



NATIONAL TRUST HOLDINGS ON THE NORTH YORKSHIRE COAST

Historic Landscape Survey



Oxford Archaeology North

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Peter Schofield undertook the primary research and desk-based study, and undertook the field survey and boundary survey, assisted by Rebecca Briscoe. The report was written and illustrations produced by Peter Schofield. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

SUMMARY

An archaeological historic landscape survey was undertaken of The National Trust's, North Yorkshire coastal property landholdings. The 14 individual areas total 6.7km² in extent, located along the coastal zone from Saltburn in the north (NZ 6697 2154) down to Newbiggin Cliff in the south (TA 1075 8232). The programme of work was intended to provide base-line information and mapping of the archaeological resource within each of the landholdings, to propose preliminary management recommendations, and to identify potential future archaeological work that may be required in these areas.

The work entailed a desk-based survey to examine pertinent documentary information and previous investigations at the sites, followed by a walkover survey to monitor the condition of known sites, and to identify and record previously undiscovered sites. The desk-based element was undertaken during November and December 2006, and the field survey was undertaken in early January 2007.

The survey was undertaken at 14 individual study areas, which were of variable size and character. Extending from north-west to south-east, these comprised Saltburn, Warsett Hill, Loftus, Staithes, Port Mulgrave, Runswick Bay, Saltwick Nab, Robin Hood's Bay, Boggle Hole, Ravenscar, Staintondale, Hayburn Wyke, Cayton Bay, and Newbiggin Cliff.

The earliest evidence revealed by the survey dates from the Neolithic period, comprising sparse lithic scatters and occasional finds of stone axes from the better farming areas between Saltburn and Whitby. The most notable Neolithic monument is an early mortuary structure from Street Houses, Loftus. The area has a rich distribution of Bronze Age funerary mounds and barrows along the coastal strip, alongside a timber circle at Loftus. While primarily funerary monuments, these may also represent divisional land boundaries and statements of tenure, possibly indicating that the area was quite densely settled by this time.

There is little archaeological evidence for Iron Age activity on the North York Moors, particularly on the coastal strip, where only a few known hillforts/ defensive enclosures have been identified, and these are largely undated. There is evidence of late Roman military activity within the area, in the form of a potential system of defensive coastal shore forts at Huntcliff, Goldsborough, (possibly) Whitby, Ravenscar, Scarborough and Filey, set up to repel raiding in the fourth century. Surprisingly, there is little evidence for non-military Romano-British occupation from the study areas themselves, although there is evidence for settlement in some of the lowland vales surrounding the North York Moors.

The evidence for early medieval settlement in the period is limited in most cases to associated Old English place-names, and early cemeteries near the coast at Saltburn and possibly Robin Hood's Bay. Excavations at the settlement sites at Loftus have also recovered structures and finds of early medieval date.

From the medieval period there is evidence of small coastal fishing hamlets, as well as cartographic evidence of open-field and strip-field cultivation surrounding nucleated villages. Significantly the landscape pattern of agriculture and settlement appears to have changed little through the early years of the post-medieval period. There is little surviving evidence of medieval cruck-built farmsteads in the region, but with the prosperity of the seventeenth century, many farmhouses were rebuilt as single storey North York Moors stone longhouses. The period of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw substantial

enclosure and land improvement of the more extreme, elevated moorland and the coastal rough grazing land, as part of the countrywide enclosure movement. The farmsteads of the region, however, remained modest in nature through to the nineteenth century.

The Jurassic Age geology exposed along the clifftops and the coastal strip has been exploited for quarrying and industrial processes throughout the post-medieval period, and significant remains from these processes still survive. The large bands of sandstones, and also cementstone, were extensively quarried and there was large-scale extraction of outcropping bands of jet from the medieval period onwards. The extensive strata of alum shales, exposed on the coast, were quarried for what was to be the country's first chemical industry, from around AD 1600. The exploitation of ironstone along the coast is known from the North York moors from the medieval period, but it was not until the nineteenth century that it was exploited on a truly industrial scale.

The coastline itself served as a first line of defence from at least the Roman period, as well as an elevated vantage point to observe and protect vessels at sea. There is evidence of beacon sites from the medieval period, and later there were established rocket posts, coastguard cottages and observation posts. The coastline was used for experiments with radar and direction finding equipment prior to the Second World War. With the onset of the Second World War, these became more formalised as an impending invasion was anticipated in 1940. The defences comprised pillboxes, concrete obstructions, spigot mortar foundations, pits and minefields. Similarly, radar, ant-aircraft batteries, and lookout posts were located on the elevated areas above the coast. The coast was still utilised for military purposes during the Cold War, when the threat of nuclear attack by low flying aircraft prompted the expansion of Royal Observation Corps lookout points along the coastline. A system of bunkers were constructed for potential nuclear fallout monitoring from the 1960s to early 1990s, and these have often survived in the coastal strip, at the same location as earlier observation posts.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological historic landscape survey was undertaken over The National Trust's property landholdings along the North Yorkshire coast (Fig 1). These encompass 14 discrete areas totalling some 6.7km² in extent, running along the coast from Saltburn in the north down to Newbiggin Cliff in the south (between NZ 6697 2154 - TA 1075 8232). The programme of work was intended to provide baseline information and mapping of the archaeological resource within each of the landholdings. It was also intended to propose preliminary management recommendations and to identify potential future archaeological work that may be required in these areas.
- 1.1.2 The survey was undertaken in accordance with a Project Brief issued by Mark Newman of the National Trust (*Appendix 1*), and following a project design prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA North) (*Appendix 2*). The desk-based element of the project was undertaken during November and December 2006, followed closely by the field survey in early January 2007. The work entailed a desk-based study of all survey areas, an identification survey of all properties and a boundary survey of selective properties.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 The primary purpose of the project was to inform future management decisions concerning conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical resources within the selected National Trust holdings. The survey was intended as an initial exploration and assessment of the archaeological and historical resource, rather than a definitive and comprehensive study. The aims of this initial project were broadly as follows:
- to establish sufficient information to identify the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
 - to provide an accurate level 1b survey (OA North 2002) of all identified monuments;
 - to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management policies by The National Trust.
- 1.2.2 The programme was designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the study area, set within its broader landscape context. The survey aimed to consider the individual sites not simply as isolated points on a map, but as an integral part of the wider historical fabric of landscape character within the area.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 In response to a brief prepared by The National Trust Archaeologist (*Appendix 1*), a project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscape over The National Trust's North Yorkshire Coastal Properties (Fig 1). This was in order to enhance the existing archaeological record, to enable appropriate management strategies to be formulated, and for potential further archaeological work to be highlighted. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 THE SURVEY

2.2.1 **Desk-Based Assessment:** an investigation was conducted of all relevant records and primary data held for the properties within the National Trust Historic Environment Record (HER), The National Monuments Record (NMR), the Tees Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), North Yorkshire HER, the North York Moors National Park Authority SMR, and the North Yorkshire County Record Office at Northallerton. This included information on all previous formal investigations into the archaeology and history of the study areas, including interventions, events, and survey information. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping was examined, to provide an indication of later activity within the areas. In addition, the OA North library and archives were consulted for pertinent secondary sources, alongside primary documentary material on the coastal Alum industries. The data generated during the desk-based assessment provided the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains.

2.2.2 **Aerial Photographic Reconnaissance:** air photographs held by the North York Moors National Park, the NMR, and the North Yorkshire SMR were examined, to provide enhanced information on the features identified, and to potentially identify new features. In addition, an aerial photographic flight was undertaken by OA North of the northernmost estate holdings (Runswick Bay, Port Mulgrave, Staithes, Loftus and Warsett Hill), and the current conditions of the sites were recorded from oblique photography.

2.2.3 **Identification Survey:** the survey was undertaken as an enhanced OA North Level 1b type survey (OA North 2002), and the study area, as defined in the project brief, encompassed 6.7km² (Fig 1). Those sites already identified from the desk-based assessment were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. Selective areas of the Alum workings at Loftus and Ravenscar were excluded from the present survey, as these have been subject to recent intensive surveys (Miller 2002), although ancillary features that were beyond the main areas of workings were included. The survey involved four elements of reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography.

2.2.4 The reconnaissance consisted of field walking in transects, varying from 10m to 30m intervals, dependent on visibility and safety considerations. All sites identified from the desk-based assessment were investigated for their present condition, and all newly identified sites were located and recorded. The extent of those areas where

survey was not undertaken, due to previous work, is defined on the individual figures of the survey areas (Figs 3-17).

- 2.2.5 The archaeological sites were mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment, which used real-time EGNOS corrections from geo-stationary satellites, to achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.5\text{m}$ (to satisfy the Level 1b - survey requirements). The digital survey data was transferred as shapefiles into a GIS system (ArcGIS 9.2), superimposed with the digital Ordnance Survey data, and cross-referenced with other historic environment datasets from the desk based assessment. The GIS system was used to create mapping of the archaeological sites within each of the coastal property areas (Figs 2-16). The descriptive records were compiled in the field, and inputted into a database on a Psion palm computer. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print and colour digital photography.
- 2.2.6 **Boundary Survey:** the boundary survey aimed to determine the development land allotment and the history of the system of field boundaries within selected holdings of two of the study areas. The farmed landscapes of properties within Robin Hood's Bay and Staintondale (Figs 9, 10 and 13) had been identified as possibly containing important relict field-systems of some antiquity that had not subsequently been altered by later farming practices. The boundary survey was undertaken in conjunction with the identification survey, and was informed by the desk-based assessment. It recorded both those boundaries still in use, and those that had been removed and were evident only as earthworks or cropmarks. All boundaries were examined, to determine their type, condition, maximum height, and key features within them, such as openings, blockings, sheep creeps etc. A typology of the boundary markers within the study area was subsequently established, focussing on build type and character, to enable categorisation of the different forms present. The study also concentrated on the relationship between all sections of the individual boundaries, in order to establish relative dates of construction/repair.
- 2.2.7 The survey used a 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey base map, enlarged to 1:2000 for the annotation of the mapping. Those walls that were not depicted on these maps were recorded by means of differential GPS survey, which maintains an accuracy of $\pm 0.5\text{m}$. The locations of significant features, such as wall breaks or changes of construction, were also recorded by GPS.
- 2.2.8 Each section of boundary was recorded within a database on a Psion palmtop computer, providing fast input and processing of the data, and the data was later collated into an access database linked into the GIS system. The descriptive record defined the principal characteristics of the boundary markers, including form, character, height, width, condition, phases of construction, relationship with other boundaries, and the relationship with other archaeological features. Elements built into the boundary markers, such as the numbers of through-stones and entrances, were also recorded, and whether the boundary section was constructed on an earlier boundary feature, such as a lynchet or a collapsed foundation. The results of the boundary survey are summarised in *Section 5*, and the database of boundary types and condition can be found in *Appendix 4*.

2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.3.1 The information concerning archaeological sites within the study areas has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, period, character and significance. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on the maps of the study areas (Figs 2-16).

2.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991), and is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digital data. Digital survey data is provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the National Trust MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS).

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1.1 The National Trust coastal properties surveyed during the current project are situated along the coastline of the old North Riding of Yorkshire, running from Saltburn in the north-west, to near Filey in the south east (Figs 1 and 2). The majority of the study areas are contained within the coastal edge of the North Yorkshire Moors and Cleveland Hills, whilst the southernmost two sites (Cayton Bay and Newbiggin Cliff) are located on the eastern edge of the Vale of Pickering (Countryside Commission 1998). The solid geology of the area is dominated by Jurassic Age rocks of thick sandstones and impure limestones, while the Lower Jurassic Lias group rocks are exposed along the coast, and have been subject to mining for shale, jet, cementstone, and ironstone (*ibid*). The area has the highest cliffs along the English North Sea coast, giving a dramatic undulating landscape of precipitous cliffs dipping down to bays where fishing villages are located (*ibid*). Inland, the coastal landscape contains a mixture of arable and pasture, where the good quality soils formed from glacial deposits are farmed right up to the cliff edge (*ibid*).

3.2 PALAEOLITHIC TO NEOLITHIC

3.2.1 The North Yorkshire coast and surrounding region has revealed rich evidence of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity from the end of the Late Glacial period, with a hearth at Lake Flixton, and lithics, including Creswellian points, at Seamer Carr (Manby 2003). The Mesolithic period is well represented in the lowland vales, at the well known sites of Star Carr, Seamer Carr, and Lake Flixton. Systematic survey of lithic sites has concentrated on the hills above the coastal zone (*ibid*), although occasional findspots are recorded within and around the study areas.

3.2.2 Archaeological evidence of Neolithic sites in the region is significant, although within the environs of the survey areas this is mostly limited to sparse lithic scatters and occasional finds of stone axes, found on the better agricultural land in the lowlands fringing the North York Moors. Activity from this period is best represented by the small collection of funerary monuments, such as the example excavated at Street Houses (Vyner 1983; 1984), which contained an early Neolithic mortuary enclosure/structure overlain by a long barrow, and a later round barrow. In the same area is a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age timber circle known as the 'Wossit' (Vyner 1988).

3.3 BRONZE AGE

3.3.1 There was an apparent increase in activity during the Bronze Age, as witnessed in the number of funerary monuments in the region, and the coastal strip in particular (Spratt 1990a; Manby *et al* 2003). This may reflect an increase in population and intensification of farming in the region, but may also be an indication of changes in funerary practice, resulting in the survival and identification of more durable upstanding monuments from this period. The relatively small amount of palaeoenvironmental evidence available for this region suggests an increase in

woodland clearance during the period (*op cit*), which might also reflect a larger population within the region in general.

- 3.3.2 The most ubiquitous site type in the region is the round barrow, 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 1990a). They are typically defined by lines of pits and also alignments of funerary cairns (OA North 2003).

3.4 IRON AGE AND ROMAN

- 3.4.1 **Iron Age:** there is scarce archaeological evidence for the Iron Age in the North York Moors, particularly on the coastal strip, and only a few known hillforts and defensive enclosures have been identified in the region. The nearest to the study areas are on Castle Hill in Scarborough, and inland at Thieves Dyke near Silpho (Spratt and Harrison 1989; Spratt 1990a). It is possible that a number of the enclosure sites visible as cropmarks on the coastal strip are Iron Age in date, or were occupied during that period, but there is little dating evidence available. There has been little evidence recovered of Iron Age settlement within the study area, although Iron Age occupation has been recorded during the excavation of a round house near Loftus (Sherlock 2006).
- 3.4.2 **Roman:** evidence for Roman period occupation in the North York Moors is limited for the most part to settlement and pottery evidence from the lowland vales. There are few rural settlement sites found along the coastal strip, although Romano-British pottery has been recovered from some of the cropmark enclosure sites, such as Brotton (Spratt 1990b). Evidence for Roman military installations has been identified at Huntcliff, Goldsborough, Scarborough, and Filey with further possible sites at Whitby and Ravenscar (Spratt 1990b; Spratt and Harrison 1989). These probably represent a system of coastal defensive stations, set up to repel sea-borne raids in the fourth century. In particular, a late fourth century inscription from Ravenscar, recording the building of the '*castrum*' (Johnson 1980), represents one of the latest inscriptions of its type in Britain.

3.5 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1 The period between the cessation of Roman administration and the Norman Conquest in the region is defined by the emergence of kingdoms, initially of British, and subsequently of Germanic and Norse speaking polities. The evidence for

settlement in the region for this period is limited in most cases to place-name evidence (Loveluck 2003), although the current excavations at the settlement sites at Loftus has also recovered structures and finds of early medieval date (Sherlock 2006). Additionally, there is evidence of early cemeteries near the coast at Saltburn, and possibly at Robin Hood's Bay (Spratt and Harrison 1989). It was through the conversion of much of the population to Christianity from the seventh century, however, that the most enduring historical and archaeological legacy emerged within the study area. Whitby was the site of a monastic foundation in the seventh century, on royal land, with hints at an earlier Christian site in that location (Cramp 1976, 223), and was the location for the synod of Whitby in AD 664 (*ibid*). Later in the period, there was a proliferation of sculpted crosses, particularly along the coastal strip of North Yorkshire (Spratt and Harrison 1989) representing a relatively significant assemblage of material from this period. The historic boundaries, ridings and wapentakes of Yorkshire, and often the township units within, are first documented at the end of this period. The *Domesday Book* reveals the manors held, and that there was widespread arable cultivation on the coastal strip in 1066 (Hall 2003; Williams and Martin 2002).

3.6 MEDIEVAL

- 3.6.1 The post-conquest landscape of North Yorkshire is encapsulated in the descriptions of the *Domesday Book*, which indicates that many areas of cultivated land and settlements in the region had been 'made waste' between 1066 and 1086. This had occurred during the 'Harrying of the North' as retaliation by the king for the massacre of the Norman garrison at York in 1069 (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Even if the estates in the study area were not made waste, the revenues from ploughing were sometimes reduced, and the landholders of the non-affected estates were, if not the king himself, then one of his trusted baronial knights (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 3.6.2 Settlement on the coastal strip, whilst relating to the places mentioned in the *Doomsday Book*, developed as both nucleated villages, and dispersed farmsteads in the more isolated locations along the coast. There is evidence of small coastal fishing hamlets taking root, as well as cartographic evidence of open-field and strip-field cultivation occurring around nucleated villages (Spratt and Harrison 1989). ; The more isolated moorland and coastal regions were often Royal forest, and much of the arable agriculture was managed through grange farms, belonging to the large monastic houses (*ibid*; Harrison 2000).

3.7 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

- 3.7.1 **Agriculture:** the landscape pattern of agriculture and settlement changed little in the early years of the post-medieval period, although the Dissolution of the Monasteries created a shift in land ownership and tenure, and some farmers were able to acquire freehold and leasehold land (Spratt and Harrison 1989; Harrison 2000). Little evidence survives for rural medieval cruck-built farmsteads in the region, and many timber open-halled buildings were replaced by single storey stone-built longhouses from the later decades of the seventeenth century. The longhouses were then subsequently modified, often with first floor rooms and ceilings being added to them. Contemporary historical documentary evidence, such as wills, reinforces the

physical evidence that within the study area some farmsteads remained modest in nature up until the nineteenth century. From the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (due in part to population pressures), the common fields and pastures of the coastal strip were enclosed in a piecemeal manner. This was added to later by more formalised enclosure, which by the time of the Enclosure Acts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was enclosing, improving, and draining the less productive elevated moorland and rough grazing land on the coastal strip (Harrison 2000; Spratt and Harrison 1989).

- 3.7.2 **Industry:** the minerals and stone occurring naturally within the geology of the North Yorkshire coast has led to quarrying and industrial exploitation throughout the post-medieval period. The large bands of sandstones and cementstones were quarried, as was jet, often as a by-product of or in conjunction with alum and ironstone mining. Probably the earliest industrial exploitation, however, was for the outcropping bands of jet, which can be found on the beaches within the area, as it is eroded out of the geological strata. The material was utilised for jewellery and ornamentation from the Neolithic onwards, but the height of its exploitation was in the nineteenth century, when due to its popularity the market could not be met by material recovered from beaches, and mining was utilised (Spratt and Harrison 1989; Muller 1991).
- 3.7.3 From the early seventeenth century, the extensive strata of shales exposed on the coast were systematically quarried to produce alum, used in the fixing of dyes and tanning leather, which is claimed to be Britain's first chemical industry (Morrison 1981). Prior to the sixteenth century, European production had been largely monopolised by a Papal cartel, and it was following the reformation by Henry VIII that the industry developed in England (Miller 2002). The exploitation of ironstone is known from the North York Moors from the medieval period (Spratt and Harrison 1989), but it was not until the nineteenth century that it was exploited on a truly industrial scale on the coastline. The ironstone was initially mined in the area and then usually exported by sea, from simple beachside jetties or purpose-built harbours, such as Port Mulgrave (Plate 1). The smelting usually took place on Tyneside, although an unsuccessful attempt was made to smelt on-site at Runswick Bay (Owen 1988). With the coming of the North Eastern Railway and its coastal branch line in the late nineteenth century, the industries on the coast had an easier access route out of the region (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Ancillary industries also appeared in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, that exploited the transport infrastructure created along the coastline. One notable example is the Ravenscar Brickworks, located in the abandoned alum quarry at Ravenscar, that was set up by the Whitaker Brick Company in 1900. The brickworks was built to serve the construction of the Ravenscar planned village, but the ease of access to the rail network led to other far-reaching supply contracts (Rhodes 1998).
- 3.7.4 **Coastal Observation and Defence:** the commanding views from the coastline meant that the area has been utilised for observation and monitoring of sea-borne activity from at least the Roman period. During the post-medieval period, trade, smuggling, fishing and also military defence all required observation and/or protection from coastline installations. There is evidence of beacon sites from the medieval period, and later rocket posts, coastguard cottages, and observation posts. Local militias and regiments were trained along the sparsely populated coast in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with rifle ranges and camps being set up before and during the two World Wars. The coastline was used for experiments with radar

and direction finding equipment, and these utilised the large undulating hills running along the coast for their bases. Defences during the Second World War became more formalised. As impending invasion was expected from 1940, the local populations were relocated elsewhere, and coastal defences of pillboxes, minefields, and other obstacles were set up at vulnerable points along the coast (Foot 2006; Foot nd). The defence of the coast was still an issue during the Cold War, when the threat of nuclear attack by low flying aircraft prompted the expansion of Royal Observation Corps lookout points along the coastline. From the 1960s to early 1990s a system of nuclear warning and fallout monitoring was prepared, utilising a string of bunkers placed across the country. These have often survived in the coastal strip, situated in the same location as earlier observation posts (Cocroft and Thomas 2004).

- 3.7.5 **Tourism:** the natural beauty of the North York Moors and the coastline has long attracted travellers, although it was not until the nineteenth century that tourism for much of the populace became possible. It was the arrival of the railway lines of the North Eastern Railway in the last quarter of the century that assisted access to the rapidly expanding resorts of Whitby and Scarborough (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Catering for tourism has continued apace since, with local attractions such as the woodland and waterfalls at Hayburn Wyke, the planned town of Saltburn-by-Sea, and the unsuccessful attempt to construct a resort village at Ravenscar. The developments of chalets and caravan sites have encroached onto many areas of the coastline during the twentieth century. Today, the coastline is protected as a Heritage Coast, is partly within the North York Moors National Park, and is serviced by nationally recognised long distance footpaths.

4. DESK BASED STUDY AND SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This section sets out to chart the known archaeological resource for each of the separate National Trust landholdings investigated along the North Yorkshire coastline (Fig 1). The information includes all of the known archaeological evidence from within and immediately surrounding the study areas, as collated from the relevant SMRs/HERs, and outlined in the general historical background for the region (*Section 3*). The individual sections for each landholding include additional new sites recorded from the present walkover survey, and also present an assessment of the current state of survival of sites previously identified.

4.2 SALTBURN

4.2.1 ***Desk-based Study:*** the study area measures 6.01 hectares (Fig 3), consisting of two small improved clifftop fields, to the west of the original fisherman's hamlet of 'Old Saltburn' (Plate 2). There is a relatively rich, multi-period archaeological and historical record for the immediate surrounding area, with the earliest evidence represented by a Neolithic polished stone axe found on the waterfront, to the north of The Ship Inn (Tees SMR 2888). There was formerly a Bronze Age barrow sited on top of the 'curious conical hill of Cat Nab' to the west of the study area (Tees SMR 15; Bulmer 1890), which was excavated by the antiquarian William Hornsby, and is now destroyed. Hornsby also recorded the earliest evidence of Anglian period archaeology on Teeside, some distance from the south-west of the study area on the promontory of Hob Hill. Here, up to 48 burials were found by ironstone quarrymen in 1909, probably dating from the sixth century (Hornsby 1912-3; Gallagher 1987).

4.2.2 The earliest documented evidence for occupation at Old Saltburn relates to a Hermitage founded here by Roger de Argentum *c* 1215 (Tees SMR 9; Bulmer 1890). The village of Old Saltburn grew up as a small isolated fishing hamlet in the parish of Brotton in the medieval period, with a putative medieval manor house on the site of 9-12 Stone Row (Tees SMR 1488) in the centre of the village. In addition, there is evidence of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation in some of the fields surrounding the study area (Tees SMR 1563, 1564 and 1567), and fourteenth to fifteenth century pottery has been retrieved from a field immediately to the east of the study area, on the other side of Coastguard Cottages (Tees SMR 4879). A short distance further south, a Roman lamp filler/urn was also recovered (Tees SMR 22).

4.2.3 In the post-medieval period, the village was associated with alum workings, comprising two quarries and a works which were established in the 1670s (Tees SMR 4415 and 4416), although these have so far not been located. In the nineteenth century ironstone was being extracted from the surrounding hills, and exported from the beach at this location (Spratt and Harrison 1989). There was also a mill on the western edge of the study area, currently Mill Farm (Tees SMR 5914). The maritime nature of the village is shown by the location of a former coastguard station on the edge of the study area (now Coastguard Cottages). The

nineteenth century is dominated by the construction of the planned resort of Saltburn-by-Sea, on the west side of the earlier hamlet. This was the brainchild of the entrepreneur Henry Pease, leading to the construction of a planned village in 1861. The village had a pier and cliffside railway, and its centrepiece was the Zetland Hotel, served by the arrival of the Saltburn to Darlington branch line of the North Eastern Railway (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 103). A mid-twentieth century postcard shows the northern end of the study area adjacent to the Ship Inn (Plate 3). It possibly shows temporary buildings constructed on the northern edge of the study area, on the east side of the Ship Inn, there were none depicted on any of the historic cartographic sources consulted, and there was no physical evidence found during the present survey. Of direct relevance to the study area is the proliferation of Second World War defensive structures on the coast and in the village of Saltburn. These included minefields (now cleared), weapons trenches, and a petroleum warfare site (OAN Sites 215-218).

- 4.2.4 **Survey Results:** during the present survey none of the documented archaeological sites from within the study area (OAN Sites 215-218) were found to be extant. Two small concrete bollards, however, were located on either end of the footpath running through the area, and were recorded as possibly being defensive blocks from the Second World War (OAN Sites 281-282). They were relatively small in size, however, and perhaps were more likely to be primarily associated with the later use of the footpath.

4.3 WARSETT HILL

- 4.3.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 68.14 hectares (Fig 4), consists of large improved fields containing the northern edge of the promontory of Warsett Hill, demarcated by the current line of the mineral railway skirting around its northern side. In addition, there are lower clifftop fields extending to the east. The area contains the Scheduled Monument of the Guibal Fanhouse (SM RC43) at Huntcliff ironstone mine (OAN Site 152). The earliest recorded archaeological evidence is of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery on the summit of Warsett Hill (OAN Site 222). Upon excavation, the largest of the seven visible barrows (also a potential later medieval beacon) was found to be kerbed, and contained food vessels and cremated remains (Hornsby and Stanton 1917; Crawford 1980). The cropmark of a putative prehistoric enclosure has also been identified on the summit of Warsett Hill (Tees SMR 223), although its appearance is similar in nature to former field boundaries surrounding the top of the hill, and its date is unknown. The fourth-century Roman signal station at Huntcliff was located a short way up the coast (Tees SMR 16). The site was excavated by William Hornsby during the early twentieth century, when a third of the site was still extant (Hornsby *et al* 1912). In addition, there is a putative Roman road to the west of the study area (Tees SMR 269), and Romano-British pottery has been retrieved through fieldwalking immediately to the south-east of the study area (Tees SMR 28).
- 4.3.2 The study area is remote from any sizeable settlement, and by the mid-nineteenth century (OS First Edition 1853) the field system consisted of moderately straight-sided fields, encircling Warsett Hill and bordering the coastline. Their overall character and form is consistent with those of the parliamentary enclosure movement. The field-systems were subsequently truncated by the Saltburn to

Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway, which encircled the northern foot of the hill from 1866 (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Later mapping shows the grubbing-out of field boundaries, and can be attributed to this imposition, as well as the mechanisation of agriculture and the enlargement of fields generally.

- 4.3.3 The greatest impact upon the landscape of the study area was the extraction of ironstone rock from Warsett Hill. The earliest ironstone prospection in the study area would have been non-intensive in nature, and Owen (1995, 21) states that before intensive ironstone drift/shaft mining started on Warsett Hill ‘a mile or so from Brotton mine the railway curves round the top of Huntcliff and here the main seam outcrops near the edge of the cliff. In the 1840s and 1850s quarrying had taken place here with shipments from the beach below ...’ (Plate 4). This pattern of early ironstone extraction was mirrored up and down the coastline, where the raw materials were shipped out by sea. It was not until the arrival of the Whitby to Saltburn branch of the North Eastern Railway, that ironstone extraction became feasible on an industrial scale at this particular location. The main seam of ironstone, on which the Huntcliff mine is located, was first systematically worked from Skinninggrove in 1848 (Chapman 1973), and by around 1850 the industry had reached an intensive level, whereby the production of Jurassic ironstone from the North Yorkshire and Cleveland areas eclipsed the rest of the country's production. In 1870, more than four million tons of ore were extracted from Cleveland mines, and by 1875 this had risen to six million tons, with intensive extraction persisting until the 1920s (*ibid*).
- 4.3.4 **Cliff Mine:** the earliest lease to mine at Huntcliff was granted to HW Thomas in October 1857, to mine the Cleveland Main Seam for 30 years. It was not until 1866, when the Bell Brothers took over the lease and the railway was constructed, that work commenced, and a mine shaft was sunk on the west side of Warsett Hill, in what was to become known as the Cliff Mine (Owen, 1995, OAN Site 356, Plate 5). The mine covered a small area of fields near Brough House Farm, but only the very eastern edge of the royalty lies within the current National Trust landholding. Eventually, three shafts were sunk at the mine, although only two are within the study area (Chapman, 1990, OAN Sites 227 and 230). The shaft mine closed in 1887, when the small royalty was worked-out (Chapman 1975), and work concentrated on the more extensive Huntcliff Mine further to the east (OAN Site 81, Plate 3), which had opened up in 1871. The Cliff Mine site was investigated by the East Cleveland Heritage Organisation (Chapman 1990), which identified further elements of the extraction site, in addition to the two shafts. Features identified within the National Trust property include two steam engine bases (OAN Sites 228 and 289), and a railway siding (OAN Site 229). The short-lived mine inconveniently falls between the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping for the locality (1853 and 1895), and thus none of these features are evident on these maps.
- 4.3.5 **Huntcliff Mine:** the Huntcliff mine was opened in 1871 and covered a much more extensive royalty area than the earlier mine. Its area comprised almost the whole of Warsett Hill, and ran as far south as the line between Low Farm and Hunley Hall Farm (OAN Site 81; Plate 6). The Huntcliff Mine was a drift mine rather than a shaft mine, and was worked on the ‘Bord and Pillar’ method, which consisted of passages (bords) driven into the rock, with adjacent areas of rock left *in-situ*. Cross passages were driven in, leaving the mine-workings supported by rectangular pillars. The mine was also quite short-lived. and closed on the 30th June 1906,

when the geological situation made the extraction of ironstone uneconomical (Chapman 1973). The Huntcliff mine was also investigated by The East Cleveland Heritage Organisation, who mapped the final mine surface layout, showing the position of certain features in relation to the mine entrances in 1906 (Plate 6; Chapman 1990). The site included the tunnel mouths of both the travelling road and the haulage plane (OAN Sites 231 and 232), which were located beneath the railway embankment, and the Guibal Fanhouse (OAN Site 152; Plates 7-10), built *circa* 1872. The concrete beds that supported a steam driven haulage engine for the mine wagons (OAN Site 68), and a large earthen and stone-revetted haulage ramp (OAN Site 54), which allowed tubs to be emptied into wagons on the adjacent railway (Plate 9), were also recorded. There was also formerly a range of mine buildings near the cliff edge, which have subsequently been demolished, which included workshops, a cottage, and stables/smithy (OAN Site 233). Examination of the OS Second Edition mapping (1895) also reveals several further associated mining features, including the site of an air shaft sunk into the mine (OAN Site 288), which presumably predated the construction of the Guibal Fanhouse, a magazine building located adjacent to the eastern side of the haulage engine (OAN Site 354), and an adit/drainage level sunk into the hill, which presumably drained into a triangular reservoir nestling on the edge of the railway line (OAN Sites 226 and 219).

- 4.3.6 Due to its prominent aspect, a radar station was constructed on the summit of Warsett Hill at the end of the Second World War, which had barrack accommodation located further to the rear (OAN Site 137 and 47). The short-lived radar complex was operational from the 1st January 1944 until August 1944, using a No 1 Mk V Naval Type P(A) radar to monitor the sea surface (Tees SMR 3579). The main building, which contained the radar ('K' set), was brick built, protected by blast walls, and had a small room below the 'K' set chamber, which served as the plotting room. Other buildings in the complex included a Nissen Hut for rests between shifts, a generator block, and a latrine block. The remote barrack accommodation (OAN Site 47) consisted of at least seven buildings, laid out in a square in a field to the south of the crown of Warsett Hill. In addition, an Anti-Aircraft gun was placed upon the hill, presumably to protect the site (OAN Site 220). The site was recorded by the Fortress Study Group in 1994 (Tees SMR 3579).
- 4.3.7 **Survey Results:** the present study has demonstrated the nature of the archaeological resource for each historic period in question in the area. The Bronze Age barrow cemetery and medieval beacon on top of the summit of Warsett Hill (OAN Sites 26, 80 and 222) were described as being ploughed-out in a field visit of 1969. The current ground conditions were of pasture, which the site has presumably been under for some time, so no concentrations of potential cairn material were visible. The ground at this location is undulating, but no definitive earthworks were evident. On the north side of Warsett Hill, the relict pre-modern field system recorded in the OS First Edition mapping was evident, as a series of low, grubbed-out, earthen banks around the summit of the hill (OAN Sites 283 and 285). From its appearance on the ground, the curving boundary does not appear to relate to a prehistoric hilltop enclosure (*Section 4.3.1*), but may be more modern in date. More ephemeral traces of field boundaries also survive on the eastern side of the hill (OAN Site 288).

- 4.3.8 Evidence of the earliest ironstone extraction survives as obvious earthwork depressions across much of the foot of Warsett Hill, towards the railway line (Plate 4, OAN Sites 225 and 287). The shafts, engine bases, and railway siding comprising the remnants of the Cliff Mine, all survive as earthworks or brick-built footings (OAN Sites 227-230 and 289). The later Huntcliff mine has numerous surviving features, including the reservoir to the south of the mine (OAN Site 219), and the foundation base and superstructure of the scheduled Guibal Fanhouse (OAN Site 152). The Fanhouse itself has fared well since scheduling (SM RC43), and appears to be little changed from descriptions within the scheduling notes (1985), and the Vernacular Building Survey (Anon, 1992). The present survey did reveal, however, that there is a crack in the tower, and that the security gates have been breached, leading to internal vandalism. The vaulting for the ventilation adit, running into the side of the hill from beneath the fanhouse, has been also been breached, and is eroding from the edge of the mound (Plate 10). Other structures that survive at the mine include the steam engine base and the loading ramp, although all trace of the mineworker's buildings have been removed.
- 4.3.9 There are no surviving upstanding buildings/structures associated with the radar station complex on the summit of Warsett Hill. There is one possible demolished structure to the immediate south of the site, on the north side of the current fenced field boundary crossing Warsett Hill (OAN Site 286), and a circular earthwork depression on the west side of the trig point (OAN Site 284), which may be related.

4.4 LOFTUS

- 4.4.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 104.63ha (Fig 5), comprises numerous clifftop fields running from Skinningrove Farm and Warsett Hill in the west, to the parish boundary between Loftus and Easington in the east. The landholding takes in roughly two thirds of the extent of the nationally important Loftus Alum works and quarries, located along the clifftop. The larger part of this complex has been previously surveyed by English Heritage (Hunt 2004), and is therefore excluded from the present survey and report.
- 4.4.2 The study area and surrounding lands has an extremely rich archaeological resource, extending from the Neolithic period, through to the Cold War. The earliest archaeological site of note is the palimpsest of funerary/mortuary structures excavated at Street Houses from 1979-81 (OAN Sites 125 and 126), some of which are within the present study area. The Street House Neolithic site was represented by a shallow, plough-damaged earthwork, which had partly overlain an earlier east-facing timber facade, fronting a narrow mortuary structure, set between low banks of clay and stone (Vyner 1983; 1984). Behind the mortuary structure was a sub-rectangular enclosure, edged by a stone kerb, containing two paved areas, possibly representing a mortuary enclosure. The monument was subsequently overlain by a trapezoidal cairn, and during the Early Bronze Age a kerbed round barrow was constructed over the eastern half of this cairn. Four collared urns containing cremated remains were deposited within the barrow, together with an accessory vessel, a Grooved Ware sherd, and a necklace of twenty jet buttons (Vyner 1983; 1984).

- 4.4.3 To the south of Street Houses Farm, further work revealed a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age timber structure, known as the ‘Street House Wossit’ (Vyner 1988; Brown and Chappell 2005). This consisted of a timber circle with a diameter of 9m, which surrounded a central pit containing two upright posts. The timbers were subsequently removed from their sockets and burnt on site, before the site was capped with a stone cairn (*ibid*). Also to the east of the study area was a complex of eight, now plough damaged, barrows at Boulby. These were excavated by Hornsby and Laverick in 1913-14, and were found to include, amongst other things, cremations, collard urns, and portable rock-art, with motifs including cup marks and grooved patterns (Hornsby and Laverick 1920; Brown and Chappell 2005). Adjacent to the study area, in the field to the north-west of Upton Farm, is the site of a further ploughed-out barrow, which was also excavated by Hornsby (Tees SMR 548) but remains unpublished. Fieldwalking in the fields immediately south-east of the study area has recovered several small assemblages of flint artefacts (Tees SMR 1741 and 1742).
- 4.4.4 Three areas of cropmarks in the fields to the north of Upton Farm have been identified. One of these is located within the present study area (OAN Site 204), and was recorded by NMR aerial photographic interpretation. This consists of a series of circular enclosure-like features, measuring up to 5m in diameter, and defined by a single ditch. In the field to the immediate south-east, two cropmarks have recently been examined (Tees SMR 5229 and 1260; Sherlock 2006). This had been an area where several Iron Age quernstones had been previously recorded (Tees SMR 546, 1004, 1015 and 1297). The main enclosure (Tees SMR 1240) was initially examined by excavation in 2004 and, after geophysical survey, this excavation was extended in 2005, recording a series of truncated Iron Age roundhouse structures and Anglian graves. A radio-carbon date of 380-160 Cal BC was returned from material recovered from the enclosure ditch fill. To the west of the Iron Age enclosure lay a second enclosure ditch dating to the Romano-British period (Tees SMR 5229; Sherlock 2006).
- 4.4.5 The small parish of Loftus has pre-Conquest origins and is mentioned as ‘*Loctusu*’ in the Domesday Book (Bulmer 1890). The Loftus study area is set within enclosed fields, running to the north of the village, and some of the field boundaries on the southern edge of the area show vestiges of sinuous shapes, possibly reflecting a fossilisation of medieval farming practices, whilst traces of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the immediate south of the study area, near Street Houses (Tees SMR 873). The eastern edge of the study area is also formed by the parish boundary, extending towards the coast between Loftus and Easington villages. The place-name of Galli Howe at this location may reflect that a gallows was formerly sited at this location (Tees SMR 4447), as these were often located on a boundary. A small mound at this location (OAN Site 67) has been postulated as the site, although this may have had an industrial origin.
- 4.4.6 The layout of field enclosures had been formalised prior to the OS First Edition mapping (1856), and shows almost no boundary removal by the time of the Second Edition mapping (1895). For the most part the field boundaries have survived well since the OS First Edition mapping across the study area, although some have been grubbed-out during the twentieth century. The farmed landscape inside the study area is dominated by Hummersea and Warsett farms in the west, the former of which has a listed seventeenth-century farmhouse, and a walled boundary (OA Sites 209 and 210), although these are not under National Trust

ownership. In the centre of the study area are Warren Cottages, which post-date the OS First Edition mapping (1856), and prior to this was the site of a tile shed. In addition, there are the sites of the farmsteads of Snilah (OAN Site 256) and Galli Howe (OAN Site 253). The former was demolished prior to the OS Second Edition mapping (1895), and the latter was demolished subsequent to the OS Second Edition mapping. These sites demonstrate the rationalisation and amalgamation of farm landholdings at the end of the nineteenth/early twentieth century in this region.

- 4.4.7 The study area and immediate region is dominated by the impact of Alum quarrying and processing (Plate 12). The Loftus Alum quarries (OAN Site 46), have been subject to English Heritage field survey (Hunt 2004), and are outside of the scope of the present survey, although ancillary processing and transport features do fall within the current study area. The alum works were founded on Lingberry Hill in 1656 (*ibid*) by the local entrepreneur Zacharie Stewart, who went into partnership with three London tradesmen. The Loftus/Lingberry works continued working through the eighteenth century, with an alum house set within the quarry, and whilst many other Alum works in the area ceased production, this one continued to have a strong output. The land containing the alum works was purchased by Sir Lawrence Dundas, the First Earl of Zetland, in 1764, and the quarries were continually expanded (*ibid*). The works seems to have produced more alum than any of the other works along the coast, and the alum house was rebuilt in 1800 on the foreshore to the west of the quarry. Two raw liquor cisterns on The Warren and in the current study area (OAN Site 72), may also date from this period, and relate to the intermediate storage of the alum prior to its transport down to the new alum house (Marshall 1993a). The alum works closed in 1871, with the rapid decline of the naturally produced alum industry, although as late as 1866 the works still produced up to 411 tonnes (*ibid*). The OS First Edition mapping shows detail of the features of ‘The Warren’ on the west side of the quarries. The name of ‘The Warren’ itself has been interpreted as undulating ground associated with alum prospecting/processing, rather than associated with rabbit warrening (Plate 13; Hunt 2004). Access trackways (OAN Sites 205 and 332) are shown running into the alum quarries from the road to Hummersea Farm in the west and towards Loftus in the south-west. The OS Second Edition mapping also depicts two reservoir-type structures sat within ‘The Warren’, and ‘Old Jet quarries’ have been marked as edging the clifftop at this location (OAN Site 202). Localised extractive sandstone quarrying is also depicted adjacent to the alum quarries (OAN Site 205), and on the summit of Warsett Hill, at the western end of the study area (OAN Site 212).
- 4.4.8 The coastline of North Yorkshire contains significant evidence of Military defence, training and observation, predominantly dating from the twentieth century, and the study area is no exception. The earliest documented site, however, is of nineteenth century origin, where a rifle range and target is depicted on the Second Edition mapping on the edge of Galli Howe (OAN Sites 254 and 255). It is unclear if this was for local militia defensive training, or was related to training for one of the late Victorian colonial wars/Boer war. During the First World War the area just to the north-east in the quarry was named ‘Target Hole’, and provided static ground targets for aircraft from RFC/RAF Marske (OAN Site 199). The profusion of now removed Second World War defensive features included a searchlight battery (OAN Site 200), two pillboxes (OAN Sites 208 and 214), a

weapons pit (OAN Site 206), and a minefield (OAN Site 207). The Royal Observer Corps had also set up a sandbagged observation post on the summit of Warsett Hill in 1939 (OAN Site 347).

- 4.4.9 At some point before 1962, the observation post (OAN Site 347) was rebuilt as an Orlit-A observation post (Plate 14), as part of the latest advance in visual warning against enemy aircraft. These were, however, found to be inadequate and too slow at identifying threats from jet aircraft (Cocroft and Thomas 2004). The observation post was subsequently rebuilt, reflecting the change of operational emphasis after the Royal Observer Corps was reorganised into the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO). Its role was to warn of air attack, confirm nuclear strikes, to set off public warnings, and to provide an emergency meteorological service to help predict fallout paths (*ibid*). An underground reinforced concrete monitoring post for the measurement of nuclear fallout (OAN Site 213, Plate 15) was constructed on Warsett Hill, and formed part of a web of such sites across the entire United Kingdom. The site on Warsett Hill was short lived as it opened in June 1962, but closed in October 1968 (Catford 2001). Many of the other sites, and the program itself, was not decommissioned until after the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s (Cocroft and Thomas 2004). The site was said to have been in-filled with rubble by the time of the 2000 field visit (Catford 2001).
- 4.4.10 **Field Survey:** the current field survey revealed that the majority of the study area has been under plough for some considerable time, although many of the eastern fields are now under pasture, rather than arable cultivation. Additional aerial photography of the area was undertaken at the time of the survey, but because of unfavourable ground conditions, no new information could be gleaned for the known cropmark enclosure (OAN Site 204). The aerial photography did reveal potential archaeological features on Warsett Hill further to the west, however, where enigmatic cropmarks, possibly related to pitting and an enclosure were identified in a ploughed field (OAN Site 343). The fields surrounding Warsett Hill, that had been freshly ploughed, were then subject to a brief fieldwalking exercise (although the weather/light conditions were not conducive to this), which revealed a sparse background pattern of lithic material to the south of Warsett Hill (OAN Site 346), and also the findspot of a single leaf-shaped arrowhead (OAN Site 345). Despite modern ploughing in the study area, two areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation, relating to post-medieval steam plough cultivation, were identified at Warsett Hill and Warren Cottages (OAN Sites 344 and 341). The present survey also found the ruins of Galli How Farm, and a nearby un-roofed barn, which was probably related to it (OAN Sites 253 and 330). No trace could be found, however, of the former Snilah farmstead (OAN Site 256).
- 4.4.11 The ancillary features associated with the alum works at The Warren were investigated during the present survey. The ground conditions were particularly restrictive, with gorse, bracken and brambles covering the whole area (Plate 13), which had also prevented English Heritage from surveying features within this area (Hunt 2004). The central portion of The Warren still contains two large possible reservoirs, formerly used to store water for alum processing (OAN Site 203). The ground surrounding this was undulating in nature, and seems to have either been quarried, investigated for trial pits, or contains alum processing features masked by the vegetation and topsoil (OAN Site 333). On the edge of the clifftop there were undulating pits, which may have related to jet quarrying (OAN

Site 202), and further to the west were a pair of large, substantially intact, liquor cisterns, that had been surveyed by English Heritage (OAN Site 72, Hunt 2004). The ground surrounding the west side of the cisterns was undulating, and there were obvious earthwork depressions corresponding to at least ten cisterns or steeping pits, alongside other features not previously recorded by the English Heritage survey, as the area was mostly masked by dense undergrowth. Access to the quarries from the west was along at least three earthen-embanked trackways (OAN Sites 331, 332 and 352), and part of a stone embanked and revetted access track was evident on the edge, delimiting the quarries from the eastern edge of The Warren (OAN Site 334).

- 4.4.12 The present survey revealed that little of the former military infrastructure identified in the study area survives today, with the earliest dated exception being a scooped area on Galli Howe, that may relate to the target base of the nineteenth century rifle range (OAN Site 255). The site of one of the pillboxes is extant, however, and was found to be out of the study area (OAN Site 214), having previously been mislocated. A series of in-filled slit trenches was newly identified in the field adjacent to the road on the east side of Spring House Farm (OAN Site 342). The Cold War monitoring posts were identified on Warsett Hill, where the original stanchion for the 1939 observation post was found, as well as the superstructure for the demolished Orlit-A post. Structural components of this were found to be stacked against a nearby field wall (OAN Site 347). The nuclear fallout monitoring post (OAN Site 212) was found to be substantially intact, with the apertures and protruding instrument probes complete. It has been filled in to stop it being a safety hazard.

4.5 STAITHES

- 4.5.1 **Desk-based Study:** the Staithes study area, measuring some 19.56 hectares (Fig 6), consists of two small landholdings on either side of the coastal village of Staithes. To the east of the village, the area takes in the improved clifftop fields between Hartle Loop and Old Nab, and to the north-west of the village a smaller area of rough pasture contains the summit of Cowbar Nab (Plates 16 and 17). The archaeological record for the surrounding area is confined mostly to features of the nineteenth century ironstone industry, and twentieth century military structures. The village of Staithes was first recorded in 1415, as ‘Setonstaithes’, and grew and expanded in the fifteenth century as a small fishing, protected in the natural harbour of Staithes Wyke by the prominence of Cowbar Nab (N York SMR 2778).
- 4.5.2 The field-systems on the clifftops at the edge of the village (including the study area) had been enclosed by the time of the OS First Edition mapping (1856). The pattern of field boundaries in the eastern end of the study area remained relatively consistent, but suffered from the grubbing out of most of the boundaries by the end of the twentieth century. A preliminary investigation of the site (Newman 2001) revealed two possible areas of slight, surviving ridge and furrow cultivation (OAN Sites 245 and 247), and a small field barn associated with Cliff House Farm, that had been constructed in the area by the time of the 1919 Edition OS mapping (OAN Site 246). The western part of the study area, on Cowbar Nab, contained small enclosed plots of land (OAN Site 316) that were probably associated with small-scale cultivation by the villagers/fishermen of Staithes, and similar ‘allotment’ plots also skirt up Staithes Beck to the south. An enigmatic field

boundary called 'Custings Dyke' also crosses the top of Cowbar Nab (OAN Site 198). This may be an ancient boundary, such as a cross ridge dyke or medieval land division, but there is no direct evidence for the longevity of the feature.

- 4.5.3 The village of Staithes further expanded in the mid-nineteenth century, with the development of the ironstone industry. The eastern part of the study area was within land owned at the time by the Marquis of Normanby, as part of the 505 acre Seaton Estate (Owen 1986). The Staithes Ironstone Company was formed, and a lease was granted to its owner, Charles Mark Palmer, for the Seaton mining royalties. The ironstone was worked on the cliff bottom and various seams around the coast from Hartle Loop/Penny Nab, down as far as Old Nab and Brackenbury Wyke (N York SMR 2777.01001), with a concentration of working in the latter area (*ibid*). The ironstone won from this area was (prior to the railway) transported by sea to the iron making centres of the Tyne (Plate 1; Spratt and Harrison 1989). Palmer had a docking pier built at Hartle Loop/Penny Nab (N York SMR 2777.01007), and a plan of 1855 shows the alignment of a tramway that would carry the raw materials overland from Brackenbury Wyke to the dock pier (OAN Site 195; Owen 1986). The south-eastern portion of this site (just outside the study area) still survives as an earthwork feature running downhill from Brackenbury Wyke (*ibid*). The mining on this part of the coast tailed off at the end of the nineteenth century, as production developed on the Seaton Drift of the Grinkle Mines at Port Mulgrave.
- 4.5.4 The strata exploited for ironstone mining was in certain places interleaved with deposits of jet. The centre of jet object manufacture was based in Whitby from the medieval period onwards, but the mining areas were widely distributed, with many areas outcropping along the coast (Plate 12, Spratt and Harrison 1989). Jet had increased in popularity for funerary jewellery during Queen Victoria's long period of mourning after Prince Albert's death in 1861 (Muller 1991), and both the arrival of the railways, and then the depression of the iron industry in the 1870s, led to an increase in jet mining. The 1919 Edition OS mapping shows 'old jet workings' running around the coastline of the study area (OAN Site 244), but it is unclear if this was worked on the cliff top or bottom, and little physical evidence of this is known to survive.
- 4.5.5 The village of Staithes expanded further in size and prosperity with the arrival of the Saltburn and Whitby branch line of the North Eastern Railway, opened in 1883 (Tees SMR 5884; Spratt and Harrison 1989), which crossed a viaduct over Staithes Beck to Staithes Station. During the First World War, a hutted camp was built adjacent to the railway station (N York SMR 59699) for troops engaged in coastal defence, who also trained on clifftop rifle ranges (See Loftus and Robin Hood's Bay study areas). The camp was brought back into service during the Second World War, and is currently extant (*ibid*). Also within the study area is a coastal lookout point on Penny Nab (OAN Site 196), and a series of defensive weapon pits on Cowbar Nab (OAN Site 197). The lookout site developed out of a nineteenth century signal post, depicted on the OS First Edition mapping (1856), and became a coastguard lookout station in the early twentieth century. The site was designated a war watch station in 1937, and continued in use until at least 1964, when it was demolished (N York Moors SMR 59364).
- 4.5.6 **Site Survey:** in the eastern part of the study area the landscape has been heavily improved in the twentieth century, and there is currently no evidence for the

former ironstone tramway (OAN Site 195), or the possible areas of slight ridge and furrow cultivation (OAN Sites 245 and 246). Likewise, the jet mining areas (OAN Site 244) must have suffered slumpage and erosion, if they were located on the cliff top, and there is no definitive evidence for quarrying of the edge here today. The coastguard lookout post (OAN Site 196) has been removed, but the debris still survives as a spread of material pushed down the cliffside. The only surviving site in this part of the study area is a small field barn (OAN Site 247). On Cowbar Nab the pasture ground is rougher, but earthwork remains survive of one of the Second World War weapons pits (OAN Site 197), as well as a collection of small embanked cultivation plots (OAN Site 316) with a northern skirting boundary bank. The linear boundary known as Custings Dyke survives as a large earthen lynchet (OAN Site 198).

4.6 PORT MULGRAVE

- 4.6.1 The study area, measuring some 37.28 hectares (Fig 7), consists of several enclosed cliff-top fields and the slumped cliffline in Port Mulgrave, running around from Sheepstone Hills in the north to High Lingrow in the south. The surviving archaeological resource in the area is dominated by remains of the mid to late nineteenth-century ironstone industry. The earliest archaeological evidence for the area comprises two groups of prehistoric monuments at Hinderwell Beacon to the north (N York Moors SMR 2772), and Lingrow Howe in the south (N York Moors SMR 7447). The Lingrow Howe monument is enigmatic in nature, first shown on the OS Second Edition mapping (1895) as an elongated, almost linear tumulus. The site was probably excavated by William Hornsby, and was mentioned by Elgee (1930) as being an oval-walled enclosure, with three internal hut pits and a surrounding ditch. The scheduled Hinderwell Beacon site consists of a Bronze Age funerary cemetery of three round cairns/barrows, of which only one (the later beacon) was ever shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping (1919). Two of the three mounds were excavated by Hornsby and Laverick over several years, although apart from the largest, it is unsure which of the others was excavated (Hornsby and Laverick 1920). The excavation of the largest mound revealed seven cremations associated with food vessels, within a 9m diameter circular kerbed area, and a large assemblage of nearly 300 portable rock art stones was also recovered. Roughly half of the stones had cup-marked motifs, and others had incised lines and grinding/polishing marks. There was also the 'Ship Stone', which had an incised line crossed by other lines, and was reminiscent of Scandinavian rock art (Brown and Chapell 2005). The largest mound is still extant, but the two others have been ploughed flat.
- 4.6.2 The study area lies close to the village of Hinderwell, of which the parish now shares the same name, although it was originally called Seaton, as described at the time of the Domesday Book (Bulmer 1890). The name of the village is potentially a corruption of Hilda's Well, which was a spring in the churchyard of the church dedicated to St Hilda, the sainted abbess of Whitby Abbey (*ibid*; Mills 2003). The village itself is medieval in origin, and fifteen households were subject to tax in the Yorkshire Lay Subsidy of 1301 (N Yorks SMR 2774). The village has a traditional medieval field enclosure system surrounding it, the outline of which is clearly shown on the OS First Edition mapping (1856). The present study area is within the open township fields of the village on the coastline. The enclosure of

the township fields occurred at the mid-point of the nineteenth century, and it was this concentration of land holdings into individual ownership, along with the discovery of ironstone bearing strata in the region, that stimulated investment in industrial extraction at this location, and the development of Port Mulgrave and its village.

- 4.6.3 The ironstone industry in the Port Mulgrave area was stimulated in the same way as elsewhere along the coast. Entrepreneurs started to buy up leases for the mining rights to the individual enclosed landholdings that were being created on the coast in the mid-nineteenth century. The first ironstone extraction in the study area was carried out by Thomas Seymour and partners, who purchased the mineral rights to Francis Scarths's enclosure (under what is now Long Row and The Bungalows) in 1854 (Owen 1986). He created workings on what was the top seam of ironstone, and created a small slipway on the coast (N York Moors SMR 7313) to transport the raw material away from the mines, although these works remained small-scale in nature. The mining leases of the enclosures for the rest of the bay, to the north, were taken up by the Staithes Ironstone Company from 1854 onwards. This company was owned by Charles Mark Palmer, in partnership with William Henry Palmer (presumably his brother), the sons of a South Shields ship owner. Charles Palmer was a speculator in coal mining, coke production, ship building, and also the new ironworks at Jarrow and Wallsend. The first lease gained was for the enclosure owned by Addison Brown (who owned the Victoria Ironstone Works in Runswick Bay, *Section 4.7.2*) in 1855, and the estate became known as the 'Rosedale Estate', and Rosedale Cottage was built at the top of the cliffs (*ibid*). The estate was extended in a piecemeal manner as additional mining leases for further enclosures were obtained, and first a pier and then a more substantial harbour was built in 1856 (Plate 18, OAN Site 110). The settlement was initially known as 'Rosedale by the Sea' but in 1857, as the mine was officially opened by the Marquis of Normanby, it was called Port Mulgrave (Owen 1986).
- 4.6.4 The mines were both worked on the 'bord and pillar' method, and the Rosedale Estate mine was worked along the Seaton Drift from 1865, which later became the Port Mulgrave Tunnel. The Rosedale Estate continued to grow, and as Palmer's business interests prospered, the company bought up land as it became available. For example, when Addison Brown died the land containing the Rosedale Mine was bought, and also the Grinkle Estate to the west of Staithes in 1864, and the Seaton Estate from the Marquis of Normanby. The Grinkle Mine became the key ironstone mine for Palmer, and after 1875 the miners at Port Mulgrave abandoned the coastal mine to work inland at the Grinkle Mine. This mine did not have ready access to the transport links to the foundries further north as it was away from the coast, and the North Eastern Railway had not been constructed at this time (Plate 2). To rectify this, a mineral line was run from the mines down through the Port Mulgrave Tunnel (OAN Site 194), to the coast and the harbour at Port Mulgrave (*ibid*). Although the mining at Port Mulgrave had finished by 1875, the port facility remained active until the Grinkle Mine closed after 1930 (*ibid*).
- 4.6.5 The only other later site of significance is the Cold War UKWMO reinforced concrete fallout bunker monitoring post, that survives (just outside the study area) nestled against the Hinderwell Beacon (N York Moors SMR 58850.1). The barrow had itself had been used as a base for an earlier Royal Observation Corps aircraft monitoring post. The bunker was opened in June 1960, and was decommissioned

in September 1991. A site visit in 2002 recorded the bunker as being open, but by October 2006 it had been filled with soil (Catford 2002).

- 4.6.6 **Survey Results:** the present survey revealed that the clifftop fields have been ploughed flat, but the slumped cliffside at Rosedale Cliffs, leading down to the harbour, has reverted to heavily overgrown gorse, bracken and bramble covered ground (Plate 20). A series of small stone quarries had been identified around the study area from early OS mapping editions (1856 and 1895) (OAN Site 241-243), but these could not be readily identified and have presumably been ploughed flat or in-filled. The study area had previously been subject to a brief inspection in the course of a watching brief investigation (Newman 1995), which had revealed a building platform on the upper terrace near Wilfs Way, and a quarry further down the slope (OAN Sites 145 and 108). Due to adverse ground conditions, however, it was not possible to locate these features during the present survey. Several mining features are, however, still visible within the study area. The narrow winding footpath running down to the harbour crosses a large stone-lined water tank (OAN Site 318), which is also evident on the OS First Edition 25 inch mapping (1894). Adjacent to the tank is an undulating boggy area, which has part of an iron-plated narrow-gauge railway/tramway emerging from the hillside (OAN Site 317). This may relate to a site mentioned by Owen (1986) as being part of Seymour's early top seam workings in the bay. At the foot of the cliff in the bay very little is evident of the complex of features that edged the harbour (Plate 18, OAN Site 110). The harbour itself is outside the study area, but it was noticed that its present condition is poor, as the southern wall has been breached and the harbour has been filled with spoil washed from a landslip into the bay. The site is currently occupied by fishermen's shacks, and many of these, as well as the ground conditions, mask features within the adjacent edge of the study area. The only surviving ground evidence here is of the Seaton Drift/Port Mulgrave tunnel mouth, which protrudes from the hillside (OAN Site 194, Plate 20). It is constructed of sandstone masonry blocks, with a vaulted brick arch. In front of the tunnel is a projecting embankment for the railway (also built in sandstone), which projects approximately 10m-12m in length from the tunnel mouth, and stands up to 2m in height.

4.7 RUNSWICK BAY

- 4.7.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 9.54 hectares (Fig 8), consists of a single clifftop field and the attendant sloping cliffside to the east, located on the north side of Runswick Bay. The archaeological evidence available for the study area is limited to the presence of features associated with the mid-nineteenth century extraction and working of ironstone on the cliffs. Very little other evidence of features of archaeological significance has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The small fishing village of Runswick is located beneath the cliffs of Lingrow End, and was first recorded in the Yorkshire Inquisitions in 1273 (N York Moors SMR 7703). Up until the late nineteenth century, the village was quite small and isolated, and the OS First Edition mapping (1856) shows that cultivable land was confined to cliffside enclosure plots at Dother Pits (N York Moors SMR 7314), to the south of the village. The land containing the study area was originally townfields associated with the village of Hinderwell, to the west. The land was enclosed into strips of regular fields from 1845 onwards (Owen 1988), and a gentleman speculator from Redcar called Mr

Addison Brown bought up the enclosure containing the study area at a place called 'Wreck Hills' (the site of a large landslip in 1730), and started the Victoria Ironstone Works with other speculator/investors from 1856 (*ibid*; N York Moors SMR 7451).

- 4.7.2 The works were constructed through 1856-1857, comprising two shafts, a harbour with both wooden and stone piers, blast furnaces, stoves, and a group of boilers associated with an engine house, which were all protected on the cliffside by a double-thickness retaining wall. The works was an unmitigated disaster for the uninitiated speculators and the name of Wreck Hills proved prophetic. Initially, two of three boilers were lost under tow to the site in 1857, and in 1858 the ground once again moved in an enormous landslip thus destroying the works (*ibid*). A new company, the Albert Iron and Cement Works, was created in 1859, and the site was rebuilt with a different layout (Plate 21). It was not reopened until 1862, and staggered on intermittently until 1865, before the site was eventually sold for scrap in 1869 (*ibid*).
- 4.7.3 **Survey Results:** several elements of the ironworks had previously been recorded in the area, including the top level adit (OAN Site 192), the calcining kiln (OAN Site 150), two shafts (OAN Sites 190 and 191), and the two cliff-top reservoirs (OAN Sites 50 and 79). Previous long term archaeological observation at the site through the 1980s, by the Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society, had identified surviving evidence of several significant archaeological structures associated with the later workings of the site. They also acknowledged the precarious ground conditions, and subsequent land slippage on the site (Owen 1988). The most obvious surviving sites at the time are the mostly buried calcining kilns (which have probably slumped up to 21m over the top of the site of the furnace), part of the harbour (out of the study area) and the cliff-top reservoirs (*ibid*). Of these sites, the present survey was only able to locate the cliff-top reservoirs with any confidence, and access to the rest of the site was confined to an area adjacent to an access footpath through the uneven slumped cliffside, which was also heavily overgrown with bracken and brambles (Plate 22).

4.8 SALTWICK NAB

- 4.8.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 3.36 hectares (Fig 8), consists of the entire Scheduled area of the Saltwick Alum Works (OAN Site 11), occupying a small triangular spit of land that is sunken from the surrounding coastline due to quarrying processes. The scheduling of the works was limited to the earthwork features of the quarry complex, which is on land above the foreshore, thus avoiding the alum house and harbour, and the other later alum quarry at Black Nab to the east (N York Moors SMR 12068-12070). Consequently, the known recorded archaeological resource has been compiled from the survey carried out by the York Archaeological Trust and the Alum Research Group (Plate 23; Marshall 1994; 1995a). The study area is located within the enclosed fields on the east side of the township of Whitby, which has a rich early-medieval and medieval heritage, although nothing significant of these periods are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.
- 4.8.2 Production of alum at Saltwick is documented as commencing in 1649, when Sir Henry Cholmley, acting on behalf of his exiled brother Hugh, Lord of the manor

of Whitby, formed a partnership with Sir Richard Crisp (Marshall 1995a). Alum was then manufactured at Saltwick intermittently until 1791. The alum house (outside of the present study area) was not built until 1770, and before this date the alum liquor was processed from the quarry on Saltwick Nab, and was shipped, in its liquid state, to South Shields for processing into its finished crystalline form (*ibid*). The alum quarry at Saltwick Nab (OAN Site 11) is the older of the two quarries at this alum works, and consists primarily of a large quarry face at the southern end of the study area where the overburden rocks on the cliff edge were removed. The lower 20m of strata, consisting of a band of alum shale, was extracted for use in calcining clamps, although none of these clamps are now evident (*ibid*). Along the western edge of the triangular spit of land is a spoil heap of reddened burnt alum shale (OAN Site 353), which was a by-product from the calcining process. The spoil heap has been eroded and breached by storm waters, as is evident from the early Ordnance Survey mapping, and an early twentieth century postcard which shows certain areas of spoil heap that have been subsequently lost to erosion (Plate 24). Other earthwork features identified in the area relate to the processing and storage of alum liquor, including two water cisterns (OAN Sites 2 and 48), and a tank (OAN Site 1). These were located adjacent to an area of steeping pits (OAN Site 15), where the alum shale was washed to draw out the aluminium sulphate (raw alum liquor), which would be stored in a liquor pit prior to shipment to either the alum house or South Shields (OAN Site 5). The liquor pit, although eroded by wave action, had the remnants of a timber frame and a puddled clay base remaining *in situ* (Marshall 1994). In addition, there are the remains of the footings of a ruined building (OAN Site 96), which possibly consists of an office or smithy and tool store for the quarrymen (Marshall 1995a). The 1913 editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping, however, label this as a 'Tea Ground' (OAN Site 97), which may relate to a later recreational use of the site, possibly as a picnic area (*ibid*).

- 4.8.3 **Survey Results:** the present field survey revealed earthwork evidence for all of the features of the alum processing complex that had previously been identified at the quarry (Plate 23). The condition of the earthworks was predominantly unchanged from the earlier survey (Marshall 1994; 1995a), although the alum shale spoil heap (OAN Site 353) is being continually eroded by the sea. Furthermore, the liquor tank, described as having surviving floor elements (OAN Site 5), was now found to have eroded down to the rock-cut base and is empty. Several new sites had been identified by the desk-based assessment, and located within or adjacent to the study area. These included an area of jet quarrying on the foreshore on the north side of the nab (OAN Site 353), a common example of this type of mining so near the centre for jet goods production at Whitby. In addition, there was a stone slipway, located on the foreshore on the east side of the nab (OAN Site 340), and an area described by Marshall (1994) as containing two areas of 'ladder steps' (OAN Site 339; Plate 23). This latter site was found to be the eroded remains of a further alum liquor pit (not a steeping pit). The pit had been eroded on the north, east and south sides, leaving only a thin section intact. The pit had obvious tip-lines of later spoil and debris within it, and had areas of surviving wooden framing (what was described as the 'ladder steps'), and a puddled clay floor sealing its base, in a similar fashion to the other liquor pit (Plate 25).

