north side.



*Plate 27: Bomb store, Site 56*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Trackways</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465161 437436
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackways
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Two trackways, north of Site <b>316</b> , running east/west and east-north-east/west-south-west, converging to the west. The trackways cut through the heather, creating a gap <i>c</i> 3m wide.



*Plate 28 Trackway, Site 57, looking north-east*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465275 437436
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A drain, c 1.5m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep, cut by drain <b>24</b> . An associated bank can be seen in places. Some of this drain is filled with water and some of it is dry.



*Plate 29: Drain, Site 58, looking north-east*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Slit Trench</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465068 437641
<b>Site Type</b>	Slit Trench
<b>Period</b>	Second World War

<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible slit trench located on the northern perimeter of Riccall airfield. It is rectangular with straight-sided cut edges and measures c 2m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.5m deep.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store VII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465550 437351
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of four buildings (Sites <b>25</b> , <b>60</b> , <b>75</b> and <b>88</b> ) described as temporary brick-constructed Bomb Stores on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 3104/42), and is a part of Site <b>13/315</b> . The structure comprises a brick wall aligned west/east, with five perpendicular earth banks coming off its north side, making a total length of 75m and creating four bays each c 9m wide. The brick wall is two courses wide and 0.8m high. Iron rings hanging on iron pegs were set within the wall (c 9 rings per bay), which were intended to hold down a tarpaulin cover over the top. The earth banks are c 1.5m high, 17m long and 4-5m wide at the base. There is a concrete ramp from the top of the brick wall into each bay (although this does not survive for each bay), and each bay has a concrete surface. In some places a raised edge or kerb to the concrete base could be seen at the back of the bays, possibly demarcating the location of a former structure.



*Plate 35: Bomb store (Site 60)*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465211 437720
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A fairly modern drain, which is located on the current map. The drain measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep and has recently been re-cut.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>

<b>NGR</b>	465229 437638
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear bank, aligned north-east to south-west and c 1.5m wide. It is close to the probable location of a junction between Site <b>18</b> , the north-west/south-east-aligned multiple bank system and Site <b>334</b> the west/east oriented example, and may be associated.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465143 437643
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear bank aligned east/west, c 2.5m wide and up to 0.4m high. Trees are located on the top of the bank, which appears to divide an area of dry woodland to the north from a much boggy area to the south. It is close to the probable location of a junction between Site <b>18</b> , the north-west/south-east-aligned multiple bank system and Site <b>334</b> the west/east oriented example, and may be associated.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465169 437587
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A ditch, aligned approximately west-east, which feeds into a drain (Site <b>24</b> ) to the west. It is c 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m deep.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465307 437627
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A 4m wide, fairly shallow drain aligned west to east.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465331 437584
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible barrow
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow, c 8m in diameter, comprising a roughly circular low mound. The site is heavily overgrown and is located within the group of multiple banks, Site <b>18</b> .

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465334 437598
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain

**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover survey  
**Description** A linear drain aligned west-east, c 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep.



*Plate 30: Ditch, Site 67, looking east*

**Site Number** 68  
**Site Name** Skipwith Common, Drain  
**NGR** 465362 437493  
**Ref no** -  
**Site Type** Drain  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover survey  
**Description** A drain aligned north/south, which cuts drain 69, to the north. It comprises a narrow, steep-sided ditch c 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. To the north it widens out and is visible as a gap in the heather c 2m wide.

**Site Number** 69  
**Site Name** Skipwith Common, Ditch  
**NGR** 465334 437667  
**Ref no** -  
**Site Type** Ditch  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover survey  
**Description** A west/east aligned ditch, c 1m wide and up to 0.1 deep. Lines up with Sites 70 and 74. Site 74 appears to form the southern edge of an enclosure plotted by the NMR (Fig 1; SE63NE38). Site 333, possible field boundary, runs at right-angles and may be associated

**Site Number** 70  
**Site Name** Skipwith Common, Boundary bank  
**NGR** 465421 437690  
**Ref no** -  
**Site Type** Boundary bank  
**Period** Unknown

**Source**

**Description**

Walkover survey

A boundary bank aligned east/west with a ditch on one side. Lines up with Sites **69** and **74**. Site **74** appears to form the southern edge of an enclosure plotted by the NMR (Fig 1; SE63NE38). Site **333**, possible field boundary, runs at right-angles and may be associated.



Plate 31: Boundary bank, (Site **70**), looking east

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465419 437658
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank, aligned north-east to south-west, which could not be accessed as it was located in a bog. It was sketched on a map and photographed.



*Plate 32: Bank (Site 71), looking south*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465470 437529
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A drain, 1.5m wide and c 0.1m deep, aligned north-east to south-west.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465499 437685
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible low mound, c 7m in diameter and up to 0.2m high.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465510 437717
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank aligned approximately west/east, 0.2m high and c 2m wide. Lines up with the southern edge of an enclosure plotted by the NMR (SE63NE38). Also lines up with Sites 69 and 70. Site 333, possible field boundary, runs at right-angles and may be associated.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store VIII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465388 437209
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War

---

Source	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
Description	One of four buildings (Sites <b>25</b> , <b>60</b> , <b>75</b> and <b>88</b> ) described as temporary brick-constructed Bomb Stores on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 3104/42), and is part of Site <b>13/315</b> . The structure comprises a brick wall aligned west/east, with five perpendicular earth banks coming off its north side, making a total length of 75m and creating four bays each c 9m wide. The brick wall is two courses wide and 0.8m high. Iron rings hanging on iron pegs were set within the wall (c 9 rings per bay), which were intended to hold down a tarpaulin over the structure. The earth banks are c 1.5m high, 17m long and 4-5m wide at the base. There is a concrete ramp from the top of the brick wall into each bay (although this does not survive for each bay), and each bay has a concrete surface. In some places a raised edge or kerb to the concrete base could be seen at the back of the bays, possibly demarcating the location of a former structure. An earth bank, aligned east / west was located to the north of the bays.



Plate 33: Bomb store, Site **75**

Site Number	<b>76</b>
Site Name	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
NGR	465562 437728
Ref no	-
Site Type	Bank
Period	Unknown
Source	Walkover survey; OS 1910
Description	A prominent curved bank, up to 0.5m high and c 1.5m wide. This bank could be the boundary of a plantation shown on the 1910 OS mapping (Site <b>116</b> ).



*Plate 34: Prominent curved bank (Site 76), looking west*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465600 437748
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank aligned north-east to south-west, which is up to 0.2m high and c 2m wide.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Hollow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465574 437608
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Hollow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A water filled circular hollow, c 9m diameter. It has a regular shape and quite steep edges suggesting that it is man-made.



*Plate 35: Water-filled circular hollow (Site 78) looking south*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and Banks</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465685 437631
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch and banks
<b>Period</b>	?Iron Age/Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A north-east to south-west aligned ditch, which curves to the north-west at the west end to meet with a ditch alongside a track. The ditch tapers out at the east end and there was no sign of it turning to the north. The ditch is up to 0.3m deep and c 1.5m wide. A prominent bank, c 3m wide, can be seen on its north-west side and a less prominent bank is located to the south-east. It was a part of the Site 6 field system.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464922 437104
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank and ditch, on the eastern edge of the airfield, aligned south-west to north-east. The bank is c 4m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m high; the adjacent, parallel ditch is 0.1m deep and 1m wide.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464923 437198
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank aligned west to east, on the eastern edge of the airfield, turning south at its east end, measuring c 3m wide and c 0.3m high.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464994 437298
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A section of bank on the eastern edge of the airfield south of Site 316. It is c 4m long, aligned south-east to north-west, with a ditch on its north-east side. The bank is c 2m wide and 0.4m high. The ditch is c 0.5m wide and under 0.1m deep.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Component Store I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464889 437305
<b>Site Type</b>	Component Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield. It is described as one of a pair of Nissen huts marked as 'Component Store' (Building drawing number 4753/42) on the airfield layout plan. The surviving structure comprises a central brick partition wall aligned east/west, measuring c 3m long by 1.2m high and 2 courses wide. It is located in a hollow between two

---

north/south aligned earth banks. The banks both measure c 8m long by 2m wide and are up to 0.3m high.



Plate 36: Component store, Site 83

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Component Store II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464897 437257
<b>Site Type</b>	Component Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield. It is described as one of a pair of Nissen huts marked as 'Component Store' (Building drawing number 4753/42) on the airfield layout plan. The surviving structure could not be accessed because the surrounding area is flooded. It comprised a central brick partition wall aligned east/west, located in a hollow between two north/south aligned earth banks.



Plate 37: Component store, Site 84

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Circular Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465076 437271
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The east and south portions of a circular ditch with straight sides <i>c</i> 0.6 wide and 0.4 deep; the ditch is <i>c</i> 7m in diameter. The remainder of the ditch was not well-defined. The feature appears to be relatively recent and was possibly Second World War related.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465058 437202
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible bank, <i>c</i> 5m wide, aligned south-east to north-west, running to the north-west from Site <b>14</b> . It is not a very distinctive feature, was amorphous and could in fact be a natural ridge of drier land on which the cairn is located.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465150 437281
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A very regular straight-sided drain, 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep, aligned north-east to south-west. It was possibly a Second World War associated feature.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store IX</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465563 437200
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of four buildings (Sites <b>25</b> , <b>60</b> , <b>75</b> and <b>88</b> ) described as temporary brick-constructed Bomb Stores on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 3104/42) and is part of Site <b>13/315</b> . The structure comprises a brick wall aligned west/east, with five perpendicular earth banks coming off its north side, making a total length of 75m and creating four bays each <i>c</i> 9m wide. The brick wall is two courses wide and 0.8m high. Iron rings hanging on iron pegs were set within the wall ( <i>c</i> 9 rings per bay) and served to hold down a tarpaulin over the structure. The earth banks are <i>c</i> 1.5m high, 17m long and 4-5m wide at the base. There was a concrete ramp from the top of the brick wall into each bay (although this does not survive for each bay), and each bay has a concrete surface. In some places a raised edge or kerb to the concrete base could be seen at the back of the bays, possibly demarcating the location of a former structure. An earth bank, aligned east /west was located to the north of the bays.

---



*Plate 38: Bomb store, Site 88*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Spoil Heaps</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464404 437623
<b>Site Type</b>	Spoil Heaps
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An area of spoil and debris on Danes Hill. It is likely to be associated with clearance at Riccall airfield, as it is located to the immediate north-west end of the perimeter track and on the east side of a dispersal bay.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Round Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464785 437755
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Designation</b>	Part of Site 1, Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018603)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A fairly prominent round barrow, c 5m in diameter. It is part of the scheduled Danes Hill group of barrows, though located to the east of the main group adjacent to Site 43 at the north-east end of the airfield.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465942 437640
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A shallow ditch, c 0.8m wide and aligned east/west. The west end is merged with a flooded area, and may have served as drainage. It is south of Sandy Lane on the edge of Site 294 a sandpit.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>

<b>NGR</b>	465941 437670
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A shallow ditch, c 1.2m wide and aligned north-east / south-west. This ditch appears to correspond with the southern boundary of an enclosed area of marshy ground shown on the 1910 mapping (Site <b>117</b> ).



*Plate 39: Post-medieval boundary ditch, Site **93**, looking south-west*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465653 437570
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A ditch aligned south-west / north-east, c 1.5m wide. It is flanked on either side with a bank, each c 0.5m wide and 0.2m high. In places a raised area running through the centre of the ditch looks like another possible bank, which would make this feature two parallel ditches. The south-west end of the ditch is merged with a flooded area.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465728 437610
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Two stretches of a dry shallow ditch aligned east/west, c 1.4m wide.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465678 437604
<b>Ref no</b>	-

<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A pronounced water-filled ditch aligned south-west/north-east, <i>c</i> 1.5m wide, with slight banks on either side. The banks are overgrown with trees. The ditch continues slightly further to the north-east of the surveyed line, but then becomes ill-defined and peters out.



