

Record Name: Large Romano British scooped settlement near Muker. Site found and recorded by Tim Laurie. Record

SWAAG ID Number: 113

Recorded Date: 2011-01-27 12:36:23

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2011-01-01

Location: Settlement south of Gun Ing Lane

Civil Parish: Muker

British National Grid: SD 9162 9764

Altitude: 240m

Geology: River terrace

Description: Large scooped settlement roughly rectangular on plan enclosed on three sides, the fourth and lower edge being the top of the first terrace above the River Swale flood plain.

The upper or southern edge is in the form of a steep scarp slope which may originally have been revetted as there are indications of stone walling here.

Both east and western sides are also defined by grass covered banks which may once have been walls.

Several large round houses can be discerned within the settlement and stone banks indicate that the interior of this site was further subdivided into yards.

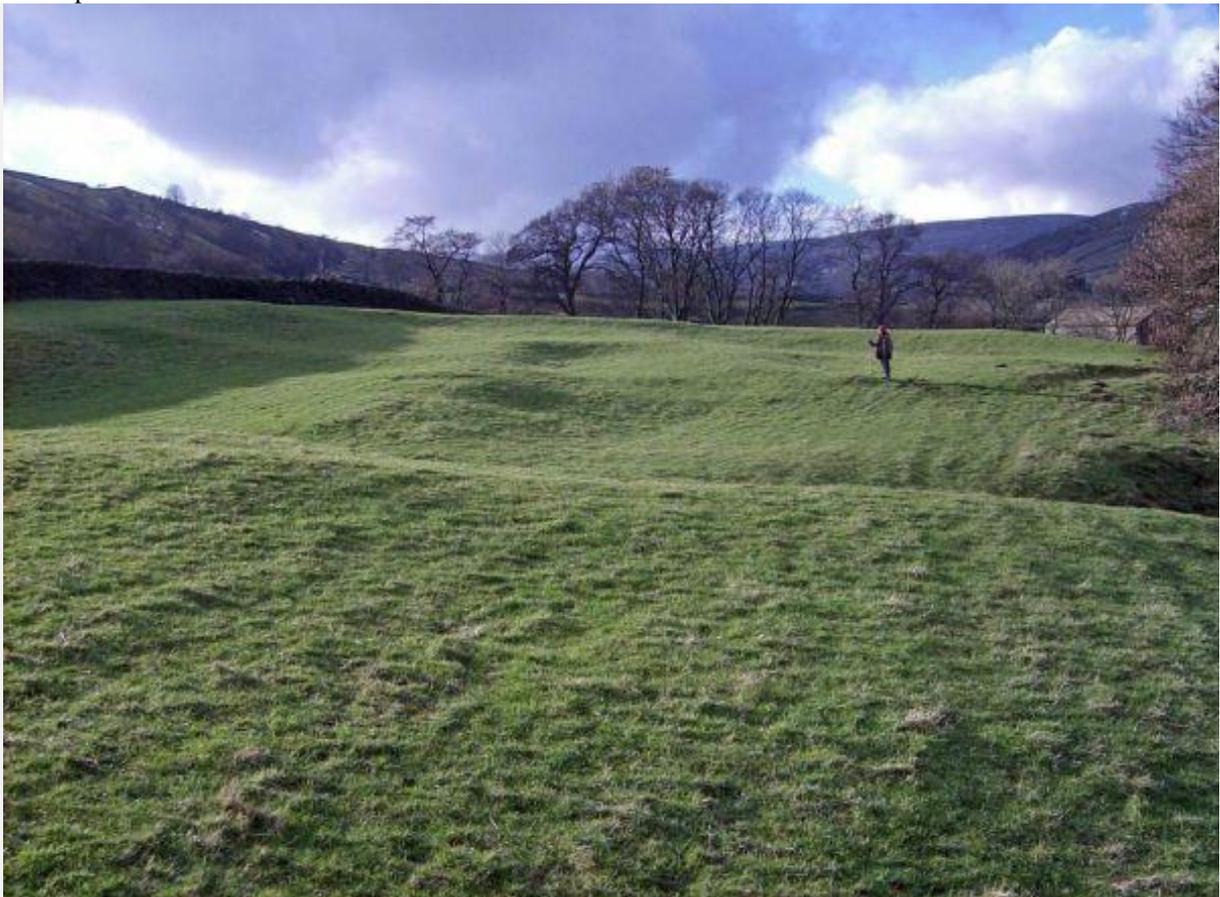
An entrance seems to have been formed at the SE corner and a hollow way leads down to the Swale flood plain from the centre of the northern side.

This settlement was evidently a substantial farmstead and is very well preserved despite the fact that the pasture in which it is situated has been ploughed and all contours, banks and angles are softened and rounded.

Additional Notes: This settlement is one of several similar substantial farmstead settlements in Swaledale and although there are no pottery finds to give a clue to the date of occupation, the author has assigned a Native roman age to this site as most probable.

Unsurveyed and unrecorded.

Last Update: 2013-01-25



Record Number 113 >>> Image 1: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane from east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 2: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. SE entrance.



Record Number 113 >>> Image 3: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. Rear scarp.



Record Number 113 >>> Image 4: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane from south-east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 5: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. Northern edge and river terrace from east



Record Number 113 >>> Image 6: Stlmt south of Gun Ing lane. Viewed from West



Record Number 113 >>> Image 7:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 113 >>> Image 10:

Record Name: Scooped curvilinear enclosed settlement and field system, west of Swale Hall.

SWAAG ID Number: 119

Recorded Date: 2011-02-06 12:21:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-02-06

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 03756 98445

Altitude: 192m

Geology: Drift over Hardraw Scar Limestone

Description: Curvilinear (Sub-circular) stone walled enclosed homestead settlement comprising deeply scooped, levelled platform approximately 30m diameter internally with rear scarp and front apron, originally stone revetted-now largely quarried of stone, recessed into the north facing hillslope. Four visible stone founded round houses within. Located at the corner of a modern stone walled pasture and overlain by a farm access track. This homestead is within a low stone banked and deeply lyncheted field boundary system which is probably contemporary. Site B on Harkerside Inter-dike zone Interim Sketch Plan. Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Interim Report 199*, Figs.1 and 2.

Dimensions: 30m diameter overall.

Additional Notes: Stone built, curvilinear scooped platform settlements preceded by timber built Phases have been shown to have been occupied from the Prehistoric Iron Age through the period of Roman Occupation, throughout the Uplands of Northern Britain.(see Burgess, Jobey, Coggins and Fairless, RCHME Westmoreland, Laurie).

This site is very similar to Swale Hall Settlement Site A which is located 250m east, below the sheepfold adjacent to Swale Hall and is also comparable to the scooped settlement in pasture east of Harkerside Place, (Gri 44. 3090).

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References:

Burgess, C.B. 1970, Trans D&N2, 1-26.

Coggins, D and Fairless K.J. 1980. Trans. D & N 5,31-8

Jobey, G. Arch. Aeliana 4th Series 38,1960,1-38; 39,1961, 87-102; 40,1962,47-58; 41,1963, 19-35and 211-215; 42,1964,41-64.

Laurie, T.C. 1986.An enclosed settlement near East Mellwaters Farm, Bowes, Co Durham. Durham Arch. J. Vol. 1, 35-39.

For discussion on the timber/stone succession in the north, see Jobey,G Arch. Aeliana 5,1, 1973,55-79;

Burgess, C. in Burgess,C and Miket (eds), Between and Beyond the Walls, 1984,164-73

Last Update: 2011-02-06



Record Number 119 >>> Image 1: Settlement west of Swale Hall.



Record Number 119 >>> Image 2: Settlement complex west of Swale Hall. Linear earthwork slights settlements and field system of Romano British character.

Record Name: Unenclosed round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm

SWAAG ID Number: 125

Recorded Date: 2011-02-09 15:48:52

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Arkengarthdale. High Eskeleth. Low Moor.

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: NY 99497 04378

Altitude: 275m

Geology: Sandstone above Five Yard limestone.

Description: Two adjoining ring banks interpreted as round house enclosures 5m and 20m south respectively of a long field boundary (ARK010) with which these round houses are thought to be associated.

Dimensions: See site plan

Additional Notes: The large stone dump ring bank round houses on the Low Moor together with the other structures which may be small building platforms within the adjacent sandstone scree and the extensive field boundaries (recorded separately) are thought to represent open prehistoric settlements above and below High Eskeleth Farm.

Last Update: 2011-02-09



Record Number 125 >>> Image 1: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm



Record Number 125 >>> Image 2: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm



Record Number 125 >>> Image 3: Round house settlement above High Eskeleth Farm

Record Name: 2 shallow settlement platforms

SWAAG ID Number: 147

Recorded Date: 2011-03-01 11:37:46

Recorded by: Stephen Eastmead (admin)

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-02-28

Location: Near Low Hollings, Marske.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: SE 10111 99235

Altitude: 221m

Geology: Below a limestone escarpment and on a spring line.

Description: 2 shallow settlement platforms situated in a medieval landscape.

A trackway leads to the platforms, and there are a few less obvious earthworks close by.

The platforms have a open aspect to the south over the fields below.

The fields show evidence of rig and furrow ploughing in the improved grassland.

Dimensions: Each platform is 8-10m across

Last Update: 2011-03-01



Record Number 147 >>> Image 1: Settlement platforms



Record Number 147 >>> Image 2: Trackway leading to settlement platforms



Record Number 147 >>> Image 3: View to the south showing rig and furrow ploughing.

Record Name: Defended settlement on How Hill, Low Whita.

SWAAG ID Number: 154

Recorded Date: 2011-03-10 19:03:28

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: How Hill, Low Whita.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 0025 9833

Altitude: 212m

Geology: Terminal moraine.

Description: See plan, Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries project, Ninth Interim Report, 1992, Figure 3. Hill Top enclosure defined by a prominent encircling earthwork which is not really a ditch or a bank or an obvious palisade slot. On balance of probability this earthwork is likely to be an infilled palisade slot. If so, this site may be comparable to the Iron Age defended habitation site at Staple Howe (Brewster, T.C.M. 1963). Occupation of the Staple Howe palisade defended settlement was dated from 600BC to 400BC. This is also the period of the development of the earlier phase (The Reeth System) of the coaxial field systems on Calverside. The density of platform settlements on both sides of the Swale points to a very substantial population in Mid-Upper Swaledale at this time.

The palisade slot is slighted by a later field bank and by subsequent cultivation.

The dating of earthwork settlements on morphological grounds is fraught and several chronologies are possible, including roman or an early post roman occupation. Indeed it would be to be expected that this prominent site was first occupied during prehistory and reoccupied at different dates subsequently.

The apparent absence of house platforms within the enclosure does not preclude the presence of timber houses. The visible rectangular building, see plan, points to reoccupation of the site at a later date

The complex entrance earthworks on the western side points to a gateway here. The slanting trackway on the south side may lead to a secondary access over or through the palisade or later access unrelated to the palisade.

Additional Notes: The nature of the apparent defensive palisade, entrance and internal features can only be determined by excavation. On balance of probability, this site provides a close parallel with the palisade defended Iron Age settlement at Staple Howe, Knapton, near Malton, East Yorkshire.

References:

Brewster, T.C.M. 1963. The Excavation of Staple Howe. The East Yorkshire Archaeological Committee.

Fleming, A. and Laurie T.C. Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project, Ninth Interim Report, 1992, Figure 3.

Fleming, A. 1998. Swaledale Valley of the Wild River. Figs 8.5 and 8.7

Last Update: 2011-03-10



Record Number 154 >>> Image 1: How Hill and enclosure from west



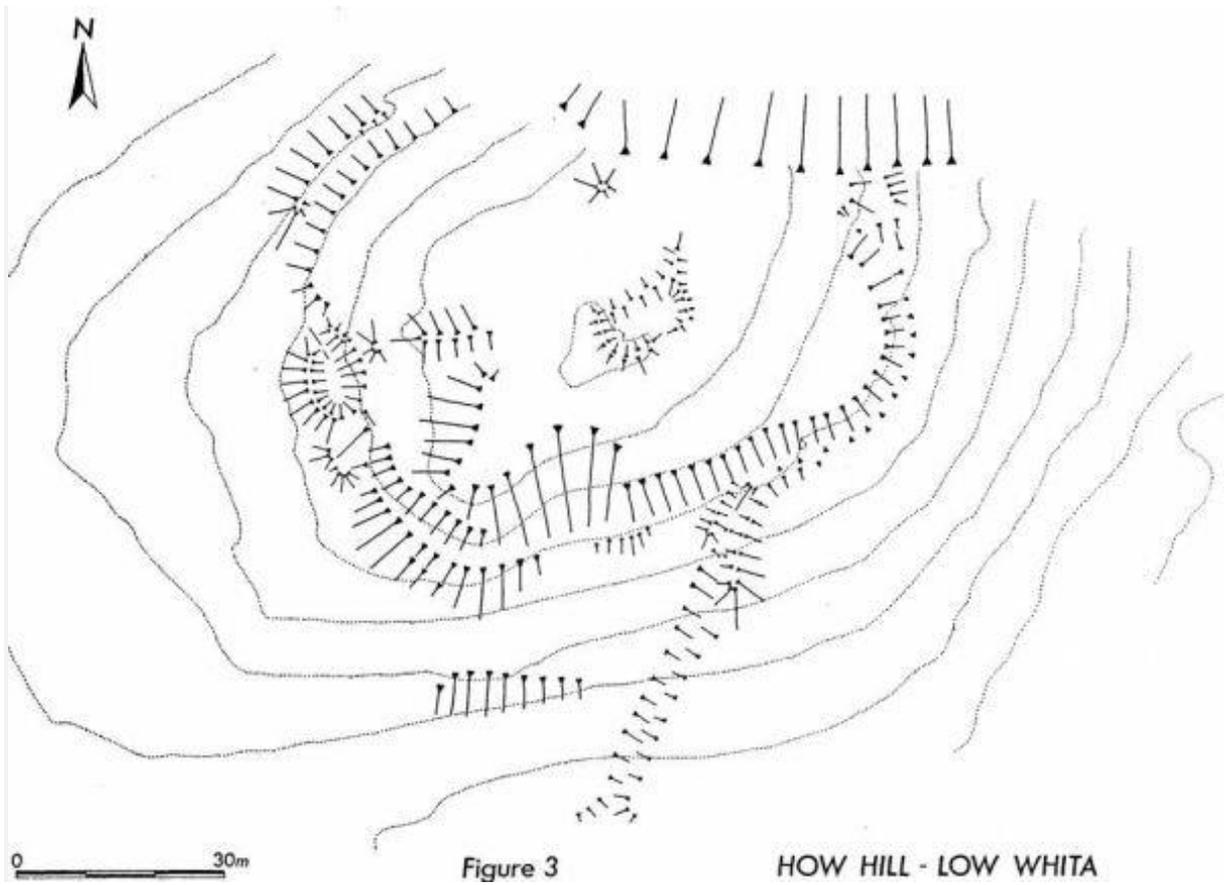
Record Number 154 >>> Image 2: How Hill and Enclosure from Low Lane, Low Whita



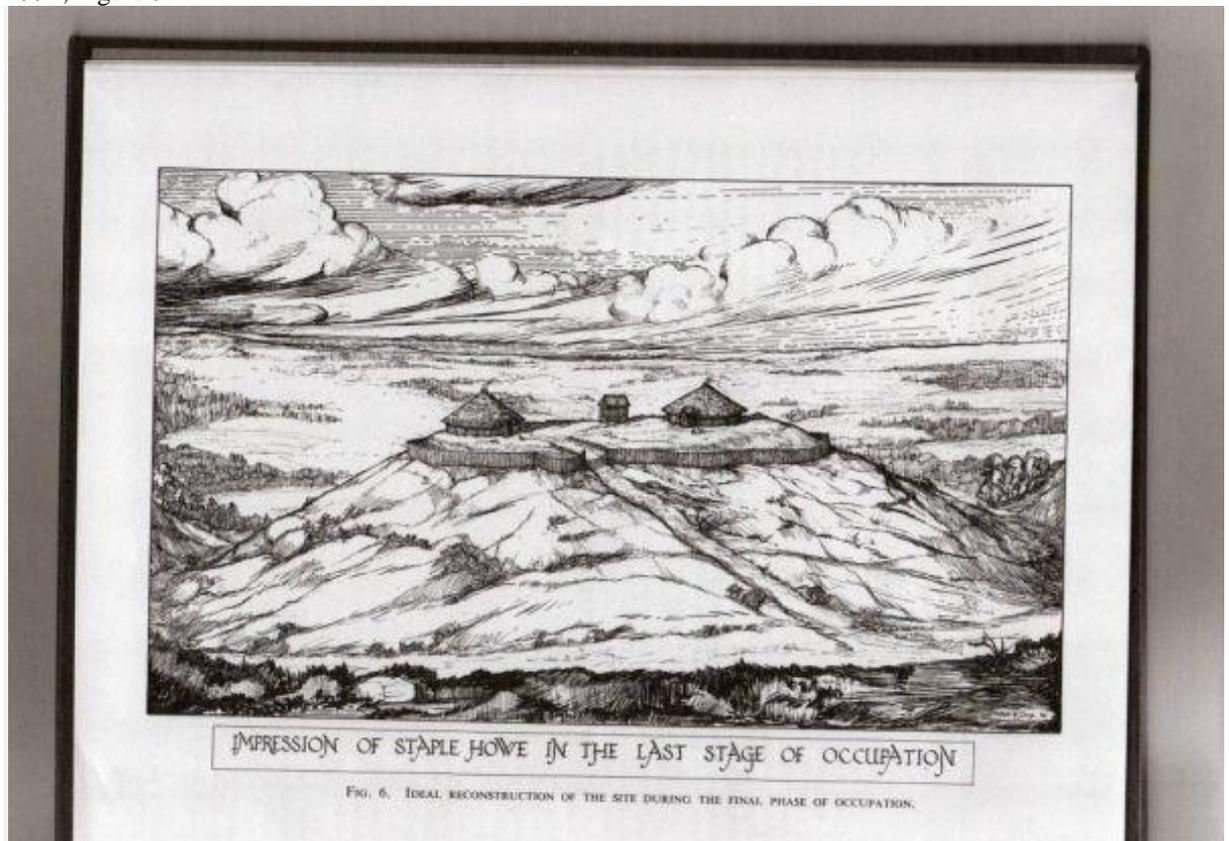
Record Number 154 >>> Image 3: How Hill and Enclosure from Low Lane, Low Whita



Record Number 154 >>> Image 4: How Hill and Enclosure from Low Lane, Low Whita



Record Number 154 >>> Image 5: How Hill and Enclosure. SWALB Survey Plan. Fleming and Laurie, 1992, Figure 3.



Record Number 154 >>> Image 6: Staple How defended settlement. Reconstruction from Brewster, T.C.M 1963.

Record Name: Dicky Edge. Settlement of Early Medieval Character.

SWAAG ID Number: 187

Recorded Date: 2011-05-15 11:35:06

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Dicky Edge. Throstle Gill. Cordilleras Farm.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: #NZ 08780 03122

Altitude: 280m

Geology: Terrace below Slumped Rockfall of Richmond Chert Strata.

Description: See 1:100 Sketch Survey, in: Catterick and Feldom Army Training Area Conservation Group Monograph.'West Feldom'. The Archaeological Background,Plan C. T.C.Laurie 1990.

Group of three rectangular buildings within a slight stone banked enclosure. The buildings have entrances marked by orthostats in the gable end. One building is at a right angle to the other two.

The terrace to the east of the settlement has been cleared and enclosed by rough stone banks. Within one of these banks is a circular structure which may be a corn drying kiln.

Disturbed by stone robbing but generally in reasonable condition.

Higher upslope, a large slumped section of chert rock strata has been quarried to form several small cells (recorded separately) each with an angled entrance passage. There is evidence that these cells were roofed with corbelled stone, now collapsed but presumably once with timber supports.

Several hut circles of prehistoric character (recorded separately) are visible in scree to the east of the settlement.

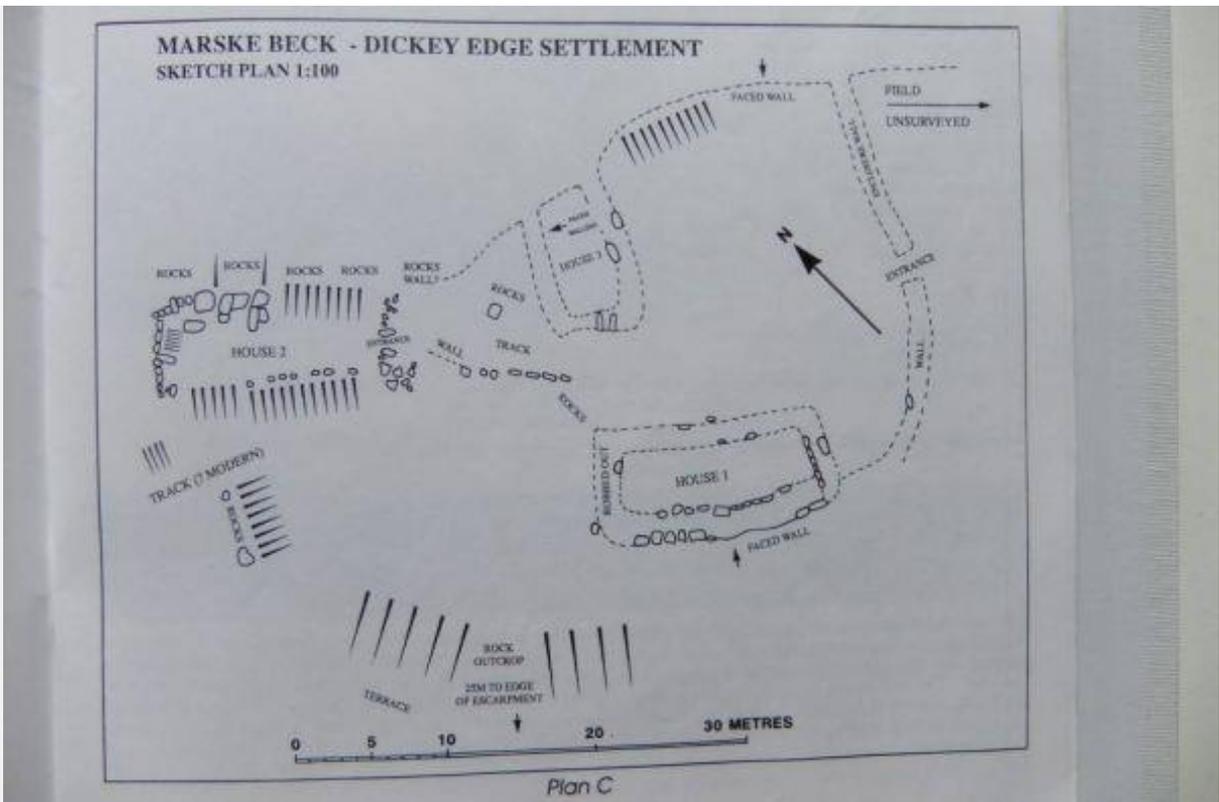
Dimensions: See 1:100 Survey Plan attached.

Additional Notes: This settlement share certain morphological features with the excavated Pre-Conquest settlements at Gauber High Pasture, Ribblehead (King, A 1978) and at Simey Folds, Upper Teesdale (Coggins, D. 1986).

For this reason, this settlement has been assigned an Early Medieval Date.

In Teesdale, iron bloomery sites are associated with the early medieval settlements at Simey Folds and it may not be fortuitous that the only iron bloomery sites so far located in the Swale Catchment are in pasture close to the streams immediately below this settlement.

Last Update: 2011-05-15

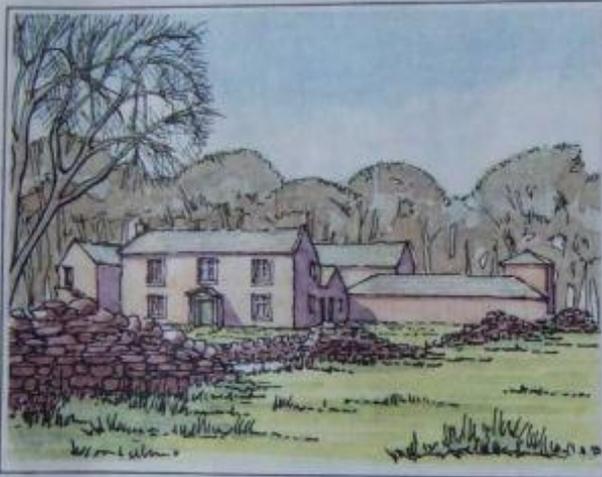


Record Number 187 >>> Image 1: Settlement. Dicky Edge. 1:100 Survey.