4.9 ROBIN HOOD'S BAY

- 4.9.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 159.52 hectares (Figs 10 and 11), consists of a broad sweep of clifftop land running from the village of Robin Hood's Bay in the south, to Hawsker Bottoms in the north. The earliest archaeological evidence from the surrounding area is a series of dispersed prehistoric artefact findspots and a putative Bronze Age barrow at Hilda's Howe, in the northern part of the study area. (N York Moors SMR 7618). The area is marked as Hilda's Howe from the OS First Edition mapping (1853) onwards. The putative barrow consists of a small mound which has been ploughed over for some time, and examination in recent times has revealed scatters of Neolithic flint artefacts and a potential Beaker potsherd from the ground surface. Large stones (potentially a cist) have been cleared to the side of the field by the farmer (*ibid*). There are several artefact findspots recorded from the local area, the nearest being some 600m to the north-west of Hilda's Howe, at Hawsker Bottoms, where a polished greenstone axe blade was found (N York Moors SMR 7627). In addition, a perforated stone axe hammer was retrieved from a garden in Robin Hood's Bay village (N York Moors SMR 7004). A cursory fieldwalk has been undertaken at the very northern end field of the study area, at Limekiln Slack, when it was under plough, recovering a scatter of flint artefacts, potboilers, and a sherd of medieval Green Glazed Ware pottery (OAN Site 44). Two cropmark enclosures, of unknown date, have been identified through aerial photographic interpretation, one located to the west of Spring Farm (N York Moors SMR 4394), and one sub-square enclosure to the north-east of Smails Moor Farm (N York Moors SMR 7630). Antiquarian reports indicate that putative sixth century burials have been found in the vicinity of Robin Hood's Bay, but their exact location is unknown, and the grave goods retrieved at the time have subsequently been lost (N York Moors SMR 7633; Spratt and Harrison 1989).
- 4.9.2 The village of Robin Hood's Bay is located within the parish of Fylingdales, which is an ancient land division, described as 'Figeling' in the Domesday Book (Bulmer 1890). The village and bay is not attested under the name of Robin Hood's Bay until the sixteenth century, and it may be that the name was given to the fishing settlement and the bay from one of the popular ballads of the time (Smith 1969; N York Moors SMR 7953). The village itself was often referred to as Baytown, and was visited in 1536 by Leland, who described it as a 'fishing townlet of twenty boats' (Bulmer 1890). Examination of the OS First Edition mapping (1853) reveals that the villages and hamlets in Fylingdales have developed around piecemeal enclosure of the moorland common from the medieval to the post-medieval period. Smeath/Smails Moor and Rain Dale, in the centre of the study area, was enclosed in the eighteenth/nineteenth century with straight-sided field boundaries, prior to the Fylingdales Tithe map of 1843 (NYRO/T/Fylingdales 1843).
- 4.9.3 In contrast to adjacent parts of the coastline, sites of an industrial nature are limited in the vicinity of the study area. There was an attempt to start an alum works at Hawsker Bottoms on the western edge of the study area (N York Moors SMR 4589), but this was abandoned in 1764 after £1000 had been spent on creating a working platform for the steeping pits (Miller 2002). The coastline around Raindale Slack has also been subject to jet quarrying in the nineteenth century (OAN Sites 187 and 188). Several areas of localised sandstone quarrying have also been recorded within the study area, which probably provided for the

construction of nearby farmsteads/walling stock (OAN Sites 248, 249 and 312), as well as the Whitby to Scarborough branch line of the North Eastern Railway which was cut through the centre of the study area in 1886 (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Although the railway line cut through the field-systems of the study area, it only made one area of field-system completely defunct (OAN Site 129/186). Elsewhere there seems little appreciable loss in field boundaries through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although a limited number of boundaries have been grubbed out by the present day. A structure marked as a 'Lime Kiln' on the OS First Edition (1853) mapping on the north end of the study area may possibly be of industrial function, and has water management elements associated with it, but is definitely not a limekiln (Plate 26; OAN Site 138). The structure seems too large for an agricultural out-building, and may possibly relate to the proposed alum works at Hawsker Bottoms.

- 4.9.4 The Second Edition OS mapping (1914) has revealed several later nineteenth/early twentieth century structures within the study area. To some extent, the railway line cut the coastal edge fields off from the farms of Bottom House and Bay Ness, and to combat this the farmer at Bay Ness Farm constructed a stable/byre in his landholding after the railway was constructed (OAN Site 138/139). Further to the north, the land, owned by Bottom House Farm, to the east of the railway, was in use as the site of a rifle range prior to the First World War, but it had been removed by the time of the 1930 OS mapping (OAN Sites 250 and 251). In addition, a coastguard lookout station (OAN Site 185) was constructed in the south of the study area, and can be seen in a postcard dated 1906 as a building, together with a mast structure, located on the headland on the north side of the bay (Plate 27). The site went through several guises (and was presumably rebuilt) over the years depending on whether Britain was at peace or at war as the surviving structure now incorporates a pillbox as its base (Plate 28).
- 4.9.5 The farmstead and surviving field-system at Bottom House Farm were considered to have had sufficient significance to warrant a boundary survey during the present project, as many drystone walled boundaries survived on the property (*Section 5*). Bottom House has been subject to a vernacular building survey (Andrews 1996), and the documentary investigation revealed that whilst the farmstead was 'of some antiquity', no information could be gleaned for the site prior to the census of 1841, when a Francis Harrison owned the farm. By the time of the 1851 census, the farm was held by John Bullman, and the family held the farm on and off until it passed to the Waind Family in 1937. Subsequently, the Grey family held it until bought by the National Trust in 1994 (*ibid*). Examination of the 1843 tithe map of Fylingdales reveals that Bottom House farm then consisted of the farmhouse range and two barns, perhaps suggesting that the occupants undertook arable farming and stock rearing. More importantly, the map shows that the form of the field system boundaries surrounding the farm are straight-lined field enclosures. Whilst the farmstead may have predated the enclosure of the field-systems, as seen elsewhere along the coast (eg Staintondale, *Section 4.12*), this remains unlikely as the land being enclosed would have been at the very edge of Smails Moor, where it abutted against the parish boundary between Fylingdales and Hawkser-cum-Stainsacre. Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire (1771), despite some perspective problems, shows unnamed farms at Smails Moor Farm, Bay Ness Farm, and possibly at Bottom House Farm. It is plausible that the farmstead and field-system of Bottom House are of the same date, and are probably of late eighteenth/early nineteenth

century origin. The drystone field boundaries on this landholding are a good survival of their type, (and with absence of significant twentieth century removal), although their potential late construction suggests that they are not a rare survival.

- 4.9.6 **Survey Results:** the present survey has revealed further evidence of the agrarian nature of the farmlands of Bottom House and Bay Ness farms. In the twentieth century, the majority of fields had been ploughed flat, whether for arable agriculture or for less intensive ploughing to maintain grassland pasture. Areas of slight ridge and furrow cultivation and some grubbed-out field boundaries have also been identified in the study area (OAN Sites 116, 304-307, 310 and 315). A series of farm tracks running from Ness Quarry were also identified (OAN Sites 313 and 314). The traces of former cultivation were quite ephemeral, due to later ploughing, but the most important site consists of quite wide ridge and furrow (OAN Site 307), measuring up to 5m between peaks, which has not been ploughed for a considerable time. The cultivation strips certainly appear to pre-date the present walled field-system, which seems to overlie it. This would suggest that Smails Moor consisted of open township fields in the late medieval period, which were enclosed into farm allotments in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.
- 4.9.7 The coast guard station was found to be extant, and comprises a red brick built pillbox, with an original, flat reinforced concrete roof. The pillbox had latterly been extended to the rear, and this provided the base for a wooden coastguard hut which sat on top.

4.10 BOGGLE HOLE

- 4.10.1 The study area, measuring some 3.69 hectares (Fig 12), consists of two small patches of clifftop land on either side of the outflow of Mill Beck, at the opening of Boggle Hole. Previous archaeological evidence for the surrounding area is limited. The earliest evidence of activity is a corn mill on the beck to the west of the area, which was first recorded in 1666. It was then subsequently destroyed by flooding and rebuilt in 1857, and today it currently survives as a Youth Hostel (N York Moors SMR 7640.57). There is also a scattering of Second World War coastal defences along the coast near this location, most relevant of which is a 'variant' pillbox located on The Nab within the study area (OAN Site 178). Due to densely vegetated ground conditions it was impossible to reach the location of the site, although it has been recorded recently as extant (NYMSMR 58543).

4.11 RAVENSCAR

- 4.11.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 159.92 hectares (Fig 13), comprises a collection of enclosed fields running along the clifftops around Stoup Brow Farm in the north, and down past Ravenscar, to Bent Rigg Farm in the south. The area takes in the heights of what was once High Moor, over the landholdings of Peakside Farm, and down to the remains of the Peak Alum Works on the coast at Low Peak. For the purposes of the present survey, two areas of land under National Trust ownership, at Low Peak and at the eastern alum quarry, were excluded from the present survey. These areas have been subject to intensive archaeological investigation in the early 1990s by Gary Marshall, although the work has yet to be published. The study area and surrounding landscape is replete with a high density of archaeological sites, which provide evidence stretching back

to at least the Neolithic period, and with an emphasis on prehistoric monuments. The study area contains the Scheduled Monument areas of Green Dyke (OAN Site 183, SM 34419), Burnt Howe barrow (OAN Site 122, SM 34801), Beacon Howes barrows (OAN Sites 84 and 154, SM 34420) and the Peak alum works (SM 29550).

- 4.11.2 Potentially the earliest dated archaeological site in the study area consists of the course of Green Dyke - a cross ridge dyke that extends along the edge of the upland portion of the study area (OAN Site 183). It survives as a 1500m length of ditch, with flanking upcast earthen banks on either side, and was later utilised as part of the parish boundary between Scalby and Fylingdales (Plates 29 and 30). The site is one of a collection of putative Bronze Age divisional land boundaries in North Yorkshire, which survive for the most part inland (Spratt and Harrison 1989; Spratt 1990a). On the coastal strip these boundaries are also evident, although in fewer numbers, and like many of the other prehistoric land boundaries on the North York Moors (OA North 2003), appear to have served as estate boundaries in the medieval period (Plate 30; Harrison 2000). The adjoining upland landscape of Fylingdales Moor is known to have an incredibly rich archaeological resource (Spratt 1990a), and after a severe moorland fire in 2003 it was investigated in a systematic manner (Vyner 2005). The archaeological survey identified a religious/funerary landscape of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, consisting of at least 66 cairns/barrows, and 180 rock art sites on earth-fast boulders and rock outcrops. From the Bronze Age, there was evidence of agriculture in the form of cultivation marks, and 187 clearance cairns were identified in cairnfields associated with the area of apparent cultivation.
- 4.11.3 The current study area also contains evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity, including twin barrows on Beacon Howes (OAN Site 84 and 154), which lie in improved upland fields just to the east of Fylingdales Moor, on what was once High Moor. The easternmost barrow has been reduced by ploughing, but there is no evidence of antiquarian excavation at these sites (Plate 31). Towards the coast, at what is now the village of Ravenscar, there is one definite barrow at Burnt Howes on the cliff-top (OAN Site 122), which has been ploughed almost flat, and numerous barrow sites in and around the village, all of which have been ploughed flat. There are possible identifications of burial mounds in the study area (Smith, 1994; OAN Sites 170 and 98-101), although these sites may be misidentifications or mislocations, and are not shown on the OS First Edition mapping (1853). The current mapping shows monuments running along the side of Ravenhall Road (N York Moors SMR 7640.5, 7640.51, 7640.53 and 7640.54). Prior to agricultural improvement, 32 barrows were recorded in a small unimproved field to the south of Raven Hall (Brown and Chappell 2005; Knox 1855), and Canon Greenwell excavated some of the mounds and retrieved eight (portable?) cup and ring marked stones, which were placed in the garden at Raven Hall. One of the stones survives today (*ibid*; N York Moors SMR 7138), and a further decorated cist slab was discovered in one of the barrows in 1853 by John Tissiman (Knox 1855). Evidence to suggest former sites of barrows was also gleaned from aerial photographic evidence, represented by circular cropmarks on the opposite side of Ravenhall road, at Church Farm (N York Moors 13687-13690).
- 4.11.4 The site of Raven Hall hotel is the putative site of a Roman signal station, one of a string of such fourth century sites along the coast, of which only a small handful have been investigated or have survived coastal erosion. A dedication slab was

retrieved during groundworks in 1774 at the site (Johnson 1980; N York Moors SMR 7640.52010). The slab read '*Justinianus Commander Vindicianus ... Praefect Of Soldiers Built This Tower And Fort From Ground Level*', although there is no further archaeological evidence for a signal station at this location, and the ruins from which it was retrieved are of relatively recent origin.

- 4.11.5 The northern part of the parish of Scalby, containing the study area, was known prior to the establishment of Ravenscar as Peak. It was here, in the mid-fourteenth century, that land was assarted and given over to dispersed tenant farms on the estates of the Knights Hospitaller, who occupied and reclaimed much of the parish (Plate 32; Harrison 2000, *Section 4.12*). It was not until the sixteenth century, however, that these farmsteads appeared in the documentary record (*ibid*). The tenement of 'Le Peeke house', one of the largest in Staintondale, was first recorded in documents in 1542, when a small community grew up around this tenement, as it was separated from the rest of Staintondale by unimproved moorland (Plate 32; *ibid*). The lands attached to Peak House (latterly Raven Hall) consisted of a couple of closes in 1542, and these had been sub-divided into at least a dozen fields by 1659. The sub-division was probably intended to provide more shelter for animals, and to enable the systematic manuring of arable land by sheepfolding (*ibid*).
- 4.11.6 The majority of the Peak alum works lies outside of the remit of the present survey, as they have been previously systematically investigated, or are not in National Trust ownership. This leaves the ground below the quarries containing the alum spoil heaps (Fig 13, Plates 12 and 33). Following the discovery of alum at Peak, a works was started here by Sir Brian Cooke around 1615, and the works remained in the hands of the Cooke family through to its closure in 1862 (Harrison 2000). The site was usually operated by outside lessees, who on occasion took up residence at Peak House/Raven Hall (*ibid*). The earliest works were at what was known as Old Peak, located on the cliff bottom to the east of the scheduled area (OAN Site 175; N York Moors SMR 7640.58100), whilst the later Peak alum works skirts the western side of Tan Beck, and runs down to the docks cut in Billet Scar. The scheduled area contains the core of the later site, including the alum house and other structures. The portion of the alum works in the present study area has surviving evidence of two large spoil heaps - one for each of the alum quarries (OAN Sites 71 and 83), as well as the courses of culverts, drains, and the site of a pumping engine (OAN Sites 40, 42, 56, 77 and 141).
- 4.11.7 The agrarian landscape of the study area has been masked by the industrial impositions of the alum works, cut by the railway, and eroded by the planned village of Ravenscar (*Section 4.11.8*) and the later golf course. By the seventeenth century, much of the parish of Scalby was under individual (often Quaker) yeoman farmer control, and the house at Peak (Raven Hall) developed into the Peak Estate, overlooking and controlling the alum works. Most of the farmhouses recorded in the area before 1730 were of a poor, humble standard, and many consisted of only a living room and a ground floor parlour for sleeping (Harrison 2000). Even the richer houses, such as that of John Armyn of Peak, only had a kitchen, a dairy, a couple of parlours, and no upstairs rooms in 1716 (*ibid*). The 'longhouse' farmsteads in the region were for the most part, however, rebuilt or replaced during the so-called 'Great Rebuilding' of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. There is evidence of the seventeenth century farmhouse at Peakside in the study area which is attested from 1712 in the documentary record (National

Trust SMR 31248*0; OAN Site 87); it was then converted into cottages in the nineteenth century, as part of the Peak Estate (*ibid*). There is also evidence of a ruinous farmhouse at Stoup Brow Farm, at the western end of the study area, which had mullioned windows and is still within small, primary enclosed fields, that have not been ravaged by later development (OAN Site 184).

- 4.11.8 The Peak Estate, which contained Raven Hall, was the nineteenth century home of the entrepreneur WH Hammond from 1841 to 1885. It was he who fostered the promotion of the Scarborough to Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway (Spratt and Harrison 1989), and whilst the line did not reach the area until after his death, the inheritors of the Peak Estate formed the Ravenscar Estate Company in 1895 and created the planned seaside village of Ravenscar at the turn of the twentieth century (Plates 34 and 35; OAN Site 173; *ibid*). Roads, drains, and housing plots were set out on a grid pattern around Raven Hall (which had been turned into a resort hotel), and the surrounding earlier lanes. The resort was presumably a little too bracing even for the Victorian/Edwardian taste, and the locomotives had much trouble reaching the railway station at Ravenscar, even in good weather, as the gradient of the line was too severe. Home (1904) suggested that *'A rather pathetic attempt to foster the establishment of a watering-place has, however, been lately put on foot, but beyond some elaborately prepared roads and two or three isolated blocks of houses, there is fortunately little response to this artificial cultivation of a summer resort on the bare hill-top'*. Up to 1700 building plots were created on the estate, but no more than thirty were bought up and built upon, thus the Ravenscar Estate Company went bankrupt in 1911 (Harrison 2000).
- 4.11.9 The prominence of the high ground around Ravenscar did not elude the coastal defence strategists during the Second World War, and an anti-aircraft emplacement was possibly sited on top of Burnt Howes Barrow (OAN Site 169). There is also evidence for a mobile radar guide track station being placed on the summit near Beacon Howes, which was used to provide a bearing to guide RAF aircraft home (OAN Site 177). Adjacent to this site is an enigmatic circular concrete platform, enclosed by a brick wall (OAN Site 134; Plate 36), which has been described as a potential acoustic listening device, possibly pre-dating radar (Newman and Kenyon 2000). In a potential scheduling exercise, however, English Heritage deemed it to not be an obvious structure of this type, and it may be an experimental twentieth century structure of unknown function (Pritchard 2001b).
- 4.11.10 **Survey Results:** the present survey has identified new evidence for the agrarian, industrial and tourist nature of Ravenscar. The field enclosures surrounding Stoup Brow Farm contain two areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (OAN Sites 298 and 300), and on the eastern side of the study area the clifftop fields, shown on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), survive beneath the imposition of the Ravenscar planned village (OAN Sites 291 and 292). Small-scale extraction of stone and gravel, and water management features in the form of reservoirs, are also evident in the study area (OAN Sites 252, 296 and 335). At the Peak alum works, the spoil heaps and adjacent areas survive in dense undergrowth, which mask the previously identified sites on this site. There is evidence of ribbon-like hollow ways running through this area, down from the alum quarries towards the alum house (Plate 33; OAN Site 302). The construction of the railway line destroyed the site of Black Head cottages (OAN Site 149), which was situated between the two spoil heaps. This site was potentially part of seventeenth century intaking for alum workers cottages (Harrison 2000), and the current survey has

identified the small enclosed fields running to the north of this habitation (OAN Site 301). The planned village of Ravenscar has numerous areas of surviving evidence for the layout of the road system, in the form of cropmarks or wide earth and stone embankments running through fields (OAN Sites 290, 357-359).

4.12 STAINTONDALE

4.12.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 76.22 hectares (Fig 14), consists of a thin strip of improved coastal fields running through Staintondale, from Bent Rigg in the north down to the landholdings of Rigg Hall Farm in the south. The landscape surrounding the study area has a moderately rich archaeological resource, dating back to at least the Bronze Age, although very little has previously been recorded in the study area other than the Vernacular Building Surveys of Rigg Hall Farm, and Bent Rigg Radar Station (Menuage 1990; Newman and Kenyon 2000), which is a Scheduled Monument (SM 34842). Judging by SMR evidence, the landscape of the low lying coastal strip was heavily settled in the Bronze Age, much as the higher ground on Fylingdales Moor to the north-west was, although nothing of the settlement has survived as upstanding monuments in the study area. There are also barrows and cairnfields lying further inland, particularly within a forestry plantation at Staintondale Moor (N York Moors SMR 7865). Closer to the study area, are single examples of barrows on the west and south sides of War Dyke (N York Moors SMR 12521, 7879, 4866 and 7876), and a cremation was recovered from Bell Hill (N York Moors SMR 7640.00018). The land along the coast was also delineated by cross-ridge dykes, of putative Bronze Age date (Plate 30; Harrison 2000), and a potential dyke ran to the edge of the coast outside of the study area on the south side of Rigg Hall Farm (N York Moors SMR 4962). The feature known as War Dyke crosses the study area for a length of 450m, although only the western end (outside of the study area) is scheduled (OAN Site 166). The dyke was shown as an extant bank and ditch on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), but was subsequently grubbed out within the study area. In the medieval and later periods, some of these boundaries formed the edges of parishes/townships in the region (Harrison 2000).

4.12.2 **Field Systems:** much documentary work and landscape investigation has been carried out on the medieval and post-medieval parish of Scalby/Staintondale (Harrison 2000). Soon after the Norman Conquest, the lands of Scalby formed part of the royal forest of Pickering. The local *sokemen* (near freeholders) did not have to give service to the crown, and thus there was no need for demesne lands in the area, and the only royal demesne lands were 'hays' - forest enclosures, game reserves, and cattle pastures for hunting (*ibid*). The land to the south, near Hayburn Wyke, became a vaccary farm run by the Augustinian Priory of Bridlington, when it was passed to them around 1125 AD (Plate 31; N York Moors SMR 13889; *ibid*). The northern part of the parish, including the study area, was settled and farmed by the Knights Hospitaller from the mid-twelfth century onward (N York Moors SMR 7882), and by the end of the twelfth century, Richard I had extended the Hospitallers holdings to encompass the northern two thirds of the township (Harrison 2000). By the thirteenth century their aggressive reclamation, and assarting of the commons and moors, had put them into conflict with the Augustinians, as the other major landholders in the parish. They were accused of making enclosures for cultivation at 'Darncliff' (Plate 31), now known

as Bent Rigg, and the land known as ‘The Riggs’ was given over to open field cultivation with dispersed tenant farmsteads at White Hall Farm, Plane Tree Farm and Rigg Hall Farm (Plate 31; *ibid*; OAN Site 165). The Hospitallers ran the estate purely for farming income, and there is no evidence of the brethren having lived there. In 1542 the home farm had also been tenanted out, and the whole manor was in the hands of seventeen tenants (*ibid*). After the Dissolution, the estates were bought from the crown by a group of freehold farmers, and a strong independent tradition of land ownership and later Quakerism took hold in the parish (*ibid*).

- 4.12.3 The landscape and pattern of field-systems in the study area are polarised, with nineteenth-century, straight-sided field boundary enclosure in the north, and smaller enclosed fields surrounding the farmstead of Rigg Hall Farm in the south. The lands to the north, equating to what was once ‘Darncliff’ (Plate 32), are shown as being partially rough, unimproved grounds (albeit enclosed) on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), while rough ground was shown around Prospect House Farm and Whin Hill. This land was formerly commons, and probably enclosed in accordance with the Enclosure Act of 1829 (Harrison 2000). The land to the south was part of the dispersed open-field cultivation known as ‘the Riggs’, which surrounds Rigg Hall Farm. This was a portion of a group sinuous medieval closes formed around White Hall Farm, Plane Tree Farm, and Rigg Hall Farm (*ibid*; OAN Site 165). By 1602 the medieval close boundary was internally sub-divided, in part to afford greater shelter for stock animals, and to provide systematic manuring of arable fields through a process of sheepfolding (*ibid*).
- 4.12.4 The farmstead and surviving field-systems within the study area were thought to be of enough significance to warrant a boundary survey during the present project, as the documentary study had identified the boundaries surviving on the property of being of potentially late-medieval/early post-medieval origin (*Appendix 1*). Rigg Hall Farm has been subject to a Vernacular Building Survey (Menuage 1990), and the documentary investigation revealed that the farmstead, was of at least seventeenth century origin. Parts of the seventeenth-century hall survive, and the farmhouse also has an eighteenth century range to the north, and late eighteenth century barns surrounding it (*ibid*). The freehold came into the hands of the Mainforth family in the eighteenth century, and it was this family who farmed the increasingly prosperous holding through the nineteenth century.
- 4.12.5 ***Nineteenth / Twentieth Century Monuments:*** known nineteenth/twentieth century sites are limited in nature. In the north of the study area are sites at Bent Rigg, which consist of the Scheduled Radar Station (SM 34842; Plate 37; OAN Site 6), and the remains of a nearby cement works (OAN Site 38), both of which have been recorded by the Vernacular Building Survey (Newman and Kenyon 2000). There is also a coastguard lookout station (OAN site 179), and the site of a railway siding, running off the Scarborough to Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway (OAN Site 167). In the south of the study area, at Whin Hill, there is the site of a now removed Anti-Aircraft gun emplacement (OAN Site 164), and on the north side of Rigg Hall Farm is the site of a now removed limekiln (OAN Site 163). Arguably the most important site at Bent Rigg was the Type ‘M’ radar station, established in 1941 as part of the national coastal defence Chain Home Low system, designed to detect surface shipping. It was later converted to more powerful equipment as part of the Chain Home Extra Low system. The radar equipment was housed in a reinforced concrete structure known as the Transmitter and Receiving block (TX/RX). South-west of this block are two smaller buildings

housing the electric generator and the fuel store. South-east of the TX/RX building is a Nissen hut, containing a number of original fittings. North-east of the TX/RX building is a small concrete platform, which represents the footings of a structure of unknown function. Adjacent to the railway track, a little distance to the west, lie the foundations of five barrack buildings and a further five buildings including a mess hut, the station commander's accommodation, offices, and stores. The latrine blocks lay 40m north of the administrative buildings, and survive as the footings of two small structures (Pritchard 2001a - Scheduling Notes for SM 34842).

- 4.12.6 **Survey Results:** the present survey has revealed further evidence on the agrarian nature of the farmlands throughout the study area. In the twentieth century the majority of fields had been ploughed flat for arable agriculture, but now are under pasture. The nineteenth/twentieth century cultivation of the post-1829 enclosed lands is seen around Prospect House Farm, where a small stable and an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation survive (OAN Sites 320 and 321). To the south-east of the farm is a field of rough ground containing piles of clearance stone and quarries, which probably relate to the rough ground shown on the OS First Edition mapping (1853) that was never fully improved subsequent to enclosure (OAN Site 326). In the south of the study area are the new sites of a small pond on the north side of Whin Hill (OAN Site 319), and an amorphous quarry at Petard Point (OAN Site 328). In the north of the study area is a farmstead called Ash Yard Farm, which was set up in the twentieth century, and was not cleared away until after 1993 (OAN sites 168, 322-324). A site visit to Bent Rigg radar station revealed that the site condition has remained relatively static over recent years. Of cause for concern, however, is that demolition rubble has been removed from the barrack area (OAN Site 28), and all the surviving buildings have been broken into and vandalised to some degree. There was, in addition, evidence of the original security fencing surrounding the site (OAN Site 325).

4.13 HAYBURN WYKE

- 4.13.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 27.04 hectares (Fig 15), consists of an area of managed woodland running down Hayburn Beck, located above the waterfalls on the cliffs at Hayburn Wyke. The area also takes in land extending to the south at Little Cliff, together with a detached portion to the west of the disused railway at Larch Plantation. There was no evidence of archaeological sites within the survey area prior to the current survey, but there was abundant evidence of archaeological remains in the immediate surrounding region. The earliest evidence in the general area includes surviving elements of a cross ridge dyke system, tumuli, clearance activity, and a ring cairn within wooded plantation on Cloughton Moor (Harmer Brow) to the west of the present study area (N York Moors SMR 7891, 7883, 4509 and 4505).
- 4.13.2 Documentary work and landscape study has also been carried out on the medieval and post-medieval parish of Scalby/Staintondale, the parish bordering Hayburn to the north. Soon after the Norman Conquest the lands of Scalby formed part of the royal forest of Pickering. The local *sokemen* (near freeholders) did not have to give service to the crown, and thus there was no need for demesne lands in the area (Harrison 2000). The only royal demesne lands were 'hays' (forest enclosures); game reserves, for hunting, and cattle pastures, and the name Hayburn may also suggest one of these sites (*ibid*). The land immediately to the west of Hayburn

Wyke became a vaccary farm run by the Augustinian Priory of Bridlington when it was given over to the priory in c 1125 AD (Plate 31; N York Moors SMR 13889; Harrison 2000). The northern part of the parish was settled and farmed by the Knights Hospitaller (N York Moors SMR 7882) from the mid-twelfth century. After the Dissolution the estates were bought from the crown by a group of freehold farmers, and a strong independent tradition of land ownership and later Quakerism took hold in the parish (*ibid*).

- 4.13.2 The evidence of the OS First Edition (1854), subsequent Editions of mapping, and the present survey, revealed that the woodland on Hayburn Wyke contained surviving elements of a woodland garden (OAN Site 315), with evidence of ornamental pathways, footbridges, a ‘marine hut’ and ‘summer houses’, as well as a natural waterfall at the base of the cliff (Plates 38 and 39; OAN Sites 273-280, and 337). Interestingly, the works predated the construction of the hotel, railway and station here, which were completed by the North Eastern Railway in 1885 (Spratt and Harrison 1989). Although it is not absolutely certain, the likeliest candidate for the construction of the garden is WH Hammond. He took over the Peak Estate, and lived in Raven Hall at what was to become Ravenscar from 1841-1885. He was an active promoter of the Scarborough to Whitby railway line in later years and, despite the independent nature of land ownership in the parish, became what approximated to a squire in the local area (Harrison 2000). Whether the garden was at first built for private enjoyment is unknown, but by the latter years of the nineteenth century it was a tourist attraction, and a place of excursion from the developing resort of Scarborough. ‘*Hayburn Wyke a favourite resort from Scarborough, is perhaps the prettiest of the Yorkshire Creeks*’ (Weston 1919).
- 4.13.3 Bulmer remarked of Hayburn Wyke ‘*It is much resorted to by pleasure seekers. There is a station, and a hotel and farm, where excellent accommodation can be had. The grounds are extensive, and in the woods we find such forest trees as the oak, ash, birch, pine, &c. The beck, falling over the rock, forms beautiful cascades. The guide [Black’s picturesque guide to Yorkshire, 1858] says ‘Hayburn Wyke, with its rugged sea beach, picturesque waterfalls, sheltered glens, and lovely woodlands, affords most romantic and charmingly secluded walks*’ (Bulmer 1890).
- 4.13.4 Home, a diarist, painter and rambler, on the other hand, had a mixed view of the tourist pleasures of Hayburn Wyke: ‘*Following this lofty coast southwards, you reach Hayburn Wyke, where a stream drops perpendicularly over some square masses of rock. After very heavy rains the waterfall attains quite a respectable size, but even under such favourable conditions the popularity of the place to a great extent spoils what might otherwise be a pleasant surprise to the rambler. The woodland paths leading down to the cove from the hotel by the station are exceedingly pretty, and in the summer it is not easy to find your way, despite the direction-boards nailed to trees here and there. But there are many wooded and mossy-pathed ravines equally pretty, where no charge is made for admittance, and where you can be away from your fellow-mortals and the silver paper they throw away from the chocolate they eat.*’ He also goes on to berate the wooded ravine as hackneyed with ‘*direction-boards and artificial helps to the charms of certain aspects of the streams*’ (Home 1904).

4.13.5 **Survey Results:** the current survival of archaeological features in the woodland is mixed. The woodland garden (OAN Site 351) is partly overgrown and unkempt, but some effort to provide new woodland walks have been undertaken, although these are now in disrepair. The ground cover in the woodland may harbour further unidentified features of the Victorian/Edwardian gardens, but the ‘mossy paths’ with rustic flights of steps, footbridge footings, a weir, and several of the ‘summer house’ sites, still survive (OAN Sites 273-280, 337). A further, much later, feature was identified in the form of a possible Second World War S-shaped slit trench, located adjacent to, and defending, the footpath heading up from the beach (OAN Site 335).

4.14 CAYTON BAY

4.14.1 **Desk-based Study:** the study area, measuring some 37.95 hectares (Fig 16), consists of the moderately steep cliffs running around from Tenant’s Cliff and a clifftop field above to the south, Cayton Cliff, and up to Osgodby Point in the north. The area is bounded by the main Scarborough to Filey road, which is of some antiquity, and is hemmed in to the west by the twentieth century expansion of Osgodby village. No archaeological sites were recorded in the Cayton Bay property within the NT SMR prior to the present survey, although recent work has been undertaken on the Second World War defences at this locale (Foot nd; Foot 2006). In the vicinity of the study area, archaeological sites are limited to a single tumuli, located on the south side of the motel at Cayton Bay (NY HER 12510), currently under excavation prior to the construction of a bypass. Other sites include the historic medieval core of Osgodby village, where a manor house and the ruins of St Leonards Chapel are located. In addition, immediately to the east of the survey area, is the site of Cayton Cliff corn mill, shown on the First Edition mapping (1854), which has subsequently been destroyed by a water pumping station.

4.14.2 **Survey Results:** several pre-Second World War sites were recorded during the present survey, the earliest of which was a linear banked boundary (OAN Site 258) which delineated the boundary of Cayton Cliff and Tenant’s Cliff. More importantly, this was the historic parish boundary between Osgodby and Cayton, as shown on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), although the present boundary follows the main coast road. The cliff top field within the study area revealed a group of discrete, possibly medieval cultivation features, with conjoined areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, surrounded and divided by earthen boundary banks and lynchets (OAN Site 257). Judging by its location, to the east of the parish boundary, this cultivation forms relict evidence of field enclosure and cultivation for residents of Cayton, rather than the nearer Osgodby village. The fields and piecemeal enclosures around the village, shown relict on the First Edition mapping (1853), have been improved in the twentieth century, and are under improved arable regimes or have been built upon. Surviving earthworks are limited to the clifftop fields. An area to the south of Cayton Bay Motel had similar cultivation evidence, but this has been removed recently for the construction of a bypass. The survey also recorded a putative milestone on the main Scarborough to Filey road (OAN Site 236), which is marked on the First Edition mapping (1853). The coast road was in evidence by at least 1720, and predates any turnpike act (Spratt and

Harrison 1989), so this was probably not a formalised milestone marker. The stone surviving in this location is uninscribed, apart from a benchmark.

- 4.14.3 The Second World War defences at Cayton Bay have been extensively investigated (Foot nd; Foot 2006), and form a nationally important survival of vulnerable cliff defences protecting the flank of the port of Scarborough. It was thought that Scarborough was vulnerable to a flanking attack, by a combination of airborne and mountain troops, on these moderately steep cliffs. The present study area comprises roughly half of the overall defence area, and consists of the now removed sites of minefields and roadblocks, and concrete bases (OAN Sites 158, 265, 268-270 and 350). Extant sites include the beach locations of 'variant' pillboxes (Plate 40) constructed in July and August 1940, that formed fields of fire on the north end of the beach (OAN Sites 159, 162, 267, 271). In addition, there is a section of defensive cubes (OAN Site 160/266) (Plate 41), a Lyon Light Emplacement constructed by September 1941 (OAN Site 161), and a defensive/observation structure (OAN Site 272). The current survey has substantially expanded our knowledge of the defences, as it has located a collection of defensive structures protecting the footpath climbing up Cayton Cliff, which had previously been thought to have been removed (OAN Site 349; Foot 2006). These consisted of a group of concrete bases, a road block, and a possible spigot mortar base (OAN Sites 259-264).

4.15 NEWBIGGIN CLIFF

- 4.15.1 The study area, measuring some 13.10 hectares (Fig 17), consists of a single clifftop field at Newbiggin Cliff, located on the coast to the west of Filey. There was no evidence of archaeological sites within the survey area prior to the current survey, and very little archaeological evidence for the immediate region surrounding it. A small collection of barrows survive on what is now the Blue Dolphin caravan site, to the west of the study area, which were investigated by antiquarians. One barrow, excavated in 1834, revealed the grave of an individual now known as the 'Gristhorpe Man', interred within a log coffin which contained preserved organic deposits (NY HER 12506; Melton *pers comm*). Other general prehistoric finds have been made during development around Filey to the east, and there are a few sites of barrows within the wider area. Other important sites include the location of a possible Roman road (NY HER 12652), part of which has been excavated to the south-west of the study area, and the earthwork remains of a medieval moated farmhouse (NY HER 12663), located immediately to the south-west of the study area.
- 4.15.2 The study area lies within an area of fragmentary, relict enclosed strip fields, extending out along the coast road from the medieval core of Filey. The readily identifiable reversed-S shaped boundaries, associated with the enclosing of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (since removed), are clearly evident on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), as are a moated site and its medieval enclosure boundaries. By the post-medieval period, the area formed part of Newbiggin Farm, which was then subsequently sub-divided into Newbiggin East and West Farms in the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries.
- 4.15.3 **Survey Results:** the current archaeological evidence within the single field of Newbiggin Cliff in National Trust ownership, is limited to six new sites. The

earliest is the findspot of a small, burnt flint thumb scraper (OAN Site 348), retrieved from the field, which has been recently ploughed.

- 4.15.4 The other five sites relate to late post-medieval agrarian activity or construction. The First Edition mapping (1853) revealed cliff-face limestone quarries, with limekilns, cranes and clay pits, although only some of these sites are in the study area (OAN Sites 237-240 and 360). The quarry and limekiln sites may have served to provide lime for soil improvement, and also building construction at both Newbiggin East and West farmsteads at this time. The only site with above-ground archaeological evidence is the crane (OAN Site 237), where a setting of screw threaded bolts are protruding from the edge of the current field boundary. The rest of the study area has been heavily ploughed, and the majority of the field boundaries on the First Edition mapping (1853) have been grubbed out.

5. BOUNDARY SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Post-survey analysis and interpretation of the field boundaries has been undertaken on two of the National Trust landholdings on the North Yorkshire/Cleveland coast, where historic walling stock had been previously identified (*Appendix 1*). The areas include the fields farmed from Bottom House Farm in the Robin Hood's Bay landholding, and the entire walling stock within the Staintondale landholding. The boundary survey has used a combination of the field survey recording (*Appendix 4*), documentary and historic mapping, in order to form an overview of the different landholdings.
- 5.1.2 The field boundary recording phase of the project was useful as a record of the surviving extent and types of field boundaries within the study areas (Figs 18 and 19). The evidence of extant field boundaries aids the regression analysis of the farmsteads, as the key relationships at boundary junctions have the potential to indicate which were earlier or later constructions. The field survey found that, whilst a large proportion of walled field boundaries survived, only a small proportion of them had boundary relationships surviving. Often the relationships were masked by wall modifications or re-builds, or farm gates were placed on the ends of field walls, or when walls became disused the junctions were often removed or had tumbled.
- 5.1.3 The methodology of recording boundary relationships has been geared towards the recording of walled boundaries, as these typically provide a more indicative phased relationship at the boundary junctions. The rarity of observed wall boundary relationships, along with the limited areas of landholding walling stock studied, limits the ability to determine boundary phasing. While the field recording was useful as a management tool, showing current boundary survival (*Appendix 4*), it was found to be of lesser use for meaningful analysis. The farmstead regression therefore relies, for the most part, on documentary information and historic map interpretation.

5.2 ROBIN HOOD'S BAY

- 5.2.1 ***Farmstead Regression:*** Bottom House Farm is located on the outskirts of Robin Hood's Bay, formerly the historic fishing settlement of Baytown, within the parish of Fylingdales. Examination of the OS First Edition mapping (1853) reveals that the villages and hamlets in Fylingdales developed around piecemeal field enclosure of the moorland, as was common from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. Latterly, Smeath/Smails Moor and Rain Dale, in the centre of the study area, was enclosed in the eighteenth/nineteenth century, with straight-sided field boundaries, prior to the Fylingdales Tithe map of 1843 (NYRO/T/Fylingdales 1843). The majority of field boundaries within the landholding probably relate to post-medieval enclosure on the open clifftop common field. There was evidence at Limekiln Slack of artefact scatters including a sherd of medieval Green Glazed Ware pottery (OAN Site 44), but this could relate to manuring predating the enclosure of the common field. The cultivation strips are orientated at an angle to the present walled field-

system, and seem to be overlain by it. This would suggest that Smails Moor consisted of open township fields in the later medieval period, which were subsequently enclosed into individual fields.

- 5.2.2 Bottom House had been subject to a vernacular building survey (Andrews 1996), and the documentary investigation revealed that whilst the farmstead was ‘of some antiquity’, no information could be gleaned for the site prior to the census of 1841, when Francis Harrision owned the farm. Examination of the 1843 tithe map of Fylingdales reveals that Bottom House Farm then consisted of the farmhouse range and two barns, and may mean that, as well as animals, this part of the land was under arable cultivation. More importantly, the field system surrounding the farm comprises straight-lined field enclosures. Whilst the farmstead may have predated the enclosure of the field-systems, as seen elsewhere along the coast (eg Staintondale (*Section 4.12*)), it is unlikely that the land being enclosed would have been at the very edge of Smails Moor, where it abutted against the parish boundary between Fylingdales and Hawkser-cum-Stainsacre. Jeffrey’s map of Yorkshire, dating from 1771, depicts unnamed farms at Smails Moor Farm, Bay Ness Farm and possibly at Bottom House Farm. It is plausible that the farmstead of Bottom House and the field-system are of the same date, and are probably of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century origin.
- 5.2.3 ***Condition of Current Boundaries and Phasing:*** the boundary survey revealed a fragmentary walling stock surviving for the Bottom House landholding. The walling conformed to two specific types of double thickness drystone wall, thinning to a single thickness wall on the top, or an entirely double thickness wall (Fig 19). The construction of each individual wall element consisted of locally quarried sub-square sandstone blocks lain in random or rough courses. The walls tops (where surviving) had a vertical, unmortared coverband of triangular topstones. The walling stock was mixed in terms of the state of current boundary survival, with evidence of collapse, rebuilding, and considerable replacement by wire fencing. The railway line which cut through the field-systems of the study area, but only had a direct impact upon one field system, which became defunct (OAN Site 129/186). Elsewhere, there was little appreciable loss in field boundaries through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although a limited number of boundaries had been grubbed out by the present day, and survive as slight earthen banks, which probably once had walls above them. In the majority of cases, it would appear that the walled field divisions were not predated by earthen bank and hedged boundaries, although part of the parish boundary near Hilda’s Howe, at the north-west edge of the study area (Wall 12), survives as such and was probably an early land divisional boundary.
- 5.2.4 Wall furniture was very sparse, with only one sheep creep recorded on the property. Where they survived, gate stoups were found to be plain and with no obvious signs of antiquity. Enclosure walls had fallen out of use in certain locations where fields had been opened up, and where the railway had cut through them, making them redundant (OAN Sites 22, 311 and 129/186). Phasing of the surviving boundaries has been particularly difficult due to very few boundary junction relationships surviving, and because the boundary survey study area was small and fragmented. In general, the field walls were probably constructed over a short timespan, as they are relatively uniform in style of construction. The boundaries recorded in the south, near Bay Ness Farm and up to Raindale, may be slightly earlier in date than the straight-sided boundaries that were enclosed and sub-divided at Bottom House

Farm prior to the tithe map of 1843. The drystone field boundaries on this landholding, whilst a good survival of their type, (and with absence of significant twentieth century removal), are relatively important at the local level. Their potential late construction suggests, however, that they are not a rare survival and thus their overall importance is low.

5.3 STAINTONDALE

- 5.3.1 **Farmstead Regression:** the northern part of the parish, including the study area, was settled and farmed by the Knights Hospitaller from the mid-twelfth century onward (N York Moors SMR 7882). By the thirteenth century, they were reclaiming and assarting the commons and moors, and were accused of making enclosures for cultivation at ‘Darncliff’ (Plate 31), now known as Bent Rigg. The land known as ‘The Riggs’ was given over to open field cultivation with dispersed tenant farmsteads at White Hall Farm, Plane Tree Farm and Rigg Hall Farm (Plate 32; OAN Site 165).
- 5.3.2 The landscape and pattern of field-systems in the study area is polarised, with nineteenth century, straight-sided field boundary enclosure in the north, and smaller enclosed fields surrounding the farmstead of Rigg Hall Farm in the south. The lands to the north, equating to what was once ‘Darncliff’ (Plate 32), are shown as being partially rough, unimproved grounds (albeit enclosed) on the OS First Edition mapping (1853), while rough ground was shown around Prospect House Farm and Whin Hill. This land was formerly commons, and probably enclosed in accordance with the Enclosure Act of 1829 (Harrison 2000). To the north of this are the remains of a farmstead called Ash Yard Farm, which was established in the twentieth century, and was not cleared away until after 1993 (OAN sites 168, 322-324).
- 5.3.3 The land to the south, below Wall 49 (Fig 18), was part of the dispersed open-field cultivation known as ‘the Riggs’, which surrounds Rigg Hall Farm. This was a part of a wider system of sinuous medieval closes associated with White Hall Farm, Plane Tree Farm, and Rigg Hall Farm (*ibid*; OAN Site 165), which was enclosed by 1602. At this stage, the overall close boundary was sub-divided into smaller units, in part to afford greater shelter for stock animals, and to provide systematic manuring of arable fields through a process of sheepfolding (*ibid*). Rigg Hall Farm has been subject to a Vernacular Building Survey (Menuage 1990), and the documentary investigation revealed that the farmstead was of at least seventeenth century origin, with an eighteenth century range to the north, and late eighteenth century barns surrounding it (*ibid*). The freehold came into the hands of the Mainforth family in the eighteenth century, and it was this family who farmed the increasingly prosperous holding through the nineteenth century.
- 5.3.4 **Condition of Current Boundaries and Phasing:** the survey revealed a pattern of surviving old field boundaries within the Rigg Hall Farm landholding that are in keeping with their known late-medieval/early post-medieval origin. The boundaries around Prospect House Farm, and to the north of this, are of little historical importance, as they originate with the 1829 Enclosure Act. They are, however, of the same drystone wall type as those at Rigg Hall Farm. The majority of the drystone walling stock is of a later date, and consists of double thickness drystone walls, constructed of randomly-coursed irregularly-shaped stones. The walls (where surviving) have angular vertical coverbands, and wall furniture include simple farm

gates, often with plain posts surviving, and there are a few sheep creeps. Few of the walled boundaries have fallen into disrepair, and also few have been grubbed-out in recent years, although rebuilding is evident in places.

- 5.3.5 The walling post-dates the first sub-division of the once open field-system on the property, but they follow the course of these early sub-divisional boundaries. There is evidence of often large banked or lynchet boundaries surviving on Rigg Hall Farm landholding, that demarcate sub-divisional boundaries running around Petard Point, just to the north of the farmstead (Fig 18; Walls 38, and 74-76). The original sub-divisional boundaries may have initially been fenced or hedged banks, against which cultivable soil was ploughed. On the northern end of the Rigg Hall Farm landholdings, is a ditched boundary running between the pond near Whin Hill and the sea (Wall 49), which may correspond with the northern edge of the medieval open-field close of 'The Riggs'. Two boundaries on the southern end of the landholding, near the farm, have clearance stones and boulders incorporated into the base of the modern walling stock (Walls 35 and 42). These boundaries may have been the limits of the Rigg Hall Farm landholding, divided off from White Hall Farm and Plane Tree Farm.
- 5.3.6 **Significance:** the dry-stone wall stock in the northern part of the area has its origin with the early nineteenth century Parliamentary enclosure, and is of little archaeological significance. While the boundaries around Rigg Hall Farm are of antiquity, the dry stone walls marking them are of relatively recent date, and are comparable in form to the Parliamentary boundaries to the north; they are consequently of only local significance. The lynchet and ditched boundaries around Rigg Hall Farm, however, are a survival of an earlier phase of the field system and may include the relict survival of elements of the 'Riggs' medieval closes; as such they are potentially of regional significance.

6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 A number of features within the National Trust North Yorkshire and Cleveland coastal landholdings are accorded legal protection under several different Acts, Statutes and Regulations. Brief guidance as to the nature of that protection is summarised in the paragraphs below. Further information, if required, can be obtained from the Territory Archaeologist and/or the Conservation Services Directorate in Cirencester (see Contact Details, *Section 6.4.9*).

6.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

6.2.1 A small collection of the archaeological sites spread across the North Yorkshire and Cleveland coastal landholdings of The National Trust have in the past been deemed of National Importance for their relevant type/period/survival, and have, consequently, been defined as Scheduled Monuments. A Scheduled Monument (SM) is an archaeological site designated as being of National Importance and included on a list, or Schedule, maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. It is protected by the primary, current, ancient monuments legislation, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, as amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. By law, any proposed works affecting sites on the Schedule require a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) by the Secretary of State, their decision usually being based on the advice of the relevant English Heritage Inspector. The sites are statutorily protected, and any future changes in surrounding management practices, the landscape setting of the sites and their overall conditions should be discussed between the territory archaeologist, English Heritage and relevant stakeholders. If in doubt as to whether an on-site activity would be considered to affect a SM under the terms of the act, advice should be sought from National Trust archaeological staff, in the first case from the Territory Archaeologist or failing that from the Archaeological Section on Cirencester.

6.2.2 **Scheduled Monuments:** there are currently seven Scheduled Monuments within the boundaries of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland coastal landholdings:

SM RC43 - The Guibal Fanhouse, Warsett Hill

SM 29537 - Saltwick Nab Alum Works, Saltwick

SM 34420 - Beacon Howes Barrows, Ravenscar

SM 34801 - Burnt Howes Barrow, Ravenscar

SM 34419 - Green Dyke, Ravenscar

SM 29550 - Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar

SM 34842 - Bent Rigg Radar Station, Staintondale

6.2.3 **Listed Buildings:** Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, the Secretary of State for the Environment, Local Government and the Regions is required to compile a list of buildings of special Architectural or Historical Interest, for the

guidance of Local Planning Authorities in the exercise of their planning functions. There are three grades of listed building, as follows:

Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest (c 1% of the total)

Grade II* Important buildings (c 4%)

Grade II Other buildings of special interest

6.2.4 Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required by anyone who wishes to demolish, extend or alter a listed building (or affect its curtilage) in any significant way that affects its character. Consent must be obtained from the planning department of the local County or District Councils. The settings of the Listed Buildings also enjoy statutory protection, further advice on this can be given by the property Curator.

6.2.5 The North Yorkshire and Cleveland coastal landholdings contain two listed buildings, located within the Loftus landholding; however, the properties are not under the ownership of The National Trust. Future changes in surrounding management practices and the landscape setting adjacent to these structures should be born in mind.

6.2.6 Listed Buildings include:

NMR 60196 - Hummersea Farm Farmhouse, Loftus

NMR 60197 - Hummersea Farm Boundary Wall, Loftus

6.2.7 **Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields:** although this designation does not carry any statutory status, listing on the register means that a park and garden or battlefield is considered to be of sufficient interest to merit a national designation and local authorities are required to consider and protect the area. The National Trust also have a strong role in the conservation and restoration of parks and gardens. Significant alteration to a Registered Park or Garden now requires a grant of consent analogous with that for a Listed Building. There are no designations within the North Yorkshire and Cleveland coastal landholdings.

6.3 NON-STATUTORY PROTECTION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

6.3.1 **The Treasure Act 1996:** chance discoveries of gold or silver objects which might formerly have been regarded as Treasure Trove, now fall, with a wider group of objects, under the Treasure Act, 1996 (amended 2003). Under the Act, any object which contains more than 10% of gold or silver, and is over 300 years old, is defined as Treasure, as are groups of ten or more coins in any material, as well as any other objects found with an item which is treasure. Finds of treasure have to be reported to the Coroner for the district, and will normally be examined by an archaeologist. The National Trust, while allowing public access to its lands and properties, retains its rights as landowner so far as items of Treasure are concerned.

6.3.2 **Sites without Statutory Protection:** work affecting sites unprotected by statute should be referred, where appropriate, to the Trust's archaeological advisory staff, in the first instance to the Archaeological Advisor for the property. Guidance as to the location of the archaeological resources which fall in this category may be found in this report. Every effort should be made to keep these sites in good order and retain them as features in the landscape, irrespective of their legal status. In addition, archaeological sites listed on the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record

should be regularly monitored to check for potential hazards, impacts or erosion. Additional archaeological mitigation or research in the form of survey, excavation or building recording would be required ahead of all activities that are potentially destructive or involve disturbance of archaeologically sensitive areas.

- 6.3.3 **NT Archaeological Policy:** for general background on the archaeological policy exercised by the National Trust please see the Archaeology Subject Paper, most recently revised in November 1988. Additional information on the role of archaeology in the National Trust, together with current policy, guidance, advisory and research papers can also be found on the NT Intranet.
- 6.3.4 **Metal Detection - Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** it is an offence for anyone to use a metal-detector on a Scheduled Ancient Monument (whether or not they then dig for the identified object) without the written consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, and the granting of a special licence. This prohibition also includes the use of geophysical survey equipment. Enquiries concerning obtaining such consent should be directed to the Territory Archaeologist.
- 6.3.5 A further, more serious, offence is to remove an object found by a metal detector on a Scheduled Monument. This is in addition to the potential for committing an offence under the Theft Act. Damage caused to a monument by removing a “find” may constitute a third offence. All such cases should be reported to the Police, English Heritage, NT archaeological staff and the Area Manager.
- 6.3.6 **Metal Detection - Non-Scheduled Sites:** it is the National Trust's policy that metal detectors should not be used without permission on its properties (for further information see the National Trust's recent Policy Paper on Metal Detecting to be found on the NT Intranet). Digging to recover objects located using a metal detector is a contravention of the Trust's byelaws under section 2(a). Removal of objects without permission is, of course, an act of trespass and theft.
- 6.3.7 Although the final decision regarding granting permission of this sort will reside with the Property Manager, staff and tenants are urged not to grant permission for metal detection except in exceptional circumstances. If such permission is ever granted, it is National Trust policy that a Licence should be drawn up by the Archaeological Advisor to the property, documenting the terms of access. For further information, please contact the Territory Archaeologist, or the National Trust Archaeological Section. The legal ability for property staff to grant permission to remove objects is questionable, as this would represent alienation of National Trust property.

6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

- 6.4.1 **Building Work:** work of various kinds can reveal evidence for the early history of standing buildings, for example:
- i) excavations under floors or involving foundations;
 - ii) alterations to the structure or fabric of a building;
 - iii) work resulting in below ground disturbance of the immediate environs of a building where earlier structures or settlement are suspected.

- 6.4.2 Archaeological consultation would be advisable whenever such work is proposed, so that arrangements can be made for any necessary recording. Archaeological advice given at the planning stage of such operations almost invariably leads to much cheaper and less disruptive interventions compared with reactive archaeological investigation undertaken once a discovery is made.
- 6.4.3 **Landscape Works:** all earthmoving operations - including temporary works such as contractor's access routes - represent a considerable threat to the archaeological resource, particularly to what might be comparatively slight surface traces of past human activity. All such works should be carefully planned, and the advice of NT archaeological staff sought, especially where there are existing indications of archaeological sensitivity.
- 6.4.4 Less obvious are the implications of tree planting or changes to vegetation cover. The impact of changes of root structure on the archaeological resource can be very great. If tree planting needs to be conducted in areas of surface archaeology then this should be planned with the needs of the archaeology in mind, preferably in consultation with NT archaeological staff.
- 6.4.5 As in building work, planned archaeological investigations/mitigation strategies are much more cost-effective and conservation minded than reactive policies.
- 6.4.6 **Agricultural Activity:** the impact of agricultural activity on the archaeological resource will obviously vary very considerably from place to place and time to time. However, the English Heritage 'Monuments at Risk Survey' established that agricultural activity is the single greatest erosion pressure on the archaeological resource (Darvill and Fulton 1998).
- 6.4.7 In general terms, however, it is unlikely that the continuation of well established land use will represent a threat to the existing archaeological resource. Sites which are already under the plough are unlikely to have their value or integrity reduced from a continuation of the same activity, though there may be a need to periodically monitor sites affected in this way.
- 6.4.8 Changes of land use, from pasture to arable or woodland, for example, are likely to have rather greater effects. So too may field improvement, involving drainage, stone clearance or especially deep ploughing. While other factors may weigh in favour of such changes, the impact on the archaeological resource should be taken into consideration, and some further investigation of the site may be needed in mitigation.
- 6.4.9 **Relevant Contact Addresses:**

Archaeological Advisor

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Archaeological Section

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**Department for Culture,
Media & Sport**
2-4 Cockspur Lane
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6.5 SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE INVESTIGATION

- 6.5.1 The following management recommendations are given for each individual landholding within the National Trust North Yorkshire coastal properties, in light of the known archaeological resource identified through the present survey. The recommendations take into account known threats to the archaeological resource, eg coastal erosion and ploughing, and consider the sub-surface potential for these areas. It must be born in mind, however, that the majority of the known archaeological resource survives as upstanding earthwork features, or has been identified through antiquarian investigation, so the resource is biased away from sub-surface archaeological remains. Given the rich and diverse archaeological remains found after a moorland fire on Fylingdales Moor (Vyner 2005), and excavations at Street Houses (Vyner 1983, 1984), it is evident that sub-surface remains, albeit unknown to us today, will survive within the coastal zone in North Yorkshire and Cleveland.
- 6.5.2 **Saltburn:** the current agricultural management regime of the landholding as pasture fields is adequate at this location. As artefact findspots are common in the immediate surrounding area, it is recommended that if any of the fields be ploughed, then a systematic fieldwalking exercise should be undertaken to identify and interpret new artefact scatters. The cliff face defining the eastern side of the land block, is susceptible to coastal erosion and it is recommended that the condition of the land be monitored and that, in the event of any localised soil slippage, the affected area be inspected for any archaeological sites that may have been exposed as a result.
- 6.5.3 **Warsett Hill:** the current agricultural management regime of the landholding as pasture fields is adequate at this location. Should any of the fields be ploughed, however, further work should be undertaken on several of the sites. The embanked field-systems, surviving elements of the Cliff Ironstone Mine, the ruin at the radar station, and ironstone pitting and reservoir at Huntcliff Mine on Warsett Hill should, if possible, be subject to topographic survey. In addition, a systematic fieldwalking exercise should be undertaken to identify and interpret new artefact scatters, particularly if the barrow cemetery on Warsett Hill is to be ploughed over. This site could also warrant geophysical survey to identify the sub-surface archaeological resource, as it is adjacent to, but not beneath, the known location of the radar station.
- 6.5.4 The nationally important Guibal Fanhouse is of particular concern, as the present survey has identified a crack in the tower, and areas of the structure have been subject to vandalism. In addition, the vaulting of the ventilation adit also needs remedial consolidation work, as it is eroding out of the foundation platform. It is therefore recommended that the building be subject to an updated condition survey. Some sort of signage discussing the importance of the mining could also be placed on the public footpath over Warsett Hill.

- 6.5.5 **Loftus:** the current agricultural management regime of the landholding is mixed pasture and arable farming. The ploughing of the eastern half of the study area is known to have severely truncated important prehistoric archaeological sites, leaving shallow sub-surface features (Vyner 1984; Sherlock 2006). If possible, the eastern end of the study area, above the alum quarries, should not be intensively ploughed again. Systematic fieldwalking exercises should be undertaken to identify and interpret new artefact scatters in any fields in the area that are ploughed.
- 6.5.6 It is also recommended that further investigation should be undertaken of the cropmark features near Warren Cottages (OAN Site 204). This could take the form of a geophysical survey, or field walking if the field was ploughed. Geophysical survey and fieldwalking could also target the field containing putative pitting on the south side of Warsett Hill (OAN Site 343). Agrarian features, such as the ridge and furrow cultivation and structure associated with Galli Howe farmstead, should be subject to a topographic / building survey.
- 6.5.7 The Loftus Alum Works should be scheduled at the earliest opportunity, and to facilitate this the access trackways, reservoirs and processing sites on 'The Warren' should be subject to topographic survey. The ground cover would have to be extensively burnt back to facilitate this process. The twentieth century defensive structures of the slit trenches near Spring House Farm, and the ROC Orlit-A post and later bunker, should be subject to topographic survey, and it is recommended that the dismantled components of the Orlit-A post be retained on site.
- 6.5.8 **Staithe:** due to intensive land improvement, the eastern end of the study area is deemed to have a relatively low chance of surviving sub-surface archaeological remains, as even relatively late ridge and furrow cultivation has been ploughed flat, and field boundaries grubbed out. The rough ground contained on Cowbar Nab, however, has surviving earthwork features, one of which is a putative cross ridge dyke, and the area should be retained as rough grazing. The Nab has potential for surviving sub-surface evidence of early occupation. The earthwork features of the dyke, weapons pits and allotments on Cowbar Nab should be subject to topographic survey. Should any of the fields be ploughed, a systematic fieldwalking exercise should be undertaken to identify and interpret any artefact scatters. The field barn near Greenacres Farm should be consolidated, as its roof is falling in, otherwise it should be subject to photographic and building survey.
- 6.5.9 **Port Mulgrave:** the clifftop fields in the study area have moderate potential for sub-surface archaeological features, even though the fields have been ploughed flat, and are still used for arable agriculture. The proximity of Lingrow Howe and Hinderwell Beacon, and its associated cropmarks, increase the probability of surviving prehistoric archaeological features within the environs. If at all possible, a geophysical survey should be undertaken of the field near Hinderwell Beacon, and systematic field walking should be undertaken when the fields are ploughed, so as to identify and interpret any artefact scatters. Elements of the known industrial mining resource survive on the slumped and ledged cliffside in the study area. The ground cover was not ideal in identifying new and existing sites and, should the ground be cleared at any stage, further walkover survey is recommended. A photographic and building survey should be undertaken on the Port Mulgrave Tunnel mouth, to identify future management and consolidation issues.
- 6.5.10 **Runswick Bay:** the potential for sub-surface archaeology within the enclosed clifftop field in the study area is currently unknown. Should the field be ploughed

then it is recommended that systematic field walking be undertaken in order to identify and interpret any artefact scatters. The known industrial archaeological resource on the slumped cliffside has been subject to much land slippage, and there is a real threat of coastal erosion at this site. The majority of the site's remains are either buried by land slip and/or are heavily masked by dense undergrowth, so currently it would be impossible to undertake a topographic survey, or even examine the condition of any exposed industrial features. If possible, a photographic survey should be undertaken of the kilns.

- 6.5.11 **Saltwick Nab:** the entire study area is statutorily protected, but due to its low-lying exposed location, the site is in extreme danger of future coastal erosion. The access footpath onto the site is particularly bad, although current ground conditions were ideal for identifying any surface archaeological features. The probability of sub-surface archaeological features surviving within the area is undoubtedly high. The topographic survey already undertaken on the site is adequate, although there are further features or detail that could be amended to this, particularly as sites are becoming exposed by erosion. The newly identified liquor tank (OAN site 339) requires further archaeological recording before it is fully eroded away.
- 6.5.12 **Robin Hood's Bay:** the current land management of the majority of the area, being pasture, is adequate. There is evidence of artefact scatters being identified in the study area, so when fields are ploughed they should be subject to systematic field walking in order to identify and interpret new artefact scatters. In addition, if at all possible, the field containing the wide ridge and furrow cultivation (OAN Site 307) should not be subject to ploughing. It is recommended that the areas of ridge and furrow cultivation surviving within the study area, and the ruinous building at Limekiln Slack, be subject to a topographic survey. The coastguard lookout station should be subject to photographic and building survey. The boundary walling stock is identified of being of low archaeological importance, although the walling should, if at all possible, be maintained/rebuilt in the same style as the rest of the walling stock.
- 6.5.13 **Boggle Hole:** the current ground conditions in the study area are heavily overgrown. It was not possible to visit the known pillbox site during the present survey, to ascertain its condition, although it is known to be extant. Should any of the study area be cleared of vegetation, a rapid walkover survey/field visit should be undertaken.
- 6.5.14 **Ravenscar:** the study area and its surrounding environs have revealed a rich archaeological resource, extending back to the prehistoric period. Consequently, despite much later erosion/imposition, there is a high probability of surviving sub-surface archaeological remains. The current land management of pasture fields is adequate in maintaining the archaeological resource, although should ploughing occur further fieldwalking work would be recommended. In addition, a geophysical survey should be undertaken in the fields around Ravenscar Village, to try and identify surviving sub-surface features associated with the barrow cemetery here. A topographic survey should also be undertaken on the field-systems, ridge and furrow cultivation and earthworks in the study area. If the land in the centre of the Peak alum quarry is cleared of its dense vegetation, the hollow ways and any further archaeological features should be subject to topographic survey. A vernacular building survey should also be undertaken on Stoup Brow Farm.

- 6.5.15 **Staintondale:** the land surrounding the study area has a rich prehistoric archaeological resource and, other than the Rigg Hall Farm landholding, it has only been under intensive cultivation since 1829. There is, consequently, a moderate to high probability of surviving sub-surface archaeological features within these areas. Should any of the fields come under plough, systematic fieldwalking would be recommended to identify and interpret any artefact sites. In addition, the course of the War Dyke is known to cross the study area (OAN Site 166), and as this section of the site is unscheduled, the excavation of an evaluation trench across it would be possible, to test for sub-surface survival and possible dating evidence. Whilst the boundary walling stock is identified of being of low archaeological importance, the walling should, if at all possible, be maintained/rebuilt in the same style as the rest of the walling stock. The earlier boundary lynchets and banks on the Rigg Hall Farm landholding should be subject to topographic survey. Topographic survey could also be undertaken on many of the other archaeological earthwork sites in the area, although less significant in archaeological terms. The Bent Rigg radar station has been tidied up and consolidated in recent years, but there is continuing vandalism taking place, and the site is deteriorating. It should be regularly monitored and assessed for future consolidation. The small stable at Prospect House Farm warrants at least a photographic survey and building description.
- 6.5.16 **Hayburn Wyke:** the current ground conditions within the study area comprises managed woodland. The area is overgrown in places, and the area running onto Little Cliff is practically impenetrable. The study area is ideal for conducting a community project, similar to that carried out at St Catherine's Estate, Windermere, on the historic woodland garden (OA North 2005). Further documentary study, identification survey, topographic survey and historic tree/planting analysis is needed throughout the garden. Should this be undertaken, some of the undergrowth should be cleared or thinned, to aid access and investigation.
- 6.5.17 **Cayton Bay:** the current land management in the bay, is pasture on the clifftop field and rougher grazing/woodland on the cliffside, which is adequate in preserving the known archaeological resource. The clifftop field should not be subject to ploughing, as it is one of the few fields with surviving ridge and furrow cultivation in the surrounding area, which should be subject to topographic survey if at all possible. The Second World War defences of Cayton Bay form a nationally important grouping of monuments and, as such, should be scheduled. Further topographic survey is required on the beachside sites, as these are being actively eroded by the sea. Similarly, the newly identified group of monuments within the woodland on Cayton Cliff should be surveyed. The bay is an ideal location for an information board describing the defences.
- 6.5.18 **Newbiggin Cliff:** the current land management of ploughed arable is adequate for the area, particularly as there is only a limited archaeological resource identified for this small site. There are few known prehistoric sites from the surrounding area, and only a single artefact was recovered from the ploughed study area. The field should be subject to systematic fieldwalking after ploughing, however, to identify and interpret any new artefact sites.

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APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF



Archaeology

Yorkshire & the North-East Region

Invitation to Tender: Archaeological and Historic Landscape survey of National Trust land on the Yorkshire and Cleveland Coast

Introduction: The National Trust [NT] is seeking to appoint a contractor to conduct a first phase of detailed archaeological and historical landscape survey on its Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Properties.

The NT owns 12 separate parcels of land on the Yorkshire and Cleveland Coast between Saltburn and just north of Filey. All but part one of these are to be surveyed by the present project, covering a total area of 670 hectares. These landscapes are, on the whole, relatively little explored for their Historic Environment potential but are known to contain remains dating from the Neolithic onwards, including extensive traces of industrial activity mainly of post-medieval date. The potential for defining the medieval landscape has also been noted, as has the virtually unconsidered potential for distilling evidence for the development of the coastal agrarian system.

The National Trust has developed a limited working knowledge of archaeological remains on these properties, through both desk-top study and episodic investigations of a variety of natures. This information has been collated into the organisation's own Sites and Monuments Record, which the survey work contractor will expand and revise with their own findings. Full Historic Landscape Survey is required in order to facilitate informed conservation management, and illuminate the Historic Environment resources.

The majority of vernacular buildings have been surveyed across this landing, including background research into their setting. This survey material will be made available to the successful contractor. The current work will require these buildings to be revisited, but **will not** include production of building records for the few unsurveyed structures.

For a limited number of properties, the stone walling stock is considered to be of historic significance, and a walling survey (using a pro forma to be supplied by the NT) will be included in the required survey coverage.

Coastal Properties for survey

NT Name	Near -	Hectares	Notes
Bay Ness	Robin Hood's Bay	175	
Boggle Hole	Robin Hood's Bay	3.2	
Bottom House Farm	Robin Hood's Bay	80	To include boundary survey
Cayton Bay	Osgodby	35.6	
Hayburn Wyke	Between Cloughton and Ravenscar	26	
Hummersea	Loftus	With Loftus, 56	
Loftus			Field survey to exclude the area of the alum workings; but survey to include transcription of 2003 EH detailed survey to NTSMR
Port Mulgrave	Staithes	38	
Ravenscar		c.100	All areas excluding the alum works and quarries
Runswick Bay	Runswick	10.4	
Saltburn		4.6	
Saltwick Nab	Whitby	3	
Staintondale	Between Cloughton and Ravenscar	75	To include walling survey
Staithes, Cowbar Nab		1.8	
Warsett Hill	Skinningrove	61.2	

Description of work to be undertaken

The survey will consist of the following components, at this stage:

- a) Field survey: A detailed “walk-over” survey. This will record all anthropogenic features, producing a text description of each (linked with documentary sources – see below), together with a minimum of 1 photograph and a reference on a guide map at 1: 2500. Written descriptions will cover all aspects of the “sites” – location, dimensions, orientation, form, condition, function etc., as per guidance in “Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines” (NT, 2000 – downloadable from the NT website)

New survey work will not include vernacular buildings (which were recorded in the late 1980s) though it will encompass a brief review of each of these, commenting on changes in external appearance since the time of survey. This information will all be compiled on a database source. This may be the National Trust Sites and Monuments

Record (Exegesis) software, on-line access to which will be made available to the contractor for the duration of the project. Alternatively data will be compiled on an Access compatible database, by agreement with the NT.

