

APPENDIX 13.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT ON
EDS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
AT EBBERSTON MOOR,
NORTH YORKSHIRE
(KNGP12)**

Work Undertaken For
Barton Willmore

April 2013

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference (site centre): SE 89901 89679

APS Report No. **44/13**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	1
2.1 DEFINITION OF DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	1
2.2 BACKGROUND	1
2.3 SITE LOCATION	1
2.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	2
3. AIMS	2
4. METHODS	2
5. RESULTS	2
5.1 HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	2
5.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	3
5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA	3
5.4 WALKOVER SURVEY	4
6. CONSTRAINTS	4
6.1 HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS	4
6.2 OTHER CONSTRAINTS	5
7. DISCUSSION	5
8. CONCLUSIONS	5
9. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL	6
10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
12. ABBREVIATIONS	7

Appendices

- 1 Sites and findspots from within the study area
- 2 Glossary

List of Figures

- Figure 1 The Assessment Site and Study Area, showing nearby archaeological remains
- Figure 2 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1854 1st Edition OS map
- Figure 3 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1913 OS map
- Figure 4 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1952 OS map
- Figure 5 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1977 OS map
- Figure 6 Walkover survey results

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Site compound, looking northwest
- Plate 2 Lockton compound, looking northwest

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on a proposed wellsite located at Ebberston Moor. The assessment was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of the Assessment Site.

Several Scheduled Monuments are present within the Study Area (see below) although none will be directly impacted upon by the wellsite.

A substantial number of sites, of mainly prehistoric and modern date, are located within the Study Area. Prehistoric sites are more prevalent toward the north and east of the Study Area. Modern sites tend to be related to quarrying and associated activity.

A walkover survey identified that the ground level within the compounds of the proposed wellsite had already been heavily reduced and as such was unlikely to have much potential for any remaining archaeology. The area of the flare site, immediately southwest of the existing compounds, has not been reduced previously. However, it is covered by forestry plantation. As such, any archaeological remains in this part of the site are likely to have been significantly disturbed through planting operations and tree roots.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Desk-Based Assessment

An archaeological desk-based assessment is defined as an ‘assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as

appropriate’ (IfA 2008).

2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Barton Willmore to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to a proposed wellsite on Ebberston Moor on the southern edge of the North Yorkshire Moors.

2.3 Site Location

The Assessment Site is located within the North York Moors National Park at national grid reference SE 89901 89679. It is approximately 12km northeast of Pickering and 14km west of Scarborough. The Assessment Site comprises the existing Ebberston Moor ‘A’ Wellsite and part of the adjacent Lockton Compound, covering a total area of 2.16ha. Specifically, this comprises the Wellsite hardstanding only at 0.66ha; the Wellsite including bunds, at 1.1ha; the Lockton Compound at 0.24ha.

The Assessment Site is located on the eastern edge of Dalby Forest, within an area referred to as the Tabular Hills. Mature forestry plantation surrounds the Assessment Site on the north, west and south sides. The eastern boundary of the Assessment Site is defined by Ebberston Common Lane.

The Ebberston Moor ‘A’ Wellsite comprises 0.66ha of flat bare ground (drilling platform) covered with crushed hardcore which is placed over a geotextile membrane and bentonite mat and connected into a lined perimeter drainage ditch. Soil bunds of between 2m and 4m height are located between the drainage ditch and perimeter fence along the western and southern perimeter of the Wellsite. The bunds comprise a mixture of previously excavated superficial soil and weathered bedrock. The surfaces of the bunds are vegetated with coarse grass and brush.

The adjacent 0.24ha Lockton Compound comprises an area of flat bare ground covered with crushed hardcore bound by a mesh and concrete post perimeter fencing approximately 2m high capped with barbed wire. Along the southeastern section of the compound are located a small area of concrete hardstand, a section of above ground pipework and a small concrete building owned and managed by Northern Gas Network (NGN). The NGN structures and facilities on the Lockton Compound are outside the Assessment Site. The Lockton Compound is separated from Ebberston Common Lane and Dalby Forest Road by a corridor of vegetation.

The existing Above Ground Installation (AGI) connection to a Northern Gas Network (NGN) pipeline that runs between Pickering and Whitby is located within the Lockton Compound.

2.4 Topography and Geology

The wellsite is surrounded on three sides by plantation forest, with moorland elsewhere. The land attains a maximum height of 247m OD. The geology within the area consists of Corallian Oolite formation with the key members being middle calcareous grit member and Hambleton Oolite Member (BGS 1998).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource of the Assessment Site and the Study Area, as well as identifying any heritage constraints, both statutory and advisory. The ‘archaeological resource’ is defined as all sites of archaeological remains, finds, historic buildings and other features identified on the Historic Environment Records or otherwise, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

In this instance ‘The Assessment Site’ is the wellsite and adjacent Lockton Compound, and the ‘Study Area’ the area c.500m radius

from the site boundary.

The general aim of the project is to gather sufficient information to enable the formulation of a mitigation strategy designed to lessen the impact of the development upon the actual and potential archaeological resource.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this document included a search of records held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the North York Moors National Park HER to locate all known archaeological sites and find spots occurring within 500m (hereafter referred to as the Study Area) from the site boundary. A range of relevant archaeological books and journals were also consulted, together with unpublished reports for archaeological work carried out within the limits of the search area.