*Plate 40: Ditch, Site 96, looking south-west*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465714 437631
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A ditch which heads north-east from ditch <b>96</b> . The ditch is <i>c</i> 1.2m wide, with a slight bank on either side.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465491 437508
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A ditch located on the west side of a large area of water (Site <b>294</b> ). The ditch is <i>c</i> 1.5m wide with a slight bank overgrown with trees, on either side.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>

<b>NGR</b>	465457 437474
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A dry ditch aligned south-west / north-east with possible banks on either side, and is overgrown with trees. The ditch is <i>c</i> 1.6m wide and <i>c</i> 0.15m wide. The line of the ditch was slightly unclear at the east end where it appeared to be crossed by another possible, though very ill-defined, drainage ditch and then extended into a flooded area.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank, Hollow Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465399 436864
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank aligned south-south-east / north-north-west, 85m long, with a ditch on its east side. Tree stumps could be seen along the line of the bank. The bank is 1m wide and 0.15m high. The associated ditch is <i>c</i> 1m wide, but with no bank to the east it was not well-defined. The bank turned at both its north and south ends to the west. At the north end it was traced for 23m and at the south end for 35m, beyond which the area was heavily waterlogged and the feature could not be seen. However some 100m to the west of the southern extent a further 67m long stretch of bank and ditch (Site <b>101</b> ) was recorded, which appears to be part of the same feature. Both features <b>100</b> and <b>101</b> correspond with the boundaries of a plantation named 'Fox Covert' (Site <b>113</b> ), shown on the 1855 OS mapping.



*Plate 41: Boundary bank, Site **100**, looking south-east*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and bank, Hollow Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465264 436766
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey

<b>Description</b>	A ditch aligned south-west / north-east, c 1m wide, with a bank on its north side. The bank is c 0.8m wide x 0.2m high and heavily overgrown. This feature is likely to be a continuation of Site <b>100</b> located 100m to the east, although the ditch is more pronounced in this area. Both features <b>100</b> and <b>101</b> correspond with the boundaries of a plantation named 'Fox Covert' (Site <b>113</b> ), shown on the 1855 OS mapping.
--------------------	--

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465308 436625
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A boundary ditch located inside the common along its southern edge. Towards the east end this ditch was over 2m wide. It was filled with water and its depth could not be ascertained. It is marked on the current OS map as a drain.



*Plate 42: Boundary ditch, Site **102**, looking east*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Barrack Block I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465003 436736
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrack Block
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5117/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield in a dispersed camp. It is described as a temporary brick-built hut marked as 'Sergeants' Quarters' (Building drawing number 5217/40) on the airfield dispersal plan. The surviving ruinous structure comprised a brick structure, measuring 27 x 8m, aligned west-north-west / east-south-east. Parts of the south-east corner of the structure survived to c 2m high, but the remainder stood to only one or two courses high. The structure was heavily overgrown; however, it appeared that it had been divided width ways into c 5 bays, some of which also appeared to have been divided length ways.



Plate 43: Barrack block/ sergeants' quarters, Site 103

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465023 436730
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A straight sided, very regular ditch aligned north-west / south-east, located to the east of structure 103, and was possibly associated with it. The ditch is c 0.8m wide and is flanked by a bank on either side, both of which were also c 0.8m wide. A drain is marked on this alignment on the current OS mapping. However, the ditch was not in use and no trace of it could be seen to the north of the surveyed area.

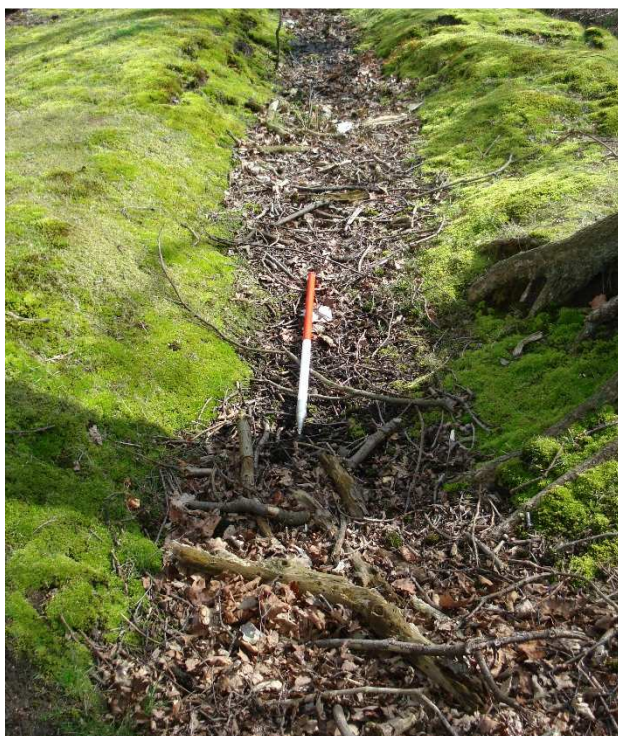


Plate 44: Second World War ditch (Site 104) looking south

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Air Raid Shelter III</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464975 436764
<b>Site Type</b>	Air Raid Shelter
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover Survey
<b>Description</b>	A Stanton-type air raid shelter, comprising a concrete tunnel aligned north-north-west to south-south-east with a brick-built entrance on its south side at the east end and a concrete air shaft on its north side at the west end. The shelter is not marked on the airfield dispersal plan.



*Plate 45: Air raid shelter, Site 105*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Latrine</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464934 436802
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5117/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building foundation located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield in a dispersed camp. It is described as a temporary brick-built hut marked as 'Airmens Latrines (For 3 Huts)' (Building drawing number 5215/40) on the airfield dispersal plan. The ruinous structure comprised an area of brick debris, which in one or two areas appear to represent the linear footings of a rectangular building measuring c 9m x 3m and aligned roughly east /west.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Barrack Block II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464925 436816
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5117/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building foundation located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield in a dispersed camp. It is described as a temporary brick-built hut marked as 'Airmens Quarters' (Building drawing number 5217/40) on the airfield dispersal plan. The ruinous structure comprised a concrete

---

surface aligned north/south.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Air Raid Shelter IV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464958 436881
<b>Site Type</b>	Air raid shelter
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5117/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A Stanton-type air raid shelter, comprising a concrete tunnel aligned approximately west to east with a brick-built entrance on its south side at the west end and on its north side at the east end. The shelter is not marked on the airfield dispersal plan.



*Plate 46: Aid raid shelter, Site 108*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464967 436961
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A ditch aligned north-east to south-west, c 1.5m wide, with banks on both sides. The banks are c 0.15m high and are overgrown with trees.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465008 437157
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition 1890 (25" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A pond shown on the 1890s mapping, but which is no longer extant. The pond may have originated from an area of peat extraction.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465097 436983
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 2nd edition 1908 (25" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A pond shown on the 1910 mapping, but which is no longer extant. The pond may have originated from an area of peat extraction.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Hall Moor Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465339 436928
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit/Pond
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition 1890 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A pit marked on the 1855 mapping as Hall Moor Pit and on the current mapping as Hollow Pit Pond. The name suggests that this was originally an extractive pit (possibly for peat), owned and used by Skipwith Manor, as this is the part of Skipwith Common named as 'Demesne or Hall Moor' on the 1855 mapping. The pit has subsequently become a pond and is reduced in size from its depiction on the early mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Fox Covert Plantation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465288 436826
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition 1890 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A plantation named 'Fox Covert', shown on the 1855 mapping, and located within the area named 'Demesne or Hall Moor' on this mapping and therefore was probably owned and used by Skipwith Manor. The plantation is not shown on the current mapping; however, two ditches which are thought to be part of the plantation boundary were identified during the walkover survey (Sites <b>100</b> and <b>101</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465389 436764
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 2nd edition 1910 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A pond located to the south of Fox Covert plantation (Site <b>113</b> ), shown on the 1910 mapping, and on the current mapping as two ponds. The pond may have originated from an area of peat extraction.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465478 436719
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 2nd edition 1910 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A pond shown on the 1910 mapping, but no longer extant. The pond may have originated from an area of peat extraction.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Plantation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465577 437689
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 2nd edition 1910 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	A plantation shown on the 1910 mapping, but not on current mapping. A prominent curved bank, up to 0.5m high and c 1.5m wide (Site <b>76</b> ) was identified during the walkover survey and is likely to be the remains of the plantation boundary.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Enclosure</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465902 437696
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 2nd edition 1910 (6" to 1 mile)
<b>Description</b>	An area marked with a dashed boundary on the 1910 mapping, which appears to demarcate an area of marshy ground. A shallow ditch (Site <b>93</b> ) was found in this area during the walkover survey, which may be the remains of the southern boundary of this enclosed area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills, Square Barrow Cemetery on Crook Moor</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466660 439900
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NW 2; SM 30176; HER MNY17552
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018603)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow Cemetery
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	<p><b>Scheduled Monument description:</b> The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a group of prehistoric burial mounds surviving to the north west of the junction between Bonby and Broad Lanes on Crook Moor. In 1850 the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club investigated a number of mounds, containing what was described as calcareous matter, which is now identified as cremated bone. The mounds were found to be surrounded by square ditches and were likened to a larger group of barrows 3km to the south west on Skipwith Common (OA North 2008, Site <b>1</b>). Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mark a group of five mounds on Crook Moor. More recent maps only mark the best-preserved example. This survives as a 10m diameter mound standing up to 0.6m high with evidence of a surrounding ditch (Site <b>153</b>). The rest of the barrows can be seen as breaks of slope at the edges of level areas standing up to 0.5m high, with the mounds of individual barrows merging into one another to form larger raised areas.</p> <p>The walkover survey identified four possible barrows, which corresponded to barrows recorded in the HER from historic OS maps (Sites <b>135</b>, <b>152</b>, <b>153</b>, and <b>155</b>). In addition the HER records a barrow in this area which was not noted on the walkover survey (Site <b>122</b>) and the walkover noted two possible barrows in the area, which were not previously recorded in the HER (Sites <b>156</b> and <b>157</b>). A further possible barrow (Site <b>136</b>), marked on the OS first edition (1855), was identified as a mound on the walkover survey.</p>

---

#### 119-121 NOT ISSUED

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills, Square Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466590 439920
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 2; HER MNY 17556
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age

---

<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A possible barrow marked on the OS first edition map of 1855 as part of an Iron Age barrow cemetery (see description for Site <b>118</b> ). See also Sites <b>135</b> , <b>152</b> , <b>153</b> , <b>155</b> , <b>156</b> and <b>157</b> . This feature was not noted during the walkover survey.

---

**123 NOT ISSUED**


---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Ring Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466610 438720
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 12; HER MNY 17574
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A ring ditch on Little Common of unknown date. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Findspot</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466000 438000
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 17587
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A findspot of prehistoric pottery. The zeros on the NGR suggest this is not accurately located.

---

**126-32 NOT ISSUED**


---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466874 440122
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthen Bank
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey, OS 1890
<b>Description</b>	An earthen bank and associated ditch orientated east/west crossing the line of a drain (Site <b>137</b> ). This feature coincides with the line of a track shown on the OS mapping of 1890.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465900 437980
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25904
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit, with dimensions of approximately 10 x 15m. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hill Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466740 439877
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 2; MNY 17554
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow

---

<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large earthen mound, which is up to 1.3m in height. It has a large flat top and there is adjacent flat ground suggesting that it is a tumulus. The mound is heavily bracken covered but has a slightly irregular shape. The mound corresponds with a tumulus marked on the first edition OS map, and is part of an Iron Age barrow cemetery (see description for Site <b>118</b> ). See also Sites <b>122</b> , <b>152</b> , <b>153</b> , <b>155</b> , <b>135</b> and <b>157</b> ).



*Plate 47: Site 135, barrow*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466789 439989
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large, very irregular shaped, flat topped mound. The mound is approximately 1.3m high and has very well-defined edges. The northern side appears to have been cut by a former stream (Site <b>137</b> ). The mound is shown on the 1855 OS mapping, and appears to be included as one of the Danes Hill tumuli (Site <b>118</b> ); however, it is not marked as such on the current OS map.



Plate 48: Site 136, mound

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466842 440075
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Ditch/drain_Post-medieval
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A long, linear north-east/south-west drain/ditch that is now largely earthfast. It is approximately 1.2m in width and cuts the edge of mound 136. The drain is shown on the first edition OS map.



Plate 49: Site 137, drain

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466958 440266
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain - ?Post-medieval
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A long, linear drainage ditch that is very earthfast with silver birch trees growing along its length. The ditch is approximately 1.4m wide. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 50: Site 138, drain*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466947 440222
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A long linear drainage ditch that is very earthfast with some immature birch trees growing in it. This feature, which appears to be the northern continuation of drain <b>137</b> , is cut by modern drainage ditches. A drain is shown in the southern area of this feature on the OS first edition map, but its northern extent is not depicted.