- b) Liaison with NYMNP, North Yorkshire County Council, Cleveland and Redcar SUA & Collation of existing archival information: SMR sources maintained by the all relevant planning authority archaeologists will be fully consulted and their content integrated into the developed survey record. Material held by the National Monuments Record should also be consulted and incorporated.
- c) Documentary research: The survey should consult a range of primary record material, such as that held by the County Records Office for the relevant areas. Published and unpublished research should also be consulted, unless this proves to be of major extent, in which case the requirement for further research should be recorded.

Features identifiable from archival research & documentary sources but not evident “on the ground” shall be recorded as archaeological features in the SMR in the same manner as described above. Documentary references to identifiable features will be cross referenced to site descriptions on the SMR/database.

- d) Reporting: At the conclusion of the project the contractor will supply :
- i) An interpretation volume, describing the landscape history of the properties as far as this can be discerned from the archaeological and historical record. If the material proves strong enough to achieve it, there should also be period summaries discussing the remains of each period found across the whole landholding.
 - ii) a gazetteer of all identified sites, with description and characterisations as agreed
 - iii) a separate volume of management recommendations for the conservation of recorded sites
 - iv) copies of relevant documentary material
 - v) photographic catalogue
 - vi) Neat copies of identification plans showing site locations
 - vii) A brief report recording survey methodology, and identifying key themes/findings from the survey work
 - viii) A summary of statutory and policy structures effecting management of the archaeological resource (text to be provided by the NT and modified for relevance to the study area)

The contractor will allow for significant consultation with NT staff over the draft version of these texts.

Further information about the required survey standards is contained in “Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines” (NT, 2000) – downloadable from the National Trust Conservation website.

Survey products

At the conclusion of the survey, the contractor will provide the products described above to the National Trust in the following fashion:

The contractor will furnish two full paper copies of all texts and mapping bound, and a third unbound copy. One further set of plans etc will also be provided on film. The negatives and prints from the photographic recording will be supplied in suitable archive materials, as will copies of any documentary material.

Plan information will be supplied as CAD files compatible with Autosketch, if digitally surveyed.

Two sets of digital files (WP documents, digital photos etc) will be supplied on CD.

Datasets will also be provided either on NTSMR software or other agreed database package

The National Trust will also archive original site recording materials, which should be supplied at the completion of the project.

For any additional information or clarification, please contact the Territory Archaeologist.

Current site conditions

Potential Contractors should note the following points.

- i) The survey area lies within entirely within The National Trust estate on the Yorkshire and Cleveland Coast. Any access to the site - including pre-tender site visits - must first be agreed with the Property Manager at the Yorkshire Coast, details below.
- ii) Much of the land is under agricultural tenancy. These tenancies must not be entered without the prior knowledge and consent of the tenant, to be arranged through the Property Manager.

Contract Conditions

The National Trust will retain copyright over the records of this project and any resulting report. The National Trust fully recognises of the originator's moral right to suitable accreditation in any publication of the results.

It is National Trust policy to deposit consultation copies of surveys of this nature with regional archives. All NT SMR data is to be made available through ADS.

All fieldworkers involved in the project must abide by National Trust bylaws.

All fieldwork commissioned by the National Trust must meet or exceed standards outlined in IFA Standards and Guidelines documents.

The Contractor will take sole responsibility for all Health and Safety requirements arising from this work. They will be expected to supply a suitable Risk Assessment prior to the commencement of work, and to provide evidence of Public Liability Insurance.

Timescales

This survey must be completed by the Spring of 2007, and will – obviously – be most easily undertaken under low vegetation conditions.

The closing date for Tenders (including a detailed specification for survey designed to deliver the above) is **Monday 16th October**. The successful contractor will be notified by Friday 20th October, and may commence work thereafter.

For a Tender to be considered, the attached Environmental Impact questionnaire must be completed.

Contacts

In the first instance, all contact should be via the Territory Archaeologist, viz

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Site visits may be arranged through:

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Property Manager, Yorkshire Coast
NT Estate Office
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Ravenscar
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APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

October 2006

NATIONAL TRUST HOLDINGS ON THE YORKSHIRE AND CLEVELAND COAST

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from the National Trust and in accordance with a brief from Mark Newman, The National Trust, to undertake a programme of archaeological survey of National Trust holdings on the Yorkshire and Cleveland Coast. The purpose of this is to inform the appropriate conservation management of the archaeological resource within their property.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Mark Newman of the National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to submit a project design for a programme of historic landscape survey of their holdings around the Yorkshire and Cleveland coast and encompasses 670ha. The proposed programme is in accordance with a project brief by The National Trust and is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource.
- 1.1.2 There is a requirement for up to 6.7sqkm of land requiring survey, which comprises a mixture of enclosed land and industrial landscapes. The survey would entail the enhancement of the North Yorkshire HER data, the incorporation of the results of the Alum Survey (Miller 2002), as well as the implementation of new identification survey work.
- 1.1.3 **Alum Survey:** the Alum Survey arose from a recent programme of archaeological survey and excavation undertaken at Carlton Alum Works in the North York Moors National Park. The important results obtained from this work resulted in the publication of a dedicated monograph (Miller 2002), which necessitated considerable research of the North Yorkshire alum industry. Whilst all of the alum works along the North Yorkshire coast were studied, including those at Boulby, Loftus, Hummersea, and Saltwick, the research also examined a suite of associated landscape features, such as reservoirs, transport infrastructure, and settlement. Hence, although the actual works lie beyond the scope of the present proposal, the ancillary features are likely to represent an important element of the survey, for which OA North has a considerable archive of original material together with the necessary field-recognition skills.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), which is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees, has over 30 years of experience in professional archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest independent employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 200 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to any archaeological project. We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), and Oxford Archaeology (OA) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. OA is an Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:
- IFA's *Code of Conduct*, (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, (1999).
 - English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, 1991.
 - *The European Association of Archaeologists Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).
- 1.2.2 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 19 years. One of its particular specialisms is in the sphere of landscape recording and assessment. OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 1.2.3 OA North has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years (since 1984 in the region) experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the RCHM(E) and the Lake District National Park Authority on a large number of projects.
- 1.2.4 Since 1982 OA North has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common

surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), 200sqkm of the Nidderdale AONB (for NYCC), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB (Lancashire), most of the Arnsdale / Silverdale AONB, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Lake District National Park.

- 1.2.5 Recently OA North has undertaken a major programme of upland identification survey across the uplands of North Wales, on behalf of the Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). This has entailed the survey of 250 sq km of unenclosed upland, and has recorded over 3,500 monuments.
- 1.2.6 OA North has undertaken numerous upland survey projects for the National Trust, which includes the survey and excavation of the Langdale Axe Factories, the Lyme Park landscape survey (Cheshire), St Catherine's Estate survey (Windermere), Ennerdale Landscape Survey, Addleborough (Wensleydale), Rectory Woods survey (Heysham), a survey around Stickle Tarn, Great Langdale and the Borrowdale Landscape Survey.
- 1.2.7 To date OA North has undertaken archaeological field surveys of over 850sqkm of upland landscapes and has recorded over 25,000 field monuments. On the Arnsdale/Silverdale AONB project, in 1992, OA North was the first archaeological organisation in Britain to use GPS (Global Positioning System) survey techniques and since then has considerably advanced its skills in this area. OA North can claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the National Trust holdings. The proposed study is intended as an initial exploration of the archaeological and historical resource, rather than a definitive and comprehensive study. The aims of this initial project are broadly as follows:
 - to establish sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
 - to provide an accurate level 1b survey of all identified monuments;
 - to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by The National Trust.
- 2.3 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the study area, set within its broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that the archaeological record reflects their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the areas.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. It is divided into three elements, desk based research (including aerial photographs), archaeological field survey, and reporting.

3.2 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

- 3.2.1 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the estates, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed.
- 3.2.2 The study will entail integration of the relevant SMR data and other data held by North Yorkshire County Council, North Yorkshire Moors National Park Authority the Cleveland and Redcar SUA, and the National Mapping Record. The OS First Edition 6' Mapping will also be acquired digitally from the North Yorkshire Council Record Office. This will enable interpretation of the features identified from the SMR, and any new features identified.

- 3.2.3 It is anticipated that a search will be made of the tithe maps and other primary documentation for the area as is readily available. This will have the potential to inform the post-medieval use occupation and land-use in the area.
- 3.2.4 A further search of the SMR holdings will be undertaken to acquire archaeological event and monument data, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. This data has the potential to further inform the archaeological potential of the estate. This information is available digitally and can be integrated directly into the GIS, for cross-reference with the other datasets, and the data acquired in the field survey.
- 3.2.5 A study will also be made of the air photographs held by the National Park, NMR and the North Yorkshire SMR; in particular any oblique coverage, which may provide enhanced information on the features identified, and potentially identify new features. Appropriate oblique air photos will be scanned to be used in conjunction with the GIS, although it is unlikely that they will be fully georeferenced and integrated as this can provide unsatisfactory results and hence a false impression of accuracy. In addition it is proposed to fly the sites and acquire new aerial photography, although this will not be at the expense of the project.
- 3.2.6 A study of the Alum industry along the coast has been undertaken (Miller 2002), which included an inventory of the Alum sites and features. Given that many of the property areas include Alum workings, the database for this inventory (summarised in the published volume) has the potential to inform the present study and will be incorporated, as appropriate into the documentary study data set.

3.3 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1b type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). The survey study area is as defined in the project brief and will encompass 6.7 sq km. The sites already identified from SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The areas of Alum workings at Loftus and Ravenscar are excluded, although ancillary Alum features, such as reservoirs, that are beyond the main areas of workings will be included. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 30m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the Sites and Monuments Record and also the OS first edition maps will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The GPS is a Leica (GS20) handheld real time differential survey instrument, which obtains EGNOS corrections from a geostationary satellite. This means that the instrument can provide a locational accuracy of +/- 0.5m, and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The disadvantage of the system is that it will not work within woodland; however, there is not much woodland that requires survey. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site which internally stores the survey data and this is then output as GIS shape files and will be imported directly into a GIS system (ArcMap 9.2).
- 3.3.5 **SMR Site Location:** one considerable advantage of the system is that it is realtime and will provide an accurate location of the GPS unit at the time of the survey. As well as outputting GIS data it will also read GIS data, and will display GIS mapping on its screen. This means that the raw digital data from the SMR will be imported directly into the hand held instrument, and the instrument will show to a high degree of accuracy when the unit is on the location of a reported site. This will considerably help to find documented sites and will assist in determining if a reported site is of natural origin. Where the location of the site varies from that defined in the SMR the location in the dataset will be refined. In practice, given the accuracy of the OA North GPS, this will be appropriate for most of the SMR sites.

- 3.3.6 **Site Description and Assessment:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a Psion palm computer, which is within a weatherproof case. The data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The data will be backed up daily onto a portable computer running Access 97. The proposed system has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database; however, it is slightly slower to create the entry in the field by comparison with a conventional pro-forma. It is understood that The National Trust is in the process of upgrading its database software, consequently we have no direct experience of its compatibility between the new software and other databases. However, given that Microsoft Access is the accepted standard for databases it is presumed that it will have some degree of compatibility.
- 3.3.7 The input into the system will be guided by a pro forma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input. Each category of significance will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage.
- 3.3.8 **Site Interpretation:** the size and intricacy of the description will reflect the complexity of the site and will not be limited by any formulaic restrictions. 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. At the completion of the field survey a field assessment will be made by the Project Manager (Jamie Quartermaine) to review the archaeological resource identified by the survey and to revisit the site interpretation on the basis of the results of the overall survey.
- 3.3.9 **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 using a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the Access database form (as required). The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape. This digital archive will be backed up using archivally stable black and white 35mm format photography which will be maintained to archival standards.
- 3.4 BOUNDARY SURVEY**
- 3.4.1 In addition to the identification survey it is required that a boundary survey be undertaken for selected holdings within the study area. This survey will be undertaken alongside the identification survey and will examine both those boundaries that are still in use and those that have been removed and are evident only as an earthwork or in some instances a cropmark. The recording will examine all boundaries, determining their type, condition, maximum height, and key features within them such as openings, blockings, sheep creeps. It will examine the build type and character and develop a local typology of walling types to enable categorisation of the boundary form. This will define the basic forms of construction, such as orthostatic founded walls and those with multiple rows of through stones. It will identify sections of repair, and the form of the repair. The study will particularly examine the relationship between all sections of walling to establish relative dates of construction/repair. Where the walls are severely decayed then particular attention will be paid to the terminals of the walls.
- 3.4.2 **Site Location and Mapping:** the survey will use a 1:10,000 map base enlarged to 1:2000 for the annotation of the mapping, walls not depicted on these maps will be recorded by means of differential GPS survey.
- 3.4.3 **Photographic Survey:** significant sections of walling, areas of damage and typical constructional styles will be photographically recorded in monochrome and digital formats. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show the subject, orientation, date and location of the point from where the photograph is taken. Photography will be undertaken in black and white on 35mm film and in digital formats (6.0 megapixel resolution). The use of a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the database form, if required.

3.4.4 **Descriptive Recording:** the boundary marker will be recorded either on a pro forma or within a database on a palmtop computer. The descriptive record will define the principal characteristics of the boundary markers: form, character, height, width, phases of construction, relationship with other boundaries, and relationship with other archaeological features. It will record elements built into the boundary markers such as the numbers of through stones and their arrangement, hog holes, and entrances. It will record if the wall or boundary marker is constructed on an earlier boundary feature such as a lynchet or a collapsed foundation. The data will be collated into an access database linked into the GIS system and digital ground photographs will be incorporated, as required.

3.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE

3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally.

3.5.2 **Digital Presentation:** the digital data will be collated in a GIS, using Esri's ArcGIS 9. This powerful system provides full integration with standard database packages, and can output in a variety of formats compatible with all major GIS and CAD software packages. In particular it can output in MapInfo format and in AutoCAD DXF and DWG formats (including compatibility with AutoSketch). The database will be compiled in Access 97 format, as this provides good backwards and forwards compatibility with other versions of the software, and integrates smoothly with ArcGIS 9. Data can easily be imported into Access 97 from a variety of formats, and similarly can be easily exported back into other formats after

3.5.3 **Site Gazetteer:** the site descriptions and characterisations input in the field to the site PDA will be processed and combined with the records from the NYMNPA SMR. Once the digital gazetteer has been collated and edited, it will be output as an Access Report and then input directly into a Microsoft Word format. This data will then be formatted and topped and tailed within word to produce the gazetteer volume for the survey project.

3.5.4 **Recommendations:** a series of recommendations will be compiled for all the sites within appropriate fields within the Access database. This will define the most appropriate conservation strategy for the individual sites and will be prepared subject to detailed discussions with the National Trust Territory Archaeologist. As with site gazetteer volume the recommendations will be output as a separate Access report, incorporating only those fields pertinent to the conservation management. The data will then be edited within Microsoft Word to produce a separate volume of management recommendations.

3.5.5 **Photographic Presentation:** the primary access database will have fields defining the photograph number, type and orientation against the individual site. This will then be output as a database report, in order of photograph number, showing the site number, NGR, orientation and photo type. This will then be output as a word file to form the photographic catalogue.

3.5.6 In addition, if required, the digital images will be directly linked into the Access database to facilitate the accessing of the images from within the database. The photographs will be linked to a catalogue pro formas showing the details, orientation, negative numbers and date. The negatives will be deposited with the National Trust. The site gazetteer volume will incorporate high quality prints of digital images.

3.6 REPORTING

3.6.1 The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:

- An historical background of the estate, examining its origins and development
- Results of the documentary study outlining the historical development of the area, including the Alum related activities.

- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with the survey mapping
 - An interpretative account of the development of the designed landscape from its inception to the present.
- 3.6.2 The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility. 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. An appendix gazetteer of sites and designed elements which will be based directly upon the project database.
- 3.6.3 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 GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.
- 3.6.4 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report three bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report two digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted. The final drawings will be in ArcView and/or AutoCAD 2000 or 2004 formats, and as such is compatible with Autosketch.
- 3.6.5 **Output:** a draft output of all volumes and the report will be supplied to the National Trust for consultation.
- 3.6.6 The final output will comprise three bound and unbound paper copies of the report. Each report will be illustrated by a selection of photographs and maps. Five digital copies of the database, CAD files, digital photographs will also be supplied. The database will be in Access 97, which is compatible with almost all database systems.
- 3.6.7 Primary archival material, such as negatives and historical mapping will be supplied to the National Trust.
- 3.7 CONFIDENTIALITY**
- 3.7.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 It is assumed that OA North will have unrestricted pedestrian access to the study area for the duration of the survey, and that access will be negotiated on OA North's behalf by the National Trust Property Manager.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the OA Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal

injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

4.4 WORKING HOURS

4.4.1 Survey works will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only.

4.5 PROJECT MONITORING

4.5.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the National Trust at the outset of the project. It is anticipated that these will involve a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the project and progress meetings during the fieldwork.

4.5.2 OA North will inform the client of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 The phases of work will comprise:

5.1.1 *Desk Top Study*

A five day period is required to collate all the available data.

5.1.3 *Field Survey*

12 days will be required for the field survey

5.1.4 *Archive and Reporting*

15 days would be required to complete this element.

5.1.5 The project can be undertaken at short notice, subject to the requirements of the client.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 STAFFING

6.1.1 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He will also provide technical back-up, advice, and will have editorial control over the compilation of the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. Jamie will provide a post-survey assessment of the results in conjunction with the project director. Jamie is a pilot and flies from Sutton Bank, on the edge of the North York Moors. He has considerable experience of aerial photography and is proposing to produce new aerial photography for the sites in advance of the survey, but the costs for this will not be met by the project.

6.1.2 The field survey will be led by **Peter Schofield BA** who has considerable experience of field survey work, including prehistoric landscapes, and has undertaken considerable survey work throughout Cumbria and was a team leader on the recent major survey of the Northern Welsh Uplands. He undertook the recent surveys for the National Trust at Ennerdale in West Cumbria, and also at St Catherines, Windermere.

6.1.3 **Ian Miller**, given his considerable studies into the Alum Industry of the North York Moors, will provide a consultancy for the project. He will ensure the incorporation of any pertinent data from the earlier Alum study and will contribute to the report.

APPENDIX 3 - SITE GAZETTEER

OAN_Site 1 **MonUID** MNA143911 **PrefRef** 31155*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Water Tank **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91435 11235 **Type** WATER TANK

Description

Site:31155*0 Tank, associated with the production of alum liquor from quarries 31134, at the northern limit of Saltwick Nab. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995b

OAN_Site 2 **MonUID** MNA143923 **PrefRef** 31156*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Cistern I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91445 11195 **Type** CISTERN

Description

Site:31156*0 A sub-circular stone lined cistern, identified by Gary Marshall, lying to the west of the steeping pit complex 30786. A further cistern, 31157, lies further to the south. 'The cistern is a shallow semi-circular pool of standing water with an approximate diameter of 8m' (Marshall 1995a). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE)

OAN_Site 3 **MonUID** MNA143514 **PrefRef** 31903*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94425 07096 **Type** BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

Description

Site:31903*0 From NT VBS (1996)

This range was constructed in several stages. The walls are of stone and the roof was recovered in 1995 with clay pan tiles. Many of the roof timbers were replaced at that time although several of the roof trusses and purlins are original. The accommodation comprises from the east: two cow byres, stable and harness room, cow byre for young livestock with first floor over, smithy with ladder access to first floor and adjacent space, the remains of three (?) pig sties and yards. Part of the original fabric of the farm. The room uses are clearly identifiable and illustrate typical farming practice at the time they were built. Taking the other accommodation into account it is possible to work out fairly accurately the head of livestock that the buildings were designed to cater for.

Throughout the survey, the current tenant, Mr. Andrew Flintoft, was able to identify uses for all the various byres etc from both the size of the buildings and the arrangement of the door openings and the spaces beyond. During the spring months all the internal spaces within the farm are in use for cattle and the floors were covered with a deep layer of straw and so forth. In addition, the recent BSE crisis meant that there were a large number of beasts being kept in rather cramped conditions. This meant that internal surveying of the buildings was impractical. The approximate locations of some fittings have, however, been identified. This range of buildings lies immediately to the north of the farmhouse range and forms the southern boundary of the farmyard.

3) Smithy/Cow Byre: Directly to the west lies a cow byre that by its size suggests a space for young cattle. This part of the building is of two storeys. At high level on the west elevation is a door opening leading to the adjacent smithy. The floor joists in the cow byre have been removed leaving the sockets in the walls into which they were located. The adjacent space, which served as a smithy, has a fireplace. The floor joists (though not the boards) remain in situ. It is likely that this room and the first floor accommodation are where the male farm hands would have been quartered. Adjacent to the chimney there is the remains of pigeon loft.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 4 **MonUID** MNA143514 **PrefRef** 31903*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 94425 07096 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

Site:31903*0 From NT VBS (1996)

This range was constructed in several stages. The walls are of stone and the roof was recovered in 1995 with clay pan tiles. Many of the roof timbers were replaced at that time although several of the roof trusses and purlins are original. The accommodation comprises from the east: two cow byres, stable and harness room, cow byre for young livestock with first floor over, smithy with ladder access to first floor and adjacent space, the remains of three (?) pig sties and yards. Part of the original fabric of the farm. The room uses are clearly identifiable and illustrate typical farming practice at the time they were built. Taking the other accommodation into account it is possible to work out fairly accurately the head of livestock that the buildings were designed to cater for.' Throughout the survey the current tenant, Mr. Andrew Flintoft, was able to identify uses for all the various byres etc from both the size of the buildings and the arrangement of the door openings and the spaces beyond. During the spring months all the internal spaces within the farm are in use for cattle and the floors were covered with a deep layer of straw and so forth. In addition, the recent BSE crisis meant that there were a large number of beasts being kept in rather cramped conditions. This meant that internal surveying of the buildings was impractical. The approximate locations of some fittings have, however, been identified. This range of buildings lies immediately to the north of the farmhouse range and forms the southern boundary of the farmyard.

2) Cow Byre to the east of the stable and directly abutting it, lies a double celled cow house. Original fittings and the floor internally were obscured by livestock.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 5 **MonUID** MNA143846 **PrefRef** 31159*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Liquor Pit I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91475 11155 **Type** LIQUOR PIT

Description

Site:31159*0: Large, sub-rectangular structure, probably associated with storage of Alum liquor. From Marshall 1995a. 'It has straight sides cut to a depth of 3m and is 17m in length and 5.3m wide. What makes the pit so interesting is the survival, in situ, of a horizontal floor-level timber in the south - west corner of the pit. The presence of sockets cut into the upper surface of the timber suggest that it was formerly part of the base of a timber frame erected within the pit. There is a band of yellow puddled clay between the timber and the side of the cutting that would have sealed the pit in a similar manner to the steeping pits. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant, however the pit has been eroded and no longer contains any vestige of the wooden base or clay lining.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995

OAN_Site 6 **MonUID** MNA143848 **PrefRef** 31160*0
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station Complex **Period** 1941
NGR NZ 99146 00821 **Type** RADAR STATION

Description

Site:31160*0 A group of four buildings - three of concrete construction, the fourth a Nissen hut - the site of a WWII radar station. This is associated with site 31161, the accommodation blocks for the garrison, to the south - west. VBS survey number 1040 was attached to this site, but the file contains only a few photographs.

Event - Survey: , 01/10/1997 - 01/03/1998 ENA3832 Event - Survey: Additional Survey, Bent Riggs Radar Station, 29/06/2000 - 29/06/2000 NMR - DoB Non Anti Invasion Database UID - 5200 The remains of a World War II radar station at Bent Rigg, located close to the cliff edge with a commanding view of the sea. The site is divided into three areas: one includes the remains of the technical and support buildings; the second contains the footings for the domestic and administrative buildings and the third includes the site of the latrines.

Scheduled.(Scheduled Monument (National Number) - 34842) NZ 99140082; NZ 98940074; NZ 99000081. Bent Rigg was a Type 'M' radar station, established in 1941 as part of the national coastal defence Chain Home Low system, designed to detect surface shipping. It was later converted to more powerful equipment as part of the Chain Home Extra Low system.

The radar equipment was housed in a reinforced concrete structure known as the Transmitter and Receiving block (TX/RX). South west of this block are two smaller buildings. The southern structure is a concrete building that housed the electric generator. The northern structure is brick built with a cement render and was the fuel store. South east of the TX/RX building is a Nissen hut containing a number of original fittings. North east of the TX/RX building is a small concrete platform that represents the footings of a structure of unknown function. Adjacent to the railway track lies the foundations of 5 buildings. These are interpreted as barracks built to house the station crew. North of this group are the footings for a further 5 buildings, which may have included a mess hut, the station commander's accommodation, offices and stores. The latrine blocks lay 40 metres north of the administrative buildings and survive as the footings of 2 small structures. Scheduled. (1)07-MAR-2002.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): North York Moors SMR (4669 and 59106)

OAN_Site 7 **MonUID** MNA143749 **PrefRef** 31025*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Winding Engine **Period** c.1812
NGR NZ 97335 02205 **Type** WINDING ENGINE

Description

Site:31025*0 Remains of the winding engine, used for lowering alum to, and raising coal from, sea transport at the coast below.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 8 **MonUID** MNA143427 **PrefRef** 31106*0
Name Warsett Hill, Site of Barrow I **Period** Bronze Age
NGR NZ 69205 21405 **Type** ROUND BARROW

Description

Site:31106*0 Cleveland SMR Site 1049 records food vessels being found in a barrow at this location. However, there is no

bibliographic source given for this record and it could be a confusion with sites 31104/31105. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving earthworks of a barrow at this site. It is either ploughed-out, the grid reference is incorrect or it may be beneath the trig point located slightly to the north on the summit of the hill (no obvious earthwork here either). The current ground conditions during the survey are of pasture grassland, which may mask ploughed down stone scatter from this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 9 **MonUID** MNA143456 **PrefRef** 31013*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Cottage Garden **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 97255 02165 **Type** COTTAGE GARDEN

Description

Site:31013*0 Nineteenth century cottage gardens, supporting the needs of workers at Peak Alum works. (Nominated by GM, 16.XI.98).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 10 **MonUID** MNA143466 **PrefRef** 31241*0
Name Loftus Alum Quarry, Loftus, Culvert **Period** 1650s-1860s
NGR NZ 73725 20085 **Type** CULVERT

Description

Site:31241*0 From Marshall, 1992c 'Fragmentary remains of a stone liquor culvert descending down a spur of grey shale to the lower level of the quarry. It may have carried water to the steeping tanks at the base of the quarry. There may be more of this culvert buried beneath loose wind-blown shale.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1992

OAN_Site 11 **MonUID** MNA143474 **PrefRef** 31134*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry Complex **Period** 1649-1791
NGR NZ 91405 11205 **Type** ALUM QUARRY

Description

Site:31134* The site was established by Sir Hugh Cholmley, 1649-1708. Extensive quarrying dated between 1755-1791, and feeding the alum house in Saltwick Bay. The quarries lie to the south and west of the National Trust property, with shale heaps to the north, and associated production features to the eastern end. (NMR - 1118254) The remains of the alum quarries and associated features at the western end of Saltwick Nab. As well as the quarries, the monument also includes steeping pits and cisterns used for initial processing and a slipway lying on the foreshore, which was part of the harbour facilities. Alum was first quarried at the west end of Saltwick Bay in 1649, and this continued intermittently until operations ceased in 1791. The alum was processed at an alum house, which was erected in 1770. Before this, the alum was shipped to South Shields for processing. The remains of the alum house are being destroyed by coastal erosion and its long term survival cannot be assured. The quarries were established on promontories at either end of Saltwick Bay. The first stage of processing was calcination, the remains of which survive as areas of burnt shale. The next stage was steeping which occurred in stone lined pits, some of which still survive. In the later use of the site the raw liquor thus produced was stored and then sent to the nearby alum house by timber channels known as liquor troughs. Remains of other structures such as workshops, offices, stores and a laboratory are thought to survive below ground level. On the immediate foreshore is the remains of a slipway, built of large stone blocks, and is no longer connected to the land. Scheduled. (Scheduled Monument (National Number) - 29537) Saltwick alum works. Production of alum began in 1649 with a partnership between Sir Henry Cholmley and Sir Richard Crispe. Production is recorded to have ceased in 1791, but the site may have continued producing alum until the turn of the 19th century. The site is poorly documented but some sources suggest that initially raw liquor was shipped to South Shields for processing and a licence to build a harbour in 1673 probably relates to this. A limekiln depicted on the first edition OS 6' map suggests that industrial activity continued on a minor scale within Saltwick Bay after the period of alum production.

The surviving remains of the alum works constitute not a single site but a collection of dispersed features in the landscape. A programme of survey and excavation was conducted in response to continuing coastal erosion. (NYMSMR - 12068).

Site Visit January 2007. The site complex is still extant but the eastern edge of the alum production sites within the property are being actively eroded by the sea. The shale spoilheaps to the north of the site are also being eroded away.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): North York Moors SMR (12068): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a

OAN_Site 12 **MonUID** MNA143499 **PrefRef** 31037*0

Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Postholes **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 97285 02375 **Type** POST HOLE

Description

Site:31037*0 Lines of rock cut postholes, probably associated with mooring vessels using the docks of Billet Scar.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 13 **MonUID** MNA143514 **PrefRef** 31903*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94425 07096 **Type** STABLE

Description

Site:31903*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'This range was constructed in several stages. The walls are of stone and the roof was recovered in 1995 with clay pan tiles. Many of the roof timbers were replaced at that time although several of the roof trusses and purlins are original. The accommodation comprises from the east: two cow byres, stable and harness room, cow byre for young livestock with first floor over, smithy with ladder access to first floor and adjacent space, the remains of three (?) pig sties and yards. Part of the original fabric of the farm. The room uses are clearly identifiable and illustrate typical farming practice at the time they were built. Taking the other accommodation into account it is possible to work out fairly accurately the head of livestock that the buildings were designed to cater for.' 'Throughout the survey the current tenant, Mr. Andrew Flintoft, was able to identify uses for all the various byres etc from both the size of the buildings and the arrangement of the door openings and the spaces beyond. During the spring months all the internal spaces within the farm are in use for cattle and the floors were covered with a deep layer of straw and so forth. In addition, the recent BSE crisis meant that there were a large number of beasts being kept in rather cramped conditions. This meant that internal surveying of the buildings was impractical. The approximate locations of some fittings have, however, been identified. This range of buildings lies immediately to the north of the farmhouse range and forms the southern boundary of the farmyard.

1) Stables: the central building (oldest?) in the range is a former stable. The buildings to either side are later additions. Original fittings and the floor internally were obscured by livestock. All the buildings in this range could be accessed from both the farm yard and the rear (garden) elevation.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 14 **MonUID** MNA143514 **PrefRef** 31903*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94425 07096 **Type** PIGSTY

Description

Site:31903*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'This range was constructed in several stages. The walls are of stone and the roof was recovered in 1995 with clay pan tiles. Many of the roof timbers were replaced at that time although several of the roof trusses and purlins are original. The accommodation comprises from the east: two cow byres, stable and harness room, cow byre for young livestock with first floor over, smithy with ladder access to first floor and adjacent space, the remains of three (?) pig sties and yards. Part of the original fabric of the farm. The room uses are clearly identifiable and illustrate typical farming practice at the time they were built. Taking the other accommodation into account it is possible to work out fairly accurately the head of livestock that the buildings were designed to cater for.' 'Throughout the survey the current tenant, Mr. Andrew Flintoft, was able to identify uses for all the various byres etc from both the size of the buildings and the arrangement of the door openings and the spaces beyond. During the spring months all the internal spaces within the farm are in use for cattle and the floors were covered with a deep layer of straw and so forth. In addition, the recent BSE crisis meant that there were a large number of beasts being kept in rather cramped conditions. This meant that internal surveying of the buildings was impractical. The approximate locations of some fittings have, however, been identified. This range of buildings lies immediately to the north of the farmhouse range and forms the southern boundary of the farmyard.

4) Pig Sties: The final building in the range, to the west of the smithy, is the remains of the three pig sties. The western elevation clearly shows the original roof line of the sties and the fore yard. This building has been substantially altered with the front elevation of the sties being removed, the end wall raised and a corrugated catslide roof covering built over the site. The south wall is also largely constructed of corrugated iron on a timber frame. The space is currently subdivided with a dwarf wall to provide secure accommodation for sickly lambs.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 15 **MonUID** MNA143570 **PrefRef** 30786*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Steeping Pit Complex **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91455 11185 **Type** STEEPING PIT

Description

Site:30786*0 A complex of steeping pits set within the Saltwick Nab Alum Quarries complex. There are at least three steeping pits visible as surface features on the eastern side of Saltwick Nab, these are associated with other features of alum liquor production, and quarries. 'Evidence of these pits can be found on the east edge of the quarry where progressive wave erosion has cut through the north-east corner of the main pit group and exposed a section 6m in length through the east wall. The pit is laid into a shallow straight-sided cut in the grey shale forming the base of the quarry. A bed of puddled yellow clay 0.43m in depth lines the base of the cut and forms an impermeable, watertight membrane, probably beneath a layer of flagstones forming the floor of the pit (these have not yet been exposed by erosion). The east side of the cut is lined with a narrow masonry wall. The full outline of the pits can be traced as a slight depression.....which suggests an overall length of about 80m and a width of 15.3m. The depression actually marks a series of pits because the length would have been sub-divided crossways into a series of smaller pits, each about 5m wide and separated by an intervening stone wall.' (Marshall 1995a) OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. There is no further evidence of exposure of the steeping pits by erosion, rather there is another liquor pit eroding from the northern end of the complex (OAN Site 339).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a

OAN_Site 16 **MonUID** MNA143591 **PrefRef** 31719*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR TA 00385 98475 **Type** KENNELS

Description

Site:31719*0 From NT VBS Part of the smithy range of buildings at Rigg Hall Farm (See OAN Site 18 for full information).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 17 **MonUID** MNA143591 **PrefRef** 31719*0

Name Rigg Hall Farm, Smithy Range

Period Post-Medieval

NGR TA 00385 98475 **Type** PIGSTY

Description

Site:31719*0 From NT VBS Part of the smithy range of buildings at Rigg Hall Farm (See OAN Site 18 for full information).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 18 **MonUID** MNA143591 **PrefRef** 31719*0

Name Rigg Hall Farm, Smithy Range

Period Post-Medieval

NGR TA 00385 98475 **Type** BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

Description

Site:31719*0 From NT VBS 'Aligned approximately north-west - south-east building 31719 is situated on the west side of the farm track; opposite the farmhouse (31716). It is a single storied three cell building with an adjoining ruinous section at the north-west end. The sections functioned as a loosebox, for a horse; a smithy; and a pigsty, now ruinous. These uses are consistent with the building's close proximity to the farmhouse. The relative high investment that a smithy entailed could only be justified by the remoteness of the farmstead. All the portions of building 31719 predate 1850 as they appear on the OS6' 1854, surveyed 1848-9. On the later nineteenth and twentieth century maps a small structure is shown abutting the north-east flank wall; this was probably a kennel. The earliest portion of 31719 is the loosebox - south-east cell - and its yard, of which only two walls remain. The gabled roof of this building was aligned on a north-east - south-west axis at 90 degrees to the present roof. At what date this cell was built is uncertain. The second phase was fundamental to the present plan and orientation of the building. A smithy and store were added to the north-west flank of the loosebox. The south-east 'flank' wall was raised and converted into a gable end; likewise, the 'gable' ends became flank walls, and the eaves were raised. The construction of the flue required the replacement of the former north-west 'flank' wall; this is evident in the present fabric of the building. The lean-to pigsty (now ruinous) to the north-west was added later but not later than the 1840s. The original loosebox is constructed in squared coursed sandstone. The wall of the yard is contemporary, being bonded into the south-west flank wall and stands to its original height. The rest of the flank wall dates from the second phase of building. A straight joint is visible on both flank walls, although on the wall facing the track some attempt has been made to disguise the joint with the use of similar stone. The former 'kneeler' remains in situ, above the straight joint incorporated in the stonework. The south-west wall of the smithy is of poorer coursed rubble; the upper courses being bonded in with those of the loosebox. This wall is of a single thickness, which has led to structural problems. Each flank wall has a projecting eaves course. This serves as a lintel for the pitching eyes; the two opposing doors of the smithy have sandstone lintels, that on the north-east being of a higher quality to the other. The south-west gable of the pigsty lean-to abuts the gable of the smithy; built of coursed rubble sandstone. The north-west gable - and the south-east gable above the level of the door lintel - are of squared coursed stone; the upper courses are herringbone dressed. Each gable has a projecting water table course, a little higher than the eaves course to the flank walls. In the south-east gable above the water table course are three blocked birdholes; another birdhole with a flagstone landing platform is positioned near the roof apex. These would allow access for owls into the hay loft for pest control. The loose box is entered from the south-east. Its door has a projecting stone lintel at the former eaves height, and crudely fashioned jambs. The loft floor is missing but the riven beams remain. This and the pitching eye to the north-east date from the conversion of the building into a smithy. The floor is of twentieth century concrete. The earth floor of the smithy is below the level of the north-east threshold. On the south-east crosswall is the partially collapsed flue canopy of the forge, constructed of stone and brick. The flue is canted to the north-east near the top. The crosswall between the smithy and store is of rubble sandstone with a number of throughs. Both crosswalls are rendered. The roof is supported by one set of sawn purlins lapped through the crosswalls. It is pan tiled, and has a stone ridge and coped gables. The original copings are herringbone dressed, one has been replaced by a

squared block. The roof now covers the flue suggesting that the building has been re-roofed since ceasing to be a smithy. The kerbstones of a path run parallel to the north-east flank wall.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 19 **MonUID** MNA143591 **PrefRef** 31719*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Smithy Range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00385 98475 **Type** LOOSE BOX

Description

Site:31719*0 From NT VBS. Part of the smithy range of buildings at Rigg Hall Farm (See OAN Site 18 for full information).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 20 **MonUID** MNA143592 **PrefRef** 31720*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Privvies **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00372 98467 **Type** PRIVY HOUSE

Description

Site:31720*0 From NT VBS

'Situated to the west of the smithy (31719) is 31720, a pair of C19 privvies. These appear on the 1st edition OS 1854. This is a small single storied, two cell (formerly three cell) structure. It is constructed of squared, coursed, sandstone with a projecting eaves course. The roof has only one set of sawn purlins; being pan tiled, the ridge is stone and the gables are coped. The kneelers are squared. Internally the plan is divided in two; the larger, east cell, has two doors with sandstone thresholds. The west door has been blocked, the remaining door retains its sandstone lintel. The remains of a tiled floor are visible, and a partition has been removed. The smaller, west cell, is entered by a door in the gable end. The walls are whitewashed and the floor is tiled. This as well as the small window adjacent to it, is a common feature in privvies. However, the siting is an impractical one, due to the close proximity to the farm pond. All that remains of this is a marshy area to the south of the privy, and C19 cast iron water pump bearing the manufacturers name 'H Lambert Kirby' presumably made at Kirbymoorside.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 21 **MonUID** MNA143620 **PrefRef** 31019*0
Name Liquor Trough Field, Ravenscar, Cistern **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97315 02065 **Type** CISTERN

Description

Site:31019*0 Structures for holding raw alum liquor between the quarry and alum house complex.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 22 **MonUID** MNA143621 **PrefRef** 31020*0
Name Liquor Trough Field, Ravenscar, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation **Period** Medieval
NGR NZ 97275 02075 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

Site:31020*0 Remains of putative medieval cultivation, between the alum quarries and processing house.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 23 **MonUID** MNA143650 **PrefRef** 31852*0
Name Limekiln Slack, Robin Hood's Bay, Boundary Bank **Period** Medieval/Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94448 07903 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

Site:31852*0 ENA3809 Survey: 01/07/1998 - What appears to be a slight linear boundary bank crosses the northern end of Limekiln Slack c.20m south of the coastal walk footpath. To the east of the stream it is 2.5m wide and 30cm high, possibly turning south and running parallel with the stream for 4m, at the break of slope to the east of the watercourse. west of the stream traces of the bank to rejuvenated are slighter - 2m wide and

<10cm high, extending at least as far as the west field wall of 6675. The stream in the Slack appears, cutting (end? 20/12/06) OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The earthen bank runs along the eastern side of the stream at Limekiln Slack and is associated with an earthen-banked field-system/cultivation to the east (OAN Site 116). It is partially marked on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping running adjacent to a trackway but is gone by the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 24 **MonUID** MNA143668 **PrefRef** 31043*2
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Powder Store **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** POWDER MAGAZINE
Description
 Site:31043*2 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06).
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 25 **MonUID** MNA143685 **PrefRef** 31028*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Inclined Railway **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97320 02280 **Type** RAILWAY INCLINED PLANE
Description
 Site:31028*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 26 **MonUID** MNA143697 **PrefRef** 31104*0
Name Warsett Hill, Site of Barrow II **Period** Bronze Age
NGR NZ 69165 21355 **Type** ROUND BARROW

Description

Site:31104*0 From Cleveland SMR 'Large round barrow of earthen construction c.13.5m in diameter. Within was a circular kerb/wall with a diameter of 10m. Height of 1m and thickness of 3m. In the centre was a depression of 0.4m below OLS'. It is recorded as being in poor condition. Excavated by Hornsby - one of seven mounds. Contained two vessels and a cremation. It is reputed to have been used as a medieval beacon mound. SMR entry includes sketch of the seven barrows. Site now ploughed out. 'Now visible as a scatter of stones on a natural rise' - October 1977. Crawford, 1980 'Brotton Warsett Hill is an isolated steep hill rising from the surrounding land at 107m AOD to a plateau top at 166m. On the very top of the hill was a group of 7 supposed burial mounds, the westernmost of which is dealt with separately. Of the other 6 there is very little information; all were excavated by Atkinson prior to 1893, but his excavations revealed no finds and he stated that all of the mounds had been previously disturbed. They were later dug by Hornsby who stated that although he found no sepulchral deposits, all the mounds contained flints. The mounds have now been ploughed out, and no surface trace remains.

0011 - of the seven mounds on Brotton Warsett Hill, the westernmost was not only the largest but also the most complex. It was excavated by Hornsby after apparently being left untouched by Atkinson. The mound was reputed to have been the medieval beacon mound and was about 13.5m in diameter with an internal 'circle of stones' having a diameter of 10m. This wall stood about 1m tall and was 0.3m thick. In the centre of the mound, 0.4m below the old ground surface, Hornsby found a crushed food vessel overlying a cremation; adjoining this was a second, complete food vessel' From Hornsby and Stanton, 1917 Quoting from Atkinson correspondence (of 17.7.1893) 'Many years ago, I made an expedition to Brotton Warsett on purpose to examine certain mounds reported to me as in existence on the hill there. The result of my examination, carried on with the aid of two or three men, engaged for the purpose by a Mr. Steavenson (who had some responsible post in connection with the ironstone mines) was that I found no sepulchral remains or traces of any burial. There was an absence, as far as I remember, of the cause or nature of their origin. For myself, then, I should be slow to pronounce them actually grave mounds; and equally unable to assert their positive nature'

Round the mound marked A [plan given in article] there was a circle of stones with an inside diameter of 30 feet, as shown on the plan and section. The ring of stones had a width of 2.5 to 3 feet and a thickness of 1 foot [i.e. figures above incorrect]. The stones themselves, which were mainly Oolitic sandstone, varied greatly in size. One measured 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, others were only 2 inch cubes, and there were all dimensions between the two extremes. At the centre, at a depth of 18 inches below the original surface, and four feet from the present summit, there was a small collection of burnt human bones, which Professor A. Keith describes as 'all belonging to one person - very probably a woman' Immediately above the burial deposit a crushed food vase was found. The vessel, which had been badly baked, was almost complete in its upper half, but parts of

the sides and bottom were missing. Enough, though, was forthcoming to give a complete connection from top to bottom and so determine size and ornamentation. [photograph in article]. Its extreme measurements were height 6'; diameter at mouth, 6', diameter at base, 3.5'. Inside the rim there was a series of punch marks at intervals of 0.5'. The outside of the rim had like ornamentation. Below this, there was a concave belt 1' wide and 0.25' deep with two similar lines, and round the shoulder of the vessel there was the same series of markings. On the south side of the burial, in close touch therewith, there was found a complete food vase. This lay on its side with its mouth facing east. It measured height 5.25'; diameter at mouth 5.25', diameter at base 2.5'. The ornamentation was of a common type [photograph in article]. This vessel contained nothing except earth, but on the inside there was a greenish stain, due probably to the iron of the locality... Mixed with the material of the mound at Warsett were a single scrap of dark domestic pottery and many flints, mainly chips and cores; but also quite a number of scrapers, two leaf-shaped arrowheads, one knife with secondary work and a small saw which measured 1.5'. The other mounds yielded nothing except flints, and, as happens so often in Cleveland, they had been rifled by unknown men in an unrecorded past. Flints were studied by Kitson-Clark. The excavations are recorded in the NMR as 630137 and 630140. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving earthworks of a barrow at this site. It is either fully ploughed-out, or the grid reference is incorrect. The current ground conditions during the survey are of pasture grassland, which may mask ploughed down stone scatter from this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (11): Hornsby and Stanton, 1917: Crawford, 1980: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 28 **MonUID** MNA143717 **PrefRef** 31161*0
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station, Barracks **Period** 1943
NGR NZ 98965 00735 **Type** BARRACKS

Description

Site:31161*0 The bases of at least seven Nissen huts survive at the eastern end of the field containing Radar Station 31160, adjoining the defunct Whitby-Scarborough Railway. These would appear to be the accommodation for the staff operating the Ravenscar Radar station, during the Second World War. From Kenyon (1998): These are a series of buildings, now just foundations, set at the top end of the field, next to the old railway line, away from the radar buildings at the centre of the site. The numbers correspond the plan of these structures. Buildings 1 - 3 A rectangular structure formed from a narrow concrete wall, which has a series of short reinforcing rods. The centre of the structure is now grassed over. A set of concrete steps lead to a doorway in the south facing wall. At the north end of buildings 2 and 3, is a square of concrete paving. Building 4 - As for 1 - 3 except that the steps to the doorway run along the front wall rather than lead up to it. They consist of two concrete steps with the third step formed by a large brick platform covered by a concrete block. At the north end of the building is an area of concrete paving, with some brickwork between, which covers the area between the rear of Building 4 and the side of 5, and then runs around the front of the latter building and up the other side. Building 5 - Built in the same way as the previous buildings, but it is slightly smaller and has narrower walls. There are no steps up to it. Inside are large slabs of concrete, possibly the remains of a floor. Running away from the north side of the building are the remains of a stone wall. Building 6 - A square building formed from narrow concrete walls, as above. There is a slight concrete plinth at the base. There are no steps. At the west end, there is a square piece of concrete paving. Building 7 - The same building type as 6, but this structure has a large concrete slab covering the whole. Building 8 - A rectangular building of narrow concrete walls with reinforcing rods. No steps. At the west end is a small square hole bounded by concrete edges - possibly a drain. Inside this building, built into the base of the north facing wall, are the remains of a clay pipe approx. 10cms in diameter. Building 9 - Two short, parallel lengths of stone walling. The extent of them is unclear. Building 10 - Exactly the same structure and layout as Building 4, except there is no concrete paving to the rear. Building 11 - This is in two parts joined by an area of concrete paving. The smaller of the two rooms is a square formed by concrete walls and with a concrete floor. At the west end of the building, at a short distance away, are two possible drains covered by concrete slabs. At the east end is a doorway. The paving between the two rooms is built on a base of bricks, four courses high. To the side of this is a drain. The larger room seems to be a smaller, square version of Radar Building 3, with short concrete walls supporting a corrugated asbestos roof, no longer in situ but remains of which litter the floor. The two walls at front and rear are of brick on a base of concrete. Two concrete steps lead to the doorway. Again, as at Radar Building 3, there is a hexagonal block of concrete leaning against the front wall. Building 12 - 13 - Built at some distance away from the main complex, approx. 40 - 50 metres, are two much smaller buildings, constructed in the same way but with thinner walls. At the edge of 12 is a vertical clay pipe set into the ground. This, and the shape and position of the two buildings suggests they may have been latrines. There are also two brick lined drain holes, covered with concrete slabs, nearby. (Kenyon 1998). Additional features for this building are recorded in Newman and Kenyon 2000. ENA3796 Event - Survey:

, BET 01/07/1997 - 30/06/2000 ENA3832 Event - Survey: Additional Survey, Bent Riggs Radar Station, 29/06/2000 - 29/06/2000 NMR - DoB Non Anti Invasion Database UID - 5207. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): North York Moors SMR (59110): Kenyon 1998: Newman and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 29 **MonUID** MNA143740 **PrefRef** 31126*0
Name Port Mulgrave, Ironstone Mine Complex **Period** 1850s
NGR NZ 79810 17680 **Type** IRONSTONE MINE

Description

Site:31126*0 From NYMNP SMR Mining commenced in the early 1850s and the port was developed to serve it. The tunnel began its life as working which was developed in the 1870s as an access to the Grinkle mine. The port was abandoned in 1934 when the mine closed. The houses on the cliff top [not NT] were built for the workers. (NYMSMR - 2777). OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are few surviving earthworks of the ironstone mine complex visible at ground level. The current ground conditions encountered during the survey are of overgrown scrub land with tall brambles that may mask some features.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (2777): Owen 1986: Owen 1995: Plan of Port Mulgrave 1862: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 30 **MonUID** MNA143766 **PrefRef** 31023*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Workers' Cottages **Period** 18th / 19th Century
NGR NZ 97305 02145 **Type** WORKERS COTTAGE

Description

Site:31023*0 From NT VBS 'Remains of a former cottage or cottages immediately south of building 31024. The walls nowhere stand above about 2m. The remains are of two cells on an east - west axis, apparently separate dwellings of one room of one-up-one-down configuration. Each cell has a large stone fireplace against a common cross-wall. Of the west cell little beyond the fireplace remains. The east cell has a doorway in the north wall, and a window with splayed reveals in the south wall. Walls are of well-squared coursed sandstone; the north and east walls, and the fireplace cross-wall, are a single thickness, like some of the walls to the cartshed in building 2, suggesting that they are roughly contemporary. A door in the fireplace wall, now blocked, incorporates brick in-filling, and may be later. The east cell has a stone-flagged floor, partly removed to accommodate concrete manure channels, dating from the building's conversion to a byre.

Marked on the maps from OS 6' 1854 onwards but not on the incomplete Ravenhill Hall estate plan of 1841. Additions shown on the OS 1:2500 1974 appear to have been ephemeral structures (wooden shed etc) associated with e/m twentieth century farming at (end?).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550): VBS

OAN_Site 31 **MonUID** MNA143783 **PrefRef** 31718*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Barn Range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00410 98548 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

Site:31718*0 From NT VBS

Part of the smithy range of buildings at Rigg Hall Farm (See OAN Site 32 for full information).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 32 **MonUID** MNA143783 **PrefRef** 31718*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Barn Range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00410 98548 **Type** BARN

Description

Site:31718*0 From NT VBS. 31718 is a linear range and lies on a north-east - south-west axis, roughly parallel with the byre and stable range (building 31717) which it faces across the main farm track to the north-west. The site rises gently to the north-east along the line of the track, and more steeply to the rear (south-east). A stepped, stone-flagged causeway fronts most of the building on the north-west side, and appears to have been re-laid in the present century. The building consists of a gabled pair of barns, with a lean-to byre addition at the south-west gable, and a substantial gabled addition of uncertain function at the north-east. To

the rear, an excavated and levelled area with some remaining masonry walls is the site of a third addition, now largely demolished, but probably identifiable as an engine house. The two barns are probably of LC18 date, and incorporate reused truss timbers of earlier date. The lean-to byre resembles the barns in materials and such details as it boasts, and although separated by a straight joint, is probably not much later - perhaps EC19. OS 6' 1854 (surveyed 1848-9) shows a building corresponding in length to both barns and byre. The north-east addition and the rear addition both belong to the period 1850-90, first appearing on OS 1:2500 1893 (surveyed 1891). As mentioned, the former is of uncertain original function; the low entrance in the north-west wall (now blocked) would only be appropriate for smaller animals such as sheep or pigs, but no sign of a loft floor to explain the generous height of the building was noted. The rear addition appears from its square plan, its relationship to the threshing floor of one of the barns and the date of its appearance, to have been a horse-engine house or 'gingang'. No sign of a hole in the barn wall for a drive shaft was noted, but the site was heavily overgrown. Clearance might reveal both this and a centrally placed mounting for a crown wheel; the attached pier in the south-east wall of the addition may be the bearing for the heavy beam which would have secured the top of the vertical shaft. The surviving length of wall, and mortises beneath the eaves of the barns on their south-east side, suggest a pyramidal roof similar to one noted by RCHM at the outfarm near Bridge Farm, Staintondale. It appears still to have been standing in the late 1960s. The two almost identical barns form a non-reflecting pair of a single build. Each has opposing doors, and although flagged threshing floors were not seen, their presence may be assumed. Each formerly had ample storage space on loft floors accessible via pitching eyes in front and rear walls and communicating via another in the cross-wall. The NE barn does not appear to have been lofted throughout, and may have had ladder access from the threshing floor. Although the barns have been re-roofed in the past century - evidenced by a single raised brick course to the eaves) there is no evidence that the roof-pitch has been altered significantly (as, for example, with the older part of 31717). The roof must therefore always have been pan tiled, and this effectively rules out a date much earlier than LC18, although the two trusses are evidently earlier. The barns are constructed in roughly squared, coursed sandstone rubble of the durable greyish variety common on early buildings in the neighbourhood. There is a projecting square eaves course (raised one course in brick). Openings are unquoined, and lintels to opposing doors are rectangular without distinctive tooling. Booth doors and pitching eyes in the rear wall have been blocked. Each barn has a single vent to both front and rear (one assumed; probably blocked when the engine house was added). Gables are coped with square notched kneelers. The roof is pan tiled with a sandstone ridge, and is carried by the cross wall and by two intersecting tie beam trusses composed mostly of reused timbers. Both trusses are positioned asymmetrically, reflecting the unequal distribution of space within each barn between the threshing floor and the larger storage area. The truss to the south-west cell has principals swelling at the upper purlins and curved in to form a saddle apex, roughly halved and pinned with a single large nail. There are two sets of slender tusk-tenoned purlins but no ridge-piece. All timbers are riven, and the tie beam has mortises for the removed loft joists. The truss to the north-east barn is corbelled and has inverted reused principals (former upper crucks?) with scars and peg holes for a collar in their original position. Principals are slightly notched at the apex. There are two sets of riven tusk-tenoned purlins; again, there is no ridge piece. Both barns have pan tiles on battens and sarking felt. Gables to both have flagstone tabling at eaves level on the inside face, and joist holes from removed loft floors. The cross-wall is also tabled, but has joist holes on the south-west side only, hence the suggestion that the north-east cell was lofted only between the gable and the tiebeam. Ground-level communication between the two barns in the form of a doorway is now blocked up. No internal fittings were noted. The lean-to byre abuts the south-west gable of the barns with straight joint. Construction closely follows that of the barns: roughly squared, coursed greyish sandstone, projecting square eaves course, coped gables and square notched kneelers. The north-west gable stands on a slight plinth, and has an entrance with a plain rectangular lintel. A similar entrance in the south-east gable has been blocked. The roof is pan tiled on close set laths, and carried by a single half-truss consisting of a tiebeam from which two posts, halved at the base, rise to clasp two purlins. The interior is divided into two cattle stalls by a modern partition. IT contains a drinking trough and has a concrete floor. A water tank is supported on bearers. The later and larger gabled north-east addition has coursed rubble walls and quoins to the gable end. The gable itself has been removed and corrugated asbestos sidings over a corrugated iron gate substituted. A blocked opening low down in the north-west wall has a massive rectangular lintel; its function is uncertain. The roof, formerly pan tiled to a slightly steeper pitch (see remains of flashing on the barn gable, now has a corrugated asbestos covering. The interior was not entered, but details of the tiebeam truss were noted: principals halved and notched at the apex, a double cleated ridge, and two sets of lapped, cleated purlins.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Brickworks Quarry **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97185 01565 **Type** QUARRY
Description
 Site:31042*0 Quarry associated with twentieth century brick production.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 34 **MonUID** MNA143822 **PrefRef** 31001*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Stone Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97525 01435 **Type** QUARRY
Description
 Site:31001*0 Quarry on the cliffs adjoining the alum deposits. (OAN) This seems to be an incorrect grid reference, and is not shown within the Coastal Properties Archaeological Atlas -1997.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 35 **MonUID** MNA143850 **PrefRef** 31723*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Outbuildings **Period** Modern
NGR TA 00384 98561 **Type** SHED
Description
 Site:31723*0 From NT VBS
 'Steel framed machinery shed to the north-west of building 31717. It is four bays in length. The main section is open sided and serves as a hay barn. It has a gabled roof of corrugated asbestos cement and asbestos sidings at a high level in the gables. The north-west section has a catslide roof of corrugated asbestos cement; supported by timber posts. The wall on the north-west and south-west sides is of blockwork with timber open work sidings.'
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989

OAN_Site 36 **MonUID** MNA143853 **PrefRef** 31034*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Rutway **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97395 02485 **Type** ROAD
Description
 Site:31034*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 37 **MonUID** MNA143856 **PrefRef** 31032*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Dock I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97415 02515 **Type** DOCK
Description
 Site:31031*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 38 **MonUID** MNA143899 **PrefRef** 31833*0
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Cement Works **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 99126 00708 **Type** CEMENT WORKS
Description
 Site:31833*0 ENA3804 Survey: 01/10/1997 - 01/03/1998. The building is in a fairly ruinous state but consists of two rooms and a free-standing wall. The main body of the building is built in sandstone blocks and seems to be an earlier building, which has been modified later on. Lettered elevations correspond to the survey drawings. Room 1 - the larger of the two rooms this is built of roughly shaped and coursed sandstone blocks. There was possibly some render on the walls at some point. There are two doorways, one in each of the long walls. That in elevation F has rough timber lintels and jambs, that in elevation D only has a lintel remaining. At either side of this latter doorway are two short horizontal timber beams in the walls. The wall at the end of this room, elevation east, is much thinner and has a straight joint at either end where it meets F and D, so is probably a later insertion. No roof remains of the building as a whole, but in this room there are the remains of a corrugated concrete roof. There are also two large timbers on the floor, one of which appears to have two carpenter's marks - III and IV. No flooring remains throughout. At the end of elevation D is a large block of

concrete with four metal reinforcing rods. Room 2 - This room is formed by two thick concrete walls which butt onto the short rear wall of the first room. Both of these concrete walls have a series of rectangular holes through them - in some of which can be seen the base of a large iron bolt running from the top of the wall, where it fixes a horizontal timber beam. The bolts are kept in place by concrete which has been poured into long niches above the rectangular holes. The floor here is covered by a large pile of rubble, consisting mostly of sandstone blocks. Free-standing Wall - The wall is in two parts; a narrow, thick concrete wall with the same rectangular holes through as those seen in Room 2. Here, however, there are no bolts or timbers remaining, but there is evidence to suggest that there was a similar arrangement. The holes in both walls are roughly in alignment. The second part of the wall is a much thinner concrete wall with a wide archway. The soffit of this archway has a ribbed (do not have end of record 20/12/06). (Kenyon 1998). This building is not recorded in Newman and Kenyon 2000. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The site survives in much the same condition as in the previous survey. The concrete material used for the wall housing the archway is identical to that of the upstanding wall portion ruins at Ash Yard Farm to the south (OAN Site 168).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Kenyon 1998; Newman and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 39 **MonUID** MNA143960 **PrefRef** 31009*0
Name Peak Alum Quarry, Ravenscar, Cistern **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96915 01695 **Type** CISTERN

Description

Site:31009*0 A collapsed tank for storing raw alum liquor in alum quarry 31002

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 40 **MonUID** MNA143961 **PrefRef** 31010*0
Name Peak Alum Quarry, Ravenscar, Culvert I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97027 01942 **Type** CULVERT

Description

Site:31010*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06) The 'culvert' is shown running from the western alum quarry to the alum

works on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is mostly covered by the quarry spoil heap (OAN Site 71), any further features are obscured by dense scrubland, with widespread bracken, gorse and brambles. It was not possible to definitively identify the culvert, however it probably followed a stream depression running in the same direction.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 41 **MonUID** MNA143981 **PrefRef** 31026*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Lime Kiln and Store **Period** Early 19th Century
NGR NZ 97355 02255 **Type** LIME KILN

Description

Site:31026*0 The base of a lime kiln and an associated storage building at the eastern edge of the alum house complex.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 42 **MonUID** MNA143995 **PrefRef** 31014*0
Name Peak Alum Quarry, Ravenscar, Culvert II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97282 01789 **Type** CULVERT

Description

Site:31014*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06) The culvert is shown running from the eastern alum quarry to the alum works on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is covered in dense scrubland, with widespread bracken, gorse and brambles. It was not possible to definitively identify the culvert, however it probably followed a stream depression running in the same direction on the western side of hollow ways (OAN Site 302). The same site was probably running along the same alignment as a later drain running from the brick works (OAN Site 56).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 43 **MonUID** MNA144017 **PrefRef** 31716*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Farmhouse **Period** 17th Century
NGR TA 00405 98475 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Description

Site:31716*0 From NT VBS 'Rigg Hall House is a substantial gabled sandstone building of two storeys plus attics. It faces just south of W across a shallow valley floor, and stands roughly on a north - south axis. Along the rear (east) side, the steeply-rising valley side has been quarried out to accommodate the house and a deeply sunken dry area. The building consists of a 19C central-entry farmhouse, adjoining, at its north end, the remaining portion of an earlier, probably 17C farmhouse. A further portion of the 17C house survives in the form of a length of walling along the rear of the later house, which is raised eight courses on top of it. The principal remains of the 17C house now form a cottage designed for separate occupation. Here the walling has also been raised (by five or six courses), but the 19C house remains slightly higher, the two divided by a coped and kneelered gable. A small dairy outshot, not apparently original, abuts the rear of the cottage and, in part, that of the 19C house; a northwards addition to it is now unroofed. There is a small stone-built porch to the front of the cottage, and a modern porch of timber construction on low rubble walls against the south gable of the house. Architectural evidence (notably the chamfered plinth, blocked window and floor beams: see below) point to 17C date for the remaining portions of the earlier farmhouse, and this may indicate the establishment of a freehold at Rigg Hall at about that time. Documentary evidence for the farmholding survives from the L18C and E19C, but the earliest evidence for the buildings themselves is a deed of 1830 cited by RCHM. This refers to a messuage in Staintondale 'recently built' on the site of the ancient messuage of Old Rigg Hall. This would appear to place the 19C house somewhere in the 1820s, although stylistically this seems a little early. (It would be interesting to know if Welsh slate was used locally at this time, but the available evidence is inconclusive.) The earliest map evidence - OS 6-inch 1854, surveyed 1848-49 - shows the building in essentially its modern form (i.e. complete with outshot, but minus the two porches and the north addition to the outshot), but it is of doubtful value as an aid to dating, since the rebuilt 19C house appears to have reproduced the external dimensions of the 17C structure it replaced. The division between house and cottage seems, from the absence of intercommunication at the first floor level, to date from this remodelling, the older portion becoming either a cottage or (as the retention of communication at ground floor level suggests) a separate kitchen with men's room over. A similar arrangement is found in a two storey outshot attached to the house at Low Peak, Ravenscar. The basic outline of the building is unchanged on OS 1:25000 1893, but the cottage porch, and the addition to the outshot, are probably 19C nevertheless, since neither appears on any of the maps, and both are evidently not modern as the porch to the house is. In the past decade the cottage, which had been neglected for many years, was comprehensively renovated, and the outshot raised to two storeys (the date 'AUG 1982' is inscribed in mortar under the eaves). The Cottage (former 17C house) Surviving 17C masonry (mainly to the gable, projecting stack and rear wall) is of coursed sandstone rubble, with slightly larger, but still irregular blocks to the quoins. A deeply chamfered plinth runs along the front (west) of the cottage. A rougher and higher plinth runs along the rear of the cottage and house, dying into the wall at its south end. There is a projecting flue at the north gable, diminishing in width via weathered copings, but the present stack at ridge level has been rebuilt. The raised 19C masonry is in rather finer squared coursed rubble, with shaped kneelers matching those of the house. The only trace of 17C fenestration is the remains of a blocked window in the front wall. RCHM seem to identify this as a fire window, but the fashioning of the three surviving members of the stone frame are more plausibly interpreted as one end of a longer mullioned window. The present centrally-placed ground and first-floor windows are 19C insertions, with rectangular herringbone-tooled lintels and projecting stone sills; from their shape they seem to have been designed to take Yorkshire sliding sash windows. The present attic is a product of the 19C heightening, and the small, slightly skewed gable window is presumably of that date (it is now supplemented by a modern skylight). The present entrance, enclosed by the porch, is probably also 19C; the lintel is rectangular with irregular tooling. A further entrance in the north wall of what is now the house, is now blocked and contains a window, but may represent one of the original doors to the 17C building. A lintel with a segmental head is re-used in the south wall of the cottage porch, and probably also survives from the 17C house. The present pan tiled roof dates from the renovation circa 1982, and replaced a covering of asbestos cement, which in turn had probably replaced pan tiles or slate dating from the 19C heightening. It is difficult to reconstruct the exact pitch of the original roof prior to heightening, but assuming that the projecting flue is original to its full height, a pitch appropriate to thatch can be inferred. The modern roof is carried on purlins, with joists spanning between them to create a floor for the limited remaining roof-space. The cottage consists of a single room to each floor, representing the north cell of the 17C farmhouse. A kitchen and first-floor bathroom are additionally provided by the outshot. In the 17C cell the original floor beams and most first-floor joists survive, but other features and all internal partitions are later insertions. Most of the walls have been lined out, which may have obscured some features. The ground-floor living-room is spanned east - west

by a heavy beam of almost square section with a rough chamfer. At its west end it has been cut away to accommodate the higher lintel of the inserted 19C window. At the opposite end two mortises probably indicate the position of a former ladder stair. The present staircase is modern, but from a remaining inclined length of skirting appears to have replaced an earlier one in the same position. The gable fireplace dates from the renovation, but Mr Jackson of East Side Farm who carried it out, described the earlier fireplace in terms that suggested a large 18C/19C replacement. A lintel with irregular tooling incorporated in the present rubble chimney-breast may have been re-used from the earlier fireplace. To the R a cast-iron bread oven bearing the name "W. WATERS / SCARBORO", is a recent insertion, and formerly belonged to a private museum in Hunmanby. The first floor has another 17C floor beam over, chamfered with crude stops. Its present asymmetrical alignment presumably dates from the 19C insertion of the window. The attic bedroom, as mentioned, is a 19C creation and all fittings are modern. Prior to the 19C alterations, however, the steeply pitched thatched roof would still have afforded appreciable storage space above the first-floor rooms. It is not possible to reconstruct with any confidence the original layout of the 17C house. Evidently, it was of linear plan, probably of three or four cells, and its length suggests that the south end was probably devoted to agricultural use. A length of timber in the 17C rear wall of the later house appears to be the crude lintel of a blocked window, although only one jamb is identifiable by a straight joint. This would point to a second domestic cell adjacent to the surviving one and probably subdivided (to account for fenestration both east and, presumably, west) - a configuration suggestive of the common division of a cell into (front) parlour and (rear) service room. The area occupied by this cell would roughly correspond to that of the present 19C living room (now parlour). The surviving north cell of the 17C house is tentatively identified as the firehouse on the following grounds: (i) the known former existence of a large, probably smoke-hooded fireplace; (ii) the contiguity of the outshot dairy; and (iii) the absence of any indication of the common parlour/service subdivision, which seems more apparent in the adjacent cell. The 17C farmhouse appears, then, to have been of at least three cells, with a possible cross-passage marked by the blocked door in the east wall of the house. Although no original first-floor fenestration survives, the height of the original eaves shows that the building was always of two storeys, at least at its domestic end. The outshot is rubble-built, originally of one storey, but raised to two and roofed in reddish concrete pan tiles in 1982. The ground-floor room, formerly a dairy (?), is now a kitchen. A blocked door in the north wall formerly led to the now ruinous north addition. Fenestration to both floors is now modern. The only feature of any note is a covered, inclined passage, passing to the rear of the outshot and partly beneath the exterior wall. This may simply be a drain (its lower end opens onto the dry area behind the house), but could it perhaps be a contrivance for channelling ground water into the dairy, as it is known to have occurred at other houses in the North York Moors area. The porch of the cottage is of sandstone rubble a single stone in thickness, and incorporates a re-used lintel (see above). The roof is pan tiled and replaces an earlier roof of the same pitch with an eaves level one course lower (evidenced by a line of limewash on the house wall). The ridge is sandstone and the gable has plain bargeboards.