A search was made at the North Yorkshire County Record Office for historic maps – in particular, tithe, enclosure and early Ordnance Survey maps - depicting the area affected by the proposed development. A detailed list of the sources consulted is contained within the bibliography (see below).

Information obtained from the above sources was supplemented by a site inspection of the proposed development, to assess current ground conditions and land-use patterns, and to identify any surface finds or features such as earthworks representative of archaeological activity. The survey was carried out on the 29th November 2012.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Within the remit of this desk-based

study, 'historical evidence' refers to documented activity that is likely to have led to physical changes of the landscape in historical periods. It does not consider historical data, such as manorial descents, which do not directly indicate physical alterations to the landscape.

The wellsite is situated in an entirely rural location and, therefore, historical evidence is minimal. The village of Ebberston lies over 7km to the south and as such the history of Ebberston is unlikely to be pertinent.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps of the Study Area, held by the North Yorkshire County Record Office were examined as part of research carried out for this report. Only two editions of Ordnance Survey map (1854 and 1913/4) are held by the Record Office. Extracts from these are reproduced as Figures 2 and 3. Other editions of Ordnance Survey maps were examined online.

The Study Area and Assessment Site was included in an 1854 first edition Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map. The area appears to be largely undeveloped with little of the formalised planting shown on modern maps (Fig. 2). There are only a few formal fields, although these can in part still be recognised in the modern field system to the east of the site.

A 1913 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of the lands covered by the Study Area shows a field system that is similar to the current layout. Quarry pits are shown immediately to the north and northwest of the site. The wellsite remains within moorland as the map predates the scheme of tree planting and afforestation.

By 1952 the area on the northwestern side of Ebberston Common Road, including the Assessment Site, had been planted as forestry (Fig. 4). By 1977 the Lockton Compound had been constructed (Fig. 5).

5.3 Archaeological Data

A search of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the North York Moors National Park HER was made, for known archaeological sites or finds within c.500m of the proposed wellsite. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within the Study Area are collated in Appendix 1 and located on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

There are several prehistoric sites noted within the Study Area of the wellsite and its surrounding regions. Many of the entries in the HER are extant earthworks, in several cases Scheduled Monuments. The majority of these are within the Study Area or immediately to the northeast.

Within the Study Area are four discrete funerary monuments, in the form of round barrows (Map Refs. 4, 6, 7, 9), and an area of Embanked Pit Alignments and barrows (Map Ref. 8). All of these except the barrow at Map Ref. 4 are Scheduled Monuments.

Further round barrows, and an entire round barrow cemetery, are also present to the immediate north and northeast of the Study Area (Map Refs 1-3, 5). The barrows are likely to be Bronze Age in date and survive in varying degrees of entirety.

To the southwest of the Study Area is a further Embanked Pit Alignment (Map Ref. 10), also a Scheduled Monument, noted as one of 6 such monuments in the area. Research has highlighted a number of problems in interpreting these features, particularly as they may be dispersed and occur over a variety of landscapes. Dating evidence is also sparse but their association with barrows and cairnfields strongly suggests a Bronze Age origin, although it has been

noted that some are probably Iron Age (Spratt 1981, 98). It is generally believed that they functioned as either large scale territorial or political boundaries or small scale economic or estate boundaries (Spratt 1987, 15).

Roman

There are no sites from the Roman period within the Study Area.

Medieval

A boundary stone, the 'Jenglebee Cross', thought to be early medieval to post-medieval in date, is inferred from documentary sources (Map Ref. 22 [Fig. 1]). This is believed to be located within the Study Area, probably near Jingleby Thorn, although its exact location remains unknown.

Post-medieval and Modern

Limestone quarries occur frequently within the Study Area (Map Refs 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 24). In several cases there are associated lime kilns (Map Refs 13, 15, 16, 18) which attest to on-site processing and are evidenced by standing remains as well as documentary evidence. Further post-medieval quarry sites exist to the south, southwest and west of the Study Area (Map Refs 23 and 24).

Two post-medieval enclosures are also noted within the Study Area. One of these, a rectilinear bank, now contains the occupied smallholding Jingleby House (Map Ref. 20), whilst the other is a circular enclosure containing a sub-rectangular depression (Map Ref. 19).

A further enclosure is noted in the HER to the north of the Study Area, although subsequent investigation suggests the site may have been destroyed or become obscured (Map Ref. 11).

Previous Archaeological Intervention

There has been no previous archaeological intervention within the Study Area.

5.4 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was carried out on 29th November 2012 in mostly cool sunny weather. The results of the walkover survey have been committed to Figure 6. Only those areas accessible at the time of the survey are noted below.

Field 32 – Ebberston Moor 'A' Wellsite (Fig. 6, Plate 1)

A fenced compound that is mostly recessed into the ground and up to 1.5m below the surrounding surface, embanked around the perimeter. Nothing evident.

Field 33 – Lockton Compound (Fig. 6, Plate 2)

A fenced compound, embanked around the perimeter. Recessed into the ground and up to 1.3m below the surrounding surface. Gas pipeline markers and a GPO marker are located on the southeastern perimeter. No evident archaeological remains.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

There are several Scheduled Monuments located within the Study Area, although The Site does not directly impact upon any of the monuments. Within close proximity to the wellsite are two barrow sites (Map Refs. 7 and 9) and an embanked pit alignment (Map Ref. 8).

