

EDEN HOUSE CAIRNFIELD SM32492

HUTTON MULGRAVE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Topographic Survey Report



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by Caroline Hardie of Archaeo-Environment Ltd on behalf of the North York Moors National Park Authority, to undertake a topographic survey within the Scheduled Monument curtilage (*c* 4.66 hectares) of Eden House cairnfield (SM 32492), near Hutton Mulgrave, North Yorkshire. The survey was undertaken on the 8th and 9th February 2013. The survey presents a thorough record of all the archaeological structures and components identified in the form of a detailed measured plan, profiles across the putative deer park boundary, digital photography and an outline site gazetteer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Caroline Hardie of Archaeo-Environment Ltd, on behalf of the North York Moors National Park Authority, for commissioning the project.

The archaeological survey was undertaken by Peter Schofield and Jamie Quartermaine. The photogrammetry was undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine. The report was written by Peter Schofield and the illustrations were by Anne Stewardson. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by Caroline Hardie of Archaeo-Environment Ltd on behalf of the North York Moors National Park Authority, to undertake a topographic survey within the Scheduled Monument curtilage (c 4.66 hectares) of Eden House cairnfield (SM 32492), near Hutton Mulgrave, North Yorkshire (Figure 1). OA North was commissioned to undertake the survey, which was undertaken as part of an ongoing proactive management of the Scheduled Monument under the North York Moors Monument Management Scheme (Archaeo-Environment Ltd 2011). The survey was undertaken on the 8th and 9th February 2013.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 The aim of the project was to provide a metrically accurate plan of the archaeological features within the curtilage of the Scheduled Monument (Figs 2 and 3). In addition, several profile sections were recorded across the putative deer park boundary (Site *I*) at various positions across it's length (Fig 4), and an outline gazetteer of the individual monuments encountered was recorded which was indexed to the digital photography taken on site (*Section 2*).

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 The survey was completed by a combination of photogrammetry and GPS survey. The photogrammetry was undertaken using photographs taken from a small helicopter that were used to generate a metrically accurate model of the surface of the study area, including all surface features that were not obscured by vegetation. Some features were obscured, and so in addition a ground topographic survey was undertaken to record the more subtle features by GPS survey. The OA North GPS is survey grade, and uses corrections transmitted down a mobile phone signal, and can typically achieve accuracies of +- 0.02m. This was used to provide survey control for the photogrammetry and also to record the more subtle archaeological features.

2. SITE GAZETTEER

Site Number	1
Site Type	Linear Boundary
NMR No.	29258
NGR	NZ 82587 09200 to NZ 82528 08932
Period	Bronze Age to Medieval
Photograph(s)	5160.jpg-5163.jpg
Description	

Area Centred NZ 815095 Cucket Deer Park which belonged to the de Maulay's, is mentioned as 'Cokewald' in 1309 and described as 'a park of 2 leagues (circa 6 miles) in circuit', "The enclosure shown on the 16th century Saxton map as the park of Mulgrave Castle clearly represents Cucket Park. It shows a river running through its centre, presumably the East Row Beck . . . this implies that the park then extended well to the north of the beck, though today the pale-line only remains to the south". Cuchet, the largest of the five de Maulay parks and the nearest to Mulgrave Castle seems to have developed into the main Mulgrave Park (See Authority 1 plan and extent map showing details).

Cucket medieval deer park was one of five such parks established by the de Mauley family of Mulgrave Castle. The first reference to the park is in the inquisition post-mortem of Peter de Mauley in 1309 when it is described as a park two leagues in circuit. Situated around 360 metres north of Eden House, on the eastern circuit of the park, is a well preserved section of the park pale bank and ditch. The section of pale bank is 1.5 metres high, 5 metres wide and has a rounded profile. It is an earthen bank with a stone core. A fence, hedge or wall would have been built on the bank to increase the height and contain the deer within the park. On either side of the pale is a ditch 3 metres wide and 0.5 metres deep. The original depth of the ditch was 4.5 feet (circa 1.3 metres). This preserved section of park pale is Scheduled. (2)

A medieval park pale is visible as earthworks on air Photograph(s), centred at NZ 8110 0885. The pale can be seen as a large intermittently visible enclosure, irregular in plan, consisting of a bank and adjacent inner and outer ditches. The condition of the earthworks vary, the eastern earthworks south of the Eller Beck are largely complete. The western and southern areas of park pale appear incomplete or levelled, and some areas re-cut for modern drainage. The park measures approximately 3km east to west. The northern extent of the park has not been identified from the air photographs available. Elements of the pale are extant on the latest 2009 vertical air Photograph(s). (NMR Entry)

OA North Field Visit 2013: a large rounded, and in places flat-topped, earthen embankment with large ditches located on both sides. There is a slight counterscarp bank on either side of the external ditches. The linear monument is orientated north-north-east/south-south-west, and the surveyed section measures over 275m long by over 10m wide (including ditches and outer counterscarp banks) and survives in places up to 1.5m above the base of the ditch. The monument is very large, continuous and of uniform shape and profile. There are two gaps at the southern end of the bank (within the study area). In places the ditch is less well-defined and reflects localised infilling. The northern end of the earthwork has been denuded before it reaches an enclosed field boundary to improved fields to the north, where there is little surface evidence for a continuation of the alignment. To the south the earthwork enters an area of dense gorse cover but it seen exiting the south of the Scheduled Monument curtilage towards Eden House. The fact that it has a ditch on both sides of the bank is inappropriate for a deer park boundary, which only needs to retain stock from one side. It is also exceptionally straight and was originally depicted continuing as a trackway to the south-west for a substantial distance on the 1st Edition OS mapping. Deer park boundaries inevitably have a curve on them as they enclose a deer park, but this boundary does not, as such it was probably not originally a deer park boundary.