The 19C House: the 19C farmhouse disguises its structural involvement with its 17C predecessor to present a distinct, roughly symmetrical west front. This consists of a central fanlit entrance with flanking windows on two storeys, and a narrower landing window over the door. The junction with the cottage is defined by what appears to be a straight joint, but is in fact a sharply chiselled arris dying away towards the eaves, and reflecting the divergence of the 17C masonry from the vertical; the joint is in fact strongly bonded. There is, however, an ambiguity in the west elevation, in that the north gable of the 19C house is raised over the 17C cross-wall dividing house and cottage, and is thus out of alignment with the arris. The west elevation is built in fine, smooth dressed, coursed, squared sandstone of a more yellowish colour than the 17C masonry. A slightly projecting footing course and the course immediately above it, however, are in grey herringbone-tooled stone. Shaped lintels with splayed ends have faint radial tooling, while projecting stooled stone sills are vertically tooled. Window openings are a little taller than they are wide, and contain original horned double-hung sashes, with two large panes per sash. The original four-panelled front door survives, with a three-pane rectangular fanlight over. The south gable and what is visible of the north gable above the earlier cross-wall are also in finely squared, coursed stone, but the east wall is of cruder coursed rubble raised on the earlier walling and with a projecting eaves course. The south gable has two original square attic windows (one Yorkshire sliding-sash, one fixed light), both of four panes, and a modern inserted ground-floor window with a timber sill. There is also a rear entrance, enclosed by a modern porch. The east wall has at ground level a blocked window to what is now the kitchen, a modern window in the blocked door mentioned earlier, and what appears to be a further blocked window to the north, also mentioned earlier; the two latter features appear to be 17C rather than 19C. Two first-floor openings are roughly square with rectangular lintels and projecting sills; each contains a horned double-hung sash of three small panes over six. Gables have shaped kneelers (one at the south gable is mutilated) and sandstone copings undersailing chimney stacks of mixed sandstone and red brick with clay pots. The roof is of Welsh slate with a sandstone ridge and is carried by one full-height cross-wall and one collar-beam truss (a method of truss construction providing the headroom

necessary for convenient use of the attic space). The truss consists of sawn principals, notched, halved and pegged at the apex. The riven collar is re-used, and is slightly halved and bolted at the principals. There are two sets of tusk-tenoned purlins, some sawn and some riven. The roof slopes are plastered on close-set laths, and are pierced by three crude original skylights of varying sizes. These, supplemented by the two gable windows, provide reasonable illumination in what was obviously intended to house farm or domestic servants. Internal arrangements are intact at first-floor and attic level, but somewhat altered on the ground floor. Entrance from the west is to a small lobby with the two principal rooms opening L and R and the stair rising in front. The room to the R appears to have been the parlour originally, but the distinction between parlour and kitchen/living room is less pronounced than in earlier houses. The service rooms behind the lobby and former parlour have been much altered, but provided a kitchen and bathroom in an earlier configuration. It is now a kitchen with a small utility area off. An interesting feature of the present parlour (L of the lobby) is the pair (?) of closets ranged against the east wall. These appear to have suffered excessively from damp, and have been sealed off and ventilated. The only comparable arrangement noted is a Toad Hole, Bransdale, where two closets off the main living room flank a doored-off staircase (VBS 1012). Does the arrangement at Rigg Hall, then, reflect a stage in the evolution of the seventeenth century house in which a staircase was situated here (the doorway to the left-hand closet incorporates a step up from the floor level of the room)? The fireplace is brick with a brick-kerbed hearth, and has a timber surround and mantel shelf reused from a house in Scarborough. To the left is an architraved wall-cupboard with a single-panelled door. To the right, a heck-like feature encloses a low ceilinged lobby to the blocked door to the cottage. Joists, where exposed (the present parlour and lobby, and all first-floor rooms) are beaded, and carry a mixture of wide and narrow boards. Windows to parlour and living room have moulded and reeded architraves boarded splays incorporating windows seats. Doorways are similarly architraved (another fragment of this architrave survives as a coat-rack in the lobby), and mostly have six-panelled doors, some with fielded panels. The stair rises from the lobby to a landing from which shorter flights set at a quarter-turn rise to the rear bedrooms (one now a bathroom) L and R. A half-turn leads to a third short flight rising to the main landing, off which the two large front bedrooms open. The main flight and landing have slender stop-chamfered newels, that at the stair-foot projecting considerably in advance of the bottom stair with a swept moulded handrail. Balusters are of an unusual clustered, or quatrefoil section also found at Low Peak, Ravenscar, suggesting that the two houses are closer in date than RCHM imply. Windows to the front bedrooms have boarded splays to first floor level, but the landing window is wainscoted below the window board. Fire-places to each front bedroom have plain stone lintels and jambs, and contain cast iron hob grates; that to the south bedroom has a pleasant timber surround. The rear north bedroom has an exposed chamfered beam surmounting the partition. The attic stair is boarded off with wide boards (as is the lower stair at ground level) and reached via a plank door. A sprung Norfolk latch with elegant pressed metal fingerplates is an attractive feature of the door. The fact that the latch turns downward to open (i.e. against the normal practice) coupled with its rather incongruous location, strongly suggests that it has been reused. The stair rises via a half landing to a large two-bay attic room, connecting, via a doorway in the crosswall, with a slightly smaller room containing a water tank on pots and bearers. Low walls and roof slopes are plastered. A very low doorway in the north gable communicated with the cottage attic, but is now blocked by the lining to the cottage side; it is too cramped to have been intended for other than occasional use. The provision of skylights as well as gable windows, and the generous proportions of the staircase, suggest that part at least of the attic was intended for domestic use (probably sleeping quarters for house- or farm-servants) but a trap door close to the head of the stairs indicates that it also provided storage space, perhaps in the large cell with its exposed truss and open to the stair."

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (533921): VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 44 **MonUID** MNA144183 **PrefRef** 31851*0
Name Limekiln Slack, Robin Hood's Bay, Flint Scatter **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 94555 07955 **Type** FLINT SCATTER
Description

Site:31851*0 A collection of objects was recovered from the surface of field OS5100. This had been subject to shallow surface cultivation for the growth of kale. It was walked at a very superficial intensity, i.e. single walk lines approximately 30m apart, aligned north-west/south-east. These were simply lines walked as the general survey of surface features dictated, not as a purpose driven fieldwalking exercise. A small collection of potboilers and flints were recovered, despite the light nature of survey and the fact that the ploughed soil had been rolled subsequent to seeding, reducing the likelihood of artefact recovery. The potboiler was recovered from most of the ploughed area; three well dressed flakes all came from the southern third of the east side of the field, 5m south of the east - west break of slope. A fragment of medieval green-glaze was also recovered from the northern part of the field. OAN Site Visit January 2007. During the present survey the site

was completely pasture covered and no further finds were made.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 45 **MonUID** MNA144188 **PrefRef** 31281*0
Name Limekiln Slack, Robin Hood's Bay, Building **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94455 07865 **Type** BUILDING

Description

Site:31281*0 Remains of a stone-built structure lying in the bottom of Limekiln Slack. The valley name has given rise to the suggestion that it is the remains of a lime kiln; however it does not resemble such a structure in any way. Its true function remains unknown, although it may possibly be associated with water power/control ENA3809 Event - Survey: 01/07/1998 . Marked by the OS as a limekiln, this structure is unlikely ever to have performed such a function. It is sited in the east bank of Limekiln Slack, perhaps on an artificially constructed platform in the valley floor. Built of tooled, dressed, local sandstone, it appears to consist of three main cells. Two form a north-north-west/south-south-east rectangle, measuring *m by *m. The interior of the two cells (*m by *m and *m by *m) are currently obscured by vegetation. The exterior walls... (end? 20/12/06) (NYMSMR - 7394) Lime Kiln.. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The ruinous remains consist of a two celled rectangular structure, not a limekiln, it measures 10m long by 6m wide with walls 0.9m high. Its walls are of double thickness dressed local stone, and have been mortared. Debris of the original pan tile roof can be seen but there are no obvious internal features to the building. The ruins appear to be an agricultural building. To the east the steep bank of Limekiln Slack has been revetted in similar stone, which looks like it was originally vaulted perhaps to meet the building at first floor level?. It is shown as a 'Limekiln' then an 'Old Limekiln' on the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7394): OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 46 **MonUID** MNA144527 **PrefRef** 31099*0
Name Loftus Alum Quarry, Loftus, Complex **Period** 1650s-1860s
NGR NZ 74135 20025 **Type** ALUM QUARRY

Description

Site:31099*0 This extensive quarry complex contains a number of features associated with the production and storage of alum liquor, which are separately recorded. From Marshall 1993 'The Loftus alum quarry is a linear feature slightly more than a kilometre in length, varying in width between 240 and 320 metres, and located approximately two kilometres north-east of the village of Loftus. It lies on the immediate cliff edge with its top edge about 180m above the boulder/rock wave-cut platform, which it overlooks to the north. To the east, it is abutted by the former Boulby alum works, separated only by a short spur of unquarried ground. To the west lies scrubby coastal cliff, the uneven appearance of which has partly resulted from dumping of quarry overburden. Quarrying has taken place to a maximum depth of about 77 metres when measured from the back (south) to the front (north or seaward) edge of the quarry. This is not achieved as a single vertical descent, but rather as a series of several steps descending to the seaward edge. There are variations in the depths of these steps along the length of the quarry but a basic pattern of formation can be identified. The uppermost level represents the actual face cut into the grey alum shale... Below this floor there was a second vertical face cut into grey shale to an average depth of about 15 metres. The shale cut from the face may have been utilised, but the intention was primarily to create a point from which the shale quarried at the face could be tipped downwards to for a calcining clamp on the floor. The intention of course was always to work with gravity wherever possible.... There is a third level on the immediate seaward edge of the quarry, formed by subsequent mining of the jet shale which underlies the alum shale. This has taken place along the entire length of the quarry.... Some of the jet shale has been burnt to a bright red colour as a consequence of spontaneous ignition, and not as a consequence of calcining the alum shale. The Loftus alum quarry is undoubtedly of great importance because these differing levels illustrate so vividly the technique of primary processing involving quarrying, calcining and steeping of the alum shale to produce the alum liquor.' The Loftus quarry was probably commenced by Zacherie Stewart in 1656 or 1657. It closed in 1871. (NMR - 1392010) (NZ 7400 2020) Between July and November 2003, English Heritage carried out a detailed field investigation and survey of the Loftus Alum Works (NZ 71 NW 23). The quarries of Loftus Alum Works were in operation from the late 1650s until the 1860s. They occupy an area on the cliff-edge approximately 1km in length and form 5 distinct areas, each of which displays 2 or 3 levels of shale extraction. Some have large spoil heaps associated with them. It is possible that the shale was calcined (roasted in large heaps) within the large level areas created by the quarrying, although no direct evidence of this survives. In some of the quarry floors, there is evidence of steeping pits, where the roasted shale would have been steeped in water to form the alum

liquor. The pits were constructed of worked sandstone blocks, but many of these have subsequently been robbed, and few structures now survive on the site. A full report on the level 3 investigation, which includes full description and analysis, plans at 1:1000, photographs and interpretative drawings, is available through the NMR. The remainder of the archive material is also available. (1) (OAN 02/01/06) The separate archaeological features have not as yet been allocated new NMR numbers, therefore these cannot be given.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7330): Tees SMR (1210): Marshall 1993: Hunt et al, 2003: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 47 **MonUID** MNA144528 **PrefRef** 31109*0
Name Warsett Hill, Radar Station, Barracks **Period** 1944
NGR NZ 69255 21245 **Type** BARRACKS

Description

Site:31109*0 A complex of at least seven buildings laid out in a square in a field south of the crown of Warsett Hill. Noted on an AP of 1948 - almost certainly a barracks supporting the radar station on the crown of the hill (31108). (NYMSMR - 59115). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The barracks are no longer extant. The buildings and footings have been demolished and removed and the field has been ploughed flat.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59110)

OAN_Site 48 **MonUID** MNA144038 **PrefRef** 31157*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Cistern II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91445 11135 **Type** CISTERN

Description

Site:31157*0 Larger, sub-circular to irregular, stone lined cistern associated with the production and/or storage of alum liquor from quarries 31134. Lies to the south-west of the main steeping pit complex 30786, and north-north-west of the 'site office', 31158. 'The cistern is up to 10m in diameter and is surrounded by waterlogged ground.' (Marshall 1995a). OAN Site Visit January 2007.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE).

OAN_Site 49 **MonUID** MNA144040 **PrefRef** 31135*0
Name North Batts, Saltwick Nab, Jet Quarrying **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91505 11405 **Type** JET WORKINGS

Description

Site:31135*0 Jet extraction occurred at the shore line both here, and at South Batts (on the other side of Saltwick Bay - not NT).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a.

OAN_Site 50 **MonUID** MNA144045 **PrefRef** 31133*0
Name Victoria Ironstone Works, Runswick Bay, Reservoir I **Period** Post-1856
NGR NZ 80955 16495 **Type** RESERVOIR

Description

Site:31133*0 Water control feature associated with the operation of the Victoria Ironworks. One of a pair. OAN Site Visit

January 2007. The site is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Owen 1988: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 51 **MonUID** MNA144049 **PrefRef** 31721*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Outbuildings **Period** Modern
NGR TA 00385 98535 **Type** ANIMAL SHED

Description

Site:31721*0 From NT VBS 'Steel framed stock shed to the south-west of 31717. It is four bays long. The walls on the south-west and south-east - facing the track - are sandstone rubble faced on blockwork. The flank walls have corrugated asbestos sidings at high level. The gabled roof is of corrugated asbestos with a ventilated ridge and asbestos guttering. The area between buildings 31721 and 31717 is (do not have end of record 20/12/06).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989

OAN_Site 52 **MonUID** MNA144050 **PrefRef** 31029*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Barbette **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97375 02305 **Type** GUN EMPLACEMENT

Description

Site:31029*0 Stone mounting for a line firing, or defensive, gun, overlooking the sea below the alum works.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 53 **MonUID** MNA144051 **PrefRef** 31030*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Dock II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97340 02415 **Type** DOCK

Description

Site:31030*0 Basic dock facility below the alum works for access by sea for export of alum and import of coal.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 54 **MonUID** MNA144072 **PrefRef** 31917*0
Name Huntcliffe Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill, Raising Ramp **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69727 21511 **Type** RAMP

Description

Site:31917*0 From NT VBS (1992) 'Adjacent to the seaward side of the mineral railway. Described by the ECHO as - 'A large earth bank faced with sandstone walling along one side. The tubs were hauled up onto this so that they could be emptied into standard gauge wagons standing in a siding alongside. Aligned approximately east - west. There used to be a timber framed platform at the higher end.' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1992: Chapman 1990: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 55 **MonUID** MNA144095 **PrefRef** 31043*6
Name Peak Brickworks, Ravenscar, Shale Railway **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** MINERAL RAILWAY

Description

Site:31043:6 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 56 **MonUID** MNA144105 **PrefRef** 31018*0
Name Peak Brickworks, Ravenscar, Drain **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 97297 01666 **Type** DRAIN

Description

Site:31018*0 A cast iron pipe associated with site drainage of the brickworks, connected with 31015. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is covered in dense scrubland, with widespread bracken, gorse and brambles. It was not possible to definitively identify the drain, however it probably followed a stream depression running in the same direction on the western side of holloways (OAN Site 302). The same site was probably running along the same alignment as an earlier culvert running from the eastern alum quarry down to the alum works (OAN Site 42).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 57 **MonUID** MNA144129 **PrefRef** 31036*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Rutway **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97295 02385 **Type** ROAD

Description

Site:31036*0 Various rutways for wagon transport on Billet Scar. Subdivided by GM into 5.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 58 **MonUID** MNA144135 **PrefRef** 31021*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Low Peak House **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97335 02045 **Type** MANAGERS HOUSE

Description

Site:31021*0 From NT VBS ' Central-entry plan house with rear outshot; reputed to have been built for the manager of Peak alum works. Constructed of high quality squared and coursed sandstone; dressings of herringbone with a spine. The door and window openings have no quoins; the lintels are of shaped stone with separate projecting key stones. The roof is of welsh slate, decorated with three lozenge designs on the west slope; the gables are coped and the kneelers shaped. Inside, the rooms have panelling on the fireplace wall. The house is shown on a plan of Ravenhall Estate 1841; the error has been made of shading both the garden and house. Appears on the 1st edition OS 6' map, sheet 47, 1854, surveyed 1849. Situated to the south of Peak Alum works building 1 is a stone-built house of LC18; reputed to have been constructed for the manager of the works. Due to the chequered history of the alum industry, at this date it would be difficult to assign a more accurate date. Building 1 appears on the first edition OS 6' map of 1854 as a house with outshuts at the gables. The 1:2500 revised OS map of 1912 indicates four other outshuts on the rear (east) wall, added during the C19, probably associated with the subsequent use as a farmhouse. To the SE a small building and pens, possibly a pigsty, are shown; the remains are no longer extant. A twentieth century greenhouse is shown abutting the south end of the house, on the revised OS map of 1974. At the time of RCHM's survey in 1980, the main components of this plan were standing; now only the main body of the house and one east outshot survive.

The initial plan appears to have been a central entry house with a symmetrical three-bay elevation; clearly visible in the west facade. The outshuts at each gable (now demolished) were not bonded in to the house walls, but photographic evidence shows their architectural similarity and thus they seem to have been closely contemporary. The lack of a straight joint on the north gable suggests that the outshot north wall was present in the original construction, although the outshot has been renewed.

Standing on a chamfered plinth the original house is built of high quality squared and coursed Jurassic sandstone with herringbone tooling; the stones on the west facade are further elaborated with a spine. The window and door openings are not quoined. On the west facade the windows have tripartite lintels with raised and projecting keystones. The projecting sills have vertical tooling, with horizontal tooling at the ends. The window frames are double hung, horned sashes (renewed). Much care and attention to detail has been expended on this front elevation. The Welsh slate roof is decorated with three lozenge designs on its west slope. The position of the former outshuts may be viewed on each gable; weathering has darkened the upper courses which have been exposed to the elements. On the south gable other details remain: There is cement residue where the walls once abutted; soot blackening indicates the position of the former fireplace and flue, though it is evident from the RCHM's survey that the stack must have been dismantled prior to 1980. The footings to both north and south outshots are still discernible. Of the two entrances between the south outshot and the main house, alluded to by the RCHM, no trace remains. The kneelers are shaped and have vertical tooling; at the apex of each gable is a small stone chimney stack with a projecting plinth course at the junction with the coping stones. Both flank walls have a projecting eaves course. Steps lead up to the front (west) door; the threshold interrupts the line of the plinth. The present west outshot is single-storied with a pan tile roof and vertical-tooled copings; its door has an oversized lintel. In plan, the main (west) entrance opens onto a lobby, a flight of stairs is opposite. The doors to left and right lead to a 'parlour' and 'kitchen/living-room', as interpreted by the RCHM; however the quality of the panelling in the south room would suggest that this was originally the 'parlour', possibly later being used as a 'kitchen' when the outshot was added and the south door (now blocked) inserted. Panelling in both the rooms (as well as the two on the first floor) is restricted to the fireplace wall, this follows a fashion of the LC18. The panelling in the south room and that immediately over, is comparable to that found in other LC18 houses on the North York Moors. The panelling contains walk-in cupboards; the first floor south chamber has a moulded dado rail on the other three walls. The fireplace in the 'kitchen' (ground floor north room) is quite plain and functional in contrast to that in the 'parlour'. The four main rooms and first floor hall are lit by the splayed windows of the west facade; all retain their panelled shutters with raised and field panels and butterfly hinges. Those on the ground floor have wooden sills, on the first floor they are open to floor level. A bathroom has been created at the rear of the first floor north chamber by the insertion of a twentieth century partition. The stairs rise on the central axis of the house, being half turn with winders form; the landing handrail is supported by clustered quatrefoil balusters; the newel is square with beaded corners, tapering to the top. Beneath the stairs, entered by four steps down from the lobby, is the cellar. From the first floor hall a dog-leg stair continues to the attic. The three bay roof is supported by one set

of tusk-tenoned purlins, resting on two trusses, the tie beams of which act as floor beams.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edition (1854): Plan of Ravenhall Estate (1841): VBS

OAN_Site 59 **MonUID** MNA144150 **PrefRef** 31906*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Later buildings **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94419 07103 **Type** BARN

Description

Site:31906*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'Only three buildings are of any significance. The others are corrugated iron, steel and timber construction and many are in a poor state of repair. The shipyard barn is significant for its size and as an example of LC19 iron frame construction. The 20 cow shed, although of poor quality indicates the scale of farming operation in the first part of this century.' 'In total there are 19 individual buildings on the site. The ones discussed above (31902-5) form the original farm group. Of the remaining seven only three are of interest. The others are corrugated iron sheds built at various periods by former owners. The sheds are all in poor repair and contribute little except a sense of neglect to the remainder of the group.

1) Shipyard Barn: The large barn which covers the entire area of the original farm yard is currently the most dominating building on the site. It is of interest because it was originally sited in Whitby at the White Hall ship yard. It was brought to its present location in the early part of this century by steam engine.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996

OAN_Site 60 **MonUID** MNA144150 **PrefRef** 31906*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Later buildings **Period** Modern

NGR NZ 94443 07119 **Type** DAIRY

Description

Site:31906*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'Only three buildings are of any significance. The others are corrugated iron, steel and timber construction and many are in a poor state of repair. The shipyard barn is significant for its size and as an example of LC19 iron frame construction. The twentieth century cow shed, although of poor quality indicates the scale of farming operation in the first part of this century.' 'In total there are 19 individual buildings on the site. The ones discussed above (31902-5) form the original farm group. Of the remaining seven only three are of interest. The others are corrugated iron sheds built at various periods by former owners. The sheds are all in poor repair and contribute little except a sense of neglect to the remainder of the group.

3) C20 dairy: this dairy, to the north of the cow byre range, indicates the extent to which dairy farming practice was expanding at the time of its construction. Originally there were twenty or so standings along one elevation although these have since been removed. The construction is of brick supporting an iron framed corrugated roof.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996

OAN_Site 61 **MonUID** MNA144150 **PrefRef** 31906*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Later buildings **Period** Modern

NGR NZ 94426 07133 **Type** BARN

Description

Site:31906*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'Only three buildings are of any significance. The others are corrugated iron, steel and timber construction and many are in a poor state of repair. The shipyard barn is significant for its size and as an example of LC19 iron frame construction. The twentieth century cow shed, although of poor quality indicates the scale of farming operation in the first part of this century.' 'In total there are 19 individual buildings on the site. The ones discussed above (31902-5) form the original farm group. Of the remaining seven only three are of interest. The others are corrugated iron sheds built at various periods by former owners. The sheds are all in poor repair and contribute little except a sense of neglect to the remainder of the group.

2) Atcost Barn: the 'Atcost' building to the north east of the original barn is a proprietary concrete framed building dating from the 1970s.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996

OAN_Site 62 **MonUID** MNA144195 **PrefRef** 31902*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Farmhouse Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94460 07088 **Type** **CART SHED**

Description

Site:31902*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'The building is clearly divided into four distinct building phases. The construction is of coursed stonework with a herringbone tooled finish. The farmhouse, in the centre of the block, is of two storeys high and two rooms deep. There is an attic storey in the roof space. The Farmhouse has been extended by one bay towards the north to provide scullery and kitchen accommodation with a single room over. This building, currently divided from the main house, is being re-fitted as a kitchen and the connecting openings reopened.

To the north lies a single storey building in use as a tool shed. This was originally sub-divided to provide a slaughter house, curing room and out house At the south end of the range is a vehicle store with first floor granary over. This building forms the domestic range with original room uses identifiable. There are no historic fittings internally, although the roof timbers appear to be original. Masked by other buildings to the north and east. Fine views of the house are to be had from the Hawkser-Robin Hood's Bay road.' 'These buildings are the domestic range of the property.

4) Granary: At the southern end of this range is a further two storey addition which comprises a cart store with a granary above. The granary is accessed from a door in the front elevation adjacent to the main farmhouse beyond which is a short flight of stairs. The cart store, which has openings across the width of the south elevation is a low ceilinged (6' approximately) space. The ceiling joists and timbers have been carved with the names of various farm hands over the years. Over the entrance to the cart store is a door leading directly to the granary with a lifting beam over. The external roof covering is the ubiquitous corrugated iron. On the south-west corner of the granary is a small out house with a catslide roof. Whilst there is no means of identifying the order of construction of each of these additions their form of construction is relatively consistent and suggests that they were built fairly close to each other in time. Certainly at the northern end of the range the slaughterhouse was built after the scullery addition had been constructed.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 63 **MonUID** MNA144195 **PrefRef** 31902*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Farmhouse Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94460 07088 **Type** **GRANARY**

Description

Site:31902*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'The building is clearly divided into four distinct building phases. The construction is of coursed stonework with a herringbone tooled finish. The farmhouse, in the centre of the block, is of two storeys high and two rooms deep. There is an attic storey in the roof space. The Farmhouse has been extended by one bay towards the north to provide scullery and kitchen accommodation with a single room over. This building, currently divided from the main house, is being re-fitted as a kitchen and the connecting openings reopened. To the north lies a single storey building in use as a tool shed. This was originally sub-divided to provide a slaughter house, curing room and out house At the south end of the range is a vehicle store with first floor granary over. This building forms the domestic range with original room uses identifiable. There are no historic fittings internally, although the roof timbers appear to be original. Masked by other buildings to the north and east. Fine views of the house are to be had from the Hawkser-Robin Hood's Bay road.' 'These buildings are the domestic range of the property.

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Sources: OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 64 **MonUID** MNA144195 **PrefRef** 31902*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Farmhouse Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94441 07102 **Type** **CURING HOUSE**

Description

Site:31902*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'The building is clearly divided into four distinct building phases. The construction is of coursed stonework with a herringbone tooled finish. The farmhouse, in the centre of the block, is of two storeys high and two rooms deep. There is an attic storey in the roof space. The Farmhouse has been extended by one bay towards the north to provide scullery and kitchen accommodation with a single room over. This building, currently divided from the main house, is being re-fitted as a kitchen and the connecting openings reopened.

To the north lies a single storey building in use as a tool shed. This was originally sub-divided to provide a slaughter house, curing room and out house At the south end of the range is a vehicle store with first floor granary over. This building forms the domestic range with original room uses identifiable. There are no historic fittings internally, although the roof timbers appear to be original. Masked by other buildings to the north and east. Fine views of the house are to be had from the Hawkser-Robin Hood's Bay road.' These buildings are the domestic range of the property.

3) Outhouse and slaughter/curing house: Further to the north again is a single storey addition which was used as the slaughter and curing house. The original internal divisions are visible in the floor and walls although the partitions have been entirely removed. The original openings into the three spaces all exist and are operational. The roof covering is of corrugated iron and of no value. The stone kneelers on this building and elsewhere on this range have been cut back or lost entirely over the years as the roof coverings have been replaced. The space is currently used as a store and workshop. In one corner of what was the slaughter house, there is a tethering ring used to keep the beast still while it was slaughtered. This was one of the few remaining pieces of equipment remaining from the farm's past'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 65 **MonUID** MNA144195 **PrefRef** 31902*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Farmhouse Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94441 07102 **Type** ABATTOIR

Description

Site:31902*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'The building is clearly divided into four distinct building phases. The construction is of coursed stonework with a herringbone tooled finish. The farmhouse, in the centre of the block, is of two storeys high and two rooms deep. There is an attic storey in the roof space. The Farmhouse has been extended by one bay towards the north to provide scullery and kitchen accommodation with a single room over. This building, currently divided from the main house, is being re-fitted as a kitchen and the connecting openings reopened.

To the north lies a single storey building in use as a tool shed. This was originally sub-divided to provide a slaughter house, curing room and out house At the south end of the range is a vehicle store with first floor granary over. This building forms the domestic range with original room uses identifiable. There are no historic fittings internally, although the roof timbers appear to be original. Masked by other buildings to the north and east. Fine views of the house are to be had from the Hawkser-Robin Hood's Bay road.' 'These buildings are the domestic range of the property.

3) Outhouse and slaughter/curing house

Further to the north again is a single storey addition which was used as the slaughter and curing house. The original internal divisions are visible in the floor and walls although the partitions have been entirely removed. The original openings into the three spaces all exist and are operational. The roof covering is of corrugated iron and of no value. The stone kneelers on this building and elsewhere on this range have been cut back or lost entirely over the years as the roof coverings have been replaced. The space is currently used as a store and workshop. In one corner of what was the slaughter house, there is a tethering ring used to keep the beast still while it was slaughtered. This was one of the few remaining pieces of equipment remaining from the farm's past'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 66 **MonUID** MNA144195 **PrefRef** 31902*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Farmhouse Range **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94451 07095 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Description

Site:31902*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'The building is clearly divided into four distinct building phases. The construction is of coursed stonework with a herringbone tooled finish. The farmhouse, in the centre of the

block, is of two storeys high and two rooms deep. There is an attic storey in the roof space. The Farmhouse has been extended by one bay towards the north to provide scullery and kitchen accommodation with a single room over. This building, currently divided from the main house, is being re-fitted as a kitchen and the connecting openings reopened.

To the north lies a single storey building in use as a tool shed. This was originally sub-divided to provide a slaughter house, curing room and out house. At the south end of the range is a vehicle store with first floor granary over. This building forms the domestic range with original room uses identifiable. There are no historic fittings internally, although the roof timbers appear to be original. Masked by other buildings to the north and east. Fine views of the house are to be had from the Hawkser-Robin Hood's Bay road. 'These buildings are the domestic range of the property.'

1) Farmhouse: The building, which is of two storeys and two rooms deep, represents the extent of the original living accommodation at Bottom House Farm. The building is of traditional load-bearing stone construction typical of this part of Yorkshire. The stone is dressed in the traditional herringbone manner. Whilst the building does not show any signs of having been altered over the years the recent maintenance regime of the previous owners has removed much of the [historic] value from the building. Externally the concrete roof tiles detract from the building as do the windows which appear to have been replaced in the 1960s to 1970s. To them front elevation there is also a corrugated iron porch added, which whilst providing a necessary shelter to the entrance is a great eyesore. Internally there is nothing of historic importance or interest. All the doors, cornices and so forth are modern. The internal walls are fully plastered and no signs of alteration can be detected. Wall thicknesses are consistent throughout the building.

2) Farmhouse addition: To the north of the farmhouse is a later addition which when it was originally built formed an integral part of the main farmhouse. At the present the connecting doors are closed up, however, the current tenant hopes to reinstate the door openings so that the ground floor may be used as a kitchen. The first floor room in this part of the building is accessed from a second staircase and there is no sign of direct access to the first floor of the main building. As with the main building there is nothing of note internally. Externally there is the remains of a mounting block, slops vat and ledge from which milk churns were collected by the local dairyman. The slops vat has a stone chute which opens through into the scullery beyond allowing slops to be emptied into it from inside the building.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 67 **MonUID** MNA144220 **PrefRef** 31143*0
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Mound **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73965 19705 **Type** SPOIL HEAP

Description

Site:31143*0 From Crawford, 1980 'The mound alluded to here does not appear to be an antiquity, but is rather a heap of shale and slate which is the spoil derived from an airhole down to an alum mine quarried into the nearby cliff face' I'm not sure that this was how alum was extracted. The mound is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1856 and 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Crawford, 1980: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 68 **MonUID** MNA144221 **PrefRef** 31916*0
Name Huntcliffe Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill, Engine Bases **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69757 21455 **Type** STEAM ENGINE

Description

Site:31916*0 From NT VBS (1992) 'On the opposite side of the mineral railway to the Fanhouse (30779). Described by the East Cleveland Heritage Organisation as- 'Two concrete engine beds remain which supported the steam driven haulage engine which drew lines of narrow gauge wagons or tubs in and out of the main drift'. The ironstone excavated from the drift mine was transported in these tubs up the bank (31917) to be transferred into the railway wagons for transport from the mine. Remains of an important part of the Ironstone Mining complex at Huntcliff. Early example of mass concrete.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1992: Chapman, 1990: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 69 **MonUID** MNA144233 **PrefRef** 31027*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Causeway **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 97365 02245 **Type** CAUSEWAY

Description

Site:31027*0 Transport route associated with the alum house. (Subdivided into 4 parts by GM).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 70 **MonUID** MNA144256 **PrefRef** 31269*0

Name Warsett Hill, Site of Beacon

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 69235 21445 **Type** BEACON

Description

Site:31269*0 From Hornsby and Stanton, 1917. 'There is no doubt that the Beacon was there and that it was kept ready for firing and was duly watched together with other beacons of the district during the latter part of the seventeenth century and again well into the following century. Considerable sums were raised by Quarter Sessions Order in the North Riding for the purpose of repairing and watching the beacons at the time referred to. In the year 1614, Brotton Beacon was reported to the Quarter Sessions as being in decay and, of course, it would have been ordered to be repaired. It is interesting to note that long before the Stuart period there must have been a beacon on Warsett; for the word, like so many of the Cleveland place-names is Scandinavian in origin and means 'beacon-seat' (Tees SMR 264).

OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving earthworks of a beacon at this site. It is either fully ploughed-out, or the grid reference is incorrect. The current ground conditions during the survey are of pasture grassland, which may mask ploughed down stone scatter from this monument. It is marked upon the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (264): Hornsby and Stanton, 1917: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SW)

OAN_Site 71 **MonUID** MNA144303 **PrefRef** 31012*0

Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Spoil Heap I

Period Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 97027 01860 **Type** SPOIL HEAP

Description

Site:31012*0 Heaps of waste geological material below quarry 31002. This is the spoil heap for the western quarry of Peak Alum Works. The size of the spoil heap remains little changed from the OS 1st Edn mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 72 **MonUID** MNA144310 **PrefRef** 31103*0

Name The Warren, Loftus, Alum Works Complex

Period Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 73405 20005 **Type** ALUM WORKS

Description

Site:31103*0 Surface remains of ironstone mine, west of the alum quarry complex. From Chapman 1975 'Loftus (Lothouse or Skinninggrove) NZ724201

Drifts: Mainseam Ironstone 4'0', Dogger 1'8' , Ironstone 4'0'

1865-1947 Pease and Partners

1947-1958 Skinninggrove Iron Co.

'On 1st January 1864, the lease held by the now defunct Derwent Iron Co. was taken over and two years later a stationary steam engine installed and a new drift driven into the hillside NZ713192. By 1867 the N.E.R. had traversed the full length of the valley with a zigzag line from the Loftus railway on the hilltop above and this enabled the stone to be sent directly into the Skinninggrove Works or on to Teeside. After a dispute over rail charges in 1890 a bridge was erected across the bottom of the valley and a drift driven into the North Loftus Mine. This enabled the tubs to be sent up the shaft of this mine emerging inside the Skinninggrove works boundary. When North Loftus closed in 1907 an overhead cable system was built which took buckets of stone from the mine up the valley side and into the works. A further flight took the shale up the opposite valley side to fill up the nearby valley of Deepdale. The royalty of the abandoned Whitecliff Mine further up the valley was taken over and the pillars extracted. Lothouse became the third largest mine in Cleveland.

1975 - The office buildings remain as a private bungalow and parts of other buildings, the stables and electric sub-station have been utilised. Nearby a row of 'overmens' terraced houses still stand and traces of former railway track along the valley can be found.'

Loftus North NZ710192

249ft single shaft

1874-1877 Lofthouse Iron Co.

1880-1907 Skinningrove Iron Co.

A small royalty within the boundary of the Skinningrove Ironworks. After 1890 the shaft was used only to lift stone from Loftus Mine into the ironworks.

1975 - Little trace'

(OAN). The site is clearly misinterpreted. The descriptions given in the NTSMR are for the mines at Skinningrove some 2km+ to the west. Gary Marshall records the features here (Marshall 1993a) as being 'Two circular stone cisterns used for storing raw alum liquor, probably 19th century. Each is about 20ft in diameter and perhaps 6ft deep, although partly in-filled. These are probably the best surviving raw liquor cisterns, only partly destroyed on the west side of their circumference'. The OS 1st Edn mapping shows a cistern and an associated building on the western side with a pathway (or possibly a culvert) a running along the cliff edge to the west and down towards the alum house on the foreshore. Fortunately the EH survey of Loftus Alum Quarries (Hunt et al 2004) recorded the northern edge of the cisterns. Unfortunately, they avoided 'The Warren' where many more features of alum processing and water management features were located (OAN Site 203 and 333). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. The main cisterns still survive in good condition. To the west of these cisterns are 10+ additional cisterns/steeping pits in an area of hummocky overgrown scrubland. The vegetation cover is masking the majority of the earthworks in this area.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (1170): Chapman 1975: Hunt et al, 2003: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 73 **MonUID** MNA144327 **PrefRef** 31101*0

Name Street Houses, Loftus, Barrow

Period Bronze Age

NGR NZ 73675 19635

Type ROUND BARROW

Description

Site:31101*0 A Bronze Age round barrow, excavated by Blaize Vyner in 1979. This had been badly ploughed out, and was therefore excavated as a guide to preservation on similar sites. However, it proved by the located on the much more exciting Neolithic Long Cairn [31100].

From Vyner 1983 '... The damage caused by ploughing over the centuries is readily apparent on the plan of all that survived of the Bronze Age burial mound (fig.3). When first approached the site appeared as a mound set on the line of a hedgebank. It was thought that whilst the plan could be recovered through excavation, the best surviving part of the mound would be contained in the later hedgebank. This proved not to be the case, however, since the hedgebank had been constructed only after the mound had been considerably reduced by ploughing. Because the land slopes from north to south, and because the fields on either side of the hedge had been ploughed over many years, the part of the monument to the south side of the hedge had been completely ploughed away, whilst the north side had eventually been protected by the build up of plough soil against the hedge. Effectively, therefore, only half the Bronze Age burial mound survived to be excavated. The mound consisted of a core of mixed clayey soil which had been surrounded by a band of small water-rolled pebbles; the mound had been delimited by a kerb of large stones which had been set upright. This had not been circular in outline, but appeared to have been established as a series of chords of a circle, so that the original outline of the mound may have been octagonal. Where the angle of the kerb changed there appeared to be additional 'buttressing' stones placed against it. Several of the kerb stones and one of the buttressing stones bore shallow scoop or 'cup marks'. Those markings are frequently found on stones in Bronze Age burial mounds and on stones incorporated in field walls thought to be of similar date, and are presumed to have a ritual significance. Although at Street Houses the conditions have not enabled any prehistoric soils to survive, it is sometimes possible to establish the nature of the land use around a mound by examining soils buried during its construction. All that can be said in the present instance is that the clayey core of our mound probably represents good quality topsoil gathered from the immediate vicinity of the mound. The small water-rolled boulders were probably brought to the site from nearby; the gravel and boulder clay subsoil has numerous pebbles and it is likely that when the land was first brought into cultivation there were many more large pebbles and stones than there are now. The kerb stones of the Bronze Age mound appear to have been robbed from the underlying Neolithic mound.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Vyner 1983

OAN_Site 74 **MonUID** MNA144327 **PrefRef** 31101*0

Name Street Houses, Loftus, Barrow, Cinerary Urns

Period Bronze Age

NGR NZ 73675 19635 **Type** CINERARY URN

Description

Site:31101*0 A Bronze Age round barrow, excavated by Blaize Vyner in 1979. This had been badly ploughed out, and was therefore excavated as a guide to preservation on similar sites. However, it proved by the located on the much more exciting Neolithic Long Cairn [31100].

From Vyner 1983 'The surviving part of the mound core contained the remains of three collared urns which had contained the remains of cremation burials; there was in addition a small accessory vessel and part of a second. These may have been placed in the mound to accompany the burials, and may originally have contained offerings to the dead. Only one of the collared urns survived sufficiently to allow conclusions to be drawn concerning the burial it contained. There were parts only of the cremated remains of three individuals, including a child and an adolescent. Clearly the burial was symbolic and no attempt had been made to accommodate all the remains of the cremated bodies. It seems likely that the various burial vessels had been placed in the mound at different times, since one vessel appeared to have been placed in the clay core during its construction, whilst another vessel had been placed in a pit which had been excavated in the core material. There is a clear implication that the burial ritual was complex, involving the cremation of a number of individuals, and the burial of only representative portions of their remains, and the suggestion also that the mound may have been used for burial over a period of time. On the present evidence it is pointless to speculate further, but continued work may eventually allow archaeologists to venture opinions on the ritual involved and the period of use of specific monuments, although more wide-ranging questions concerned with the size of those early communities and the nature of their society may never be satisfactorily answered.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Vyner 1983

OAN_Site 75 **MonUID** MNA144332 **PrefRef** 31904*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Site of Horse Engine **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94426 07133 **Type** HORSE ENGINE HOUSE

Description

Site:31904*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'Single storey, double height, barn with adjacent engine house (now demolished). The barn is of coursed dressed stone with a slate roof covering. The roof timbers appear original. The walls show signs of mountings for various pieces of machinery and there are openings for drive shafts to pass through. Prominent building as part of original fabric. Much of the building is obscured by later corrugated iron, timber and steel accretions.'

2) Site of engine house: the site of the original engine house is occupied by a corrugated shed. However, the original roof line is visible on the wall of the barn. The roof was double pitched. No visible foundations remain to suggest whether the plan form was polygonal or (do not have end of the record 20/12/06)

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 76 **MonUID** MNA144332 **PrefRef** 31904*0

Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Barn **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 94425 07125 **Type** BARN

Description

Site:31904*0 From NT VBS (1996) 'Single storey, double height, barn with adjacent engine house (now demolished). The barn is of coursed dressed stone with a slate roof covering. The roof timbers appear original. The walls show signs of mountings for various pieces of machinery and there are openings for drive shafts to pass through. Prominent building as part of original fabric. Much of the building is obscured by later corrugated iron, timber and steel accretions.'

1) Barn: the largest single building on the site forms the eastern boundary to the farm yard. Its size would also have provided some shelter and protection to the yard below from the prevailing northerly winds. The building is of a single storey with no signs of internal sub-division. At the south end there is a timber loft reached by ladder access. The east elevation is pierced by several small holes through which machine drive shafts will have passed. None of the original machinery remains. The interior is currently dominated by a circular grain store.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 77 **MonUID** MNA144343 **PrefRef** 31017*0
Name Black Head, Ravenscar, Field Boundary **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97310 01740 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY

Description

Site:31017*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06). The field boundary is evident running on the western edge of the Peak Alum Quarries eastern spoil heap (Site 83) and within an area of hollow ways (Site 302). It is shown on the OS Revised Edn 25inch mapping of 1913 onwards. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 25inch 1912 (Sheet 47.10)

OAN_Site 78 **MonUID** MNA144351 **PrefRef** 31130*0
Name Victoria Ironstone Company, Runswick Bay, Mine **Period** 1856-1864
NGR NZ 80895 16645 **Type** IRONSTONE MINE

Description

Site:31130*0 From NYMNP SMR. 'Quarry for the short lived (1856-8) Victoria ironstone works at Runswick Bay. (NYMSMR 7451). The site has been subject to catastrophic landslip. The site is called 'Quarry End' on the OS 1st Edn mapping (pre landslip), but shows no other features. By the 1895 OS mapping the reservoirs, 'old iron works' and 'old shaft' are marked.' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7451): Owen 1988: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 79 **MonUID** MNA144359 **PrefRef** 31132*0
Name Victoria Ironstone Works, Runswick Bay, Reservoir II **Period** Post-1856
NGR NZ 80925 16515 **Type** RESERVOIR

Description

Site:31132*0 Water control feature associated with the operation of the Victoria Ironworks. One of a pair. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Owen 1988: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 80 **MonUID** MNA144429 **PrefRef** 31105*0
Name Warsett Hill, Site of Barrow III **Period** Bronze Age
NGR NZ 69165 21385 **Type** ROUND BARROW

Description

Site:31105*0 From Cleveland SMR 'Excavated by Canon Atkinson pre-1893, and re-excavated by Stanton and Hornsby. Probably also excavated before Atkinson got at it. Ploughed out by 1953.' See also Crawford, 1980. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving earthworks of a barrow at this site. It is either fully ploughed-out, is a duplication of other barrows in the vicinity or the grid reference is incorrect. The current ground conditions during the survey are of pasture grassland, which may mask ploughed down stone scatter from this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Crawford, 1980: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 81 **MonUID** MNA144432 **PrefRef** 31107*0
Name Huntcliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill, Mine Complex **Period** 1871-1906
NGR NZ 69744 21467 **Type** IRONSTONE MINE

Description

Site:31107*0 According to Cleveland SMR (in site SMR 1125) the ironstone mine buildings mainly stood between the Guibal Fanhouse (site 30779) and the cliff. They included a stationary engine used to haul tubs of iron ore out of the mine onto a ramp for loading onto railway cars (31916/7). From Chapman, 1973 'A mile or so from Brotton mine the railway curves round the top of Huntcliff and here the main seam outcrops near the edge of the cliff. In the 1840s and 1850s quarrying had taken place here with shipments from the beach below... p.22 Bell brothers opened the Skelton Park mine in 1872...at the same time the Huntcliff drift mines were opened by them beside the railway line on this conspicuous headland, the buildings standing practically

on the cliff edge! ' From NT VBS (1992) 'The remains of Huntcliff Ironstone Mine stand near the cliff edge overlooking the North Sea. They were served by the mineral railway that forms a loop between New Brotton and Skinningrove steel works. The remaining buildings and features are of great significance in industrial archaeology. The site is within the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast. Some of the Jurassic mudstones of the Cleveland and North Yorkshire coast are siderite rich. This allows it to be used as iron ore. Iron was produced in the moorlands during the Middle Ages. In the MC18 ironstone was collected from the beaches. During the EC19 the economic importance of the various seams of ironstone outcropping at the coast became apparent to geologists. The first systematic working of ironstone began at the Pecten Seam at Grosmont. The main seam, on which the Huntcliffe mine is situated was first systematically worked at Skinningrove in 1848. By c.1850 the industry had reached an intensive level. From this time the production of Jurassic ironstone eclipsed the rest of the country's production. The situation persisted until the 1920s. In 1870 more than 4 million tons of ore were extracted from Cleveland mines; by 1875 this had risen to 6 million tons. The earliest lease to mine at Huntcliff dates from 1857. In 1866 the Bell Brothers took over the lease. A mine shaft was sunk to the west of Warsett Hill. This was worked on the drift method. The drift mine was excavated by the 'Bord and Pillar' system. The seams were worked horizontally; the entrance being near the cliff top and the mine being worked under the railway. A complex of passages 'bords' were dug out, and then miners worked out the remaining areas, 'pillars'. The shaft mine closed in 1887. The drift mine closed in 1906 when the geological situation made the extraction of ironstone uneconomical. The East Cleveland Heritage Organisation have made a map showing the position of certain features in relation to the mine entrances in 1906. The Guibal Fanhouse (30779) was built in c.1872. 31916 is the concrete beds that supported a steam driven haulage engine for the mine wagons. 31917 is the large earth ramp with a stone revetment wall: this allowed tubs to be emptied into wagons on the adjacent railway. Building 4 (on the plan) is a range of workshops, cottages, and offices between the mine entrance and the cliff. These are no longer visible. Number 6 on the plan is also of interest. This is the site of a ventilation shaft that predates the construction of the Fanhouse. Further remains relating to mining activity were described by the ECHO. The main buildings of the Huntcliff mine complex are shown on the 25' map dated 1894.' The Grid Reference of this site is revised to 469744, 521467 (03/01/07)

(Tees SMR - 5959) The ECHO letter (Chapman, 1990) states that the 'Huntcliff Mine' was the drift mine opened on the north-east of Warsett Hill in 1871 with the lease taken out by the Hall Bros. Mining ceased on 30th June 1906 because the ironstone had been exhausted.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (5959): Chapman, 1973: Chapman, 1990: VBS, 1992: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 82 **MonUID** MNA144435 **PrefRef** 31160*4

Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station, Radar Building **Period** 1941

NGR NZ 99155 00835 **Type** RADAR STATION

Description

Site:31160*4 Building 4 - A single storey, 3 cell building of reinforced concrete with a flat concrete roof. The walls have been strengthened by a series of thicker square columns built into the walls. Interior: The building has a large central room flanked by two smaller rooms. There is a concrete floor throughout. All the internal walls are painted in the same way as seen in Building 2, i.e. orange/red paint at the base, pale yellow at the top and a thin neutral band through the middle. This also has the same series of wooden pegs in the walls suggesting something was fixed to the walls at this point. All the windows have blast shutters still in situ, which could be opened and fixed to the walls by hooks when required. Between the wall and ceiling on the long walls are a series of small triangular wooden blocks. There are also a series of small rectangular holes in the walls, just below the ceiling, with narrow timber frames. These seem to correspond to a number of ventilation grilles on the external walls. There are two internal doorways, neither of which has any evidence remaining of doors or door frames. Entrance to the building is through the first room (east end). The doorway has half of a set of blast doors still in situ. This room has a large block of concrete beneath the window in the east facing wall. There was also a narrow set of wooden shelves in a narrow niche formed between the end wall and one of the thicker columns. In the wall between this room and the larger central room is a T-shaped hole above which, in the ceiling, is a round hole through to the roof. There are also a series of bolts in the ceiling. Presumably both of these elements were connected with the fixing of the radar mast to the roof of this building. The third room (west end) has another doorway, this time with the blast doors intact. All through the building there are various marks on the walls indicating the positions of cables etc. Exterior: At the east end is an iron ladder, fixed to the roof, which rests on a brick base of three steps, each with a concrete top. On the roof is a series of bolts. At the base of the building at this end is a wide concrete edging with a gully running through the centre. There is also a square concrete platform in front of this end of the building, slightly further down the slope. Each window has a metal frame divided into two, each with four lights. The windows are

hinged at the top and open from the bottom. Some wired glass is still in situ. There is also, between the outer metal frames and the inner blast shutters, a further timber frame in the windows. Over each of the doorways is a concrete drip mould. This building is further down the slope than 1 and 2 and the ground has had to be dug out to some extent to provide a level surface. Because of this there is a set of concrete steps leading to the doorway at the west end of the building. (Kenyon 1998). Additional features for this building are recorded in Newman and Kenyon 2000

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): North York Moors SMR (59108): Kenyon 1998: Newman and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 83 **MonUID** MNA144469 **PrefRef** 31006*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Spoil Heap II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97405 01705 **Type** SPOIL HEAP

Description

Site:31006*0 No text Given In NTSMR. This is the spoil heap for the eastern quarry of Peak Alum Works. The size of the spoil heap remains little changed from the OS 1st Edn mapping onwards. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 84 **MonUID** MNA144470 **PrefRef** 30896*0
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Barrow I **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 97315 01075 **Type** BARROW

Description

Site:30896*0 A prehistoric burial monument on the eastern side of Beacon Hill. This example is less well preserved than its near neighbour (30897) just uphill to the north-west. It is bisected by a recent field boundary, and is ploughed out on the south-east side of this wall. It has a diameter of 16m and is 0.5m high. (NMR - 29622) Two Bronze Age round barrows known as Beacon Howes located 250 metres south of Fairview and part of a group of similar monuments lying between the sea and the North York Moors. The barrows stand 30 metres apart. The smaller eastern mound has been reduced by agricultural activity and a stone wall runs across it. Scheduled.(Scheduled Monument (National Number) - 34420) (A-NZ 97280110; B-97310107) Beacon Howes (NR) (Tumuli)

(NAT) (1) Two turf-covered round barrows known as 'Beacon Howes':-

'A', 20.0m in diameter with a maximum height of 1.2m, is in fair condition.

'B' approximately 16.0m in diameter, has been virtually ploughed out on the SE side of a field wall, which passes over the centre, although it survives on the north-west side to a height of 0.5m. Published survey (25') revised.

(2) NZ 973012 - NZ 974011. Beacon Howes round barrows. Scheduled. (3) NZ 9730 0109. Two Bronze Age round barrows known as Beacon Howes located 250 metres south of Fairview and part of a group of similar monuments lying between the sea and the North York Moors. The western mound stands 18 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres in height. The eastern mound has been reduced by agricultural activity and measures 15 metres in diameter and 0.5 metres in height. A stone wall runs across it. The 2 barrow are 30 metres apart. Scheduled. (4) 584455

Related Event Records Field observation on NZ 90 SE 16 Field Observation 15 Dec 1972 - 15 Dec 1972. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, it is within a pasture field, presume the barrow is avoided by any ploughing. The barrows are shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34420): North York Moors SMR (7640.49): National Monument Record (29622): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 85 **MonUID** MNA144541 **PrefRef** 31038*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Footings **Period** 18th / 19th Century
NGR NZ 97305 02355 **Type** STRUCTURE

Description

Site:31038*0 Structures associated with alum production and or transport at the cliff face below the alum house.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 86 **MonUID** MNA144555 **PrefRef** 31246*0
Name Browside Farm, Ravenscar, Barn **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96873 02198 **Type** BARN

Description

Site:31246*0 From NT VBS 'Situated in the fields to the west of Peak Alum works is a sandstone rubble hay barn with an adjoining calf byre. Both have a pan tile roof with coped gables and square notched kneelers; the byre roof is at a lower level to that of the barn. The barn has two cells; the hay loft in each no longer remains. Marked on the OS 1854 6' survey. Ownership of this building, which stands in an ambiguous relationship to the boundary of the fields either side, has not (it is understood) been determined. At present it is used by the farmer at the farm (name not know) about 80m south-west of it; he does not believe that it belongs to him, but wants to carry on using it!' 'This building is a two cell hay barn with adjoining calf byre; aligned approximately north-west - south-east and situated on a field boundary to the west of Peak Alum works. It is difficult to ascertain to which farmstead/landholding the building was initially attached; if acting as an outbarn it would seem to be too close to the farmstead immediately to the south-west; yet it still may be associated to this farm, being at the lower end of the field for ease of transport of hay and manure or simply due to lack of space near the house. Alternatively the barn may have functioned as part of the Stoupe Brow farm a little further away. The barn is accessible from both fields whilst the byre is only entered from the north-east field. Dating from the LC18 this building first appears on the OS 6' map 1st edition of 1854. Built of coursed rubble sandstone with 'throughs' it is of two structural phases; the first being the two cell hay barn to the north-west; the second being the calf byre to the south-east. Although this is separated from the other cells by a straight joint and has a lower roof line it is of a similar date; the structural difference may be an expedient to overcome the problem of a different ground level. Both sections have coped gables with square notched kneelers. Each cell of the barn has opposing doorways with a sandstone lintel and quoined jambs; the doorway in the south-east gable of the byre is similarly fashioned. The doors do not remain. A pitching eye in the crosswall links the two cells at loft level. The south-east cell has three vents in each flank wall; these have the unusual feature of utilising a single projecting through stone as a sill. Inside both cells are limewashed and have earth floors that are lower than the ground level to the south-west; thus one of the doorways has a rebated threshold. The loft floors are missing leaving the joist holes visible. The barn roof is of pan tile supported by one set of sawn tusk tenoned purlins carried by a sawn timber truss and lapped through the crosswall. The calf byre has two vents (one blocked) flanking the door. The floor is flagged with a central manure channel; sockets in the walls are evidence for the now missing hay racks on each flank wall. The pan tile roof is supported by a set of sawn purlins and has close set laths.' (NMR - 530858) NBR Index Number - 57297, BF057297SourcesAGRICULTURAL BUILDING STOUPE BROW: BUILDINGS FILE. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, it is located within a pasture field.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monument Record (530858): VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 87 **MonUID** MNA144560 **PrefRef** 31248*0
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Old Farmhouse 'The Piggeries' **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97892 01609 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Description

Site:31248*0 From NT VBS. 'A long single storey (one cell lofted) east - west range adjoining building 31247 at its west end. Occupies a site rising steeply to the east, and therefore takes the form of three distinct units, each with a west gable raised on the east gable of the lower unit. The central unit contains the substantial remains of a C17 farmhouse of 1 and a half storeys. Most or all of the range was converted into cottages by EC19, but was subsequently converted again to agricultural use in M/LC19. Masonry (of various dates) is in squared coursed sandstone, with some cruder coursed rubble. Coped and kneelered gables and sandstone ridges. Roofs pan tiled, replacing mostly corrugated iron roofs. Documentary evidence conjecturally identified with the C17 house dates from 1712. Earliest map evidence is the Ravenhill Hall estate plan of 1841, closely followed by OS 6' 1854. These show evidence of use as cottages' Building 31248 is a single-storey linear range of mixed domestic and agricultural origins, now providing workshop, messroom, office and storage space for the NT's North Yorkshire Coast estate. It lies on a roughly east/west axis, on ground sloping away steeply to the west, at which end it abuts the present house (building 31247). A stepped, flagged causeway running the length of the north wall is modern. Along the south wall soil has accumulated to a considerable depth, particularly at the east end [excavated 1995]. The steepness of the site has led to its development in a series of three distinct units with gables rising in steps. The building is of numerous builds and shows traces of a complex pattern of development, culminating in extensive C19 and

twentieth century alterations. The oldest parts are found in the central unit and appear to be C17. Two two-light blocked (formerly mullioned) windows in the south wall and the upper half of a fine cavetto-moulded door surround in the east gable, point to a house of 2.5 or 3 bays and probably of a single build (traces of cavetto moulding are also evident on the blocked windows). This is interpreted as the farmhouse of the unnamed holding referred to in a document of 1712. Both gables, the greater part of the south wall, and a cross-wall survive. The house faces south, with a centrally placed entrance in the east gable; a second blocked door in the south wall is probably a later insertion, dating from the buildings conversion to cottages. There are traces of a blocked attic window in the west gable, off-centre because of the former flue. The house was thus of 1.5 storeys, at least in the west cell; the present loft floor is later. The west continuation of exposed footings along the rebuilt north wall suggests that there was a further (agricultural?) cell at the west end. There are also slight indications of a blocked door in the west gable, raising the possibility of a former hearth or cross-passage. Taken altogether, the evidence points to a rather more modest farmhouse than, for example, that at Rigg Hall farm, Staintondale, which is of similar date. The difference in size perhaps reflects the difference between a freehold property and one held by some less secure form of tenure. Conversion to cottages probably dates from the building of the present house, probably in the first decades of the C19. The earliest available map evidence is the Ravenhill Hall Estate plan of 1814, subsequent to the erection of 31247. This confirms the downgrading of 31248 into a series of three cottages, each with a small garden plot on the south side. Buildings 31247 and 31248 are shown as contiguous, with the latter extending east to about its present length. Comparison of the map evidence with the surviving traces of drystone walls dividing the garden plots suggests that the central west unit of the crosswall (plus perhaps the west unit; map and field evidence appear to be contradictory here) formed one cottage, the east cell of the central unit another, while a third occupied the position of the upper (east) unit. The slightly later OS 6' 1854 differs significantly in showing buildings 31247 and 31248 connected only by a wall along the north side (where the 1841 plan had shown a west unit corresponding to the present one) and in apparently showing the east unit unroofed. Only one garden plot is shown, corresponding to the west cell of the central unit. It may be that the discrepancies between the two maps (surveyed in 1841 and 1849 respectively) record the transition from domestic to agricultural use. A brick partition dividing the west cell of the central unit and blocking one of the C17 windows, is apparently of M/LC19 date, and tends to confirm this analysis. Conversion seems to have been accompanied by the rebuilding of the north wall of the central unit, incorporating north-facing openings and thereby screening agricultural activities from the front view of the house. OS 1:2500 1913 shows building 31248 in essentially its present form. The upper (east) unit appears to have been rebuilt in the LC19, possibly on top of the earlier cottage. To judge by the extreme difference in levels between the two present divisions, this was always of two cells, but the original partition has been removed. No original openings survive at the higher end and the original function of the whole is obscure. RCHM suggests it is a barn, but this seems doubtful. The west unit was also apparently rebuilt between 1849 and 1910 (when the 1913 map was revised). One further feature shown on both OS 1:2500 1913 and OS 1:2500 1975 appears to be a porch against the south side of the central unit. If this is the case, it can hardly be later than EC19, and its omission from earlier maps must be ascribed to limitations of scale. Twentieth century alterations have included the rebuilding of the east cell of the central unit as a byre, with blockwork north and south walls, the south built on top of the low remains of the former stone wall. The blockwork has been replaced since acquisition by the NT with sandstone rubble walls. The west unit also served as a byre in twentieth century; the west cell of the central unit was probably a stable; and the east unit, whatever its original purpose, became a garage or tractor shed at some stage. Roofs were mostly of corrugated iron by the time of RCHM's survey in 1980, and have since been replaced with pan tiles.

Architectural Descriptions

1) Central Unit: this is, as presently constituted, a three-bay gabled building of two principal cells, one of which (the west) has been further subdivided in the C19 and twentieth century. The west cell has a loft over with modern ladder access; the east cell is of a single storey. The pan tiled roof and sandstone ridge have been laid since 1980, and are carried by the crosswall and by a single LC19 one Twentieth century collar-beam truss in the west cell. The truss has principals rising from just below the loft floor, and has a cleated ridge composed of three planks. C17 work is in the south wall of the west cell and in both gables and is of coursed, roughly squared sandstone rubble. The cross-wall dividing the two main cells is also original, but appears to be of uncoursed rubble. The south wall of the west cell, constituting the remaining two thirds of the south elevation of the C17 house, contains two clocked C17 windows, a possible fire-window and a blocked door (probably later). Blocked windows have recessed cavetto moulded surrounds and were originally mullioned and of two lights. Neither mullion survives. Jambs are formed by single massive stones; at the west window they are leaning out at a considerable angle and the lintel is also missing. Surrounds are in fine ashlar work. The possible fire window is against the west gable (containing the suspected blocked fireplace); it has well-formed jambs and a slender rectangular lintel, but no dressed stone. The blocked door is against the cross-wall at the other end of the west cell. Only the lower portion remains, beneath a later inserted window and other

rebuilding. Remaining quoins are irregular, but finely dressed; they may be contemporary with the windows, but an iron ring, apparently for securing a flush-rebated door of an agricultural type, suggests a later use. Just to the R the plain cast-iron spreader of a tie bar, the remainder of which has been severed, is visible. The west gable survives substantially intact to its full original height, with an original pitch suggestive of thatch, now built up to the shallower pitch appropriate to pan-tiles. Internally, rough rubble in-filling occupies a large area in the centre of the gable, and suggests the removal and blocking of a large fireplace. This is confirmed by the presence of a small blocked attic window offset from the centre of the gable to accommodate a smoke hood or flue. This window has a slender rectangular lintel very like that to the suspected fire window, and the same well-formed but unquoined jambs. The east gable survives only up to eaves height, above which it has been rebuilt in thinner masonry at the time when the east unit was built in its present form. The east gable is of poorer coursed rubble, but incorporates a fine C17 doorway. The floor level of the adjacent cell has risen considerably, burying the lower half of the doorway, but lintel and upper jambs are visible, and have a fine cavetto moulding (presumably contemporary with the blocked windows) with diagonal tooling to the lintel. The north wall of the west cell has been rebuilt in squared coursed sandstone rubble, incorporating low down at the west end an inverted lintel with a square chamfered head. The doorway adjacent to this appears to be a later insertion, presumably dating from the insertion of the brick partition, subdividing the west cell. The present pitch of the gables and height of the eaves probably dates from the same period. The west gable is coped, and has a square kneeler to the north side and a mutilated square notched kneeler to the south. The east cell of the central unit has modern sandstone rubble walls to north and south. These replaced earlier twentieth century blockwork walls, the south wall built upon the low remains of the former sandstone wall. Relatively few internal features survive. The west cell contains, besides the blocked fireplace already mentioned, a brick partition. This is of inferior M/LC19 work (underpinned in concrete) and may be of local bricks (a brickworks was established in the former Peak Alum Quarry in the LC19). The wall is half a brick thick and is strengthened by means of four attached piers. A borrowed light has been blocked by further (modern) subdivision east of the partition, creating a small store and office. The store contains modern ladder access to the loft which extends over the whole of the west cell. The loft floor and joists do not appear to be older than C19. The office is reached via a stepped doorway from the east cell, which served as a byre in twentieth century, with stalls ranged along the south and west sides, and a concrete floor draining to a door on the north side against the east gable. A length of a glazed trough is preserved against the south wall, while in the gable the blocked doorway is clearly discernible. A timber towards the north end of the cross-wall raises the possibility of a further blocked door into the west cell. The east cell is now used as a mess-room, and has a modern ceiling with slopes. The doorway into the office (also celled) appears to be a modern insertion.

2) East Unit: This is of squared coursed sandstone rubble and apparently of M/LC19 date, but possibly incorporating masonry from the earlier cottage, particularly at the lower west end, where on the north side there is a slight plinth. The roof - pan tiled with a sandstone ridge, coped gables and square kneelers at the west gable, reused sandstone ridge, coped gables and square kneelers at the west gable, reused square notched kneelers at the east - replaces an earlier twentieth century covering of corrugated iron. Two roughly opposing doors against the west gable may date from the earlier cottage; all other openings are twentieth century, although the large north doorway is earlier than the windows. There is a possible reused lintel incorporated low down in the south wall at the east gable and a vent or bird entry in the apex of the same gable. The interior is currently divided between two unequal cells, divided by a timber partition on low blockwork wall. There is a considerable difference in the two floor levels. The larger east cell has a ceiling with slopes, but the feet of the principals of a (?) collar-beam truss are visible. The floor is concreted and incorporates a brick-lined pit close to the large opening, suggesting former use as a garage. The smaller west cell is no more than a cross-passage, and currently houses a goat. No evidence of an earlier subdivision into cells was found.