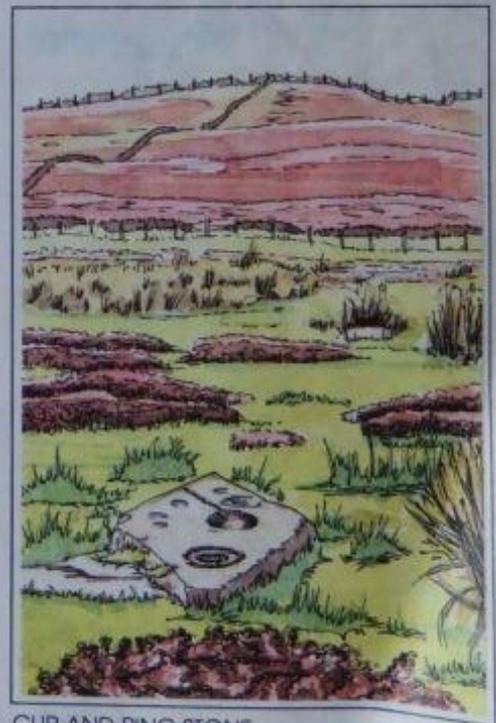
PIN HILL

WEST FELDOM

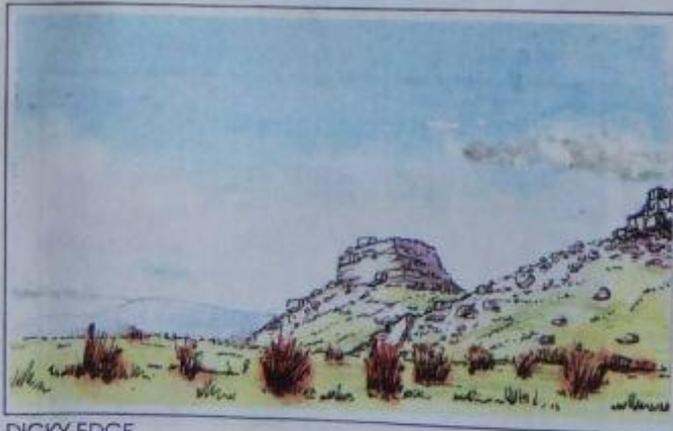


CORDILLERAS FARM

CATTERICK & FELDOM
CONSERVATION GROUP



CUP AND RING STONE



DICKY EDGE



Record Number 187 >>> Image 3: Settlement. Dicky Edge. Photo as seen from rockfall.



Record Number 187 >>> Image 4: Reeth Museum Friends walk to Dicky Edge, March 2007.



Record Number 187 >>> Image 5: Reeth Museum Friends walk to Dicky Edge Settlement, March 2007.



Record Number 187 >>> Image 6: Reeth Museum Friends walk to Dicky Edge Settlement, March 2007.

Record Name: Unenclosed round house settlement below Dicky Edge (West).

SWAAG ID Number: 188

Recorded Date: 2011-05-15 13:19:08

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2007-03-26

Location: Dicky Edge West. Within Feldom Army Ranges.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: #NZ 086 038

Altitude: 325m

Geology: Kame terrace below Richmond Cherts.

Description: Group of at least four conjoined round house enclosures (hut circles) with slight remains of associated field system and two burnt mounds (recorded separately) on moorland above Throstle Gill.

Dimensions: See photographs.

Additional Notes: This unenclosed settlement is located just 250m SW of the two burnt mounds above the westward extension of Dicky Edge (recorded separately) and may be associated with these sites.

All the above features, ie the round house settlement, field system and the two burnt mounds, should be collectively considered as one settlement complex which is likely to be of Mid Bronze Age date.

Last Update: 2011-05-15



Record Number 188 >>> Image 1: Round house settlement below Dicky Edge West.



Record Number 188 >>> Image 2: Round house settlement below Dicky Edge West.



Record Number 188 >>> Image 3: Round house settlement below Dicky Edge West.



Record Number 188 >>> Image 4: Reeth museum Friends walk to Dicky Edge. March 2007.

Record Name: Platform settlement at Clints Wood.

SWAAG ID Number: 189

Recorded Date: 2011-05-15 14:09:52

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Marske CP. Clints Wood.

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 0960 0145

Altitude: 190m

Geology: Lower dale side talus slope, boulder clays, on spring line with adjacent landslip.

Description: Very large settlement comprising a number of house platforms with associated enclosures terraced into the limestone talus slope.

Dimensions: Not surveyed

Additional Notes: No finds. This settlement is undated but typologically similar to other platform settlements of the Iron Age/Roman period.

Last Update: 2011-05-15



Record Number 189 >>> Image 1: Clints wood. Settlement below track.

Record Name: Multi period settlement complex on west side of Clapgate Gill.

SWAAG ID Number: 222

Recorded Date: 2011-06-09 21:36:35

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Clapgate

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid:

Altitude: 220m

Geology: Drift over Underset Limestone Series.

Description: Unenclosed round house platform settlement associated with roman pottery and field system defined by substantial lynchetted field banks overlain by a series of rectangular houses associated with medieval and post medieval pottery.

Further settlement below Clapgate Scar to be recorded seperately later.

Dimensions: These settlements extend for a distance of 2km on the lower dale sides.

Additional Notes: Unsurveyed. Well seen on Google Earth, Historical Imagery.

Last Update: 2011-06-15



Record Number 222 >>> Image 1: Settlement and field system. Clapgate Gill, West Side.



Record Number 222 >>> Image 2: Settlements below Clapgate Spring Plantation.



Record Number 222 >>> Image 3: Settlements in Clapgate seen from the road to Marske



Record Number 222 >>> Image 4: Ancient field system and settlements in Clapgate



Record Number 222 >>> Image 5: Settlements below Clapgate Plantation.

Record Name: Round house settlement and enclosures below Clapgate Scar.

SWAAG ID Number: 223

Recorded Date: 2011-06-11 16:09:56

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Clapgate

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 1165 0260

Altitude: 265m

Geology: Talus below Richmond Cherts.

Description: Group of large stone founded round houses with sunken floors together with associated stone banked stock enclosures on kame terrace below Clapgate Scar.

Dimensions: Not surveyed.

Additional Notes: This settlement is characteristic of the many similar round house or hut circle settlements which can be seen on the high terraces below limestone scars throughout the Pennines.

This settlement is undated and could date from any date between the Bronze Age to the native Roman Period. These settlements and stock enclosures were most likely the summer dwellings of small family transhumant pastoralists who may have visited and revisited their ancestral grazing lands each summer from June to September.

Last Update: 2011-06-11



Record Number 223 >>> Image 1: Settlement below Clapgate Scar. Note and settlement and lynched field system opposite



Record Number 223 >>> Image 2: Round house settlement below Clapgate Scar.



Record Number 223 >>> Image 3: Enclosures below Clapgate Scar



Record Number 223 >>> Image 4: The settlement, view through Clapgate towards Low Feldom.

Record Name: Deserted medieval Village at Low Feldom, Marske CP

SWAAG ID Number: 227

Recorded Date: 2011-06-13 20:42:36

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Low Feldom

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 114 040

Altitude: 320m

Geology: The Main Limestone

Description: This site was first recognised and described by T.C.Laurie, 1990. Catterick & Feldom Conservation Group Monograph, 1990. pp7-12 "West Feldom-The Archaeological Background". See Plan i₁/2E.i₁/2.

The remains of the small medieval hamlet at Low Feldom are located in pasture between the now abandoned 19C farm buildings at Low Feldom and East Feldom Farms. Nine rectangular buildings have been recognised (Laurie 1990, Plan E) although Wessex Archaeology list just six. Individual buildings range in size from 26m*6m (Building 2) and 19m*7m (Building 1), 20m*5 (Building 4) to 13*5 (Building 5).

Various other structures, small enclosures and a field system, once more extensive, have been preserved in the vicinity of the hamlet but have been cleared by later ploughing in the adjacent improved pastures, see Wessex plan fig 4.

The nettle covered midden at the south end of Building 1 has produced sherds of pottery provisionally dated to the 12/13 C.

VCH records settlement with arable land at Feldom from the 13C.

Other stone walled enclosures which overlie an earlier, RB or prehistoric settlement (Wessex Figure 3) which are also likely to be medieval have been recorded in the Gill below Low Feldom Farm.

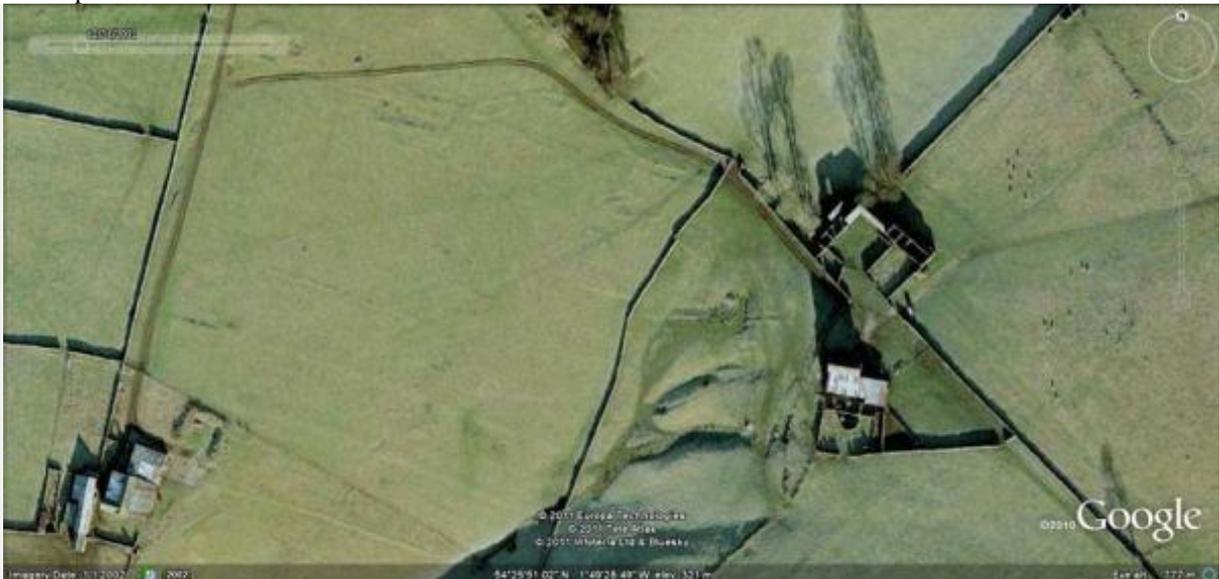
This complex of sites was surveyed to modern standards by Wessex Archaeology Wessex Archaeology Clapgate Gill, Feldom Gate Archaeological Survey Report, January 2004. This survey report was commissioned by Defence Estates.

[This was resurveyed in 2012 by Gill Savage click here to view.](#)

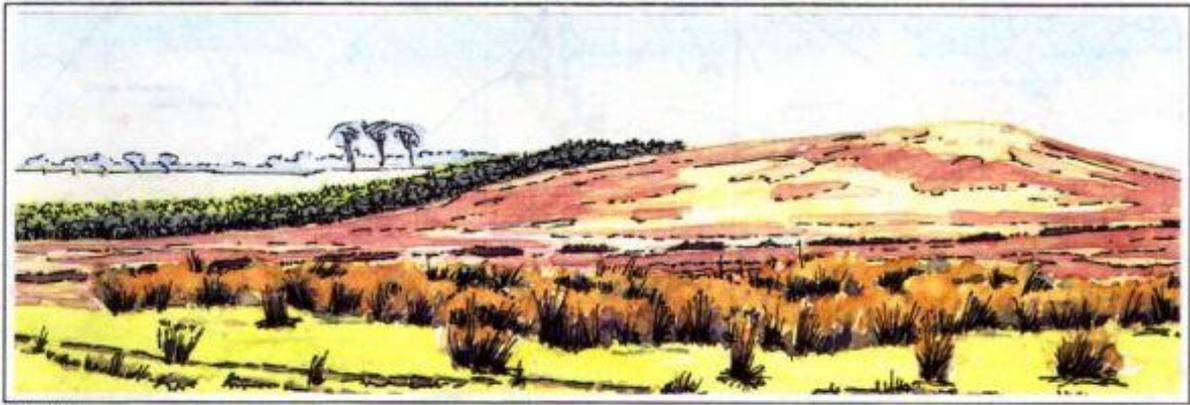
http://www.swaag.org/DB_VIEW_Specific%20Record%20Number2.php?swaagrec=447

Dimensions: See survey details.

Last Update: 2012-02-04

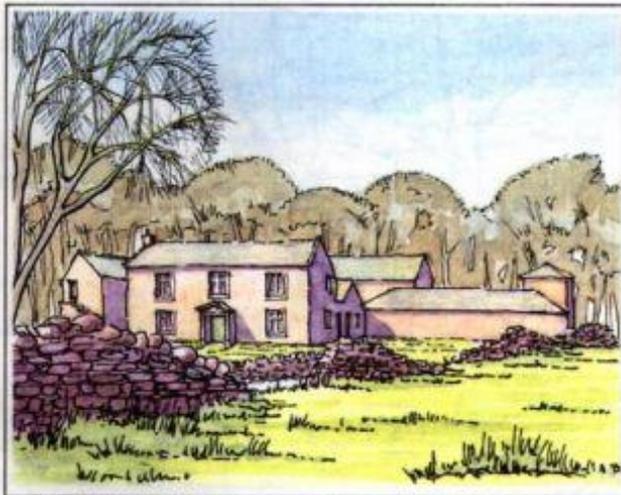


Record Number 227 >>> Image 1: Deserted Medieval Village between Low Feldom and East Feldom Farms. Google Historical Image.



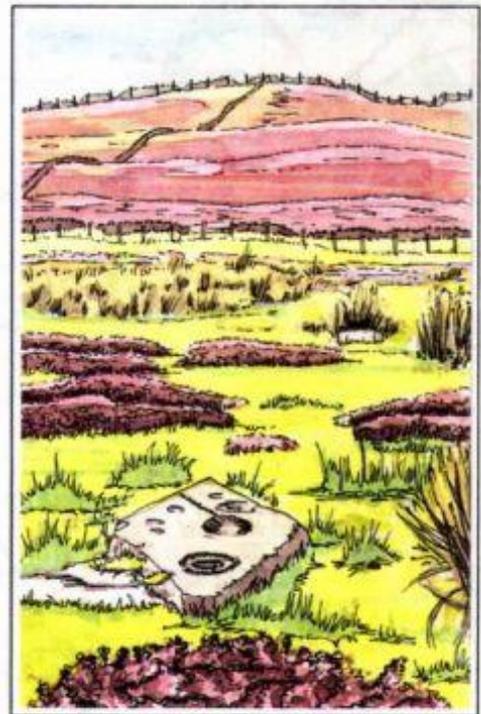
PIN HILL

WEST FELDOM

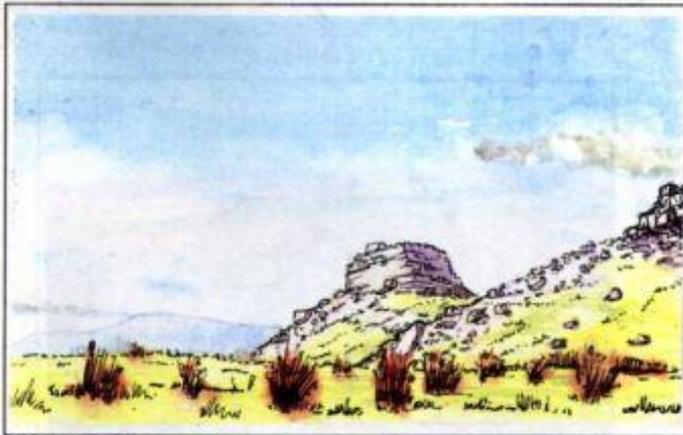


CORDILLERAS FARM

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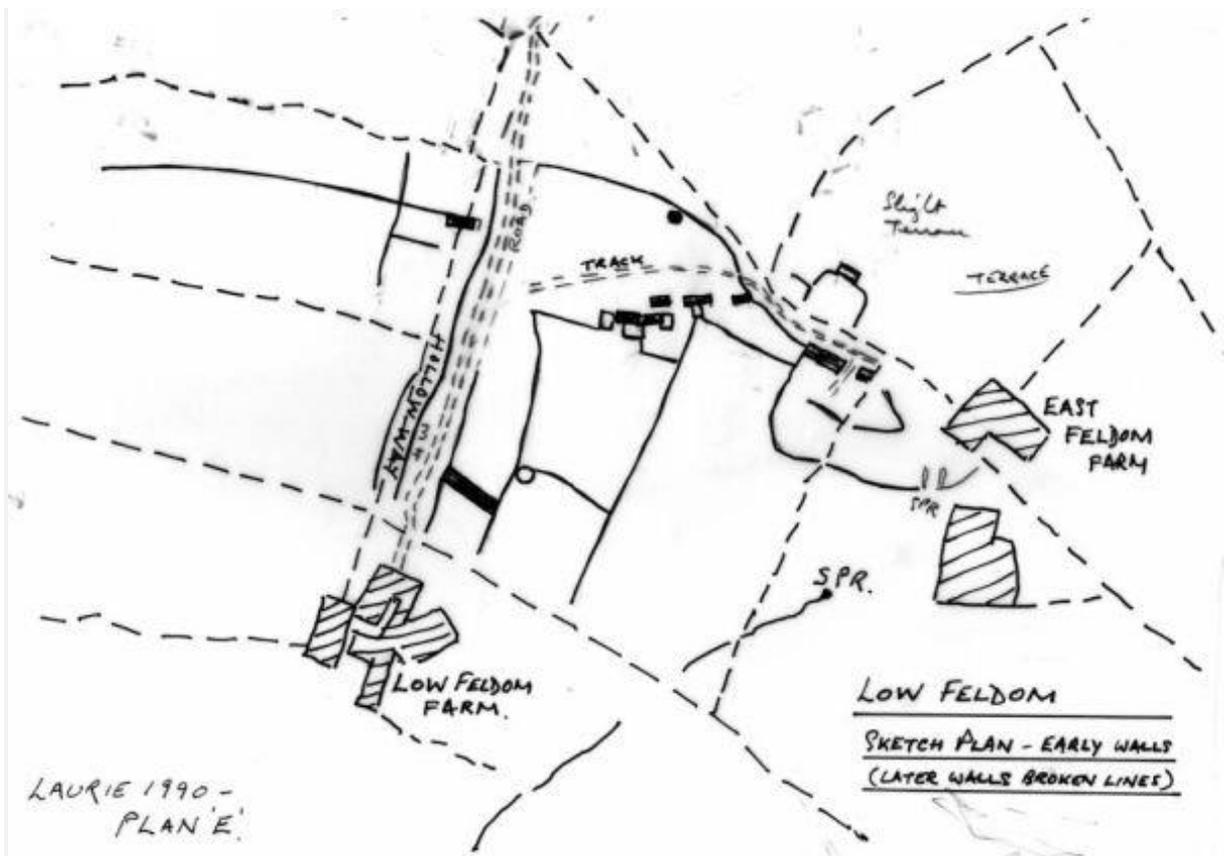


CUP AND RING STONE



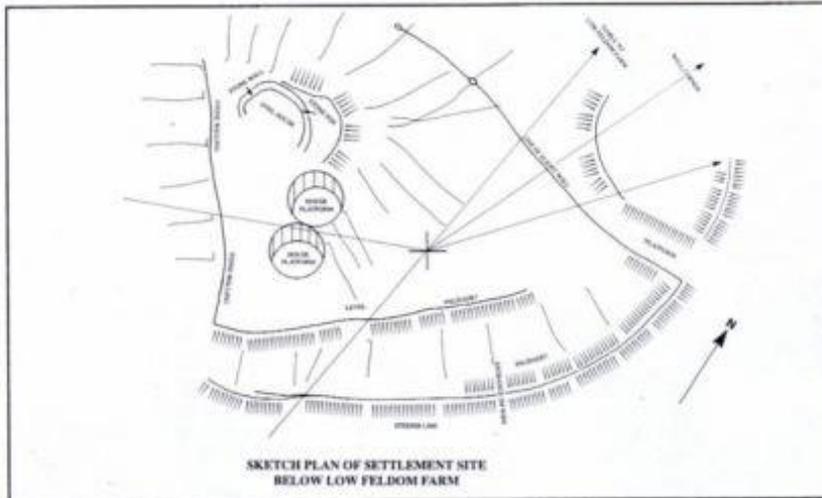
DICKY EDGE

Record Number 227 >>> Image 2: West Feldom. Catterick and Feldom Conservation Group Monograph 1990. Cover page.

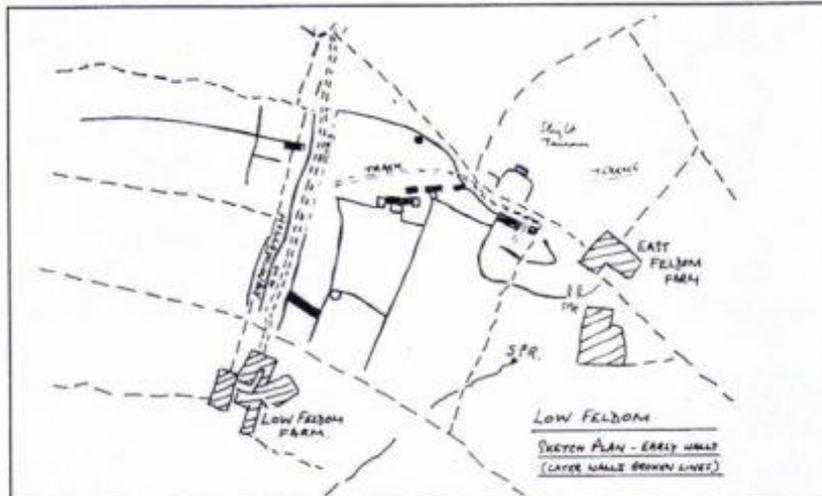


Record Number 227 >>> Image 3: Low Feldom Deserted Medieval Village. Plan E. Extract from Laurie 1990.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL THE PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND



Plan D



Plan E

defined terraces below the Palisaded site may also be fields or, equally, could be stances for further settlement buildings.

In permanent pasture between Low Feldom and East Feldom Farms an abandoned village of stone founded rectangular cottages is well preserved together with stone field banks and garths. This deserted village may be of medieval or of later date. Victoria County History records settlement at Feldom with arable land from the end of the 13th Century AD. A sketch plan of the ruined walls in the pastures between Low Feldom and East Feldom is at (Plan E).

The settlement on the terrace below a limestone scar or cliff within Clapgate Gill at NZ 113 035 includes one rectangular stone founded building partly covered by limestone scree from the cliff above. This settlement may be of early medieval or Dark Age date - as that below Dicky Edge.

APPENDIX 1 TO PLAN D LOW FELDOM NOTES ON SETTLEMENT SITE SITUATED ON A SMALL KNOLL IMMEDIATELY BELOW LOW FELDOM FARM IN FELDOM (CLAPGATE) GILL (PLAN D)

The sketch plan at D shows 2 small platforms which would have been stances for timber houses and the foundations of an oval stone founded house on the summit of a small knoll. A platform very similar to those shown here was excavated at Healaugh this year and found to have 3 separate buildings on a levelled and paved area approximately 12 m x 6 m on plan. The last phase of these rebuilds was an oval house. This small settlement appears to have been protected by 2 lines of fence or Palisades (against 2 or 4 legged threats). Below and just to the west of this knoll are 2 much larger levelled (platforms) which could well be the site of timber buildings although there is no trace of any structure to be seen on these areas.

Record Name: Defended settlement below Willance's Leap.

SWAAG ID Number: 228

Recorded Date: 2011-06-19 18:36:11

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2011-03-29

Location: East Applegarth. 'Fort' below Willance's Leap

Civil Parish: Richmond

British National Grid: NZ 137 019

Altitude: 220m

Geology: Kame terrace below sheer cliff formed by the Underset Limestone. Prominent protalus rampart visible at the front edge of this kame terrace may have been removed on the southern edge of the 'fort'. This feature has been penetrated by a deep hollow way which forms the eastern approach to the settlement.

Description: Rectangular settlement, described as a 'fort' on the OS map, defined by massive stone dump banks on the east and western sides and by a substantially slighter faced stone wall on the front or southern edge of the terrace. The present scree slope forms the rear or northern side.

At least one stone founded round house is clearly visible at the front of the enclosure together with several other stone walled structures which may be house enclosures or stock pens.

The outstanding features of this site are the massive stone banks on the east and western sides.

Two beehive structures within the eastern bank have collapsed and are visible although infilled with rubble and domestic rubbish. Other similar features may exist within the undisturbed remaining section of the eastern bank.

The massive western bank almost certainly contains further undisturbed beehive structures.

This is a photographic portrait of the site which was excavated in the 19th C. but very little evidence of this excavation survives. The finds were said to be characteristic of domestic occupation of Roman date.

The stone founded structures are the final abandonment phase of occupation. There may well be earlier timber structures on the site which have left no surface trace.

A series of enclosed fields bounded by massive face stone walls are evident to the east and to the west and below the settlement enclosure.

Until Dutch elm disease killed the trees, the site was in mature woodland, see photo taken 25 years ago.

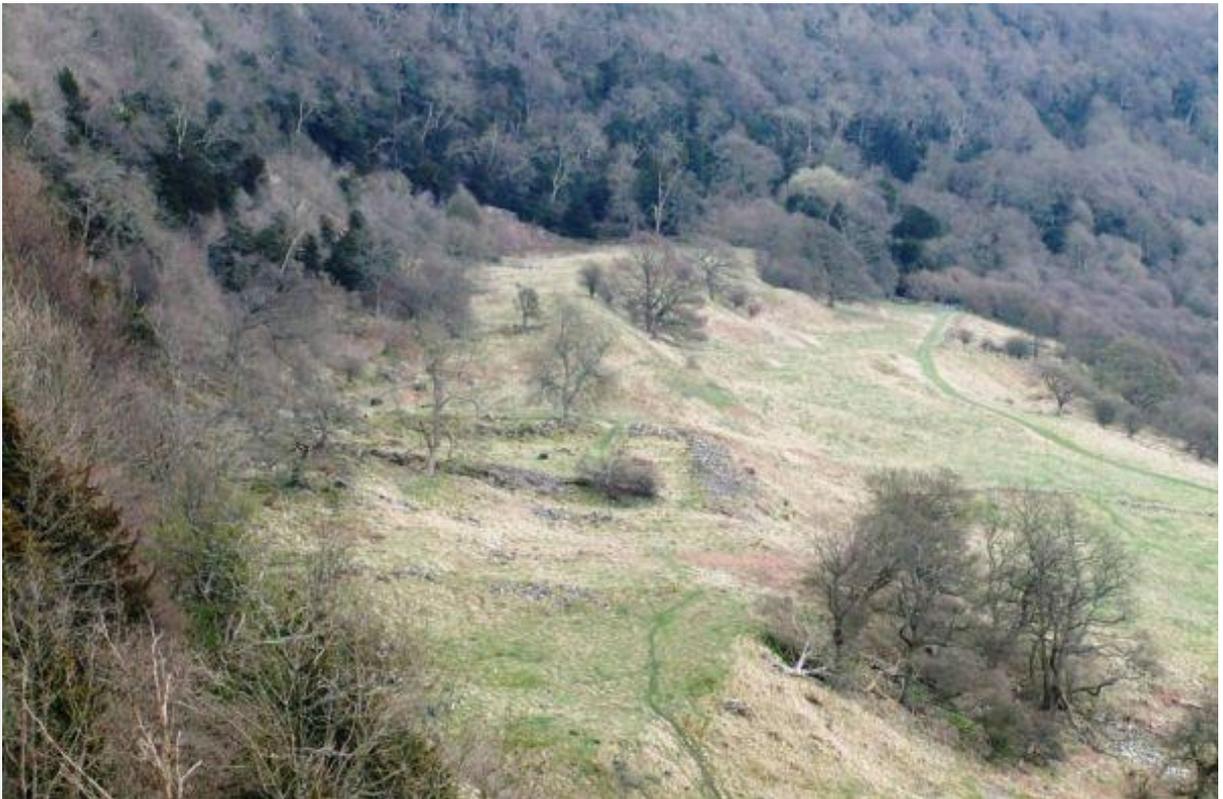
Dimensions: See photographs.