These sites are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) and would require Scheduled Monument Consent

from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport prior to any intrusive groundwork. While these Scheduled Monuments do not extend into the proposed wellsites, their setting may be affected by the proposed development.

There are no listed buildings within the Study Area.

All other archaeological remains within the Study Area are protected only through the implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework which identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. The effect of an application on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application.

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks for buried services were undertaken as part of this assessment. However, where observed during the walkover survey their existence was noted. These include high pressure gas mains, electric cables and GPO services and manholes.

7. DISCUSSION

There is considerable evidence for Bronze Age activity within the Study Area, and the area immediately to the north and east. Several round barrows, a barrow cemetery and Embanked Pit alignments are all located within, or in the immediate surroundings of, the Study Area. Several of these are Scheduled Monuments, indicating that they are of national importance.

Prehistoric funerary monuments proliferate on the moorland and imply populations in the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. However, occupation evidence or settlements of these periods have not been identified in the Study Area. It is possible that the funerary remains were located

peripheral to, or detached from, settlement zones and contemporary occupation might be situated some distance from the ceremonial landscapes.

Modern activity is mostly present in the form of lime quarrying and occasionally associated lime kilns. An area of limestone quarrying exists immediately adjacent to the northwest of the site, although this quarrying is likely to have eradicated any potential earlier archaeology.

There are also a number of post-medieval enclosures, presumed to be modern, mostly of unknown function.

The compounds for the proposed wellsite have been previously reduced in height and are already more than a metre below their surroundings, and as such the potential for any archaeology to remain in these areas is low. The proposed location for the flare site, immediately southwest of the compounds, has not been lowered previously. However, the proposed flare is presently covered by mature forestry plantation. This area is likely to have been subject to major disturbance by planting operations and tree root growth. Consequently, any archaeological remains within the part of the proposed development are likely to have been severely impacted and survive in poor state.

8. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications associated with a proposed wellsite at Ebberston Moor on the south-eastern fringe of the North York Moors National Park.

The Study Area surrounding the wellsite contains several sites of national importance, although none of these would be directly affected by the wellsite development. Archaeology of mainly the

prehistoric periods is present within the Study Area, and there is also extensive evidence of post-medieval activity, mainly quarrying. The limited amount of previous archaeological intervention within the area may suggest that the full extent and state of preservation of the prehistoric archaeology is unknown. However, the previous ground reduction at the existing wellsite compounds is likely to have removed any archaeological remains within the site confines. The adjacent flare site is under forestry and it is probable that planting operations and tree growth have caused significant disturbance to any archaeological remains that may be located in this area.

9. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

Consideration of the recorded archaeological data, historic map evidence, and the results of the walkover survey has suggested that there is important archaeology of predominantly prehistoric date within the Study Area surrounding the Assessment Site. However, due to previous reduction of the land within the compounds (the Assessment Site), any further work will have little impact on the archaeology. Consequently, no archaeological intervention is required during re-development within the existing confines of the development platform within Ebberston Moor 'A' Wellsite and the adjacent Lockton Compound.

Proposed development will extend slightly southwards, by about 70m, beyond the existing compounds to create a flare site. A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out of the initial construction work within the area of this expansion to record any areas of potential archaeological remains.

Any archaeological recording of potential remains should meet the specific requirements of the archaeological curators.

The presence of the plantations around most of the wellsite would screen much of any

proposed development and reduce the visual impact upon any Scheduled Monuments.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Paul Foster, Mary Mescall and Marian Cameron of Barton Willmore for commissioning this work. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Gary Taylor and Liz Murray also carried out the research for this report and the walkover survey.

Access to information contained within the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record was kindly provided by Louisa Matthews of North Yorkshire County Council and to the North Yorkshire Moors National Park HER by Mags Waughman. Thanks are also due to the staff of the North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malton Library and York Minster Library.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

All of the following items were consulted during the research. However, as some of them (particularly maps) did not relate to the specific examination area, and some duplicated information available in other references, not all are listed in the text.

Primary Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1854, *Yorkshire Sheet 76, 6"* map (NYRO MIC 1830/101)

Ordnance Survey, 1913, *Yorkshire Sheet LXXVI. S.E., 6"* map (NYRO MIC 1815/453)

Ordnance Survey, 1952, *Sheet SE 88 NE, 6"* map

Ordnance Survey, 1977, *Sheet SE 88 NE,*

1:10000 map

Yorkshire Wolds, RCHME

Secondary Sources

Archaeological Services WYAS, 2010 *Ryedale Gas Project North Yorkshire Geophysical Survey*, report no. **3127**

Spratt, DA, 1981 Prehistoric Boundaries on the North Yorkshire Moors, in G Barker (ed), *Prehistoric Communities in Northern England. Essays in Economic and Social Reconstruction*

BGS, 1998 *Scarborough. Solid and drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **54**

Spratt, DA, 1987 *Linear Earthworks of the Tabular Hills*

Cardwell, P, 2004 *Ebberston Moor Exploratory Well Site, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Assessment*, unpublished NAA report **04/141**