3) West Unit. The west unit occupies the space between the central unit and building 31247. It is of a single storey with a roughly central Entrance. The original pan tiled roof has been re-laid since 1980, and has a sandstone ridge. This is carried by a crude truss consisting of a tie-beam propped at its south end by a post. A single pair of purlins is carried by clasping queen-posts halved onto the tiebeam. The north and south walls appear to be different dates. The north wall, marked on OS 6' 1854 is of coursed greyish sandstone rubble of generally small size; the south wall consists of larger squared coursed blocks of yellowish stone, and is probably later, not appearing on the 1854 map. Now used as a wood store, with modern WC partitioned off in one corner, the west unit was formerly a byre, with cattle ranged along the east and north walls, with a drain to the entrance. (OAN) The original use of the building as a 17th century Farmhouse. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Old Farmhouse 'The Piggeries' **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97892 01609 **Type** ESTATE COTTAGE

Description

As Site:31248*0 From NT VBS The secondary use of the building range as 19th century cottages. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 89 **MonUID** MNA144560 **PrefRef** 31248*0

Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Old Farmhouse 'The Piggeries' **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97892 01609 **Type** WORKSHOP

Description

As Site:31248*0 From NT VBS. The current use of the building range as offices and workshops for The National Trust. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 90 **MonUID** MNA144560 **PrefRef** 31248*0

Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Old Farmhouse 'The Piggeries' **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97892 01609 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

As Site:31248*0 From NT VBS. The sub-division of the building range and a return to agricultural use in the 19th century when the new farmhouse was built. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 91 **MonUID** MNA144569 **PrefRef** 31240*0

Name Loftus Alum Quarry, Loftus, Tunnel **Period** 1650s-1860s
NGR NZ 73695 19925 **Type** TUNNEL

Description

Site:31240*0 From Marshall 1993a 'There is a narrow stone tunnel cut to a distance of about 30' into the sandstone capping the alum shale in the south-west corner of the quarry. Partly filled with stone and rubbish but fully accessible. I can only suggest that it served as a tool store and shelter, possibly for stonemasons cutting the quarry stone'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1993

OAN_Site 92 **MonUID** MNA144581 **PrefRef** 31816*0

Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Modern Garage, Workshop **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97910 01623 **Type** WORKSHOP

Description

As Site:31816*0 From NT VBS. Use of the structure as a 20th century workshop. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, and is maintained by NT.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989

OAN_Site 93 **MonUID** MNA144581 **PrefRef** 31816*0

Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Modern Garage **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97910 01623 **Type** GARAGE

Description

Site:31816*0 From NT VBS. To the north-east of 31248 is a twentieth century garage/workshop. Constructed of prefabricated timber framed sections clad with horizontal weatherboarding 31816 consists of two cells each on a separate blockwork and sandstone footing. Aligned east - west on sloping ground; thus the floor of the west cell is lower than the east. The west cell is a workshop containing a workbench and cupboard; the east cell is a garage. The roof is corrugated asbestos cement. At the west end is a wooden kennel. OAN Site Visit

January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained by NT.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989

OAN_Site 94 **MonUID** MNA144588 **PrefRef** 31818*0
Name Ness Point, Robin Hood's Bay, Animal Shed **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 95705 06295 **Type** ANIMAL SHED

Description

Site:31818*0 From NT VBS. Modern blockwork shed with a corrugated asbestos catslide roof and a large opening in the north-west wall. Walls are of a single thickness, with attached piers at intervals. First shown on OS25' 1973. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been demolished and completely removed.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1:2500 1973

OAN_Site 95 **MonUID** MNA144618 **PrefRef** 31160*2
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station, Generator Building **Period** 1941
NGR NZ 99131 00809 **Type** GENERATOR HOUSE

Description

Site:31160*2 Building 2 (Engine House) - A single storey, single cell building of reinforced concrete with a flat concrete roof. The front of the building has a large screen/porch, again of concrete. Interior: The floor is concrete, as are the walls and ceiling. There are no windows, but there are a series of large rectangular holes (approx. 30cms. By 20cms.) with narrow timber frames, which are lined with a thick card material. The walls are painted an orange/red at the bottom and pale yellow at the top, divided halfway by a thin strip of neutral colour. This strip has a series of small holes containing wooden pegs indicating something was fixed around the walls at this point. Some Bakelite clamps are still in situ, presumably to hold cables. There is a doorway in the east face of the building with a timber frame still in situ, with traces of dark red paint. Marks on the jambs indicate that there was a double door which opened outwards. Etched on the lintel the words ENGINE HOUSE are just visible. Exterior: The building has a flat concrete roof. The rectangular holes visible on the inside also appear on the external walls but are slightly lower. Inside the holes but flush with the surface, are the remains of metal grilles. Around the holes are a series of screws suggesting they were covered over. At the side of the south facing wall is a brick lined manhole, covered by a large concrete slab with an iron ring in the centre for lifting. A concrete pipe runs between this and the building. Running through the west facing wall is a small square hole. In the north facing wall is a series of small holes. These seem to correspond in position with those seen in the south facing wall of Building 1. Running from roof to floor are also three vertical marks in the wall suggesting something was fixed to the wall here. Porch: the porch is formed by a concrete wall, of the same height as the main building, which runs across the front and wraps around the sides of the building. There is a doorway in the front and access is also possible through a doorway at either side. The porch and the main building are both covered by the same roof. (Kenyon 1998). Additional features for this building are recorded in Newman and Kenyon 2000. NMR - DoB Non Anti Invasion Database UID - 5203.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): North York Moors SMR (59109): National Monument Record (1415753): Kenyon 1998: Newman and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 96 **MonUID** MNA144642 **PrefRef** 31158*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Manager's Office/Workshop **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 91475 11125 **Type** MANAGERS HOUSE

Description

Site:31158*0 Remains of a complex stone building, probably a manager's office, or laboratory, or workshop associated with the alum production site. Documentary sources indicate that it was later used as a tea house, no doubt after alum production ceased. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. The remains consist of earth covered banks with quarried stone walls protruding in places and forming a two-celled building, with the southern cell being open ended on the west end. The overall area of the structure measures 12m long by 5m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE)

OAN_Site 97 **MonUID** MNA144642 **PrefRef** 31158*0
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Tea Shop **Period** Modern

NGR NZ 91475 11125 **Type** TEA HOUSE

Description

Site:31158*0 Remains of a complex stone building, probably a manager's office, or laboratory, or workshop associated with the alum production site. Documentary sources (OS 2nd Edn) indicate that it was later used as a tea house, no doubt after alum production ceased. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. The 'Tea Ground' probably relates to later use of the site for recreational/tourist amusement.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE)

OAN_Site 98 **MonUID** MNA144654 **PrefRef** 31244*0

Name Raven Hill, Ravenscar, Barrow, Findspot **Period** Bronze Age

NGR NZ 98075 01475 **Type** FINDSPOT

Description

As Site:31244*0 From Smith 1994. Findspots of flints etc from excavations within the barrow (see OAN Site 101).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Smith 1994

OAN_Site 99 **MonUID** MNA144654 **PrefRef** 31244*0

Name Raven Hill, Ravenscar, Barrow, Rock Art **Period** Bronze Age

NGR NZ 98075 01475 **Type** ROCK CARVING

Description

As Site:31244*0 From Smith 1994. Rock Art found within the material of the barrow (see OAN Site 101).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Smith 1994

OAN_Site 100 **MonUID** MNA144654 **PrefRef** 31244*0

Name Raven Hill, Ravenscar, Barrow, Cist **Period** Bronze Age

NGR NZ 98075 01475 **Type** CIST

Description

As Site:31244*0 From Smith 1994. Cists found within the material of the barrow (see OAN Site 101).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Smith 1994

OAN_Site 101 **MonUID** MNA144654 **PrefRef** 31244*0

Name Raven Hill, Ravenscar, Barrow **Period** Bronze Age

NGR NZ 98075 01475 **Type** BARROW

Description

Site:31244*0 From Smith 1994. 'About 2 furlongs south of Raven Hall, in an enclosure of 30 acres 'taken from the moor' and about 14' east of a low circular mound. 195' circumference (c.62' diameter). On Meridian Airmaps 76/72 nos. 103 and 104, scale 1:10000, 16.8.72 is a clearly defined circle, c.19m diameter, at NZ98070147, with 4m to the east a much less well defined circle. This ?cairn contained two cists. On the east side was one 5'8' L, 2'8' W internally, pebble paved and formed of three rough slabs at either side, compactly joined, and 1 at each end. The cist was orientated north/south and contained a few fragments of bone including small parts of the skull and ribs. On the floor was a greasy black substance, c.1'. Near the middle of the cist was about a quart of small seed, evidently deposited in an inverted urn. 3' west of the above cist, in the centre of the barrow, was an inverted urn and immediately to the west of this, a second cist lay buried below the surface of the moor, set in specially imported clay. 4' L, 2'8' W and 2'6' deep internally, the cist was composed of 4 rough slabs covered with a massive capstone. On one slab were three concentric circles with a 'star' in the middle. On the pebble floor was black greasy matter and a knife and some rude arrowheads of flint. Under the stone casing of the howe was an axe-hammer. Calcined bones and charcoal were scattered all over the barrow and the inner side of the stones had evidently been in contact with fire.' (OAN) These 'barrows' are not shown on the OS 1st Edn mapping, even if they were cropmarks of ploughed out barrows (recorded by Smith 1994,94), I doubt they would have been excavated c1852 if they weren't upstanding enough to be mapped a few years later. I presume they were one of the three barrows said to be skirting the road (shown on the OS mapping and referred to by Greenwell, 1877) to the south that was excavated. There is a cist slab surviving from one of the barrows on the south side of Raven Hill (Brown and Chappell, 2006, 100). Likewise a small field that was brought under the plough to the south of Raven Hall contained 32 barrows (Knox, 1855, 183) OAN Site Visit January 2007. No visible upstanding remains survive, the field has

been ploughed flat. although the ground undulates slightly but is indistinct in form.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Smith 1994

OAN_Site 102 **MonUID** MNA144660 **PrefRef** 31004*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Cementstone Mine **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96755 01745 **Type** QUARRY
Description
 Site 31003*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 103 **MonUID** MNA144665 **PrefRef** 31043*1
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Hoffman Kiln **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97255 01555 **Type** HOFFMAN KILN
Description
 Site:31043*1 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 104 **MonUID** MNA144671 **PrefRef** 31002*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, West Alum Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96890 01650 **Type** ALUM QUARRY
Description
 Site:31002*0 Western of the main pair of alum quarries above the alum house.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 105 **MonUID** MNA144698 **PrefRef** 31160*1
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station, Fuel Store **Period** post-1941
NGR NZ 99125 00816 **Type** FUEL STORE

Description

Site:31160*1 Building 1 (Fuel Store) - A single storey, single cell brick building with cement rendering and a flat concrete roof. Interior: the walls inside are bare showing the brick is in English Garden Wall bond (with three stretcher courses). The floor is obscured by mud but appears to be concrete. The ceiling is also concrete. There is one window at the rear with a plain timber frame painted a dark red/brown; no glass remains. Some iron fittings are still in place showing the window was hinged at the top and opened at the bottom. Beneath the window is a sill of narrow stretchers. There is a concrete lintel. Built against the north facing wall are the remains of two brick supports, five to six courses high. The better preserved of the two has two niches at the top which correspond to two in the rear wall; presumably there were also two in the second support. These niches would have taken two metal rods which in turn would have supported a fuel tank. There is a doorway in the east face of the building. No door remains but there is one plain timber jamb and a lintel still in place, with traces of dark green paint. Above this is a concrete lintel. Hinge marks on the jamb indicate the door opened outwards. Exterior: The building has a flat concrete roof. The walls are cement rendered. The south facing wall has a series of small holes along its length. The window has a concrete sill.(Kenyon 1998). The door in the east wall retains its framing to the north jamb and lintel (116_34). This is quite nicely crafted, with rounded corners. The frame sits flush with the external face of the wall, and is 10cm deep by 7cm thick. There is a recess 2.5m deep by 1.5cm wide in the outer edge into which the door was seated, opening outwards. The presence of a bolting hole near the centre of the lintel indicates a double leaf; this hold is 55cm from the south jamb and 64cm from the north suggesting that the north door overlapped the south one. The doors were hung on two substantial hinges. Lets measuring 6x20cm were centred at 24 and 183cm above floor level, housing hinge plates held in place by four screws. The jambs meet the lintels with well made, shaped joints. The window in the west wall (116_35) shows the same well-made, robust carpentry as the door, but survives less well - though both sides, sill and lintel are all present. The frame is a total of 11cm deep, with rounded profiles to the inside edges of the frame. A recess 4.5cm deep is cut into the outer face of the frame for the window. This was top-hung on two large hinges which survive in situ. In addition to the more formal features of this building there are a series of eight square holes (3-4cm square) in the exterior of the south wall (with one in the west wall)(116_36). The purpose of these is unclear, but there are similar holes in the north wall of the engine house opposite.(Newman and Kenyon 2000).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842); Kenyon 1998; Newman

and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 106 **MonUID** MNA144715 **PrefRef** 31000*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, East Alum Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97310 01485 **Type** ALUM QUARRY
Description
 Site:31000*0 The eastern of the pair of alum quarries above the alum house at Ravenscar.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 107 **MonUID** MNA144719 **PrefRef** 31043*0
Name Ravenscar, Brickworks **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** BRICKWORKS
Description
 Site:31043*0 Twentieth century brick manufacturing complex, partly using refuse from alum quarries. Recorded by Rhodes (1998) as being set up by the Whitaker brick company in 1900 to supply the construction of the planned village at Ravenscar. It outlived the failure of the planned village and due to the proximity of the railway line was able to gain lucrative contracts to supply building projects in Scarborough, such as the Northstead housing estate in the 1930s.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Rhodes 1998

OAN_Site 108 **MonUID** MNA144785 **PrefRef** 31162*0
Name Wilf's Way, Port Mulgrave, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 79665 17605 **Type** QUARRY
Description
 Site:31162*0 From 1995 site visit report 'To the south-east of the foot of the steep fall, in a position to the south-west of the 'elbow' of 'Wilf's Way' where it starts to turn to the north, there is what appears to be a small quarry cut into the cliff face, with stonework built into its lower slopes' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken and brambles which mask this monument.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Newman 1995

OAN_Site 109 **MonUID** MNA144789 **PrefRef** 31043*4
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Engine Base **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** ENGINE
Description
 Site:31043*4 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 110 **MonUID** MNA144796 **PrefRef** 31127*0
Name Port Mulgrave, Docks **Period** 1857
NGR NZ 79875 17755 **Type** HARBOUR
Description
 Site:31127*0 From NYMNP SMR. Dock built in 1857 for £40-50,000 by the Palmers (the mine owners) to serve the Port Mulgrave and later the Grinkle Ironstone Mines. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site lies just outside NT land and is currently used for fishing huts and as a hard standing for small boats. The harbour was in-filled by a sediment from a nearby landslip many years ago. The southern arm of the dock is suffering very badly from erosion.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Owen 1986: Plan of Port Mulgrave 1862: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 111 **MonUID** MNA144810 **PrefRef** 31045*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Brickworks, Railway Siding **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97320 01570 **Type** RAILWAY SIDING

Description

Site:31045*0 Siding on the now defunct Whitby-Scarborough railway associated with the transport of the products of the brickworks.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 112 **MonUID** MNA144817 **PrefRef** 31242*0

Name Loftus Alum Quarries, Loftus, Jet Working **Period** 1650s-1860s

NGR NZ 73844 20103 **Type** JET WORKING SITE

Description

Site:31242*0 From Marshall 1993a. The lower seaward side of the quarries have been extensively worked for jet during the 19th century. The stratigraphic relationship between alum and jet shale is very well demonstrated in these quarries and is highlighted by the different depths.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1993a

OAN_Site 113 **MonUID** MNA144951 **PrefRef** 31160*3

Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Radar Station, Communications Shed **Period** 1941

NGR NZ 99162 00812 **Type** NISSEN HUT

Description

Site:31160*3 Building 3 - A single storey, three cell brick building with a small brick porch. It has a barrel-shaped corrugated asbestos roof. Interior: There is one large room and two smaller rooms at the western end which are divided by a short passageway. There is a concrete floor. Short concrete side walls form a supporting base for the roof. The roof is panelled inside with sheets of asbestos. The brick walls are in English Garden Wall bond in some places, Stretcher bond in others. The eastern wall has two windows, one of which has an outer timber frame and inner metal window still in place. The window has four lights of which only the top one opens. No door or frame remains. A single concrete lintel runs across all three openings. The opposite internal wall has three doorways with a single concrete lintel over. The central one leads to a short passageway and the porch at the western end. The other two lead to two small rooms, one either side of the passageway. Parts of the plain doorframes are still in situ painted a dark blue. Each of the small rooms have a wide concrete shelf against the side walls, and one window. One of these has remains of a plain timber window frame with traces of brown paint. Over the windows and an external doorway at the end of the passageway is, again, a single concrete lintel. This doorway has part of the plain door frame still in situ. The porch is formed by two narrow brick walls at right angles to each other built on a square concrete base. It was possibly built at a later date than the rest of the building as there is a straight joint between the two. Various fittings survive inside the building including Bakelite cable clamps and two round wooden light switch bases. There is also a small, short chimney in the main room. Exterior: Three concrete steps lead up to the doorway in the east facing elevation. Leaning against this wall is a square slab of concrete with the corners taken off (effectively forming a hexagon). The back of this is flat while the front has a raised lip around it - there are no clues as to its use. The brick walls have a narrow brick plinth and rest on a short concrete base. Above the doorway in the west facing elevation is a metal telephone cable mount. (Kenyon 1998). Additional features for this building are recorded in Newman and Kenyon 2000. NMR - DoB Non Anti Invasion Database UID - 5201

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): North York Moors SMR (59107): National Monument Record (1415751): Kenyon 1998: Newman and Kenyon 2000

OAN_Site 114 **MonUID** MNA144953 **PrefRef** 31043*3

Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Brickworks, Shale Crusher **Period** 20th Century

NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** SHALE WORKING SITE

Description

Site:31043*3 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 115 **MonUID** MNA145001 **PrefRef** 31102*0

Name Street Houses Neolithic Mortuary Complex, Loftus, Jet Buttons **Period** Prehistoric

NGR NZ 73675 19635 **Type** FINDSPOT

Description

Site:31102*0 A hoard of 21 jet buttons, of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date, hidden in the remains of the Neolithic Long Cairn [site 31100].

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Vyner 1983

OAN_Site 116 **MonUID** MNA145033 **PrefRef** 31850*0
Name Limekiln Slack, Robin Hood's Bay, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation **Period** Medieval
NGR NZ 94573 07828 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

Site:31850*0 ENA3809 Survey: , 01/07/1998 - Possible traces of north/south aligned ridge and furrow lie towards the north-east corner of the cultivated part of 6675 (coeval with 5100). Six possible ridges were evident, mainly as soil marks with a slight degree of surface undulation. These were not evident in the pasture parcel to the east (a recent division only marked by a wire fence), where they appear to have been ploughed out. The ridge are c.4m wide and <10cm in maximum amplitude; they can be traced for up to 40m in length. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. In low winter sunlight the cultivation is more evident and extensive covering land both sides of Lime Kiln Slack. It is also contiguous with additional cultivation in the field to the south (OAN Site 310).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 117 **MonUID** MNA145091 **PrefRef** 31024*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Stable **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97275 02175 **Type** STABLE

Description

Site:31024*0 From NT VBS. 'A four-bay, two-cell gabled building, aligned roughly north - south, facing the Peak Alum Works to the east. Mostly squared coursed sandstone construction, with a pan tile roof on two modern tiebeam trusses. Comprises a two-bay (formerly three-bay) cartshed, and a later two-bay stable, incorporating the remains of an earlier building; both now serve as NT/ET stores. Originally built to serve the Peak Alum Works (operational from C17 to ca. 1858), and marked in its original five-bay form on OS 6-inch 1854 as part of a large complex of buildings and other installations (it does not appear on the Ravenhill Hall Estate plan of 1841, but this evidently aims to give only a general impression of non-Estate property). After closure of the works it was put to agricultural use (byre and ?cartshed), and the north cartshed bay was demolished before OS 1:2500 1912 (surveyed 1891- 2; revised 1910). No substantial trace remains of additions at the south gable and east wall, shown on OS 1:2500 1974; they were presumably of an ephemeral nature. Building 2 is a gabled sandstone structure with a pan tiled roof, consisting of a stable and cartshed. Built partly on the remains of an earlier building, and forming one of the ancillary buildings of the Peak Alum Works, it passed into agricultural use after the cessation of the alum industry and now serves as an equipment store. It is aligned on a roughly north - south axis, facing the main Alum Works complex some 60m to the east. A pair of ruined stone cottages immediately to the south perhaps accommodated carters employed at the Works. The earliest available map evidence - OS 6-inch 1854, surveyed in 1849 - shows both stable and cartshed to have been built by that time; the earlier history of the building must therefore be deduced from the material evidence alone. Four distinct phases can be identified. The earliest phase was a building of unknown function, of which portions survive in the west wall of the stable and possibly in the south gable. The west wall of the stable contains at least five distinct types of masonry, and it is not possible to deduce from them a comprehensive sequence of building. At least some of the wall, however, evidently predates the greater part of the present stable, most notably a length of coursed rubble walling in the grey sandstone widely used on C17 and C18 buildings in the vicinity. The south gable has fine herringbone- tooled quoins up to about half the eaves height, possibly contemporary with the grey sandstone, possibly reused when the stable was rebuilt in its present form. The second phase appears to have been the construction of a three-bay cartshed, detached a little to the north of the original building to judge by the quoining at the south end of the east wall. The central bay of the east side has a fine segmental-arched entrance, and must date from LC18 or, at latest, EC19. The third phase involved the addition of a two-bay stable with loft over, abutting the cartshed at its south gable, and incorporating, as mentioned, portions of an earlier building. Cartshed and stable meet at straight joints, but along the east side two courses are bonded just below the eaves level. The wall faces are not flush, and the bonding therefore overhangs the cartshed wall slightly. The Alum Works had ceased operating by 1859, and Building 2 appears to have been turned over to agricultural use. Evidently the farm's requirements were more modest than those of the Alum Works, and at some stage prior to 1910 the fourth phase consisted of the demolition of the north bay of the cartshed and the insertion of a new gable. OS 1:2500 1912 shows the building in the truncated form in which it survives today. A buttress was added, then or subsequently, to secure the now unrestrained east flank wall at its north end. Since its acquisition by the National Trust in 1979

the two surviving roof trusses have been renewed. With the exception of the much-rebuilt west wall of the stable, Building 2 is constructed of squared coursed sandstone, with coped gables, square kneelers and a projecting eaves course along the west side only. The stable has an east wall of mainly small stones with scutched tooling, but incorporating a few herringbone-tooled blocks. A portion of the east wall of the demolished north bay survives. The entrance, originally centrally placed, has large herringbone-tooled quoins and a segmental arch of fifteen similarly-tooled voussoirs. Traces of ironwork and holes in the threshold show that doors were formerly hung on pivot hinges. The east wall is of the usual construction: i.e. two thicknesses of stone enclosing a rubble core. Unusually, the west wall and the south gable (now abutted by the stable) are of a single thickness (22cm) of stone. The wall's thinness is partly compensated by the stabilising effect of using exceptionally long, finely squared sandstone blocks (up to 163cm long). Even so, two partially bonded piers were required at the bearing of the trusses inside (the more northerly pier is now incorporated in the later north gable). The single-thickness wall has fine herringbone-tooling, but the exposed west wall has been severely weathered. The south gable contains a number of small vents (?) and a small window blocked in red brick. The inserted north gable is of standard thickness to eaves level and single thickness above; it is composed of smallish blocks without distinctive tooling, with larger blocks above eaves level and a very few large blocks at ground level. It is partially bonded at its west end but not at the east. The interior of the cartshed retains most of its stone-flagged floor, but otherwise has no features of note. The fact that it appears to have had a single entrance (rather than the more usual one entrance per bay) suggests that it may have served other purposes as well (e.g. harness room). It seems likely that it was lofted originally, but no firm evidence for this was found.

The stable consists of two flank walls and a south gable and abuts the south gable of the cartshed. As mentioned above, it appears to incorporate fragments of an earlier building, including a length of coursed grey sandstone rubble at the south end of the west wall, and possibly the quoins to the lower courses of the south gable. The west wall shows signs of rebuilding and patching on several occasions, apparently prior to the building of the present stable, since a length of superior squared coursed masonry with herringbone-tooling overlaying the grey stone is clearly of the same build as the south gable and east wall of the stable. Here the masonry is in regular courses, bonded with mortar containing fragments of broken tile. Stones are finely squared, making quoining superfluous. The entrance, centrally placed in the east wall, has a rectangular lintel of grey sandstone with faint vertical tooling. The pitching-eye in the south gable, on the other hand, has a keystone lintel of yellow sandstone - the same stone as the rest of the walling. It contains a C19 stop-chamfered frame. A square blocked window formerly lit the north bay of the stable, and there are a number of vents, some of them also blocked. Inside the stable most of the stone flagging and twin kerbed manure channels survive, although as in the cartshed some flags have been removed. Horses were ranged along the gable walls in two pairs of stalls. The partitions have disappeared, but a vertical scar in the cartshed gable was evidently for a stout timber fitting. The channels drain to the west either side of a central flagged walkway and discharge through a single outlet. The majority of the large sandstone feed and water troughs remain but they have been overlaid with concrete in the form of smaller basins - probably because conversion to a byre in LC19 permitted a larger number of animals to be housed. Walls are rendered up to a height of about 1.5m, reflecting rising standards of hygiene in cattle accommodation in the modern period. Three tethering posts anchored in the walls (and traces of a fourth, now removed) on the other hand probably date from the buildings use as a stable. There are signs - in the form of holes for two floor-beams - that the stable was fully lofted for the storage of hay. The roof, which spans both cartshed and stable with an uninterrupted ridge-line, has been comparatively renewed since 1979 reusing pan tiles and a sandstone ridge. Two modern tie-beam trusses have principals halved and crossed at the apex, supporting a crude kingblock. A single set of lapped purlins rests on crude cleats.'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550): VBS

OAN_Site 118 **MonUID** MNA145091 **PrefRef** 31024*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Barn **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97275 02175 **Type** BARN

Description

See Site:31024*0 From NT VBS. Secondary use of the partially demolished stable as a barn/byre.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550): VBS

OAN_Site 119 **MonUID** MNA145094 **PrefRef** 31249*0
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, 'The Cottage' **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97868 01600 **Type** FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE

Description

As Site:31249*0 From NT VBS. The site has been sub-divided into the Chapel and adjoining Cottage. OAN Site Visit January 2007. See OAN Site 120. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 120 **MonUID** MNA145094 **PrefRef** 31249*0
Name Peakeside, Ravenscar, 'The Cottage' **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97868 01600 **Type** WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL

Description

Site:31249*0 From NT VBS. 'Two storied converted holiday cottage; reputed to have functioned as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with adjoining cottage: The building has also been used as a barn. Constructed of herringbone dressed sandstone laid in courses with a projecting eaves course and plinth. An elliptical vaulted cellar is entered through the north gable. Three windows lighting the 'chapel' have stone architraves; the cottage has a window - now blocked - adjacent to the fireplace, this has a herring-bone dressed lintel. The pan tiled roof has sandstone copings and shaped kneelers. twentieth century alterations have led to the addition of a single storied outshot and the division of the chapel into smaller rooms. The upper windows have been raised to allow extra light into the bedroom. The lack of a pair of opposing barn doors suggests that was not its intended function. First appears on the Ravenhill Hall estate plan of 1841. It is shown on the OS 6' 1854; marked as 'Wesleyan Methodist Chapel'. Later maps do not reuse this title.'

31249 is a cottage and barn (now converted) reputed to have been used as a chapel. Aligned roughly north/south across a west-facing slope. This facilitated the inclusion of a cellar in the plan. The cottage appears closely related to 31247 to the east: However, in terms of tenure the situation is not so clear. IN a conveyance of sale dated 1841 it is listed as a separate holding from the other house (31247); a house, barn and other buildings, and land (39 acres) including a close known as 'Chapel Garth'. 31247 first appears on the OS6' 1854 (surveyed 1849), when it is indicated as a 'Wesleyan Methodist Chapel' with adjoining cottage. A further building which has disappeared is shown to the south. The closely contemporary estate map of 1841 does not refer to 31249 as a chapel. It seems that 31249 was originally a barn (north cell) with an adjoining cottage (south cell); their contemporary nature being indicated by the lack of a straight joint in the wall. The barn became used as a chapel, but its function as such presumably ceased after the erection of a new chapel in 1840 at the settlement at Staintondale. On the OS 1913 map 31249 is no longer called a chapel. No evidence, of a cartographic or material nature, has been found to support RCHM's suggestion that this map show the position of a nearby horse engine house. A single storied outshot was added to the east wall during the twentieth century, being shown on the OS map of 1974, since that date this has been replaced by a smaller outshot on the same flank wall. C20 alteration have obscured details of construction and of the initial plan. 31249 is now a holiday cottage of two storeys with a single storied outshot to the east, and a cellar beneath the north cell. The main portion of the cottage and barn is constructed in herringbone-tooled masonry laid in courses with a projecting eaves course to the flank walls. Where the ground level slopes away from the building, on the north and west sides, is a projecting plinth of the same construction. The gables are coped; those on the outshot ending with an angle coping, those to the cottage have shaped kneelers. The cellar is entered through the north gable wall; the door is entirely below the level of the plinth and utilises a reused piece of cast iron as a lintel. The cellar roof consists of a brick elliptical vault resting on a springing course of herringbone dressed sandstone on a rubble wall. The floor is partially flagged. The unsatisfactory nature of the entrance The window surrounds in the north and west walls are of better quality than would be required for a structure functioning solely as a barn. The north window and two on the west have moulded sandstone surrounds the sills have vertical tooling on the outer faces. The west upper windows have been raised and interrupt the eaves course. All the windows have C20 casement frames of wood. A flight of sandstone steps leads to the west door of the cottage. At the south gable is a small brick chimney stack with projecting string course. A small window adjacent to the fireplace has been blocked; it had a herringbone dressed lintel. In the east wall of the cottage is another, partially blocked window; having sandstone jambs and a crude stop chamfer lintel. The remains of external limewash is visible on the south gable and east flank wall; still more clear is that whitewash on the formerly internal wall of the previous C20 outshot. This highlights the sandstone blocking of the doorway that linked the cottage (south cell) to the outshot room. The lean-to gables of the present outshot are of herringbone crossed sandstone abutting the east wall of the cottage/barn. The north coping of the outshot has been carried over the kneeler stone to join with the coping of the barn. The east flank wall is of textured concrete blocks. The main entrance is through the east wall of the outshot into a C20 lobby/kitchen. The south cell of the outshot contains a bathroom, accessible only from the main body of the cottage/barn. The C19 portion of building 3 consists of two cells under a three bay roof; the chapel/barn comprising of the two north bays. A sandstone crosswall separates the 'cottage' form the 'chapel', although a

door joins the two. The original entrance to the 'chapel/barn' is a skewed opening, with no door, in the east flank wall. There is no sign of an opposing 'barn' door. C20 alterations for living quarters have led to the creation of two rooms and a hall by the insertion of partitions. The floor of the 'cottage' is at a higher level than the other cell. A fireplace, with cast iron grate, is in the south gable wall. The walls are plastered and one of the walls in the north cell has been lined out. A steeply inclined C20 staircase allows access from the north cell to the first floor. IN the upper storey the north bay has been converted into a bedroom. The walls and ceiling are plastered, leaving the purlins open to view. A plasterboard partition, with central door, adjacent to the roof truss, separates the room from the central bay. Here the original wall fabric and roof timbers are not hidden. The stone cross-wall between 'chapel' and cottage is rendered. A small opening near the roof apex is the only communication between the north and south cells at this level. The three bay pan tile roof is supported by the cross wall and a C19 truss. This consists of a bead moulded tie-beam and two stop chamfered 'queen posts' carrying a set of purlins. The timbers are sawn and the purlins are scarf jointed. The area between 31249 and 31247 is concreted; the north gable of the outshot has been extended to incorporate a gate into this yard. The site has been sub-divided into the Chapel and adjoining Cottage. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained as NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 121 **MonUID** MNA145115 **PrefRef** 31035*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Dock III **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97355 02455 **Type** DOCK

Description

Site:31035*0 A third dock, associated with the operation of Peak alum works, on Billet Scar.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 122 **MonUID** MNA145144 **PrefRef** 30897*0
Name Burnt Howe, Ravenscar, Barrow **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 98685 01235 **Type** BARROW

Description

Site:30897*0 One member of a large group of prehistoric monuments in the landscape around Ravenscar. The remains of a burial monument. Also recorded as OS NZ90SE22 (NMR - 29636)

A Bronze Age round barrow known as Burnt Howe, located in a prominent position overlooking the sea. The earth and stone barrow mound measures 15 metres in diameter and 0.25 metre high. The mound was originally higher but has been reduced by agricultural activity over time. Scheduled (Scheduled Monument (National Number) - 34801) EH Scheduling affirmed, 25-JUN-2001 Notes (NZ 9869 0124) Burnt Howe (NR) (a Tumulus) (1) Site under a root crop, and now visible a broad ground swelling only. Published survey (25') revised. (2) NZ 987012. Burnt Howe, round barrow. Scheduled. (3)NZ 9868 0123. A round barrow known as Burnt Howe, located in a prominent position overlooking the sea. The earth and stone barrow mound measures 15 metres in diameter and 0.25 metre high. The mound was originally higher but has been reduced by agricultural activity over time. Scheduling affirmed. (4)

Related Event Records Field observation on NZ 90 SE 20 Field Observation 15 Dec 1972 - 15 Dec 1972. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been extensively ploughed and is currently under pasture. The site survives as a slight hummock in the ground at the summit of a small rise. It is skirted on the north side by a roadway constructed for the failed Ravenscar Village (OAN Site 290).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34801): North York Moors SMR (7640.47): National Monument Record (29636): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 123 **MonUID** MNA145145 **PrefRef** 31007*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Culvert III **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96980 01720 **Type** CULVERT

Description

Site:31007*0 Culvert in west alum quarry, in rather varying condition along its length.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 124 **MonUID** MNA145153 **PrefRef** 31100*0

Name Street Houses Neolithic Mortuary Complex, Loftus, Long Cairn **Period** Neolithic

NGR NZ 73675 19635 **Type** MORTUARY HOUSE

Description

As Site:31100*0 Multi-phase Neolithic cairn (part in NT ownership), which incorporated a burnt timber facade and mortuary structure. (OAN) The use of the structure as a mortuary house.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (611709): Tees SMR (545): Vyner 1984

OAN_Site 125 **MonUID** MNA145153 **PrefRef** 31100*0

Name Street Houses Neolithic Mortuary Complex **Period** Neolithic

NGR NZ 73675 19635 **Type** LONG CAIRN

Description

Site:31100*0 Multi-phase Neolithic cairn (part in NT ownership), which incorporated a burnt timber facade and mortuary structure. Badly damaged by ploughing, and fully excavated 1979-81. Overlaid by a Bronze Age Barrow [31101] which was the initial subject of research. See various publications. (NMR - 611709) An Early Neolithic cairn and mortuary structure overlain by an Early Bronze Age round barrow. Excavated in 1979-81, a shallow plough-damaged earthwork circa 6 metres in diameter proved to represent a multiphase Neolithic funerary/mortuary monument. An east-facing timber facade fronted a narrow mortuary structure set between low banks of clay and stone. Behind the mortuary structure was a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a stone kerb and containing two paved areas. The latter is interpreted as a mortuary enclosure, used for the initial laying out of the dead prior to deposition within the mortuary structure itself. The latter contained the fragmentary burnt remains of several individuals. The facade comprised near-contiguous timber posts, the largest at the centre, directly in front of the mortuary structure (another post setting occurred at its rear). Most of the Neolithic pottery recovered came from the upper fills of this facade trench. In front of the facade were traces of two rows of post holes, possibly representing an avenue approach or other structure. Radiocarbon dates suggest that the monument was constructed in the early to mid 4th millennium BC. Subsequently, the whole monument was converted into a single low trapezoidal cairn by the extension of the mortuary enclosure kerb as far as the facade, and the addition of cairn material over the whole monument behind the facade. The timber elements were burnt, and subsequently unburnt timbers were removed. In the Early Bronze Age, funerary or related practices immediately preceded the construction of a kerbed round barrow over the eastern half of the long cairn. Despite plough-damage, four collared urns and an accessory vessel represented secondary cremations inserted into the mound. Two of the collared urns were associated with Grooved Ware sherds. A deposit of circa 20 jet buttons was inserted into the tail end of the long cairn. The flint assemblage included some possibly Mesolithic items. 646042 Related Event Records Street House, Loftus Excavation 01 Jan 1979 - 31 Dec 1981 (Tees SMR - 545). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been extensively ploughed and is currently under pasture within the NT landholding. It is still actively ploughed to the south.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (611709): Tees SMR (545): Vyner 1984

OAN_Site 126 **MonUID** MNA145153 **PrefRef** 31100*0

Name Street Houses Neolithic Mortuary Complex **Period** Neolithic

NGR NZ 73675 19635 **Type** MORTUARY ENCLOSURE

Description

As Site:31100*0 Multi-phase Neolithic cairn (part in NT ownership), which incorporated a burnt timber facade and mortuary structure. (OAN) The use of the structure as a mortuary enclosure.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (611709): Tees SMR (545): Vyner 1984

OAN_Site 127 **MonUID** MNA145161 **PrefRef** 31841*0

Name Coast Guard Station, Robin Hood's Bay **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 95305 04845 **Type** COASTGUARD STATION

Description

Site:31841*0 this key building in the village of Robin Hood's Bay was acquired by the NT in May 1998. The historic Coastguard station was largely swept away in the 1960s by a purpose built marine laboratory. NT are presently discussing how to handle the site, and what its future will be. (OAN) Site of the early Coastguard Station. Not included in current 2007 survey.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 128 **MonUID** MNA145161 **PrefRef** 31841*0
Name Coast Guard Station, Robin Hood's Bay **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 95305 04845 **Type** MARINE LABORATORY

Description

Site:31841*0 This key building in the village of Robin Hood's Bay was acquired by the NT in May 1998. The historic Coastguard station was largely swept away in the 1960s by a purpose built marine laboratory. NT presently discussing how to handle the site, and what its future will be. (OAN) The latter use of the site as a marine laboratory. It was not included in the current 2007 survey.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 129 **MonUID** MNA145230 **PrefRef** 30893*0
Name Smails Moor Farm, Enclosure Walling **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95385 06655 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Description

Site:30893*0 An area of earthworks and walling - earlier field boundaries and area of disturbed ground, low, vague features, noted on NYMNP SMR from an AP. Located 600m north-east of Smails Moor Farm. (OAN) This is the same site as OAN Site 186, which has been updated in the NYMNP SMR. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been ploughed and is currently under pasture. There are small sections of drystone walling surviving adjacent to the railway line. They form a rationalisation of field boundaries which were superseded and cut by the railway line. There is evidence of some sections of earlier field boundaries seen as earthen boundary banks. The area has possibly been quarried at some point as it is quite hummocky. The boundary succession is shown between the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 130 **MonUID** MNA145231 **PrefRef** 31003*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Steeping Pits I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97365 01505 **Type** STEEPING PIT

Description

Site:31003*0 Steeping pits, for accumulating raw alum liquor, in the floor of quarry 31000.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 131 **MonUID** MNA145256 **PrefRef** 31717*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Outbuildings **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00395 98555 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

Site:31717*0 From NT VBS. '31717 is a linear building orientated north-east - south-west on the north side of the track passing through the farmstead. It is one of a pair (the other is building 31718) of outbuildings probably dating from LC18-EC19 which flank the track. It has four cells although the north-east cell has been demolished. A small C20 lean-to of blockwork with a corrugated asbestos roof abuts the south-east flank wall. The main portion of the building is constructed in Jurassic sandstone. Two separate building phases are evident; the south-west two cells being of 'yellow' and the other being of 'grey' sandstone. Separate phases are also suggested by the skewed alignment of the plan. The two north-east cells (only one extant) are the earlier phase. The stone section of 31717 appears on the OS 1st Edition map of 1854 thus predating 1848 when it was surveyed. The OS map of 1893 indicates an additional feature at the north-east end; This appears to be an external flight of steps allowing access to a loft in the demolished cell. The C20 lean-to was built before 1967 the date of a revised edition of the OS map. Another, ephemeral structure is shown north of the range; no trace now remains. The south-west gable is of large squared blocks laid in diminishing courses resting on projecting footings. Near the apex of the roof are two flagstone landing platforms and set of bird holes for a dovecote. The stone courses round onto the south-east flank wall of the south-west cells - the byres - two partial straight joints (an upper and lower) are clearly visible between the byres and the north-east cell, the Stable. The flank wall of the stable is of coursed rubble 'grey' sandstone. The eaves height has been raised five courses. The previous roof line may be observed in the north-east gable wall. Its angle of pitch is suggestive of a thatched roof. There is a projecting eaves course on each flank wall. The north-east cell (now demolished) is still discernible. It is of two builds; a lower portion of coursed rubble and eight further courses of large squared blocks. The latter only remains adjacent to the straight joint with the stable wall. The cement flashing of a former lean- to roof remains on the gable wall. The doors to the existing cells (three on the

south-east and 1 on the north-west) have sandstone lintels and worn stone thresholds. The pitching eyes have quoined jambs Internally, each cell is self contained, but this was not always so; there were entrances between each cell. Two feeding-hatches (now blocked) joined the stable and middle byre. The hay lofts were also connected by pitching eyes. Each cell is white washed and has a concrete floor. The stable was lit from the south-east by a window with brick facings to its splays. Two vents are in the opposite wall. C20 pens built in blockwork indicate a recent use, probably for sheep; but the general plan is consistent with a use as a stable. A keep-hole with a wooden lintel and two shelves is situated near the door. The south-west cross wall is not original, being constructed of herringbone dressed coursed sandstone; possibly being contemporary to the raising of the eaves course; as is the hay loft floor. A wooden peg rack is attached to a ceiling joist next to the window. The loft floors in the byres have been removed but the supporting beams remain in situ. The middle byre had opposing doors (that on the north-west is filled with blockwork). Two drains slope to the north-west; the stalls are missing. In the end byre the north-east beam has two notches where tethering posts or stalls were once positioned. Near the apex of the roof is a dovecote with a boarded floor and door in its gable. This is supported by joists connected to the underside of the purlins. Next to the dovecote are two water tanks resting on iron bearers. The gabled roof is of pan tiles with a sandstone ridge; the middle section is ventilated. Each gable is coped and has a pair of square notched kneelers; those at the north-east end are herringbone dressed. In the south-west cell the roof is carried on a pair of riven purlins with close set laths. Each of the other cells ((stable and middle byre) contains a truss. In a vernacular response to the problem of extra space in the loft the tie beam also functions as a floor beam and 'post and pad' arrangement is used to tension the principal rafters. The truss timbers (except the collar) are sawn; the post is bolted into the pad and tie beam. These trusses date from the E/MC19, being contemporary to the construction of the byre and alterations to the Stable. The two sets of purlins are tusk-tenoned. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The buildings (both stable and byre) have been demolished since 1989. The upstanding wall remains are up to 0.75m high. Some architectural features below 0.75m high presumably still survive as the full footprint of the building can still be traced.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 132 **MonUID** MNA145256 **PrefRef** 31717*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Outbuildings **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00395 98555 **Type** STABLE

Description

As Site:31717*0 From NT VBS. This building has been subdivided. This is the central stable portion. See OAN Site 131 for full description.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 133 **MonUID** MNA145298 **PrefRef** 31011*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Steeping Pits II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96955 01655 **Type** STEEPING PIT

Description

Site:31011*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06)

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 134 **MonUID** MNA145300 **PrefRef** 31834*0
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Defence Structure **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 97225 01165 **Type** EARLY WARNING STATION

Description

Site:31834*0 ENA3804 Survey: , 01/10/1997 - 01/03/1998

Site:31834*0 Away from the main site, next to the Ravenscar radio mast, are the remains of a brick circular structure, thought to be some kind of experimental building connected with radar. The main part of the structure is a circular brick construction, with a wide opening forming an entrance. The brick is two courses thick and approximately seven courses high in English bond. On top of the wall are the remains of a band of mortar, about 5cms. thick, suggesting that the brick was just a base for whatever structure went on top. Near the base of the wall at regular intervals (approx. 1.5 metres) are small holes, a headers length wide. The original floor is now obscured so it is impossible to tell what the flooring material was. The circle has a sloping edge of concrete around its base. There is also a square block of concrete paving at one side, and

various pieces of paving at the entrance. There is also a large area of square paving formed by three pathways. Within this is another concrete block with a series of iron bolts attached. Defence of Britain Project. Site record 59102.00000 'During the survey of this strategically important elevated area, a circular structure was found. This structure consisted of a 27' diameter concrete 'dish' with a 24' high brick parapet around the perimeter. There is a four foot opening on the north side. The parapet is topped by a flat concrete coping. It was surprising to find a structure of such high quality in such a remote elevated rural location. Our Civil Engineering experience tells us that it could not be associated with a water supply/ drainage/sewerage/ agricultural purpose. The features include a smooth finish to the concrete surface and the great care taken to ensure maximum drainage of that surface, by means of drains 6ft across. There is evidence to suggest that a cable linked the structure to a 'building' where the present mast is located. The acoustic detection/location of aircraft was developed from 1914-18 by means of the use of vertical mirrors, hemispherical bowls and curved walls. Further research has revealed that beginning in the First World War attempts were made to track aircraft from the sounds collected by flat horizontal disks just above ground level. The research was carried out by the Signals Experimental Establishment, construction being carried out by the Royal Engineers under the direction of their Board. A War Office book of 1932 describes a typical disc - 'A concrete disc about 22ft diameter about 12 inches above ground level with a microphone at the centre of the disk. A parapet of 1'6' high surrounded the disk.' The concept was to construct lines of such disks in order to pick up the engine sounds from aircraft as they flew into the listening zone of each disk, the disk microphones were to be connected by land line to a control. In 1933 the Royal Engineers Board were informed by the Air Council that the Disk system was to be terminated. Examination of the brickwork would suggest that it was about 60-70 years old. It is relevant to point out that the first AMES RDF (Radar) system located outside the south-east area was sited on this site in 1937. This gives some idea of the importance of this location in the eyes of the Air Council. Given the number of aircraft available for testing purposes, from the many RAF stations in the hinterland, this location was ideal for experimental purposes in a coastal site. All the clues indicate and acoustic dish.' (NMR - 1409715) Remains of a military structure, initially identified as an acoustic disc, but if so of an unknown type. It was established in 1938 on the east side of a hill overlooking Ravenscar circa 250m above sea-level. The structure includes a circular brick wall 9.0m in diameter and approximately 0.75m high with an entrance on the north side standing on a circular concrete pad with a rectangular extension to the east and a small area of concrete paving to the west side. There are 4 circular metal rings in the interior of the structure and a series of fixing bolts set into the concrete outside the structure to the east. The structure appears to be military in nature, the evidence suggesting that something was moved in and anchored down, possibly a mast of some type. It may be associated with radar, wireless or signals interception, etc. The site was visited in the spring and autumn of 2001 by the MPPA, and following examination, it is not considered to be an acoustic disc. The reasons for this are within.

1) English Heritage Alternative Action Report MPPA, D Pritchard, 22-Dec-2001 OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site extant and stable and is located in a field under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59102): National Monument Record (1409715): Kenyon 1998

OAN_Site 135 **MonUID** MNA145313 **PrefRef** 31033*0
Name Billet Scar, Ravenscar, Dock IV **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97425 02505 **Type** DOCK

Description

Site:31033*0 Docking facilities for ocean transport, below Peak alum works.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 136 **MonUID** MNA145322 **PrefRef** 31008*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Retaining Wall **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96985 01655 **Type** REVETMENT

Description

Site:31008*0 Retaining structure within the west alum quarry (31002).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 137 **MonUID** MNA145333 **PrefRef** 31108*0
Name Warsett Hill, Radar Station Complex **Period** 1944
NGR NZ 69235 21435 **Type** RADAR STATION

Description

Site:31108*0 What appears to be a WWII radar installation can be identified at the crown of Warsett Hill on immediately post-war AP. coverage. This seems to have been supported by a small barracks complex to the south [31109]. (NYMSMR - 59113) (Tees SMR - 3579) WWII radar site - Saltburn. - Fortress Study Group Index, 1994. The system used here was a version of the No. 1 Mk V Naval Type P(A). The site was in a prominent position being 546ft above sea level. It's role was devoted to surface watching. The range and bearing of each 'target' was plotted on a sector map, for this site, and information passed to a RN plotting room in Newcastle, manned by WRNS. RAF personnel new this set as a 'K' set. The building containing the 'K' set was located at the highest point. It was brick built and protected by blast walls. It was built on the downward slope of the hill, thus much deeper at the seaward end, there was a small room below the 'K' set chamber which was used for the plotting room. Nearby was a Nissen Hut for on-site, between shifts, rests. There was a Generator Block and a Latrine Block. A single Rx Tx 7ft diameter paraboloid aerial was mounted on the roof of the 'K' building, this was rotated by a hand operated mechanism. A single 6ins diameter CRT provided an A type display which gave range and bearing measurements, the range, to pick up a destroyer was 45,000 yards. AP's and ground photographs show three brick buildings on the site. It was operational on 1st Jan 1944, it closed on the 22nd Aug 1944. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving upstanding buildings/structures associated with this radar station complex. There is one possible demolished structure located during the present survey which is on the north side of the current field boundary (OAN Site 286), and a circular earthwork depression on the west side of the trig point (OAN Site 284).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59113): Tees SMR (3579)

OAN_Site 138 **MonUID** MNA145339 **PrefRef** 31817*0

Name Ness Point, Robin Hood's Bay, Stable/Byre **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 95685 06305 **Type** STABLE

Description

As Site:31817*0 From NT VBS. This record relates to the secondary use of the structure as a stable. See OAN Site 139 for full description.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 139 **MonUID** MNA145339 **PrefRef** 31817*0

Name Ness Point, Robin Hood's Bay, Stable/Byre **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 95685 06305 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

Site:31817*0 From NT VBS. '31817 is a lofted single-storey building aligned on a roughly east/west axis. Originally of two cells, the partition wall has been removed and a large modern opening inserted in the east gable. It stands about 250m west of the sea cliff at Ness Point, on a spring line where the narrow and relatively flat coastal strip begins to rise steeply inland. There is a spring a few metres west of it. 50m to the south-west the farm track to Bay Ness farmstead (not NT) crosses the former Scarborough to Whitby Railway, now a popular footpath. The farmstead lies some 360m west-south-west of 31817; it is thus an isolated outbuilding. Its original function appears to have been a pair of byres, or more probably a byre at the west end and a stable at the east. The building lies along a field boundary and each cell originally opened onto a different field. At present the building exists as a single cell, and seems to be used as a stock shelter. Although the Bay Ness farmstead is of considerable antiquity, 31817 appears to be no earlier than the second half of the nineteenth century. It does not appear on the Fylingdales Tithe Map of 1843, nor on OS 6' 1854. It is first marked on OS25' 1913 together with a new embanked track running down from a crossing on the railway. Architectural evidence, particularly the sawn and bolted truss timbers and the use of ribbed clay tiles in preference to pan tiles, also points to a comparatively late date. Construction is of good squared coursed sandstone rubble, with a square projecting eaves course and coped gables without kneelers. Lintels to the window (now mostly boarded up) in the west gable and the pitching eye in the east gable are heavy rectangular blocks of grey sandstone, but openings in the flank walls are spanned either by slender yellow sandstone lintels or simply by the eaves course. The large modern opening in the east gable is spanned by three reinforced concrete lintels. The gable window has a stooled sill, but that in the south wall has a sill of chamfered stones; it contains a ventilated light with a hopper light over. The door opposite has a rebated lintel and reveals for a flush-fitted door, but only one iron hinge and strap remain. The roof is of ribbed clay tiles (resembling pan tiles at a distance) with a sandstone ridge. One small area of the north slope has been replaced in corrugated iron. The roof is carried by three tie-beam trusses consisting of sawn timbers. Principals are bolted at the foot to the tiebeam. There is a single set of tusk-tenoned purlins and a plank ridge. The interior was originally divided into two cells by a brick partition. This has been removed, but portions of brick remain bonded into the flank walls, and the footings are still in situ creating a slight step between the

floor levels either side (the floor is cobbled). The former west cell has a central entrance in the south wall and was lit by a window in the west gable. The loft floor over, resting on the tiebeams of the trusses, incorporates hayslots at the gable and at the former partition. A hay-rack survives at the gable, and another has been removed at the partition; mangers have also been removed. The arrangements are more commonly associated with stables, but it is hard to see why so many horses would have been stalled so far away from the farmyard [associated with quarry haulage?]. The former east cell is entered via a door towards the east gable in the north wall and is lit by a window opposite. The door not being centrally-placed, internal organisation must have been different, since there would be no room for stalls against the east gable, while at the partition more generous stalls would have been possible. It is on these grounds that the east cell is conjecturally identified as a small stable, but the west cell as a byre. The east cell is also lofted, with a hay-loft, with a hay slot in the partition end only; a hay-rack and manger have been removed, leaving scars in the flank wall, as in the west cell. (OAN) This record relates to the primary use of the building as a byre. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The structure is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 140 **MonUID** MNA145351 **PrefRef** 31722*0
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Outbuildings **Period** 20th Century
NGR TA 00377 98544 **Type** PIGGERY

Description

Site:31722*0 From NT VBS. 'C20 pig shed north-west of 31721. The walls are of blockwork. The catslide roof is of corrugated asbestos cement. There are three entrances, one at the south-west end and two at the north-east end.' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The structure is extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989

OAN_Site 141 **MonUID** MNA145401 **PrefRef** 31015*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Brickyard Pumping Engine **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 97325 01655 **Type** WATER PUMPING STATION

Description

Site:31015*0 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06). (OAN) A 'Tank' is shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping located on the west side of the spoil heap (OAN Site 83) of the eastern alum quarry. Presumably associated with pumping water through the drain or culvert running down towards the alum works. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 142 **MonUID** MNA145404 **PrefRef** 31905*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Cow Byre range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94412 07114 **Type** LOOSE BOX

Description

Site:31905*0 From NT VBS (1996). 'Single storey range of stone. This building is completely surrounded by later additions. The fabric is in a poor state of repair. The roof trusses appear original although the covering is of corrugated iron. From the north end the accommodation comprises a calving shed, cow byre, cart shed and loose box. Part of the original fabric. Similar significance to smithy range and barn.' 'This building, part of the original fabric is now completely surrounded by later additions. The condition of the range is particularly poor.

2) Cow byres and calving shed. The remaining buildings in this range all appear to have been used for cattle. The space at the east end adjacent to the barn may have been a calving shed. At the western end of the range there is a LOOSE BOX. At the west end of the range, contiguous with the west elevation lies a low wall which marks the western boundary of the farmyard. To the west of this wall there lies the sheep fold which has since been roofed over. The catslide roof is very low and the space beneath is full of stored items (no access was therefore possible).'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 143 **MonUID** MNA145404 **PrefRef** 31905*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Cow Byre range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94412 07114 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

Site:31905*0 From NT VBS (1996). 'Single storey range of stone. This building is completely surrounded by later additions. The fabric is in a poor state of repair. The roof trusses appear original although the covering is of corrugated iron. From the north end the accommodation comprises a calving shed, cow byre, cart shed and loose box. Part of the original fabric. Similar significance to smithy range and barn.' 'This building, part of the original fabric is now completely surrounded by later additions. The condition of the range is particularly poor.

2) Cow byres and calving shed. The remaining buildings in this range all appear to have been used for cattle. The space at the east end adjacent to the barn may have been a calving shed. At the western end of the range there is a loose box. At the west end of the range, contiguous with the west elevation lies a low wall which marks the western boundary of the farmyard. To the west of this wall there lies the sheep fold which has since been roofed over. The catslide roof is very low and the space beneath is full of stored items (no access was therefore possible).'

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 144 **MonUID** MNA145404 **PrefRef** 31905*0
Name Bottom House Farm, Cow Byre range **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94412 07114 **Type** CART SHED

Description

Site:31905*0 From NT VBS (1996). 'Single storey range of stone. This building is completely surrounded by later additions. The fabric is in a poor state of repair. The roof trusses appear original although the covering is of corrugated iron. From the north end the accommodation comprises a calving shed, cow byre, cart shed and loose box. Part of the original fabric. Similar significance to smithy range and barn.' 'This building, part of the original fabric is now completely surrounded by later additions. The condition of the range is particularly poor.

1) Cart shed. As with the smithy range the oldest part of the cow byre range is the small cart shed in the centre of the range. Only the yard side of this range has openings. There appear to have been three bays to the shed although one opening is now blocked up.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1996: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 145 **MonUID** MNA145418 **PrefRef** 31163*0
Name Upper Terrace, Port Mulgrave, Site of Building **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 79615 17605 **Type** BUILDING

Description

Site:31163*0 Possible building remains - possibly associated with mining activity, recorded during a site visit in 1995. 'At the end of this track an 'anchor point' has been created, apparently by digging a large pit and sinking a weight... this anchor point was sited in an artificial semi-circular terrace, and the hole digging had disturbed dressed masonry, with mortar adhering, and two pan tiles. This may just have been rubble, but it seems an odd place to have dumped it, and it is much more likely that it derives from some previously unknown structure'. The position of this disturbance is c.35m south from the southern point of the triangle formed by 'Wilf's Way' and the north-south footpath' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Newman 1995

OAN_Site 146 **MonUID** MNA145445 **PrefRef** 31046*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Potash Prospection **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97215 01605 **Type** POTASH MINE

Description

Site:31046*0 Site of experiments in potash extraction.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OSAN_Site 147 **MonUID** MNA145447 **PrefRef** 31043*5
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Site of Brickyard Boilers **Period** Modern
NGR NZ 97250 01550 **Type** BOILER HOUSE
Description
 Site:31043*5 No text Given In NTSMR (20/12/06).
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OSAN_Site 148 **MonUID** MNA145458 **PrefRef** 31039*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Site of Low Peak cottage **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97325 02005 **Type** WORKERS COTTAGE
Description
 Site:31039*0 Site of further domestic accommodation associated with the alum works, to the south of Low Peak House.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OSAN_Site 149 **MonUID** MNA145459 **PrefRef** 31040*0
Name Peak Alum Works, Ravenscar, Site of Black Head cottages **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97155 01665 **Type** WORKERS COTTAGE
Description
 Site:31040*0 Site of further worker's accommodation near the site of the later brickworks. (OAN) The cottage is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping but has been destroyed by the construction of the railway by the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. The field enclosure associated with the cottage and located to the north of it survives to the present day (OAN Site 301).
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OSAN_Site 150 **MonUID** MNA145500 **PrefRef** 31131*0
Name Victoria Ironstone Company, Runswick Bay, Calcining Kiln **Period** 1856-1864
NGR NZ 80925 16685 **Type** CALCINING KILN
Description
 Site:31131*0 Remains of a short lived calcining kiln. After initial dramas getting the kilns in place, they were put out of action by a landslip only two years after opening. (NYMSMR 7451.02). Owen remarks (Owen 1988, Fig 8) 'The kilns are built of good quality local sandstone, most probably from the quarry above the works, and lined with good quality white firebricks branded 'Cliff Newcastle' of size 9ins by 4 1/2ins by 2 1/2 ins. Stonework forming the inside edges of the large opening had been worked so that firebricks could be keyed into recesses in the stonework but possibly owing to excessive abrasion at those places, none of the bricks remained in place. A Small section of lining could be seen on the front wall and the bricks were mounted one brick thick, with the 9 inch length forming the thickness of the lining. The front of the exposed arch is composed of 17 stones each about 10 inches thick, though with a central keystone slightly bigger than the others. Other stones forming the roof of the arch are of comparable size. The whole arch is built from a horizontal line on each side wall, but immediately below this the side wall stones are tapered so that their building lines dip onto the kiln at an observed angle of 1 in 8. The reason for this design is not clear, unless it indicates that the kiln floor slopes back at a similar angle. The width of opening varies too, tapering from 8 feet 6 ins at the front to an estimated 7 feet into the kiln. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7451.02): Owen 1988

OSAN_Site 151 **MonUID** MNA145504 **PrefRef** 31247*0
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Farmhouse/Warden's House **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97875 01609 **Type** FARMHOUSE
Description
 Site:31247*0 From NT VBS. 'A gabled two-story farmhouse of a modest central entry, two- room, plan, with roomy attics. Coursed sandstone rubble construction with squared quoins, projecting eaves course and coped and kneelered gables. Pan-tile roof and sandstone ridge on single set of original scarfed purlins. Symmetrical

south elevation with single-story gabled porch. All fenestration except porch window modern. Interior contains original moulded joists; kitchen/living room fireplace rebuilt incorporating reused lintels; battened attic door has EC19 butterfly hinges. Shown schematically on Ravenhill Hall Estate plan of 1841, OS 6' 1854 additionally shows porch and small north outshot. OS 1:2500 1913 shows outshot extending along most of north wall. This outshot was removed when the present two-storey, gabled (formerly flat roofed) blockwork extension was added c.1975-80. From its construction, apparently in EC19, to the demise of Peakside as a working farm some time in C20, this building served as a farmhouse, replacing the earlier house (site 31248), and adopts the same roughly east - west alignment. Like the earlier farmhouse it faces south, but in accordance with new fashions it presents a symmetrical elevation, with windows grouped around a central porched entry. Originally a two-storey gabled building with a single-storey service outshot along most of the north side, it has been enlarged in recent times by the replacement of the outshot with a deeper two-storey extension. This extension has its own gabled roof (replacing an earlier flat roof), the two roofs meeting at a parapeted valley, to produce, in effect, a double pile house. As originally built, this building was a relatively small farmhouse, of central-entry, two-room plan on two stories, with relatively spacious attics. Service accommodation (back-kitchen, or dairy?) was provided in the rear lean-to. The front entrance appears to have given originally on a small lobby, with the staircase rising from the north wall to a landing over it. The two principal rooms probably both opened off the lobby: kitchen or houseplace to west, parlour to east. The staircase was probably partitioned or boarded off from the kitchen, making the latter the same size as the parlour, and giving a symmetrical plan. This arrangement has been largely obscured by modern alterations. The earliest available map evidence for the building is the Ravenhill Hall estate map of 1841. This shows buildings rather schematically, but a simple rectangular building at the west end of building 31248 clearly corresponds with 31247. The plan was prepared to accompany the sale of the estate (to WH Hammond) and sale documents record that 'Peak Hill farm' was then occupied by Charles Stedman. OS 6' 1854 surveyed just eight years later in 1849, is more detailed, showing both the porch and what appears to be a small outshot against the north wall. This outshot, like the porch, was doubtless original, but by the time OS 1:2500 1913 was revised it seems to have been extended along the whole length of the north wall except for the extreme west end, which contains a window. This is still marked on OS 1:2500 1975, but was removed subsequently when the modern extension was built. The old house and porch are of a single build, in roughly coursed sandstone rubble, with squared stones to the quoins (especially notable on the porch and projecting square eaves course. Where the extension has been added on the north side the project eaves course is still visible internally. The porch has square notched kneelers. Herringbone dressings are evident in a few places. The south front, east gable and what remains exposed of the north wall, have all been colour washed a dark-brown, as has the extension, with the aim of harmonising the two and disguising the modernity of the latter. Windows to the south front are regularly disposed over and either side of the porch (the higher sill of the window over the porch showing the latter to be an original feature). Rectangular lintels are smooth dressed, and windows have heavy projecting stone sills, except the small porch window, which has a roughly-dressed lintel and a flush sill. Only the porch has a modern part-glazed soft-wood door. The north facing window of the old house is similar to those in the south front, as was, presumably a blocked first floor window slightly L of it. Two further first-floor windows, one retained as a borrowed light to the passages either side of the old north wall, appear to date from the EC20 insertion of an upstairs bathroom and WC. The attic rooms are lit by modern windows in original openings situated just south of the gable flues. The roof of the old house is pan tiled with a sandstone ridge. It is carried by a single set of purlins, with precise scarfed joints just east of the cross wall, which rises to ridge height. Ridge mounted chimney stacks are of ashlar with a projecting top course and modern pots. As mentioned earlier, the interior of the house has been much altered, partly in order to achieve a more practical integration of the old and new parts. The staircase rising against the cross-wall has been removed, and relocated in a corner of the former parlour. This has allowed for the former kitchen to be expanded into a large living room. It has probably also caused a doorway from the former entrance lobby through the cross-wall to the parlour to be blocked up, and another at the north end of the cross-wall to be substituted (with a slight step). A further doorway from the kitchen/living room through part of the opening is retained on the extension side as a 'walk-in' cupboard. At the same time a new door has been inserted linking the parlour with the present kitchen in the extension. Few internal features survive. The parlour fireplace has been removed (although what may be a blocked soot-box is visible from the west unit of building 31248 in the gable wall), and a modern stove installed with a stainless steel flue that rises prominently through each floor before it finally turned into a stack close to the apex of the gable. The former kitchen fireplace has been rebuilt. Originally a mixture of sandstone rubble and brick, it is now wholly sandstone externally and incorporates two reused lintels. One, particularly massive, with a distinct seating for a mantle shelf, above which the stone is tooled, may have been the original lintel (if not here, perhaps in the parlour). Another lintel has a carved segmental head. It would be interesting to trace the origin of both stones. Joists to parlour and kitchen are moulded, and some original wide boards survive. The opening through the floor over the kitchen against the cross-wall is clearly marked by new timbers, and indicates the former position of the stair. Besides

the north-facing windows already mentioned, the first floor contains no original features. Partitions are mostly, if not all, modern. Accommodation consists of three bed-rooms (one occupying the former landing) and two large closets, formerly a bathroom and WC of EC20 insertion. A further inserted door provides first floor access to the extension. Again, joists overhead are moulded and of C19 date. A steep flight of steps rises to the attic, where a door in the cross-wall is of three wide boards on battens, and hung on EC19 butterfly hinges. The modern extension appears to be of blockwork construction with an outer leaf of textured blocks simulating a stone face. It has been colour-washed dark brown to harmonise it with the older building. Originally flat-roofed, it has been given a pitched, pan tiled roof since acquisition by the NT. This has stone or concrete copings and raised kneeler-like features; at the east gable this feature is carried across to the gable of the old house, creating a parapet to the valley, through which a gutter drains. The ridge is sandstone. The extension provides modern kitchen, office and miscellaneous other accommodation on the ground floor, and three further bedroom on the first. The roof-space, though extensive, is not conventionally accessible, and was not entered' OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, maintained with the NT offices.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: VBS, 1989: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 152 **MonUID** MNA145521 **PrefRef** 30779*0

Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Guibal Fanhouse **Period** c1872

NGR NZ 69725 21445 **Type** EXHAUSTER HOUSE

Description

Site:30779*0 A well preserved Guibal Fanhouse, near the coast at Warsett Hill. Not originally rare, but few such fanhouses still survive. From Scheduling Description (1985) 'Characteristic house for a vertical fan and its associated steam drive. All the machinery has gone, structure largely rendered brick. Building still stands to full height. It is mainly built from a type of concrete, i.e. walls appear to have had large stones placed within shuttering and then gaps filled with concrete. Some of the details of buildings are finished with stone and brickwork and part of the north room is brick built. The building is in three parts. The north room has a brick vaulted roof, in quite good condition, though some of exterior cement rendering is missing. There are 2 rectangular openings on each side of the roof. At the north end of the room is the top of the ventilation shaft, this is some 4.5m in diameter, now filled in, leaving some 4m of brickwork shaft exposed. On the west side of the shaft is a brick tunnel with stone voussoirs over the arched entrance, which runs for c.14m before being blocked/destroyed. At the south end of the room there is an air gap in the floor, adjacent to the fanhouse wall, it is c.45cm wide and is connected with the fan room by a slot some 5m long and 0.3m deep in the connecting wall. ON the west side of room is a doorway connected to a small airlock c.3m long, now roofless and with four steps up to ground level. The fanhouse consists of 2 high gable ends 7.5m high, about 4m apart, which supported the fan. The floor is curved to the shape of the fan, though central portion is full of rubble etc. The north gable has a large circular opening c.4m diameter, with a break in the brickwork on either side where the remains of the metal supports for the fan shaft can be seen. In the south gable there is a semi-circular opening to take the shaft of the fan and connect with the engine house; there is also a slot at the bottom c.3m long and 0.3m deep. The fixing points for the fan casing can be clearly seen, some are holes right through the wall on east side. At the w end the iron sections of the guides for the shutter are still set in the wall. The metal edge against which the shutter closed is still attached to the chimney which stands at the west end of the fan room. Inside the chimney the grooves for the shutter and the pulley for controlling it are visible, a further pulley exists on the south side of the chimney. The chimney stands to full height c.9m and has a bad crack on the east side near the top. The west exterior has three recessed arches to reduce the width of the chimney as it rises higher. The south building housed the engine but all that is left inside is a large concrete plinth which almost fills the interior. Building is roofless but walls remain to eaves height of c.4.5m. The roof sloped up to the gable end of the fanhouse. There is a doorway approached by four steps in south side of building with a segmental arched window on either side. The west end contains a window and in east end there is a window/doorway with a small chute to the left of it with a blocked small rectangular window above the chute. There are several bad cracks above the window and the main doorway. Importance of monument: Must now be considered as rare survival of a once common type in coal and iron mines, and is stated to be the best in the north - east. ' Guibal fans were introduced in 1862 as an improvement on (explosive) furnace ventilation. The expanding chimney was innovative; but the drawbacks of the design were that it required expensive foundations and the fans only turned slowly. The use of Guibal fans was killed off in 1911 by the Coal Mines act, which required ventilation to be reversible.' From Marshall 1990a.

Significance of the Huntcliffe Fanhouse: The Huntcliffe Fanhouse is undoubtedly the best preserved example remaining in Cleveland, and possibly nationally. At least 15 of these houses were built in Cleveland, yet only two others have survive at Lazenby and Skelton Shaft Mine. Lazenby has been put forward for preservation

by Cleveland County Council. Skelton has been damaged by subsidence and remains inaccessible on private land. A smaller brick built example remains on the site of the New Hawne Colliery in the West Midlands. From an archaeological point of view Huntcliffe is almost unique. It retains some of its original iron and wooden fittings which help to explain the way in which the fan operated. It also lies in close proximity to some of the other structures connected with the Huntcliffe mine, notably a sandstone ramp and wagon hoist used for transferring ironstone from the mine into railway wagons.