Additional Notes: There is rumour that this site may have been a work camp or 'Gulag' for slave miners close to the rich lead veins, the surface workings of which cut Whitcliffe Scar to the west and which are visible at the head of Deepdale. However this site is more probably a high status farmstead settlement and the beehive structures probably cold stores rather than prison cells!

Last Update: 2011-06-19



Record Number 228 >>> Image 1: The settlement terrace seen from high ground to the west of the enclosure



Record Number 228 >>> Image 2: The settlement terrace seen from high ground to the west of the enclosure



Record Number 228 >>> Image 3: The settlement and hollow way entrance which cuts the glacial moraine protalus ramart to the east of the enclosure.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 4: As last



Record Number 228 >>> Image 5: The settlement as seen from the eastern enclosures.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 6: The south eastern corner of the settlement with early field system below.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 7: Settlement and hollow way from the east.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 8: Collapsed beehive structure with very large lintol over creep entrance passage.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 9: Collapsed beehive structure with very large lintol over creep entrance passage.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 10: Collapsed beehive structure with very large lintol over creep entrance passage.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 11: The massive western bank.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 12: The massive western bank.



HIGH ABBOTSIDE C.P.
High Shaw GN, Hardraw
2 Sites
SD 800 922.310m Medium, average In pasture, East of main beck, on bank
of small streams.

Record Number 228 >>> Image 13: Historical image of the settlement before the elm trees died from Dutch Elm Disease



Record Number 228 >>> Image 14: Front of the settlement with enclosures below.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 15: View of the 'fort' from the west with coast to coast footpath below.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 16: Early enclosure wall. Detail showing large orthostat facings at corner.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 17: Early enclosure wall crossing the terrace to the east of the settlement revetted by very large slabs set on edge (Orthostats).



Record Number 228 >>> Image 18: Early enclosure wall crossing the terrace west of the settlement at least two metres wide with faced edges and rubble fill



Record Number 228 >>> Image 19: Stone walled enclosures cross the terrace to the east of the settlement.



Record Number 228 >>> Image 20: Large round house platform located just 5m from the side of the coast to coast footpath!

Record Name: Bainbridge, Cragdale, Shaw Side and above High lane. Unenclosed settlements and field system.

SWAAG ID Number: 237

Recorded Date: 2011-06-23 21:32:13

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2006-11-06

Location: Cragdale, Shaw Side

Civil Parish: Bainbridge

British National Grid: SD 9200 8440

Altitude: 370m

Geology: Drift over Underset Limestone.

Description: Undated, enclosed platform settlements near the Sheep Fold on the southern bank of Shaw Gate Gill together with a stone banked field system which may be contemporary with the settlements near the sheepfold. These field banks extends upslope from Shaw Gate Beck to the line of the roman road across the Stake Pass and also across High Lane at around 420m elevation. The settlements below High Lane on Shaw Side were surveyed by Roger Martlew, see Site Information Panel.

This field system may also extend further upslope to reach the enclosures associated with an extensive series of enclosures and hut platforms which extend for at least 600m along the outcrop of fell sandstone at 460m. This Upper Settlement complex has not yet been surveyed to my knowledge.

Dimensions: See aerial photos

Additional Notes: The proximity of these settlements to the line of the roman road from Bainbridge to Ilkley is of interest. The agger and ditches of the roman road are very well preserved where the roman road crosses the open hillside above Sikey Gill, south of Shaw Gate.

Last Update: 2012-12-21



Record Number 237 >>> Image 1: Google Image of settlement complex on Shaw Side

Record Name: Multi period settlement complex extending over a distance of 1km east from Stony Raise Cairn

SWAAG ID Number: 259

Recorded Date: 2011-08-03 15:43:57

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Greenber Edge

Civil Parish: Bainbridge

British National Grid:

Altitude: 420m

Geology: Gritstone Edge, south of Addlebrough above outflow to Ice Dammed Lake

Description: Stone walled settlements comprising an open settlement of at least five round houses overlain by later settlements recognisably constructed during at least two and probably three phases with rectangular buildings and associated paddocks and enclosures. Several 'wall passage' features are present within the enclosures. The function of these 'wall passage' features has not been identified, but they are likely to have been roofed with branches and turf as 'cool stores' for sheep milk and cheese.

For details of these settlements, see RCHME Survey and Keith Blood and Derek Cater, 1996. RCHME Archaeological Survey Report NMR nos SD98NE,1,6, 201-4.

Bibliography:

Mark Bowden and Keith Blood. 2004. Reassessment of two late prehistoric sites: Maiden Castle and Greenber Edge. In: R.F.White and P.R.Wison Eds. Archaeology and Historic Landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales. Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occ.

Paper No 2,pp 89-97.

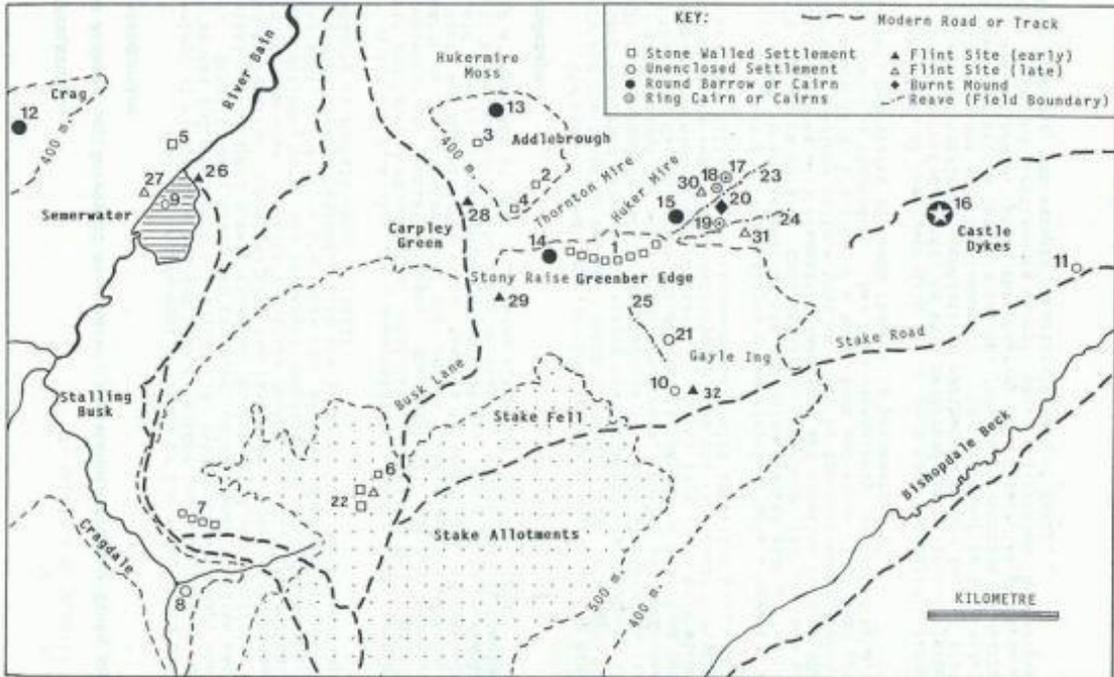
Dimensions: 1km east from Stony Raise Cairn

Additional Notes: For details of the various archaeological sites in the vicinity of Semerwater and of Addlebrough, see Laurie, T.C. and Minnitt, R.,1993. In: Prospectus for Prehistoric Society to Western Yorkshire, Ripon 1993.pp27-43.

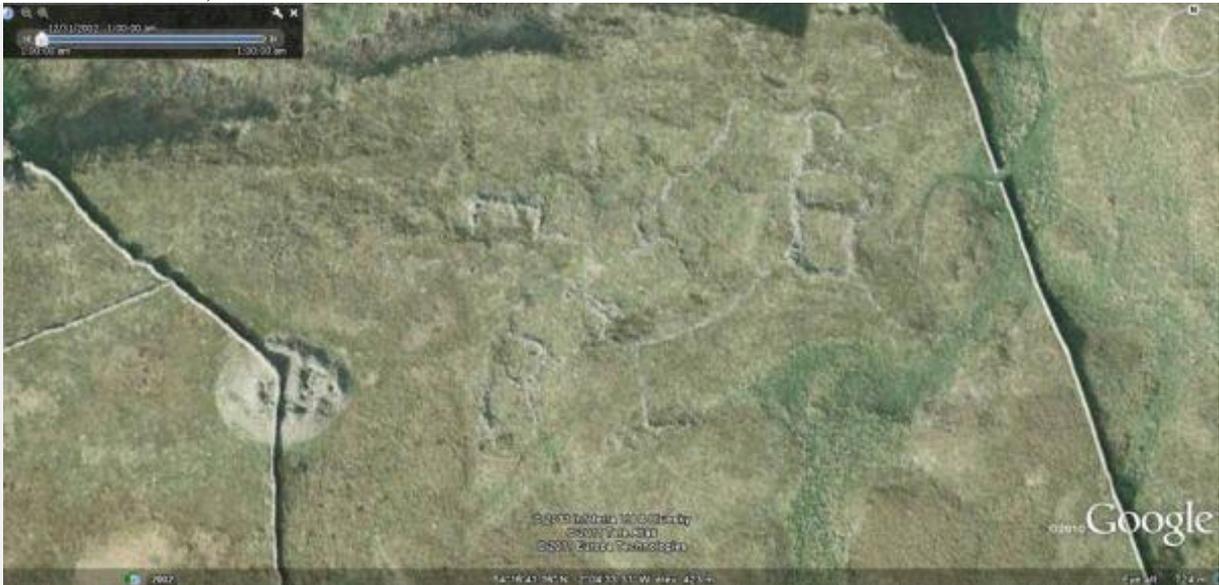
Last Update: 2012-08-22



Record Number 259 >>> Image 1: Yorkshire Archaeological Society visit to Greenber Edge. July 31st



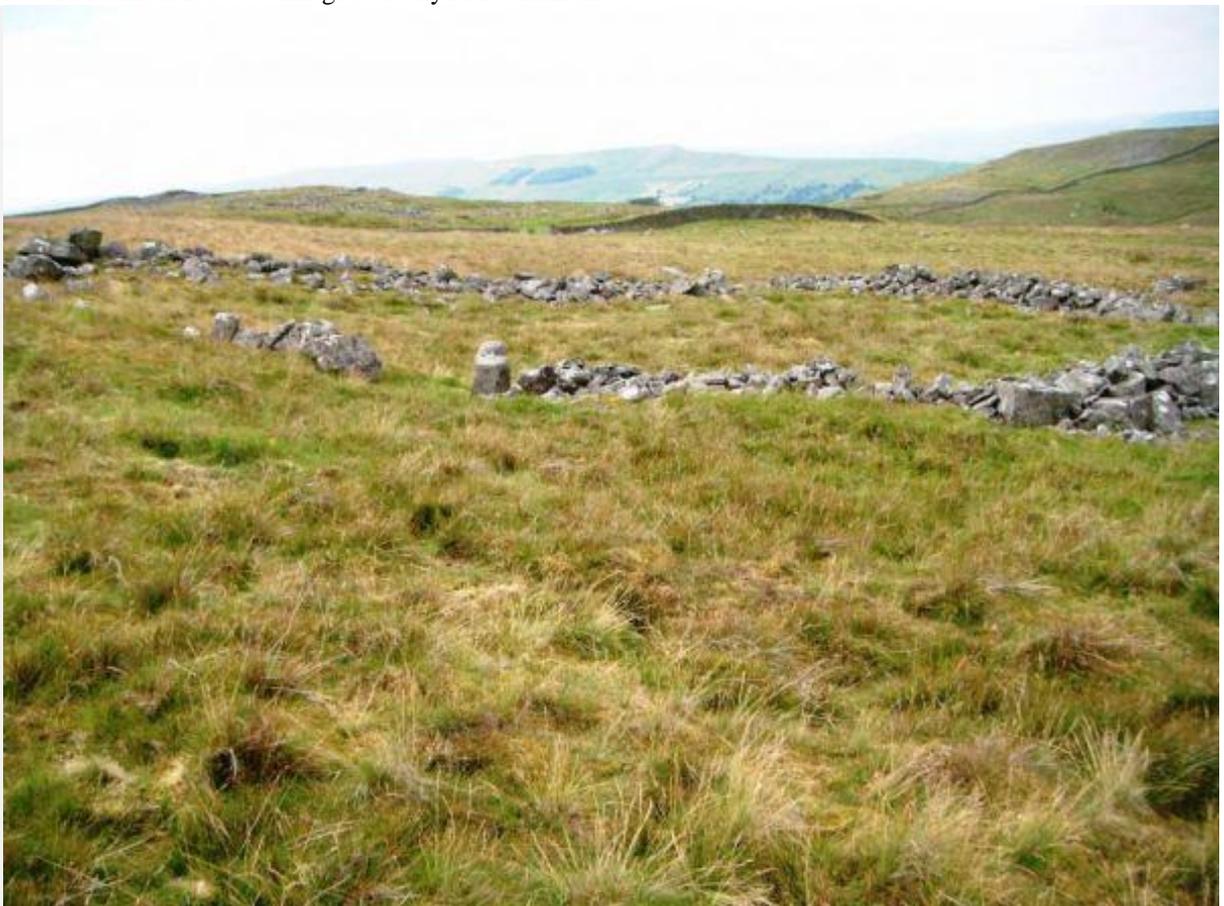
Record Number 259 >>> Image 3: Location of Sites in the vicinity of Addleborough and Semerwater. Laurie and Minnitt, 1993.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 4: Stony Raise Cairn and western extremity of the settlements, Settlement Complex D. Google Image.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 5: Stony Raise from the west.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 6: Greenber Edge settlements view west towards Stony Raise.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 7: Settlements and rectangular building.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 8: Rectangular two roomed building. These undated rectangular buildings are probably of medieval date.



Record Number 259 >>> Image 9: Wall passage feature



Record Number 259 >>> Image 10: Excavated circular hut, one of a group of similar conjoined huts which may be of native roman date, unpublished excavation.

Record Name: Marrick CP. Moresdale Ridge. Cairnfield settlement and Cup marked cairn

SWAAG ID Number: 318

Recorded Date: 2011-11-07 17:12:08

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2006-03-15

Location: Hurst Moor. Moresdale Ridge.

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid: #NZ 05520 03886

Altitude: 400m

Geology: Richmond cherts.

Description: Curving Stone bank which may be a large 70m diameter enclosure with several small cairns one of which is cupmarked, see photograph. On south facing heather moorland. Now masked below heather.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: This stone banked enclosure and the group of small stone cairns nearby are characteristic of bronze age cairnfield type settlements throughout the Uplands of Northern Britain. They are especially frequent on the high moorland above the Swale and its north bank tributary streams. The placing of the cup marked rock on one of the cairns could be fortuitous, but is more probably a deliberate deposition in recognition of a burial below the cairn.

Undisturbed and long may it so remain.

Very few undisturbed cairns with cup marks survive.

Several rock art sites known to exist below Holgate How 1.5km to the east, see Beckensall and Laurie 1998.

Last Update: 2012-01-05



Record Number 318 >>> Image 1: Small cup marked cairn, Moresdale Ridge.



Record Number 318 >>> Image 2: Cup marked cairn.



Record Number 318 >>> Image 3: Cup marked cairn, detail.



Record Number 318 >>> Image 4: Possible curvilinear enclosure defined by a very low but substantial spread stone bank.

Record Name: ELL05 Ellerton Moor. Bronze Age Cairnfield Settlement and Field System above Juniper Gill

SWAAG ID Number: 394

Recorded Date: 2011-12-10 14:52:08

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Ellerton Moor. Spur above and to the west of Juniper Gill

Civil Parish: Ellerton Abbey

British National Grid: SE 073 960

Altitude: 365m

Geology: Strata above the Main Limestone.

Description: See Figure 1 and cairns at B on Figure 3

Coaxial field system with scattered cairns (20 recorded to date) averaging 4m diameter in area of thick heather on upper slope of the spur west of Juniper Gill.

The field banks are difficult to see in thick heather and have not been fully recorded on Figure 3.

NOTE! ARMY RANGE DANGER AREA!

This site is on an active Army Firing Range.

Access is **NOT ALLOWED** without express written permission from the Army Range Authorities.

(SE 073 960 centre)

Dimensions: See Location Plan, Figure 4

Additional Notes: This cairnfield occupies the high elevation valley spur location so characteristic of these enigmatic Bronze Age settlements. See the separate texts in my Introduction to "Cairnfields"™ and "Coaxial Field Systems"™ for the chronology and characteristics of these complex sites.

The cairnfield and coaxial field system should be considered integral to the Ring Cairn and Unenclosed Settlement at the head of Juniper Gill, ELL06, 07.

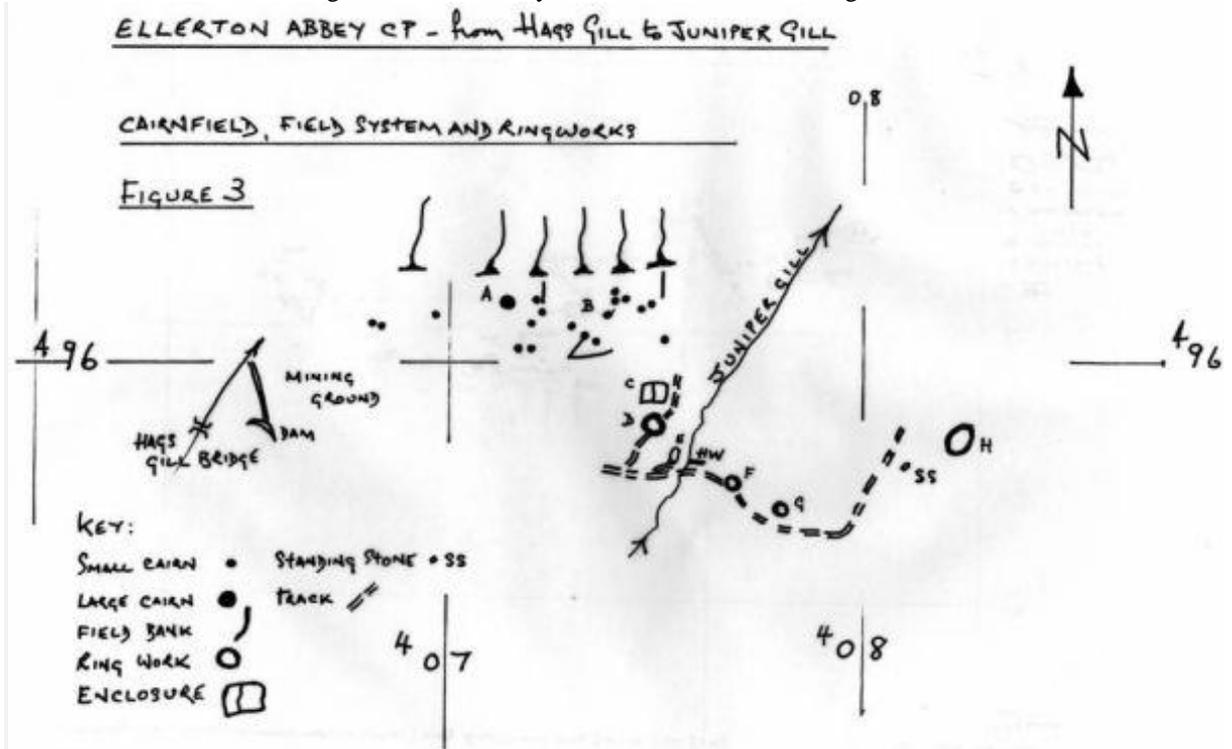
Last Update: 2011-12-10



Record Number 394 >>> Image 1: Three aligned cairns above Juniper Rig.



Record Number 394 >>> Image 2: Field boundary visible after heather burning.



Record Number 394 >>> Image 3: Location Plan and preliminary survey. Cairnfield and field system at Juniper Gill.

Record Name: Downholme. Settlement, cultivation terraces and field system at Downholme Park

SWAAG ID Number: 398

Recorded Date: 2011-12-14 15:21:10

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Downholme Park

Civil Parish: Downholme

British National Grid: NZ 1162 0016

Altitude: 200m

Geology: Drift on lower dale slopes below the Main Limestone (Red Scar).

Description: See Plan Figure DOW 42.1

Single narrow rectangular building slightly bowed long walls with entrance in east gable marked by orthostats associated with a group of cultivation terraces and a coaxial field system (DOW46) with boundary banks running downslope through the pastures above Downholme Park.

Rectangular buildings with slightly bowed sides and gable entrances are considered to be pre-conquest in date. Very few examples survive, most presumably having been replaced by later farmsteads and villages.

Dated settlements with buildings similar to this include the excavated settlement at Ribbleshead, King 19** and those at Simey Folds in Upper Teesdale, Coggins and fairless 19**.

However, there is no dating evidence for this site and an open mind must be maintained on the period of occupation here.

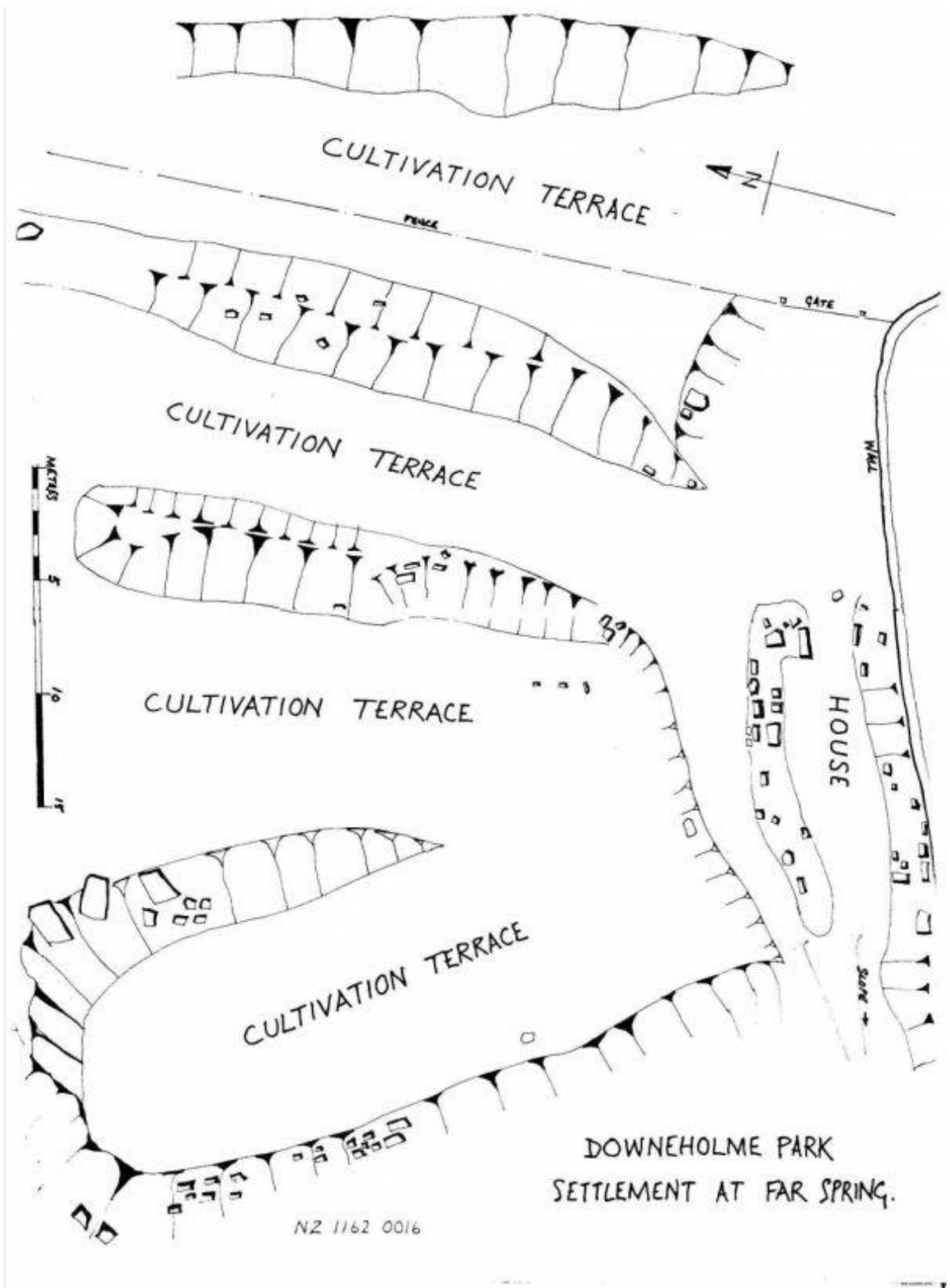
Dimensions: See plan

Additional Notes: This survey was completed (for the Catterick and Feldon Ranges Conservation Group Monograph Series) many years ago and this site has not been published elsewhere.