The earthwork has all the characteristics of a prehistoric territorial earthwork boundary, which were often aligned to just avoid burial mounds such as the funerary cairn in the cairnfield (Site 2). Such boundaries survive in the North York Moors, as cross-ridge dyke systems and long dyke earthworks, running across the higher ground, and even demarcating land on the coastline, such as at Green Dyke and War Dyke (Spratt 1990a; OA North 2003). Many of the prehistoric territorial boundaries were re-used as boundary markers in the medieval period, and it is likely that this earthwork was an obvious focus for re-use as part of a deer park pale.

Linear boundaries are substantial earthwork features comprising single or multiple ditches and banks which may extend over distances varying between less than 1km to over 10km. They survive as earthworks or as linear features visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs or as a combination of both. The evidence of the excavation

and study of associated monuments demonstrate that their construction spans the millennium from the Middle Bronze Age, although they may have been re-used later. The scale of many linear boundaries has been taken to indicate that they were constructed by large social groups and were used to mark important boundaries in the landscape; their impressive scale displaying the corporate prestige of their builders. They would have been powerful symbols, often with religious associations, used to define and order the territorial holdings of those groups who constructed them. Linear earthworks are of considerable importance for the analysis of settlement and land use in the Bronze Age; all well preserved examples will normally merit statutory protection. (English Heritage 2011)

Site Number	2
Site Type	Funerary Cairn and Cup Marked Stone?
NMR No.	29237
NGR	NZ 82554 09095
Period	Bronze Age
Photograph(s)	5163.jpg –5164.jpg and 5212.jpg
Description	

(NZ 82540908) Stony cairn. N-S 38 ft E-W 40 ft; (NZ 82540908) Cairn (NR)

NZ 82550910. A probable heather-covered round cairn approximately 11m diameter and 0.7m high. A trench has been dug from the west side into the centre revealing one upright stone, possibly indicative of an original cist. Surveyed at 1:2500.

A round cairn which lies at the top of a gentle north-west facing slope at the north edge of the North York Moors. The cairn has a mound constructed from medium sized stones which is now largely covered with earth and vegetation. It measures 12 metres in diameter and stands up to 0.8 metres high. The cairn was originally surrounded by a kerb of stones which defined it and supported the mound. However, over the years many of these stones have been taken away or buried by soil accumulating around the edges of the cairn. In the centre of the mound and extending westwards to the edge there is a trench from past excavation. Scheduled.

A probable Bronze Age round cairn is visible as an earthwork on air Photograph(s), centred NZ 8255 0909. The cairn measures approximately 6m in diameter. The cairn is extant on the latest 2009 vertical air photographs. (NMR Entry)

OA North Field Visit 2013: The site consists of a large and prominent round cairn. It has a fairly regular circular shape but the profile is very irregular as the cairn has been severely disturbed probably by antiquarian activity. There is the line of a long trench excavated through the centre in a south-west/north-east orientation. There are large amounts of gritstone displaced on either side of the excavated trench. The surface of the cairn has irregular hollows cut into the eastern side. The cairn has a well-defined edge with a steep break of slope and then a relatively flattened top, which is probably an indication of kerbing at the edge of the monument. It is 11.9m in diameter by up to 0.5m high. There is a possible cup mark on a stone within the northern half of the cairn.

The most ubiquitous prehistoric site type in the region is the round barrow/cairn, occurring both in apparent isolation and in grouped cemeteries. These occupy both the lower more cultivable soils, and the more remote altitudes fringing the North York Moors, that were only ploughed for the first time during the post-medieval period (such as Ravenscar), or are now peat covered heather moorland (eg Fylingdales Moor). Many of the barrows on the uplands lie in the same areas as numerous examples of rock-art, including recently identified examples recorded following the moorland fire on Fylingdales Moor (Vyner 2005). Antiquarian excavations of round barrows also recorded instances of the reuse of rock art within barrow structures, on cist slabs or on small portable stones in cairn material (Brown and Chapell 2005). The barrows may be indicators of Bronze Age settlement and agricultural areas, whilst also serving as markers for divisional land boundaries, emphasising tenure to particular groups. Such boundaries survive in the North York Moors, as cross-ridge dyke systems and long dyke earthworks, running across the higher ground, and even demarcating land on the coastline, such as at Green Dyke and War Dyke (Spratt 1990). They are typically defined by lines of pits and also alignments of funerary cairns (OA North 2003 and 2007).

Site Number	3
Site Type	Clearance type cairn
NGR	NZ 82565 09001
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	5160.jpg
Description	

A small sub-circular clearance cairn comprising mainly of large pieces of gritstone protruding from the surface. It

has a well-defined edge and is $3.25m \log by 2.6m$ wide and 0.35m high. The cairn lay near to the eastern side of a gap through the putative deer park boundary (Site I), which may suggest clearance associated with this earth movement.