From NT VBS (1992): the ventilation of mines has been one of the main problems for mining safety. Until the C19 mines tended to depend on natural air movements for ventilation. The C19 ironstone mines in Cleveland required air circulation to provide oxygen for the men, horses and lighting. Also there was the need to clear the fumes from black powder used for blasting the ironstone faces. In the EC19 coal fired furnaces were used to provide ventilation. These were situated near the entrance to the mine under a ventilation shaft. During the MC19 mechanical ventilators were developed. One of the most effective of these was the Guibal fan. M. Guibal was a Belgian mining engineer. BY 1859 he had developed an efficient fan where rotating paddles draw stale air out of the mine by centrifugal force. In the LC19 Guibal fanhouses became one of the most commonly used types of mechanical ventilator. These fans required a specialised form of building of a distinguished design. The first example of a Guibal fanhouse in England was built at Thursdale Colliery in County Durham in 1859. However, the reputation and reliability of the Guibal fan was enhanced by design improvements under the aegis of Black Hawthorne and Co of Gateshead who were the patent holders in Britain. When the Cleveland ironstone field was developed in the 1850s, the technology from coal mining areas was employed. In the 1870s the Cleveland Ironstone mining was extended, and most of the mines had mechanical ventilators erected. The extension of the Coal Mine Regulations to cover ironstone mines in the 1870s probably led to the installation of a large number of the fanhouses.

The Huntcliff Guibal fanhouse is a good extant example of this type of structure. It was designed to take a fan and an engine to drive it. Thus the building has three main rooms; one covering the mine shaft; a second to house the fan; and a third to house the steam engine. It dates from the early 1870s. The machinery was described in *The Engineer*, 18th September 1874 as 'The Guibal Fan has a multi-tubular boiler and engine made by Fowler. Results have been obtained which are believed to be unequalled at the present time. The fan is 30ft (9.2m) in diameter, by 10ft (3.1m) wide and is connected directly to the engine shaft at a speed of 49 rpm. This gives 113449 cu ft per minute (3213 cu m per min) with a water gauge of under 1.43 inches (36.3mm) whilst the consumption of coal during 14 days was 21 tons, 1 cwt, 3 quarters (21.42 tonnes). The horsepower in the air equals 25.59 hp or 58% of useful effect' Whilst this machinery was removed when the mine closed in 1906, the fanhouse stands to full height. The building is constructed largely of rendered brick with some walls of mass concrete. The fanhouse is aligned approximately north-west - south-east. The north-west room covers the ventilation shaft. This room has lower walls of mass concrete, carrying a brick barrel vaulted roof. The north-west wall has a raised gable with a brick coping. At the north-west end of the room is the top of the ventilation shaft. It is 4.5m in diameter constructed of brick. The tunnel runs into the drift workings of the mine. To the west of the fanhouse the tunnel has been exposed by subsidence. On the west side of the vaulted room is a doorway into an airlock and entrance; this is roofless. At the south end of the room there is an air gap connecting the vaulted chamber with the fanhouse. The fan room is the middle of the three rooms. It has two high gable walls to support the fan. The north gable has a circular opening to the vaulted chamber to take the fan shaft. Constructed of rendered brick. The south gable has a semi-circular opening of rendered brick. This connects the fanhouse with the third room, the engine house. Both walls have the fixing points for the circular fan casing. The floor is of brick and is curved to incorporate the shape of the fan. To the west of the fan room is the chimney where the stale air was guided. A shutter ran on guides in order to optimise the air flow. Iron sections of the guide for the shutter are still in situ in the walls of the fan room. At a high level in the chimney there is a metal plate for the shutter to close against. The shutter was controlled on a pulley inside the chimney, and another pulley on the exterior. The chimney is built of mass concrete with a brick string course. There are three segmental relieving arches on the west side. A door at the base of the chimney allowed access to the fan for maintenance. The inner door was curved to fit the fan shape. The south-east, third, room housed the steam engine. This is now roofless, although the walls remain to eaves height. The hipped roof was built as a lean-to against the south gable of the fanhouse. Inside is a large concrete plinth to hold the engine that is now missing. This drove the fan in the fanhouse. The drive shaft went through the semi-circular hole in the fanhouse gable. Concrete steps against the south-east wall of the engine house lead up to a central door. This has a segmental arch and is flanked by two segmental arched windows. These have projecting sills and the rebates for C19 sash windows. The west wall has a window and there is a window or door opening in the east wall. To the left of this is a small chute with a blocked window over. The general working of the Huntcliff fanhouse is shown by the diagrams in appendix 7 and on the information board at the Tom Leonard Mining Museum, Skinningrove. The steam engine rotated the fan, sucking air from the mine through the vaulted chamber. As the fan revolved, centrifugal force directed air outward, to be guided up the chimney. Known as an Evasee, the design of the chimney is such that it expands

towards the top, so reducing the velocity of the air from the fan. An adjustable shutter at the inner opening of the chimney provided a continuation of the fan's casing. Careful setting of this prevented eddies from forming and so minimised the risk of vibrations and damage to the structure.' (NMR - 28730) Scheduled Monument (County 43). English Heritage SAM List Cleve 31-12-87 5. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The building seems to be stable in itself, however there is a crack appearing on the main tower portion. The gated entrance has been opened and the site now forms a health hazard. There is much rubbish strewn inside and within the shaft hole. Erosion of the vaulted level running to the south-west of the house has breached the vaulting and this is actively eroding out of the earthen foundation platform that the fanhouse sits upon.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (RC43): National Monument Record (28730): Tees SMR (1125): VBS, 1992: Marshall 1990: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 153 **MonUID** MNA145528 **PrefRef** 31022*0
Name Peak Alum House, Ravenscar, Alum House **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97345 02155 **Type** ALUM HOUSE

Description

Site:31022*0 The extensive remains of the main alum processing building at Peak.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29550)

OAN_Site 154 **MonUID** MNA145552 **PrefRef** 30895*0
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Barrow II **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 97275 01105 **Type** BARROW

Description

Site:30895*0 A prehistoric burial monument in the field to the south-east of the crown of Beacon Hill. One of numerous prehistoric monuments in the surrounding landscape. Barrow has a diameter of 20m and a height of 1.2m. Also recorded as OS NZ90SE18 (pt) (NMR - 29622) Two Bronze Age round barrows known as Beacon Howes located 250 metres south of Fairview and part of a group of similar monuments lying between the sea and the North York Moors. The barrows stand 30 metres apart. The smaller eastern mound has been reduced by agricultural activity and a stone wall runs across it. Scheduled.(Scheduled Monument (National Number) - 34420) (A-NZ 97280110; B-97310107) Beacon Howes (NR) (Tumuli)(NAT) (1) Two turf-covered round barrows known as 'Beacon Howes':-

'A', 20.0m in diameter with a maximum height of 1.2m, is in fair condition.

'B' approximately 16.0m in diameter, has been virtually ploughed out on the south-east side of a field wall, which passes over the centre, although it survives on the north-west side to a height of 0.5m. Published survey (25) revised. (2)NZ 973012 - NZ 974011. Beacon Howes round barrows. Scheduled. (3)

NZ 9730 0109. Two Bronze Age round barrows known as Beacon Howes located 250 metres south of Fairview and part of a group of similar monuments lying between the sea and the North York Moors. The western mound stands 18 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres in height. The eastern mound has been reduced by agricultural activity and measures 15 metres in diameter and 0.5 metres in height. A stone wall runs across it. The 2 barrow are 30 metres apart. Scheduled. (4) 584455

Related Event Records

Field observation on NZ 90 SE 16 Field Observation 15 Dec 1972 - 15 Dec 1972.

OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. No change in condition, it is within a pasture field, presume the barrow is avoided by any ploughing. The barrows are shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34420): North York Moors SMR (7640.48): National Monument Record (29622): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 155 **MonUID** MNA145555 **PrefRef** 31005*0
Name Peak Alum House, Ravenscar, Calcining Platform **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96965 01625 **Type** CALCINING KILN

Description

Site:31005*0 Platform associated with processing the alum shale within quarry 31002.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 162 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Knipe Point, Cornelian Bay, Pillbox **Period** 1939-1945
NGR TA 06473 85459 **Type** PILLBOX (VARIANT)

Description

(NMR - 1418754) DoB Anti Invasion Database UID - S0002750, Anti-invasion pillbox of reinforced concrete with a slab roof. Concrete pillbox of a 'variant' form on rocks at base of cliff (in situ, not fallen). On rocks at Knipe Point, Cornelian Bay, south of Scarborough. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (1418754): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 163 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Limekiln **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00248 98646 **Type** LIME KILN

Description

(NYMSMR - 13678) OS 1st edn 6' map of 1854 marks a lime kiln at this location. Not present on later edns. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is no longer extant, but there is a slight kink in the field boundary at this location. It was shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping but was removed by the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (13678): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 164 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Whin Hill, Staintondale, AA Site **Period** 1939-1945
NGR SE 99900 98850 **Type** ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 59939.2) AA Site. 2001-2 digital a/p may show ditches/trenches in association with this site, if the NGR is correct. (OAN) presumably placed atop the small knoll that is Whin Hill. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The Site has been removed, the ground is undulating atop the hill but is covered in a dense thicket of gorse. There is much upcast stone from grubbing for field walls.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59939.2)

OAN_Site 165 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Field System **Period** Prehistoric / Medieval
NGR TA 00183 98408 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

(NYMSMR - 13890) In 1262, prior of Bridlington granted permission to the hospitallers to assart 1 carucate (c 100 acres) of land in Staintondale moor. Land does not appear to have been added to their existing estate, but was organised into a series of tenant farms in the se of the parish. These farms included White Hall, Plane Tree House, Riggs Hall and Prospect House, which can be identified on modern map. Traces of the sinuous boundaries of these farms can be seen in places.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (13890): Harrison, 2000

OAN_Site 166 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name War Dyke, Staintondale, Cross Ridge Dyke **Period** Prehistoric / Medieval
NGR SE 99379 99927 **Type** CROSS DYKE

Description

(NYMSMR - 7892) remains of cross ridge dyke between beast cliff and head of Staintondale. location could have prehistoric origins but Spratt suggests structure indicates a medieval estate boundary, the 'steindic', dated from 1184. Recorded as a bank 5-6m wide and 1m high reinforced with boulders to e, with a ditch to w. Surviving portion used as a field boundary. See SAM notes - only c.150m of dyke south-west of road scheduled but mapped for c.420m from cliff edge in 1854. 2001-2 a/ps suggest extant ditch traces north-east of road. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The Site has been removed. No trace of the dyke remains in NT land. It is possibly shown as underlying the boundary on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1854 and 1914 mapping, but no bank or ditch is currently extant.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7892): Spratt, 1990: OS 1st Edn 6inch

 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 167 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ash Yard Farm, Staintondale, Railway Siding **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 99073 00363 **Type** RAILWAY SIDING

Description

(NYMSMR - 13950) Siding marked on 1913 OS 25' map and still outlined on current digital map. suggested by local farmer to have been an ash dump - hence name of adjacent Ashyard Farm. visible as area of rough ground and scrub on 2001-2 A/Ps. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. It consists of a shallow sided embankment, orientated in a north-west/south-east direction. It measures up to 200m long and is 8m wide by 1m high. The site is made up of ash and clinker and has been heavily rabbit burrowed. It is shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 and 1919 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (13950): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 47_SE)

OAN_Site 168 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ash Yard Farm, Staintondale, Ruins I **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 99298 00393 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Description

(NYMSMR - 7011) walls and features are noted on the NYMBNP OS map in the area around Ashyard Farm at bent rigg. 1928 OS. 25' map shows a building (now visible as foundations on 2001-2 A/Ps) east-south-east of present remains at NZ 99401 00364. Needs checking on ground - are all the remains 20th century?. OAN Site Visit January 2007. This is part of a grouping of three distinct areas of ruins (along with OAN Site 322 and 323) for this 20th century farmstead. The farm was still shown as upstanding on the OS OL27 1:25000 mapping of 1993. This part of the farmstead consists of two adjacent upstanding walls of heavily mortared limestone blocks. The shorter east/west wall, has a 2.5m x 5m concrete base to the north and is approximately 6m long while the longer north/south wall measures 18m long but is divided with the southern 5m apparently an extension with smaller stones and pebbled mortar. Additionally the ground level remains of several other walls can be seen dividing the long range into 5 units with a further 6m x 11m subdivided unit on the south end, forming an L-shaped range. There are also the remains of a 3m x 5.5m double walled brick extension to the north of this. In total the site covers approximately 25m square and appears to have possibly been the farmhouse range. The upstanding walls are currently being used to form the eastern boundary of a sheep wash.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7011)

OAN_Site 169 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Burnt Howe, Ravenscar, AA Site **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 98700 01250 **Type** ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 59939.19) AA Site. (OAN) presumably placed atop of the barrow at Burnt Howe. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The Site has been removed.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59939.19)

OAN_Site 170 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Station Road, Ravenscar, Mound **Period** Unknown
NGR NZ 98279 01510 **Type** MOUND

Description

(NYMSMR - 4685) Noted by Blaise Vyner as a low spread mound at this approximate location - suggested as a ?possible signal station site. There is also a lost AA diver gun site in this area (59939.18) which this site may represent, although it is always possible that the AA battery could have re-occupied an earlier site. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There is no evidence of a low mound at this given grid reference. Or the site has been removed.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (4685)

OAN_Site 171 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Crescent, Ravenscar, AA Site **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 98250 01650 **Type** ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE SITE
Description
(NYMSMR - 59939.18) AA Site. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The Site has been removed.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59939.18)

OAN_Site 172 **MonUID** **PrefRef** **Period** N/A
Name Raven Hall Hotel, Ravenscar, Geophysical Survey
NGR NZ 98254 01727 **Type** EVENT
Description
(NYMSMR - 7160) geophysical survey of proposed water treatment works site at Ravenscar produced number of iron spikes, thought to be associated with the late C19/early C20 groundworks for Ravenscar new town project. Variety of linear features near eastern edge of survey area are probably result of pipelines etc. Also three broad, parallel linear anomalies running north to south - these interpreted as ridge and furrow. Results confirmed by watching brief. (NMR - 1436480) Fluxgate gradiometer survey over Iha east of the Raven Hall Hotel identified no significant anomalies. Information from OASIS Online Form. Archaeological Services WYAS reports
Sources: Webb A/2004/Ravenscar Waste Water Treatment Plant, near Whitby, North Yorkshire: geophysical survey/Report No 1244.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7160)

OAN_Site 173 **MonUID** **PrefRef** **Period** 1895-1911
Name Ravenscar, Planned Village
NGR NZ 98092 01644 **Type** RESORT VILLAGE
Description
(NYMSMR - 13726) Inheritors of W Hammond's Peak Estate decided to develop it as a seaside resort. Ravenscar estate co. was established in 1895 and set about laying out roads and services. Several of the roads were on the lines of existing tracks, but much improved. Village was to be centred around a shopping centre adjacent to the station and the Raven Hall Hotel. Bill of sale of 1900 shows 111 plots for sale, with scope for expansion. Virtually nothing was built and the company went bankrupt in 1911. (see plan in file). OAN Site Visit January 2007.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (13726): National Monument Record (1436480): Anon, 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 174 **MonUID** **PrefRef** **Period** Post-Medieval
Name Old Peak, Ravenscar, Lime Kiln
NGR NZ 97939 02257 **Type** LIME KILN
Description
NYMSMR - 7640.82) Lime Kiln. No further details. Recorded as 'old lime kiln' by OS SHEET XLVII SE. (OAN) Shown as 'Old Limekiln' on the OS 1914 Revised 6inch mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7640.82)

OAN_Site 175 **MonUID** **PrefRef** **Period** Early 17th Century
Name Old Peak, Ravenscar, Alum works
NGR NZ 97982 02416 **Type** ALUM WORKS
Description
(NYMSMR - 7640.581). Young (1817) refers to an alum works at old peak, suggesting that it started soon after 1615. Marshall refers to fragmentary remains of masonry walls at beach-level, behind the foundation of a breakwater (58120). Visit and photo June 2003 - all that clearly survives is the truncated corner of a room, c.1 x 2m, with well-dressed stone walls up to x courses high projecting from the base of the cliff about 1m above foreshore level, some 5m to the east of the fallen concrete water tank. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7640.581)

OAN_Site 176 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Boundary Banks **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97618 01568 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY

Description

(NYMSMR - 7640.61) Embanked field boundaries, traces visible on an A/P. (OAN) the field boundaries skirt the southern edge of the current field at this location, they relate to old field boundaries shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping which predate the construction of the railway to the south and golf course to the north. These constructions have removed the setting and divorced the boundaries from the field-system pattern. Probably post-medieval in origin, also predate rationalisation of plots for Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). One of the boundaries is still extant and is shown on the current OS mapping. The NYMSMR site may refer to the embanked roadways located further north on what is now the golf course. These are the western estate of land plots and associated roadways for the Ravenscar planned village (See OS revised 6inch mapping of 1914). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The southern portion of the field is heavily overgrown with bracken. The ground is hummocky underneath, although the surviving mapped field boundary is not embanked to any degree.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7640.61): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 177 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Radar Guide Track **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 97180 01120 **Type** PASSIVE AIR DEFENCE SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 59100) Radar Guide Track. The purpose of this Radio Track Guide was to lay down beams for RAF aircraft to follow. In the north - east area there were 3 Stations - A1 Ravenscar, A2 Pateley Bridge and A3 at Tow Law. The Duty Signals Officer at South Down telephoned every evening with a bearing to set the Swivel Aerials, together with times to switch on and off. The device was normally in operation from midnight to 8am. The Radio Track Guide transmitter was mounted in a trailer. On the roof of the trailer were three 20 ft aerials. The centre one transmitted the beam, the other two being reflectors. These reflectors were so arranged that if the aircraft deviated to the left a preponderance of dots was heard and to the left dashes, on course a continuous note was heard. The personnel of 12, at this site, were trained to man the SWAB, Darcy and Radio Track Guide System. The site closed in May 1944. OAN Site Visit January 2007. No evidence surviving of the site. It is in a pasture field. The site was mobile so it could have been located in this field, adjacent to the enigmatic earlier listening device structure (OAN Site 134). On the other hand the site may have been located some 140m to the north-west on the summit of the hill (outside NT land), where there is currently a radio mast, and over the road there is a concrete apron of some antiquity.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59100)

OAN_Site 178 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Nab, Boggle Hole, Pillbox **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 95500 04100 **Type** PILLBOX (VARIANT)

Description

(NYMSMR - 58543) Pillbox. Six sided pill box. Rear, largest, flat side faces land side with entrance. Each of the remaining five faces contains loophole at breast height. Pillbox on north side of Mill Beck, on sloping cliffs some 30ft above HWMOST. 10 ft x 11 ft x 6ft 6 in High. (NMR - 1424923) Pillbox, 'variant'. DoB Anti Invasion Database UID - S0010721. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58543): National Monument Record (1424923)

OAN_Site 179 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Coastguard Station **Period** 1935
NGR NZ 99193 00866 **Type** COASTGUARD STATION

Description

(NMR - 1415756) Coastguard Station (NYMSMR 58280) This was a Coast Guard Station lookout, in 1937 it was designated as a peace time Auxiliary Watch and in war time a War Watch Station with 4 Coast Guards in

1961 it was designated a Coast War Watch Station IV. The lookout surmounts a brick and concrete bunker which is the minewatch facility. DoB Non Anti Invasion Database UID - 5206. 'This lookout station was one of a number of similar structures built along this coastline to observe the busy shipping lanes during peacetime and to detect enemy vessels in the Second World War, Built around 1935 it was designated as an Auxiliary Coastguard Watch Station, then as a War Watch Station between 1939-1945. The lookout could send messages by telephone to the buildings west of this site, which were using Type 2 Static Radar equipment. In 1942 the site was taken over by 73 wing RAF which installed a type 52 Radar system. Last records of the building being used by the coastguards were in 1972' (Heritage Coast Signage).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34842): National Monuments Record (1415756)

OAN_Site 180 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name venscar, Round Cairn **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 98500 01500 **Type** CAIRN

Description

(NMR - 29697) Round cairn cist burials. EBA battle-axe. (c. NZ 9801) accurate only to 1000m. A stone-capped tumulus, 12 ft in diameter and less than 6 ft high surrounded by a stone revetment situated 14 ft eastwards from an alleged stone circle (NZ 90 SE 50) was excavated by George Marshall in 1852 who discovered two burial cists. The first cist, 5 ft 8 ins x 2 ft 8 ins, formed of three rough stone-slabs at either side and one at each end was situated on the east side of the tumulus just within the stone revetment. A few fragments of human bone and a black greasy substance were found on the pebble floor of the cist. At three feet west of the cist, in the centre of the tumulus, was a crushed inverted urn. The second cist, immediately to the west or nearly below this urn, had been cut into the old moor surface. It measured 4 ft x 2 ft 8 ins x 2ft 6 ins deep and was composed of four stone slabs with a large cover stone and pebbled floor. A (?flint) knife and flint arrowheads were discovered and the pebbled floor of the cist was covered with black greasy matter. One of the side slabs was incised with three concentric circles and a star in the middle. A 'hatchet' with a 'hammer-head', calcined bones and charcoal were also found scattered in the soil of the tumulus beneath the stone capping. (See barrows - NZ 90 SE 5 and 20 - opened in 1852, or barrows - NZ 90 SE21 and 22, for possible association with this site. Nothing visible on APs OS 73/315 468-471 16.06.73). (1-2) Early Bronze Age battle axe from Peak, barrow, Stainton Dale. Untraced. (3) Sources: 1- Early Yorks 1855 183 197-9 (R Knox) 2- Early Man in NE Yorks 1930 64 104 (F Elgee) 3- PPS 32 1966 240 - Battle-Axe Series of Brit (F E S Roe). (OAN) another record of one of the barrows excavated in and around Raven Hill?. Definitely not at the right grid reference.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (29697)

OAN_Site 181 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Cottage **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 97900 01600 **Type** COTTAGE

Description

(NMR 533891) Raefan Cottage (possibly to do with Peakside?) House built in the 20th century. NBR Index Number - 59446, Sources REAFEN COTTAGE: BUILDINGS FILE

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (533891)

OAN_Site 183 **MonUID** **PrefRef** 30894*0
Name Green Dyke, Ravenscar, Cross Ridge Dyke **Period** Prehistoric-Medieval
NGR NZ 97029 00816 **Type** CROSS DYKE

Description

Site: 30894*0.Green Dyke. It is Scheduled NY248. (NYMSMR - 7640.46) Said to have originally consisted of a ditch with flanking banks although west bank not recorded. The ditch survives to a depth of c.1.5m and the east bank to a height of c.0.5m. SAM details record a ditch up to 3m wide and 2m deep below the tops of the pair of flanking banks. The latter are up to 4m wide and 0.75m high, thought to have continued south to the head of Staintondale but all traces lost. Suggested to be prehistoric in origin but re-used as an early medieval estate boundary. (NMR 34419) Dyke known as Green Dike, approximately 1500 metres long, believed to be one of the boundary dykes to east of medieval estate of Whitby Strand. There are also two post-medieval boundary markers. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The dyke partially enters NT land on the north side of Beacon Howes mast. The dyke is well preserved at this location and is approximately 9m wide in total, consisting of 3m wide embankments on either side of a 3m wide ditch. The depth from the top of the

banks to the bottom of the dyke is 1.5m. Only the eastern bank of the dyke is within the NT property and the current field boundary lies on top of this. The bottom of the dyke has recently been scoured for drainage purposes at this location. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (34419): North York Moors SMR (7640.46): OS 1stEdn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 184 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Stoup Brow Farm, Ravenscar, Farmstead **Period** 17th Century
NGR NZ 96658 02178 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Description

(NMR - 530855) Stoup Brow Farmhouse. Longhouse built in the 17th century, converted to a farmhouse between 1780 and 1840, now in use as a barn. Associated with the former dwelling is a farm building of 1750-1850. NBR Index Number - 57295, BF057295 STOUPE BROW FARM: BUILDINGS FILE. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The northern range of buildings (the newer farmhouse) is fully extant and in good order. The longhouse range to the south (which was being used as a barn), is mostly demolished or in the process of being reconstructed. Mullioned windowsills are being used as kerbing for the lane adjacent to the house. The site needs fully recording. Both ranges of historic buildings are shown on the 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (530855): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 185 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Pillbox **Period** 1906
NGR NZ 95840 06340 **Type** PILLBOX/OBSERVATION POST

Description

(NYMSMR - 58081) Pillbox. Typical Minewatch/Observation Post has always been associated with the Coast Guard Station. The timber lookout is mounted upon the brick and concrete shelter that has observation ports. From 1906 there has been a Coast Guard lookout at this site, in 1911, 1917 and 1920 was a normal CG lookout. In 1937 it was designated as a peacetime Occasional station and a wartime War Watch Station, in 1939 it was designated a War Watch Station III and in 1961 a Coast War Watch Station III. (NMR - 1418773) Brick pillbox with concrete slab roof. The site has been used as a base for Coast Guard Lookout. A typical minewatching, observation post has been associated with this coast guard station. [Information from John M. Harwood]. Bayness, Robin Hood's Bay, Fylingdales Scarborough. Coast Guard Lookout. DoB Anti Invasion Database UID - S0002769 OAN Site Visit January 2007. The pillbox/lookout station is extant. It survives as a red brick built pillbox measuring 2.6m long by 2.2m wide and 1.7m high. The original flat reinforced concrete roof remains. There are three loopholes/(observation holes with concrete slabs lintels. The pillbox has latterly been extended, also in red brick. These additions to the rear of the structure the original entranceway and also provide a base for the wooden coastguard hut sat on top. The original entrance and interior of the pillbox survives with three brick steps leading down into the rectangular interior of the pillbox.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58081): National Monument Record (1418773)

OAN_Site 186 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Smails Moor Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field Boundaries **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95400 06600 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY

Description

(NYMSMR - 7631) Walled Field Boundaries. Within an area of disturbed ground are the indistinct remains of low walled boundaries. See OAN (Site 129) for description.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7631): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 187 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Craze Naze, Robin Hood's Bay, Jet Quarries **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 95619 06962 **Type** JET WORKINGS

Description

(NYMSMR - 7339) Jet Quarries. A line of old jet workings is marked on the OS 1st edn 25" map of 1984.

OAN Site Visit January 2007. The cliff edge undulates at this location and has probably been quarried. The site was viewed from above as the land is slipping away off of the cliff.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7339): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 188 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Raindale Slack, Robin Hood's Bay, Jet Quarries **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95203 07128 **Type** JET WORKINGS

Description

(NYMSMR - 7631) Jet Quarries. DISUSED. A line of old jet workings is marked on the OS 1st EDN 25' map of 1894. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The cliff edge undulates at this location and has probably been quarried. The site was viewed from above as the land is slipping away off of the cliff.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7636): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 189 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Barrow Excavation **Period** N/A
NGR NZ 94500 07100 **Type** BARROW

Description

(NMR - 1048728) Excavation, 1852 - 1853, S Anderson, Liverpool Museum, Barrow excavated on farm belonging to John Bulman. Notebook excavation, held by Liverpool Museum. Sources: CBA research reports, Page(s) 104-5,108 Fig(s) 8.6,8.11, 101/1995/112 (MOORLAND MONUMENTS). The excavated Bronze Age burial mounds of north-east Yorkshire, 1994, by Margaret J B Smith, in Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland research reports Page(s) 93 Fig(s) 42.4,43.1 Plate(s) 18. 101/1995/112 (MOORLAND MONUMENTS) SMITH, M.J.B./1994 (ALSO FIG. 49.6) (OAN) a general grid reference.

OAN Site Visit January 2007. No obvious mound in the vicinity of this grid reference or within the NT landholding, could possibly relate to Hilda's Howe barrow some 700m to the north-west, or a ploughed out example on this landholding.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (1048728)

OAN_Site 190 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Victoria Ironstone Company, Runswick Bay, Shaft I **Period** 1858-1864
NGR NZ 81010 16586 **Type** SHAFT

Description

(NYMSMR - 7451.01001) Shaft. Southern of the two shafts shown on the plan of 1862. Head of shaft said to still be visible in mid 1960s (see Owen 1988). Plan also shows a level opening just to the north-north-west of the marked cement mines. Part of Ironstone Quarry (NTSMR 31130*0, MNA144351) OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7451.01001): Owen 1988: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 191 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Victoria Ironstone Company, Runswick Bay, Shaft II **Period** 1858-1864
NGR NZ 81008 16631 **Type** SHAFT

Description

(NYMSMR - 7451.01002) Shaft. The northern shaft of the two marked on the plan of 1862. Icon on GIS is located relative to the southern shaft (7451.01001) and the level (7451.01003). Nothing visible on ground today, and not marked on OS 25' map of 1894. Owen says it is still visible as a slight depression. Part of Ironstone Quarry (NTSMR 31130*0, MNA144351). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7451.01002): Owen 1988

OAN_Site 192 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Victoria Ironstone Company, Runswick Bay, Level **Period** 1858-1864
NGR NZ 80930 16628 **Type** ADIT

Description

(NYMSMR - 7451.01003) Level. Top seam was exploited by way of a drift into the hillside a short distance to the south of the calcining kilns. Location is marked on OS 25' map of 1894. Part of Ironstone Quarry (NTSMR 31130*0, MNA144351). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (7451.01003): Owen 1988

OAN_Site 193 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Thorndale Hill, Port Mulgrave, Shaft **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 79710 17680 **Type** VENTILATION SHAFT

Description

(NYMSMR - 2777.0321) Shaft. OS 1st Edn 25' map of 1894 shows an 'old shaft' towards the eastern end of the tunnel. This is almost certainly an air shaft. Part of Grinkle Ironstone Mine Complex (NTSMR 31126*0, OAN Site 157). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The location of the site could not be ascertained. The current ground conditions during the survey are of dense scrubland, with high bracken, gorse and brambles which mask this monument.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (2777.0321): Owen 1995: Plan of Port Mulgrave 1862: Owen 1986: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE): OS 1st Edn 25inch 1894

OAN_Site 194 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Thorndale Hill, Port Mulgrave, Tunnel **Period** c.1875
NGR NZ 79761 17677 **Type** RAILWAY TUNNEL PORTAL

Description

(NYMSMR - 2777.032) Tunnel. Originally part of a drift mine of the Port Mulgrave mines, the tunnel became a tramway between grinkle mine and Port Mulgrave c.1875. See bibliography for further details. Clearly marked on OS 25' map of 1894, with a series of levels at the sea-ward end in Port Mulgrave harbour running to the loading gantries. Part of Grinkle Ironstone Mine Complex (NTSMR 31126*0, OAN Site 157). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The projecting tunnel mouth is extant. It measures 5m tall by 7m-8m wide. It is constructed of faced and mortared sandstone masonry blocks. The top of the tunnel is a vaulted brick arch. The archway has been blocked to prevent access. In front of the tunnel is a projecting embankment for the railway (also built in sandstone). It projects approximately 10m-12m in length from the tunnel mouth and stands up to 2m in height.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (2777.032): Owen 1986: Plan of Port Mulgrave 1862: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE): OS 1st Edn 25inch 1894

OAN_Site 195 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Farm, Staithes, Tramway **Period** c.1855
NGR NZ 78913 18630 **Type** TRAMWAY

Description

(NYMSMR - 2777.01005) Tramway. Map of c 1855 in the Mulgrave estate papers shows a tramway on top of the cliffs running from Brackenberry Wyke to Hartle Loup and the pier. Owen suggests this was built to exploit the top seam ironstone which outcropped at the high point of the cliff. Owen's plan (fig 2, no 3) suggests some remains survive at the eastern end (Owen j s 1986 Staithes And Port Mulgrave Ironstone Cleveland Indust Archaeol Research Report no.4, p 11, fig 2) and a faint trace appears to be visible here on the 2001-2 A/Ps - line amended accordingly. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There is no evidence of the tramway, either cropmark or earthwork within the NT landholdings. The landholding is currently under pasture. There are two embanked pathways surviving along/near the alignment of the tramway on Quarry Bank to the south-east. One of the paths is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping, one is more modern in origin. The tramway route could be either (or neither) of these tracks.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (2777.01005): Owen 1995: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NW)

OSAN_Site	196	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	20th Century
Name	Cliff Farm, Staithes, Lookout Post						
NGR NZ	78740 18863	Type	COASTGUARD TOWER				
Description							
(NYMSMR - 59364) Coast Guard Lookout Post. Evidence exists to show that this CG Station existed in 1906,1911,1917 and 1920 in 1937 it was designated a War Watch Station and in 1939 designated a War Watch Station III and in 196(4?)1 a Coast War Watch Station III. In 1939 AP showed a timber lookout mounted on legs with a brick and concrete bunker to the side, both enclosed in a fence. No evidence remains. NT provisional archaeological report, 12/10/01. C20 Coastguard Lookout (demolished). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The demolished remains of the coastguard lookout station have been bulldozed over the cliff edge. Surviving material that could be observed included small pieces of concrete, breeze block and brick rubble. The site replaces a 'Signal Post' marked in this location on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping, however the lookout post is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 mapping.							
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59364): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NW)							

OSAN_Site	197	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1939-1945
Name	Cowbar Nab, Staithes, Slit Trenches						
NGR NZ	78253 18992	Type	SLIT TRENCH				
Description							
(NYMSMR - 59304) Five Slit Trenches. Complex of five slit trenches on the Nab. From AP evidence. (NMR - 1525151) 5 Weapon Pits. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Only one extant weapons pit was found. It was located on the very south-east edge of the Nab. It measures 6m long by 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The southern end of the trench has four steel rods surviving, three of which are protruding to a height of 0.6m. The ground conditions are quite overgrown with rough grass and wild spinach on the southern edge of the Nab, there are further areas of depressions with field banks to the west (OAN Site 316).							
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59304): National Monument Record (1425151)							

OSAN_Site	198	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	Unknown
Name	Custing Dyke, Staithes, Cross Ridge Dyke						
NGR NZ	78158 18991	Type	CROSS DYKE				
Description							
(NYMSMR - 2778.01) Dyke. The OS 1st Edn 6' map of 1856 has the words 'custing dyke' on the area now known as Cowbar; it is not clear precisely which feature this relates to. The name of this area appears to have been uncertain; on the 1894 and 1915 25' maps the area is called Colburn, with Colburn Bank and Colburn Nab, the headland to the east, but by 1928 the area has acquired its present name of Cowbar. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are several field boundaries surviving on top of the nab which could relate to both 'Custings Dyke' and 'Custings Bank' on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping. There is an east-west running curvilinear boundary bank/lynchet which curves across the top of the nab (Partially shown on current OS mapping). This survives up to 0.6m in height in places. To the south there is a further smaller banked boundary running in the same direction. This is shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch mapping of 1919. The boundary forms the edge of an area of small field plots on the southern edge of the nab (OAN Site 316). The ground conditions are quite overgrown with rough grass and wild spinach on the southern edge of the Nab.							
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (2778.01): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch (Sheet 19_NW)							

OSAN_Site	199	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	20th Century
Name	Loftus Alum Quarries, Loftus, Targets						
NGR NZ	74400 20000	Type	TARGET				
Description							
(NYMSMR - 58997) Targets. This emplacement is called 'Target Hole' local evidence indicates that it was part of the target system used by trainee gunners from RFC/RAF Marske. The target would have been similar to that in SMR 58996.00000.							
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58997)							

OAN_Site 200 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Searchlight Battery **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 74310 19850 **Type** SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY
Description
(NYMSMR - 58781) Searchlight Battery. This site is located in a Non Specified Zone.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58781)

OAN_Site 201 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Loftus Alum Quarries, Loftus, Military Police HQ **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 74200 19950 **Type** MILITARY POLICE SECTION HOUSE
Description
NYMSMR - 59363) Military Police HQ. See sketch in Archive file.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59363)

OAN_Site 202 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Warren, Loftus, Jet Quarries **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73500 20050 **Type** JET WORKINGS
Description
(Tees SMR - 6012) Jet Workings - (1) OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. and 25' VIII.16. 2nd Edition shows small workings to the east of the Old Cisterns (Tees SMR 6009), on Boulby cliffs. It is not shown on modern mapping. Marshall states, 'The lower seaward side of the quarries have been extensively worked for jet during the 19th century. The stratigraphic relationship between alum and jet shale is very well demonstrated in these quarries and is highlighted by the different depth of working' (Marshall, 1993b). The quarries are easily discernible on AP and satellite coverage. The area was avoided by the EH survey of the Alum Works Quarries (Hunt, 2004). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. The area was not walked because of the proximity of the cliff edge, but the quarries are extant up to at least 2.5m deep. The area within them is quite undulating. The vegetation cover is of tall bracken and brambles which is masking the majority of the earthworks in this area.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (6012): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 203 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Warren, Loftus, Reservoirs **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73480 19920 **Type** RESERVOIR
Description
(Tees SMR - 6011) Reservoirs - (1) OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition shows two small rectangular features (ponds or reservoirs?), probably associated with the Loftus Alum Works. Not shown on modern mapping. The EH survey of Loftus Alum Quarries (Hunt 2004) avoided 'The Warren' where many more features of alum processing and water management features were located (OAN Site 72 and 333). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. There are two surviving earthwork features of the reservoirs. The westernmost is rectangular and the eastern is sub-square in plan. The area surrounding the reservoirs has many more earthwork features (OAN Site 333) The vegetation cover is of tall bracken and brambles which is masking the majority of the earthworks in this area.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (6011): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 204 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Warren, Loftus, Cropmarks **Period** Unknown
NGR NZ 73581 19689 **Type** CROP MARK
Description
(NMR - 900089) Circular enclosures visible as cropmarks. Date and purpose unknown. NZ 7358 1969 (GCE): A rapid examination of air photographs (1a) reveals a number of circular enclosure-like features, each defined by a single ditch and visible as cropmarks. The enclosures vary in size but the majority appear quite modest, being an approximate five metres or less in diameter. The significance of these features is unknown.
(1) Sources 1: Jane Stone/07-JUN-1993/RCHME: AP Primary Recording Project, 1a: NMR, NZ 7319/1-2. Related Event Records RCHME: Air Photograph Primary Recording Project Air Photograph Interpretation 01 Jan 1992 - 31 Dec 1996.

OAN Site Visit January 2007. The field is currently under pasture so no fieldwalking finds were made in the vicinity. However recent fieldwork, geophysics and excavation to the immediate south-east (Sherlock 2006), has revealed iron age enclosures, round houses, and findspots from fieldwalking and excavated finds. These have also revealed pre-Iron Age material and possible Anglian material.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (900089): Sherlock 2006

OAN_Site 205 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Warren, Loftus, Quarries **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73452 19696 **Type** QUARRY

Description

(Tees SMR - 6010) Sandstone Quarry - (1) OS 1856. 6' Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry to the north west of Upton Farm, Loftus. OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition shows 'Old Quarries'. OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.16. 2nd Edition shows three, small separate workings. The site is still shown on the modern OS mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. There several large quarry scoops cut into the hillside with large spoilheaps downslope of them. There are numerous smaller/shallow workings around them. The overall area measures at least 125m long by 90m wide. The vegetation cover is of tall bracken and brambles, and the quarries are covered in blanket gorse cover which is masking the majority of the earthworks in this area.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR 6010): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 206 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hummersea Farm, Loftus, Weapon Pits **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 72700 19620 **Type** WEAPON PIT

Description

(NYMSMR - 58538) Two Weapon Pits. Two close together, from AP evidence. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field has been ploughed and seeded.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58538)

OAN_Site 207 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Farm, Loftus, Minefield **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 72500 19810 **Type** MINEFIELD

Description

(NYMSMR - 58213) Minefield. Two minefields to the East and West of given GR. They are oval shaped and 50ft apart. The west one is 130ft x 45ft and the east one is 216ft.x 45ft..The west one contains 9 B type C mines and the east one 21 B type C mines. There were two recovery wires along the axis of each oval and the mines were offset at 15 ft from this axis, the offsets being at 10 ft crs. Other recovery wires led from each 'axis' wire to points outside the Dannert Coils around each 'oval'. Please see diagrams in Archive under this SMR. (NMR - 1424534). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field has been ploughed and seeded.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58213): National Monument Record (1424534)

OAN_Site 208 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Farm, Loftus, Pillbox **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 72500 19800 **Type** PILLBOX

Description

(NYMSMR - 58197) Pillbox. The remains of this pillbox are to be found in the nearest part of the field wall to the original location. (NMR - 1424519). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field has been ploughed and seeded.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58197): National Monument Record (1424519)

OAN_Site 209 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hummersea Farm, Loftus, Farmhouse **Period** 17th Century
NGR NZ 72327 19718 **Type** FARMHOUSE

Description

(NMR - Listed Building - 60196) 10.11.83 G.V. Grade II. Farmhouse, C17, possibly earlier, with mid C18 left extension;

extensively altered c.1800 when left-hand part and extension raised by 4 courses and right-hand part lowered to form part of adjoining c.1800 farm cottage. Now all one house. Dressed sandstone; clay pan tile roofs with stone ridge and gable copings. Stacks on cottage rebuilt in brick. 2 storeys, farmhouse 5 windows. Early C19 six-panel door, and overlight with glazing bars, between 2nd and 3rd windows. Right end window now holds French doors. Late C19 half-glazed door at left end. Early C20 fixed-light window and casement on ground floor of left extension. Other windows horizontal sashes with glazing bars and painted sills. There is a keyed lintel over 3rd ground-floor window. Metal restraining plates at ceiling levels between 4th and 5th windows. Farm cottage 2 windows; blocked doorway at left end, central 4-panel door. Sash windows with glazing bars. Ridge and end stacks. Sash windows in right return. Rear of farmhouse shows chamfered mullioned window on ground floor. Interiors have beamed ceilings and panelled sliding window shutters on first floor. Cottage adjoining rear of farm cottage, and farm outbuildings to west and north-west, are not of special interest. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The building is within the current study area but not under ownership of the National Trust.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (60196): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 210 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hummersea Farm, Loftus, Boundary Wall **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 72331 19739 **Type** BOUNDARY WALL

Description

(NMR - Listed Building - 60197) 10.11.83 G.V. Grade II. Wall enclosing garden area, early C19. Drystone wall of dressed sandstone. Curved wall with flat copings. Included for group value. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The wall is within the current study area but not under ownership of the National Trust.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (60197): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 211 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hummersea Farm, Loftus, Monitoring Post **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 72300 19900 **Type** ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 58854.1) Monitoring Post. Built as 20 / M 1 in June 1962, changed to 20 / X 1, closed in Oct 1968. This site has an incorrect grid co-ordinate. It relates to OAN Site 213 located on top of Warsett Hill.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58854.1)

OAN_Site 212 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 72130 19810 **Type** QUARRY

Description

(Tees SMR - 5997) Sandstone Quarry - (1) OS 1856. 6' Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry on the summit of Warsett Hill. Workings shown but not named on the OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition. OS 1895. 25' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.16. 2nd Edition show the workings as 'Old Quarries'. It is shown on modern mapping but not named. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The northern and eastern sides of Warsett Hill have been quarried away. There are large working faces measuring up to 3m high on south side with spoilheaps to the north. The overall area measures 150m long by 50m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR 5997: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 213 **MonUID** **PrefRef**

Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Monitoring Post I **Period** 1962-1968
NGR NZ 72090 19800 **Type** ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE

Description

(NMR - 1414093) Monitoring Post. (OAN) This is probably the correct position of OAN Site 211, which seems to be an incorrect grid co-ordinate (See OAN Site 211 for description). The site was recorded by Nick Catford for Subterranea Britannica on 1/6/2000 (See website). Described as opened June 1962, closed October 1968. Located on a low mound on the cliff top. It is open. All surface features remain intact with some green paint remaining. All the ventilation louvres and the hatch have gone. Although the shaft is open, it is filled with sand and gravel to within two feet of the top. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The bunker survives as described in 2000, it consists of a D-shaped bunker mound measuring up to 16m square and up to 1m in height. On top of the mound the access hatch, ventilation shaft, ground zero indicator, fixed survey meter probe and bomb power

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (1414093): Catford, 2000

OAN_Site 214 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Pillbox **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 71900 19900 **Type** PILLBOX

Description

(NYMSMR - 58035) Pillbox. In field overlooking beach (NMR - 1424388). OAN Site Visit January 2007. Again an incorrect/generalised grid reference. The pillbox is extant but stands some 170m to the north-west and outside of NT land.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58035): National Monument Record (1424388)

OAN_Site 215 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name North Bank, Old Saltburn, Minefield I **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 67100 21480 **Type** MINEFIELD

Description

(NYMSMR - 58217) Minefield. Research has yet to reveal number. From AP evidence. (NMR - 1424538). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is grassland.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58217): National Monument Record (1424538)

OAN_Site 216 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name North Bank, Old Saltburn, Trench **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 67130 21500 **Type** IRREGULAR TRENCH

Description

(NYMSMR - 58529) Irregular Trench. Extensive system. From AP evidence. (NMR - 1424902). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is grassland.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58529): National Monument Record (1424902)

OAN_Site 217 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name North Bank, Old Saltburn, Minefield II **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 67200 21550 **Type** MINEFIELD

Description

(NYMSMR - 58216) Minefield . Strip of field corner of which is 30yds from Coast Guard Cottages. Research has not exposed number. From AP evidence. (NMR - 1424537). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is grassland.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58216): National Monument Record (1424537)

OAN_Site 218 **MonUID** **PrefRef**

Name Coastguard Cottages, Old Saltburn, Petroleum Warfare Site **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 67200 21300 **Type** PETROLEUM WARFARE SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 58613) Petrol Warfare Site. Road to Brotton 1/4 mile S of Ship Inn. (NMR - 1424993). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed or was actually located on the roadside just outside of the study area. The current ground conditions are the field is pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58613): National Monument Record (1424993)

OAN_Site 219 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Reservoir **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69750 21370 **Type** RESERVOIR

Description

(Tees SMR - 5960) Reservoir - (1) OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. and 25' VII.11. 2nd Edition shows a small, triangular reservoir opposite Huntcliff Mines. Not shown on modern mapping. Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 5. Site of reservoir supplying water for the boilers. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. There is a marked triangular depression within the field, skirting the edge of the railway track. This is the area of the reservoir. The southern bank of the depression is still up to 0.75m high, whilst the ground slopes upwards on the north side towards the fanhouse. The overall area measures approximately 50m square. The current ground conditions are the field is pasture. The reservoir may also have once drained a level sunk into the hill to the west (OAN Site 226).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (5960): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 220 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, AA Site **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 69520 21400 **Type** ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENCE SITE

Description

(NYMSMR - 59939.09) AA Site. Has been lost. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (59939.09)

OAN_Site 221 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Air Shaft **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69560 21230 **Type** VENTILATION SHAFT

Description

(Tees SMR - 5956) Air Shaft - (1) OS 1895. 6' Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition shows shaft North-east of Warsett Farm, Huntcliff. Not shown on modern mapping. Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 6. A shaft existed on the hillside and was used for ventilation prior to the erection of the fanhouse. No longer visible. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (5956): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SW)

OAN_Site 222 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Barrow Cemetery **Period** Bronze Age
NGR NZ 69166 21368 **Type** BARROW CEMETERY

Description

(NMR - 28698) Sites of seven Bronze Age round barrows; one contained a cremation with food vessel; one possibly used as a beacon in 17th century. A group of seven tumuli in 'Beacon Field' were excavated by Hornsby and Stanton. Around mound A (see plan) was a stone circle 30 ft in diameter, at the centre of which was a cremation burial with two food vessels. Other finds in this mound included a sherd of domestic pottery, a knife, a saw and many flints including scrapers, cores, and two leaf shaped arrowheads. No burials were found in the other mounds which only yielded flints. There was a beacon here in the 17th century. (Sited by OS 25' 1915 to mound 'A'). (2) Finds are in the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough. Published survey (25') revised. (3)0010 Brotton Warsett, Brotton NZ 692 214.

Brotton Warsett Hill is an isolated steep hill rising from the surrounding land at 107m OD to a plateau top at 166m OD On the very top of the hill was a group of 7 supposed burial mounds, the westernmost of which is

dealt with separately (0011). Of the other 6, there is very little information; all were excavated by Atkinson prior to 1893, but his excavations revealed no finds and he stated that all of the mounds had been previously disturbed. They were later dug by Hornsby who stated that although he found no sepulchral deposits, all the mounds contained flints. The mounds have now been ploughed out, and no surface trace remains. Of the seven mounds on Brotton Warsett Hill, the westernmost was not only the largest, but also the most complex. It was excavated by Hornsby after apparently being left untouched by Atkinson. The mound is reputed to have been the medieval beacon mound and was about 13.5m in diameter with an internal 'circle of stones' having a diameter of 10m. This wall stood about 1m tall and was 0.3m thick. In the centre of the mound, 0.4m below the old ground surface, Hornsby found a crushed food vessel overlying a cremation; adjoining this was a second, complete food vessel. (4)

Related Event Records:

584007 - Field observation on NZ 62 SE 2, Field Observation, 29 Dec 1969 - 29 Dec 1969

630137 - WORSETT HILL, Excavation, 01 Jan 1800 - 31 Dec 1899

630140 - BROTTON WARSETT, Excavation, 01 Jan 1900 - 31 Dec 1999

(Tees SMR - 1049) (Includes Barrows - NTSMR 31104*0 to 31106*0).

OSAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no surviving earthworks of any of the barrows at this site. They are all fully ploughed-out. The current ground conditions during the survey are of pasture grassland, which may mask ploughed down stone scatter from these monuments.

Sources OSAN Site Visit January 2007: National Monuments Record (28698): Tees SMR (1049): OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OSAN_Site	223	MonUID		PrefRef	
Name	Warsett Hill, Cropmark, Prehistoric Enclosure			Period	Unknown
NGR	NZ 69260 21350	Type	CROP MARK		

Description

(Tees SMR - 4779) Putative cropmark of a prehistoric enclosure. - A semi-circular cropmark can be seen on aerial photographs of Warsett Hill. The cropmark forms a possible defensive ditch protecting the west and south sides of the hill, the steep cliff scarps to the north and east would possibly have formed the remainder of a circuit for a defensive hillfort. OSAN Site Visit January 2007. The cropmark may relate to relict field boundaries which have been swept away in the 20th century (See OS 1st Edn mapping) and by the modern golf course to the south. Some of the boundaries skirting the summit of the hill survive (OSAN Sites 283 and 285). This is not to say that there isn't a hillfort here. The AP and satellite evidence show the curvilinear western boundary (OSAN Site 283) running further to the south as a cropmark which seems earlier than field enclosures that have been grubbed-out in the 20th century.

Sources OSAN Site Visit January 2007: Tees SMR (4779) OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OSAN_Site	224	MonUID		PrefRef	
Name	Warsett Hill, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation			Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	NZ 69504 21541	Type	RIDGE AND FURROW		

Description

Possible Ridge and Furrow Cultivation, Shown in this location on AP from 1948, orientated south-south-west - north-north-east. (NT Warsett Hill archive). OSAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture. The area surrounding this point has shallow surface ironstone pitting (OSAN Site 287). The pitting predates the aerial photograph so there might never have been ridge and furrow cultivation at this point on the hillside. The overall area skirts the edge of the railway track and is up to 350m long by 100m wide at the foot of the hill. There is an additional area of pitting higher up the hill with larger pits (OSAN Site 287).

Sources OSAN Site Visit January 2007

OSAN_Site	225	MonUID		PrefRef	
Name	Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Pitting I			Period	1840s-1850s
NGR	NZ 69635 21480	Type	EXTRACTIVE PIT		

Description

An extensive area of shallow ironstone pitting on the north-east side of Warsett Hill, it is shown on AP and satellite imaging as cropmarks and depressions. Owen states that before intensive ironstone drift/shaft mining started on Warsett Hill, 'A mile or so from Brotton mine the railway curves round the top of Huntcliff and here the main seam outcrops near the edge of the cliff. In the 1840s and 1850s quarrying had taken place here

with shipments from the beach below...' (Owen 1995, 21). OAN Site Visit January 2007. Some of the pitting is still evident as very shallow circular pitting delfs but they are not as clearly defined as on the aerial photographs. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Owen 1995

OAN_Site 226 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Adit **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69719 21339 **Type** ADIT

Description

An adit (probably for drainage, which was shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping. It emerged from the east side of Warsett hill and is associated with the Huntcliff Ironstone Mine (Site 81). It was probably used to fill the adjacent reservoir downslope to the east (OAN Site 219). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 227 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Shaft I **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68730 21386 **Type** MINE SHAFT

Description

Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 8. A slight depression and trace of brick wall indicate the site of the main drawing shaft of the 1866 Cliff Mine. The shaft was just over 100ft deep. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. there is a shallow depression in the ground at this location and there was abundant brick demolition rubble removed to the side of the field, downslope to the west. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture. The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 228 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Engine Base I **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68753 21379 **Type** STEAM WINDER

Description

Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 9. Traces of brickwork and steel bolts mark the site of the engine which raised and lowered the cages in the shaft. It was a Fowler traction engine suitably modified with winding drums fixed to the rear wheels. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. There base for the engine is grass covered but survives as a 3m square structure of brickwork. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture. The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 229 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Railway Siding **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68770 21453 **Type** RAILWAY SIDING

Description

Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 10. Cutting side of railway siding for feeding empty standard gauge railway wagons down to loading point. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The siding consists of a cutting in the hillside measuring up to 160m long by 6m wide and up to 1m deep. There is abundant clinker, coal and demolition debris strewn around and disturbed by rabbit burrowing. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture. The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 230 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Shaft II **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68845 21549 **Type** MINE SHAFT

Description

Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 12. A shaft of the Cliff mine, no longer visible. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture. The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 231 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Drift I **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69648 21583 **Type** DRIFT MINE

Description

Simon Chapman, Layout of Huntcliffe Ironstone Mine, 1906 - Western drift entrance, marked as the 'travelling road' The site is marked as 'Level' on the OS 1st Edn 25inch map of 1894. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 232 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Drift II **Period** 1866-1906
NGR NZ 69675 21561 **Type** DRIFT MINE

Description

Simon Chapman, Layout of Huntcliffe Ironstone Mine, 1906 - Eastern drift entrance, marked as the 'Haulage Plain'. The site is marked on the OS 1st Edn 25inch map of 1894. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 233 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Mine Buildings **Period** 1866-1906
NGR 469669 521598 **Type** MINE BUILDING

Description

Simon Chapman, Layout of Huntcliffe Ironstone Mine, 1906 - Range of buildings located on the cliff top. Marked with six

functions (from west-east) Cottage, Joiner's Workshop, Fitter's Workshop, Blacksmith, Horsekeeper and Stables. Simon Chapman, Cleveland Heritage Organisation Letter 25/09/90 - Site 4. Until recent years a few brick walls could still be seen from the workshops, offices and houses associated with Huntcliff mine. Nothing now visible. The site is marked from the OS 1st Edn 25inch map of 1894. By the OS revised Edn 25inch map of 1927 the range is disused and the western portion has been turned into 'Cliff House'. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current ground conditions are the field is under pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman, 1990: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 234 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Well **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00367 98459 **Type** WELL

Description

A well shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1854 and 1914 mapping. It is located on the western side of the farmhouse. What was once the farm pond survives as a marshy area to the south of the privy, and C19th cast iron water pump bearing the manufacturers name 'H Lambert Kirby' presumably made at Kirbymoorside (VBS). The pond was still extant on the OS revised Edn 1:2500 map of 1967. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. There is a stone lined well trough with cast iron well stock.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 235 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bent Rigg, Staintondale, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 99348 00490 **Type** QUARRY

Description

A quarry named as 'Tommy Kelds Quarry' located on the cliff edge at Bent Rigg, and shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There is no surviving evidence of quarrying on the

top of the cliff.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SE)

OAN_Site 236 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Milestone **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 06065 84874 **Type** MILE STONE

Description

A milestone shown on both the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping and the current OS mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. A sandstone gatepost, no inscription but a trig point on the reverse (seaward) side. The stone measures 1m high by 0.45m wide and is 0.2m- 0.25m thick, with a rounded top. It is located on a bank on the east side of the old Filey/Scarborough coast road, the road here is now a footpath.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_NW)

OAN_Site 237 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin East Farm, Filey, Crane I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 10306 82593 **Type** CRANE

Description

Crane shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping at this location. Associated with a limestone quarry below the cliff. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Two large metal screw bases 0.5m apart roughly in area of crane but on eastern side of the field boundary.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

OAN_Site 238 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin East Farm, Filey, Crane II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 10513 82575 **Type** CRANE

Description

Crane shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping at this location. Associated with a limestone quarry below the cliff. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no archaeological features surviving at this location.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

OAN_Site 239 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin East Farm, Filey, Limestone Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 10493 82617 **Type** QUARRY

Description

One of two limestone quarries (other outside NT land) located on the cliff to the north of Newbiggin East Farm and shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. Associated with cranes, limekilns and a clay pit. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no archaeological features surviving at this location. The quarry was potentially at the foot of the cliffs.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

OAN_Site 240 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin East Farm, Filey, Clay Pit/Brickyard **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 10481 82427 **Type** CLAY PIT

Description

A clay pit with trackway leading to it and possible brick drying structures to the east. Shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are no archaeological features surviving at this location, although there is a slight depression in the ploughed field.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

OAN_Site 241 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hinderwell Beacon, Port Mulgrave, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ79523 17964 **Type** QUARRY

Description

Site of old sandstone quarry, shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1856 and 1919 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The quarry has been filled in. The current field conditions are of low seeded arable crop.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 242 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Twixt Hills, Port Mulgrave, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 79666 17903 **Type** QUARRY

Description

Site of old quarry, shown on OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The quarry may survive in an area of cliff slumpage.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 243 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Lower Rosedale, Port Mulgrave, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 79715 17385 **Type** QUARRY

Description

Site of an 'old' sandstone quarry, shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The quarry has been filled in. The current field conditions are slightly overgrown grassland.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 244 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Old Nab, Staithes, Jet Workings **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 79063 18650 **Type** JET WORKINGS

Description

'Old jet workings' shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 mapping. The workings run all the way along the clifftop from Penny Nab, all the way along and around to the south of Old Nab. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There is no obvious quarrying along the cliff edge, but access too close to the cliff was dangerous. Some possibly survives around the edges of Old Nab.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

OAN_Site 245 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Farm, Staithes, Ridge and Furrow I **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 79038 18588 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

NT provisional archaeological report, 12/10/01. Area of very faint ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation aligned east-west (Newman 2001). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current field conditions are improved pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Newman 2001

OAN_Site 246 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Farm, Staithes, Ridge and Furrow II **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 78804 18633 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

NT provisional archaeological report, 12/10/01. Area of very faint ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation aligned east-west. (Newman 2001). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current field conditions are improved pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Newman 2001

OAN_Site 247 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Farm, Staithes, Barn **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 78618 18639 **Type** BARN

Description

NT provisional archaeological report, 12/10/01. A small stone field barn (C18/C19?) not marked on the modern OS mapping (Newman 2001). OAN Site Visit January 2007. A small rectangular plan barn/byre. It is constructed with mortared walls of faced, quarried stone. It has a doorway and blocked window on the east side and a small window in the west wall elevation. It survives to full height and measures 5m long by 4m wide. The building's pan tile roof has mostly been removed on the west side. One gable end is cracking and is held in place by a single wall tie. It is shown from the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 mapping. It is probably associated with Cliff House Farm to the south rather than Greenacres farm to the west that was not built by that date.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Newman 2001; OS 1st Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NW)

OAN_Site 248 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House, Robin Hood's Bay, Quarry I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94567 07254 **Type** QUARRY

Description

Site of a 'Sandstone Quarry' shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. It was subsequently partially destroyed by the railway construction and marked as an 'Old Quarry' on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. It is marked as a 'Pit (disused)' on modern OS mapping. (Newman 2001). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. It is a large semi-circular quarry scoop, which was probably associated with the construction of Bottom House farm and associated field boundaries. The scoop measures 50m long by 30m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Newman 2001; OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW); OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 249 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House, Robin Hood's Bay, Quarry II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94694 07139 **Type** QUARRY

Description

Site of an 'Old Quarry' shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. (Newman 2001). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been filled in. There is however an oval area of rough ground and nettles measuring 24m long by 14m wide. According to the present tenant the site was in-filled in the 20th century by the previous landowner with domestic waste from the municipal dump at Whitby. The current field conditions are pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Newman 2001; OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 250 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House, Robin Hood's Bay, Rifle Range **Period** 19th Century / 20th Century
NGR NZ 94667 07448 **Type** FIRING RANGE

Description

A line of six shooting platforms marked as a 'Rifle Range' on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. In addition there are two warning flagpoles located on the clifftop to the north and south. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current field conditions are pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 251 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House, Robin Hood's Bay, Target **Period** 19th Century / 20th Century
NGR NZ 95002 07440 **Type** TARGET

Description

A target located on the clifftop, associated with the rifle range shooting platforms to the west (OAN Site 250) and shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current field conditions are pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 252 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Coney Well, Ravenscar, Reservoirs **Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NZ 97443 01145 **Type** RESERVOIR

Description

Reservoirs shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. The northernmost reservoir (outside NT landholding) has been covered. The southernmost is open and is embanked up to 1.75m high. Overall the site measures up to 170m long by 45m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 253 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Farmstead **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 74005 19764 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Description

The site of 'Gallihowe' farmstead shown on the both the 1st Edn OS mapping and the OS revised 6inch 1895 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site survives as ruins. The building remains consist of two upstanding walls (5m x 11m x 1.5m high) of a rectilinear structure (the farmhouse range) and four further building platforms cut into the slope of the field to the south of the entrance track. The walls are constructed of large, faced oblong sandstone blocks with upstanding elements of double width construction. The overall site measures 28m long by 22m wide, representing an L-shaped farmstead with farmhouse to the west and agricultural buildings surviving as platforms to the east. There is much building debris, including sandstone blocks, pan tiles, supporting timbers and some modern dumping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 254 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Rifle Range **Period** Late 19th Century
NGR NZ 74220 19659 **Type** FIRING RANGE

Description

A 'Rifle Range' shown orientated towards the cliff edge on the OS revised 6inch 1895 mapping. Only the northern limit of the site, including the target (OAN Site 255) is within NT landholding. The butts would have been further to the south. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. The current field conditions are pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 255 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Targets **Period** Late 19th Century
NGR NZ 74254 19873 **Type** TARGET

Description

A 'Target' shown on the OS revised 6inch 1895 mapping. It is located on the cliff top and is associated with the rifle range (OAN Site 254). site visit 18/1/07: A shallow oval scoop in the hillside was observed. The scoop measured 6m x 4m, with a slight embankment on the down slope side and was probably associated with the placement of targets.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 256 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Snilah, Loftus, Farmstead **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 72550 19719 **Type** FARMSTEAD

Description

The site of 'Snilah' farm, shown on the OS 1st Edn mapping but demolished by the OS revised 6inch 1895 mapping. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site has been removed. It is possible that much of the farm was re-used as packing/metalling on the farm track running to the south of the site. The current field conditions are pasture.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 257 **MonUID** **PrefRef**

Name Tenants' Cliff, Cayton Bay, Field System **Period** Medieval
NGR TA 06534 84403 **Type** BROAD RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

Field system incorporating the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing. In the east of the field, the ridge and furrow runs south-south-west - north-north-east and is 5m wide. Down slope at the eastern end of the ridge and furrow has a curved linear lynchet measuring approximately 0.4m high. The lynchet is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. To the west of the lynchet are the remains of wide S-shaped ridge and furrow running north-west - south-east. This is an important site as the majority of this cultivation has been removed around Osgodby by later cultivation. In addition, the cultivation to the south over the road has recently been removed for a bypass.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_NW)

OAN_Site 258 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Boundary Bank **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 06162 84939 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY

Description

A linear earthen and stone field boundary with a hawthorn hedge on top. It runs adjacent to the mapped footpath down Cayton Cliff. The boundary is up to 4m wide by 0.75m high and is marked on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_NW)

OAN_Site 259 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Road Block II **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06139 85333 **Type** ROAD BLOCK

Description

A W.W.II concrete roadblock which has been displaced from the main footpath running from the bay up onto the northern end of Cayton Cliffs. The roadblock survives as one concrete block, measuring 0.5m high, by 1m wide and 0.75m thick. The block has an exposed internal iron RSJ. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the DoB as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 260 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Spigot Mortar **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06126 85353 **Type** SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT

Description

Circular concrete stanchion measuring 0.6m high and 1m in diameter. The stanchion has a wider step at the base with angular protrusions. The block has a central cylindrical cavity measuring 0.25m id diameter by 0.5m deep. It appears to be in situ. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the Defence of Britain Project as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). It could possibly be the base for a spigot mortar. The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 261 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Concrete Foundation **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06120 85350 **Type** DEFENCE STRUCTURE

Description

Concrete rectangular platform measuring 2.75m long by 2m wide and up to 0.3m high It is apparently in situ. No other obvious features can be seen cut into it. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the DoB as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 262 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Concrete Platform **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941

NGR TA 06111 85345 Type DEFENCE STRUCTURE

Description

Rectangular concrete block, measuring 0.75m wide by 1m long and up to 0.2m high and associated sheet of corrugated iron. Both are displaced from their original location. The iron sheet is shaped with a rectangular window cut out and perforated along its edges of construction. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the DoB as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 263 MonUID PrefRef
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Concrete Cube **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06116 85359 Type ANTI TANK OBSTACLE

Description

Concrete cube measuring 0.75m high by 0.6m long and wide. It is possibly displaced from elsewhere. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the DoB as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 264 MonUID PrefRef
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Demolition Rubble **Period** 20th Century
NGR TA 06100 85365 Type DEFENCE STRUCTURE

Description

Demolition rubble, bulldozed over the top of the ridge to clear the ground for modern bungalows. Possible defence or water management related structure. Rubble consists of RSJs, concrete blocks, piping, and fencing. The site is part of a defence work (OAN Site 349) recorded by the DoB as 16610 (Not shown in the NMR or SMR). The ground conditions are wooded with moderately thick undergrowth and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 265 MonUID PrefRef
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Minefield I **Period** June 1940 - 1941
NGR TA 06318 85229 Type MINEFIELD

Description

Minefield recorded by DoB 16462 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed . OAN Site Visit January 2007. Site has been removed.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (16462): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 266 MonUID PrefRef
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Concrete Cubes **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06324 85208 Type ANTI BOAT LANDING OBSTACLE

Description

Concrete cubes recorded by DoB as 2753 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as extant. OAN Site Visit January 2007. There are 14 concrete cubes in a roughly linear formation, but subject to displacement by the sea. There are protruding RSJs visible which possibly connected the cubes into a fence or formed landing craft traps. This site is a duplicate entry for OAN Site 160.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (2753): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 267 MonUID PrefRef
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Pillbox I **Period** July - August 1940
NGR TA 06540 85330 Type PILLBOX

Description

Pillbox recorded by DoB as 16582 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed by the sea. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (16582): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 268 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Minefield II **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06530 85400 **Type** MINEFIELD
Description
 Minefield recorded by DoB 16463 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed . OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (16463): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 269 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Minefield III **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06510 85420 **Type** MINEFIELD
Description
 Minefield recorded by DoB 16464 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (16464): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 270 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Minefield IV **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06470 85420 **Type** MINEFIELD
Description
 Minefield recorded by DoB 16465 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed. OAN Site Visit January 2007. Could not get access due to land and weather conditions.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (16465): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 271 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Pillbox II **Period** July - August 1940
NGR TA 06320 85120 **Type** PILLBOX (VARIANT)
Description
 Pillbox (variant) recorded by DoB as 2755 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as extant. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is extant. It is a 'variant' hexagonal pillbox of local type, with eared entrances. It has two loopholes on the front face.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (2755): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 272 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Defence Work **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06320 85112 **Type** DEFENCE WORK
Description
 Defence work recorded by DoB as 2754 (Not in SMR or NMR), and marked as extant. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site consists of a displaced concrete cube measuring 3m long by 2m wide and up to 1.5m high. There is an aperture on the top surface, and it is constructed of concrete with large pebble inclusions. The site could possibly be an observation post as to the rear there are three large (displaced) concrete pillars, with internal exposed RSJs. The displaced block probably once stood upon these
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Defence of Britain (2754): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 273 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Summer House I **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00718 97048 **Type** SUMMERHOUSE
Description
 A summerhouse shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. The site survives as three walls found standing to a height of 0.75m. The walls are wall approximately 3.5m square and consist of four courses of double thickness, faced quarried sandstone, with rubble in-fill.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 274 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Footbridge I **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00918 96898 **Type** FOOTBRIDGE

Description

The remains of footbridge footings as part of a rough stone flagged and edged path located near Prospect Point. The stream appears to be modified and slightly revetted in stone with the footing for a small bridge.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 275 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Steps I **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00927 96894 **Type** STEPS

Description

A flight of stone flagged steps leading from the footbridge (OAN Site 274) to the formal footpath (OAN Site 276).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 276 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Footpath **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00936 96913 **Type** FOOTPATH

Description

A roughly cobbled track/footpath leading downhill towards the clifftop from Prospect Point. The path is bounded by a low stone wall to the west which survives to a height of c0.6m for most of its length. The wall is double thickness with rubble in-fill. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1854 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE); OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 277 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Steps II **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00968 97004 **Type** STEPS

Description

A flight of sandstone steps cut into hillside. They are rustic in build with large rough-faced blocks.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 278 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Footbridge II **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00954 97021 **Type** FOOTBRIDGE

Description

The remains of sandstone footings for a footbridge crossing stream at the base of a flight of steps (OAN Site 277). It is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 279 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Summer House II **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00780 97094 **Type** SUMMERHOUSE

Description

The remains of summerhouse, possibly shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. Three walls survive in part although the two short side walls beside the path are mostly reduced to rubble. The building remains measure 4m long by 3m wide. The rear sandstone block wall which is revetted into an earthen bank survives to six full courses with rubble on the top. The remains resemble a shooting hide more than a conventional summerhouse.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 280 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Steps II **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00724 97092 **Type** STEPS
Description
A flight of large sandstone block steps, with at least nine steps visible.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 281 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Coastguard Cottages, Old Saltburn, Cube **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 67187 21411 **Type** ANTI TANK OBSTACLE
Description
A potential small concrete cube/defence feature. It may be of more recent origin as a simple bollard on a footpath.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 282 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cat Nab, Old Saltburn, Cube **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 66978 21548 **Type** ANTI TANK OBSTACLE
Description
A potential small concrete cube/defence feature. It may be of more recent origin as a simple bollard on a footpath.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 283 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Field Boundary **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 69150 21423 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY
Description
A curvilinear field boundary shown on the OS First Edn 6inch 1856 but gone by OS revised 6inch 1895 mapping. It is still visible as an earthwork on the northern field of Warsett Hill. There are faint cropmarks of the boundary surviving further to the south in the ploughed field. It measures 2.5-3m wide and is up to only 0.3m in height.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 284 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Circular Depression **Period** Unknown
NGR NZ 69204 21429 **Type** HOLLOW
Description
A roughly circular earthwork depression located to the north-west of a trig point pillar. It is unclear as to the origin of the site but it may be a part of the radar station (OAN Site 137) or possibly associated with quarrying. It measures roughly 2.5m-3m in diameter by 0.4m deep.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 285 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Field Boundaries **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 69250 21450 **Type** FIELD BOUNDARY
Description
A series of sub-dividing earthen field boundary features on the north side of Warsett Hill. They comprise a bank feature to the north and east of the trig point and a curvilinear bank skirting the crest of the hill. A further linear feature runs roughly parallel with the current field boundary down the hill from the southern end of the curvilinear part bank. The boundaries are not shown on any mapping so must have been derelict by at least 1856.
Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

UAN_Site 286 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Defence Structure **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 69191 21404 **Type** DEFENCE WORK

Description

A small brick and stone structure, that is mostly destroyed and turf covered. The overall area measures up to 5m square and there are some metal parts visible in the demolition material. Digging around in the turf revealed there is sub-surface structural material surviving which has been in-filled with demolition material. The structure does not appear to be agricultural in origin (i.e. water trough), and may be a surviving part of the radar station.(UAN Site 137).