Plate 51: Site 139, drain

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466963 440299
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Two sand pits which are 0.4m deep and 0.35m deep. The second has small pools of standing water in it. These features are not shown on the historic OS mapping.



Plate 52: Site 140, Sand pits

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467038 440339
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sandpit that is 0.6m deep. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 53: Site 141, Sand pit*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467056 440350
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sandpit, 0.4m deep, which has very indistinct edges in places. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 54: Site 142, Sand pit*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467018 440329
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An irregular-shaped sand pit that is 0.4m deep. It is almost a continuation of sand pit <b>142</b> and continues in a series of scoops along the road edge, terminating in a larger hollow. The sand pit is heavily overgrown with trees. A sand pit is marked in this location on the OS first edition mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466947 440349
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A drainage ditch that is becoming earthfast and overgrown with trees. It is approximately 0.4m deep and appears to have functioned as a central drainage channel as a small drainage ditch joins it from the nearby road. This feature is marked on the first edition OS map. LiDAR analysis shows that this feature continues, on the same line, to the south of Bonby Lane and joins with the northern end of another drain (Site <b>137</b> ).



*Plate 55: Site **144**, ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466800 440319
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank and ditch with large trees growing along its course, attesting to its age. It merges with a large linear ditch to the west. The bank is approximately 1.5m high and 2.5m wide. The ditch is approximately 1m wide and 0.5m deep. The bank and ditch are marked on the first edition OS mapping. The bank and ditch appear to bound the southern edge of an

---

area of ridge and furrow (Site **164**). A similar feature (Site **165**), heads south to the modern road from this one, and is possibly associated with it.



*Plate 56: Site **145**, bank and ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank and ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466955 440345
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Period</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank and ditch with the emphasis on the bank. The bank is approximately 2.5m wide and 0.6m high; the ditch is approximately 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 57: Site **146**, boundary bank and ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466758 440053
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	?Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A broad bank that is edged by ditches on either side of it which peter out to the south. It is approximately 6m wide and 0.7m high. The bank is possibly linked to feature <b>148</b> and runs parallel to a similar bank (Site <b>162</b> ). This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 58: Bank, Site 147*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Brick Platform</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466729 440036
<b>Site Type</b>	Brick platform
<b>Period</b>	?Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular brick platform that is five brick courses high and is topped with a band of concrete 0.15m thick. The structure is possibly linked to the WWII RAF base Riccall Airfield.



Plate 59: Brick Platform, Site 148

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466707 439958
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - possibly WWII
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A drainage ditch on a north/south alignment that is becoming earthfast and contains standing water. This feature is marked on the first edition OS map.



Plate 60: Site 149, ditch

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466623 439813
<b>Ref no</b>	-

<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large hollow adjacent to a modern track. It is shown on the first edition OS mapping as a sandpit. It is now water filled and the waterline is 1.55m below the top edge of the sandpit.



Plate 61: Site 150, sand pit

<b>Site Number</b>	151
<b>Site Name</b>	Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditches
<b>NGR</b>	466546 439724
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditches
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855; LiDAR; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A long linear bank, 4m wide, that is defined by ditches on either side. There are some substantial trees growing out of it and it is evidently of some antiquity. The bank is 1.2m above the base of the ditches. It has a uniform profile and the interior of the ditches are wet. The bank is parallel to, and about 10m removed, from the modern boundary and appears to correspond with the southern boundary of 'Nursery Wood', shown on the OS first edition. LiDAR analysis illustrated two stretches of west-east aligned bank and one stretch of a north-south-aligned bank which clearly define the remainder of the Nursery Wood enclosure shown on the OS first edition. Within the boundary, in the western part of the enclosure, LiDAR showed a series of west-to-east-aligned ridges, also visible on Google Earth, which may be the remains of cultivation ridges.



*Plate 68: Site 151, bank and ditches*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills, Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466570 439961
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 2; HER MNY 17557
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A putative tumulus that is a large rounded profiled mound 0.7m high which from the west has a very well-defined boundary, but it is very ill defined to the east. It has an irregular almost u-shape and as such does not have the plan or physical appearance of a barrow. It is however in the reported position of a barrow from the 1892 OS map and subsequent editions, which is part of an Iron Age barrow cemetery (see description for Site 118). See also Sites 122, 135, 153, 155, 156 and 157). There is some doubt as to whether this site is archaeological, however, and it has only been included because it was identified as such by antiquarians.



*Plate 62: Site 152, possible barrow*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466624 439922
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 2; MNY 17553
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A classic round shaped and very definite barrow. It has a circular shape, very well-defined edges and a flat top. There is also a probable ditch around the outside, which is approximately 1.4m wide. It is 0.75 m high and corresponds with the location of a tumulus identified from OS first edition mapping, which is part of an Iron Age barrow cemetery (see description for Site <b>118</b> ). See also Sites <b>122</b> , <b>135</b> , <b>152</b> , <b>155</b> , <b>156</b> and <b>157</b> ).



*Plate 70: Site 153, barrow*

---

## 154 NOT ISSUED

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills, Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466653 439919
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 2; HER MNY 17555
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016619)
<b>Site Type</b>	Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A substantial flat-topped mound, 1.1m high, which in places has very well-defined edges, particularly to the west but the shape is irregular, elongated and extremely large. A tumulus is marked in this location on the OS first edition mapping, and as such it is part of an Iron Age barrow cemetery (see description for Site <b>118</b> ). See also Sites <b>122</b> , <b>135</b> , <b>152</b> , <b>153</b> , <b>155</b> , <b>156</b> and <b>157</b> ). However, the irregularity of shape and extended size may imply that it was a natural feature.



*Plate 71: Site 155, barrow*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Danes Hills, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466509 439956
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible barrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large rounded profile mound which is near to the present-day boundary. It has a moderately defined edge, which is circular to the north, but is straight sided to the south. It is 0.75m high and there is a possibility of ditch around the southern side. It is more definitive in shape and form than some of the others in the barrow cemetery (Site 118); however, there is no tumulus depicted in this location on the historic OS mapping. See Site 118, for a description of the scheduled group of barrows, of which this site may be a part, and also Sites 122, 135, 152, 153, 155 and 157, which are within this group.



*Plate 63: Site 156, possible barrow*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Barrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466656 439961
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub circular mound with a flat top. It has well defined edges to the west but rather poorly defined edges to the east. It is 0.5m high and, because of its sub-circular shape, looks reasonably convincing as a barrow. It has a sub-circular depression in the western side which may reflect antiquarian disturbance. There are some substantial trees growing from the top of it. This site may be part of the barrow cemetery (Site <b>118</b> ), although it was not marked on the historic OS mapping. See Site <b>118</b> , for a description of the scheduled group of barrows, of which this site may be a part, and also Sites <b>122</b> , <b>135</b> , <b>152</b> , <b>153</b> , <b>155</b> and <b>156</b> , which are within this group.



*Plate 64: Site 157, possible barrow*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466551 440009
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch and bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A ditch and associated bank, oriented west-east, with a corner at its eastern end suggesting a north-south return. The ditch is water-filled with a decayed earthen bank on the southern side. The bank is ill-defined, and has some substantial trees growing from it, so is not of recent origin. There is also a slight bank on the northern side. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping. LiDAR analysis illustrates the presence of a north-south aligned linear, of uncertain form, continuing northwards from the corner for <i>c</i> 200m and crossing the western boundary of the survey area. There is a similar north-south-aligned feature running parallel <i>c</i> 75m to the west (outside the survey area). The feature is on the same orientation and fields plotted by the NMR further to the north west; it is possible therefore that the feature is the remains of prehistoric field systems (or drainage).

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466605 440106

---

<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch and bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A degraded earthen ditch, 2m wide, and associated bank on its western side. This feature appears to continue approximately 40m to the north (Site <b>160</b> ). It is not shown on the historic OS mapping. It is continuation of Site <b>160</b> , which was identified to 40m to the north. LiDAR analysis illustrates the join, in the form of a possible ditch. The feature is close to the western edge of the study area, to the west of which several linear features on a similar broadly north/south alignment have been plotted by the NMR; it is possibly therefore that these are the remains of prehistoric field systems (or drainage).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466613 440185
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch and bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A degraded earthen ditch and associated bank on its western side. The bank is very substantial in places, up to 2m wide and may have some reasonable antiquity). This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping. LiDAR analysis illustrates the join between this feature and Site <b>159</b> , 40m to the south, in the form of a possible ditch. The feature is close to the western edge of the study area, to the west of which several linear features on a similar broadly north/south alignment have been plotted by the NMR; it is possibly therefore that these are the remains of prehistoric field systems (or drainage).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch - Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466685 440236
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A U-shaped bank and ditch, which area both 2m in width. The bank is substantial, very weathered and earthfast. It has a slightly raised platform although the western part of this ends in a wet mire. It has a very pronounced south-east corner, but the north-east corner is almost non-existent. There is the possibility that this feature formed a partial enclosure. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466741 440059
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	?Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A broad, low lying bank extending towards brick platform <b>148</b> and parallel to a similar bank (Site <b>147</b> ). It has a flattened but slightly rounded profile and there are ditches on the western and eastern sides. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

---



Plate 65: Bank, Site 162

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Enclosure</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466776 440152
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	An earthfast round-profiled bank with a ditch on the outside forming a clearly defined rectangular feature, possibly an enclosure. The most definite part is the south-west corner, where the bank stands to 0.6m above base of ditch. The southern and western sides are fairly definite, the east less so. The ditch and bank are both 2m in width. The area within the enclosure is reasonably well drained and fairly level. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping. LiDAR shows a north-south linear and possibly more enclosures to the north (Site 342) and sites 161 and 219 to the west, suggesting a possible prehistoric field system.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466832 440459
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An area of very broad ridge and furrow that is edged to the south by a bank and ditch boundary (Site 145). The ridge and furrow is 6m wide and up to 0.5m high. It is edged by a modern drain boundary to the north where there is a headland. Much of the area is dominated by scrub vegetation which has developed since the ridge and furrow. There is also a large mire in the middle, and the ridge and furrow disappears into it. The mire is shown on the OS first edition map.



Plate 66: Site **164**, ridge and furrow

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466927 440337
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A bank and ditch that is possibly a continuation of Site <b>145</b> . This feature heads south from Site <b>145</b> and has similar dimensions, forming a straight linear feature as far as the modern road. Both features are shown on the OS first edition mapping. The bank is approximately 1.2m high and up to 3m wide. The ditch is 1m deep and 1m wide at its base. LiDAR illustrates that the feature continues to the north, where Bonby Lane dog-legs to the east. Whilst not shown on OS mapping as the feature seems to respect a medieval boundary it could be a former lane, perhaps over Thorganby Common, to Thorganby Grange. The line appears fossilised in later field boundaries.



Plate 67: Site **165**, bank and ditch

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466250 440040
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A short section of bank that has been badly damaged by modern vehicles and is heavily overgrown with bracken so it was difficult to discern its shape. The bank is approximately 1m high and 2.5m wide. The bank appears to correspond to a field boundary shown on the first edition OS map.



*Plate 68: Site 166, bank*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466259 440125
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	Two sand pits shown on the first edition OS map, one of which appears to be a deep and formerly substantial pit, but is now water-filled. The second is not as flooded and has a heavy growth of silver birch in it. The edges of the two pits are only 3.5m apart at one point. The pits lie to the rear and close to Manor farm, so their use could be connected to this building.



Plate 69: Site 167, sand pits

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Alignment of Mature Trees</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466231 440099
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mature trees
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	An alignment of three mature trees. The first tree has been pollarded. The tree alignment does not appear to correspond with any features shown on the historic OS mapping, but may be an historic boundary. An extension of this line to the east (outside the survey area) does show up on LiDAR and appears to be a drainage ditch. The feature, above ground, may then be a grown-out hedge.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466215 440113
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit adjacent to an alignment of trees (Site 168). The sandpit is 0.8m deep and is not flooded. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	46628 440199
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible mound that does not have definitive edges and is heavily covered with bracken but stands out from the surrounding area. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.

---



*Plate 70: Site 170, possible mound*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466680 439741
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A small sand pit that is 0.5m deep and is located by the modern roadside, south of Site 173. Sand pits are shown in this area on the first edition OS map.