Site Number	4
Site Type	Clearance type cairn
NGR	NZ 82483 09017
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	5167.jpg-5169.jpg
Description	

A large irregular mound consisting of groups of mainly medium/large-sized stones and some boulders. It forms two primary piles of stone and small kerbed section defining a slight rectangular area clear of stone. Otherwise there is little indication of structure, although there is a slight hollow at the eastern side. The site is fairly prominent and is 12.5m by 9.5m in extent by up to 1.3m in height. There exists the possibility that this was a funerary cairn, possibly disturbed as a result of antiquarian activity.

Site Number	5
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82479 09029
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5170.jpg
Description	•

A circular clearance cairn with rounded profile with medium-sized and occasional large stones protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge and is 4m in diameter by 0.35m high.

Site Number	6
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82473 09041
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5171.jpg
Description	

Description

A sub-circular, clearance cairn with rounded profile and no stones protruding from the surface. It has a welldefined edge and is 4.5m long by 3.7m wide and 0.25m high.

Site Number	7
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82474 09053
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5172.jpg
Description	

A circular clearance cairn with rounded profile and occasional medium-sized stones protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge and is 4.5m in diameter by 0.25m high. It is covered in heather but the area around is not, therefore this may reflect that it is well drained and may have a large stone content. Prodding with a probe revealed stones beneath the surface.

Site Number	8
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82484 09039
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5173.jpg
Description	

A sub-circular clearance cairn with a slightly flattened profile and occasional large stones protruding from the surface. It has a poorly-defined irregular edges and is 3.4m long by 3m wide and 0.25m high.

Site Number	9
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82489 09048
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5174.jpg
Description	
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A small sub-circular clearance cairn with a slightly flattened profile and medium-sized stones protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined but irregular edge and is 3.4m long by 3m wide and 0.25m high.

Site Number	10
Site Type	Linear Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82490 09055
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5175.jpg
Description	

A small linear clearance cairn with rounded profile and no stones protruding from the surface. It has a welldefined edge and is 4.9m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m high.

Site Number	11
Site Type	Stock Enclosure
NGR	NZ 82471 09080
NMR No.	29236
Period	Bronze Age to Iron Age
Photograph(s)	5176.jpg-5178.jpg
Description	

(Centred at NZ8247 0905) Small squarish enclosure.

Cultivation plot? Stones collected from ground.

An enclosed field situated on a gentle north west facing slope at the north edge of the North York Moors. It is sub-rectangular with rounded corners, and the south side is also slightly curved. The enclosure is defined by a bank of stones up to 2 metres wide and standing up to 0.3 metres high which incorporates an earthfast boulder at the south west corner. At the east end of the north side there is a break in the bank which is filled by two clearance cairns. The interior of the enclosure is level and measures 30 metres east to west and 14 metres north to south. It is interpreted as a cultivation plot associated with a cairnfield (NZ 80 NW 11) to the north. Scheduled. A probable Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure is visible as earthworks on air photographs, centred at NZ 8247 0908. The enclosure is incomplete with banked walls and measures approximately 31m x 15m. It is situated in a cairnfield (UID 29235) which may be associated. The monument is masked by dense vegetation on the latest 2009 vertical photography. (NMR Entry)

OA North Field Visit 2013: A teardrop-shaped stock enclosure, with a generally levelled and clear interior. It measures approximately 34m long by 22m wide, and has a well-defined earth and stone constructed bank on the north side, which is up to 4.1m wide and 0.25m-0.4m high, and is slightly scooped into the hillside on the south side. The enclosure banks are relatively uniform and have a high stone content, and do not seem to reflect the hap-hazard characteristics of stone field banks. The northern end of the enclosure interior is higher than the external slope to the north slope outside which is marked by terraced apron edge.

There is a small sub-circular structure incorporated into the bank at the south-western edge of the enclosure. It is 11.7m long by 7.7m wide and is masked by stone collapse. It has a sunken, hollowed interior and extends out from the bank of the primary enclosure. It has the potential to be a small building/roundhouse, and it possibly has an entrance feeding into the enclosure. The enclosure has the appearance of a small Iron Age period stock enclosure and settlement (eg Hesk Fell; Quartermaine and Leech 2012) and is also paralleled by a larger example found near Holwick village in Teesdale (NMR 16021; OA North 2011)

Site Number	12
Site Type	Trackway
NGR	NZ 82492 09018 to NZ 82499 09071
Period	Post-Medieval to Modern
Photograph(s)	5179.jpg
Description	

An extant section of slightly sinuous trackway, that has been terraced slightly into the ground. It is orientated roughly south-south-west/north-north-east and is over 54m long by 4m wide and 0.3m deep. It extends through the cairnfield but was probably not related to the cairns, and may be of relatively recent origin. It is most likely associated with access to a ruinous farmstead located downslope to the north (outside of the study area).

Site Number	13
Site Type	Building Platform?
NGR	NZ 82507 09054
Period	Unknown
Photograph(s)	5180.jpg-5182.jpg
Description	

The site is a sub-rectangular terraced platform, with a forward apron that is scarped into the slight south-easternfacing slope. It measures 11.5m long by 8m wide by 0.4m high on the front and is cut into the hillside by 0.4m on the back (south-east) end. The site has a slightly irregular surface and there are two earthfast stone slabs set into the back face of the platform. At the north-eastern end there is a prominent, and now wet, hollow. The site is possibly the platform for a small structure.

Site Number	14
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82519 09060
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5183.jpg
Description	

A heather-covered sub-circular clearance cairn, with rounded profile and occasional large pieces of gritstone protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge and is 3.2m long by 2.2m wide and 0.35m high. The heather surface covering may reflect that it has a high sub-surface stone content causing it to be well-drained.