Sources UAN Site Visit January 2007

UAN_Site 287 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Prospection Pits II **Period** 1840s-1850s
NGR NZ 69433 21583 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Description

A series of 25+ prospection pits each measuring approximately 15m to 20m in diameter by 1m-1.5m deep. The shallow scoops curve around most of the eastern and northern lower slopes of Warsett Hill. The overall area measures at least 335m long east to west by 115m wide. There are additional pits located to the east (UAN Site 225). From Chapman, 1973 'A mile or so from Brotton mine the railway curves round the top of Huntcliff and here the main seam outcrops near the edge of the cliff. In the 1840s and 1850s quarrying had taken place here with shipments from the beach below...'

Sources UAN Site Visit January 2007: Chapman 1973

UAN_Site 288 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Field System **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 69627 21247 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

Field boundary system, part of a complex field system shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping but partially removed by OS revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping when the railway was constructed around the hill and not shown on current mapping. Only shallow earthworks remain and the boundary banks have been mostly ploughed out. At the northern end the bank curves and heads eastwards alongside a bridleway marked on the early mapping. The boundary banks measure up to 1.5m wide by 0.2m-0.3m in height.

Sources UAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

UAN_Site 289 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Iron Mine, Warsett Hill, Engine Base II **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68876 21519 **Type** STEAM WINDER

Description

The concrete base for a steam winding engine associated with Cliff Iron Mine, Shaft II (UAN Site 230). It measures 5m long by 4m wide and stands 0.25m high. There is an upstanding engine /machine base in the centre measuring 2.5m wide by 1.5m wide and 0.15m high with protruding metal screws. Adjacent to the concrete base is a tank of some description (possibly for water?) with concrete and brick rubble in-fill. The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources UAN Site Visit January 2007

UAN_Site 290 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ravenscar Village, Road I **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 98668 01281 **Type** ROAD

Description

A small curvilinear road within the overall road pattern created on the eastern side of Ravenscar planned village (UAN Site 173). The site is an extension of Marine Esplanade to the west. It runs between Marine Esplanade, around Burnt Howes barrow (UAN Site 122) and down to Station Road. UAN Site Visit January 2007. The site survives as a grass covered raised roadway which is currently used as a farm track. The trackway has been cut into the side of the hill and is embanked on seaward side, with fragments of Hawthorne hedging on the landward edge. It is approximately 8m wide with metalling on the surface.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 291 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Marine Esplanade, Ravenscar, Field System **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 98317 01786 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

Field system on the cliff top to the north of Marine Esplanade. It comprises of wide ridge and furrow cultivation measuring up to 5m wide and 0.25m high in the eastern part of the field. The western area of ridge and furrow is oriented west-south-west -east-south-east while the eastern ridge and furrow is orientated north - south. An east - west boundary lynchet was observed at the southern end of the eastern ridge and furrow but there is no obvious boundary between the two areas of ridge and furrow. The cultivation is overlain by the road system set out for Ravenscar Village (OAN Site 173).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 292 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Crescent, Ravenscar, Field System **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 98284 01684 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

Field system located in the field to the north of Cliff House. It comprises a complex of ridge and furrow cultivation and lynchet boundaries to the east of Hammond Road. There is narrow ridge and furrow cultivation orientated north to south on the western end. This is a later imposition which along with a small road (OAN Site 357) overlies the earlier field system further to the east. The field boundaries of the field system are shown on OS First Edn 6inch 1853 mapping but are redundant after the road system is put in place and are not depicted on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. There is wide ridge and furrow cultivation orientated east to west adjacent to the road (OAN Site 357), a north to south orientated field boundary in the centre of the field with wide ridge and furrow orientated east to west to the east. There is a sub-dividing boundary running east towards Marine Esplanade and to the north of this the wide ridge and furrow is orientated north to south.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 293 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Field Boundaries **Period** Medieval / Post Medieval
NGR NZ 97867 01732 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

Relict field boundaries shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping but made redundant by the imposition of the Ravenscar Village Road plan (OAN Site 137) and Peak Road in particular (OAN Site 359). The boundaries survive earthen mounds measuring roughly 1.5m wide by 0.5m high to the east of the road where the boundary runs north to south and 1.5m wide by 1m high to the west of the road where the boundary runs east to west.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 294 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Field Boundary **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97908 01556 **Type** TRACKWAY

Description

A field boundary and trackway marked on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping, and cut into the hillside leading south from Peakside Farm. It is now grassed over and has been cut by the Quarry Road (OAN Site 359) for the Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 137). It survives as an earthen lynchet measuring 1m wide by up to 1m in height.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 295 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peakside, Ravenscar, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97807 01574 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Description

A shallow, oval quarry scoop located to the west of Peakeside farm. It measures roughly 6m long by 4.5m wide and is up to 1m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 296 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97173 01335 **Type** QUARRY

Description

An amorphous quarry that is first shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping, but it is marked as 'Old Quarry' it is not marked on the current mapping. It is extant and consists of a large central quarry face measuring up to 4m-5m high with spoil banks on the downslope north and east side. The spoil heaps are up to 2m-3m high There is an entrance on the east side and a 2m wide quarry trackway leads from the quarry to the north-east.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 297 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Beacon Howes, Ravenscar, Trackway **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97323 01241 **Type** TRACKWAY

Description

A trackway running south-east/north-west across the field on the west side of Fair View house. It is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. The trackway measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.5m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 298 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Stoup Brow Farm, Ravenscar, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96619 02314 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located in a field to the north-west of Stoup Brow farm. The cultivation is orientated south-west/north-east and measures 3m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 299 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Stoup Brow Farm, Boundary Bank **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96694 02325 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

An earthen field boundary shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. It is orientated south-west/north-east on the eastern side of a drainage channel on the north side of Stoup Brow farm. The bank measures up to 0.7m wide by 0.2m high and the drainage ditch is 0.25m to 0.5m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edition (1850s)

OAN_Site 300 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Stoup Brow Farm, Ravenscar, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 96805 02024 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located to the south-east of Stoup Brow farm. The cultivation is orientated south-west to north-east and measures 3m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 301 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Black Head Cottages, Ravenscar, Enclosure **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97173 01697 **Type** ENCLOSURE

Description

A field enclosure associated with and sat adjacent to the north of the now demolished Black Head Cottages. It is last shown on the OS 1.2500 1975 mapping. Both the cottages and the enclosure are shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping but the cottages were destroyed by the building of the Ravenscar branch line railway prior to 1914. The enclosure is roughly rectangular but with a sinuous northern wall and the southern wall has been cut by the railway. The overall area measures up to 70m square. The wall is double thickness stone construction but is mostly collapsed. The area is heavily overgrown with gorse and bracken. The enclosure is forming a parcel of land between the spoil heaps of the west and east alum quarries.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 302 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Peak Alum Quarries, Ravenscar, Hollow Ways **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 97292 01790 **Type** HOLLOW WAY

Description

An area of ribbon-like hollow ways leading down from the eastern alum quarry and skirting the west side of (but possibly part underlying) the eastern spoilheap. The hollow ways run roughly north to south and are also constricted on the west side by a culvert (OAN Site 42). Each of the hollow ways are v-shaped and measure 1.5m deep and 5m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 303 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Boundary Bank I **Period** Medieval / Post Medieval
NGR NZ 95536 05842 **Type** LYNCHET

Description

Original field boundary lynchet shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping and modified to a farm track after the construction of the adjacent railway line. The bank survives to a height of 1m in places and is up to 4m wide. The lynchet has been crossed and altered by the course of pipeline to a covered reservoir to north.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 304 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field System I **Period** Medieval / Post Medieval
NGR NZ 95863 06252 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

A series of relict field boundaries located in an improved field above Ness Point. The southernmost boundary is shown as a dotted boundary on the current OS mapping. The rest of the boundaries are not shown on any mapping so must have been denuded by 1853. There is a field boundary bank curving around the top break of slope and running parallel with the current field boundary. Associated with this are two sub-divisional boundaries running east to the cliff top. all the boundaries have been ploughed out and survive as slight banks up to 0.15m high.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 305 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field System II **Period** Medieval / Post Medieval
NGR NZ 95779 06631 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

A field system comprising of slight traces of several sub-divisional lynchet banks located to the north-east of Bay Ness Farm. The largest lynchet subdivision (at the south end of the cultivation) of field is partially shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch mapping of 1853 and 1895. The lynchets measure only 0.5m wide by up to 0.3m high and run in a south-west/north-east orientation.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 306 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field System I **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94717 07086 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

A field system comprising of slight traces of ridge and furrow cultivation and a lynchet bank located to the east of Bottom House Farm. The lynchet subdivision of the field is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping but the construction of the railway branchline had rendered the boundary obsolete by the time of the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 map. The lynchets measures 0.5m wide by up to 0.5m high and runs in a south-east/north-west orientation. The ephemeral ridge and furrow cultivation is in the east end of the current field and runs in a south-west/north-east orientation. It is located either side of the lynchet, but the relationship with the lynchet and current field system is unclear. The field to the east has similar but more extant cultivation surviving (OAN Site 307).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 307 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Ridge and Furrow **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94911 07273 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of wide ridge and furrow cultivation orientated north-east/south-west. The northern boundary of the current field system here (shown since the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping is clearly overlying the cultivation and is on a different alignment. The field to the north has been ploughed flat, but the current tenant farmer states that the field containing the ridge and furrow has never been ploughed since he has been there. This example is the best preserved ridge and furrow on the farmstead. The cultivation measures 5m wide by up to 0.25m high. The relict field boundary (OAN Site) overlies the ridge and furrow.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 308 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Boundary Bank II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94415 07057 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

The remains of the wall of an orchard on the south-west side of Bottom House Farm. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping, to the rear of farm buildings. The boundary survives as an earthen lynchet measuring up to 0.5m high.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 309 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Pond **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94350 07023 **Type** POND

Description

A small rectangular drystone revetted pond or washfold measuring 10m long by 5m wide and located at the end of a small paddock to the south-west of Bottom House Farm. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 310 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bottom House Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field System II **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94399 07562 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

Wide ridge and furrow cultivation measuring 5m wide located in a field to the north of Bottom House Farm. In the south of the field its orientated south-west/north-east and in the north of the field it is orientated north-west/south-east. There is no obvious field boundary delineating the change in cultivation and the current field boundary crosses over the top of the cultivation by at least 1853. The field to the north also has cultivation surviving within it (OAN Site 118).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 311 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Boundary Bank III **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 94988 07323 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

A field boundary bank shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping, that has now been mostly removed. The remains comprise a shallow earthen bank measuring 1m wide by 0.2m high. The boundary runs in a north-west/south-east orientation and it also has a single gatepost surviving. The boundary is associated with the field system currently surviving on this farm but overlays earlier ridge and furrow cultivation (OAN Site 307).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS First Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 33_SW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 33_SW)

OAN_Site 312 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rain Dale, Robin Hood's Bay, Quarry **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 95223 06896 **Type** QUARRY

Description

A possible quarry face marked on current OS mapping in Raindale slack. The remains comprise a small area of quarry face on the steep dale side, and is possibly associated with the railway construction or local agricultural purposes.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 313 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Trackway I **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95577 06004 **Type** TRACKWAY

Description

Trackway, shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping. It pre-dates the construction of the railway and is accommodated by a small farm access bridge by the railway on its southern end. The trackway runs roughly north-south but curves round the contour of the hill and has a lynchet to the west, upslope, which is about 0.5m high.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 314 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Trackway II **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95583 06119 **Type** TRACKWAY

Description

A curvilinear trackway running to the east of Bottom House Farm and beneath Ness Quarry. It measures roughly 3m wide and 0.75m deep. It is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 mapping

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 315 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bay Ness Farm, Robin Hood's Bay, Field System III **Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 95584 06157 **Type** FIELD SYSTEM

Description

A field system incorporating a relict east/west running boundary bank that is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1895 mapping. Surrounding this are slight traces of wide ridge and furrow cultivation orientated east-west, which becomes more prominent at the northern end of the field.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 47_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 47_NW)

OAN_Site 316 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cowbar Nab, Staithes, Cultivation Plots **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 78201 18981 **Type** ALLOTMENT

Description

Embanked garden plots located on the south side of Staithes Nab. The overall area covers roughly 40m long east/west by 15m wide with subdividing banks measuring 0.4m high and 1m wide. The area is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch mapping of 1853 and 1919 as having various different plots in this location. This area is marked as having five slit trenches within it (OAN Site 197). Only the easternmost survives, the rest of the earthworks at this location are cultivation plots.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 19_NW): OS Revised Edn 6inch (Sheet 19_NW)

OAN_Site 317 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rosedale Cliffs, Port Mulgrave, Railway Debris **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 79671 17628 **Type** RAILWAY

Description

Debris of narrow gauge railway found protruding from the hillside. It comprises of a single rail with an iron sleeper attached. It measures roughly 2.5m long.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 318 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rosedale Cliffs, Port Mulgrave, Water Tank **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 79687 17622 **Type** WATER TANK

Description

A stone-lined water tank shown on both the OS 1st Edn 25inch 1894 and the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 mapping. It is currently in heavy undergrowth but it is crossed by the modern footpath running down to the harbour. The visible portion of the tank measures 4m long by 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edition 25inch 1894: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 19_NE)

UAN_Site 319 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Whin Hill, Staintondale, Pond **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SE 99894 98908 **Type** POND

Description

A pond located in the north-east corner of the modern field boundaries at Whin Hill. It measures roughly 15m by 8m and is irregularly oblong in shape. There are also two shallow circular scoops roughly 2.5m in diameter to the east of the pond. The pond is shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

UAN_Site 320 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Prospect House Farm, Staintondale, Stable **Period** 19th Century
NGR SE 99907 99376 **Type** STABLE

Description

A single bay stable structure, with a door and window on the front elevation and a small window in the rear elevation. It is

rectangular and measures 5m long by 4m wide and survives to full height. The stable has a modern roof, doors and windows and is constructed of mortared angular stones and is whitewashed on the inside. It is first shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

UAN_Site 321 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Prospect House Farm, Staintondale, Field System **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR SE 99911 99445 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

A slight embanked field boundary, shown as a boundary on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping but removed by the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. In addition there are traces of ridge and furrow can be seen to the east of the boundary bank

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE)

UAN_Site 322 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ash Yard Farm, Staintondale, Ruins II **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 99328 00345 **Type** OUTBUILDINGS

Description

This is part of a grouping of three distinct areas of ruins (along with OAN Site 168 and 323) for this 20th century farmstead. The farm was not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch mapping of 1914 but was built by the OS Revised Edn 25inch 1928 mapping. It was still shown as upstanding on the OS OL27 1:25000 mapping of 1993. This part of the farmstead consists of 6+ concrete vaulted structures measuring 22m long by 4m wide, these are mostly grass covered. They are attached to a southern platform measuring 14m long by 8m wide. The remains lie 20m to the south of the farmstead ruins (OAN Site 168). The structures are likely to relate to modern cow sheds and agricultural outbuildings.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 25inch 1928

UAN_Site 323 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ash Yard Farm, Staintondale, Ruins III **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 99397 00365 **Type** OUTBUILDINGS

Description

This is part of a grouping of three distinct areas of ruins (along with OAN Site 322 and 323) for this 20th century farmstead. The farm was still shown as upstanding on the OS OL27 1:25000 mapping of 1993. This part of the farmstead consists of piles of cleared limestone blocks leaving a rectangular platform. The platform measures 20m square with evidence of a concrete floor. To the south-east is an 0.7m deep rectangular depression measuring 6m long by 4m wide which underlies the field boundary although it is unclear whether the boundary has been rebuilt over it in this area. There is also a drainage ditch or possibly an S-shaped slit trench measuring 8m long by about 1m wide and up to 0.3m-0.4m deep, running off to the east from the rectangular depression. A rail for a narrow gauge railway is dumped in the depression. The function of this site is unclear although it is shown on the 1993 mapping as a roofed structure.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

UAN_Site 324 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ash Yard Farm, Staintondale, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 99164 00405 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located to the north-west of and associated with Ash Yard Farm. The ridges measure up to 3m wide and it is orientated roughly south-west/north-east.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 325 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Bent Rigg Radar Station, Staintondale, Fenceline **Period** 20th Century
NGR NZ 99207 00849 **Type** FENCE

Description

Potentially original boundary fence for Bent Rigg Radar Station (OAN Site 06). It survives as rusted L-shaped profile iron stakes with punched holes for barbed wire, some of which remains in situ, and protruding 1.3m from the ground. They survive best on the cliff edge and on the southern boundary of the radar station. The fence has been replaced by modern fencing but not removed.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 326 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Prospect House Farm, Staintondale, Clearance Cairns **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00082 99105 **Type** CLEARANCE CAIRN

Description

An area of quarry scoops and clearance cairns was observed in the rough ground in the east of the field to the south-east of

Prospect House Farm. The oval quarry scoops measure 2m by 3m and up to 1.25m deep, and are probably associated with the quarrying of stone for the field boundaries. There is a bank which loops around the eastern side of the rough ground, which consists of stone cleared from the rest of the field and possibly forms part of an old boundary. There are no field wall foundations within the clearance but the ground is heavily masked by bracken. A lot of the surface stone has been picked over for suitable stone to create the modern walls. In certain areas of the eastern bank are small ovoid clearance cairns measuring up to 4m long by 3m wide and up to 0.4m high. There is also a sunken pond-like depression in the south-east corner of the field.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 327 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Prospect House Farm, Staintondale, Field Boundary **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00151 98956 **Type** BOUNDARY BANK

Description

A field boundary shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping. It now exists as an earthen bank measuring roughly 2m wide by up to 0.4m high.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_NE)

OAN_Site 328 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Petard Point, Staintondale, Platform/Quarry **Period** 20th Century
NGR TA 00380 98762 **Type** PLATFORM

Description

An earthen platform cut into the slope of the field at Petard Point. It is amorphous and measures roughly 43m long by 37m wide and is up to 2m in height on the downslope side. It has very hummocky ground and may have been a building platform but impossible to tell. Latterly it appears to have been a dumping ground for stone brick and concrete. There is no evidence of a structure here on either the OS 1st or Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 329 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Rigg Hall Farm, Staintondale, Pond **Period** 20th Century
NGR TA 00369 98495 **Type** POND

Description

A small D-shaped pond located on the west side of Rigg Hall Farm. It measures roughly 6m long by 5m wide and 1m deep to the water level. The pond has an upcast bank measuring 0.5m high on the east side. There is no evidence of a pond here on either the OS 1st or Revised Edn 6inch 1853 and 1914 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 330 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Galli Howe, Loftus, Byre **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73997 19727 **Type** COW HOUSE

Description

A derelict farm building forming part of the south-east corner of the field boundary. It functioned as a byre/outbuilding associated either with Galli Howe or Street Houses farm. It is shown as a roofed building on both the 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1856 and 1895 mapping. The building survives to full height with full gable ends but no roof. Only the northern

elevation is in the present study area. The building measures 6.5m long by 5m and is constructed from mortared, faced sandstone blocks. It has a double-width entrance on the south side and would have originally had a slate roof.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site	331	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	Post-Medieval
Name	The Warren, Loftus, Trackway I						
NGR NZ	73393 19687	Type	TRACKWAY				

Description

A trackway running towards Loftus alum works and associated with an area of quarrying (OAN Site 205). It runs in a north-east/south-west direction, the track measures approximately 4m wide and is cut into the hillside and embanked to the north side. It is shown on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site	332	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	Post-Medieval
Name	The Warren, Loftus, Trackway II						
NGR NZ	73336 19770	Type	TRACKWAY				

Description

A trackway running towards Loftus alum quarries. The trackway runs up from Warren Cottages in a east/west orientation and it survives as a 3m wide track cut into the hillside and embanked on the north side. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1856 and 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 (Sheet 8_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site	333	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1650s-1860s
Name	The Warren, Loftus, Alum Pitting						
NGR NZ	73451 19928	Type	EXTRACTIVE PITS				

Description

Marshall states (Marshall 1993a) 'The Warren' may indicate an area of ancient rabbit warrening. I suspect however that it refers to the spoiled nature of the ground resulting from alum working. Subsequent to alum working it may have supported rabbits and perhaps still does?. The EH survey of Loftus Alum Quarries (Hunt 2004) avoided 'The Warren' where many features of alum processing and water management features were located (OAN Site 72 and 203). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The area surrounding the reservoirs (OAN Site 203) has many more earthwork features. The vegetation cover is heavily overgrown and is of tall bracken and brambles which is masking the majority of the earthworks in this area. A series of large circular pits are located to the south and south-west of the old cisterns (OAN Site 72), these are probably associated with alum prospecting and processing, leading to the area being known as 'The Warren' for its pock-marked appearance. The pits are most obvious in the north close to the cliff edge (OAN Site 72). The ground is more overgrown upslope by the reservoirs (OAN Site 203).

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1993

OAN_Site	334	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1650s-1860s
Name	The Warren, Loftus, Trackway III						
NGR NZ	73583 19920	Type	TRACKWAY				

Description

A continuation of an access trackway leading to Loftus alum quarries (OAN Site 332), but with a clear sandstone retaining wall on the north side of a narrow embankment. There are four courses of large, dressed sandstone wall visible. The rear of the trackway is eroding into the alum quarry. It is shown on both the OS 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1856 and 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site	335	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1939-1945
Name	Hayburn Wyke, Slit Trench						
NGR TA	00701 97062	Type	SLIT TRENCH				

Description

An S-shaped slit trench located adjacent to the main footpath leading from Home Farm into Hayburn Wyke Woods. It is overgrown but measures roughly 10m long by 0.4m-0.5m deep.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site	336	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	19th Century / 20th Century
Name	Hayburn Wyke, Weir						
NGR TA	00615 97252	Type	WEIR				

Description

A large stone weir crossing Hayburn Beck to the north of Home Farm. It is possibly just an ornamental feature, but may be associated with early twentieth century power generation/water management, although there is no generator house/leat evident.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 337 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Footbridge III **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00711 97139 **Type** FOOTBRIDGE

Description

Cylindrical footbridge piers crossing Hayburn Beck. They are constructed of large dressed and mortared sandstone blocks. The piers each measure roughly 5m in diameter by 4m high. The bridge is shown on both the 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1854 and 1914 mapping and the piers form support for a modern footbridge.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 338 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Hayburn Wyke, Quarry **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 00452 97086 **Type** EXTRACTIVE PIT

Description

A small quarry or trench within Larch Plantation and overlooking the railway embankment. The pit measures roughly 6m long by 2.5m wide and 1m deep. There are some large stone blocks within it and it lies 10m to the south of the corner of the modern plantation boundary.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 339 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Liquor Tank II **Period** 1649-1791
NGR NZ 91464 11215 **Type** LIQUOR TANK

Description

Marshall suggested that this feature consisted of timber steps leading to the foreshore (Marshall, 1995, Fig 15.2). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is in fact an eroding liquor pit (not a steeping pit or timber steps), and is similar in size and style to one already recorded to the south (OAN Site 5). It consists of a rectangular pit cut into the shale bedrock. There are retaining timbers set at the base which are poking out from underneath spoil debris. The pit has been eroded on both the north and south side forming a surviving sectional slice running east-west through the pit. There are obvious depositional tip-lines of spoil within the tank. There are six timbers exposed on the south-eastern side and a further five were visible on the north-western side of the pit.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a

OAN_Site 340 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Saltwick Nab, Alum Quarry, Slipway **Period** 1649-1791
NGR NZ 91530 11251 **Type** SLIPWAY

Description

A slipway recorded by Marshall on the foreshore on the south side of the Nab. 'This slipway is built of massive sandstone blocks, arranged so as to form a ramp which gradually rises to a height of 1.1m above rock floor.' (Marshall 1995) OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site is still extant. The site measures up to 10m-12m long with up to two courses of large blocks and with scattered boulders nearby removed by wave action. Inaccessible at the time of survey. Its function is unclear, though it is possibly associated with the alum works.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE)

OAN_Site 341 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warren Cottages, Loftus, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 73030 19755 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located to the north-west of Warren Cottages. It is evident as shallow earthworks orientated south-east/north-west and measures up to 3m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 342 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warren Cottages, Loftus, Slit Trenches **Period** 1939-1945
NGR NZ 72841 19299 **Type** SLIT TRENCH

Description

A group of 4+ in-filled linear slit trenches within a 20m square area on the brow of the hill to the east of Spring House Farm. In addition there are three more in the south-west corner of the field. They each survive as shallow earthen depressions each measuring up to 6m long by 0.6m wide.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 343 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Cropmarks **Period** Unknown
NGR NZ 72103 19691 **Type** CROPMARK

Description

An area of potential (although not certain) cropmarks located in the ploughed field on the south side of Warsett Hill. The cropmarks consist of a possible enclosure on the summit, although it is possibly grubbed out field boundaries removed before the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1856 mapping. There are also potential pits within the field and a smaller enclosure or geological feature (See OAN aerial photo IMG_6962). OAN Site Visit 2007. The field has been heavily ploughed and a flint arrowhead was recovered (OAN Site 345). The western slope of the hill has been ploughed down to bedrock as it drops away downhill, but the rest of the summit still has some depth of ploughsoil *in-situ*.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 344 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Ridge and Furrow Cultivation **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NZ 72166 19885 **Type** RIDGE AND FURROW

Description

An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the north side of Warsett Hill and equating to two fields (now removed on the centre/north and north-east edge of the hill). The cultivation is orientated north-south downslope and measures up to 3m wide. It is very ephemeral on the ground and the grass cover was moderate/long during the field visit.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 345 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Findspot I **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 72021 19699 **Type** FINDSPOT

Description

The findspot of a fine leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from a ploughed field located on the south side of Warsett Hill. The very tip of the arrowhead has been broken off.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 346 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Findspot II **Period** Prehistoric
NGR NZ 72138 19532 **Type** FINDSPOT

Description

The general locative findspot of a group of 3-4 worked flints recovered from the northern part of a ploughed field located to the south of Warsett Hill and to the east of Skinninggrove Farm. The flints were not found in a cluster, they are single finds.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 347 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Warsett Hill, Loftus, Monitoring Post II **Period** 1939-1962
NGR NZ 72101 19797 **Type** ORLIT POST

Description

(NYMSMR 58854) Built in Nov 1939 as 9 /R 4 as a simple circular sandbag Post, changed to 20 /M 1 in Nov 1953, U/G in June 1962. Site survey indicates that the Post was of Orlit construction sometime between 1952 and 1962. OAN Site Visit 2007. The Orlit A Post has been dismantled and the superstructure lies adjacent to the replacement ROC bunker (OAN Site 213). To the east is a concrete building base measuring 4m long by 2m wide and a pile of thick, reinforced concrete panels have been piled against the nearest drystone wall. The central tubular stanchion post for the 1939 sandbag post has also been dismantled and lies on top of the ROC Bunker.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: North York Moors SMR (58854)

OAN_Site 348 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin Cliff, Filey, Findspot **Period** Prehistoric
NGR TA 10327 82448 **Type** FINDSPOT

Description

The single findspot of a small burnt flint scraper found within the south-west corner of the (National Trust landholding) ploughed field at Newbiggin Cliff.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 352 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name The Warren, Loftus, Trackway IV **Period** 1650s-1860s
NGR NZ 73371 19812 **Type** TRACKWAY

Description

A Z-shaped trackway located in the field between Warren Cottages and Loftus Alum works. It is not shown on any mapping but is evident on aerial photographs, satellite imaging. OAN Site Visit 2007, the site could not be observed on the ground because of the adverse ground conditions of tall bracken, gorse and brambles.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007

OAN_Site 357 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ravenscar Village, Road II **Period** 1895-1911
NGR NZ 98272 01697 **Type** ROAD

Description

Layout of a small curvilinear road within the overall road pattern created on the eastern side of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). Shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. The site runs between Marine Esplanade and The Crescent and parallel with Hammond Road. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site survives as a grass covered raised roadway which is currently used as a farm track.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Anon 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 358 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ravenscar Village, Road III **Period** 1895-1911
NGR NZ 98232 01308 **Type** ROAD

Description

Layout of a series of grid-patterned roadways within the overall road pattern created on the eastern side of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). The site run in the fields bounded by the disused railway line in the north, Loring Road in the east and Raven Hill Road in the west. The roads are shown on AP coverage and several are marked upon the current OS mapping as farm tracks (See OS Revised Edn 6inch of 1914 for full layout). OAN Site Visit January 2007. The sites survive in places as grass covered raised roadways, which where practicable survive in use as farm tracks. Some roads are only shown on AP mapping as cropmarks.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Anon 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 360 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Newbiggin Cliff, Filey, Lime Kiln **Period** Post-Medieval
NGR TA 10490 82596 **Type** LIME KILN

Description

A limekiln shown at this location on the clifftop on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. OAN Site Visit 2007. It is possible that the site survives on the very edge of the clifftop as a raised sub-circular platform, or conversely a nearby circular slumping depression. There is no fabric visible on the surface.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

OAN_Site 349 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Defence Work **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06131 85344 **Type** DEFENCE WORK

Description

Defence Work recorded by DoB as 16610 (Not in SMR or NMR), marked as removed. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site in fact survives as a group of related W.W.II features of no obvious function, but defending the footpath up onto the top of Cayton Cliffs. Sites are OAN 259-264.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Defence of Britain (16610): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 350 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cayton Cliff, Cayton Bay, Road Block I **Period** June 1940 - mid 1941
NGR TA 06290 84600 **Type** ANTI TANK DEVICE

Description

A roadblock recorded by DOB as site 16503. It was located on the coast road running between Scarborough and Filey at Cayton Bay. OAN Site Visit 2007, there are no features of this site evident.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Defence of Britain (16503): Foot 2006

OAN_Site 351 **MonUID** **PrefRef**

Name Hayburn Wyke, Woodland **Period** 19th Century
NGR TA 00830 97034 **Type** WOODLAND

Description

'Hayburn Wyke is in a sheltered recess or inlet along the rocky coast, about 1½ miles from Cloughton, and seven from Scarborough. It is much resorted to by pleasure seekers. There is a station, and a hotel and farm, where excellent accommodation can be had. The grounds are extensive, and in the woods we find such forest trees as the oak, ash, birch, pine. The beck, falling over the rock, forms beautiful cascades. The guide says 'Hayburn Wyke, with its rugged sea beach, picturesque waterfalls, sheltered glens, and lovely woodlands, affords most romantic and charmingly secluded walks.' (Bulmers Directory of North Yorkshire 1890). OAN Site Visit 2007, there is much evidence of pathways, summer houses, footbridges etc within what was a woodland garden behind the hotel. The garden is shown on both the 1st and Revised Edn 6inch 1854 and 1914 mapping but everything is named on the earlier map. The pleasure ground may in fact have had more to do with private landholding prior to the Hotel being constructed when the buildings were the Home Farm Hayburn Wyke Farm. The manorial landowners at the end of the twentieth century were the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Bulmer, 1890: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 62_SE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 62_SE)

OAN_Site 353 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Saltwick Nab, Spoil Heaps **Period** 1649-1791
NGR NZ 91438 11274 **Type** SPOIL HEAP

Description

The burnt shale spoil heaps forming the northern end of Saltwick Nab alum quarry. They form a spit of land which is being eroded by the sea. The spoil heap is covering evidence of working floors etc on the southern end.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Scheduled Ancient Monument (29537): Marshall 1994: Marshall 1995a: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1853 (Sheet 32_NE): OS Revised Edn 6inch 1919 (Sheet 32_NE)

OAN_Site 354 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Huntcliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill, Magazine **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 69770 21463 **Type** MAGAZINE

Description

The structure is marked on the OS 1st Edn 25inch map of 1894 as a 'Magazine' and was located to the east of the engine house (OAN Site 68). By the OS revised Edn 25inch map of 1927 it had been demolished.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 (Sheet 8_SE)

OAN_Site 355 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Loring Road, Ravenscar, Gravel Pit **Period** 19th Century
NGR NZ 98320 01274 **Type** QUARRY

Description

An 'Old Gravel Pit' first marked on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping, and located to the south of Ravenscar Station. It possibly related to the creation of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). OAN Site Visit 2007. The site survives as a sub-oval scoop into the hillside on the south side of one of the planned roads. It is undulating in nature and measures up to 100m long by 40m wide by about 1.5m deep. There is lots of modern building debris dumped into it.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW)

OAN_Site 356 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Cliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill, Mine Complex **Period** 1866-1887
NGR NZ 68804 21468 **Type** IRONSTONE MINE

Description

The Cliff Ironstone Mine complex was part of the more widespread Cleveland Ironstone field. (See Chapman, 1990). The Mine was located on the west side of Warsett Hill and a lease was granted in October 1857 to HW Thomas to mine the outcropping Cleveland Main Seam here for 30 years. Work at the mine did not commence however until the mineral railway was laid out in 1866 when Messers Bell Brothers took over the lease. The 'Cliff Mine' covered an area of fields near Brough House Farm to the west of Warsett Hill (mostly outside NT land). Several shafts were sunk (OAN Sites 227 and 230) and ironstone was soon produced. The shaft mine closed in 1887 as work was mostly being carried out at the more extensive Huntcliff Mine to the east (OAN Site 81) which had opened up in 1871. As well as the shafts, features within NT property include two engine bases (OAN Sites 228 and 289) and a railway siding (OAN Site 229). The short-lived mine is not shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1895 mapping.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: Owen 1995: Chapman, 1990

OAN_Site 357 **MonUID** **PrefRef**
Name Ravenscar Village, Road II **Period** 1895-1911
NGR NZ 98272 01697 **Type** ROAD

Description

Layout of a small curvilinear road within the overall road pattern created on the eastern side of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). Shown on the OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 mapping. The site runs between Marine Esplanade and The Crescent and parallel with Hammond Road. It is named in Rhodes (1998) as Wills Road. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The site survives as a grass covered raised roadway which is currently used as a farm track.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Anon 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW): Rhodes 1998

OAN_Site	358	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1895-1911
Name	Ravenscar Village, Road III						
NGR	NZ 98232 01308	Type	ROAD				

Description

Layout of a series of grid-patterned roadways within the overall road pattern created on the eastern side of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). The site run in the fields bounded by the disused railway line in the north, Loring Road in the east and Raven Hill Road in the west. The roads are shown on AP coverage and several are marked upon the current OS mapping as farm tracks (See OS Revised Edn 6inch of 1914 for full layout).The sites are named in Rhodes (1998) as St Hilda's Road, Arnold Road, Derwent Street and an extension of Hammond Road. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The sites survive in places as grass covered raised roadways, which where practicable survive in use as farm tracks. Some roads are only shown on AP mapping as cropmarks.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Anon 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW): Rhodes 1998

OAN_Site	359	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	1895-1911
Name	Ravenscar Village, Road IV						
NGR	NZ 97884 01628	Type	ROAD				

Description

Layout of a several roadways within the overall road pattern created on the western side of Ravenscar planned village (OAN Site 173). The majority of the road layout here lies within the modern golf course (outside NT land) and is visible as embanked tracks or cropmarks on APs. Within NT land is an embanked trackway running to the north of Peakside Farm, named 'Peak Side' on the OS Revised Edn 6inch of 1914. To the south of the farm a road was created, which was running diagonally across the field and is called 'Quarry Road'. The roads are shown on AP coverage and are marked upon the current OS mapping as farm tracks (See OS Revised Edn 6inch of 1914 for full layout).It is named in Rhodes (1998) as Peakside. OAN Site Visit January 2007. The sites survive as large grass covered embanked roadways. They are more substantial to the west of the village because of the sloping nature of the ground here.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007; Anon 1965: OS Revised Edn 6inch 1914 (Sheet 47_SW): Rhodes 1998

OAN_Site	360	MonUID		PrefRef		Period	Post-Medieval
Name	Newbiggin Cliff, Filey, Lime Kiln						
NGR	TA 10490 82596	Type	LIME KILN				

Description

A limekiln shown at this location the clifftop on the OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 mapping. OAN Site Visit 2007. It is possible that the site survives on the very edge of the clifftop as a raised sub-circular platform, or conversely a nearby circular slumping depression. There is no fabric visible on the surface.

Sources OAN Site Visit January 2007: OS 1st Edn 6inch 1854 (Sheet 94_SE)

APPENDIX 4 - BOUNDARY GAZETTEER

ID	Condition_A_G	Size_Total_Height	Size_High_Side	Size_Low_Side	Type_Wall	Type_Earthwork	Grouped_Types	Width_Base	Detail_Through_Bands	Detail_Coverband	Detail_Stones_Dressed	Details_Coursed_or_Random	Detail_Stones	Detail_Top_Stones	Detail_Top_Stones_Dressed	Detail_Top_Stones_Mortared	Features	Type_Stone
1a	1.00	1.00	1.00	single above double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	3 GFV; WL	sandstone	
2c	1.10	1.10	1.10	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
3g	0.00	0.00	0.00	none	none	None	0.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
4c	1.05	0.60	1.05	single above double	none	Wall	0.85	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
5b	1.25	1.25	1.25	single above double	none	Wall	0.85	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
6b	1.25	0.65	1.25	single above double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	SST	sandstone	
7b	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.60	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
8b	1.35	1.15	1.35	single above double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
9f	0.05	0.00	0.05	none	lynchet	Earthwork	0.40	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
10b	1.00	1.00	1.00	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
11d	1.00	0.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.90	no	no	yes	random	almost square	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
12f	0.75	0.75	0.75	none	earth/stone bank with hedge	Earthwork	3.50	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
13b	1.25	1.25	1.25	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
14f	0.25	0.25	0.00	none	earth/stone bank with ditch	Earthwork	1.45	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	1 GFV	no	
15a	1.35	1.35	1.35	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
16e	0.65	0.00	0.65	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
17e	1.00	1.00	1.00	single above double	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	1.00	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
18a	1.20	1.20	1.20	single above double	none	Wall	1.00	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
19a	1.20	1.20	1.20	single above double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
20e	0.60	0.60	0.60	single above double	none	Wall	0.75	no	no	yes	random	almost square	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
21d	0.80	0.80	0.80	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	6 GFV	sandstone	
22c	1.00	1.00	1.00	single above double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
23b	1.45	1.25	1.45	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	triangular	no	3 GFV	sandstone	
24f	0.20	0.20	0.20	none	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	3.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
25b	1.45	1.20	1.45	none	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	0.80	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	3 GFV	no	
26e	1.20	0.88	1.20	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	no	no	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
27f	0.70	0.70	1.15	none	earth/stone bank with hedge	Earthwork	4.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2 GFV	no	
28b	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	semi-circular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
29b	1.20	1.20	1.20	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	semi-circular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
30c	0.90	0.90	0.90	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	semi-circular	no	no	sandstone	
31b	1.25	1.25	1.25	double	none	Wall	0.90	no	yes	yes	random	almost square	vertical	semi-circular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
32b	1.30	1.30	1.30	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	no	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	no	sandstone	
33a	1.20	0.40	1.20	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
34d	1.30	0.90	1.30	double	none	Wall	0.90	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	no	sandstone	
35b	1.20	1.20	1.20	double	field clearance	Earthwork	0.90	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
36c	1.35	1.35	1.35	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
37a	1.40	1.40	1.40	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
38c	2.40	0.90	2.40	double	lynchet	Earthwork	2.50	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
39b	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	1.00	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
40c	0.90	0.90	0.90	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	no	sandstone	
41c	1.40	0.55	1.40	double	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	0.85	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
42d	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	field clearance	Earthwork	0.85	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	no	sandstone	
43d	0.75	0.75	0.75	double	none	Wall	1.50	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
44c	0.90	0.60	0.90	double	none	Wall	0.90	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
45b	1.20	1.20	1.20	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
46a	1.40	1.40	1.40	double	none	Wall	0.85	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
47d	1.30	1.10	1.30	double	none	Wall	0.85	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
48c	1.00	1.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
49a	1.30	1.30	1.30	double	ditch	Earthwork	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	2 SS; 1 GFV	sandstone	
50g	0.00	0.00	0.00	none	none	None	0.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
51b	1.25	1.25	1.25	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
52a	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
53b	1.10	1.10	1.10	double	none	Wall	0.60	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
54b	1.80	0.50	1.80	double	lynchet	Earthwork	1.50	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 SS	sandstone	
55b	1.05	1.05	1.05	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
56a	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
57a	1.00	1.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
58a	1.00	1.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
59d	1.25	1.25	1.25	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	no	sandstone	
60f	0.15	0.15	0.15	none	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	2.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
61b	0.95	0.95	0.95	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
62a	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
63a	1.20	1.20	1.20	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
64a	0.90	0.90	0.90	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
65a	0.90	0.90	0.90	double	none	Wall	0.75	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
66a	1.15	1.15	1.15	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
67a	1.25	1.25	1.25	double	none	Wall	0.80	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 SST	sandstone	
68a	1.40	1.40	1.40	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	square	no	4 GFV	sandstone	
69a	1.40	1.40	1.40	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
70a	1.00	1.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.60	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	semi-circular	no	2 GFV	sandstone	
71a	0.95	0.95	0.95	double	none	Wall	0.70	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	semi-circular	no	no	sandstone	
72f	0.40	0.40	0.40	none	clearance	Earthwork	2.00	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	
73c	1.00	1.00	1.00	double	none	Wall	0.90	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
74d	1.75	1.00	1.75	double	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	2.00	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
75e	2.00	0.60	2.00	double	lynchet	Earthwork	2.50	no	yes	yes	random	irregular	vertical	triangular	no	no	sandstone	
76d	1.50	0.60	1.50	double	earth/stone bank	Earthwork	1.20	no	no	yes	random	irregular	no	no	no	1 GFV	sandstone	
77a	2.00	0.00	2.00	retaining	sandstone	sandstone	one	one	tone	stone	sandstone	sandstone	sandstone	sandstone	ston	sandstone	sandstone	

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location Map
- Figure 2: Map of North Yorkshire Survey Areas
- Figure 3: Archaeological Sites at Saltburn
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- Figure 9: Archaeological Sites at Saltwick Nab
- Figure 10: Archaeological Sites at Robin Hood's Bay (North)
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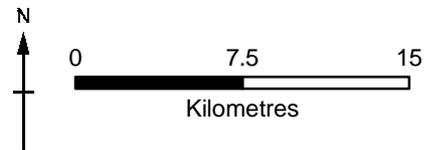


Figure 1: Location of study area

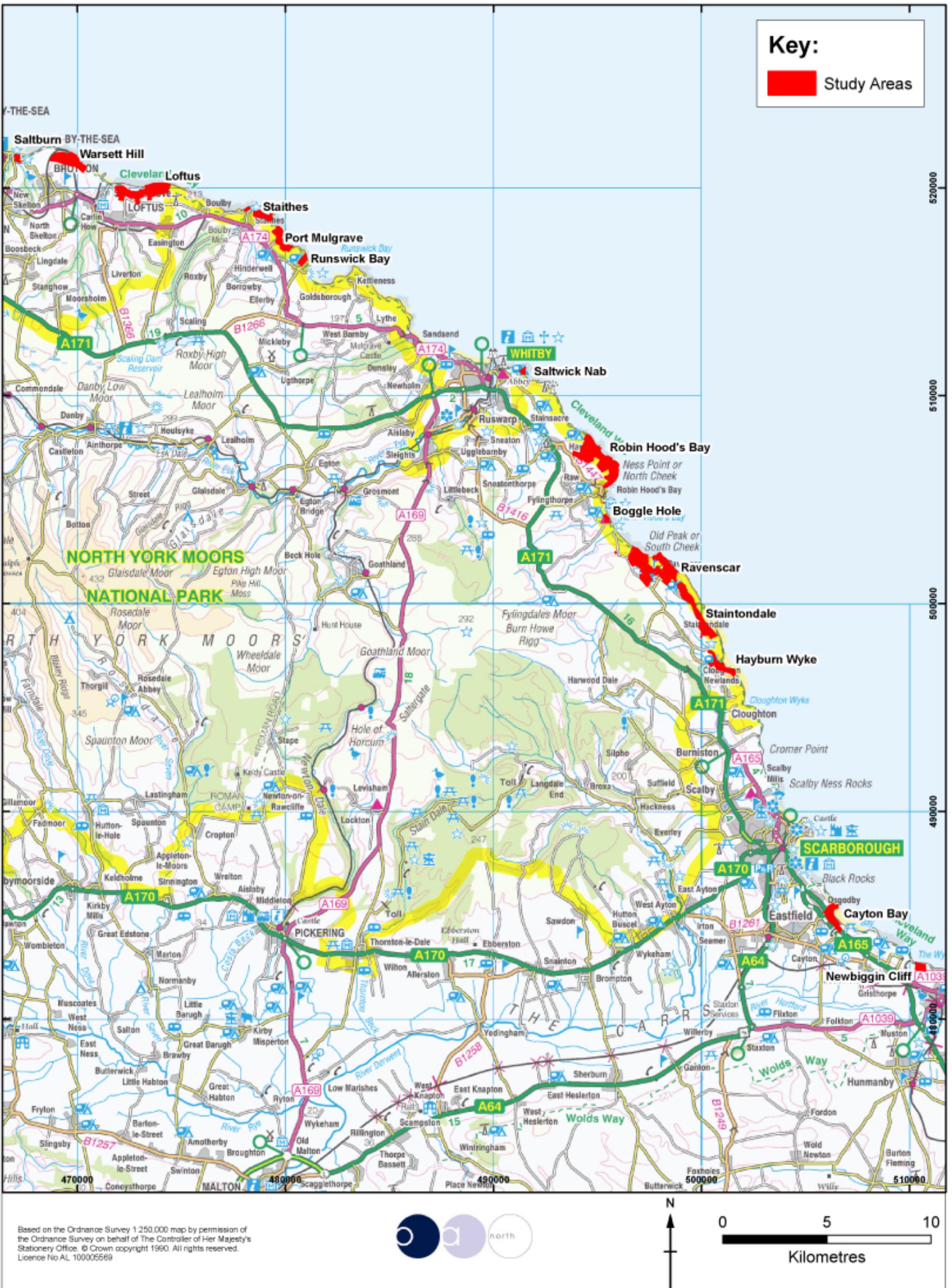


Figure 2: Location Map of North Yorkshire Survey Areas

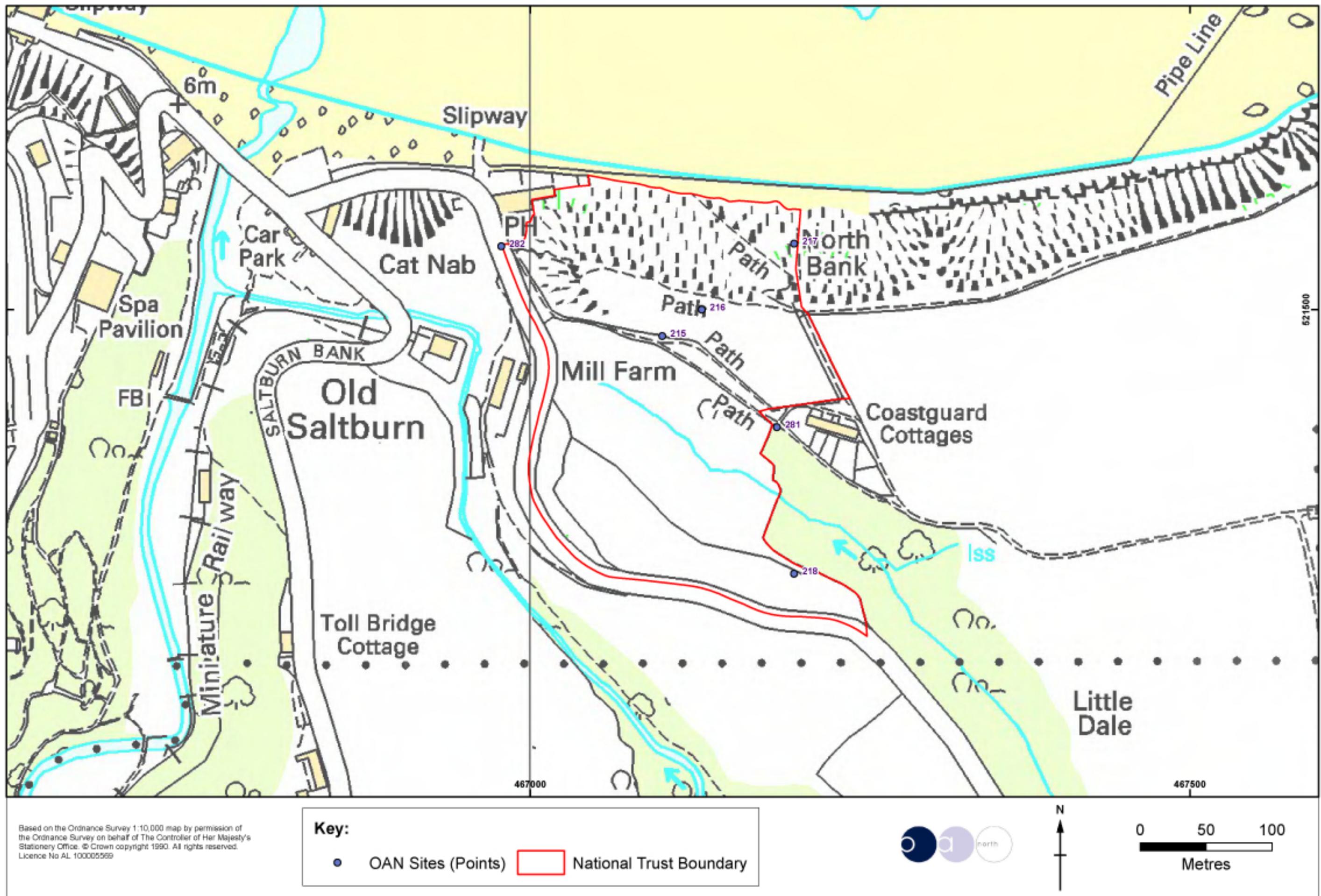


Figure 3: Archaeological Sites at Saltburn

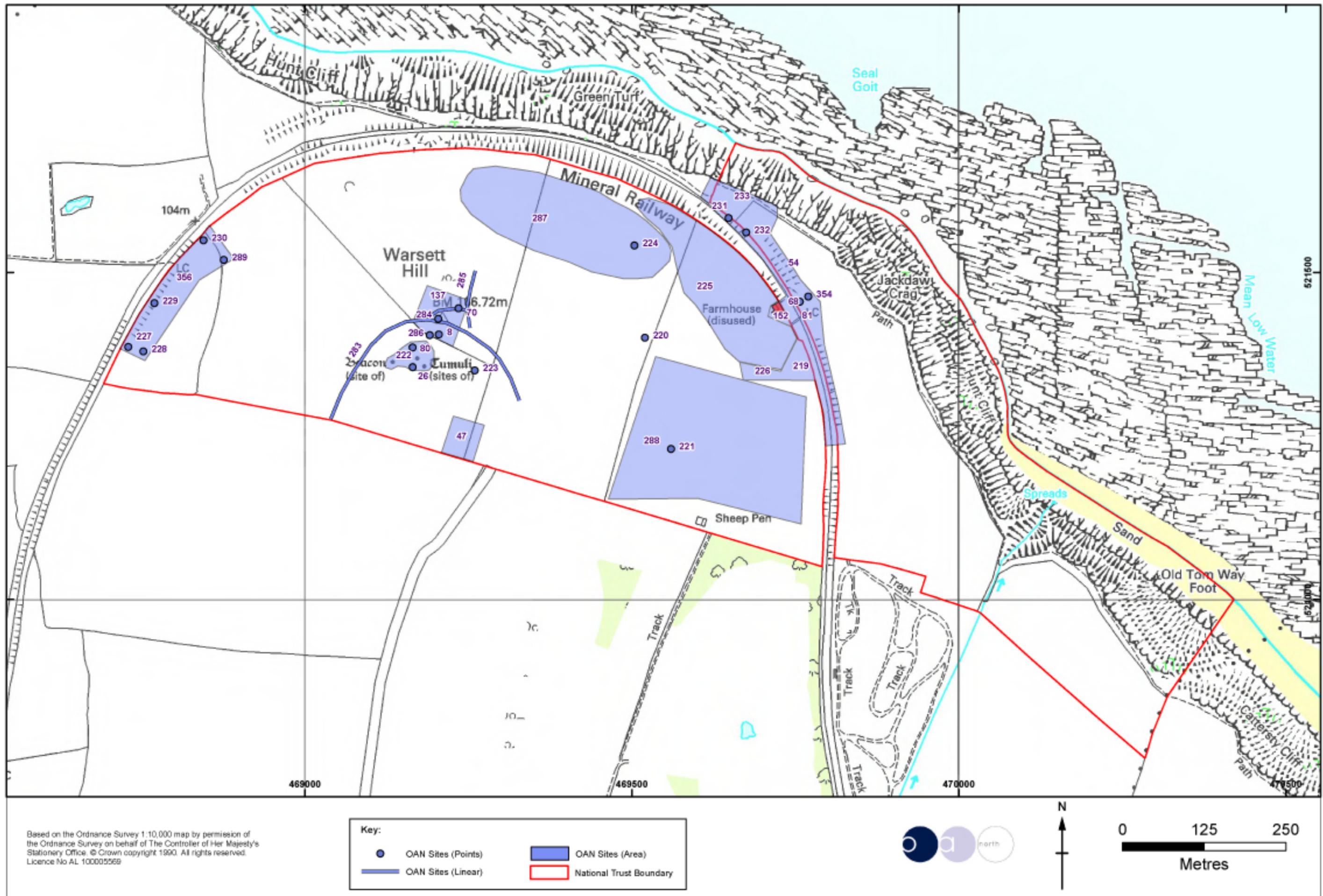


Figure 4: Archaeological Sites at Warsett Hill

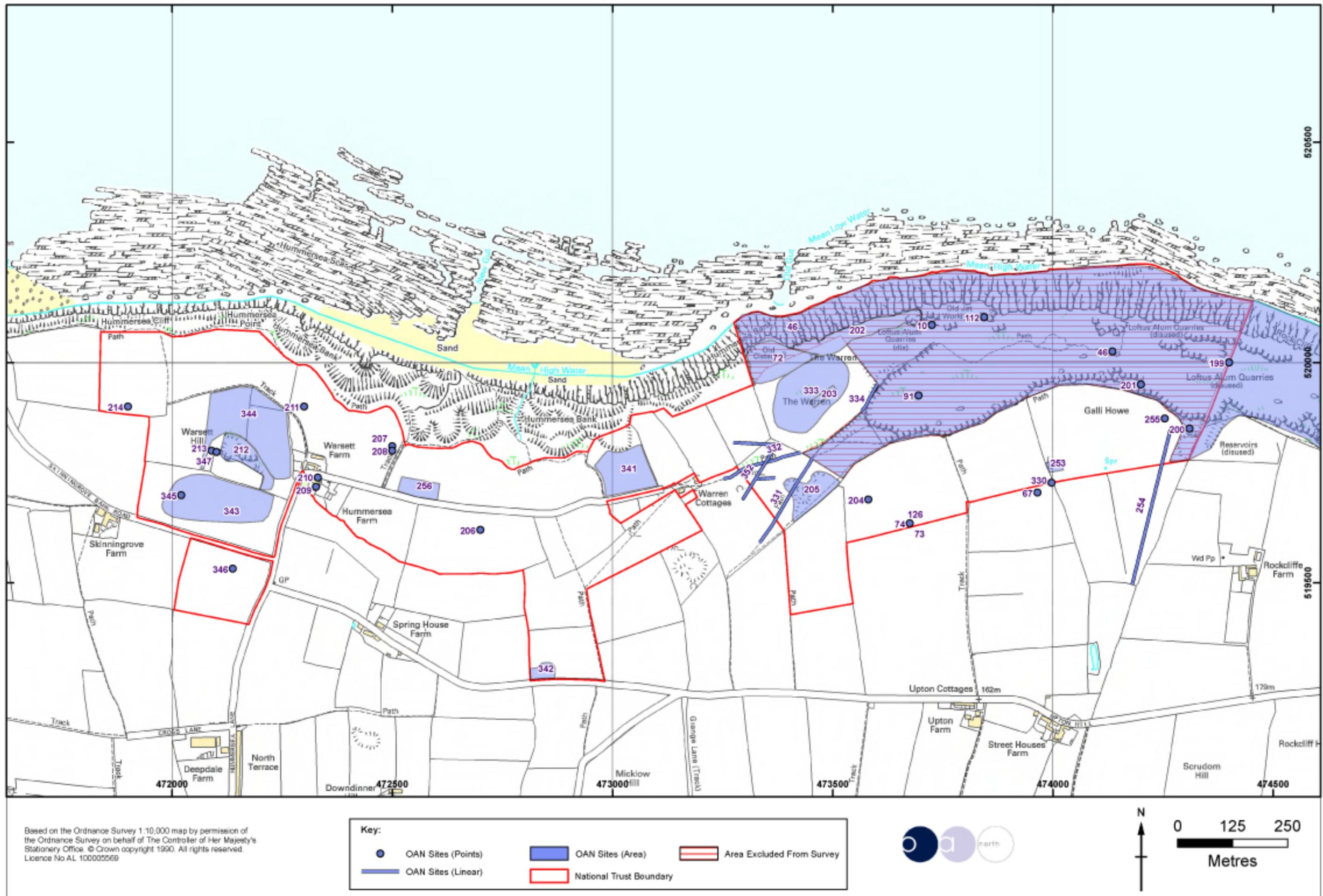


Figure 5: Archaeological Sites at Loftus



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Key:	
●	OAN Sites (Points)
—	OAN Sites (Linear)
■	OAN Sites (Area)
—	National Trust Boundary

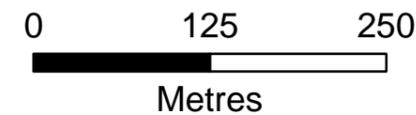
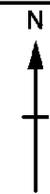


Figure 6: Archaeological Sites at Staithes

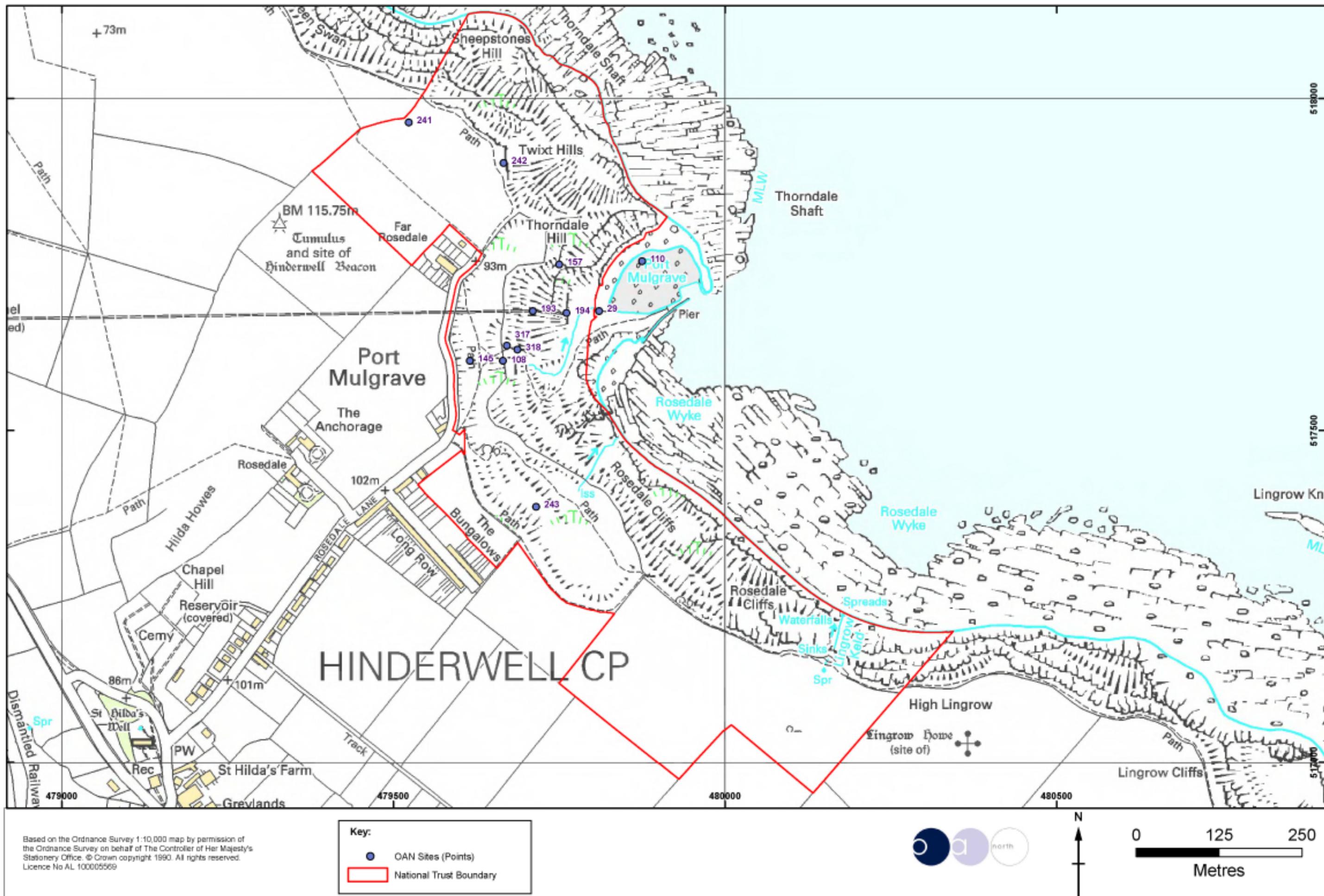


Figure 7: Archaeological Sites at Port Mulgrave



Figure 8: Archaeological Sites at Runswick Bay

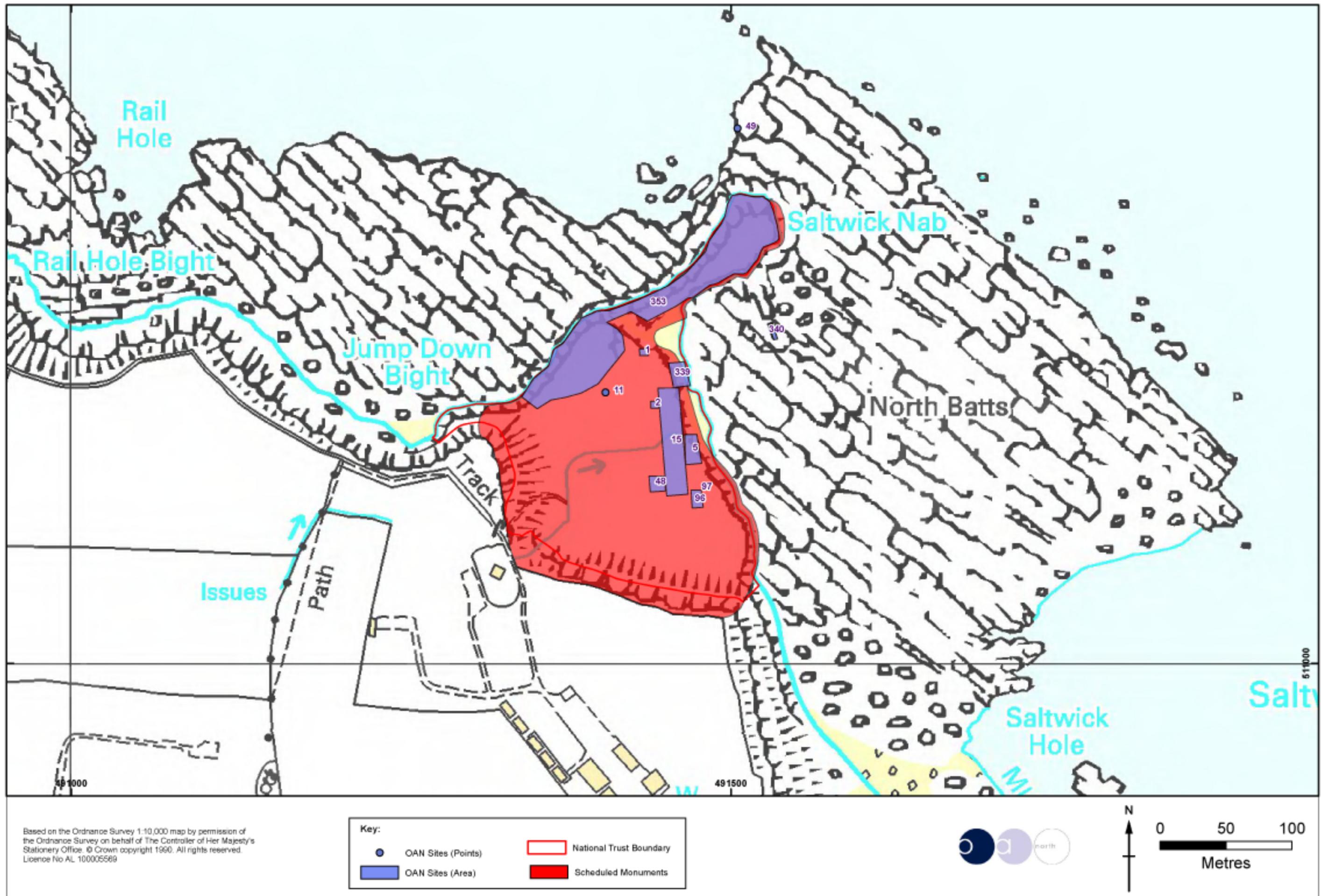


Figure 9: Archaeological Sites at Saltwick Nab

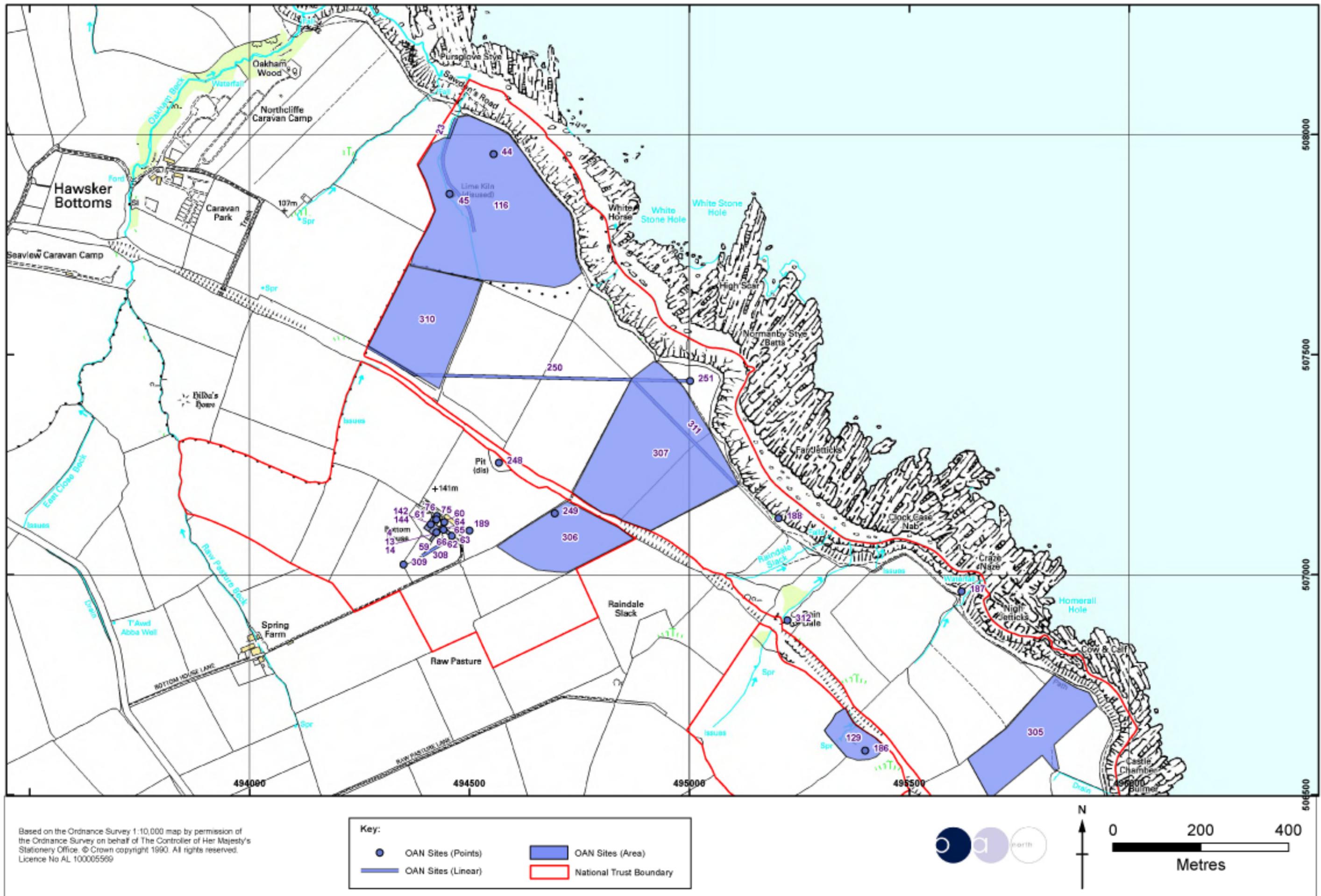


Figure 10: Archaeological Sites at Robin Hood's Bay (North)