Spratt, DA and White, RF, 1986 'Further information on the Cleave Dyke', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* Vol. **58**, p195-97

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, (4th edition)

Turton, RB, 1896 *The Honor and Forest of Pickering*, North Riding Record Society Vol. **III** (new series)

HMSO, 1979, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*

Williams, A and Martin, GH, 2002 *Domesday Book. A complete translation*

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

Lewis, S(ed), 1848 *A Topographical Dictionary of England*

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

HER Historic Environment Record

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

NAA Northern Archaeological Associates

NYRO North Yorkshire Record Office

OS Ordnance Survey

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

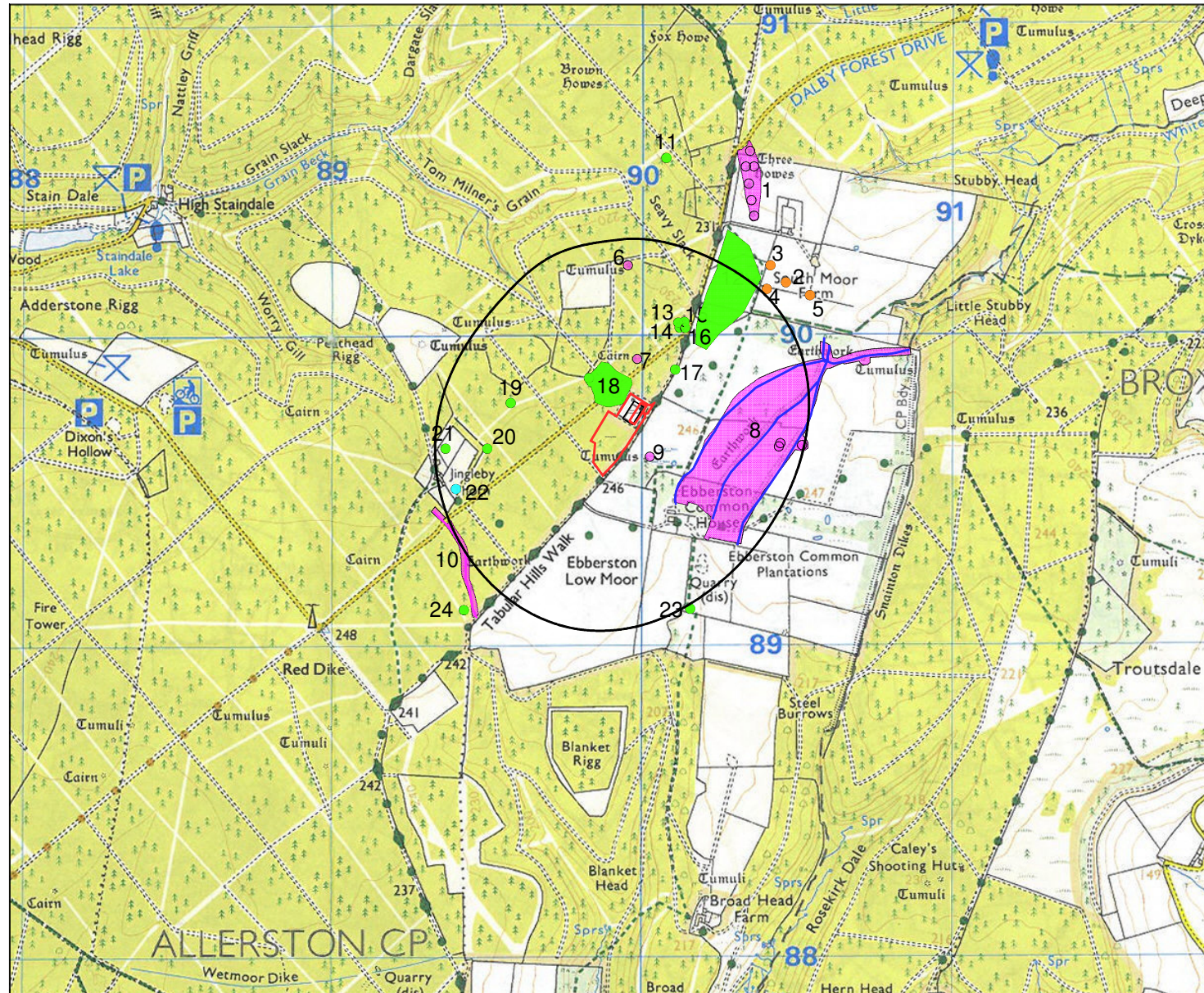
NAA, 1993 *East Knapton Test Pits, Archaeological Monitoring of Test Pits*, NAA **93/1**

NAA, 2004 *Ebberston Moor Exploratory Well Site, North Yorkshire Archaeological Assessment*, NAA **04/141**

Page, W (ed), 1923 *The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding* Vol. **2**

Powlesland, D, 1986 'Excavations at Heslerton, North Yorkshire 1978-82', *Archaeological Journal* Vol. **143**, p53-173

Stoertz, C, 1997 *Ancient Landscapes of the*



- Assessment Site
- Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
(Bronze Age except where specified)
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Bronze Age
- Neolithic
- Unknown date

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey
2011 maps with the permission of
The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery
Office, © Crown Copyright.
Licence No 100020146