*Plate 80: Site 171, sand pit*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466693 439827

---

<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small sand pit that is 0.5m deep and is located by the modern roadside adjacent to Site <b>150</b> . It does not appear to be marked on the historic OS mapping, but it is in an area depicted as containing several sand pits (Sites <b>150</b> , <b>171</b> and <b>173</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466695 439772
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit that is 1.2m deep and is located by the modern roadside. Sand pits are shown in this area on the first edition OS map (Sites <b>150</b> , <b>171</b> and <b>173</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Trackway</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466677 439669
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A track that is marked on the first edition OS map, which cuts the corner between Bonby Lane and the lane (Sites <b>175</b> and <b>176</b> ) on the south-west side of North Common Plantation. Indistinct edges remain but mature trees show the former line of the track.



*Plate 71: Site **174**, trackway*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Trackway</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466797 439611
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway

---

---

<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A trackway that is shown on the first edition OS map, bounding the south-western extent of 'North Common Plantation'. The track is embanked above the surrounding land. It is approximately 6m wide and 1m deep on the field side which has a roadside ditch. The track is raised 0.3m high on the wood/plantation side. A possible hollow way (Site <b>176</b> ) was noted on the wood side of this track, and may have been an earlier phase of this route, although both features are shown on the OS first edition map.



*Plate 72: Site **175**, trackway*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Hollow Way</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466916 439435
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible hollow way
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A possible hollow way that is approximately 4m wide and forms the south-western boundary of a track shown on the first edition OS map. The north-eastern boundary of this feature is Site <b>175</b> .



*Plate 83: Site 176, possible hollow way*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466807 439214
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank and ditch, which appears to bound an area of ridge and furrow to its north (Site 178). The bank is approximately 2.5m wide and 0.3m high. The ditch is approximately 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The bank has mature trees growing along it and the ditch is flooded in places. The bank and ditch are located in area of woodland with standing water in places. This feature is marked on the OS first edition map.



*Plate 73: Site 177, boundary bank and ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466821 439294
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An area of broad ridge and furrow which is 6m wide ridges to ridge; the ridges are 0.4m high. The ridge and furrow appears to be bounded to the south by a bank and ditch (Site <b>177</b> ), which is shown on the OS first edition map. This ridge and furrow is very similar to ridge and furrow <b>179</b> , which runs at right-angles to <b>178</b> on its north side; it therefore is possible that the two areas are contemporaneous.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466831 439251
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An area of broad ridge and furrow. The ridges are 6m wide and 0.4m high and the furrows are 1m wide. The furrows are waterlogged making it difficult to distinguish between the ridges. The alignment of <b>179</b> is at right angles to Site <b>178</b> . The two areas appear to be the same in terms of measurements of ridge and furrow and are possibly contemporaneous. Site <b>179</b> is bounded to the north by Site <b>181</b> , a bank and ditch.



*Plate 74: Site 179, broad ridge and furrow*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Cairn</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466826 439245
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible cairn or mound that is a sub oval shape and is approximately 0.5m high. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping. It is amongst an area of ridge and furrow (eg Sites <b>177</b> , <b>178</b> ) and may be field clearance stone.

---



Plate 86: Site **180**, possible cairn

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466823 439371
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank and ditch that is marked on the first edition OS map, and is located on the northern edge of an area of ridge and furrow (Site <b>179</b> ). The bank is 2.5m wide and 0.6m high with mature trees growing along it. The ditch is 1m wide.



Plate 75: Site **181**, boundary bank and ditch

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466970 438874
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A substantial compacted earthen bank with substantial trees growing along it and a ditch on the southern side. Both the bank and the ditch are 2m wide. There is in places a 1m difference in height between the bank and the base of ditch. It is shown as a boundary on the first edition OS map. This feature runs parallel with the southern edge of an area of ridge and furrow (Site <b>184</b> ).



*Plate 76: Site **182**, bank and ditch*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467033 438871
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank complimenting Site <b>182</b> . To the south, the bank is level with the ground and has a ditch on the northern side. There is then a broad rounded bank separating Site <b>182</b> from Site

**183.** Site **182** similarly has a top level with the external ground. Site **183** is very pronounced and has 0.75m fall between bank and base of ditch. The bank is well compacted and is possibly an earlier version of Site **182**. Site **183** is not depicted on the historic maps.



*Plate 77: Site 183, bank and ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466667 440298
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An area of broad ridge and furrow, which is approximately 6m wide from ridge to ridge. It is orientated east to west and parallel to Site <b>182</b> but does not extend as far as the eastern boundary bank. It is c 0.8m in height from base of furrow to top of bank. There is an area of what appears to be headland against the embanked track at the eastern edge of the wood. This is edged by bank <b>185</b> to the west.



Plate 90: Site **184**, broad ridge and furrow

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466159 438002
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A substantial bank, c 2m width, with a ditch on its eastern side. The bank defines the edge of an area of ridge and furrow to the east (Site <b>184</b> ). There is a difference of 0.4m height between ditch and bank. The boundary is shown on the first edition OS map. It was traced on both sides of a large mire located in this area.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466734 439038
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An area of broad ridge and furrow that is c 6m ridge to ridge. It is not particularly prominent or substantial by comparison with Site <b>184</b> on the other side of bank <b>185</b> . It extends east to west from Site <b>185</b> to the drain defining the west edge of the common. There is water filling the base of some of the furrows. There is a possible headland at the west side of the area against the modern drain boundary.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Boundary Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466203 438024
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable boundary bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A probable boundary bank. A substantial bank with a ditch on the northern side, the top of the bank is approximately level with the external ground slope. It is very short and appears

to extend from the line of a modern boundary bank. This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466918 438463
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large very broad bank. It extends from Bonby Lane east-to-west and has a ditch on the northern side but there is no obvious ditch on the southern side, although there is a line of a break of slope. It is 0.35m high on the northern side. It has a flat top and is 5m wide across. It is ill-defined on the southern side. It is shown on the first edition OS map and there is ridge and furrow on the southern side (Sites <b>237</b> and <b>238</b> ).

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pits/Ponds</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466242 438041
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25873 (NGR 466240 438040) and HER MNY 25874 (NGR 466240 438050)
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits/ponds
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large area of probable former sand pits or ponds, of very irregular shape. The area varies in depth from 1m to 2m and is tree covered. The HER records two retting ponds in this area, however the lack of associated watercourses suggests that this interpretation is unlikely.



*Plate 78: Site 189, sand pits/ponds*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Pit/Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466270 438049
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25872
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit/Pond
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large square depression with clearly defined edges, approximately 1.5m deep, located against a modern field boundary. The location of the depression corresponds to a pond recorded in the HER, shown on the first edition OS map.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466366 438029
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow that measures 5m from ridge to ridge. Irregular survival has meant that in some places the ridge and furrow is distinct, but in others very indistinct with the edges of the ridge and furrow ill defined. The ridge and furrow is possibly bounded by a ditch and bank to the north (Site <b>192</b> ).



*Plate 79: Site 191, broad ridge and furrow*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ditch and Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466193 437944
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch and bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible boundary defined by a substantial ditch with a marked bank on the southern side. The ditch is 2m wide and 0.25m deep. The boundary is aligned east to west and possibly defines an area of ridge and furrow (Site <b>191</b> ) that is aligned east to west. Site <b>192</b> cuts an area of north/south aligned ridge and furrow (Site <b>193</b> ). This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.



Plate 80: Site **192**, ditch and bank

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466168 437985
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An area of broad ridge and furrow that is aligned north to south and measures 6m from ridge to ridge. The orientation is ill-defined and the area of broad ridge and furrow is in poor condition and is cut by later ridge and furrow (Site <b>192</b> ). Site <b>193</b> continues to the west as Site <b>195</b> .

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466125 437993
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound / Barrow ?
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric ?
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A prominent circular platform mound with clearly defined edges and a flat top. It measures 20m across and 0.5m high with an external ditch that is 1m wide. It has all the characteristics of a round barrow. This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.

---



*Plate 81: Site 194, mound*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466079 437994
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A continuation to the west of an area of broad ridge and furrow (Site <b>193</b> ) that is 6m from ridge-to-ridge. The ridge and furrow is erratic and ill-defined but is aligned north/south.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Cairn</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466005 437983
<b>Ref no</b>	NMR SE 63 NE 40
<b>Site Type</b>	Cairn
<b>Period</b>	?Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A very large well defined flat-topped round cairn. The cairn is a regular circular shape that measures 18m across and is 0.5m high. It is surrounded by a clearly defined ditch that is 1.25m wide. This feature is shown on the OS first edition map, and is recorded by the NMR as a possible Bronze Age barrow, which may be associated with the barrows located to the east (Sites <b>02-05</b> ).



Plate 95: Site **196**, cairn

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466091 437936
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary bank and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear boundary bank and ditch that cuts through a boggy area. The bank is 3m wide with a rounded profile and is 0.25m high. It is a probable field boundary and, separates two areas of ridge and furrow (Sites <b>193</b> and <b>195</b> ) at its north end, and forms the western boundary of a further area (Site <b>191</b> ), south of area <b>193</b> . This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.



Plate 82: Site **197**, boundary bank and ditch

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Broad Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465957 437989
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Broad ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An ill-defined area of broad ridge and furrow that is ill defined in places. It measures 6m from ridge to ridge. The ridge and furrow has been cut by extraction pits (Site <b>199</b> ) that are now ponds. It is perpendicular to ridge and furrow <b>195</b> , which lies to the east.



*Plate 97: Site **198**, broad ridge and furrow*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Extraction Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465927 437991
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible extraction pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A pond that was possibly an extraction area. It is up to a metre deep and cuts an area of ridge and furrow (Site <b>198</b> ). This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.



*Plate 83: Site 199, possible extraction pit*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch System</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466002 437850
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch system
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A bank and ditch system, apparently associated with Site <b>201</b> . A track is shown on this alignment on the first edition OS map.



*Plate 99: Site 200, bank and ditch system*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank and Ditch System</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466011 437842
<b>Ref no</b>	-

<b>Site Type</b>	Bank and ditch system
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A bank and ditch system, apparently associated with Site <b>200</b> . A track is shown on this alignment on the first edition OS map.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Possible Line Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466535 438157
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Line pond
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	Several hollows, located to the immediate north of an area of line ponds, are shown on the first edition OS map. They are slightly irregular and there is the implication of a feeder drain. There is the possibility that these are also elements of the retting ponds.



*Plate 84: Site **202**, possible line pond*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Platform and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466104 437876
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Platform and ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A flat topped circular platform that is edged by a ditch on the outside. The platform is approximately 0.2m to 0.3m above the surrounding ground. The circular feature is cut by a roadside ditch to the east and by a linear drain, Site <b>197</b> , that is associated with ridge and furrow (Sites <b>193</b> and <b>195</b> ). There is the remote possibility that this platform is a burial mound but, perhaps, more likely, it is a landscape feature because it is extremely large. This feature is not shown on the historic mapping.



*Plate 85: Site 203, platform and ditch*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466570 438201
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pits
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval/Modern
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A group of small, irregular pits set in a line. The pits are no deeper than 0.5m and some have steep sided edges which would suggest they are not old. The pits cover an area of approximately 100 by 30m and are probably sand extraction pits. These pits are not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466590 438233
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear, relatively straight drain with no associated bank. It is 0.4m deep by 2m wide and is possibly the line of a field boundary. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---



Plate 102: Site 205, drain

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466563 438240
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large irregular mound with a large oak tree in the middle. The mound is very close to the village and possibly comprises dumped material, as the area in which it sits is very undulating. The mound is approximately 0.3m to 0.4m high. This area was bulldozed approximately 15 years ago and the mound evidently survived because of the oak. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.



Plate 86: Site 206, mound

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466603 438208
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A group of irregular sand pits that are 0.3m to 0.4m deep. These features are not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466609 438245
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A group of approximately 14 irregularly-shaped hollows that are 0.3m to 0.4m deep. Some of the hollows are water-filled and are probably related to sand pits.



*Plate 87: Site 208, probable sand pits*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466626 438257
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large irregular water-filled pit, approximately 0.1m deep. It is part of a group of hollows (Site 208). This feature is not shown on the historic maps.