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Key:	
	OAN Sites (Points)
	OAN Sites (Area)
	OAN Sites (Linear)
	National Trust Boundary

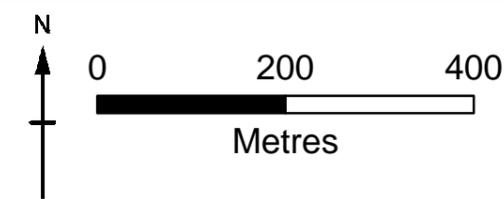


Figure 11: Archaeological Sites at Robin Hood's Bay (South)



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Key:

- OAN Sites (Points)
- National Trust Boundary

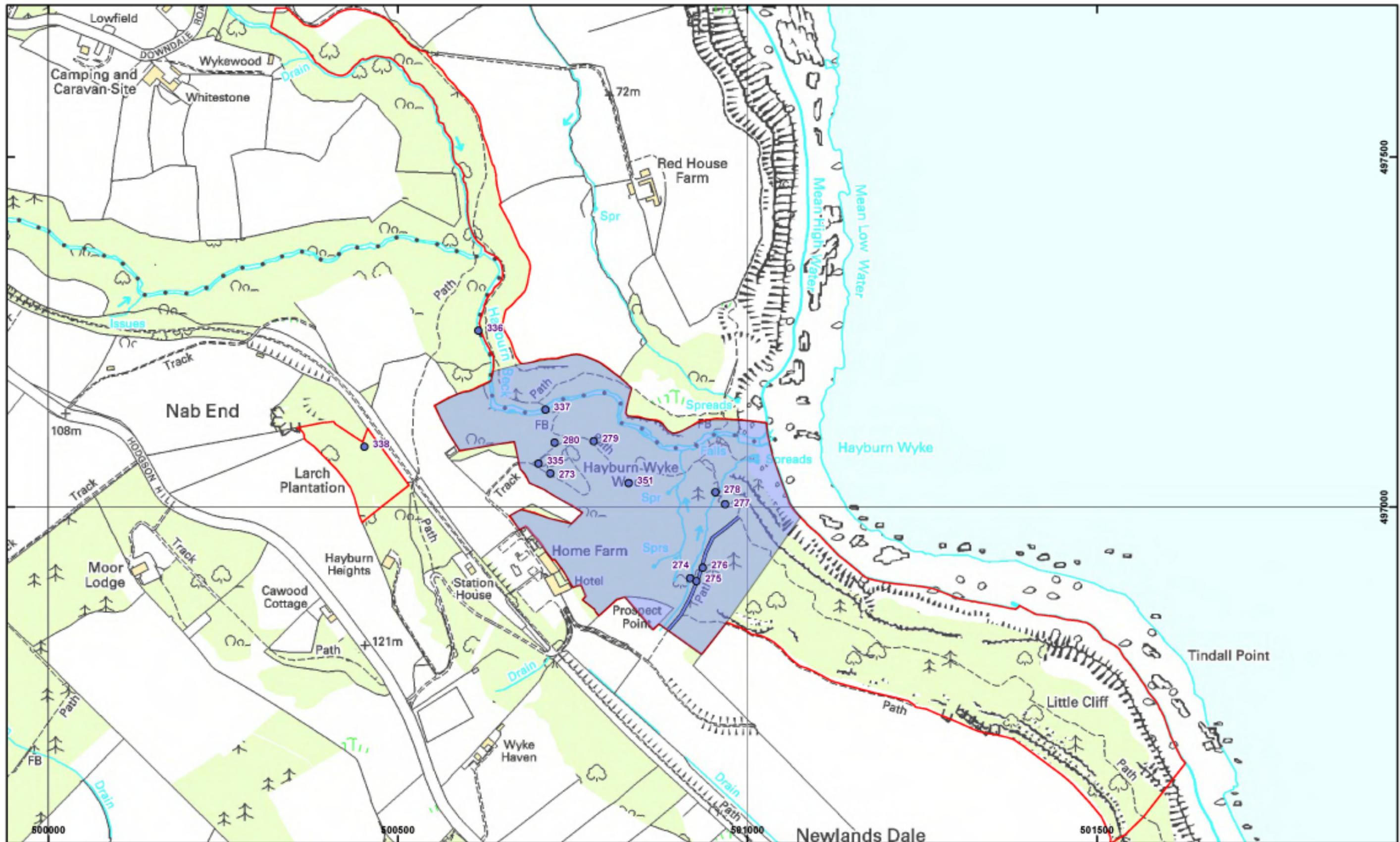


N

0 75 150

Metres

Figure 12: Archaeological Sites at Boggle Hole



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Key:	
●	OAN Sites (Points)
—	OAN Sites (Linear)
	OAN Sites (Area)
	National Trust Boundary

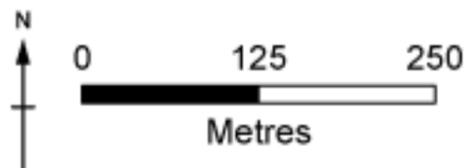


Figure 15: Archaeological Sites at Hayburn Wyke



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Key:	
●	OAN Sites (Points)
	OAN Sites (Area)
—	OAN Sites (Linear)
	National Trust Boundary



N

0

125

250

Metres

Figure 16: Archaeological Sites at Cayton Bay

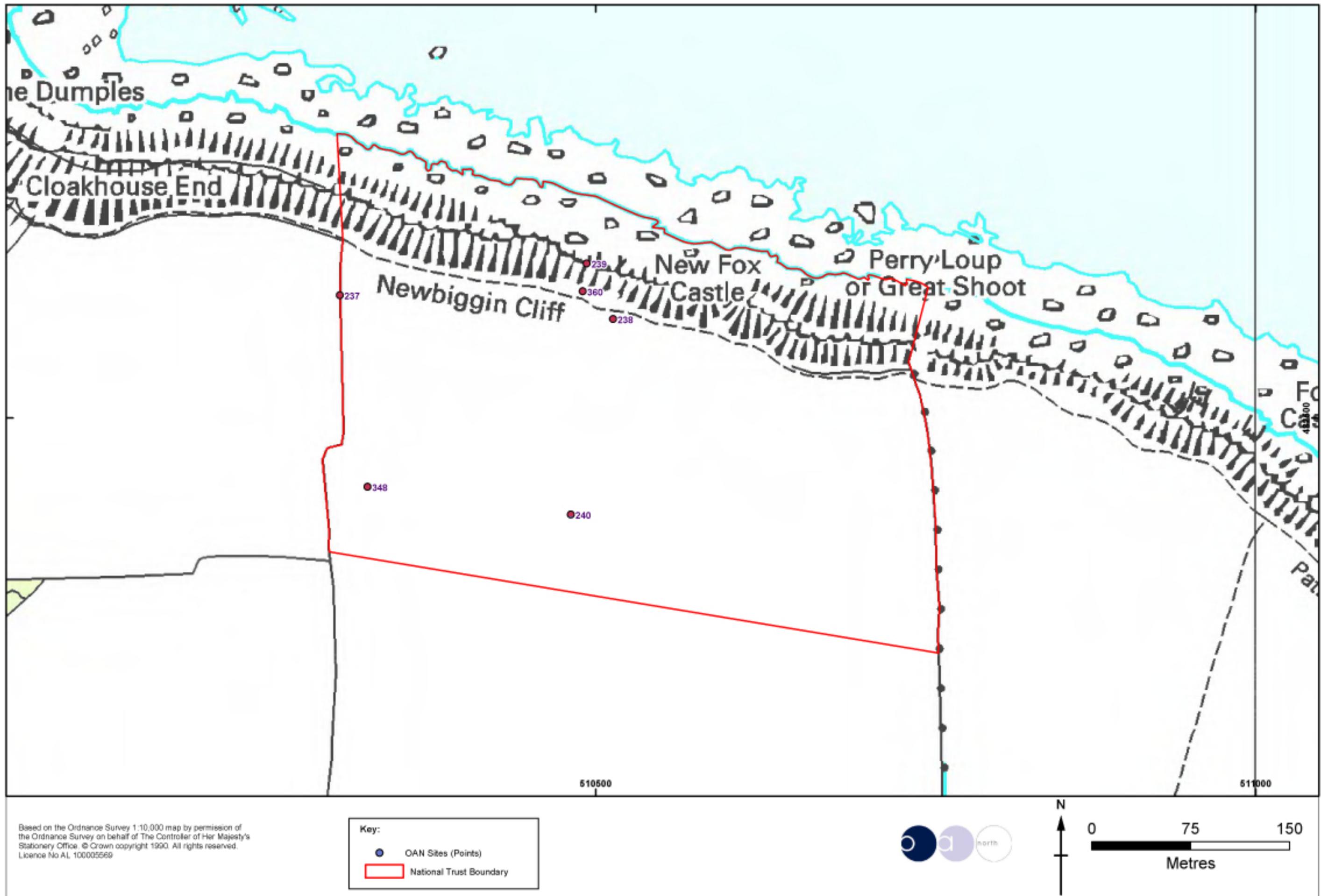
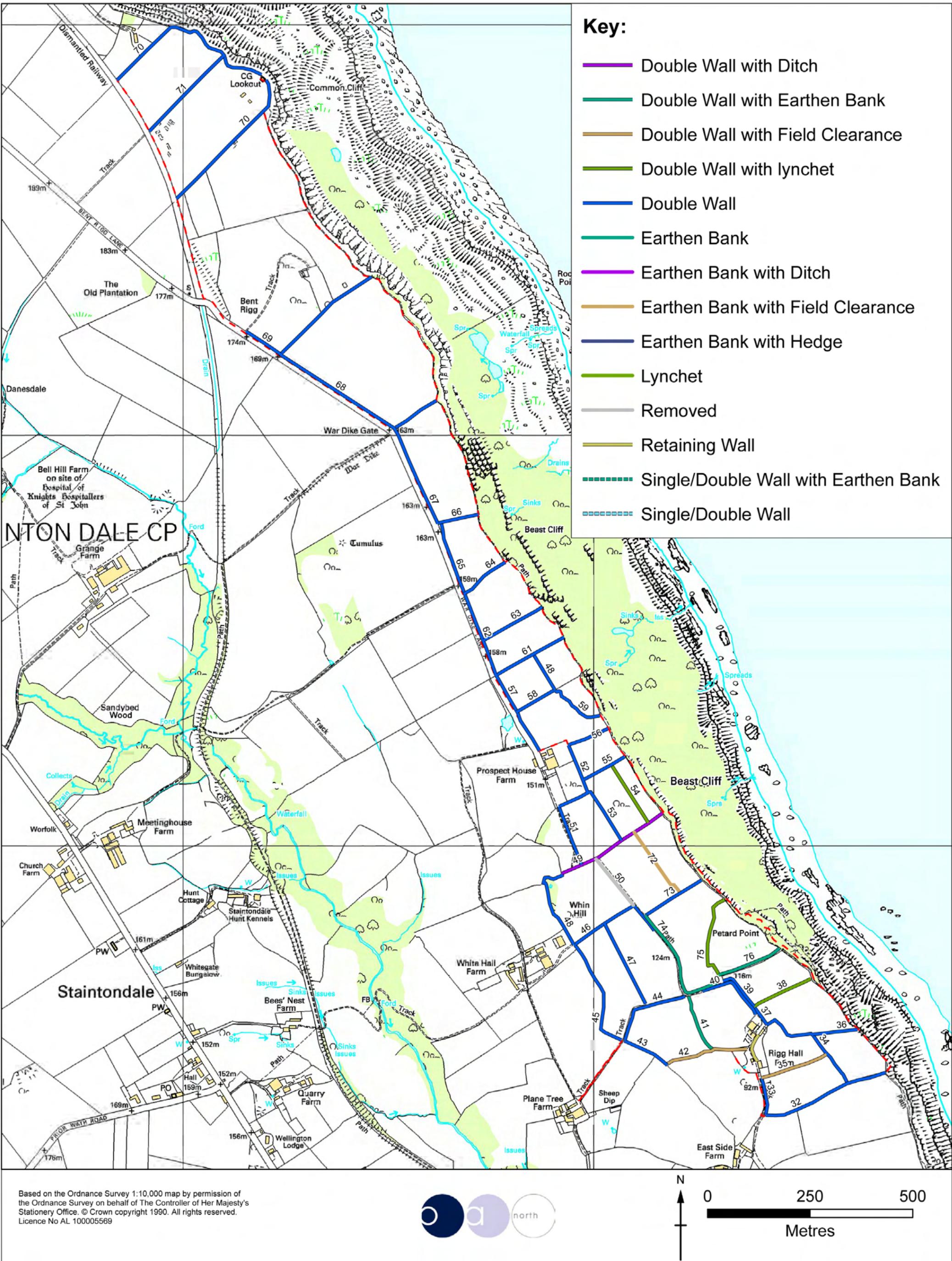


Figure 17: Archaeological Sites at Newbiggin Cliff



- Key:**
- Double Wall with Ditch
 - Double Wall with Earthen Bank
 - Double Wall with Field Clearance
 - Double Wall with lynchet
 - Double Wall
 - Earthen Bank
 - Earthen Bank with Ditch
 - Earthen Bank with Field Clearance
 - Earthen Bank with Hedge
 - Lynchet
 - Removed
 - Retaining Wall
 - - - Single/Double Wall with Earthen Bank
 - - - Single/Double Wall

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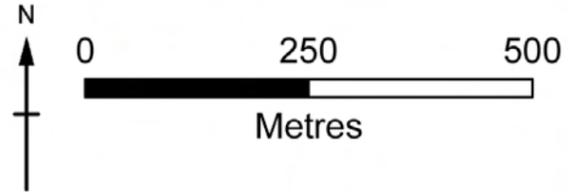


Figure 18: Boundary Survey at Staintondale

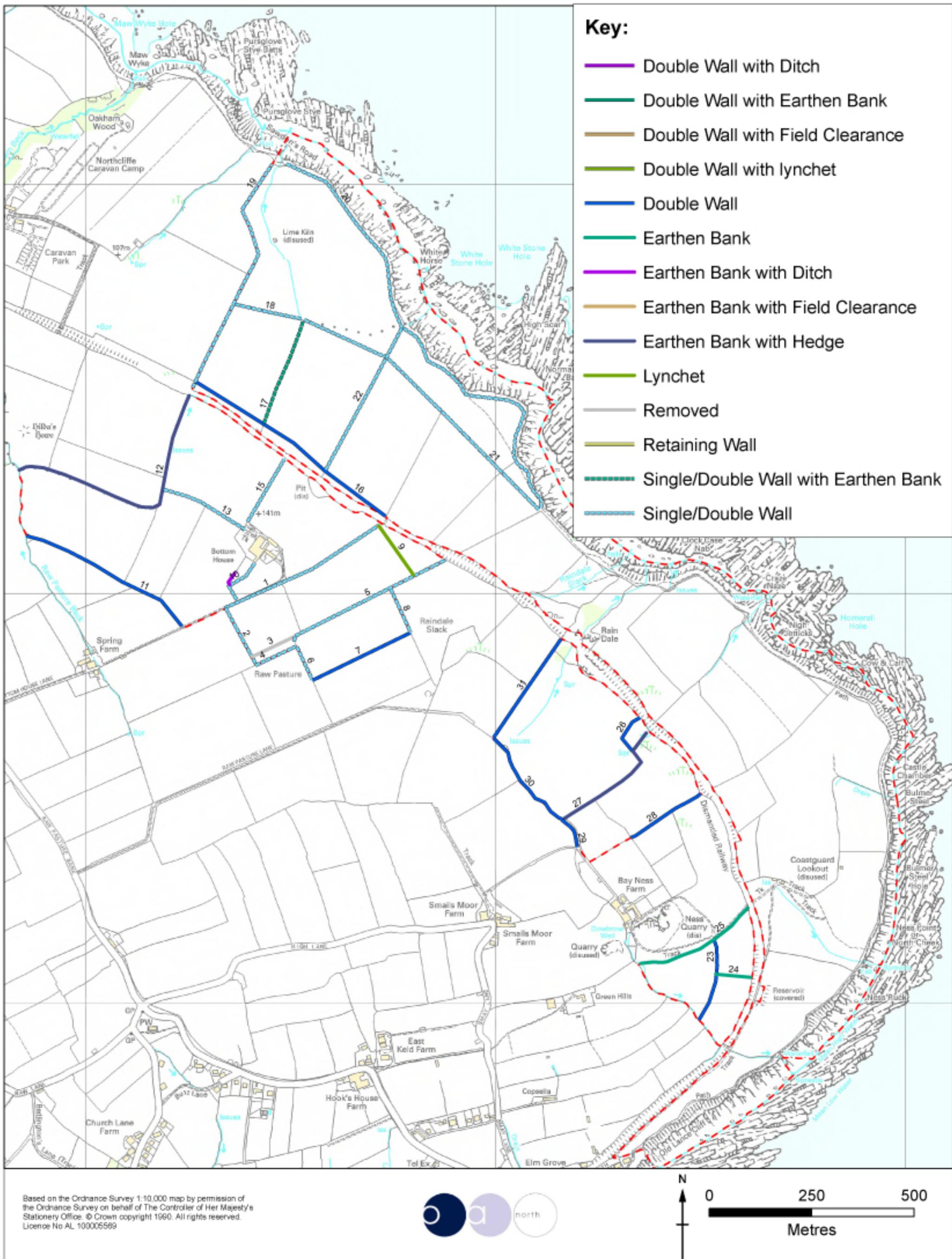


Figure 19: Boundary Survey at Robin Hood's Bay

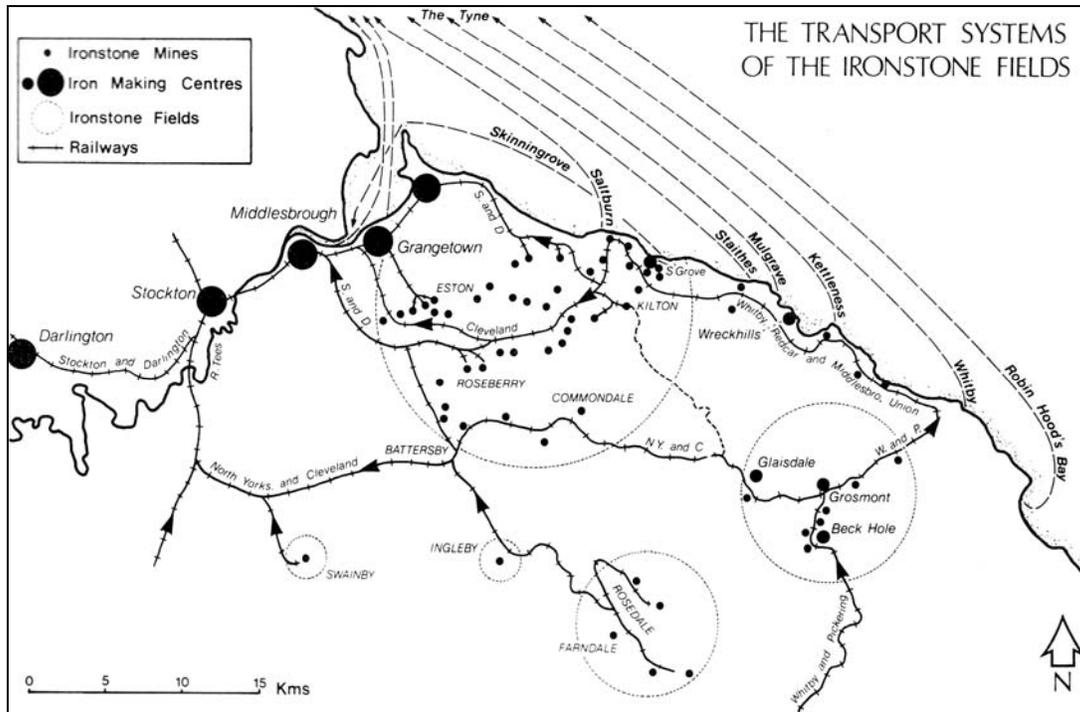


Plate 1: Distribution of the North Yorkshire Ironstone Industry and its Transport Systems (Spratt and Harrison 1989)



Plate 2: Aerial view of the Saltburn study area



Plate 3: Mid twentieth century view of Saltburn



Plate 4: View of the Surface Ironstone Pitting and the Later Huntcliff Mine on Warsett Hill (OAN 54 and 225)

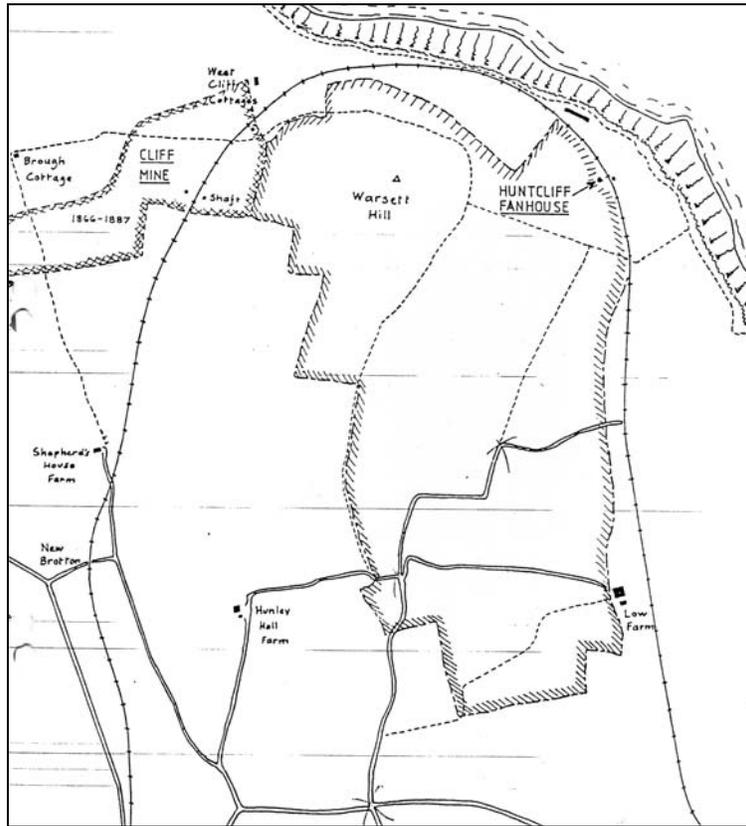


Plate 5: The Boundaries of Cliff and Huntcliff Ironstone Mines, Warsett Hill (Chapman 1975)

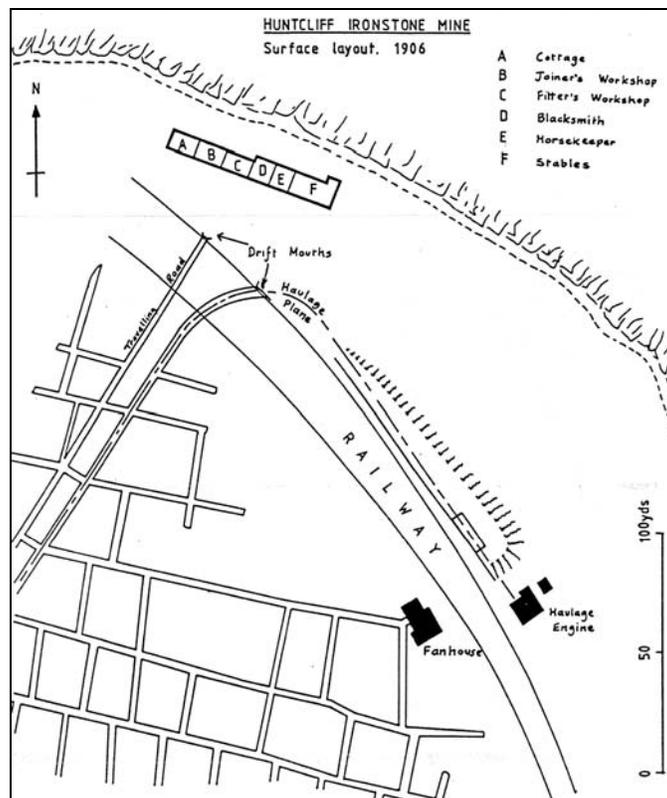


Plate 6: Huntcliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill in 1906 (Chapman 1990)

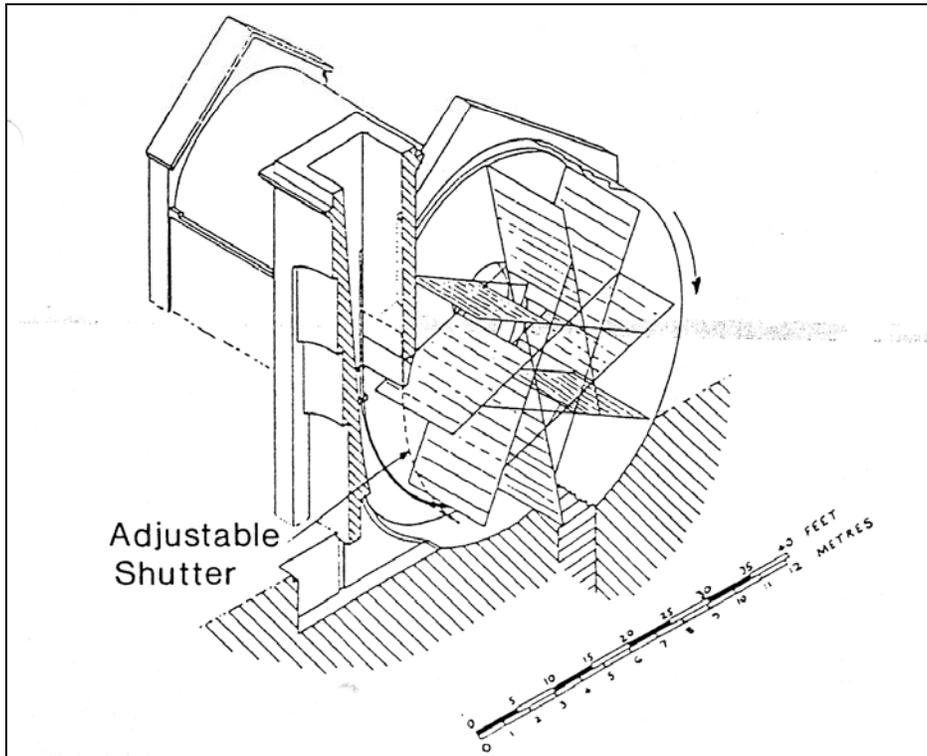


Plate 7: Cutaway Drawing of the Guibal Ventilation Fan at Huntcliff Mine, Warsett Hill (Chapman 1992)

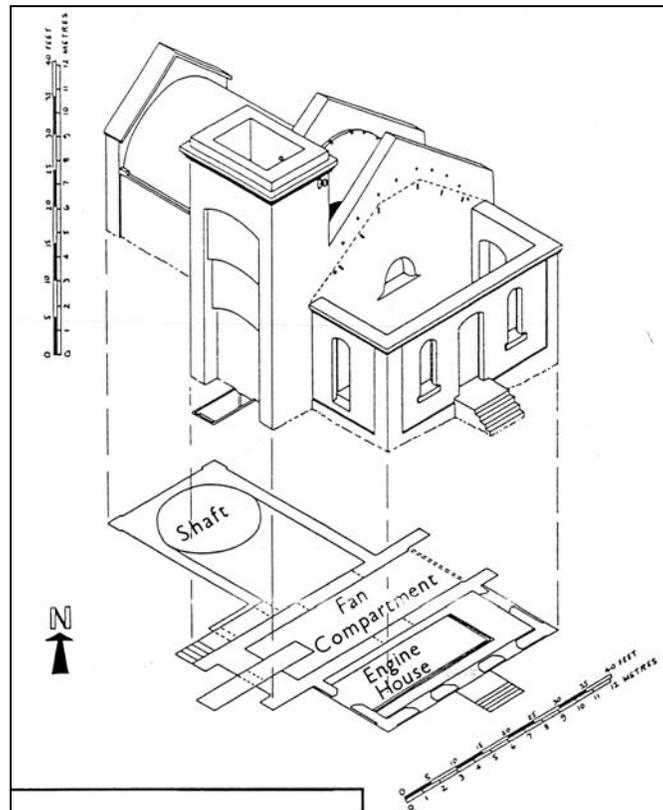


Plate 8: Isometric View of the Guibal Fanhouse at Huntcliff Mine, Warsett Hill (Chapman 1992)



Plate 9: View of the Surviving Surface Remains at Huntcliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill (OAN 54)



Plate 10: Erosion to the Tunnel Vaulting and General Survival of the Guibal Fanhouse at Huntcliff Ironstone Mine, Warsett Hill (OAN 152)

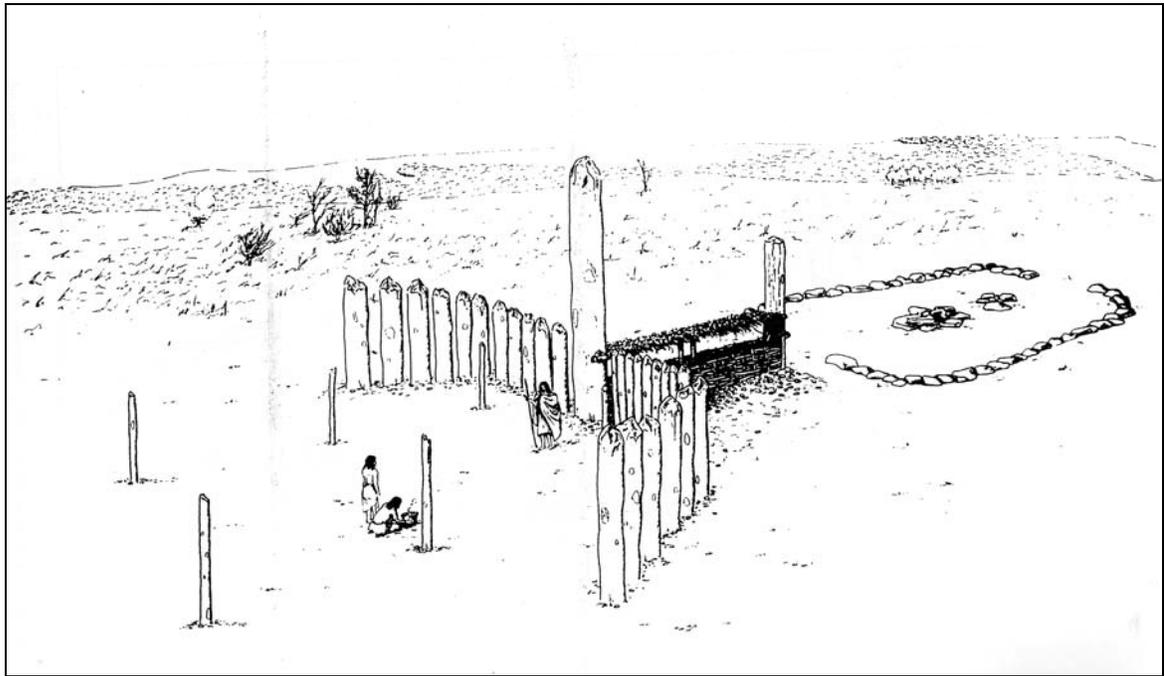


Plate 11: Reconstruction of the Neolithic Mortuary Structure at Streehouse, Loftus (Vyner 1983)

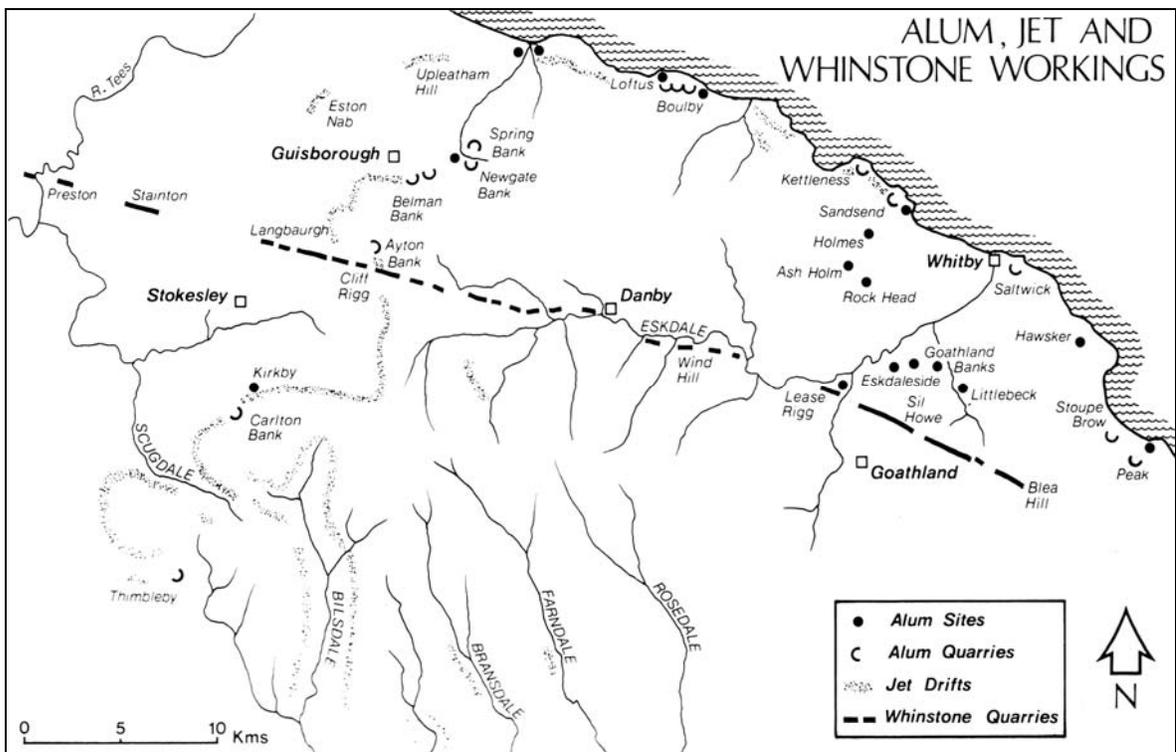


Plate 12: Distribution of Alum, Jet and Whinstone Workings in North Yorkshire (Spratt and Harrison 1989)



Plate 13: Aerial view of the Rough Ground at 'The Warren', Loftus Alum Works

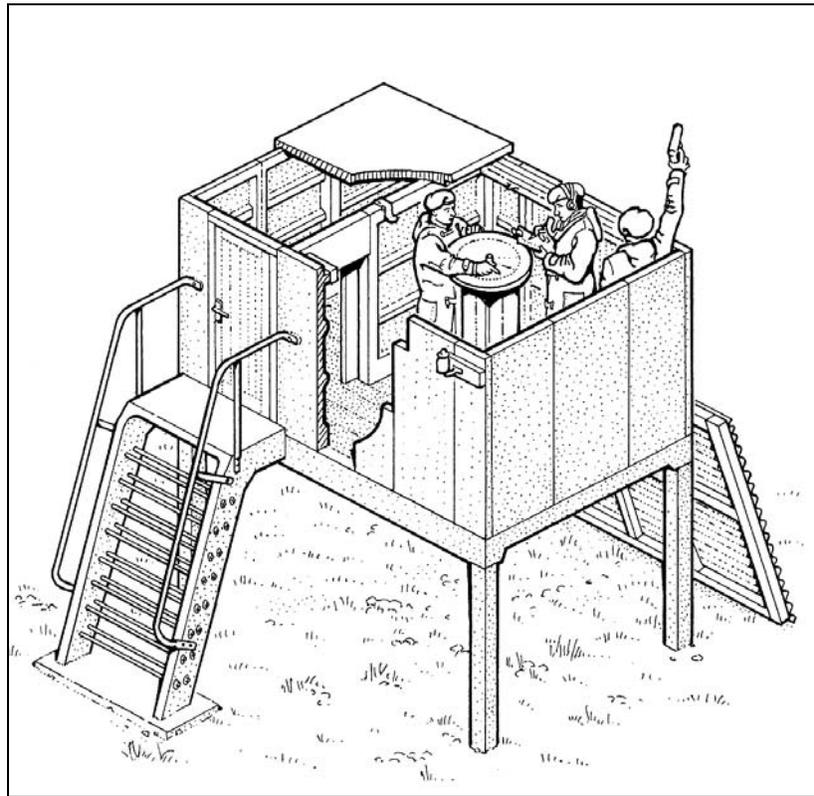


Plate 14: Cutaway view of a 1950s Orlit Royal Observation Corps Observation Post, similar to the dismantled site at Loftus (OAN 347), but without the legs (Cocroft *et al* 2004)

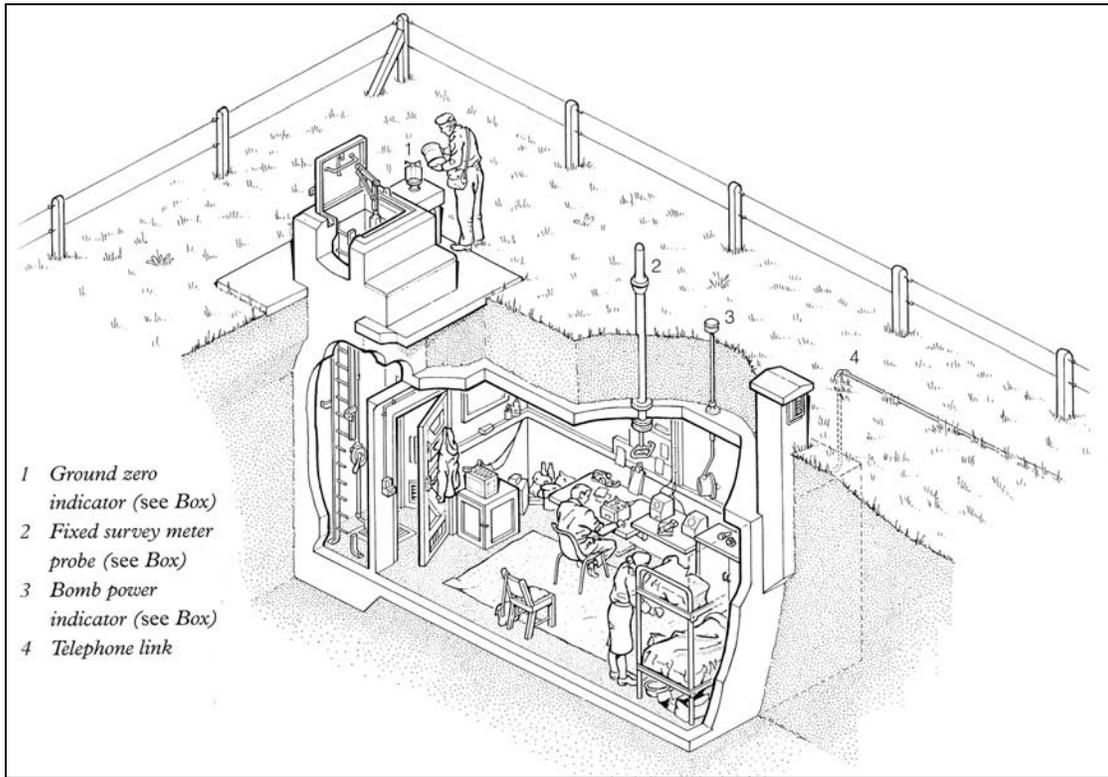


Plate 15: Cutaway view of a 1960s Royal Observation Corps Nuclear Monitoring Post (Cocroft *et al* 2004), of which the Site at Loftus (OAN 213) is an example



Plate 16: Aerial view of the eastern National Trust holding at Staithes



Plate 17: Early twentieth century view of Staithes

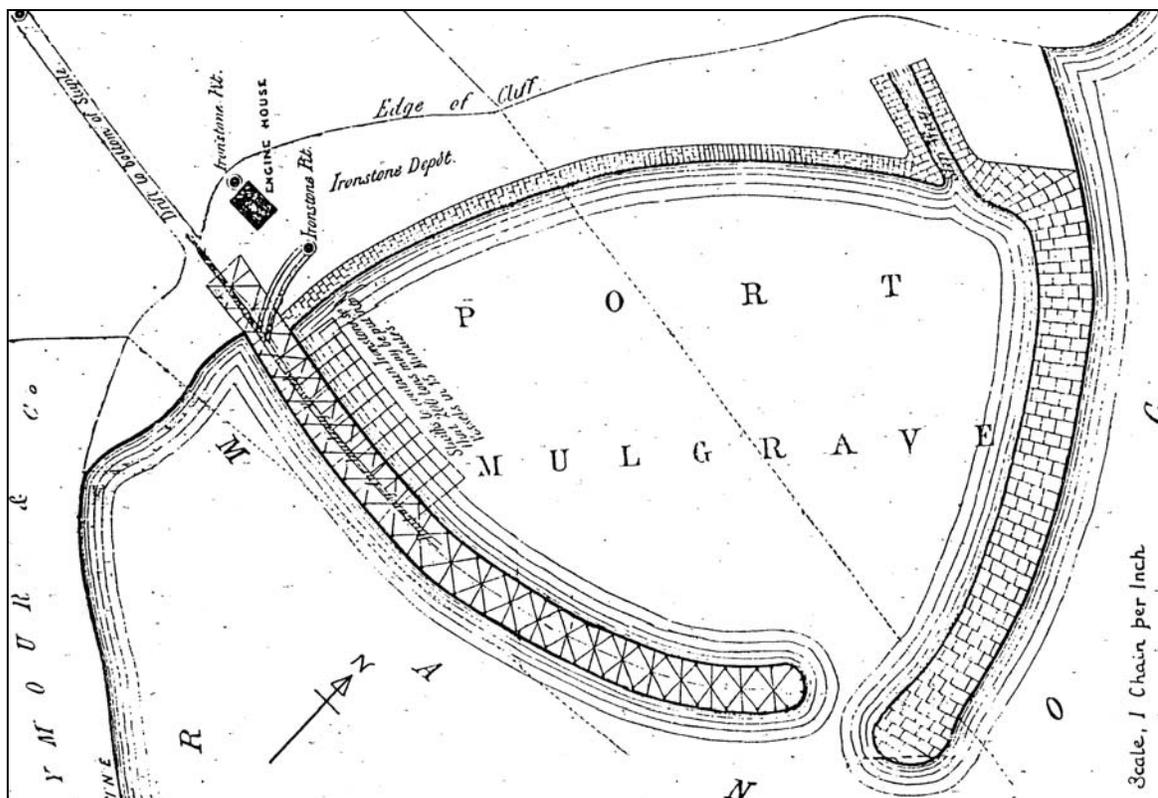


Plate 18: Plan from 1862 of the Harbour and Access Tunnel created for Grinkle Ironstone Mine at Port Mulgrave (Owen 1988)



Plate 19: View of the current ground conditions at Port Mulgrave



Plate 20: The Surviving Remains of the Tunnel Mouth at Port Mulgrave (OAN 194)

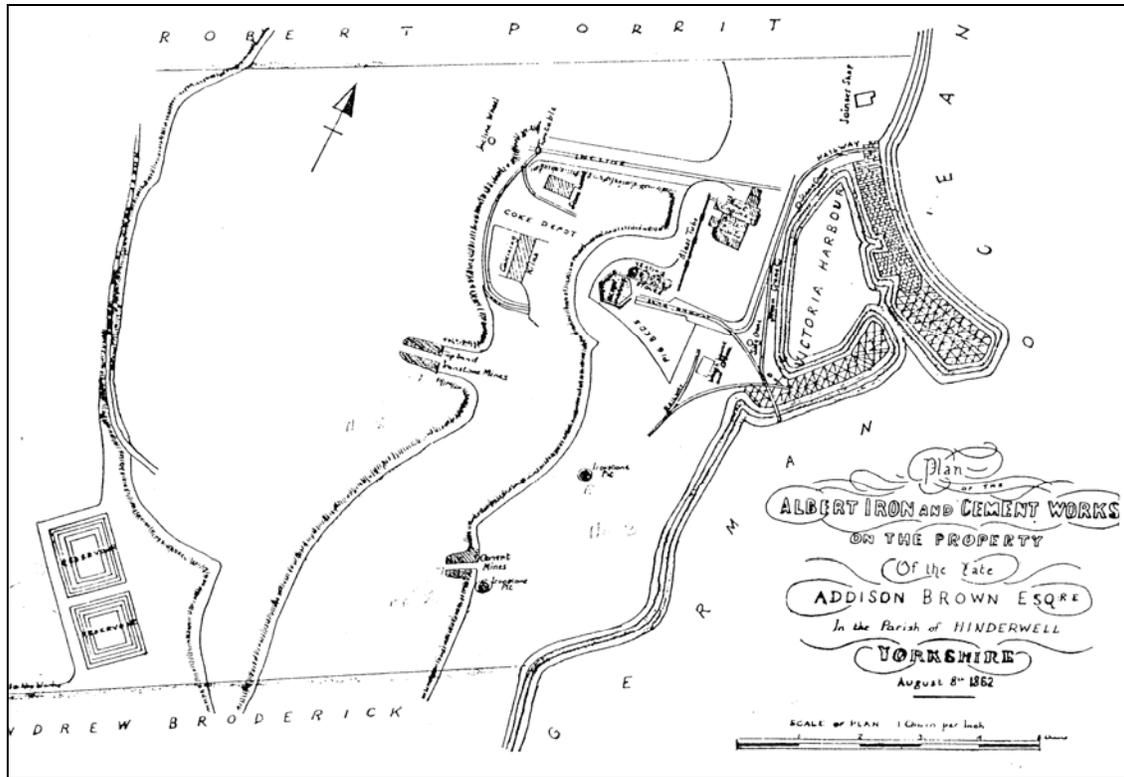


Plate 21: Plan from 1862 of the rebuilt Victoria Ironstone Mine, Runswick Bay (Owen 1988)



Plate 22: View of the Post-Landslip Ground Conditions at Victoria Ironstone Mine, Runswick Bay (OAN 78)

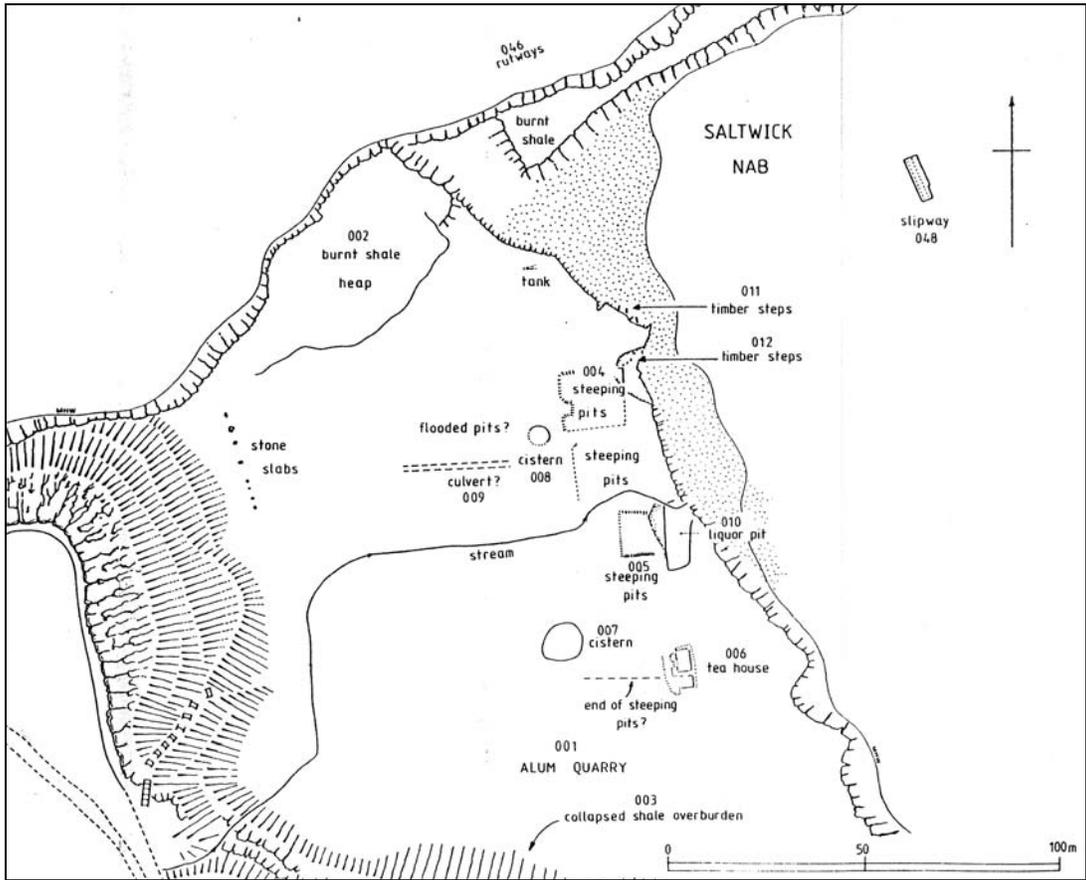


Plate 23: The part of the Alum Works under National Trust ownership at Saltwick Nab (Marshall 1994)

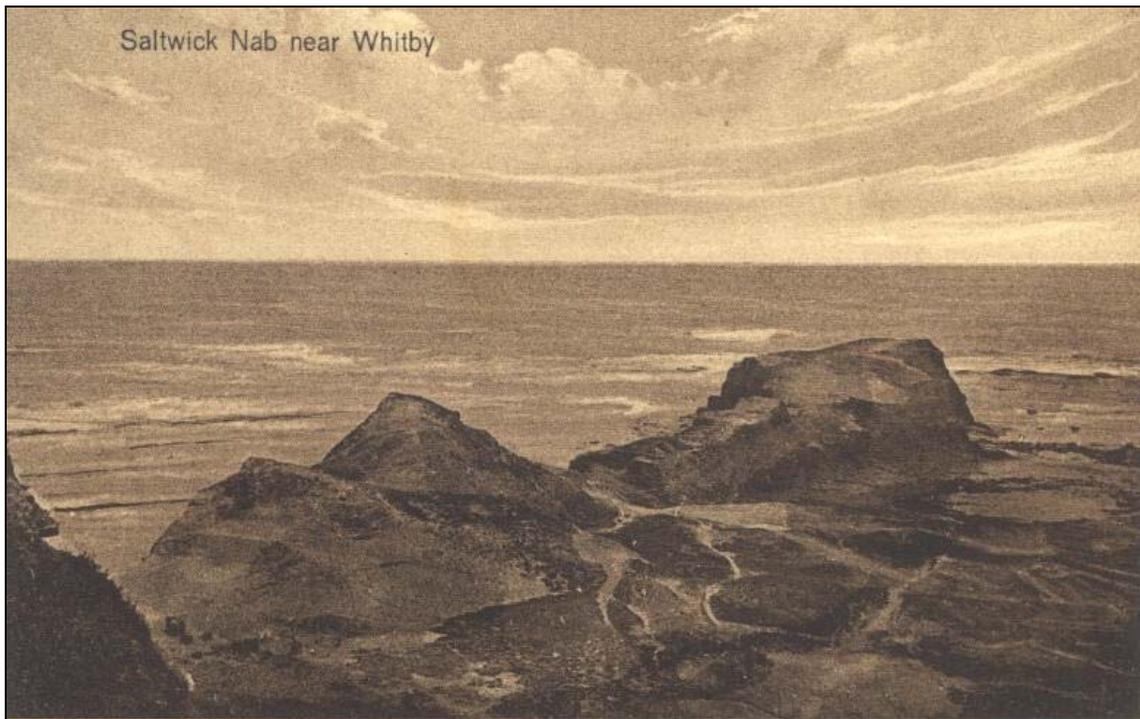


Plate 24: Early twentieth century view of Saltwick Nab



Plate 25: An eroded Section through the Northern Liquor Pit, Saltwick Nab (OAN 339)



Plate 26: The ruinous structure at Limekiln Slack, Robin Hood's Bay (OAN 45)

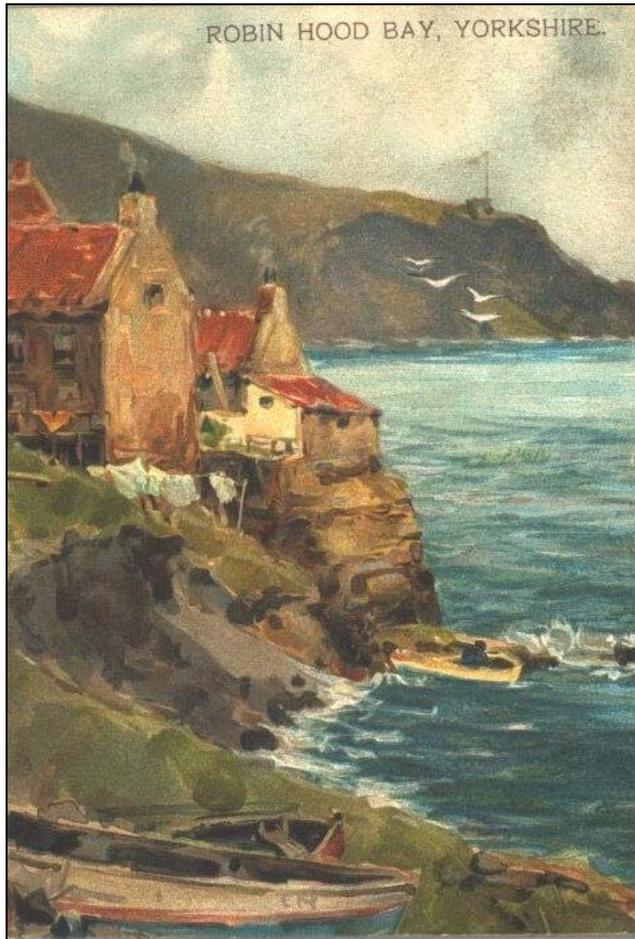


Plate 27: Postcard dated 1906, view of Robin Hood's Bay



Plate 28: View of the Coastguard Lookout Point at Robin Hood's Bay (OAN 185)



Plate 29: View of 'Green Dyke', Cross Ridge Dyke at Ravenscar (OAN 183)

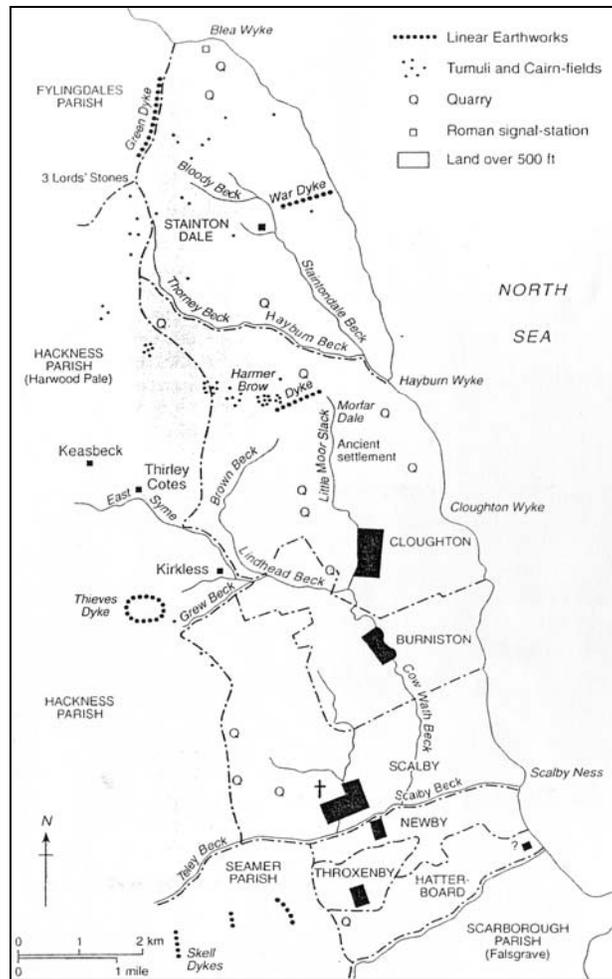


Plate 30: Early Archaeological Sites and Boundaries, Staintondale (Harrison 2000)



Plate 31: View of Beacon Howes Tumuli, Ravenscar (OAN 84 and 154)

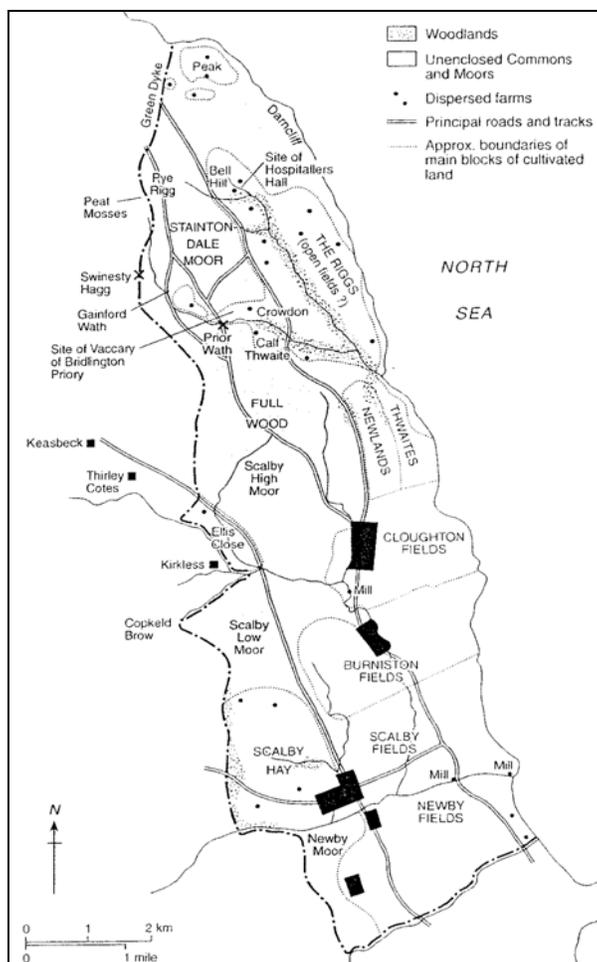


Plate 32: The Medieval Landscape of Staintondale (Harrison 2000)



Plate 33: View of the hollow ways and eastern spoil heap at Peak Alum Quarries (OAN 83 and 302)

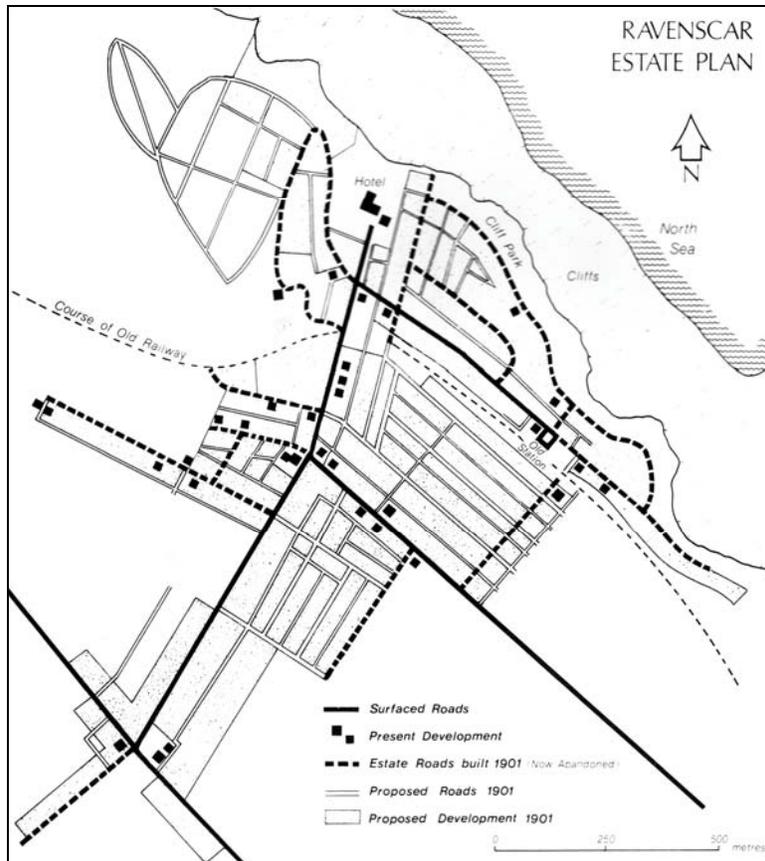


Plate 34: Plan of the proposed Ravenscar Village Development (Spratt and Harrison 1989)

RAVENSCAR
TWIXT MOORS AND SEA
MIDWAY BETWEEN SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY
MAGNIFICENT UNDERCLIFF AND HANGING GARDENS
GOLF LINKS



VIEW OF ROBIN HOOD'S BAY FROM THE RAVENSCAR TORRAGES.

**MOST BRACING HEALTH RESORT ON EAST COAST
600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL**

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
Tourist, Week-End, Ten-Day and Cheap Saturday Tickets
Issued from all North Eastern Stations.
(with few Exceptions)
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT BOOKING OFFICE

Plate 35: Early twentieth century advertisement for Ravenscar



Plate 36: The putative acoustic listening device (OAN 134) at Ravenscar



Plate 37: Part of the surviving remains of Bent Rigg Radar Station, Staintondale (OAN 6)



Plate 38: Ordnance Survey 1st edition view of the Woodland Garden at Hayburn Wyke in 1854

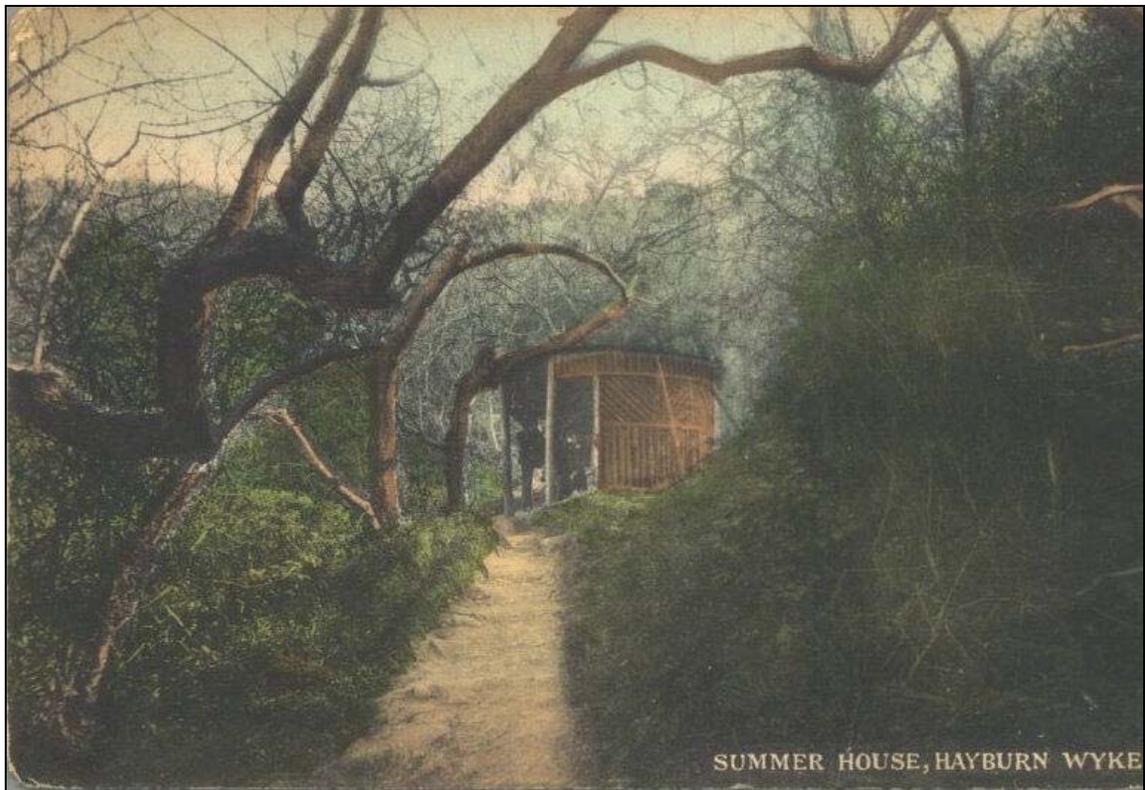


Plate 39: Early twentieth century view of a summer house at Hayburn Wyke



Plate 40: Example of a surviving variant Pillbox on Cayton Bay Beach (OAN 271)



Plate 41: The surviving Second World War defensive concrete blocks on Cayton Bay Beach (OAN 160/266)