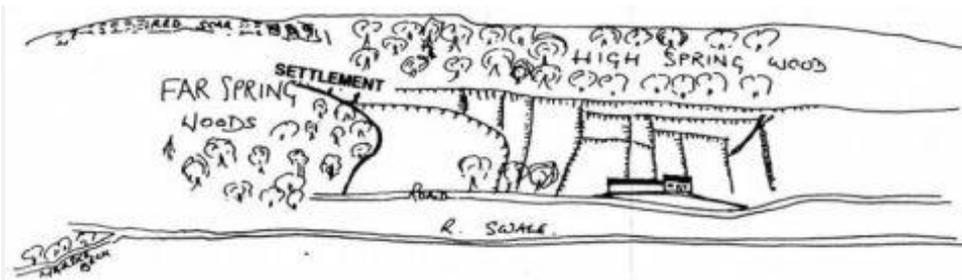
This isolated building together with its cultivation terraces could provide an insight to medieval or pre-conquest Swaledale.

SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor

Last Update: 2011-12-14



Record Number 398 >>> Image 1: Site plan. Rectangular building and cultivation terraces.



DOWNHOLME PARK - EARLY FIELDS AS SEEN FROM BUSHY PARK

FIGURE 4

Record Number 398 >>> Image 2: Downholme Park. Location of Settlement and field system at Downholme Park as seen from Bushy Park.



Record Number 398 >>> Image 3: Downholme Park. Location of Settlement and field system at Downholme Park as seen from Bushy park

Record Name: DOW100. Downholme Moor. Sidebank. Linear settlement and associated coaxial field system (DOW101)

SWAAG ID Number: 399

Recorded Date: 2011-12-14 16:04:37

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Downholme Moor. Sidebank.

Civil Parish: Downholme

British National Grid: SE 1138 9815

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Richmond cherts overlying the Main Limestone which forms a scarp at Sidebank and the sheer cliff at White Scar.

Description: Open linear village type settlement comprising eleven separate homesteads with integral coaxial field system (DOW101). Each feature listed as DOW01-18 and 33 spaced at intervals on the upper slopes of an elevated grassland terrace above the scarp formed by the outcrop of the Main Limestone. The homesteads are associated with coaxial field boundaries which run across the terrace, see DOW101.

A further homestead settlement (Site 33) is located above the unfenced road at SE1173 9875.

Wessex Archaeology Earthwork Survey dated August 2002.

Note! Wessex Survey was based on TCL Walkover Survey Maps, TCL01A,B, Schedule of Sites TCL01C and Site Plans TCL01. The Schedule of Sites, annotated Site Plans TCL01 and Sketched Reconstruction Drawing, EAL1 are provided to assist interpretation of the palimpsest of sites on Downholme Moor.

NOTE! The Wessex Earthwork Survey Maps, Site Plans and Schedule of Sites in their final form are the property of DE and copyright of Wessex Archaeology or NAA in the "grey" literature, not readily available to the interested Public.

However, the Wessex Report and Survey is now entered on the YDNP HER and should be accessible.

See also TCL walkover survey map: Location of Sites. TCL Schedule of sites to be surveyed and EAL Sketch Reconstruction of settlements above Sidebank Wood.

From SE1138 9815 to SE1151 9943

Dimensions: See walkover survey plans and photographs

Additional Notes: Army Range. Training Area. RESTRICTED ACCESS.

The settlement area can be seen from the permissive footpath which follows the top edge of Sidebank Wood.

This record is the walkover survey completed in advance of a full instrument survey completed by Wessex Archaeology and commissioned by Defence Estates.

Linear settlement and associated coaxial field system (DOW101) (for details of settlements and coaxial field system see listed integral site record sheets)

This settlement complex was first recognised by the author and reported to the Catterick and Feldon Conservation Group in April 1990. The whole complex of sites on Downholme Moor was surveyed to modern standards by NAA on behalf of Wessex Archaeology on Commission from Defence Estates in the summer of 2002, (Wessex Archaeology Earthwork Survey, August 2002 Reference 49255,02.).

Each of the homesteads, associated field boundaries and the features not directly associated with the settlements, ie of different age comprising areas with small cairns and irregular field banks, a burnt mound, cup marked rocks, later ditched boundaries etc are listed separately as DOW 01.1-. and DOW100-

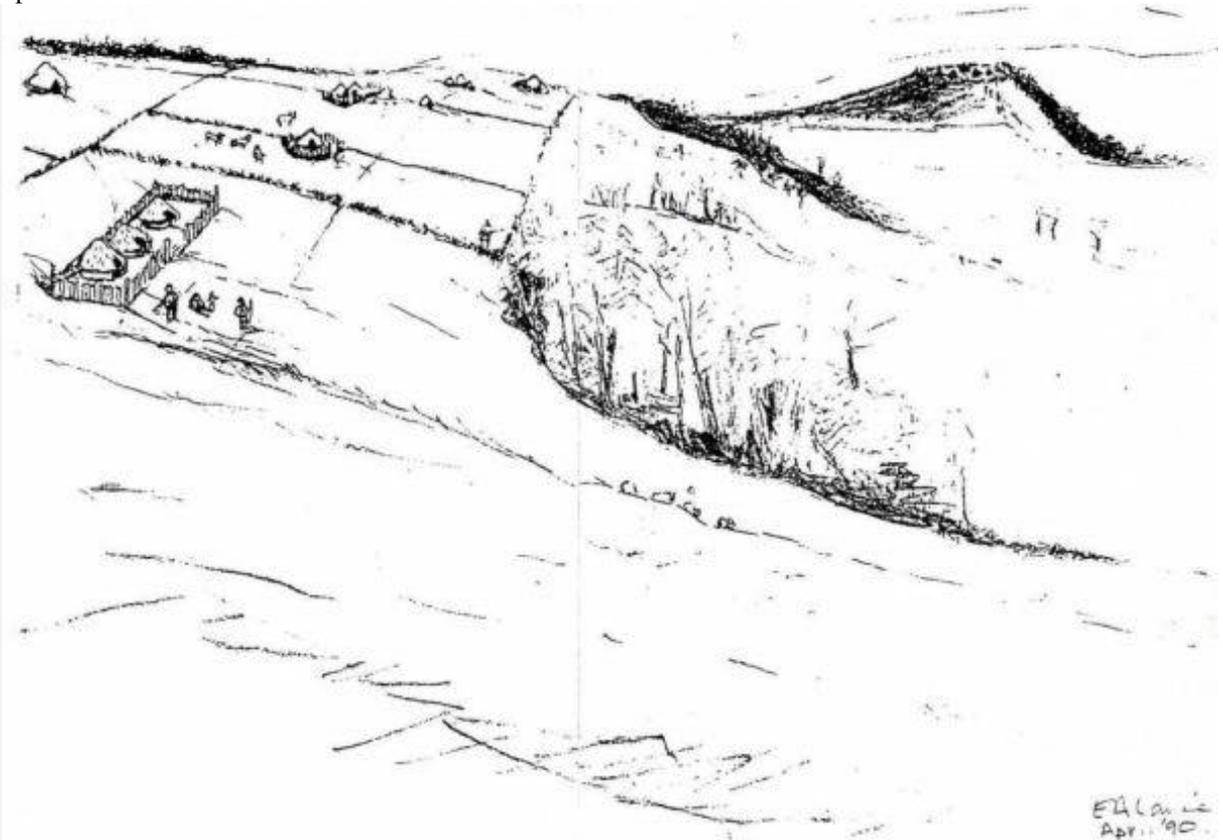
These Records are based on my own records. The subsequent Earthwork Survey and Gazetteer prepared by Wessex Archaeology for DE shares the same notation. Additional record sheets are numbered DOW100- and additional features recognised and surveyed by NAA on Downholme Moor for Wessex have the prefix A.

Note. In addition, the coaxial field system and all individual settlements, cairns, rock art sites etc above Sidebank Wood and on Downholme Moor each to be recorded separately on this database.

Last Update: 2011-12-24

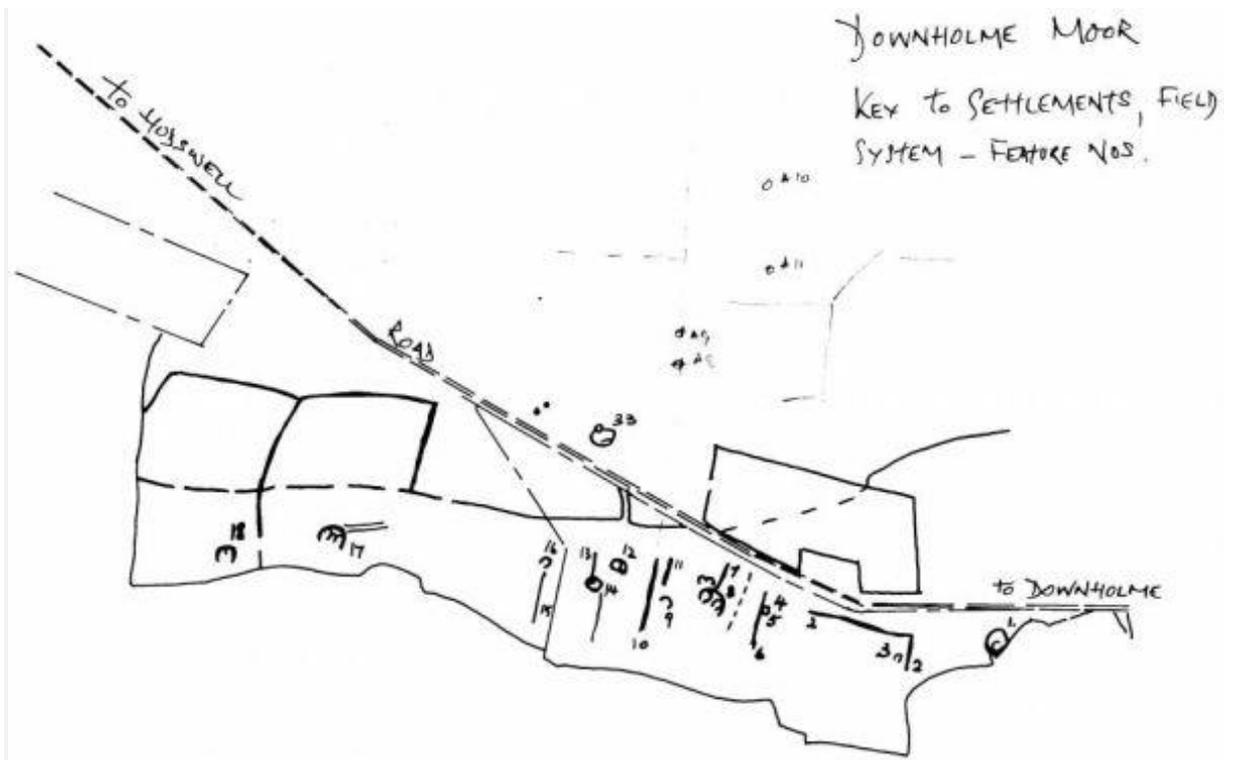


Record Number 399 >>> Image 1: Sidebank from the road from Hudswell. The settlements are on the open terrace above White Scar and on moorland southward from the road.



IDE BANK HAMLET - looking across to HOWE HILL univallate Hill Fort
circa AD 100

Record Number 399 >>> Image 2: Downholme Moor. Sidebank and How Hill circa 100BC perhaps.
E.A.Laurie Reconstruction. View westward towards How Hill.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 3: Location Plan. Site numbering.

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.P.
PLAN B. 1:5000 ANNOTATED REFER (PLAN B North-South)
SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED
INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

1.0 FEATURES

- 1 FEATURES ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH REFERENCE NUMBERS ON ATTACHED 1:5000 MAPS.
- 2 THE EXTENSIVE BANK AND DITCHED FIELD BOUNDARY SYSTEM (FEATURE 19) EXTENDS OVER A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST 1400 M N-S AS ATTACHED PLAN AND MAY BE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN SHOWN.

2.0 LOCATION, GPS REFERENCE - 8 FIGURES.

THE MAP REFERENCES PROVIDED ARE INDICATIVE AND ARE ACCURATE ONLY TO 6 FIGURES. THEY ARE UNCORRECTED MAGELLAN BLAZER 12 SATELLITE NAVIGATOR READINGS TAKEN ON 20 OCTOBER 2000, AND SUBSEQUENTLY.

3.0 THE SETTLEMENT AND FIELD SYSTEM AT FAR SPRING, DOWNHOLME PARK IS LOCATED 100 M TO THE NORTH OF THE RECTANGLE DELINEATED ON MAP B IN RED, AND SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

THE (RECENTLY DISCOVERED) 'ELLING HEARTHS' LOCATED IN FAR SPRING WOOD ARE 300 M TO THE NORTH AND SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

4.0 MINING REMAINS AND QUARRIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE BUT SHOULD BE SURVEYED IN OUTLINE.

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA

DOWNHOLME C.P.

PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED

FEATURE	LOCATION (G.S. REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
1. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR ROMANO BRITISH)	SE 1139 9815 (CENTRE)	SCOOPED PLATFORM 51 m x 40 m OVERALL WITH PROMINENT ^{UPPER} SCARP, LEVELLED INTERIOR. LOWER SCARP OVERLAIN BY MODERN FIELD WALL. SINGLE ROUND HOUSE 17 m x 15 m VERY CLEARLY DEFINED BY SUBSTANTIAL STONE CIRCULAR BANK. SEE SKETCH PLAN D1. 1: SURVEY REQUIRED WITH LEVELS/SECTIONS
2. BANK AND DITCH	FROM SE 1132 9829 RUNS UPSLOPE TO SE 1140 9827 THEN EAST ON CONTOUR TO WHITE EARTH MINING GROUND AT SE 1144 9848.	EARLY LAND BOUNDARY
3. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1136 9828	SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM, CIRCULAR 14 m OVERALL. SCOOPED INTO HILLSLOPE.
4. STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM ^{SE} 1149 9850 DOWNSLOPE TO SE 1138 9855 THEN TURNS AT RIGHT ANGLE NORTH TO CLEARANCE HEAP AT SE 1140 9863 ENTRANCE AT 1138 9855?	SLIGHT, TURF COVERED STONE BANK PASSING TANGENTIALLY (ON NE SIDE) TO SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM (NEXT FEATURE)

Record Number 399 >>> Image 5: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA

DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 2).

FEATURE	LOCATION (G.S. REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
5. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1144 9852	SCOOPED HOUSE PLATFORM, 10 m DIAMETER ON SW SIDE OF (PREVIOUS) FIELD BANK.
6. CLEARANCE HEAP	SE 1138 9854	LOW MOUND OF STONE, TURF COVERED.
7. STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC, R.B.)	FROM SE 1151 9857 DOWNSLOPE TO SETTLEMENT (NEXT FEATURE)	SLIGHT, TURF COVERED STONE BANK.
8. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.) (DAMAGED)!	SE 1146 9859 (CENTRE)	GROUP OF FOUR SCOOPED HOUSE PLATFORMS NOW PARTLY QUARRIED FOR STONE BUT STILL RECOGNISABLE AS STRUCTURES 30 m x 18 m OVERALL.
9. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1145 9867	SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED ALTHOUGH PART QUARRIED FOR STONE 9 m x 8 m.
10. STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	FROM SE 1152 9868 TO SE 1141 9870	SLIGHT TURF COVERED STONE BANK. NOTE STONE ROBBING TRENCH VISIBLE ON THIS BANK.
11. STONE FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM SE 1152 9865 DOWNSLOPE TOWARDS SINGLE HOUSE PLATFORM AT 1145 9867	VERY SLIGHT, ONLY VISIBLE UNDER LOW SUN.
12. SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1157 9874	DOUBLE HOUSE PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED, SCOOPED INTO HILLSLOPE. 16 m x 14 m OVERALL.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 6: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA

DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 3).

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
13 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC) WITH ATTACHED HUTS	FROM SE 1143 9878 DOWNSLOPE TOWARDS NORTH SIDE OF SETTLEMENT AT SE 1149 9879	SLIGHT TORA COVERED FIELD BANK WITH TWO ATTACHED ROUND HUT PLATFORMS (5m, 6m dia) ON SOUTHERN SIDE.
14 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1149 9879	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT PLATFORM, WELL DEFINED AS AN OVAL ENCLOSURE 20 m DIAMETER WITH STONE ENCLOSING BANK OR SCARP INTO HILLSLOPE. TWO HOUSE PLATFORMS WITHIN ARE NOT WELL DEFINED. 1: SURVEY REQUIRED WITH LEVELS.
15 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM LOWER EDGE OF QUARRY WASTE HEAP AT SE 1144 9887 TO SE 1143 9889	VERY SLIGHT BANK, VISIBLE UNDER LOW SUN.
16 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1151 9886	POSSIBLE HOUSE PLATFORM ABOVE QUARRY ON LINE OF PREVIOUS FIELD BANK.
17 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1156 9919 (CENTRE)	SETTLEMENT, LEVELLED TERRACE ON STEEP SLOPE WITH AT LEAST THREE DEFINITE HOUSE PLATFORMS VISIBLE. 40 m x 18 m OVERALL. A RAKING TRACK OR PATH LEADS TO HIGHER GROUND ABOVE THIS SETTLEMENT.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 7: Schedule continued

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA

DOWNHOLME C.P. PLAN B

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 4)

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
18 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1151 9943 (CENTRE)	WELL DEFINED (WHEN BRACKEN PERMITS) SCOOPED PLATFORM 20 m DIAMETER WITH ASSOCIATED STONE DUMP FIELD BANKS ALL NOW OBSCURED UNDER THICK BRACKEN
19 FIELD BOUNDARY SYSTEM, EXTENSIVE AREA, DEFINED BY BANK AND DITCH LINEAR BOUNDARIES (MEDIEVAL OR POST MEDIEVAL)	FROM SE 1172 9812 A BANK AND DITCH BOUNDARY RUNS NORTHWARDS TO THE PLANTATION THEN FROM THE ROAD AT SE 116 98 A WELL DEFINED SYSTEM OF BOUNDARIES EXTENDS TOWARDS HIGH SPRING WOOD GROVE DOWNHOLME PARK NORTH WEST OF THE UNENCLOSED ROAD TO HOSWELL FROM DOWNHOLME (SEE SKETCH PLAN), ABOVE THE 250 m CONTOUR. NORTHERN LIMIT AT SE 1173 9957. PROMINENT CORNER AT SE 1176 9903. TEE JUNCTION AT SE 1179 9924.	THIS LINEAR BOUNDARY SYSTEM COVERS AN EXTENSIVE AREA OF OPEN MOORLANDS BUT IS NOT COMPLEX OR CONCENTRATED RATHER, LARGE AREAS ARE DEFINED BY SINGLE LINEAR BANK/DITCHES - THESE AREAS COULD BE DESCRIBED AS FIELDS OR ALLOTMENTS. SIMILAR BANK/DITCH FIELD SYSTEMS ARE WIDESPREAD ON OPEN MOORLANDS ABOVE SWALEDALE AND ARE LIKELY TO BE OF MEDIEVAL ORIGIN AND IN USE DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 8: Schedule continued

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 5)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
20. CUP MARKED ROCK (PREHISTORIC)	SE 1176 9903	30+ CUP MARKS (ONE WITH A CONCENTRIC RING) ON BOULDER LOCATED ON SOUTH SIDE OF LINER BANK + BITCH BOUNDARY REFERENCE: BECKENSALL AND LAURIE PREHISTORIC ROCK ART OF CO. DUNHAM, SHERBORNE AND WENSLEYDALE. PAGES 100 - 103
21 CUP MARKED ROCK (PREHISTORIC)	SE 1179 9862	15 CUP MARKS ON FLAT SLABS OF SANDSTONE ON STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (FEATURE 22)
22 STONE DUMP FIELD BANK (PREHISTORIC)	FROM SE 1179 9862 (AND FURTHER EAST?) TO CAIRN (FEATURE 23) AT SE 1169 9863	AREAS WITH SMALL CAIRNS AND LOW STONE DUMP FIELD BANKS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE CHARACTERISTIC OF UPLAND SETTLEMENT DURING THE 2ND MILLENIUM B.C. REFERENCE
23 BURIAL CAIRN (PREHISTORIC)	SE 1169 9863	LOW CIRCULAR STONE/ROCK MOUND 5m DIAMETER. THIS COMPACT UNDISTURBED CAIRN IS LIKELY TO BE OF BURIAL RATHER THAN CLEARANCE PURPOSE.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 9: Schedule continued

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 6)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
24 - 32 (AND 23) SMALL ROCK CAIRNS 4 - 6m dia. (PREHISTORIC) 10 NO TOTAL.	SE 116 986 (CENTRE) SEVEN CAIRNS ON OPEN MOORLAND NORTH OF PLANTATION, THREE WITHIN THE FENCED PLANTATION	THESE SMALL CAIRNS ARE MOST PROBABLY OF BURIAL RATHER THAN FIELD CLEARANCE PURPOSE (ORIGINE). CAIRN 23 IS VERY CIRCULAR, TURF COVERED AND UNDISTURBED. REMAINDER MAINLY UNDISTURBED. A PREHISTORIC CEMETERY! ELSEWHERE FLAT GRAVES (PITS WITH URNE) CREMATIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF SMALL CAIRNS BUT WITH NO OBVIOUS CAIRN COVER - THIS AREA SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DISTURBANCE!
33 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1172 9876 VERY DISTURBED STONE WALLS ROUND HOUSE (13m DIAMETER, OVERALL) WITH RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (WALLS VISIBLE ONLY AS ROBBING TRENCH IN PART).	ROUND HOUSE 13m DIA OVERALL, 7m DIA INTERNAL. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE 30m x 25m

Record Number 399 >>> Image 10: Schedule continued

SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 6)

FEATURE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
24 - 32 (AND 23) SMALL ROCK CAIRNS 4-6m dia. (PREHISTORIC) 10 NO TOTAL.	SE 116 986 (CENTRE) SEVEN CAIRNS ON OPEN MOORLAND NORTH OF PLANTATION, THREE WITHIN THE 'FENCED' PLANTATION	THESE SMALL CAIRNS ARE MOST PROBABLY OF BURIAL RATHER THAN FIELD CLEARANCE PURPOSE (ORIGIN). CAIRN 23 IS VERY CIRCULAR, TURF COVERED AND UNDISTURBED. REMAINDER MAINLY UNDISTURBED. A PREHISTORIC CEMETERY! ELSEWHERE FLAT GRAVES (PITS WITH URN) CREMATIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF SMALL CAIRNS BUT WITH NO OBVIOUS CAIRN COVER - THIS AREA SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FURTHER DISTURBANCE!
33 SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC OR R.B.)	SE 1172 9876 VERY DISTURBED STONE WALLS ROUND HOUSE (13m DIAMETER OVERALL) WITH RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (WALLS VISIBLE ONLY AS ROBBING TRENCH IN PART).	ROUND HOUSE 13m DIA OVERALL, 7m DIA INTERNAL. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE 30m x 25m

Record Number 399 >>> Image 11:

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME CP PLAN B
SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 7).