Site Number	15
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82523 09077
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5184.jpg
Description	

A sub-circular clearance cairn with a rounded profile and occasional large pieces of gritstone protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge and is 4.75m long by 4.2m wide and 0.45m high.

Site Number	16
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82512 09108
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5185.jpg
Description	

A low, sub-circular earthen mound with gorse roots sticking out of it. It has a rounded profile and a well-defined edge but there are no stones protruding from it. It is 4m long by 3.2m wide and is 0.2m high. It would appear to be a clearance cairn.

Site Number	17
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82485 09107
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5186.jpg
Description	

A sub-circular clearance cairn with slightly rounded profile. There is the northern edge of a large section of earthfast gritstone bedrock protruding on the northern side. The cairn has well-defined edges and is 4m long by 3.4m wide and 0.45m high . The site is possibly clearance stone built against a natural outcrop.

Site Number	18
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82488 09125
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5187.jpg-5188.jpg
Description	

A sub-circular clearance cairn with rounded profile. It has many medium/large pieces of gritstone protruding from the surface. It has a very prominent and well-defined edge and is 4.8m long by 3.3m wide and 0.45m high.

Site Number	19
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82500 09125
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5189.jpg
Description	

A sub-circular cairn with occasional pieces of gritstone protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge, and is 4m long by 2.6m wide and 0.35m high. It is possibly a mound of clearance stone built against a natural outcrop.

Site Number	20
Site Type	Funerary Cairn ?
NGR	NZ 82518 09124
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	5190.jpg
Description	

A circular mound of stone with a hollowed interior, and a north-facing aperture. It is 6.5m in diameter by 0.4m high. The site is most likely to be a disturbed/robbed clearance or funerary cairn, or alternatively has possibly been modified to form a grouse butt. However, there are no other grouse butts within the immediate environs and perhaps is more likely to be a disturbed cairn. Otherwise the external edges of the mound are well-defined and it may have had a rounded profile prior to the disturbance.

Site Number	21
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82493 09138
Period	Prehistoric
Photograph(s)	5191.jpg
Description	
A small aircular al	earance cairs with a rounded profile cairs and occasional medium stones protructing from the

A small circular clearance cairn with a rounded profile cairn and occasional medium stones protruding from the surface. It has a well-defined edge and is 2.5m in diameter by 0.35m high.

Site Number	22
Site Type	Enclosure Bank
NGR	NZ 82575 09153 to NZ 82431 09137
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5192.jpg
Description	

A uniformly profiled linear earthen bank with occasional stones protruding from the surface. It is orientated roughly east-north-east/west-south-west and extends from the putative deer park boundary (Site I) at the east end. It extends westwards for 82m before turning a right-angle to the north (outside of the study area). The bank is 1m-2.4m wide by 0.35m high in places, has been cut by at least one trackway (Site 39), and obviously post-dates the putative deer park boundary (Site 1). The site forms an enclosed plot of land located to the south of a ruinous farmstead (outside of the study area) that has been subdivided by two further parallel banks (Sites 25 and 27).

Site Number	23
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82477 09146
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5194.jpg
Description	

A small sub-circular wet hollow with a large slab of gritstone adjacent to it on the east side. It is 2.7m long by 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It is possible that this hollow is what was left when a millstone blank or gatepost blank was removed. The surviving slab has not been worked.

Site Number	24
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82461 09157
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5195.jpg
Description	

A small sub-rectangular wet hollow with a large slab of gritstone adjacent to it on the north side. It is 4.9m long by 3.4m wide and 0.4m deep. It is possible to suggest that this hollow is what was left when a millstone blank or gatepost blank was removed. The surviving slab has not been worked.

Site Number	25
Site Type	Boundary Bank and Ditch
NGR	NZ 82495 09161
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5197.jpg
Description	

A small section of linear enclosure ditch with upcast bank that is orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, and is over 33m long by 2.5m deep. It is sub-dividing a larger enclosure (Site 22) located to the south of a ruinous farmstead (outside the study area). There is a gap for a gate on the southern end adjacent to the larger enclosure.

Site Number	26
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82510 09155
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	5198.jpg
Description	

A roughly D-shaped shaped clearance cairn with a slightly irregular profile and medium and large stones protruding from the surface. It is well-defined and is 4.4m long by 3.4m wide and is 0.35m high.

Site Number	27
Site Type	Clearance Cairn and Boundary Bank
NGR	NZ 82520 09179
Period	Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5199.jpg
Description	

A sub- circular cairn serving as a terminal for an extended and irregular field bank. The cairn has a slightly irregular profile and is 4m long by 3.2m wide by 0.35m high. The boundary bank is attached to the south side of the cairn; it is orientated north-north-west/south-east, and is 14.25m long by 0.5m wide.

The site would appear to be a mound of clearance stone at the end of an earthen boundary bank. It is sub-dividing a larger enclosure (Site 22) located to the south of a ruinous farmstead (outside the study area).

Site Number	28
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
NGR	NZ 82532 09171

PeriodPrehistoric?Photograph(s)5203.jpgDescription

A large earthen mound partially covered in scrub on the east side. It was over 5.2m long by 3.5m wide and 0.4m high. It is regular in shape and may be a clearance cairn.