Plate 88: Site 209, probable sand pit

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466657 438234
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A group of irregular-shaped sand pits, none are water-filled but they are very similar to those observed to the immediate west (Site 208). These features are not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466705 438245
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large, isolated sand pit that is approximately 0.3m to 0.4m deep but is not water filled. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466705 438245
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large sand pit that is approximately 0.3m to 0.4m deep but is not water-filled. It is similar to Site 211, which is located to the immediate south-west but is slightly smaller. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---



Plate 89: Site 212, sand pit

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Extraction Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466591 438051
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Extraction pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large water-filled pond formed by large scale extraction. It is located near the main road, it has a very irregular shape and is set down a little. It is fairly deep, being 0.3m to 0.4m deep. There are sand pits close by (Sites <b>207-211</b> ). This feature is not shown on the historic maps.



Plate 90: Site 213, extraction pit

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466591 438051

<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large number of sandpits in a small cluster. They are a little shallower than previously recorded pits (Sites <b>207-211</b> ), being approximately 0.2m deep. These features are not shown on the historic maps.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Extraction Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466671 438341
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable extraction pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	An extremely large pond and several smaller interconnected ones. All are very irregular-shaped and are clearly extraction pits. The large pond has several mounds in the middle with one being particularly large. The water in the pits is stagnant with no flow. A sand pit is marked in this area on the OS first edition map.



*Plate 91: Site 215, probable extraction pits*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466625 438395
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large irregular-shaped extraction hollow that is water-filled. It is extensive and is up to 1.5m deep. The pit probably relates to sand extraction, as a sand pit is marked in this area on the OS first edition map.



Plate 92: Site 216, probable sand pit

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Slit Trench</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466680 439915
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Slit trench
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular slit trench on Crook Moor that is 0.15m deep and has a spoil mound to the west that is 0.1m high. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.



Plate 93: Site 217, slit trench

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466625 440015
<b>Ref no</b>	-

---

<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular bank feature on Crook Moor that is 1.5m wide. The east side is very prominent, being 0.2m to 0.25m high although the west side is ill-defined. Nothing is shown in this area on the historic maps.



Plate 94: Site **218**, bank

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466641 440274
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	?Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A bank that is a continuation of an existing complex and runs parallel to a main drainage ditch. It appears to be associated with Site <b>161</b> and may be an Iron Age field boundary. It has a rectilinear pattern with a ditch on the outside. The height is variable, up to 0.5m, and it is 1.5m to 2.0m wide. This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping. It seems to be associated with enclosures <b>161</b> and <b>163</b> and linears (Site <b>342</b> ) identified by LiDAR.



*Plate 95: Site 219, bank*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466147 438006
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A probable sand pit of irregular shape. The pit is approximately 1.7m deep. The pit lies adjacent to a track and is not shown on the historic maps.



*Plate 96: Site 220, probable sand pit*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ridge</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466175 438010
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge

---

<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small erratic ridge between two probable sand pits <b>220</b> and <b>222</b> . This feature is not shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 97: Site 221, ridge*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit/Pond</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466203 438024
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25887 (NGR 466200 438030) and HER MNY 25888 (NGR 466190 438020)
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit/pond
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A probable sand pit of irregular shape which contains standing water. There are trees growing in the base of the pit and some of these are old. Two possible ponds are noted in this area by the HER, shown on the historic OS mapping.



*Plate 98: Site 222, sand pit/pond*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Probable Sand Pits/ Ponds</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466213 438035
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25886
<b>Site Type</b>	Probable sand pits/ ponds
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Two probable sand pits/ponds that are irregular in shape and are against the boundary of an adjacent field. The features are tree-covered and there is a large, old oak tree growing on their west edge. A pond is located in this area on the HER, and shown on the historic OS map.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Prominent Banks</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466213 438035
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25886
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear banks
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectilinear bank enclosure that is evident on the ground and, being within a clearing, is also evident from aerial photography. It is orientated east/west and has a linear boundary extending from either end of it. A further bank is immediately to the south. It is parallel to the ridge and furrow (Site <b>184</b> ) on either side of it.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466986 438514
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A raised earthen mound, slightly irregular in shape, with a large oak tree in the centre. There is an obvious sharp break of slope at 0.75m high. The function of the mound is unknown, but it is of human origin. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Boundary Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467015 438510
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A boundary bank measuring 0.5m in height and 2.5-3m in width. It runs for at least 80m and has no ditches. It curves at its eastern end, and links in and curves around mound <b>225</b> . This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---



Plate 99: Site 226, boundary bank

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466894 438559
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An irregular sand pit, measuring 1-1.5m in depth. Several spurs lead from its edge towards the centre. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.



Plate 100: Site 227, sand pit

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466863 438552
<b>Ref no</b>	-

<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1910
<b>Description</b>	An irregular sand pit, measuring 1-1.5m in depth, with no unusual features. It has sharp edges and the western edge peters out. An old sand pit is marked in the vicinity of Sites <b>228</b> and <b>229</b> on the OS map for 1910.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466836 438520
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1910
<b>Description</b>	An irregular sand pit, measuring 1.5 metres in depth. The western edge slopes and the northern edge is quite sharp. An old sand pit is marked near Sites <b>228</b> and <b>229</b> on the OS map for 1910.



*Plate 101: Site 229, sand pit*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466837 438485
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval/Modern
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An irregular sand pit, 1.5m deep, which cuts mill platform (Site <b>231</b> ). This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Site of Windmill</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466837 438474
<b>Ref no</b>	MNY 17590
<b>Site Type</b>	Building platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	HER; Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A large semi-circular ditch defining a raised platform. The ditch is 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep.

Most of platform has been cut away by sand pit **230**. This feature is shown on the OS first edition map, and the area is named 'Old Mill Hill'.



Plate 102: Site **231**, site of windmill

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466777 438463
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Sand pit. This feature is not shown on the historic maps.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Mound (possible former mill)</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466708 438486
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large, slightly elongated mound, which does not have a flat top, but does have a ditch; it is up to 3m high. This could possibly be the site of a former mill. This feature is not marked on the historic mapping.



Plate 103: Site **233**, mound (possible former mill)

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466659 438453
<b>Ref no</b>	HER MNY 25894
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	HER; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large area shown on the 1855 OS map as sand pits. One of these pits, which measures <i>c</i> 10m in diameter, is recorded in the HER (MNY 25894 at NGR 466680 438420). The pits are 1.5m deep in places.



Plate 104: Site **234**, sand pits

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pits</b>

---

<b>NGR</b>	466801 438421
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pits
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1910
<b>Description</b>	A large area of sandpits, 1.5m deep in places within a very amorphous area of similar works. This area is marked on the OS 1910 map as old sand pits.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466887 438399
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A very slight linear bank that runs parallel to that shown on the OS mapping from 1910 onwards. The bank is continuous, approximately 3m wide, 0.2m high and does not appear to have a ditch. The bank tapers out to the north.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466983 438391
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow, of possible medieval date. The ridge and furrow, orientated east/west, is 6m wide and extends as far as boundary bank <b>188</b> . It is clearly visible on the LiDAR imagery.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466963 438279
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow, 5m wide and orientated north/south. It is located on the south side of boundary bank <b>188</b> . It is clearly visible on the LiDAR imagery.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Modern Square Hole</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467025 438465
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Hole
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A straight-sided square hole of very recent date and unknown function.

---



Plate 105: Site 239, modern square hole

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common (Riccall Airfield), Linear Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464553 437434
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	A long linear bank 3m wide and 0.25m high, located close to (and on the same alignment as) Riccall Airfield. LiDAR analysis has illustrated a similar feature, <i>c</i> 300m long and on the same alignment. It is not clear from the LiDAR whether the feature is a bank or a ditch. This feature is not shown on the historic maps and it seems likely that it is associated with the air strip, possibly drainage-related.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common (Riccall Airfield), Sub-circular Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464479 437374
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sub-circular bank
<b>Period</b>	WWII
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub-circular bank surrounding a slit trench which was evidently part of the airfield defences. This site is located in the Skipwith Common survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466713 438354
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit, which is not shown on historic mapping.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466703 438315
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit, which is not shown on historic mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466591 438414
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit, which is not shown on historic mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466584 438358
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sand pit, which is not shown on historic mapping.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Line Ponds</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466511 438067
<b>Site Type</b>	Line Ponds
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Detailed survey by Friends of Skipwith Common; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	The OS first edition (1855) shows two ponds <i>c</i> 250m to the south of the eastern end of Skipwith village, labelled 'line ponds', and the name strongly suggests a link with flax processing and linen production, where 'line' is the name of the extracted flax fibres. A detailed survey of the ponds by the Friends of Skipwith Common has indicated that they are highly to have been retting ponds, not only because of the name, but because of the complex of artificial water channels feeding the ponds and the corresponding ones draining the ponds. A reservoir is located to the south-east of the line ponds, and was linked to the southern end of the line ponds with a channel. This appears to have been the water source for the ponds, which would have been controlled by one or more sluices. The south pond is irregular in shape but appears to comprise a main area, with two narrow compartments extending to the west and south-east. It is possible that the water levels in these areas were further controlled with sluices. A narrow channel was located between the south and north ponds, again probably controlled with a sluice. The north pond is smaller than the south, and is approximately S-shaped. Again, it is possible that the narrow bends in this pond were areas where water flow was controlled between compartments. A channel at the north end of this pond joins with the Southfield Drain, which runs east/west to the south of Skipwith village.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466916 438164
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and furrow
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An area of very prominent ridge and furrow, 5m in width. A bank (Site <b>248</b> ) is located to the south of this area, and probably represents the headland for this ridge and furrow.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466996 438065
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Bank/headland
<b>Period</b>	Unknown - ?Medieval-post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A long, prominent bank with ditches on either side. It is probably a headland as there is an area of ridge and furrow (Site <b>247</b> ) immediately to the north. The ditches appear to have subsequently expanded as drains. This boundary is marked on the OS first edition map.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Sand Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466924 438082
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sand pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A square sandpit, which appears to be shown on the OS first edition map, although it is not labelled.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466667 438613
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	The southernmost of three parallel linear banks and ditches running along the southern limit of Little Common. This feature is the faintest of the three and is located on the grassy verge on the edge of the common.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466667 438621
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The central example of a series of three parallel linear banks and ditches running along the southern limit of Little Common. This feature is the most evident example and was visible from almost the south-western corner of the common and runs most of the way along and almost to the south-east corner of the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466666 438629
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The northernmost of a series of three parallel linear banks and ditches running along the southern limit of Little Common. This feature runs parallel with the other banks for most of its length before curving to the north-east on the eastern end.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466672 438728
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear bank and ditch running along the eastern limit of Little Common. It runs the entire length of the boundary and has several old trees growing along its length.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466586 438797
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear bank and ditch running along the northern limit of Little Common. It runs the entire length of the boundary and continues to the west (outside of the survey area) as a field boundary. It has several old trees growing along its length.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Concrete Base</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466623 438705
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Concrete Base
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The possible turf-covered remains of a concrete base for a cricket pavilion, which was associated with the now disused cricket pitch on Little Common (Site <b>256</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Cricket Pitch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466617 438682
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Cricket Pitch
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Source</b>	OS one-inch Popular Edition map c 1919-1941; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	The now disused remains of a cricket pitch located in the centre of Little Common. Local knowledge asserts that the pitch was in use c 50 years ago. The pitch is associated with the possible remains of a pavilion. After Little Common became wooded in the early twentieth century a sub-circular cleared space is depicted in it on the OS one-inch Popular Edition mapping (c 1919-1941). The OS one-inch New Popular Edition mapping (1947) does not show this feature.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Linear Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466566 438694
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A fragmentary linear bank and ditch running along the western limit of Little Common. It possibly runs the entire length of the boundary and it has old trees growing along its length.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Little Common, Ridge and Furrow</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466570 438754
<b>Ref no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small area of potential shallow ridge and furrow cultivation located in the north-west corner of Little Common.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Drainage Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464504 437138
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear drainage ditch and bank, measuring over 450m long by 3m wide and embanked up to 0.5m high. It is orientated roughly north/south and is located to the south of King Ridding Lane. It drains the area between the runway and the perimeter track on the east side of Riccall airfield.



*Plate 106: Drainage ditch, Site 259*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Mound</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464610 437307
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small circular earthen mound measuring 4.5m in diameter by up to 0.3m high. There is a cylindrical metal-sheathed concrete cylinder set into the top measuring 0.5m in diameter by 0.25m high. The cylinder has three pins protruding from it and the structure may have been a stanchion for a runway light.