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
34, 35 BURIAL CAIRNS	SE 1176 9886	TWO SMALL CAIRNS (POSSIBLE BURIALS)
THORN HILL POSSIBLE BURIAL MOUND, EARLY BRONZE AGE.	SE 1185 9895	POSSIBLE ROUND BARROW - MUCH SPREAD AND DISTURBED BY SLIT TRENCHES - VISIBLE AS A LOW EARTHEN MOUND VERY GREEN - CONTRASTS WITH SEDGE MOORLAND AROUND. VIEW POINT.
36 PREHISTORIC ROCK CARVING (DEFACED)	SE 1194 9886	PREHISTORIC ROCK CARVING (GROOVED ENCLOSURE ROUGHLY HEART SHAPED) ON N. SIDE OF ROUND HOUSE GLACIAL SANDSTONE ERRATIC BOULDER. UPPER SURFACE OF THIS BOULDER HAS BEEN DEFACED IN ANTIQUITY - POSSIBLY TO REMOVE A CUP AND RING CARVING (SPECULATION!). REFERENCE: BECKENSALL + LAURIE P.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 12:

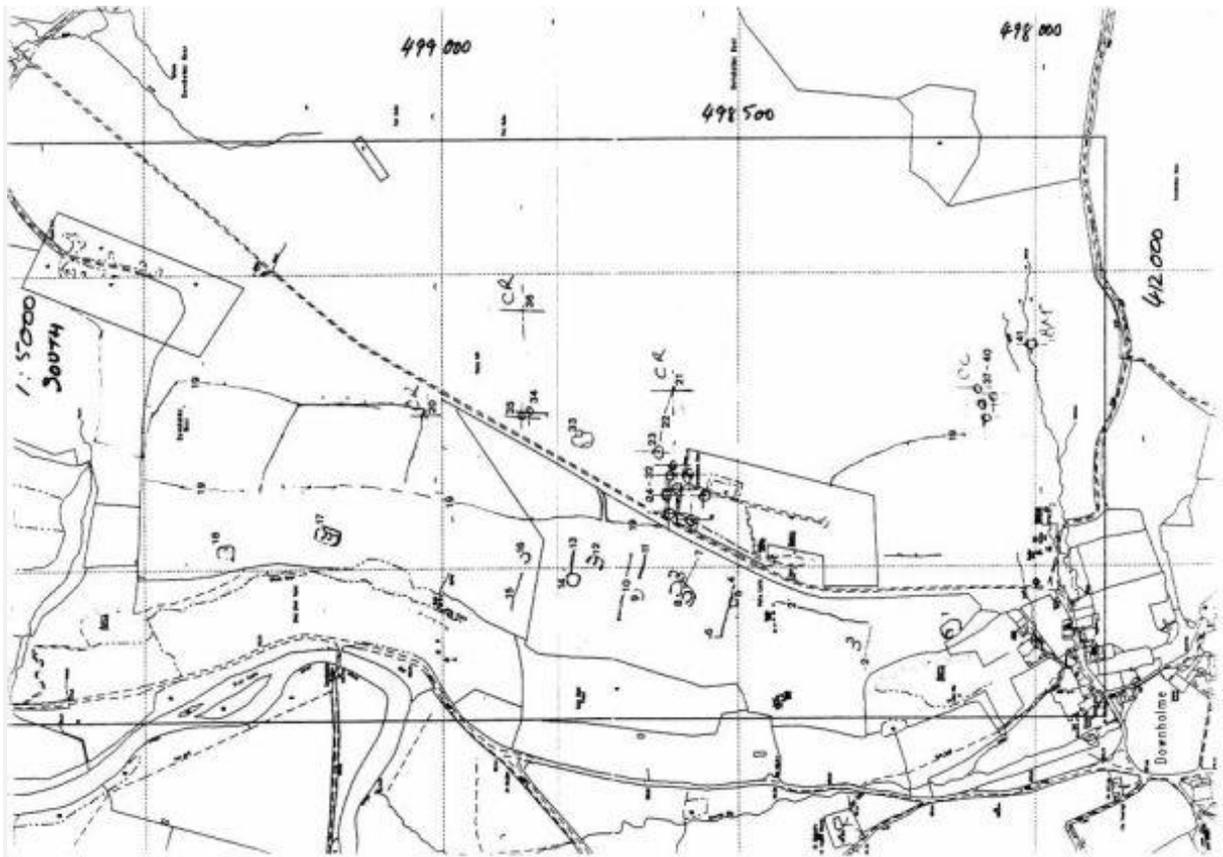
CATTERICK TRAINING AREA DOWNHOLME C.T. 1 CAN D.
 SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 8)

FEATURE	LOCATION (GPS REF)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.
37-40 CEMETARY? - FOUR ROUND BURIAL MOUNDS	SE 1177 9809 (CENTRE)	FOUR LOW MOUNDS - TURF COVERED 5-8 m DIAMETER. PROBABLY PREHISTORIC BURIALS. WET LOCATION!
41 BURNT MOUND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE SWEAT HOUSE/SAUNA OR COOKING PLACE.	SE 1187 9804 ON SOUTH BANK OF SPRING STREAM.	MEDIUM SIZE (8 m DIA x 1 m HIGH APPROX) BURNT STONE MOUND, TURF COVERED. RECENTLY DISTURBED BY WATER AUTHORITY WORKS (WATER SUPPLY). - A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS SITE TYPE.

Record Number 399 >>> Image 13:

CATTERICK TRAINING AREA
 SCHEDULE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES TO BE SURVEYED (SHEET 2)
 15 N W.
 DOWNHOLME PARK.

FEATURE	LOCATION (GRID REF.)	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.
42 SETTLEMENT AT FAR SPRING (MEDIÉVAL OR PRE-CONQUEST) RECTANGULAR BUILDING WITH CULTIVATION TERRACES.	NZ 116 002 DOWNHOLME PARK.	SEE ATTACHED SURVEY PLAN FIG. 3 CATTERICK & FELDMAN CONSERVATION GROUP PROJECT 92. THE SINGLE RECTANGULAR BUILDING HAS ITS ENTRANCE IN THE N. SABLE - CHARACTERISTIC OF PRE CONQUEST BUILDINGS E.G. RIBBLEHEAD, SIMNEY FOLDS IN FEESDALE.
43 FIELD SYSTEM AT DOWNHOLME PARK	IN PASTURE BELOW HIGH SPRING WOOD	SEE SKETCH PLAN OF EARLY FIELDS AT DOWNHOLME PARK AS SEEN IN GWS SW FROM BUSHY FACK, FIGURE 4 PROJECT 92.
43-45 ELLING HEARTH (3 NO)	NZ 1166 0018 (43) NZ 1165 0027 (44) NZ 1166 0029 (45)	8 m DIA (OVERALL) 3.5 m INTERNAL DIA STONE CIRCULAR STRUCTURES SEE RAISTRICK, A. INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY PP 121, 122 ATTACHED.
46 EARLY FIELD SYSTEM AT DOWNHOLME PARK	IN PASTURES BELOW HIGH SPRING WOOD	DEFINED BY STONE BANKS AND LYNCHETS SEE SKETCH DWG, FIGURE 4 PROJECT 92. ATTACHED.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 15: Main Plan. Settlements at Sidebank.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 16: Site 1 Enclosed settlement and round house, above Downholme Quarry. How Hill in the background.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 17: Site 1 Enclosed settlement and round house, above Downholme Quarry.



Record Number 399 >>> Image 18: Sidebank. Scooped settlement on terrace (Site No 14) and view towards Holgate How in distance.

Record Name: How Hill, Downholme. Defended settlement or univallate hill fort.

SWAAG ID Number: 401

Recorded Date: 2011-12-16 10:51:33

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: How Hill Downholme

Civil Parish: Downholme

British National Grid:

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Faulted and folded limestone and chert strata which are well seen in the small quarry at the base of the hill, near the public right of way on the southern side.

Description: See AP,s and photos from Side Bank Road.

Defended settlement or possible univallate hill fort defined by a relatively slight ditch and surmounting bank (remains of a stone enclosure or rampart?) visible as a surviving earthwork only on uppermost steep western and northern perimeter of the Hill. This ditch is not visible on the eastern and southern perimeter where any such earthworks have been slighted by prominent strip fields of medieval and post medieval age.

The prominent base of one (later) large rectangular building associated with a field bank can be discerned on the summit of the Hill.

Geophysical survey of the NE quadrant of the summit of How Hill commissioned by DEfence Estates has confirmed the presence of several ring groove round houses characteristic of Late Iron Age or Native Roman occupation on the summit of this strategic hill which commands the southern approaches to Swaledale.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: The surviving earthwork bank and ditch on How Hill was independently and simultaneously first recognised from the air by Robert White and on during fieldwork on the ground by the Writer.

SWAAG Site: Downholme Moor

Last Update: 2011-12-16



Record Number 401 >>> Image 1: How Hill Downholme from road to Hudswell (Sidebank). Earthworks include NE corner of the enclosure ditch and intensive strip cultivation of later, medieval and post medieval date.



Record Number 401 >>> Image 2: Aerial photograph of How Hill from the North. Surviving earthwork ditch on the NE (Top LH) Quadrant of the summit and intensive strip cultivation over the whole of the remainder of the Hill.(A.P. R.F.White, YDNP)



Record Number 401 >>> Image 3: How Hill photographed from the west.(A.P. R.F.White, YDNP)
Vertically folded limestone strata which forms the Hill visible in small quarry



Record Number 401 >>> Image 4: How Hill from Settlement Site 1 above Downholme Quarry, see also SWAAG400.

Record Name: Healaugh Pastures. Settlements and field system complex.

SWAAG ID Number: 410

Recorded Date: 2012-01-02 14:32:51

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2012-01-01

Location: Healaugh Pastures

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 020 993

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Drift covered strata above and below the Middle Limestone.

Description: This record will provide an overview of the settlements, including the excavated settlement at SE02059827, Site 1 on attached survey, together with the associated lynched field system located within steeply sloping pastures to the east of Healaugh. A selected area of a larger survey will be discussed here. This overview is of a selected area of the Healaugh Pastures and does not extend to include the pastures immediately north of Healaugh as yet unsurveyed, neither does this survey include the pastures further east, below the deserted Riddings Farm. For the full extent of the Healaugh pastures surveyed within the SWALB Project, see Fleming 1998 Figure 9.7.

Finds from the excavations, which were removed to Sheffield for storage, have not been figured within any of the Interim Reports, included small amounts of roman pottery (including an amphora handle) from the two stone built phases, native brigantian pottery from the 'pit' feature, a fragment of a D section opaque white glass bangle, a bronze split finger ring, several beehive querns and a saddle quern reused in the paving of the hut.

I always regarded the pit feature as a dump deposit resulting from clearance of the occupation deposit from the floor of the early pre-roman timber phase 1. (SE020993 centre)

Dimensions: See survey plan.

Additional Notes: The association between the settlements which have been dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Native Roman Periods and the lynched field system which extends downslope to the Swale Flood Plain is of exceptional interest. The strongly lynched field boundaries which everywhere abut and do not cross the settlement platforms and enclosures, points to Late Iron Age origins for the lynched hillslope field system. For details and chronologies see Swaledale Ancient Land Boundary Project Interim Reports Nos 5, 6 and 7, 1988-1990, and Fleming 1998. However, there can be little doubt that this early field pattern was sustained and observed during all subsequent occupations. Probably for the reason that the fields are well laid out and have proved to be best suited to the pastoral management of these steep slopes. At any rate, the present day drystone walls of the Late 18th and Early 19th C. enclosed fields are all sited at the top of the earlier lyncheds.

I have always been of the view that the lyncheds were formed by cultivation, as usually understood, by the process of ploughing (cutting) against a boundary on a slope, however there are also grounds for believing that these lyncheds could also have formed through stock trampling over a very long period, ie since the Iron Age. The presence of a number of quern, millstone, fragments on the excavated settlement confirms the processing, if not the growing of cereals during the Iron Age.

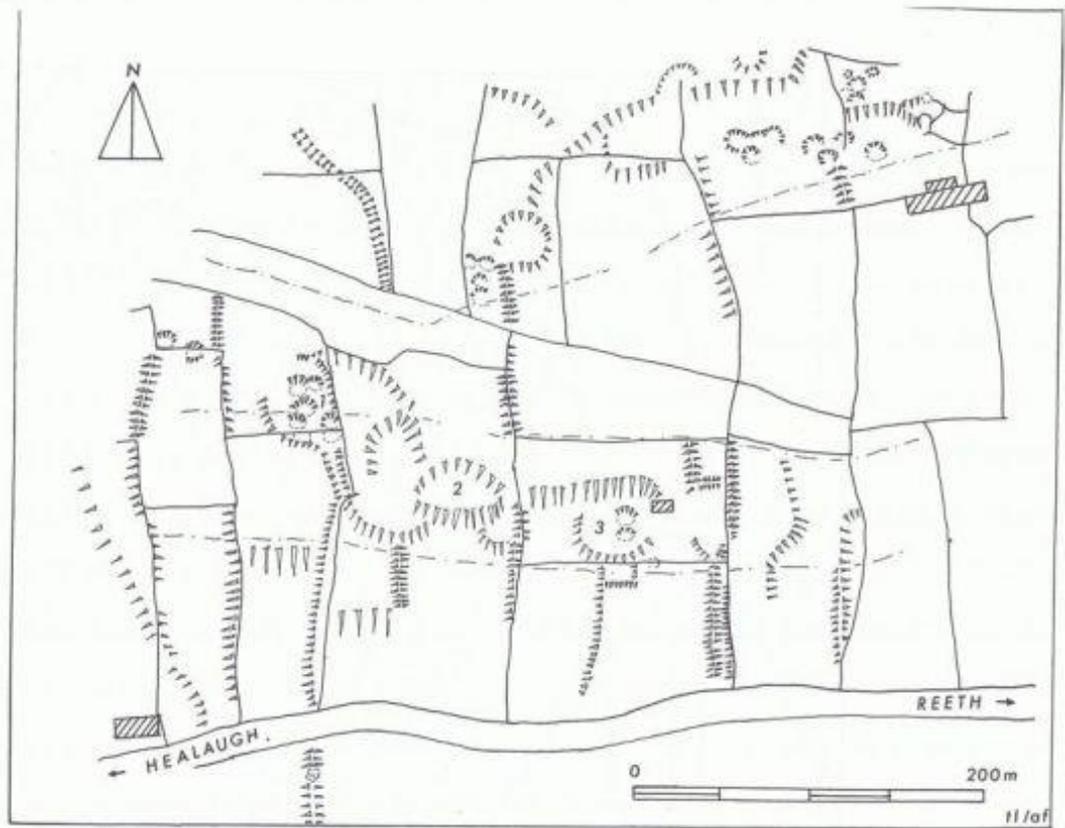
Cultivation up and down slope of such steeply sloping fields needs some consideration on the methods used.

These excavations Directed by Andrew Fleming during three consecutive three week seasons from 1988-1990, of the single house platform with selected trenches through the enclosure wall and eastern lynched at Healaugh illustrate the absolute necessity of opening up the whole of the platform so that the complete structure is revealed at each Phase. Andrew Fleming recorded the plans of each of the three separate Phases before proceeding to the next Phase. Each Phase taking One Three Week Season.

It should be assumed that all settlements are likely to be multi phased with several re-occupations. These phases cannot be recognised unless a sufficient area of a settlement is examined, if necessary over several seasons.

SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor

Last Update: 2012-01-03

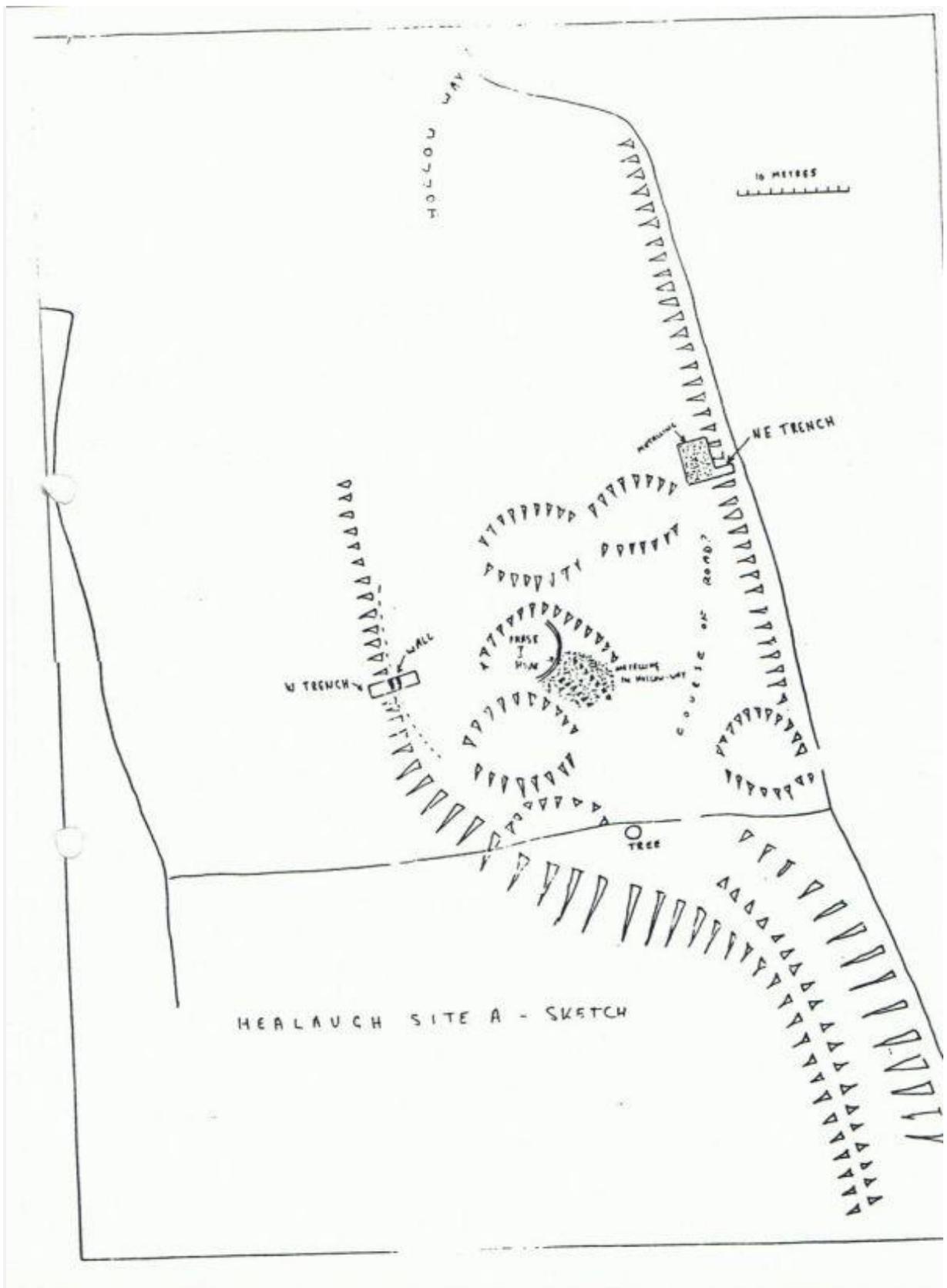


Record Number 410 >>> Image 1: Healaugh Settlements, 1998 Survey, SWALB (TCL and AF)

Healaugh Settlements



Record Number 410 >>> Image 2: Google. Historical Imagery. Healaugh Pastures. Settlement Sites 1,2 and 3.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 3: SWALB Site 1. Site Plan showing Phase One Ring Groove House and areas of cobble paving. Note the similarity between the areas of cobble paving to the yard and to the hollow way and the areas of cobbling located at the recent West Hag excavations..

Swaledale reveals its ancient secrets

ANCIENT Swaledale is being revealed for the first time.

Archaeologists are uncovering what could be Iron or Bronze Age settlements and an elaborate system of land divisions of the ancestors of today's Dalesfolk.

The Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project has been working on moorland and farmland in the Reeth area to discover more about the dale's historic past.

The project, mostly funded by the Yorkshire Dales National Park, is run by Andrew Fleming, an archaeology lecturer at Sheffield University, and Tim Laurie, an amateur archaeologist, of Pierremont Crescent, Darlington, with the help of ten students and volunteers.

It started a few years ago after Tim noticed that stones embedded in the moorland north and south of Reeth formed lines of half-buried ancient boundary walls.

Since then the project has also identified ridges in the land dividing different communities and their land as well

By SIAN ROBERTS

as platforms of land dug into the hillsides, some small enough for one house, others big enough for several houses.

In Healaugh, their painstaking digging has revealed the remains of a building in a field where the land formations suggest a small settlement of houses or huts. It has so far proved difficult to date but Mr Fleming believes it is probably Iron Age or Romano-British.

At another dig site, on Sir Joseph Nickerson's grouse moors off the Arkengarthdale Road, they have unearthed what is believed to be an ancient coin.

This year's excavations started on July 8 and finish on Sunday. A return trip next year will depend on the money available but Mr Fleming says he would like it to continue.

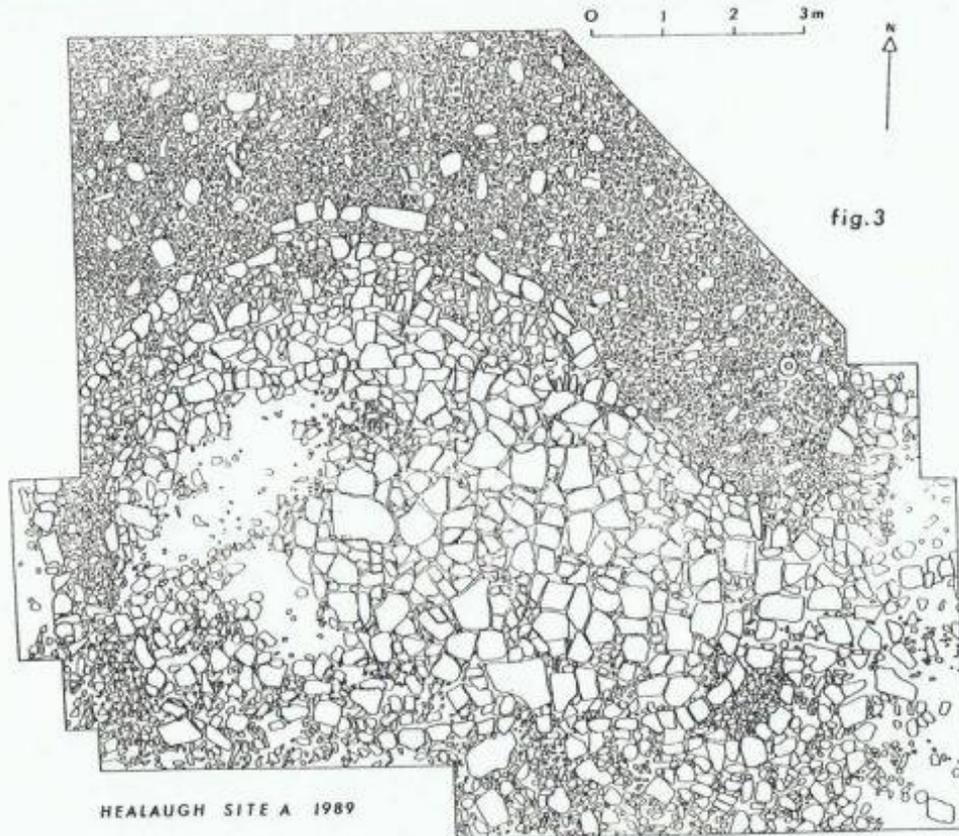
"We're making completely new discoveries because there has never before been a serious archaeological study of Swaledale before."

"We've got a whole landscape of ancient settlement sites and land divisions which no-one knew about a few years ago."

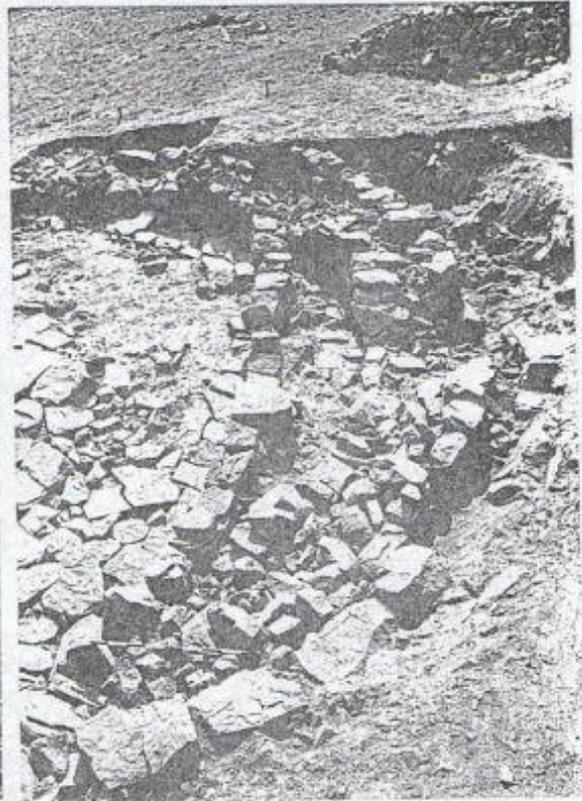


Andrew Fleming, left, and Tim Laurie at the dig near Reeth in Swaledale

Record Number 410 >>> Image 4: Northern Echo. Report on progress after two weeks on site but before discovery of the paved floor of the oval house



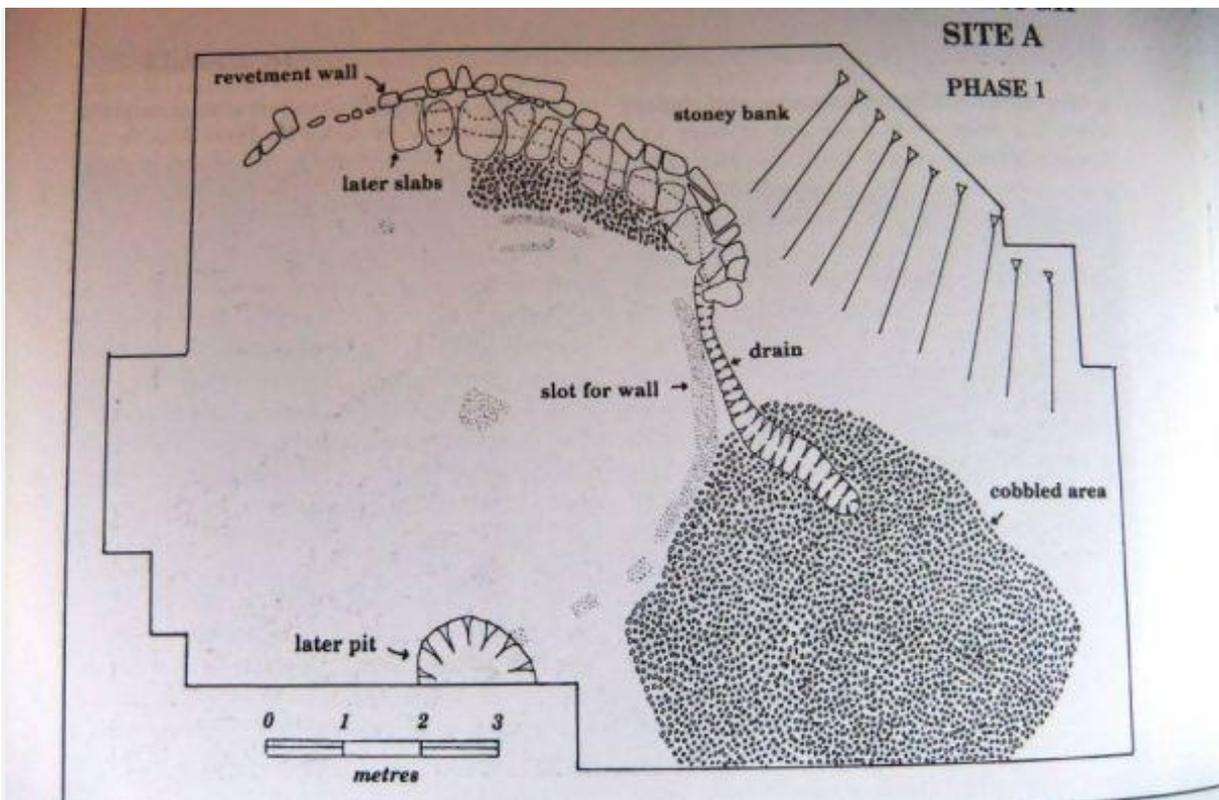
Record Number 410 >>> Image 5: Excavations at Site 1 at end of Second Season 1989. Note the slight wall which converted the Phase 2 Round House to the Phase 3 Oval House.