0 1km

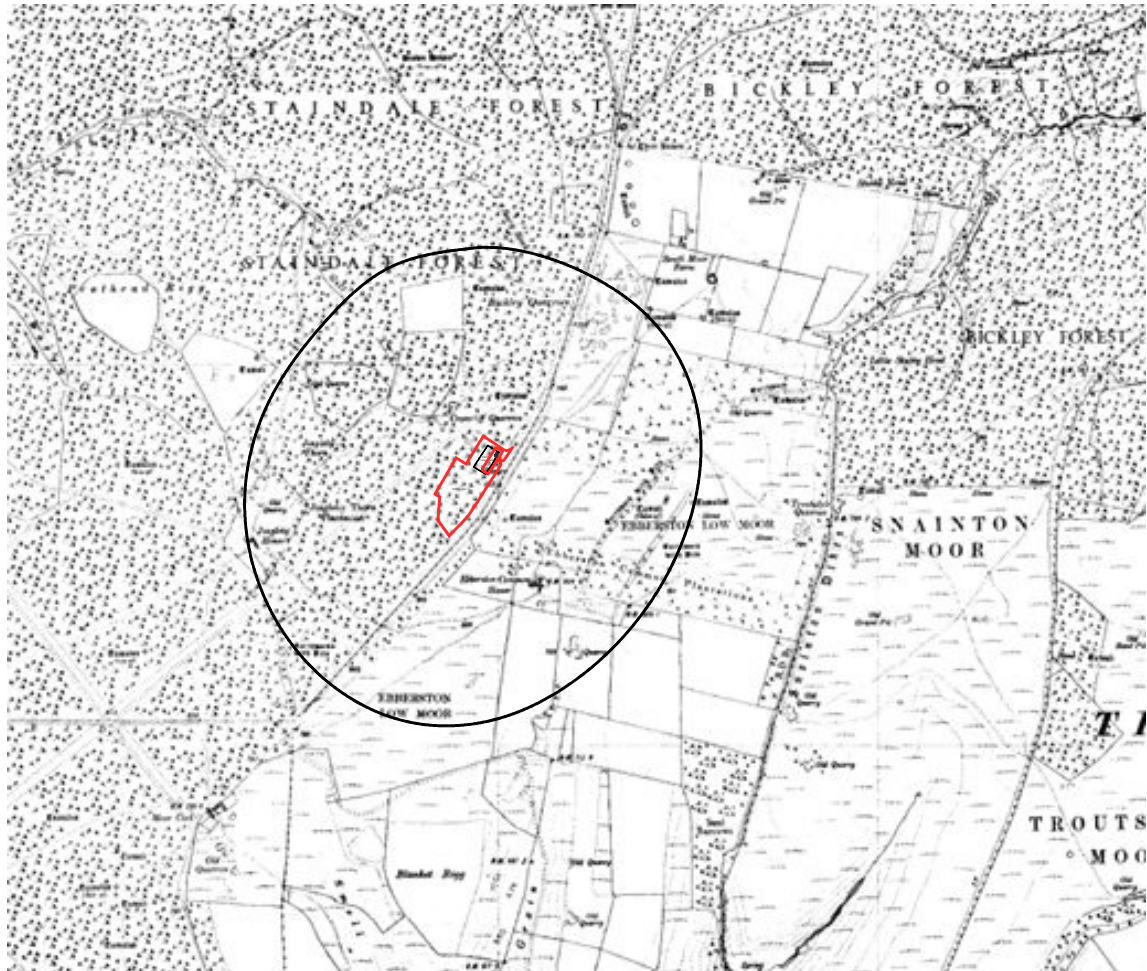


Archaeological Project Services



Project Name: Eberston Moor Wellsite

Scale 1:20000 | Drawn by: GT | Report No: 44/13

Figure 1 The Assessment Site and Study Area, showing nearby archaeological remains