Plate 107: mound, Site 260

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Firing Butt</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464708 437321
<b>Site Type</b>	Firing Butt
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A building located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield. It is described as a temporary brick-built structure marked as 'Harmonisation Range and M.G. Range (Building drawing number 9093/40) on the airfield layout plan. The three surviving elements of the site consist of a large rectangular earthen mound measuring 65m long by 25m wide and 8m high. To the west of the mound is a water-filled depression approximately 20m square and behind this further west are the rectangular concrete footings for a hut.



Plate 108: machine gun firing range, Site 261

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Electrical Service Trench</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464625 437289
<b>Site Type</b>	Electrical Service Trench
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear depression probably functioning as an electrical service trench shown on the airfield layout plan. The trench is orientated south-west/north-east, running parallel with the runway. It measures approximately 165m long by 1m wide and is 0.4m deep. The trench runs towards a ring main plinth to the north-west (Site 44).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Demolished Building</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464720 437173
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A hutted building located on the north-west side of Riccall Airfield. It is marked as 'GPH' on the airfield layout plan. The ruinous structure comprised a rectangular concrete surface measuring 10.5m long by 4.5m wide. It has an area of bricks on the northern end and demolition rubble to the west.



*Plate 109: demolished building, Site 263*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Boundary Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464669 436895
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Bank
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear boundary bank oriented roughly north/south and measures approximately 40m long by 0.4m high.



*Plate 110: boundary bank, Site 264*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store X</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464523 436937
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a Nissen hut 'fusing point building (light)' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 15964/40). The ruined structure comprises a rectangular concrete foundation base measuring 8m long by 4m wide.



*Plate 111: bomb store, Site 265*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XI</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464505 436952
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a group of six Nissen hut 'S.B.C. Store (6 No.)' (Small Bomb Container) on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 2169/40). The ruined structure comprises a row of rectangular concrete bases, corresponding to the hut positions with the first course of temporary brick surviving. There are four linear earth blast banks placed between the huts. The site measures 29m long by 12m wide and the banks are up to 0.6m high.



*Plate 112: small bomb container store, Site 266*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464519 437026
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a steel and temporary brick-constructed 'bomb store' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 5410/40). The rectangular concrete base of the hut survives surrounded by earthen blast walls. The banks measure 18m square by 6m wide and are up to 1.4m high. There are a pair of opposing offset entrances with brick retaining walls on the north and south ends.



Plate 113: Bomb store, Site 267

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XIII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464514 437112
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a temporary brick-constructed 'S.A.A. Stores (Type E)' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 16075/40). The building is extant and is a two-celled rectangular temporary-brick structure measuring 26m long by 6m wide. It has a flat reinforced concrete roof and the walls have air vents near roof level. There are entrances on opposing gable ends with iron doors and external blast walls. There is a small permanent brick-built annex on the south side with wires and a conduit running into it.



Plate 114: Bomb store, Site 268

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>269</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XIV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464570 437088
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as temporary brick-constructed 'S.A.A. Stores (Type F)' (Small Arms Ammunition) on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 16075/40). The building is extant and is a three-celled cross-shaped temporary-brick structure measuring 26m long by 6m wide. It has a flat reinforced concrete roof and the walls have air vents near roof level. There are entrances on opposing gable ends with iron doors and external blast walls. There is a small permanent brick-built annex on the side with wires and a conduit running into it.



*Plate 115: Bomb store, Site 269*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464430 437111
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described temporary brick-constructed 'S.A.A. Stores (Type F)' (Small Arms Ammunition) on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 16075/40). The building is extant and is a three-celled cross-shaped temporary-brick structure measuring 26m long by 6m wide. It has a flat reinforced concrete roof and the walls have air vents near roof level. There are entrances on opposing gable ends with iron doors and external blast walls. There is a small permanent brick-built annex on the side with wires and a conduit running into it.



Plate 116: bomb store, Site 270

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Spoil Heap</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464715 436802
<b>Site Type</b>	Spoil Heap
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An amorphous area of spoil heaps/clearance located on the east side of Riccall Airfield, adjacent to a bomb storage area (Site 314) The ground has either been bulldozed to clear it prior to the construction of the airfield or has contributed to post-war demolition. The area measures approximately 53m long by 20m wide.



Plate 117: Spoil heap, Site 271

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XVI</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464519 437026

---

<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a steel and temporary brick-constructed 'bomb store' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 5410/40). The rectangular concrete base of the hut survives surrounded by earthen blast walls. The banks measure 18m square by 6m wide and are up to 1.4m high. There are a pair of opposing offset entrances with brick retaining walls on the north and south ends.



*Plate 118: bomb store, Site 272*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XVII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464574 436993
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a steel and temporary brick-constructed 'bomb store' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 5410/40). The rectangular concrete base of the hut survives surrounded by earthen blast walls. The banks measure 18m square by 6m wide and are up to 1.4m high. There are a pair of opposing offset entrances with brick retaining walls on the east and west ends.



*Plate 119: bomb store, Site 273*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Scoop</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464601 436960
<b>Site Type</b>	Scoop
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular water-filled scoop measuring 5m long by 3.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It is possibly the site of a demolished building associated with a bomb store (Site 275).



*Plate 120: Scoop, Site 274*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XVIII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464613 436955
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building

---

<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a Nissen hut 'Incendiary Bomb Store' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 4734/42). The ruined structure comprises a rectangular concrete foundation base measuring 13m long by 3.5m wide.



Plate 121: bomb store, Site 275

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store XIX</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464633 436966
<b>Site Type</b>	Bomb Store
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	One of a group of buildings and structures located in a dispersal on the east side of Riccall Airfield (Sites <b>265-70</b> , <b>272-76</b> ). The building is described as a temporary brick-constructed 'Component Store' on the airfield layout plan (Building drawing number 5384/40). The rectangular brick building is extant and survives surrounded by earthen blast walls. The banks measure 20m square by 6m wide and are up to 1.7m high. There is a single entrance with large brick retaining walls up to 2.4m high on the north side of the blast walls. Internally, there is a small square permanent brick-built building, the two cells inside consist of an L-shaped larger room surrounding a smaller room. The structure has a flat reinforced concrete roof covered with a bitumin- and grit- coated surface. There are concrete lintels and cills to the windows and doors with a pair of entrances with iron doors on the west wall elevation. The other wall elevations contain pairs of small wire-framed windows, some still with grills upon them and there are vents at the base of the walls.



*Plate 122: bomb store, Site 276*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Boundary Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464760 436861
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Bank
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A short linear section of earthen boundary bank. It demarcates the current south-eastern edge of the common. It is orientated roughly east/west and measures approximately 50m long by 1m wide and is up to 0.3m high. The bank is of some antiquity as it has veteran trees growing on top of it.



*Plate 123: boundary bank, Site 277*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Drainage Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464788 436880
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A short, linear, section of drainage ditch. It is orientated roughly north/south and measures approximately 44m long by 1m wide.



*Plate 124: drainage ditch, Site 278*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Air Raid Shelter V</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464779 437141
<b>Site Type</b>	Air Raid Shelter
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A Stanton-type air raid shelter, comprising a concrete tunnel aligned north to south. It measures 10m long by 5m wide and is 1.8m high. It has brick-built entrances on its west side at the north end and on its east side at the south end. This was the same type of structure as Sites <b>30</b> and <b>108</b> . This structure is labelled as 'ARS' on the airfield layout plan.



Plate 125: air raid shelter, Site 279

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Platform</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464859 437185
<b>Site Type</b>	Platform
<b>Period</b>	?Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A disturbed site probably associated with the use of Riccall Airfield but not shown on the airfield layout plan. It consists of a square water-filled scoop on the northern end, to the south of which is a square platform with surrounding ditch that measures 21m square by up to 0.7m high. The site may have been the location of an anti-aircraft battery as there is much disturbance and spoil to the south (Site 281). The site is unlikely to be a square barrow.



Plate 126: platform, Site 280

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Spoil Heap</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464860 437165

---

<b>Site Type</b>	Spoil Heap
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An amorphous area of spoil heaps/clearance located on the east side of Riccall Airfield, adjacent to a disturbed mound (Site <b>280</b> ). The ground has either been bulldozed to clear it prior to the construction of the airfield or has contributed to post-war demolition. The area measures approximately 26m long by 10m wide. There are some concrete-lined sand bags evident.



*Plate 127: spoil heap, Site **281***

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Building Platform</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464798 437013
<b>Site Type</b>	Demolished Building
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A large building foundation located on the eastern end of Riccall airfield. It is described as a steel constructed hangar marked as 'Storage Shed (Building drawing numbers 11776/42 and 11853/42) on the airfield dispersal plan. The ruinous structure comprised a concrete surface aligned north/south.



*Plate 128: building platform, Site 282*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Drain</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464830 436991
<b>Site Type</b>	Drain
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear section of subterranean drain located on the east side of a storage hangar (Site 282) on Riccall Airfield. The site consists of a series of open brick-topped manholes running in a north/south orientation for at least 75m.



*Plate 129: drain, Site 283*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Moor Lane</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464884 436910

<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Medieval-Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A south-western continuation of Moor Lane on Riccall Common. The turf-covered section of a defunct lane measures approximately 175m long by 9m wide and is up to 0.5m high. There is a drainage ditch on the west side. This section of lane was in use on the 1855 OS mapping but was subsequently diverted in the late nineteenth century when the southern half of Riccall Common was improved.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Gun Pit II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464905 437120
<b>Site Type</b>	Gun Pit
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A gun pit, one of a pair protecting the north-eastern perimeter of the airfield. Each comprises a small earthen mound measuring approximately 4m long by 3m wide. This example has a concrete cylinder, c 1.5m in diameter and 1m in height and a brick basin measuring 1m long by 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep is located 2m to the south.



*Plate 130: gun pit, Site 285*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Common, Boundary Bank and Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464906 437154
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Bank and Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear boundary bank and ditch orientated roughly north-north-west/south-south-east and demarcating the boundary between Riccall and Skipwith Commons. The surviving section measures approximately 275m long and predates the construction of Riccall Airfield as the gun pits are built into it (Sites <b>285</b> and <b>287</b> ).



Plate 131: gun pit, Site 286

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Gun Pit III</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464883 437216
<b>Site Type</b>	Gun Pit
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A gun pit, one of a pair protecting the north-east perimeter of the airfield. Each comprises a small earthen mound measuring approximately 4m long by 3m wide. This example has a brick-built cylinder, c 1.5m in diameter and 1m in height and a brick basin measuring 1m long by 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep is located 2m to the north.



Plate 132: gun pit, Site 287

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Gun Pit IV</b>

---

<b>NGR</b>	464483 437775
<b>Site Type</b>	Gun Pit
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A gun pit, Danes Hill, one of a pair protecting the northern perimeter of the airfield. Each comprises a concrete cylinder, c 1.5m in diameter and 1m in height. This example has a gun mount intact and a brick basin measuring 1m long by 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep is located 2m to the east of the gun pit.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Stand I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466488 436798
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A series of four circular or sub-circular mounds of relict peat located within an area of otherwise total peat extraction in the south-east corner of the survey area. They were possibly used as peat drying stands. The mounds are raised 0.5m above the current ground level, the largest measures approximately 60m long by 38m wide and the smallest is 12m in diameter.



*Plate 133: peat stand, Site 289*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Cutting I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466377 436865
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An amorphous area of peat cutting measuring approximately 325m long by 125m wide, in the south-east corner of the survey area. The area is raised 0.5m above the surrounding landscape which has been completely cut of peat and lay to the east of a boggy gully. The peat cutting has surviving corduroy ridges indicative of cutting that are orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and are up to 6m apart.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Stand II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466326 436793
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand

---

---

<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible sub-rectangular peat stand located within an area of peat cutting in the south-east corner of the survey area. It measures approximately 12m long by 8m wide. On top is a pair of possible relict peat stacks, each measuring 1.3m high.



*Plate 134: peat stand, Site 291*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	292
<b>Site Name</b>	South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Stand III
<b>NGR</b>	466332 436915
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub-circular mound of relict peat located within an area of otherwise total peat extraction and adjacent to the west side of a boggy area. It was possibly used as a peat drying stand and measures approximately 15m in diameter by 0.5m high.