Site Number	29
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82561 09178
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5209.jpg
Description	

A small sub-circular hollow that was possibly a quarry with a low upcast bank around it. It was 4.7m long by 3.7m wide and 0.35m deep. It is possible that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	30
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82559 09149
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5206.jpg
Description	

A small circular hollow that was possibly a quarry but without a surround bank. It was 3.5m in diameter by 0.4m deep. It is possible to suggest that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	31
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82562 09138
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5207.jpg
Decemintion	

Description

A small sub-circular hollow that was possibly a quarry but without a surrounding bank or associated waste. It was 5.7m long by 3.2m wide and 0.35m deep. It is possible to suggest that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	32
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82552 09120
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	N/A
Description	

A small irregular shaped hollow covered in scrub that was possibly a quarry but without a surrounding bank or associated waste. It was 7.2m long by 4.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It is possible to suggest that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	33
Site Type	Holloway
NGR	NZ 82562 09182
Period	Medieval to Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	N/A
Description	

A linear section of hollow way leading out from a gap in the putative deer park boundary (Site 1) and leads towards the farmstead as a continuation of another section of hollow way (Site 35). It is orientated roughly north-north-west/south-south-east and measures approximately 30m long by up to 3.5m wide and 0.35m deep. It probably relates to the farmstead and would appear to post date the putative deer park boundary.

Site Number	34
Site Type	Holloway
NGR	NZ 82572 09179
Period	Medieval to Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5210.jpg
Description	

Description

A linear section hollow way leading downslope out from a gap in the putative deer park boundary (Site *1*) and leads towards the farmstead as a continuation of another section of hollow way (Site *35*). It is orientated roughly north/south and measures approximately 43m long by up to 4.5m wide and 0.35m deep. There is no bank on either side of the hollow and is a classic holloway. It probably relates to the farmstead and would appear to post date the putative deer park boundary.

Site Number	35
Site Type	Holloway
NGR	NZ 82568 09062 to NZ 82577 09152
Period	Medieval to Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5213.jpg
D	

Description

A curvilinear section of hollow way feeding towards a breach through the putative deer park boundary (Site 1). It is orientated roughly north/south and runs along the eastern side of the boundary for over 90m and is up to 3.5m wide and 0.35m deep. There is a slight bank on either side of the ditch. The northern end crosses through the boundary and the route splays into smaller hollow ways running downslope on the west side of the boundary (Sites *33* and *34*).

Site Number	36
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82570 09138
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5208.jpg
Description	

A small circular hollow that was possibly a quarry but without a surrounding bank or associated waste. It is set into the ditch of the putative deer park boundary and evidently post-dated it. It was 4.8m long by 3.6m wide and 0.35m deep. It is possible to suggest that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	37
Site Type	Quarry
NGR	NZ 82566 09123
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	5211.jpg
Description	

A small circular hollow that was possibly a quarry but without a surrounding bank or associated waste. It is set into the ditch of the putative deer park boundary (Site I) and evidently post-dated it. It was 2m in diameter by 0.35m deep. It is possible to suggest that this sub-circular hollow is what was left when a millstone blank was removed.

Site Number	38
Site Type	Standing Stone
NMR No.	Part of: 29235
NGR	NZ 82491 09146
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	N/A
Description	
	etres by 0.3 metres in section and stands up to 0.5 metres high. (NMR Entry).

OA North Field Visit 2013. A possible standing stone located immediately north of an enclosure boundary

bank/wall (Site 22).

Site Number	39
Site Type	Holloway
NGR	NZ 82525 09140
Period	Post-Medieval
Photograph(s)	N/A
Description	

A short and roughly linear section of sunken holloway running upslope away from a ruined house. It crosses an enclosure bank/wall (Site 22). It is orientated roughly north/south and the extant section measures approximately 45m long.

Site Number	40	
Site Type	Cup Marked Stone?	
NGR	NZ 82530 09145	
Period	Rock Art	
Photograph(s)	N/A	
Description		
A small earthfast boulder with a possible cup mark on the upper surface.		

Site Number	41
Site Type	Burnt Mound?
NMR No.	1265841
NGR	NZ 82616 09190
Period	Prehistoric?
Photograph(s)	N/A
Description	

A round barrow situated on a gentle north west facing slope at the north edge of the North York Moors. It has an earth and stone mound which is 9 metres in diameter and stands up to 1 metre high. The mound was originally surrounded by a ditch up to 2 metres wide which has become infilled over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. Scheduled. (NMR Entry).

OA North Field Visit 2013: This feature has been misidentified during the scheduling process and later NMR aerial photographic interpretation as a round barrow. The actual monument is located further upslope to the south-west (NMR 29237; Site 2). The feature at the given location is actually a sub-oval mound covered in heather and scrub measuring approximately 14m long by 11m wide and 0.4m high on the east side. It is located at the foot of a slight north-east-facing slope near the corner of a modern field enclosure and is adjacent to a boggy area near the western bank of a tributary stream feeding north into Eller Beck. Its location, if it is indeed a site, is more likely to point to it's function being that of a burnt mound.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Detailed Survey of Eden House Cairnfield, SM32492
- Figure 3: Detailed Survey of Eden House Cairnfield, SM32492, with aerial photography
- Figure 4: Aerial photographic texture generated by photogrammetry
- Figure 5: Series of section profiles across the linear boundary (Site 1)