Extract from the 1952 OS 6" map.
Sheet SE 88 NE

-  Assessment Site
-  Study Area

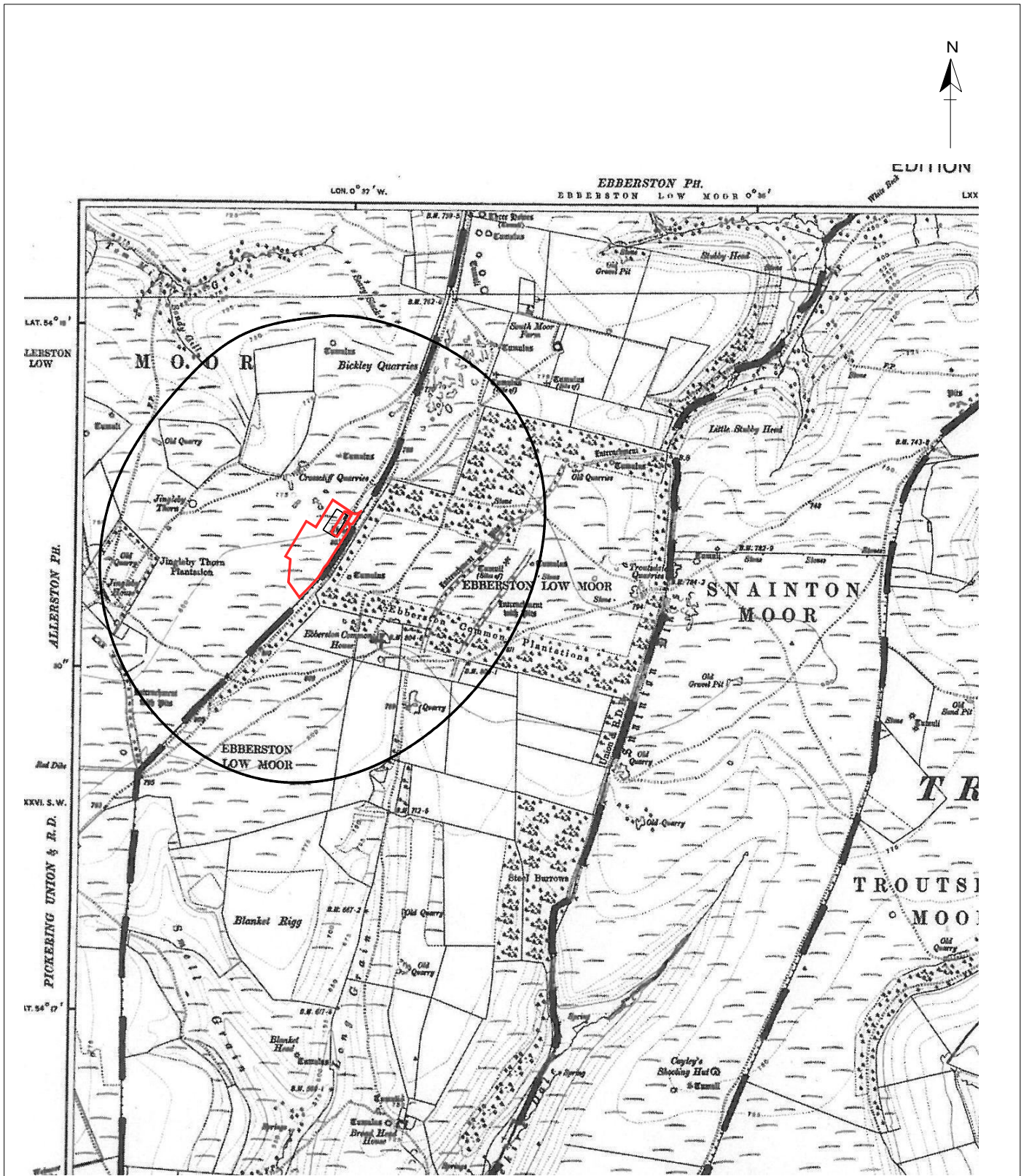


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Eberston Moor Wellsite

Scale 1:20000 Drawn by: GT Report No: 44/13

Figure 4 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1952 map



- Assessment Site
- Study Area



Extract from the 1913 OS 6" map.
Sheet 76 SE



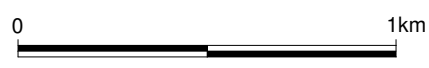
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Eberston Moor Wellsite		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 44/13

Figure 3 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1913 OS Map



-  Assessment Site
-  Study Area

Extract from the 1952 OS 6" map.
Sheet SE 88 NE




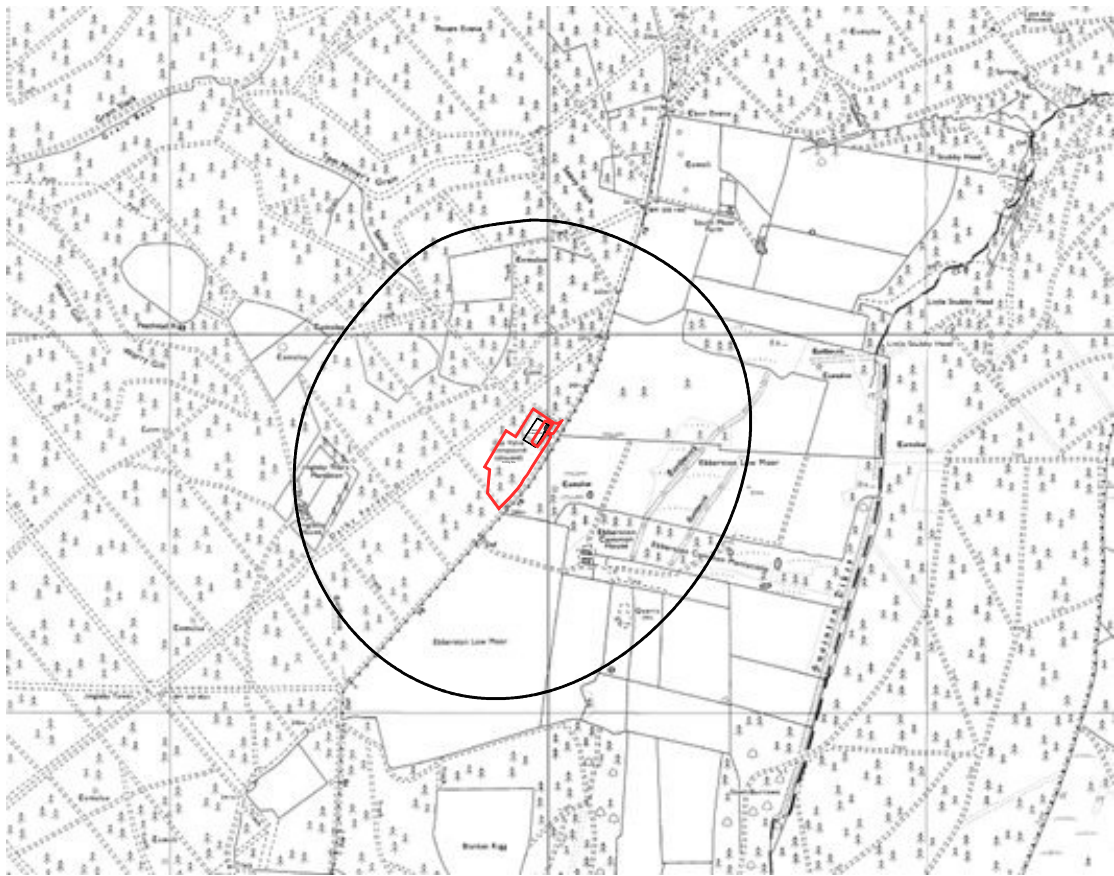
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ebberston Moor Wellsite		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 44/13