*Plate 135: peat stand, Site 292*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Stand IV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466230 436853
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible oval peat stand in the south-east corner of the survey area. It is steep-sided and measures approximately 6m long by 5m wide and is up to 0.4m high.



*Plate 136: peat stand, Site 293*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Extractive Pits</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466167 437214 (area)
<b>Ref no</b>	MNY 25706, MNY 25708, MNY 25878, MNY 25896 and MNY25901
<b>Site Type</b>	Extractive Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855, 1910; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A series of at least thirty extraction pits scattered across Skipwith Common. Twenty examples survive as water-filled pits and were identified by the walkover survey. The other pits were identified through desk-based analysis. The pits are probably associated with the extraction of sand or marl, and possibly post-date the main phases of peat extraction on the common.



*Plate 137: extractive/sand pits, Site 294*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Extractive Pit I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465716 436848
<b>Site Type</b>	Extractive Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub-oval pit with external bank located on the north side of a dried-out pond and between two sections of the multiple-banked boundary system (Site 18). The pit measures approximately 4m long by 3m wide and is 1m deep, whilst the surrounding bank measures 3m wide by up to 0.4m high.



*Plate 138: extractive pit, Site 295*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Extractive Pit II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465792 436753

---

<b>Ref no</b>	MNY 25875
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond / Extraction Pit
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An extractive pit or dried-out pond located on the surviving southern end of the putative Bronze Age multiple-banked boundary system (Site <b>334</b> ). It measures approximately 220m long by 100m wide and is up to 0.7m deep. The pit may predate the boundaries as the easternmost of the banks skirts the edge of the pit, although the precise relationship is hard to interpret.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Peat Stand</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465962 436900
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub-oval mound of relict peat located within an area of otherwise total peat extraction in the south-eastern part of the survey area. It was possibly used as a peat drying stand and measures approximately 110m long by 40m wide and is up to 0.5m high.



*Plate 139: peat stand, Site **297***

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Duffield Tow Dyke, Peat Cutting II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466362 437049
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small amorphous area of peat cutting north of Site <b>294</b> , measuring approximately 62m long by 25m wide. The cuttings are a series of long linear steep-sided hollows that are cut into the peat up to 0.4m deep.



*Plate 140: peat cutting, Site 298*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Horseshoe Pond, Boundary Bank</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466217 437297
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Bank
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A section of slightly curvilinear earthen boundary bank located on the north-east side of Horseshoe Pond. It measures approximately 70m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.5m high.



*Plate 141: boundary bank, Site 299*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Swang, Plantation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466724 437553
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

---

<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	A relict plantation located on the eastern side of Skipwith Common, and named as Swang Plantation on the OS first edition mapping. It survives as an earthen-banked enclosure with external ditch measuring approximately 115m long by 50m wide. The banks and ditches each measure up to 2m wide and are 0.4m high and 0.4m deep respectively. The plantation was presumably clear-felled but retains remnants of plantation including numerous mature oaks and several Scots pines and modern birch scrub.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Drainage Ditch I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466793 437447
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear section of drainage ditch located on the eastern end of Skipwith Common at Long Swang. The ditch measures approximately 103m long by 2m wide and is up to 0.3m deep.



*Plate 142: drainage ditch, Site 301*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Drainage Ditch II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466743 437325
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A linear section of drainage ditch located on the eastern end of Skipwith Common at Long Swang. The ditch measures approximately 130m long by 1.5-2m wide and is up to 0.3m deep.



Plate 143: drainage ditch, Site 302

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Peat Cutting I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466737 437280
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular area of peat cutting on the eastern edge of the common, measuring approximately 120m long by 75m wide. The area is raised 0.5m above the surrounding landscape which has been completely cut of peat and lay adjacent to a drainage ditch. The peat surface has surviving corduroy ridges indicative of cutting orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and which are up to 6m apart.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Peat Stand I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466759 437235
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An oval mound of relict peat located to the south of an area of peat cutting. It was possibly used as a peat-drying stand and measures approximately 10m long by 4.5m wide and is up to 0.4m high.

---



Plate 144: peat stand, Site 304

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Peat Cutting II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466407 437291
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A single rectilinear peat cutting measuring approximately 49m long by 2m wide. The cutting is steep-sided and is cut into the peat up to 0.5m deep.



Plate 145: peat cutting, Site 305

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Extractive Pit</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466438 437265
<b>Site Type</b>	Extractive Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

---

<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible sub-oval extractive pit. It is shallow-sided and measures approximately 15m long by 5m wide and 0.3m deep.



*Plate 163: extractive pit, Site 306*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Peat Stand II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466414 437420
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A circular mound of relict peat located near the centre of an area of peat cutting. It was possibly used as a peat-drying stand and measures approximately 12m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. There is a shallow scoop in the top of the mound.



*Plate 146: peat stand, Site 307*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Long Swang, Peat Cutting III</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466405 437435
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A sub-rectangular area of peat cutting measuring approximately 145m long by 105m wide. The area is raised 0.5m above the surrounding landscape which has been completely cut of peat. The peat surface has surviving corduroy ridges, indicative of cutting, that are orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and are up to 6m apart. The northern end of the area contains well-defined single water-filled cuttings orientated at various angles. Each of these cuttings measure approximately 40m long by 2m wide.



*Plate 147: peat cutting, Site 308*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Horseshoe Pond, Peat Stand</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466139 437364
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Stand
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A small circular mound of relict peat located near the centre of an area of peat cutting. It was possibly used as a peat-drying stand and measures approximately 4m in diameter by up to 0.4m high.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Horseshoe Pond, Peat Cutting</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466099 437338
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	An amorphous area of peat cutting located on the north side of Horseshoe Pond. It measures approximately 270m long by 155m wide. The area is raised 0.5m above the surrounding landscape which has been completely cut of peat. The peat surface has surviving corduroy ridges, indicative of cutting, that are orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and are up to 6m apart. Part of the area is covered by later plantation woodland.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Horseshoe Pond, Plantation</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466139 437331
<b>Ref no</b>	MNY 25895
<b>Site Type</b>	Plantation
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A possible relict plantation located on the northern side of Horseshoe Pond. It is not marked on the historic mapping. There are no external boundaries marking the plantation, although the area corresponds in part to an area of relict peat cutting. The overall area measures approximately 150m square and survives as remnants of plantation containing mature Scots pines. The ridges in the area are peat cutting and are not evidence of machine cultivation for tree planting.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Reservoir</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466737 437963
<b>Site Type</b>	Reservoir
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A water-filled pond/pit located on the north-east end of Skipwith Common. The pond was presumably excavated as an extraction pit, but was then latterly used as the water source for a series of line pits (Site <b>246</b> ) located further to the west.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Drainage Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466565 437903
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey, Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A curvilinear drainage ditch that would have originally connected a reservoir to a series of line pits (Site <b>246</b> ) located on the north-east end of Skipwith Common.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store Dispersal I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464562 437022
<b>Site Type</b>	Complex
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey; aerial photograph RAF/541/30 Frame 4039 – dated 17 May 1948; Google Earth,
<b>Description</b>	An extant bomb store dispersal located within the perimeter track on the east side of the airfield. This is one of the small arms ammunition and incendiary store areas.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store Dispersal II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465463 437282
<b>Site Type</b>	Complex
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey; aerial photograph RAF/541/30 Frame 4039 – dated 17 May 1948; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	An extant bomb store dispersal located on the east side of the airfield. This is the high explosives bomb storage area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Bomb Store Dispersal III</b>

---

<b>NGR</b>	465037 437342
<b>Site Type</b>	Complex
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; walkover survey; aerial photograph RAF/541/30 Frame 4039 – dated 17 May 1948; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	An extant bomb store dispersal located on the east side of the airfield. This is the fused bomb storage area. The trackway running through the area is on the original alignment of King Rudding Lane.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Runway and Dispersal</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464178 436804
<b>Site Type</b>	Runway
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; aerial photograph RAF/541/30 Frame 4039 – dated 17 May 1948; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of Riccall Airfield runway, perimeter track and technical area dispersals. These are only recorded from documentary research. Seven buildings survive in their original positions.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp I</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464232 435983
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp comprised part of the ‘technical area’ and six buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp II</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464302 435619
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘WAAF Site No. 2’ and four buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp III</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464159 435392
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth,
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘Sick Quarters Site’ and two small structures survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp IV</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464560 435371
<b>Site Type</b>	Documentary Evidence
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 5’ and no buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>322</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp V</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464717 435134
<b>Site Type</b>	Documentary Evidence
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 7’ and no buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp VI</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464514 435669
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘WAAF Site No. 1’ and seven buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp VII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464826 435768
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘Communal Site No. 1’ and twenty buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp VIII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465122 435732
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘Communal Site No. 2’ and five buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp IX</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465404 435360
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 6’ and four buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp X</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465539 435724
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named the ‘WT’ [Wireless Telegraphy Station], and one building survives in its original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp XI</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465398 435807
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 4’ and nine buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp XII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465222 436157
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 2’ and eight buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Ancillary Camp XIII</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465620 436245
<b>Site Type</b>	Military Camp
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Dispersed Sites Plan 5117/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	The currently extant remnants of a dispersed camp at Riccall Airfield. The site was only recorded from documentary research. The camp was named ‘Site No. 3’ and nine buildings survive in their original positions. This site is outside the survey area.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Building</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464428 437596
<b>Site Type</b>	Documentary Evidence
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A hutted building located on the north-west side of Riccall Airfield. It is marked as ‘GPH’ on the airfield layout plan. The building has since been demolished and no existing evidence can be found on the ground.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riccall Airfield, Building</b>
<b>NGR</b>	464770 437513
<b>Site Type</b>	Documentary Evidence
<b>Period</b>	Second World War
<b>Source</b>	Riccall Airfield Layout Plan 5116/45; aerial photograph RAF/540/572 Frame 4027 – dated 30 July 1951; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A hutted building is shown on the Second World War airfield layout plan and located on Skipwith Common inside the runway perimeter near Site 49. The building has since been demolished and no existing evidence can be found on the ground.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Field Boundaries</b>
<b>NGR</b>	465421 437567, 465493 437630, 465691 437731, 465750 437750 and 465747 437674
<b>Site Type</b>	Documentary Evidence
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photograph OS/71147 Frame 76 – dated 3 May 1971; Google Earth
<b>Description</b>	A series of possible field boundaries associated with the southern end of a complex cropmarked field system on the northern edge of Skipwith Common (NMR SE63NE38). The boundaries run a perpendicular or at right-angles to the axis of the field-system.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Skipwith Common, Multiple Banks</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466426 437747
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthworks
<b>Period</b>	Unknown; probably Bronze Age/Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	The Friends of Skipwith Common; walkover survey; Google Earth; LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	Earthworks comprising a series of discontinuous sections of linear multiple banks, aligned approximately east/west. This feature extends along the route of Sandy Lane for c 920m and is c 25m wide. The individual banks are c 3m to 5m in width and range from 3m to 170m in length. The feature was surveyed by The Friends of Skipwith Common in 2009-10.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Sandy Lane, Peat Cutting</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466359 437960
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular area of peat cutting located on the northern edge of Skipwith Common, to the north side of Sandy Lane. It measures approximately 140m long by 70m wide. The peat cutting has surviving corduroy ridges indicative of cutting that are orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and are up to 6m apart. The area is demarcated on the north and south sides by earth banks and drainage ditches.

---



Plate 148: peat cutting, Site 335

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackwood Road, Peat Cutting</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466845 437984
<b>Site Type</b>	Peat Cutting
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular area of peat cutting located on the eastern edge of Skipwith Common adjacent to the west side of Blackwood Road. It measures approximately 95m long by 45m wide. The peat surface has surviving corduroy ridges, indicative of cutting, that are orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and are up to 6m apart.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Blackwood Road, Drainage Ditch</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466692 438048
<b>Site Type</b>	Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	A curvilinear drainage ditch and bank, measuring over 345m long by 3m wide and embanked up to 0.5m high. It is orientated roughly east/west and is located to the on the northern edge of Skipwith Common, following the southern boundary of an enclosed field on Blackwood Lane. It drains the area on the north edge of the common into Southfield Drain.