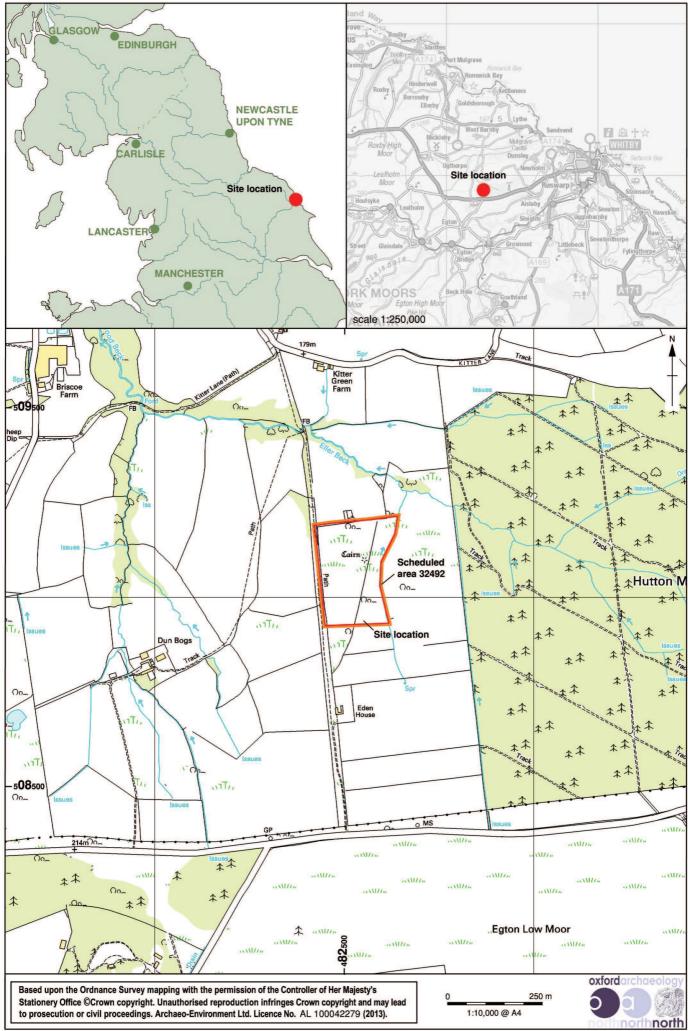


Figure 1: Site location

jq*ll10567*ams*210213

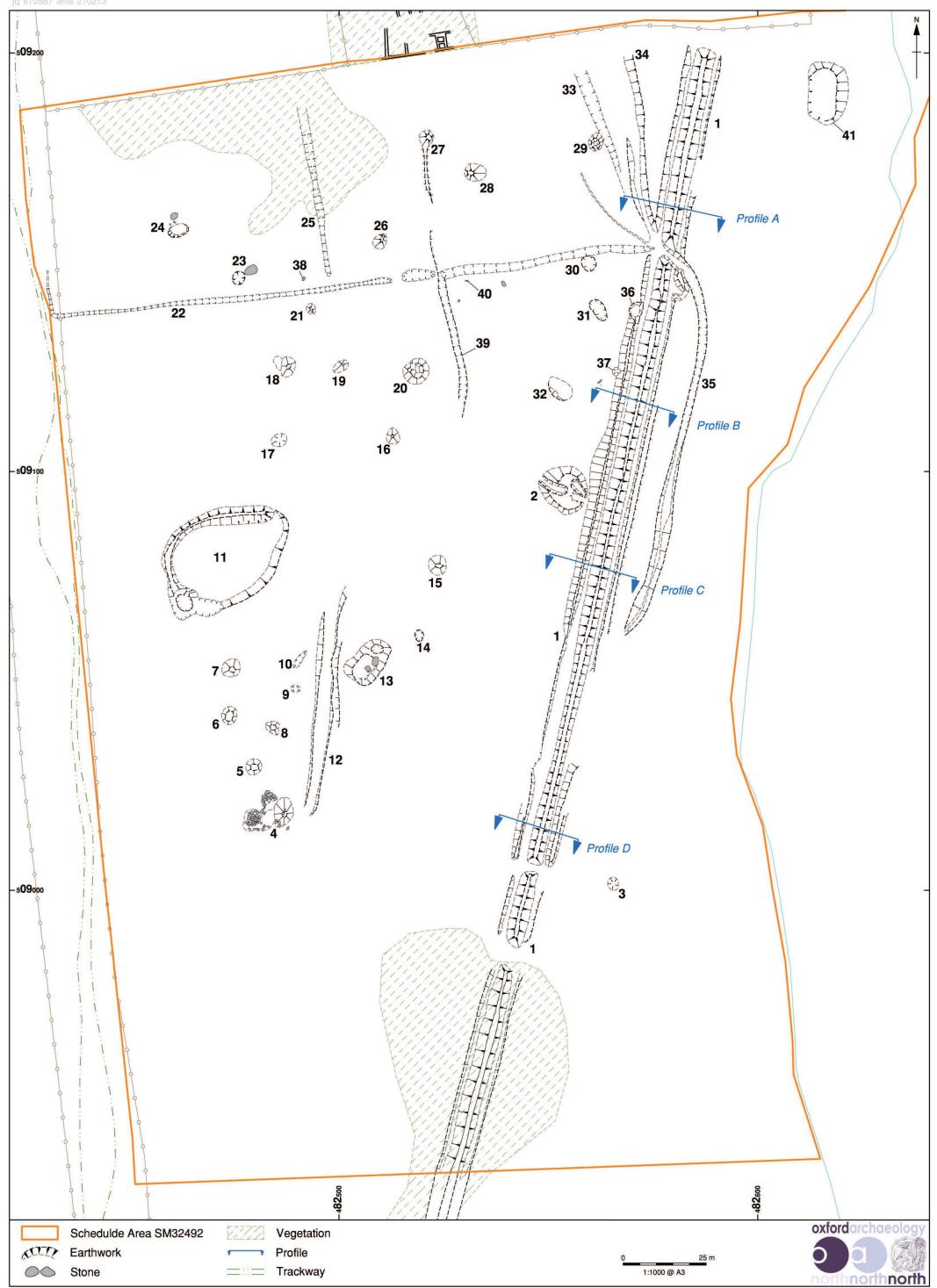


Figure 2: Detailed Survey of Eden House Cairnfield, SM32492