Figure 4 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on the 1952 map



Assessment Site



Study Area

Extract from the 1977 OS 1:10000 map.
Sheet SE 88 NE

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey
1977 map with the permission of
The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery
Office, © Crown Copyright.
Licence No 100020146



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Eberston Moor Wellsite


Scale 1:20000


Drawn by: GT

Report No: 44/13

Figure 5 The Assessment Site and Study Area overlaid on 1977 map



 The Assessment Site

 Plate number and direction of view

0 200m

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey digital mapping with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No 100020146


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ebberston Moor Wellsite		
Scale 1:400	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 44/13

Figure 6 Walkover survey results

Plates



Plate 1 Site compound, looking northwest



Plate 2 Lockton compound, looking northwest

Appendix 1 Sites and findspots from within the Study Area

Map Code	DesigUID/ HER ref.	Type	PrefRef/Old SMR No.	Other codes	Name	Grid Ref	Period
1	DNY15820	Scheduled Monument	PR1019936/ SMR12607, 12607.01, 12607.03-.07	(NYM) 6269, 6270, 6272, 6273, 6274, 6275, 6276	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY (INCLUDING THE BARROWS KNOWN AS THREE HOWES) 220M & 360M NORTH WEST OF SOUTH MOOR FARM		Bronze Age
2	6289	Monument	SMR12618		South Moor Farm - SITES OF 3 BARROWS NOTED ON 1ST EDITION O.S. 6-INCH MAP OF 1854. WHEN VISITED BY THE OS IN 1972 NOTHING WAS VISIBLE WHICH WAS RECOGNISED AS A ROUND BARROW. ROUND BARROW, Barrow Cemetery	SE 90460 90170	Bronze Age
3	6290	Monument	SMR12618.01		South Moor Farm - NOTED IN 1972 AS AN AREA OF DISTURBED AND SLIGHTLY STONY GROUND. MAYBE RESULT OF QUARRYING OR SPOIL?	SE 90410 90223	Bronze Age
4	6291	Monument	SMR12618.02		South Moor Farm - ROUND BARROW? NO DETAILS	SE 90398 90146	Bronze Age
5	6292	Monument	SMR12618.03		South Moor Farm - ROUND BARROW? NO DETAILS	SE 90535 90127	Bronze Age
6	DNY15818	Scheduled Monument	PR1020519/ SMR12126	(NYM) 6097	ROUND BARROW 550M WEST OF SOUTH MOOR FARM. SANDY GILL - SET WITHIN WOODLAND BUT NOT PLANTED WITH TREES. THE CENTRE OF THE ROUND BARROW HAS BEEN DISTURBED. SAM DETAILS (2002) RECORD A DIAMETER OF 16m AND A HEIGHT OF 1.8m.	SE 89960 90220	Bronze Age

7	DNY15819	Scheduled Monument	PR1020524/ SMR8093	(NYM) 3342	ROUND BARROW 520M NORTH OF EBBERSTON COMMON HOUSE. JINGLEBY - DESCRIBED AS UNPLANTED BUT MUCH MUTILATED. SEE FOREST SURVEY 11\120.00. SAM DETAILS RECORD THE BARROW AS 10m IN DIAMETER & 1.6m HIGH	SE 89980 89915	Bronze Age
8	DNY15827	Scheduled Monument	PR1019601/ SMR 3529- 31, 3533-35, 4585, 4586, 4472	(NYM) 2891, 2892, 2893, 2895, 2896, 2897, 6812, 6813, 6637	EMBANKED PIT ALIGNMENTS, LINEAR EARTHWORKS, ROUND BARROWS AND CAIRNS ON EBBERSTON LOW MOOR		Neolithic- Bronze Age
9	DNY15826	Scheduled Monument	PR1019937/ SMR3532	(NYM) 2894	ROUND BARROW ON EBBERSTON LOW MOOR, 200M NORTH WEST OF EBBERSTON COMMON HOUSE. O.S. RECORD A TURF-COVERED ROUND BARROW OF DIMENSIONS BELOW, IN FAIR CONDITION. SAM NOTES CONFIRMS DIMENSIONS BUT RECORDS THAT THE WESTERN EDGE HAS BEEN TRUNCATED BY PLOUGHING, REVEALING IN THE PROCESS TRACES OF A POSSIBLE KERB.	SE 90015 89593	Bronze Age
10	DNY15817	Scheduled Monument	PR1020217/ SMR4346	(NYM) 6313	EMBANKED PIT ALIGNMENT 130M SOUTH AND 310M SSE OF JINGLEBY HOUSE. RUNS FROM SW END OF ALLERSTON EAST DYKE (NOT IN SMR) NORTH ACROSS THE FOREST DRIVE INTO THE HEAD OF WORRY GILL. ONE OF 6 SURVIVING PIT ALIGNMENTS IN THE AREA	SE 89396 89252	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
11	15079	Monument			ENCLOSURE. Marked on OS source map. The site was not identified and is presumed destroyed or obscured.	SE 90082 90574	Post medieval - 20th century
12	9064	Monument	SMR14980		LIMESTONE QUARRY. Bickley Quarries - Large area of Limestone quarrying, annotated on 1st ed 6" series OS map & area quarried had been increased by 1892	SE 90281 90147	19 th century