HEALAUGH EXCAVATION 1989

- A. The Late Iron Age or early Romano-British 'hut-circle, with paved floor, seen from the north.
- B. The oval Romano-British house, seen from the east. It was created by demolishing part of the hut circle's wall, building new walls and extending the paving slabs further east. See also fig. 3.
- C. To convert the circular building into an oval one, a thin wall was built at the rear of the platform, masking off the broader wall of the earlier structure.

Record Number 410 >>> Image 6: Site photos of the Phase Three Oval House and the very substantial Phase Two stone built round houses



Record Number 410 >>> Image 7: Site Plan, Healaugh Phase 1. Early timber ring groove house with drain, later pit and areas of cobble paving.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 8: Site 1. Excavations in progress during the second, 1988 season. Note that the first season of three weeks excavation was devoted to opening up the whole area of the house platform



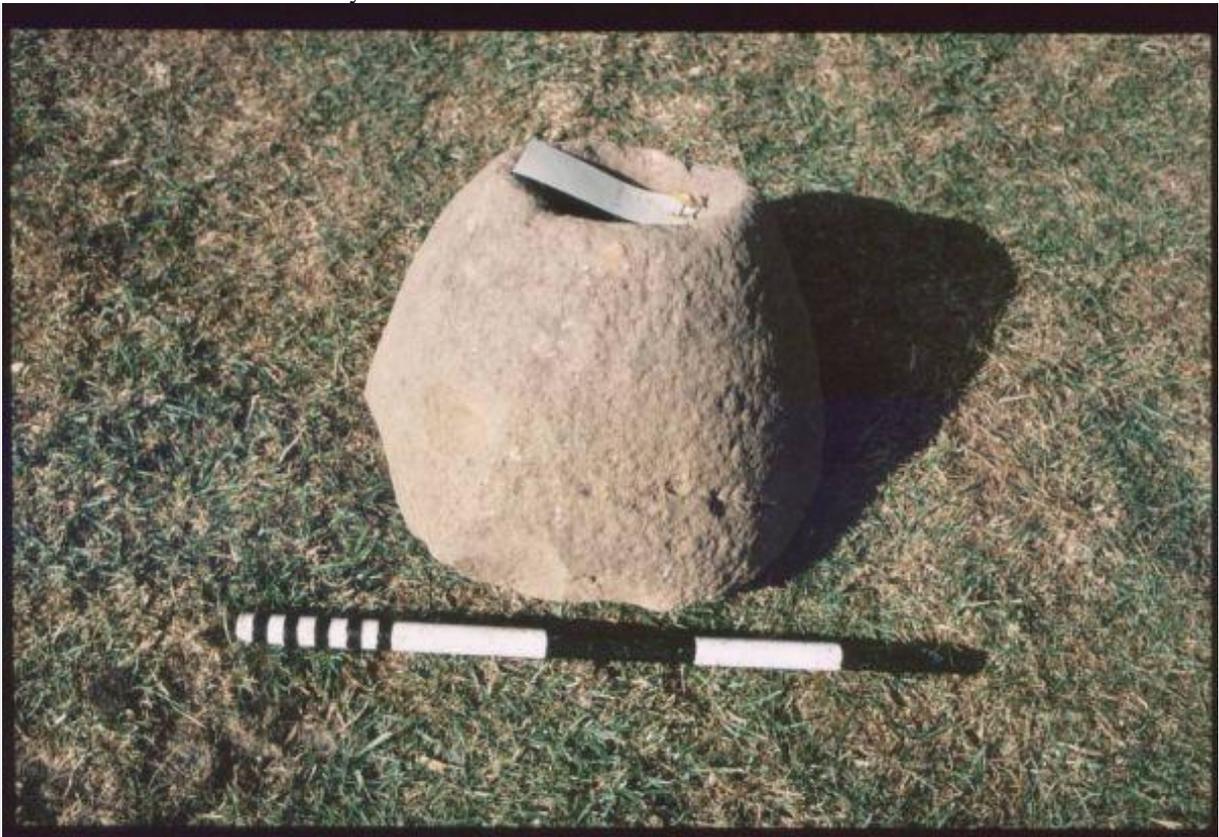
Record Number 410 >>> Image 9: Site 1. Excavations in progress during the second, 1988 season.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 10: Excavations in progress during the second season. Site Plan before removal of the Later Phase Three Oval House blocking wall to reveal the earlier Phase Two Round House and entrance pathway.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 11: The phase two round house with the paved trackway leading south eastward down to the hollow way



Record Number 410 >>> Image 12: The large beehive quern found within the scree above the entrance to the house. Several other beehive fragments were recovered during excavations. A saddle quern was incorporated within the floor paving.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 13: Settlement Site 2 and the Upper Settlements (all unexcavated), photographed from the Harkerside Road.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 14: Platform settlement Site 1 from above. One figure on each of the unexcavated platforms, two figures on the excavated house platform



Record Number 410 >>> Image 15: Two isolated house platforms in pasture above and to the west of Site 1.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 16: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 17: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.



Record Number 410 >>> Image 18: Site 3. Curvilinear enclosed settlement. It does sometimes rain in Swaledale.

Record Name: Hurst. Schoolmaster Pasture. Rispey Wood. Enclosed Settlement

SWAAG ID Number: 427

Recorded Date: 2012-01-12 10:40:13

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Hurst. Schoolmaster Pasture. Rispey Wood.

Civil Parish: Marrick

British National Grid: NZ 06123 04442

Altitude: 320m

Geology: Drift or talus slope below quarried sandstone.

Description: Unsurveyed. This very unusual site is located at Rispey Wood which is today abandoned and uncleared stone walled rough pasture or degraded woodland on the steep rough east facing dale/valley side above Kexwith Beck, see photo 1. This is extremely rough rocky ground in thickest bracken on a steep hillslope below a quarried outcrop of sandstone. There are no paths to this site and it is very difficult to see why such a substantial enclosed structure should have been constructed here. The upper part of the site is crossed by a later, early 18C ruined field wall.

The settlement site recorded here consists of a complex group of structures which includes a circular deeply recessed hut with what appears to be an eastern entrance lobby and several adjacent rectangular structures. These structures as a whole may have formed a single substantial multi roomed building within the rectangular walled yard. The enclosing wall is from 1.2- 1.5m thick and stands to a height of 1.5m at the rear and to about 1.0 m at the front. All the walls which form the structures are substantial and well preserved but tumbled under bracken. A contemporary field bank runs from the NE corner of the internal enclosure down to the west bank of Kexwith Beck.

Dimensions: Approximately 75m * 75m overall. Inner rectangular walled enclosure with central structures 30m*30m overall and building complex 30m*30m internally. Unsurveyed

Additional Notes: When first recognised some 30 years ago, I interpreted this settlement as a medieval shieling or summer shepherd's shelter. However, this is more substantial than the usual simple rectangular building characteristic of a shieling. I have now concluded that this complex structure could be associated with Medieval Forest or Deer Management, the residence of the New Forest Warden or Verdurer. To sum up, the site is undated and undateable due to the absence of any finds and depth of the bracken litter which covers and masks the ground surface. It is very well worth a visit although a real struggle to reach, either from below or above.

Last Update: 2012-08-22



Record Number 427 >>> Image 1: Rispey Wood Settlement from the pastures below West House.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 2: Rispey Wood Settlement from the pastures below West House. Detail



Record Number 427 >>> Image 3: The inner enclosure from above, west.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 4: The inner enclosure from above, west.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 5: SE Corner of the enclosure wall



Record Number 427 >>> Image 6: Enclosure wall, south side.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 7: The structure, detail.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 8: The circular structure.



Record Number 427 >>> Image 9: The circular building.

Record Name: Unenclosed settlement at Redmire Pasture.

SWAAG ID Number: 438

Recorded Date: 2012-01-26 13:02:40

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Redmire pasture

Civil Parish: Redmire

British National Grid: SE 05149 92403

Altitude: 320

Geology: Talus slope below Redmire Scar which is the surviving remnant of the heavily quarried Main Limestone forms the south facing Uppermost Scar overlooking Wenseydale.

Description: On grounds that the sum of the parts are greater than the individual components or sites, this record will detail the many different sites at this location which together provide an insight into the nature of Bronze Age Settlement.

This settlement complex is comprised of: firstly a large unenclosed house platform at the above grid reference with rear scarp and frontal apron cut into the hillslope, approximately 18m *16m overall. Secondly a series of platforms (see feature schedule below) on the lower slopes. Thirdly well defined hollow ways which may relate to these settlements. Fourthly at least three burnt mounds. Fifth, at least eight stone cairns and finally areas with charcoal concentrations and lithic finds.

Note! Whereas this location is within Redmire Parish, this complex of sites are more sensibly included with the SWAAG Preston Moor Study Area.

Dimensions: 500m*500m Minimum

Additional Notes: This previously unrecorded Bronze Age Settlement Complex is on limestone at a well watered, south facing elevated location very attractive to settlement. The surviving components which are detailed here may be just the remnant of a settlement complex once much more extensive but now alas, largely quarried away with no record.

The worked out quarry above is very large and has completely removed the area of limestone pasture above this settlement complex.

However, the large well preserved Ring Cairn at Thorny Bank Hill together with the fragmentary field system and the two burnt mounds nearby (SE050933,380M, CENTRE) which have been previously recorded (Laurie 2003, 2004) may represent the northern limits of this settlement complex.

Feature Complex: To follow.

SWAAG Site: Preston Moor

Last Update: 2012-01-26



Record Number 438 >>> Image 1: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground. Unenclosed round house is parch mark in distance short of wall



Record Number 438 >>> Image 2: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.



Record Number 438 >>> Image 3: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.



Record Number 438 >>> Image 4: Redmire Pasture. Burnt Mound in foreground revealed after ploughing and reseeding pasture.



Record Number 438 >>> Image 5: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View southward to Penhill.



Record Number 438 >>> Image 6: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View south west to Bishopdale



Record Number 438 >>> Image 7: Redmire Pasture. Round House Platform. View west towards Low Scar and Bolton East Parks

Record Name: Low Whita. Settlement above Scabba Wath.

SWAAG ID Number: 444

Recorded Date: 2012-01-31 15:10:06

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2011-11-01

Location: Low Whita

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 0050 9815

Altitude: 215m

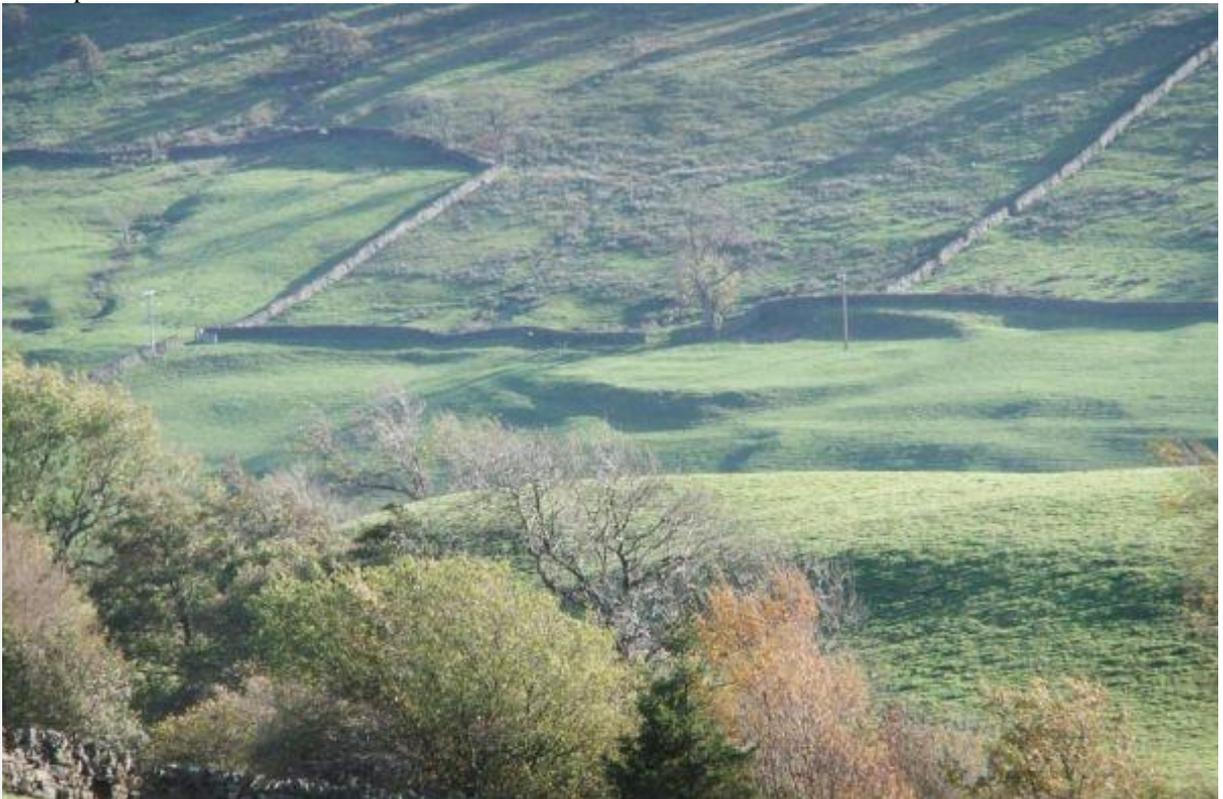
Description: Large enclosed curvilinear platform settlement with associated field system.

Additional Notes: Plane table surveys of settlement and field system by T.C. Laurie in 1990's by kind permission of Mr Clarkson of Low Whita Farm.

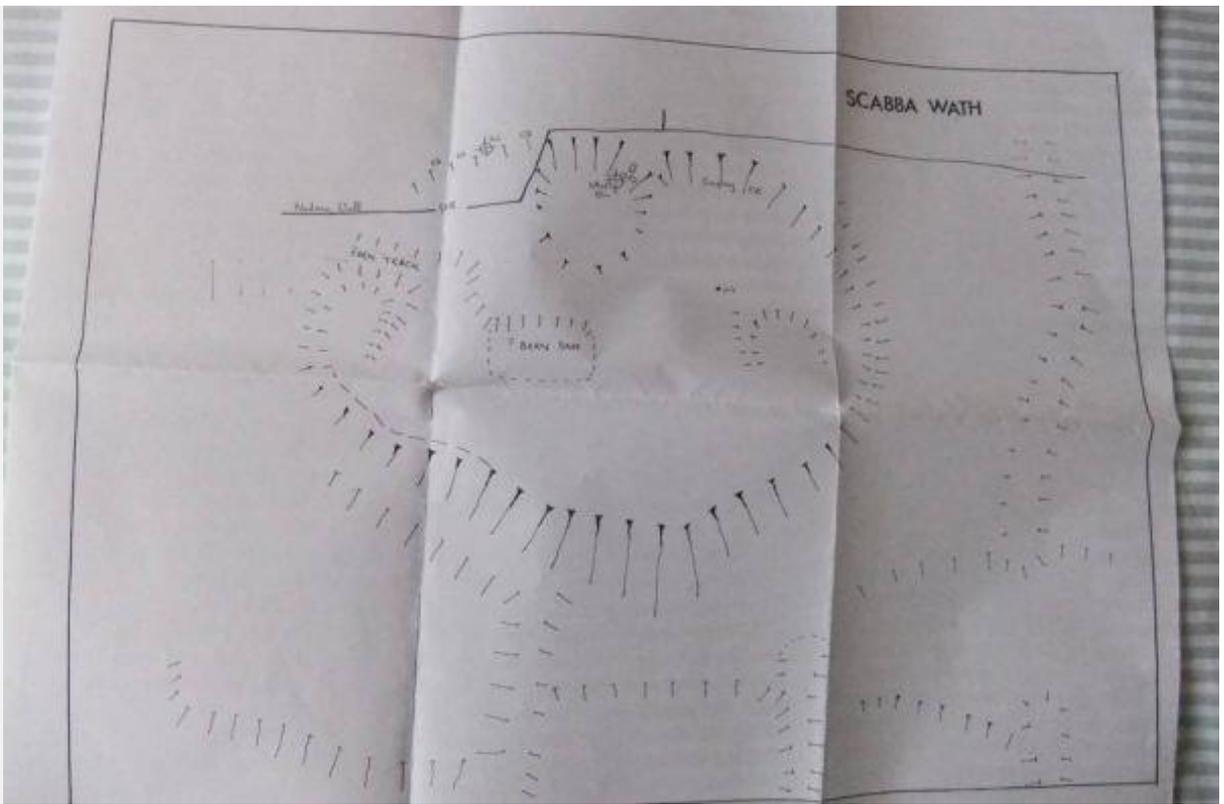
This settlement is a substantial and very well preserved farmstead with arable fields located above a ford across the Swale and may date to the Late Iron Age or period of Roman Occupation. Large platform settlements like this are usually abandoned and reoccupied at different periods.

SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures

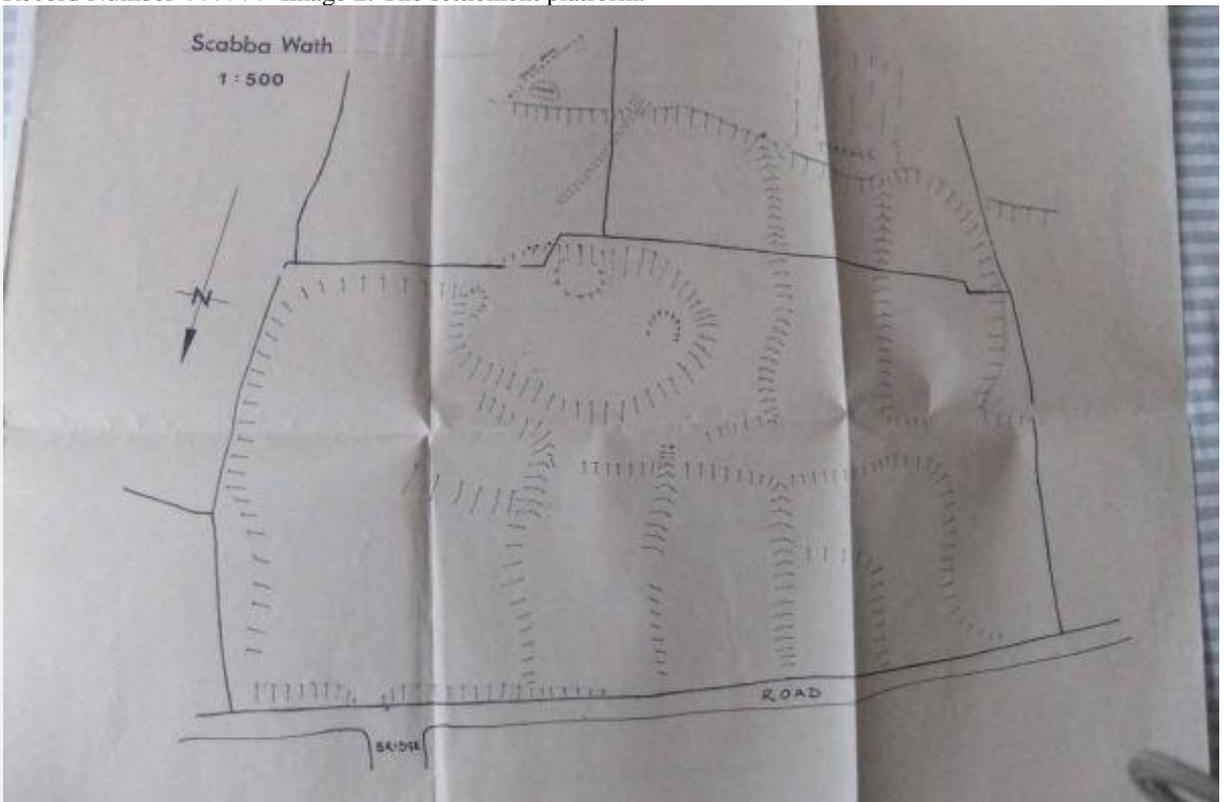
Last Update: 2012-01-31



Record Number 444 >>> Image 1: Settlement above Scabba Wath from Morley Gate.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 2: The settlement platform.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 3: The settlement and field system.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 4: The settlement and field system from Scabba Wath Bridge.



Record Number 444 >>> Image 5: Elm Pollard at rear scarp of settlement, now long dead, with Andrew Fleming, Oliver Rackham and EAL

Record Name: Low Feldom DMV

SWAAG ID Number: 447

Recorded Date: 2012-02-01 13:10:23

Recorded by: Gill Savage

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Army Range

Record Date: 2012-01-30

Location: Low Feldom Farm

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 05150 11250

Altitude: 323m

Description: This site was first recognised and described by T.C.Laurie, 1990. Catterick & Feldom Conservation Group Monograph, 1990. pp7-12 "West Feldom-The Archaeological Background". The details are recorded in this database at record number:227.

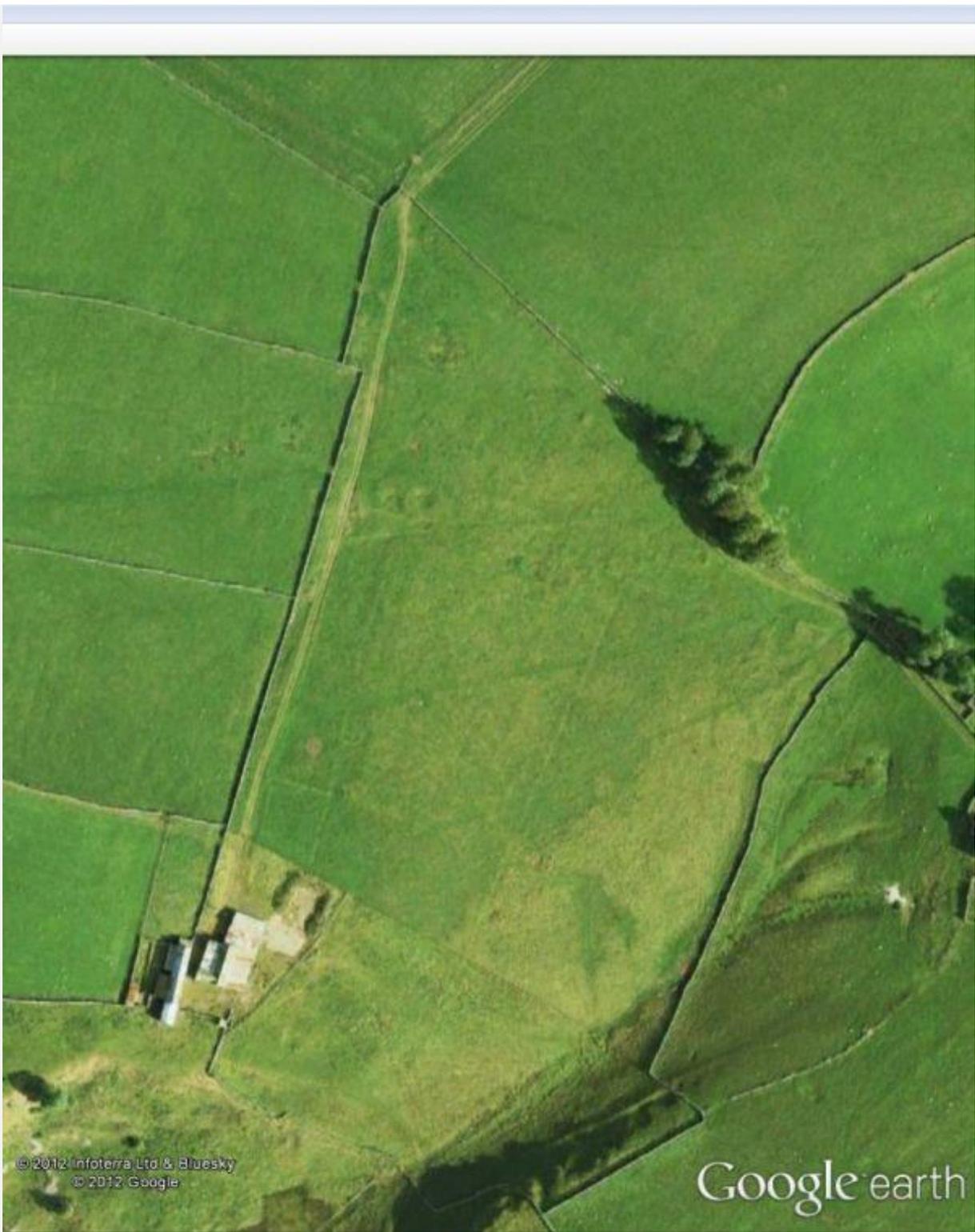
<a rel="nofollow"

href="http://www.swaag.org/DB_VIEW_Specific%20Record%20Number2.php?swaagrec=227"

target="_blank">Click here to view record 227.

This survey was done by Gill Savage during the period Nov 2011 to Jan 2012.