---



*Plate 149: drainage ditch, Site 337*

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Field Boundary, Skipwith North Common</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466552 439908
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	LiDAR; OS 1854
<b>Description</b>	Field boundary, running west-to-east, with a short length of north-to-south-aligned field boundary lining up with the western edge of the 'Nurse Wood plantation' (Site <b>151</b> ) on the first edition OS map of 1854. The west-to-east boundary also delineates the southern extent of the field which formerly contained the Danes Hill (Crook Moor) barrow cemetery (Site <b>118</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Trackway, Skipwith North Common</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466806 439497
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	Unknown; ?Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	LiDAR; OS 1854
<b>Description</b>	A trackway that is shown on the first edition OS map, running on a broadly north-east/south-west orientation. It runs from Bonby Lane over the common, to fields to the west of 'North Common Plantation' (outside the survey area). It is equidistant from and probably associated with Sites <b>175</b> and <b>175</b> , a trackway and a section of hollow way shown on the same map.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>340</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Trackway, Skipwith North Common</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466984 438552
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval
<b>Source</b>	LiDAR; OS 1854
<b>Description</b>	A trackway clearly delineated on LiDAR and shown on the first edition OS map, running on a broadly west/east alignment between Common Road and York Road. It crosses the common passing a series of sand pits, (Sites <b>227</b> , <b>228</b> ) and the Old Mill (Site <b>231</b> ) before arriving just south of Skipwith village centre.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bank, South of Skipwith Mill</b>
<b>NGR</b>	467124 438009
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	LiDAR; OS 1855
<b>Description</b>	Linear bank, c 100m long, picked up by LiDAR survey. It is oriented north-east/south-west, at right angles to another bank of similar dimensions (Site <b>248</b> ). Site <b>248</b> was a long, prominent bank with ditches on either side, interpreted as a possible headland due to the presence of ridge and furrow (Site <b>247</b> ) immediately to the north. As with Site <b>248</b> , this boundary is marked as a trackway on the OS first edition map; the bank must have delineated the route. The trackway runs between Skipwith Mill and the line ponds (Site <b>246</b> ).

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Linear earthworks, North Common</b>
<b>NGR</b>	466741 440205
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>Period</b>	?Iron Age
<b>Source</b>	LiDAR
<b>Description</b>	Three intersecting linears to the north of enclosure <b>163</b> and to the east of two partial enclosures formed of substantial banks and ditches (Sites <b>161</b> and <b>219</b> ). The longest, at c 130m, is orientated north/south. Towards its southern extent it intersects with a west/east oriented linear which is c 150m long and may be associated with Site <b>146</b> , a substantial bank and ditch. The western edge of the west/east linear lies to the immediate east of Sites <b>161</b> and <b>219</b> . The third linear runs north from a rectangular enclosure (Site <b>163</b> ) and intersects with the west/east linear before continuing for a further c 10m to the north. The linears have been identified from LiDAR; they appear to be ditches but may have associated banks. Similar features in their environs (including the three enclosures <b>161</b> , <b>163</b> , <b>219</b> ) have banks c 2m wide and ditches c 0.5m deep. NMR plots outside the survey area illustrate the presence of large areas of probably Iron Age field systems, and Sites <b>158</b> , <b>159</b> , <b>161</b> , <b>163</b> , <b>219</b> and <b>342</b> appear to be of similar form and orientation, but remain largely extant and in apparently good condition. Their location c 260m to the north of the Crook Moor Iron Age barrow cemetery is also suggestive of a prehistoric date.

---

## ILLUSTRATIONS

---

### FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Survey areas

Figure 3: Southern Gazetteer Sites

Figure 4: Northern Gazetteer Sites

Figure 5: Southern gazetteer sites overlain on the LiDAR hillshade view

Figure 6: Northern gazetteer sites overlain on the LiDAR hillshade view

Figure 7: Gazetteer sites overlain on the photogrammetric survey area

### PLATES

Plate 1: General view of the study area showing a terrain of woodland and lakes

Plate 2: Aerial photograph showing the line of multiple banks (Site **18**) crossing the study area

Plate 3: Lines of multiple banks (site **18**) in the southern part of the study area

Plate 4: Skipwith 1769. From a map in the Escrick Park Estate Office (after Allison 1976, 90)

Plate 5: Riccall Airfield Layout (in Delve, 2006, 211)

Plate 6: Riccall Airfield Layout Plan – 1945 (Drawing No. 5116/45)

Plate 7: Riccall Airfield and Skipwith Common, 17<sup>th</sup> May 1948 (RAF/541/30 Frame 4041)

Plate 8: Riccall Airfield and Skipwith Common, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1971 (OS/71147 Frame 76)

Plate 9: Distribution of original Airfield layout in relation to walkover survey area

Plate 10: Distribution of extant airfield sites identified by walkover survey

Plate 11: Runway, looking south-west

Plate 12: West bank of enclosed settlement, Site **6**, looking north

Plate 13: Air raid shelter entrance, Site **30**, looking south-east

Plate 14: Interior of air raid shelter, Site **49**

Plate 15: Bomb store, Site **25**, looking north-west

Plate 16: Bronze Age barrow, Site **4**, looking east

Plate 17: North bank of enclosed settlement, Site **6**, looking west

Plate 18: Multiple bank boundary that crosses the study area, Site **18**, looking south

Plate 19: Second World War drain, Site **24**, looking south-east

Plate 20: Bomb Store, Site **25**

Plate 21: Square barrow, Site **27**, looking south

Plate 22: Air Raid Shelter, Site **30**

Plate 23: Gun Pit, Site **33**

- Plate 24: Runway and Perimeter Track, Site **35**
- Plate 25: Ring Main Plinth, Site **44**
- Plate 26: Modern drain, Site **45**, looking west
- Plate 27: Hollow way. Site **47**, looking west
- Plate 28: Air Raid Shelter, Site **49**
- Plate 29: Bomb Store, Site **51**
- Plate 30: Bomb Store, Site **53**
- Plate 31: Bomb Store, Site **54/55**
- Plate 32: Bomb Store, Site **56**
- Plate 33 Trackway, Site **57**, looking north-east
- Plate 34: Drain, Site **58**, looking north-east
- Plate 35: Bomb Store, Site **60**
- Plate 36: Ditch, Site **67**, looking east
- Plate 37: Boundary bank, Site **70**, looking east
- Plate 38: Bank. Site **71**, inaccessible because of standing water, looking south
- Plate 39: Bomb Store, Site **75**
- Plate 40: Prominent curved bank, Site **76**, looking west
- Plate 41: Water filled circular hollow, Site **78**, looking south
- Plate 42: Component Store, Site **83**
- Plate 43: Component Store, Site **84**
- Plate 44: Bomb Store, Site **88**
- Plate 45: Post medieval boundary ditch, Site **93**, looking south-west
- Plate 46: Ditch, Site **96**, looking south-west
- Plate 47: Boundary bank, Site **100**, looking south-east
- Plate 48: Boundary ditch, Site **102**, looking east
- Plate 49: Barrack Block/ Sergeants' Quarters, Site **103**
- Plate 50: Second World War ditch, Site **104**, looking south
- Plate 51: Air Raid Shelter, Site **105**
- Plate 52: Air Raid Shelter, Site **108**
- Plate 53: Site **135**, barrow
- Plate 54: Site **136**, mound
- Plate 55: Site **137**, drain
- Plate 56: Site **138**, drain
- Plate 57: Site **139**, drain
- Plate 58: Site **140**, sand pits

- Plate 59: Site **141**, sand pit
- Plate 60: Site **142**, sand pit
- Plate 61: Site **144**, ditch
- Plate 62: Site **145**, bank and ditch
- Plate 63: Site **146**, boundary bank and ditch
- Plate 64: Bank, Site **147**
- Plate 65: Brick platform, Site **148**
- Plate 66: Site **149**, ditch
- Plate 67: Site **150**, sand pit
- Plate 68: Site **151**, bank and ditches
- Plate 69: Site **152**, barrow
- Plate 70: Site **153**, barrow
- Plate 71: Site **155**, barrow
- Plate 72: Site **156**, possible barrow
- Plate 73: Site **157**, possible barrow
- Plate 74: Bank, Site **162**
- Plate 75: Site **164**, ridge and furrow
- Plate 76: Site **165**, bank and ditch
- Plate 77: Site **166**, bank
- Plate 78: Site **167**, sand pits
- Plate 79: Site **170**, possible mound
- Plate 80: Site **171**, sand pit
- Plate 81: Site **174**, trackway
- Plate 82: Site **175**, trackway
- Plate 83: Site **176**, possible hollow way
- Plate 84: Site **177**, boundary bank and ditch
- Plate 85: Site **179**, broad ridge and furrow
- Plate 86: Site **180**, possible cairn
- Plate 87: Site **181**, boundary bank and ditch
- Plate 88: Site **182**, bank and ditch
- Plate 89: Site **183**, bank and ditch
- Plate 90: Site **184**, broad ridge and furrow
- Plate 91: Site **189**, sand pits/ponds
- Plate 92: Site **191**, broad ridge and furrow
- Plate 93: Site **192**, ditch and bank

- Plate 94: Site **194**, mound
- Plate 95: Site **196**, cairn
- Plate 96: Site **197**, boundary bank and ditch
- Plate 97: Site **198**, broad ridge and furrow
- Plate 98: Site **199**, possible extraction pit
- Plate 99: Site **200**, bank and ditch system
- Plate 100: Site **202**, possible line pond
- Plate 101: Site **203**, platform and ditch
- Plate 102: Site **205**, drain
- Plate 103: Site **206**, mound
- Plate 104: Site **208**, probable sand pits
- Plate 105: Site **209**, probable sand pit
- Plate 106: Site **212**, sand pit
- Plate 107: Site **213**, extraction pit
- Plate 108: Site **215**, probable extraction pits
- Plate 109: Site **216**, probable sand pit
- Plate 110: Site **217**, slit trench
- Plate 111: Site **218**, bank
- Plate 112: Site **219**, bank
- Plate 113: Site **220**, probable sand pit
- Plate 114: Site **221**, ridge
- Plate 115: Site **222**, sand pit/ pond
- Plate 116: Site **226**, boundary bank
- Plate 117: Site **227**, sand pit
- Plate 118: Site **229**, sand pit
- Plate 119: Site **231**, site of windmill
- Plate 120: Site **233**, mound (possible former mill)
- Plate 121: Site **234**, sand pits
- Plate 122: Site **239**, modern square hole
- Plate 123: drainage ditch, Site **259**
- Plate 124: Mound, Site **260**
- Plate 125: Machine gun firing range, Site **261**
- Plate 126: Demolished building, Site **263**
- Plate 127: Boundary bank, Site **264**
- Plate 128: Bomb store, Site **265**

Plate 129: Small bomb container store, Site **266**

Plate 130: Bomb store, Site **267**

Plate 131: Bomb store, Site **268**

Plate 132: Bomb store, Site **269**

Plate 133: Bomb store, Site **270**

Plate 134: Spoil heap, Site **271**

Plate 135: Bomb store, Site **272**

Plate 136: Bomb store, Site **273**

Plate 137: Scoop, Site **274**

Plate 138: Bomb store, Site **275**

Plate 139: Bomb store, Site **276**

Plate 140: Boundary bank, Site **277**

Plate 141: Drainage ditch, Site **278**

Plate 142: Air raid shelter, Site **279**

Plate 143: Platform, Site **280**

Plate 144: Spoil heap, Site **281**

Plate 145: Building platform, Site **282**

Plate 146: Drain, Site **283**

Plate 147: Gun pit, Site **285**

Plate 148: Gun pit, Site **286**

Plate 149: Gun pit, Site **287**

Plate 150: Peat stand, Site **289**

Plate 151: Peat stand, Site **291**

Plate 152: Peat stand, Site **292**

Plate 153: Peat stand, Site **293**

Plate 154: Extractive/sand pits, Site **294**

Plate 155: Extractive pit, Site **295**

Plate 156: Peat stand, Site **297**

Plate 157: Peat cutting, Site **298**

Plate 158: Boundary bank, Site **299**

Plate 159: Drainage ditch, Site **301**

Plate 160: Drainage ditch, Site **302**

Plate 161: Peat stand, Site **304**

Plate 162: Peat cutting, Site **305**

Plate 163: Extractive pit, Site **306**

Plate 164: Peat stand, Site **307**

Plate 165: Peat cutting, Site **308**

Plate 166: Peat cutting, Site **335**

Plate 167: Drainage ditch, Site **337**