13	14180	Monument			A lime kiln marked on the 1st ed. OS 1:10560 map A tentative identification of the lime kiln as being a mound which forms the frog in a horseshoe shaped quarry(site 11\227) was made.	SE 90120 90040	Post medieval - 20th century
14	13647	Monument			LIMESTONE QUARRY. Marked on OS source map. A medium sized horseshoe shaped quarry scoop. There is no evidence to suggest what was extracted. There is no trace of any spoil and the scoop is dug into level ground.	SE 90122 90028	Post medieval - 20th century
15	5386	Monument	SMR14976.01		LIME KILN. DALBY FOREST - A LIME KILN ANNOTATED ON 1st ED 6" SERIES OS MAP, 1854, AT QUARRY (HER 14976), NOT MARKED ON LATER OS EDITIONS	SE 90136 90044	19 th century
16	5385	Monument	SMR14976		LIMESTONE QUARRY. DALBY FOREST - AN AREA OF LIMESTONE QUARRY ANNOTATED ON 1st ED 6" SERIES OS MAP, 1854, WITH ASSOCIATED LIME KILN (HER 14976.01), ANNOTED AS OLD QUARRY ON 1st ED 25" SERIES OS MAP 1892.	SE 90136 90029	19 th century
17	5383	Monument	SMR14977		QUARRY. ANNOTATED 'OLD QUARRIES' ON 1st ED 25" SERIES OS MAP 1892, NOT MARKED ON EARLIER OS MAP 1854. LIKELY TO BE A LIMESTONE QUARRY.	SE 90111 89890	19 th century
18	9066	Monument	SMR14978; SMR14978.01	(NYM) 5384, 13712, 14178	(9066) Cross Cliff Quarries - AN AREA OF LIMESTONE QUARRIES ANNOTATED ON 1st ED 6" SERIES OS MAP, 1854 & AN ENLARGED AREA OF QUARRYING ON 1st ED 25" SERIES OS MAP, 1892. A LIME KILN (HER 14978.01) IS SHOWN AT THE W SIDE OF THE QUARRY ON 1854 OS MAP. (5384) LIME KILN. CROSS CLIFF QUARRIES - A LIME KILN ON THE W SIDE OF CROSS CLIFF QUARRY	SE 89892 89389; SE 89838 89851; SE 89920 89812; SE 89830 89860	19 th century/Post- medieval- 20 th century

					(HER 14987), ANNOTATED ON 1st ED 6" SERIES OS MAP 1854, BUT NOT MARKED ON LATER EDITIONS. (13712) LIMESTONE QUARRY. Marked as Old Quarry by OS. Two sub-circular quarry scoops located to the south of Forest Drive. (14178) LIME KILN. A lime kiln marked on 1st ed. OS 1:10560 map.		
19	14187	Monument			ENCLOSURE. A circular enclosure as marked on 1st ed. OS 1:10560 map. Site comprises a low circular bank of around 22m diameter, about 1m wide and 0.5m high, enclosing a sub-rectangular depression, approximately 14m long, 5m wide and 1.4m deep.	SE 89580 89780	18 th -20 th century
20	14944	Monument			ENCLOSURE. A rectilinear bank containing the occupied smallholding Jingleby House and a conjoined rectangular area of rough pasture. The bank is continuous on the north western, north eastern and eastern sides of the farm complex. The bank has been breached	SE 89502 89630	Post-medieval – 20 th century
21	13710	Monument			STONE QUARRY. Marked as Old Quarry by OS. The quarry had been backfilled and roughly levelled.	SE 89368 89630	Post-medieval – 20 th century
22	3344	Monument	SMR8100		JENGLBEE CROSS - THIS IS MENTIONED IN THE BOUNDS OF ALLERSTON BUT THERE IS NO ACCURATE LOCATION KNOWN FOR IT.	SE 89400 89500	Early medieval to post medieval
23	13674	Monument			LIMESTONE QUARRY. Not classified by the OS but probably a small quarry or gravel pit. A lozenge shaped quarry scoop with a steep sided "U" shaped profile.	SE 90155 89113	Post-medieval – 20 th century
24	14970	Monument			STONE QUARRY.	SE 89425 89106	Post medieval - 20th century

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.