Last Update: 2014-01-21



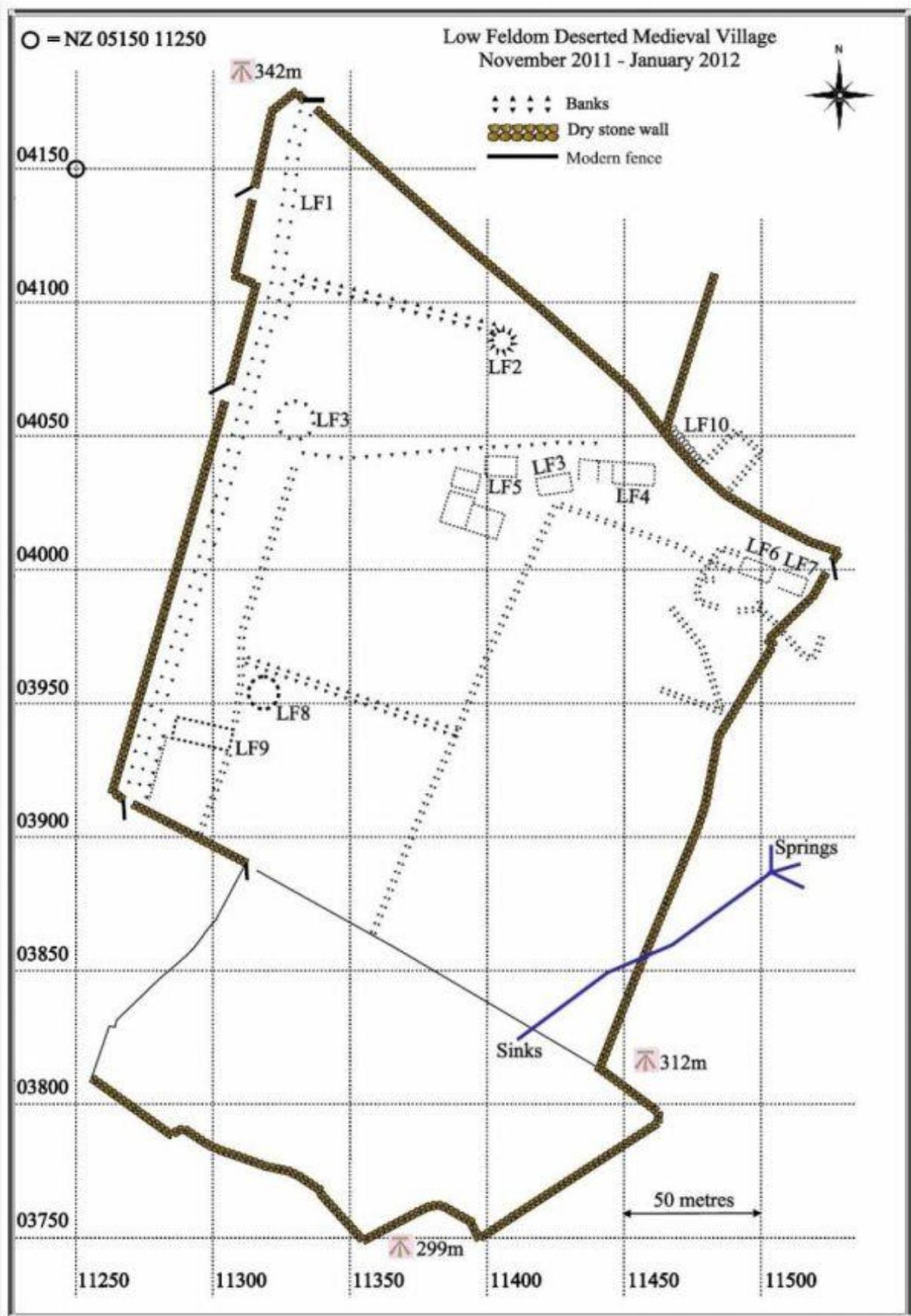
Record Number 447 >>> Image 1: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth.



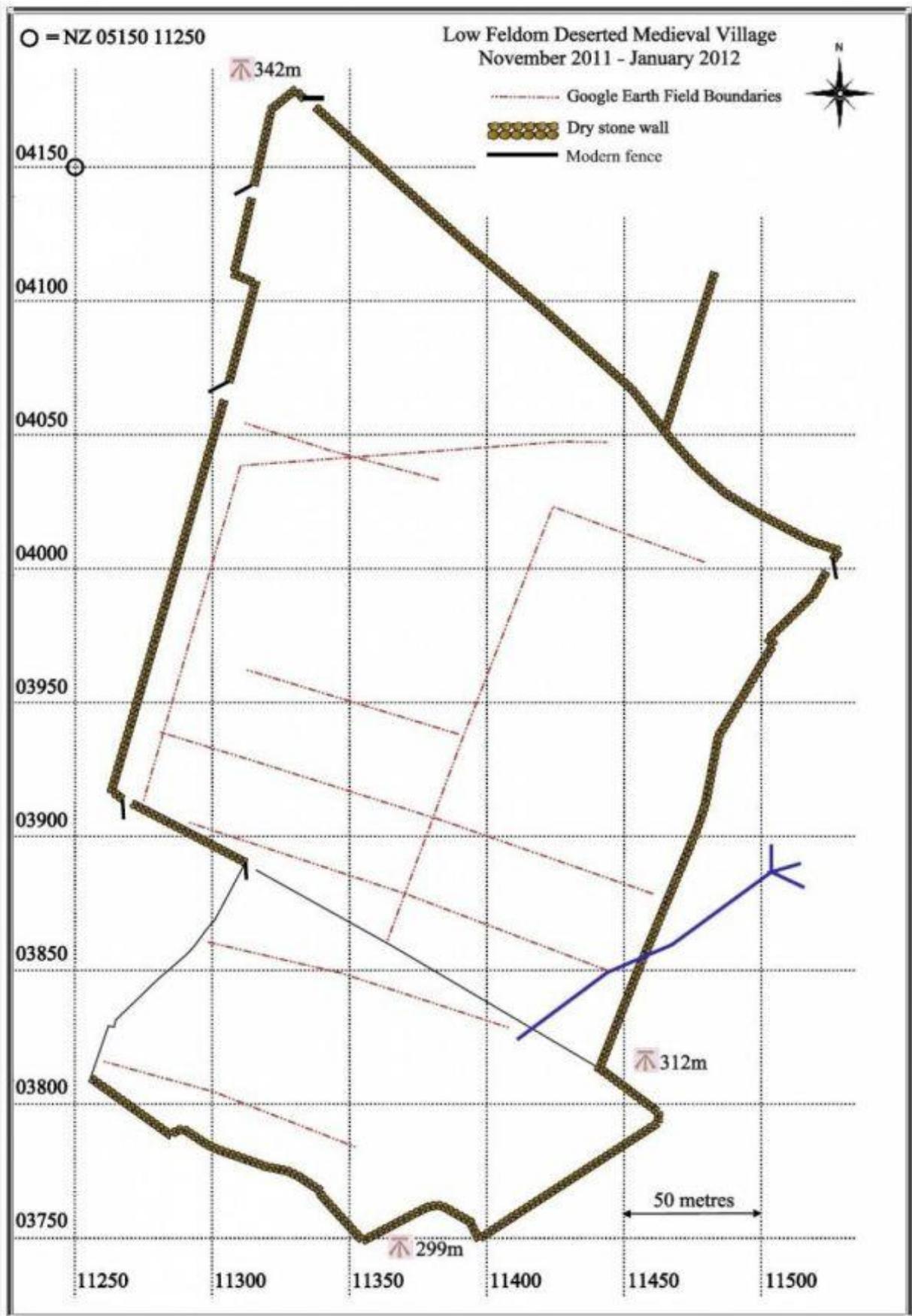
Record Number 447 >>> Image 2: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth with new 2012 survey superimposed.



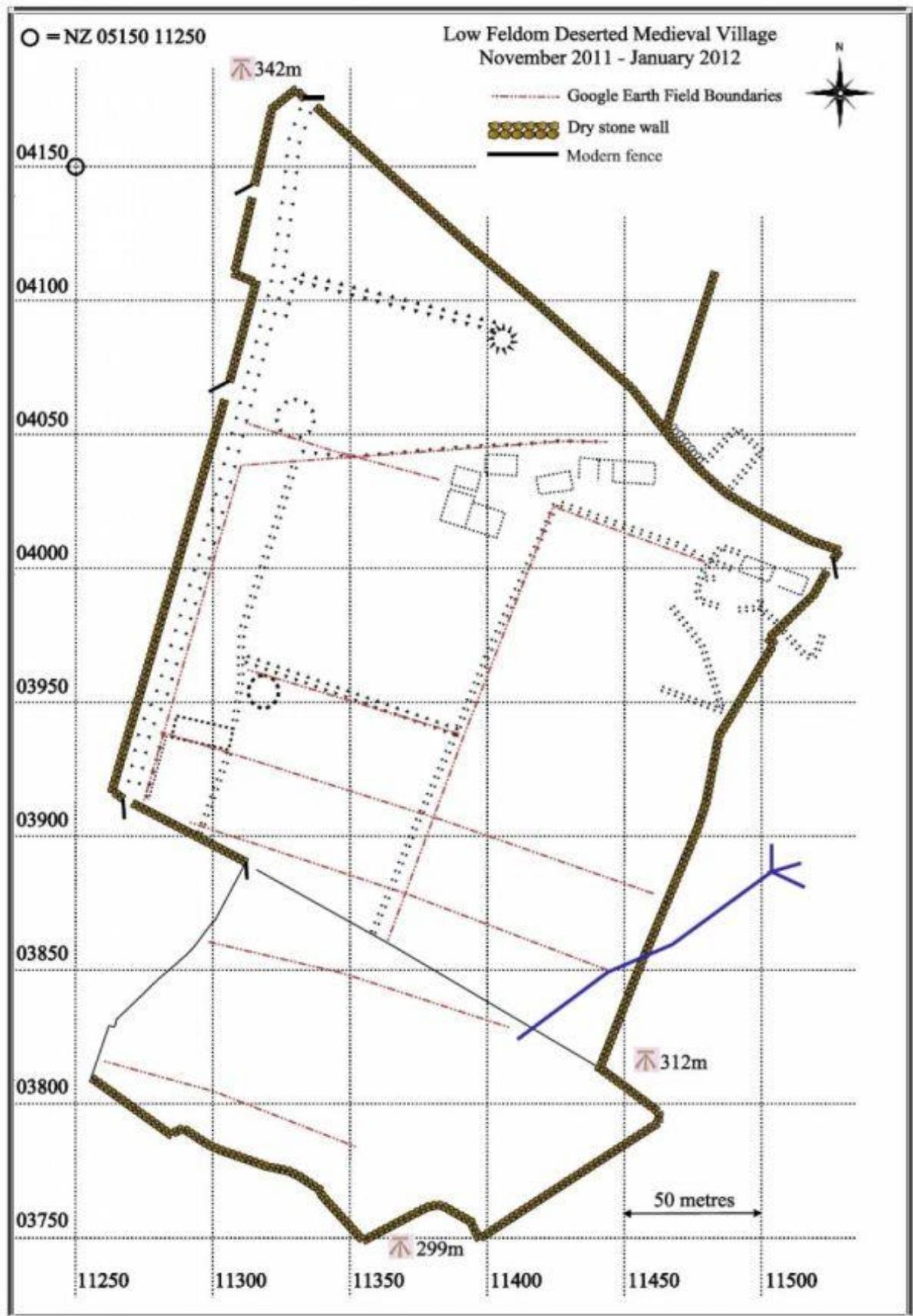
Record Number 447 >>> Image 3: Low Feldom DMV site - best view on Google Earth with new survey 2012 superimposed and additional features seen on Google Earth.



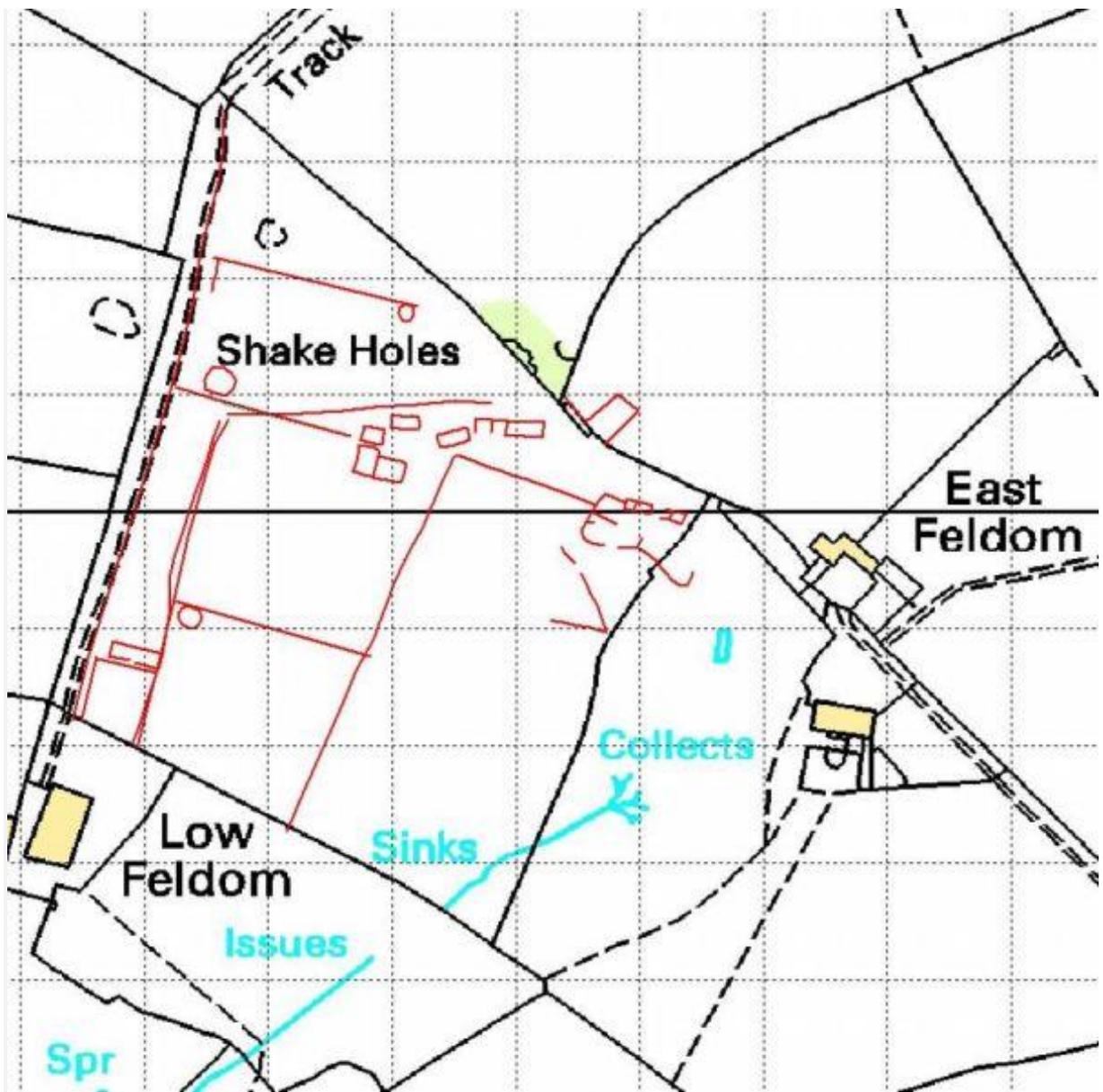
Record Number 447 >>> Image 4: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey



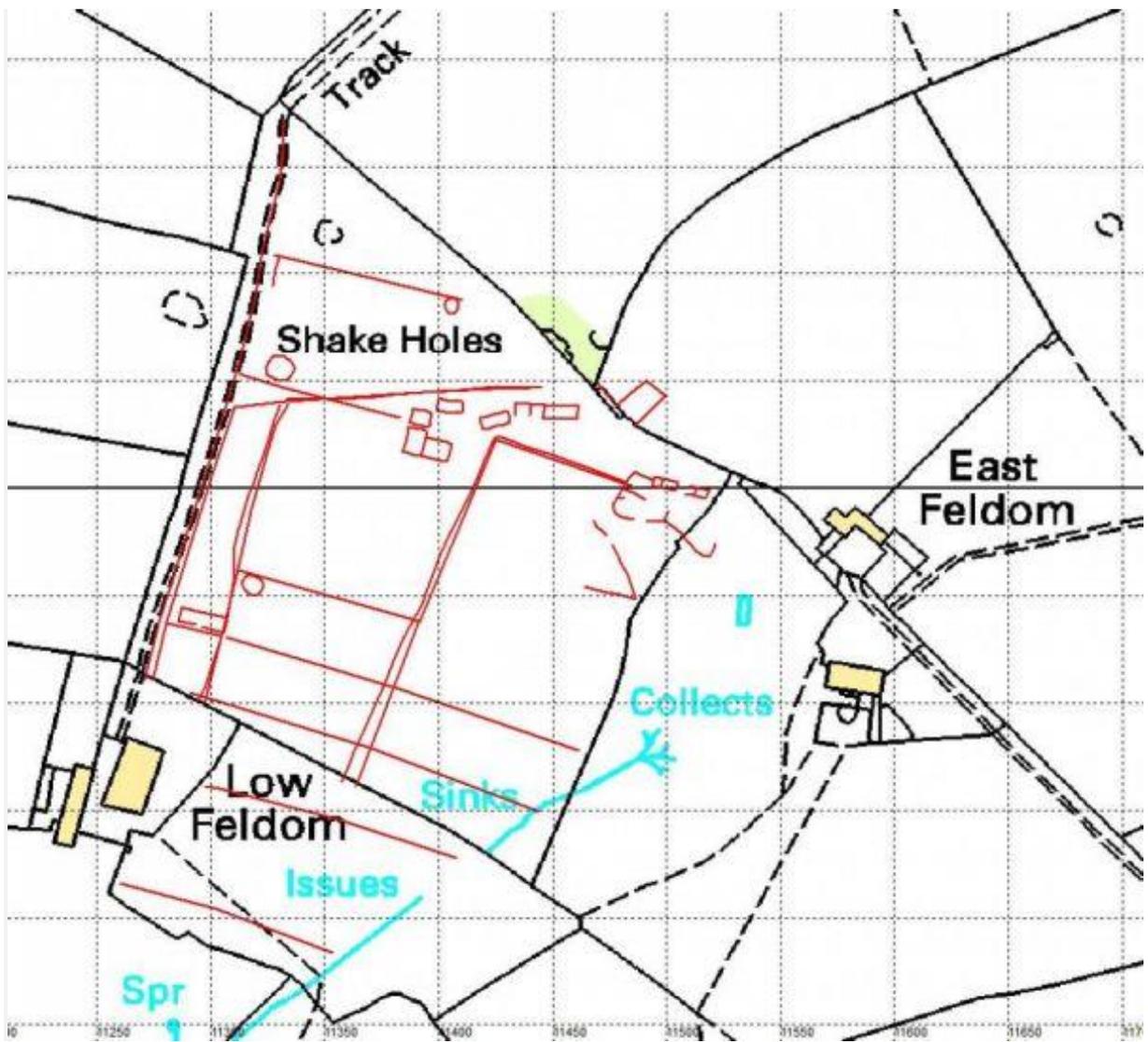
Record Number 447 >>> Image 5: Low Feldom DMV site with Google Earth features



Record Number 447 >>> Image 6: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey + GE features



Record Number 447 >>> Image 7: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey on the 1:10,000 OS Map. Â© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023740, kindly supplied by the North Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.



Record Number 447 >>> Image 8: Low Feldom DMV site 2012 GPS survey+ GE features on the 1:10,000 OS Map. Â© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023740, kindly supplied by the North Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.



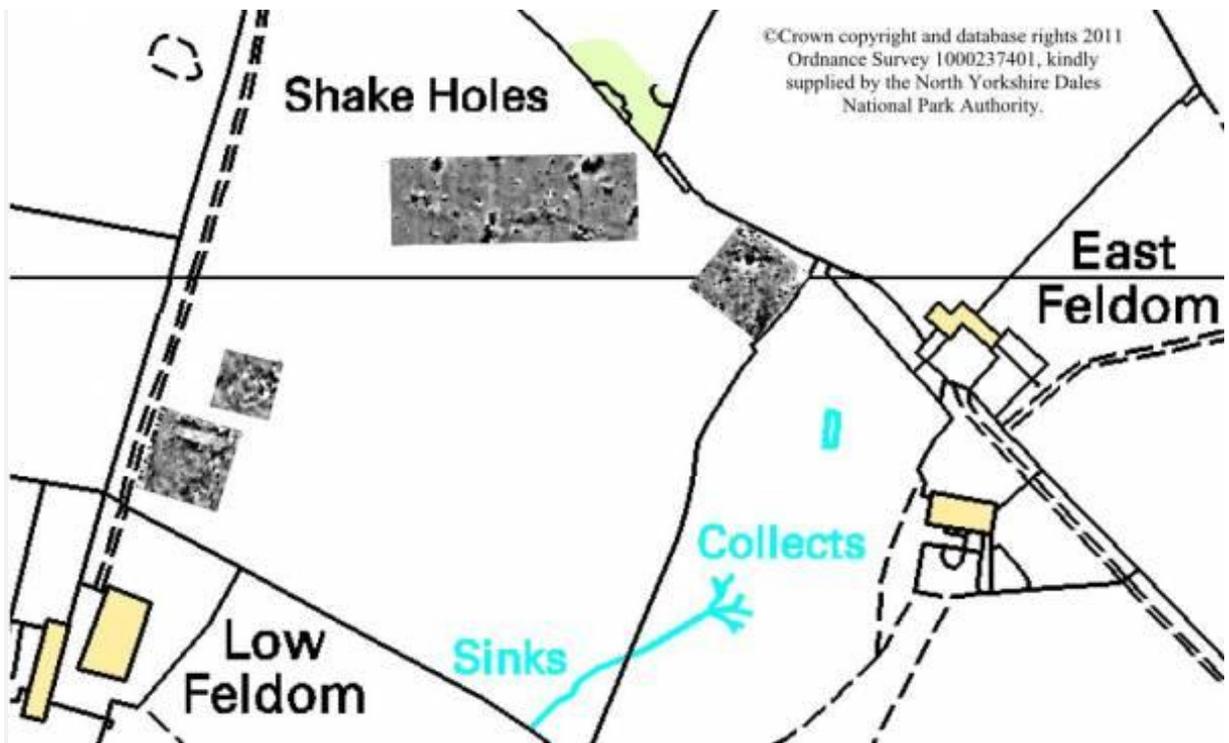
Record Number 447 >>> Image 9: Line of edging stones near rectangular platform



Record Number 447 >>> Image 10: Rectangular building near edging stones



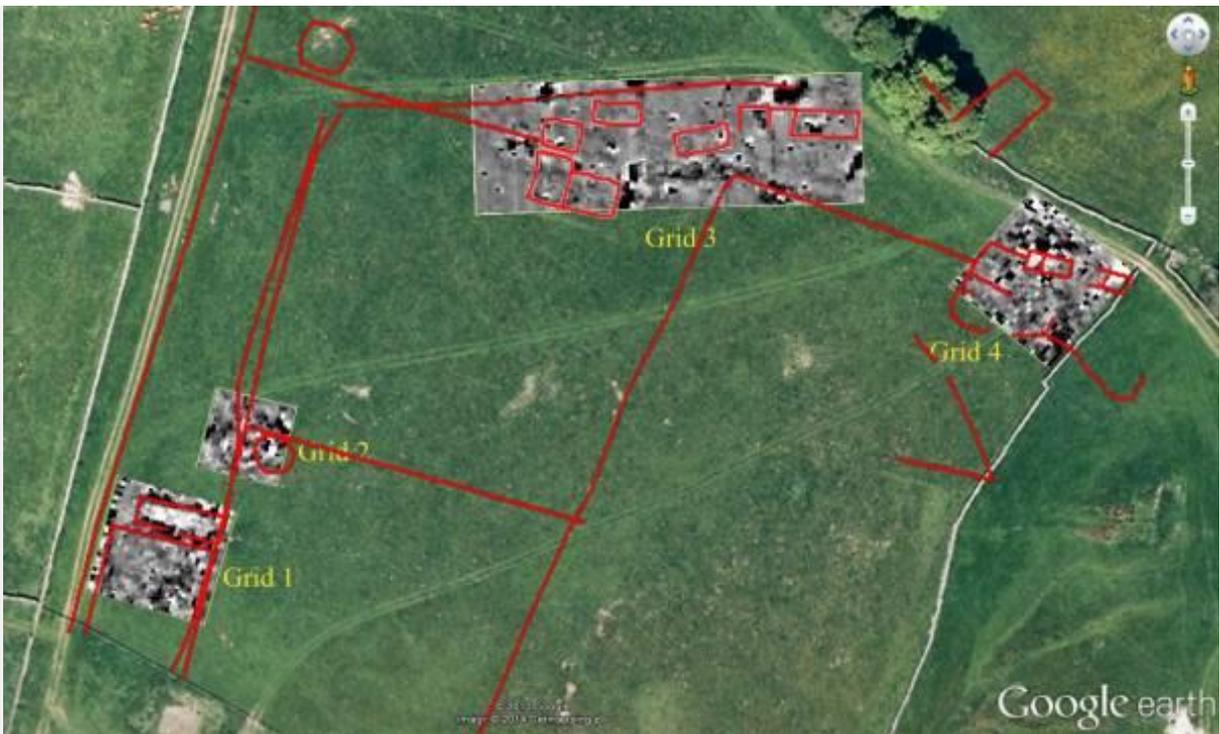
Record Number 447 >>> Image 11: Range of rectangular buildings and enclosures



Record Number 447 >>> Image 12: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing



Record Number 447 >>> Image 13: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing



Record Number 447 >>> Image 14: 20/01/2014 Gradiometer Survey using a Bartington 601-2 with minimal post processing.

The earlier GPS survey which overlies the geophysics data was from a handheld device, which only had a map accuracy of 5-7 metres. This accounts for the apparent off-set of the circular feature in Grid 2 towards the bottom left of the image.

Record Name: Early rectangular buildings at Winterings.

SWAAG ID Number: 454

Recorded Date: 2012-02-06 10:38:24

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2012-02-03

Location: Melbecks CP. Winterings.