jq*ll10567*ams*210213

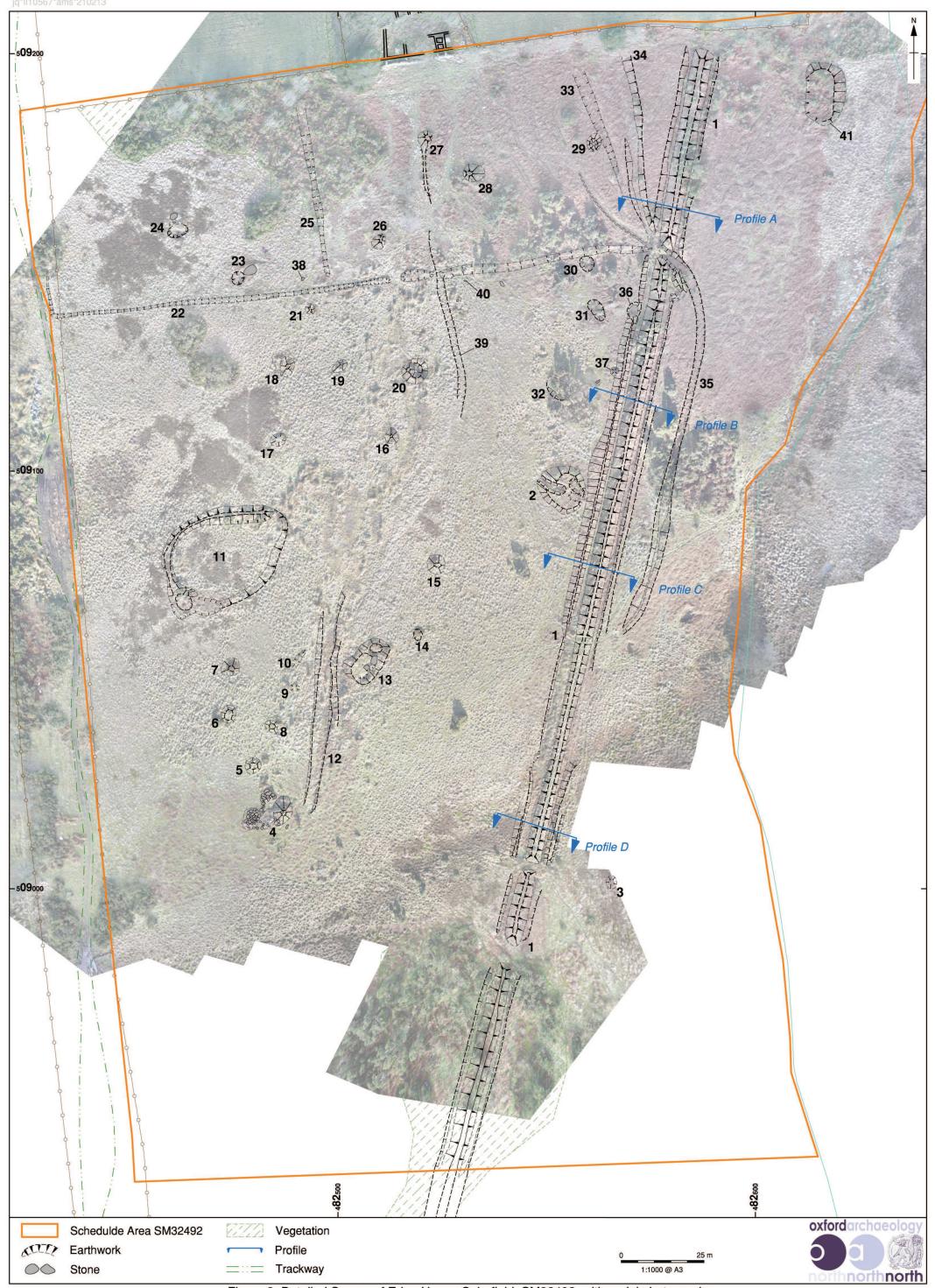


Figure 3: Detailed Survey of Eden House Cairnfield, SM32492, with aerial photography

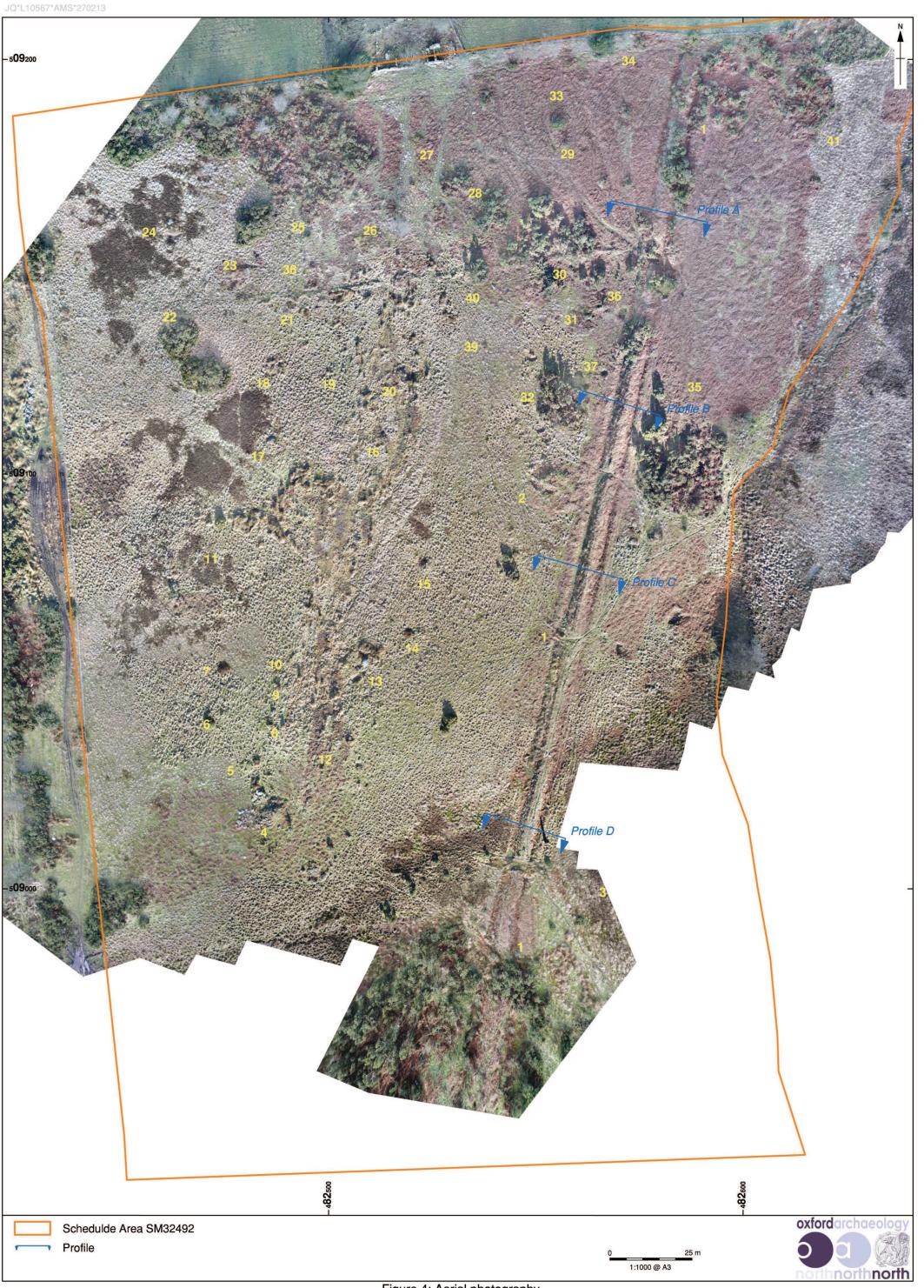


Figure 4: Aerial photography

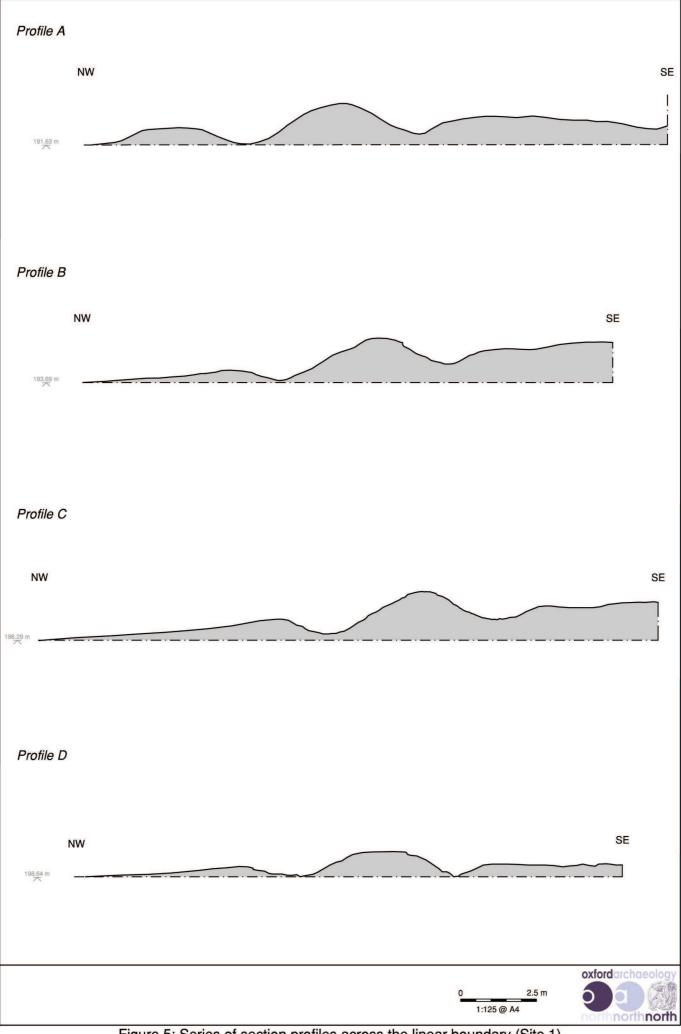


Figure 5: Series of section profiles across the linear boundary (Site 1)