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: #SD 9484 9948

Altitude: 408m

Geology: Slumped shales, over Middle Limestone.

Description: Photographs taken under powdered snow reveal the slight foundations of several rectangular cottage type buildings and associated field system which clearly predate the visible drystone walled fields in the pastures some 100m NW of the extant ruined 17thC cottage.

This observation has not been confirmed on the ground at the site.

See photographs below.

Dimensions: Not surveyed

Additional Notes: To follow.

Last Update: 2012-02-06



Record Number 454 >>> Image 1: Winterings ruined cottages photographed from high ground to north



Record Number 454 >>> Image 2: Winterings ruined cottages photographed from high ground to north

Record Name: Two conjoined rectangular buildings and associated field system

SWAAG ID Number: 488

Recorded Date: 2012-04-02 19:42:44

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-03-30

Location: Whitaside pastures

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SD 99176 97104

Altitude: 388m

Geology: Sandstone over Middle Limestone

Description: Rectangular structures best interpreted as two conjoined rectangular buildings with associated field boundary system which extends westward into the adjoining allotment and southward over the open moor to rise to an elevation of 470m.

This very extensive field system has not yet been surveyed.

SWAAG Site: Whitaside

Last Update: 2012-04-02



Record Number 488 >>> Image 1: The rectangular structures.



Record Number 488 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 488 >>> Image 3: Field boundary approaches and underlies the allotment wall.



Record Number 488 >>> Image 4: Field boundary continues beyond wall into heather.



Record Number 488 >>> Image 5: Field clearance bank



Record Number 488 >>> Image 6: Field clearance bank.



Record Number 488 >>> Image 7: Small enclosure on steep hill slope



Record Number 488 >>> Image 8: Field system extends on to the high moorland.



Record Number 488 >>> Image 9: One boundary reaches an elevation of 470m

Record Name: Cultivation terraces, ancient hedgerows and house platform in the Round How, Richmond.
SWAAG ID Number: 502
Recorded Date: 2012-04-18 15:19:33
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Not known
Record Date: 2012-04-17
Location: Richmond. Round How
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid: NZ 1577 0077
Altitude: 116m
Geology: Abandoned pre-glacial channel of the River Swale
Description: Three cultivation strip fields marked by distinct lynchets and ancient hedgerows at the base of the steep western slope of the abandoned riverbed channel of the Swale. A well defined levelled platform (see Image No 2) at the southern end of these strip fields may mark the location of a dwelling associated with the fields. These cultivation terraces are unusual in that ancient species rich hedgerows grow on the edge of the terraces. These hedgerows are comprised of ancient hazel, holly, ash, wych elm, elders, blackthorn, hawthorn, crab apple (or domesticated apple), blackberry.
The Round How is an iconic location at Richmond and the presence of this small farmstead and its overgrown fields which may prove to date back to the medieval period has probably not been noticed by the many walkers who pass by every day.
Dimensions: See photos
Additional Notes: The remains of an ancient apple tree can be seen at NZ15766 00766 in one of the hedgerows. This extra-ordinary ancient tree has fragmented with two main stems, one with two fallen branches, which have grown horizontally for a great length after having fallen. This appletree may have grown from a medieval apple pip!
Last Update: 2012-04-18



Record Number 502 >>> Image 1: One of the strip fields and two hedgerows.



Record Number 502 >>> Image 2: Hazel hedgerow and view towards the house platform



Record Number 502 >>> Image 3: Remains of an ancient apple tree in one of the hedgerows. This extra-ordinary ancient tree with two fallen limbs which have grown horizontally for a great length after having fallen, may have grown from a medieval apple pip!



Record Number 502 >>> Image 4: Remains of apple tree.



Record Number 502 >>> Image 5: Remains of apple tree.



Record Number 502 >>> Image 6: Strip fields and hedgerows.



Record Number 502 >>> Image 7:



Record Number 502 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 502 >>> Image 9:

Record Name: Enclosed Settlement at East Mellwaters Farm, Bowes.

SWAAG ID Number: 524

Recorded Date: 2012-05-19 10:08:25

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-05-19

Location: Bowes, East Mellwaters Farm

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: NY 9685 1245

Altitude: 288m

Geology: Alluvial pasture within stream cut ravine.

Description: This well preserved curvilinear settlement has been surveyed and fully described, see Laurie, T.C. 1984. Durham Archaeological Journal Volume 1, pp 35-39 (see plan and article attached).

The cluster of bank and ditched enclosures at NYxyy (centre) the top of the ravine could be stock pens associated with this settlement. The extensive complex of levelled settlement platforms, enclosures in the grass paddock close to the Farm and the field system in pastures between Sleightholme Beck and the Greta are likely to be later (Medieval?) in date.

All these later features at East Mellwaters have subsequently been surveyed within the A66 Project.

Dimensions: Enclosing bank 11m wide. Area enclosed 45m*38m. Central round house 9.5m internal diameter.

Additional Notes: The significance of this Native Farmstead Settlement of Late Prehistoric Iron Age or Roman lies in its location some 2.5km west of the Roman Fort at Bowes. The complete absence of any pottery finds from the numerous molehills on this site points to an earlier, native Iron Age aceramic occupation rather than to Roman Period occupation.

East Mellwaters Farm is on the route of the Pennine Way Bowes Diversion and East Mellwaters Farm has an extremely well designed system of open access footpaths enabling easy walking around the whole farm which is so beautifully situated between Sleightholme Beck and The River Greta.

Last Update: 2012-05-19



Record Number 524 >>> Image 1: East Mellwaters Farm with Native Iron Age Settlement close to the sheepfold, centre.

DURHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Volume 1



1984

Record Number 524 >>> Image 2: Reference: The Durham Archaeological Journal, Volume 1 1984, pp 35-39 (Laurie, T.C. 'An Enclosed Settlement near East Mellwaters Farm, Bowes, Co. Durham.'

AN ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT NEAR EAST MELLWATERS FARM, BOWES, CO. DURHAM

by T. Laurie

THE SITE (fig. 1, pl. 1)

East Mellwaters Farm lies approximately 1½ miles (2½ km) west of Bowes on high ground (950', 288m O.D.) between the confluence of the River Greta and Sleightholme Beck. The settlement here described (NY 9685 1245) is situated on level pasture forming the valley floor some 30m south of Sleightholme Beck and 400m below the point where Sleightholme Beck leaves the limestone ravine known as the Trough. The settlement is 0.5 km south of the Roman Road (A66) between Bowes, Stainmore and Brough and 2.5 km west of the fort at Bowes.

The settlement was protected by a rock-faced enclosing wall now visible as a bank of stones which has a maximum width of 11m and a maximum height of 1.2m. Occasional orthostats remain to define the outer base courses of the wall 3.5m apart - the original thickness of the wall. Two narrow entrances through the wall can be recognised on the northern and southern perimeter. An eastern entrance is also probable although partly robbed out.

Reference to Section BB will show that with no allowance for robbing (and very considerable removal of stone has taken place on this site) sufficient material remains in the bank to account for an original height of 2m for an original wall width of 3.5m. This massive wall enclosed an ellipsoid (sub-circular) area measuring 45m on the longer (east-west) axis and 38m on the shorter (north-south) axis.

The western half of the enclosed area is occupied by a multiple-roomed or hutted homestead comprising a large central hut circular in form, 9.5m in internal diameter with an eastern entrance. This central hut is flanked by two circular huts 6.5m and 6m in internal diameter. Other possible huts or interconnected rooms irregular in form and situated in the area between these three huts and the enclosing wall are indicated by low banks.

The ground level of the interior of the central hut is considerably (0.6m) higher than the surrounding ground. This may indicate a build-up of occupation or collapse debris. The general level of ground outside the southern perimeter of the enclosure is 1.38m above general ground level within the enclosure - an indication that cutting and levelling has taken place here.

The remains of ancillary huts can be seen adjacent to this southern perimeter although the face of the retaining wall which formed the rear wall of these huts has been robbed out and the line of the original wall is

obscured by tumble here. However, the orthostats shown on the plan do indicate the two faces of the wall.

The modern sheep-fold, L-shaped in plan, which has been built across the settlement, appears to have been constructed from material robbed from the enclosing wall. At any rate the settlement wall has been totally robbed out for a considerable width adjacent to the sheep-fold.

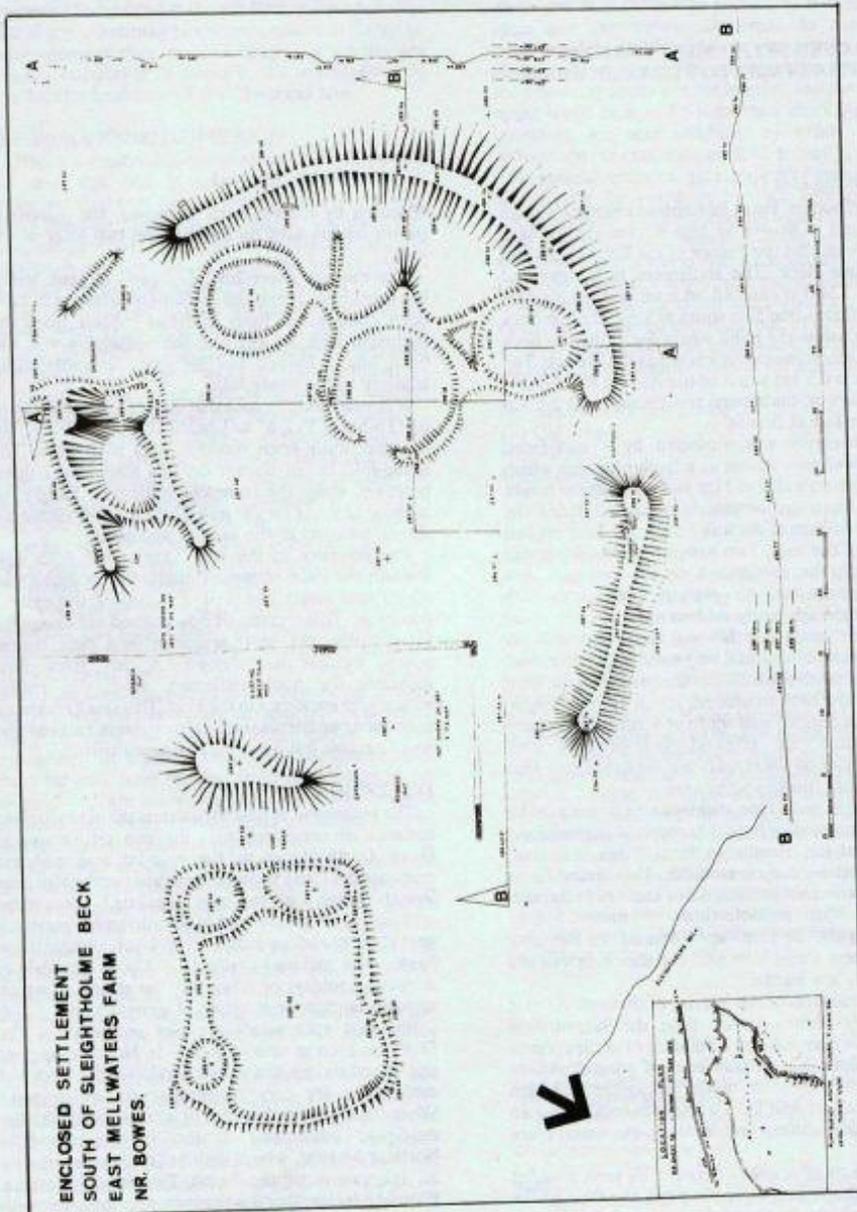
It is interesting to note that the settlement is shown on O.S. Sheet Y11, 6" to 1 mile - 1857 Edition, but has not apparently been recognised as such since. The sheep-fold is not shown on this map which does, however, show the complete settlement before the robbing of stone for the wall. Huts not now visible are shown adjacent to the eastern perimeter.

The entrance to the large central hut faces east towards the main entrance through the enclosing wall which was surely also in the centre of the eastern perimeter. This entrance is now robbed out except for the southern wall which is marked by a 'base' course which remains undisturbed. A cart track now separates the main settlement from the smaller rectangular enclosure to the East. This small enclosure possessed two circular huts at the western end and one small circular hut near the south-east corner.

DISCUSSION

The settlement at East Mellwaters should in the first instance be compared with the two settlements at Force Garth dated to the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries A.D. and to the unexcavated settlement near Wynch Bridge - all in Upper Teesdale.¹ These three settlements are all situated in non-defensive positions near streams and are protected with sub-circular stone banks. The material available in Upper Teesdale is rounded boulders of Whin Sill, the nature of which imposes limitations of height of construction.

Enclosed settlements are not common in Co. Durham, even in upland areas.² In Northumberland and Cumbria on the other hand, similar enclosed settlements are very numerous and widespread.³ While sharing many features of internal form with the rectilinear settlements of the Roman period in Northumberland, whose distribution is concentrated on the valleys of the North Tyne and Wansbeck Rivers,⁴ it is clear that this site is more comparable with the mainly curvilinear enclosed settlements of North Northumberland.⁵



Record Number 524 >>> Image 4: Plane Table Survey Plan and Section.

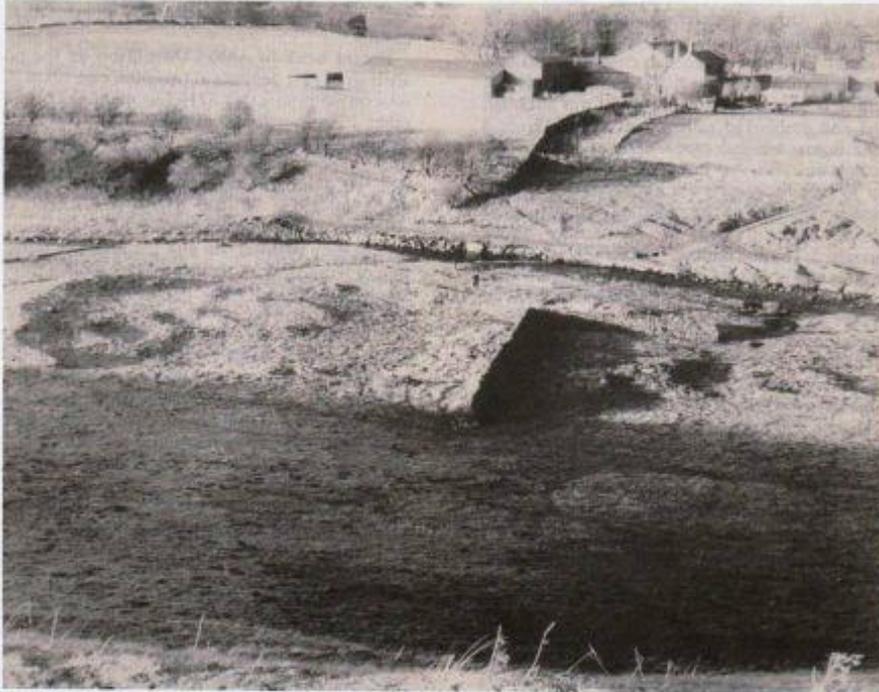


Plate 1. View of the enclosed settlement at East Mellwaters Farm from the south-east.

Jobey has suggested⁸ that the slightly more formal nature of the rectilinear settlements of South Northumberland is due to local Roman influence. Enforced or encouraged settlement in this area of Northumberland can be inferred but not proved. The settlement at East Mellwaters does not reveal any such influence of form.

Characteristics shared in common with the Northumberland sites are as follows:-

1. Location chosen for shelter and comfort rather than from considerations of defence - an expression of confidence in the security of the times - *Pax Romana* - perhaps?
2. Orthostatic construction of the main enclosure wall.
3. A slight outer ditch (see Section BB).
4. A depressed area or yard in front of the main dwelling.

5. Use of the area between the rear of the huts and the enclosure wall.

6. The main entrance to the settlement is in the centre of the eastern perimeter as is the entrance to the dwelling. It is probable that a central flagged roadway exists from the main dwelling to the central entrance - flagged paving is visible where cattle have removed topsoil next to the sheep-fold.

7. The enclosed area appears to have been excavated on the southern side and was possibly levelled on the northern side. The settlement is in fact a 'scooped' enclosure although situated on gently sloping ground.

Lastly East Mellwaters should be compared with those settlements usually described as Romano-British which are included in the Royal Commission's Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Westmorland (1936). On the whole the settlements in

the Eden Valley and centred on Nateby, Crosby Garrett, Asby and Crosby Ravensworth are correctly described as village settlements rather than homesteads. All are undefended although often in defensible situations; all are constructed with orthostatic walling. The sub-circular enclosed settlement known as Castle Hill, 2¼ miles south-east of Dufton, is very similar in size and form although ditched and embanked rather than walled. Here a quern of Romano-British type was found.⁷

Further west, in the Lake District, homesteads similar to East Mellwaters are frequently sited at the extreme upper level of the radiating valleys – as at Kentmere, Hartsop and in Bannerdale above Martindale. These remote settlements, as at Mellwaters and at Force Garth, may indicate a Native preference for isolation or for discreet locations as an alternative form of defence.

Having noted the affinity of East Mellwaters with the enclosed settlements of Upper Teesdale, Northumberland and the Eden Valley, the known settlements in the Middle Tees Valley and to the South in Swaledale and Wensleydale provide a contrast. At Cotherstone and at Ovington settlements defended by strong dykes are sited on the edge of the ravine above the Tees. In both Swaledale and in Wensleydale small settlements occupy defensible situations on moraine hillocks. Large unenclosed village settlements are situated on remote terraces high above the valleys of the Tees, Swale and Ure immediately below the uppermost north-facing scars – situations seemingly chosen for reasons of discretion.

Castlesteads above Dalton, 10 km south-east of Barnard Castle, is the only real hill-fort (promontory fort) in the area. This superb camp, high above the confluence of two streams and defended by ditch, berm and stone faced rampart on all sides, together with separate, similar, linear earthworks across the level ground to the south, provides a worthy satellite to Stanwick Camp a few miles to the north. No date for Castlesteads is available and it may be earlier rather than later Iron Age in date.

Evidence for a stock-raising economy at East Mellwaters may be provided by a double ditched enclosure on the edge of the ravine at NY 9670 1225. This enclosure, if contemporary, would indicate that protection of stock was an important consideration.

In view of the certain knowledge that throughout historic times Stainmore has formed a strategic route and, in the earlier historic period, a frontier area, it may seem surprising that such a substantial homestead could have been located at East Mellwaters in the later prehistoric or Roman period with no apparent regard for defensive considerations. Since circular huts with stone foundations and substantial enclosing walls are often attributed to the 1st or 2nd centuries A.D., it is not unreasonable to suggest that the necessary protection to this homestead was Roman and was provided from Bowes

– 1½ miles distant. The comparative lack of evidence for agriculture or extensive stock raising in the form of stock grazing boundaries in the vicinity can be explained by later clearance and improvement of pasture.

Recent work by Alison Donaldson on the pollen analysis of peat deposits at two sites, one 10km to the west on Stainmore (NY 8711 130, 400m O.D.) and the other 10km north east at Moss Mire (NZ 025 213, 295m O.D.) both indicate large scale clearance of primary birch-alder woodland at an Early Iron Age date. At Stainmore this clearance has been carbon-dated to 530 ± 70 b.c. (HAR-2689). This early clearance of the higher ground on Stainmore was followed by pastoral use and the area has remained free of woodland to the present day. Pollen from the Iron Age horizon at Moss Mire, which is situated near the River Tees at the same altitude as East Mellwaters, is dominated by herbs including agricultural indicators, with cereals appearing before a return to woodland, carbon-dated here to a.d. 400 ± 90.

Thus, on the basis of available environmental evidence, it seems probable that the farm economy at East Mellwaters was mainly pastoral but with some arable land including the production of cereals at a later Iron Age date.

The evidence for an early field system that may be associated with the settlement, on the better land situated between Sleightholme Beck and the River Greta, is confined to a very small unploughed paddock near the modern farm. Elsewhere between the two rivers early field boundaries, if they existed, have been removed by later clearance. No evidence for agriculture exists on the higher, poor marsh/heath land south of Sleightholme Beck. It can be assumed that the whole of the land at present farmed at East Mellwaters between the rivers was also farmed during the period of occupation of the settlement. The early clearance of woodland on Stainmore and elsewhere in Upper Teesdale points to the pastoral occupation of this area in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and associated settlement can be expected to exist in the area.

Enclosed settlements with round stone-founded houses have been shown to be occupied during the Roman period⁸ and I consider that the large circular multi-roomed house and massive rock-faced enclosing wall shown on the plan should be assigned to the 1st - 4th. centuries A.D.. This is not to say that the initial occupation of the site as a whole was Roman. Such settlements have been found elsewhere to overlie earlier houses of ring-ditch or timber-post construction.⁹ Enclosing stone walls have been found to overlie earlier timber palisades adopting the earlier form dictated by the palisade.¹⁰

The floor level of the central circular house is 0.6m above surrounding ground level and this may indicate multi-period occupation of the site. An earlier timber palisade replaced by the stone enclosing wall would

explain the apparently early curvilinear form of the settlement.

It is hoped that publication of the plan and this description of the settlement at East Mellwaters will, together with the environmental evidence now available for this area, assist in the understanding of the Iron Age landscape of Stainmore.

This embanked (walled) site is well preserved in spite of the loss of much stone for later farm walls. The site is on a public right of way and is worth a visit since the visible foundations of the interconnected round huts or rooms do give a real insight into the form of the early British farmstead so numerous elsewhere but so scarce – at least in upstanding form – in the county of Durham.

East Mellwaters farm is on the Pennine Way (the diversion from Sleightholme to Bowes) and a visit to the site could be combined with a walk up the south side of Sleightholme Beck to visit the interesting limestone ravine known as Trough Heads.

"How Tallon"
Barningham
Richmond
North Yorks.

NOTES

1. D. Coggins and K. Fairless, *Trans D & N* 5, 1980, 31-38.
2. Challis and Harding list a total of seven curvilinear enclosures in Co. Durham in *Late Prehistory from the Trent to the Tyne*, B.A.R. 20, 1975. However, it is doubtful whether any of these sites are really comparable with East Mellwaters. The only really comparable sites are Forcegarth Pasture North and South and the unexcavated settlement near Wynch Bridge – all three in Upper Teesdale.
3. Jobey has described the enclosed settlements of Northumberland in *Arch. Aeliana* 4th Series 38, 1960, 1-38; 39, 1961, 87-102; 40, 1962, 47-58; 41, 1963, 19-35 and 211-215; 42, 1964, 41-64. Very many "village" settlement plans in the Eden Valley and in the Lake District are shown in the R.C.H.M. Inventory of Historical Monuments in Westmorland (1936). Most are larger in size than East Mellwaters but are otherwise comparable. Most are assigned to the period of Roman occupation.
4. G. Jobey, *Arch. Aeliana* 4th Series 38, 1960; distribution of sites, fig 9, page 18.
5. G. Jobey, *Arch. Aeliana* 4th Series 42, 1964, distribution of sites, fig 1, page 41.
6. *Arch. Aeliana* 4th Series 42, 1964, 61.
7. R.C.H.M. *Westmorland* 1936, 94-5.
8. Enclosed settlements with round, stone-founded houses have been shown by direct evidence from excavation to have been occupied during the Roman occupation at :-

- a) Forcegarth Pasture, North and South, Coggins and Fairless, *op. cit.*
- b) Hetha Burn 1, Hethpool, Northumberland – C.B. Burgess *Trans. D & N* 2, 1970, 1-26.
- c) Towers Knowe, Wellhaugh, Northumberland – G. Jobey, *Arch. Aeliana* 5th Series 1, 1973, 55-79.

The later occupation of enclosed settlements with round stone-founded houses, whether scooped, curvilinear or rectangular in form in Northumberland, has been assigned generally to the Roman Period although the initial occupation of these sites has been proved in many instances by excavation to be of circular dwellings wholly of timber construction. Evidence for this earlier occupation has been found to exist in the form of post-holes and ring-ditches which underlie the stone-founded houses.

9. e.g. Forcegarth Pasture, South – information provided by Mr D. Coggins; Hetha Burn 1, *op. cit.* 12 and notes 13 and 14; Tower Knowe, *op. cit.*; Hartburn – G. Jobey, *Arch. Aeliana* 5th Series 1, 1973, 11-53. Here, initial occupation of the site could have been as early as the 5th or 6th centuries B.C. with a minimum of twelve replacement phases on the permissible groupings of round timber-built houses marked by construction trenches – leading to final occupation in the second and possibly third century A.D.

10. Tower Knowe, *op. cit.* This settlement, although rectangular in form, otherwise bears a close resemblance to East Mellwaters. The enclosing stone wall of orthostat construction, 1.5 - 2.0m thick, was found to overlie a well-marked timber palisade-slot. The palisade was replaced by the stone wall with no significant interval of time, both phases were dated to the Roman occupation. The arrangement of three round stone houses at Tower Knowe is very similar to East Mellwaters; this last stage of occupation was preceded by two replacement phases of round timber-built houses.



Record Number 524 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 524 >>> Image 9:



Record Number 524 >>> Image 10:

Record Name: Little Rowleth Pasture (Bents) Rectangular House Structure No 1 with associated enclosure and clearance cairns.
SWAAG ID Number: 525
Recorded Date: 2012-05-20 10:06:19
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2012-05-19
Location: Little Rowleth Pasture eastward from the unfenced road to White Hall to Great Rowleth Wood.
Civil Parish: Melbecks
British National Grid: SD 95411 98661
Altitude: 370m
Geology: Quarried sandstone outcrop and talus slope (scree) below Middle Limestone.
Description: Rectangular building with small attached sub-circular enclosure together with field clearance of the steep pasture in the form of many very small stone heaps and one sub circular structure which could mark the location of a burial.
This rectangular structure measures approximately 13m*6m overall (10m*4m internally) and is at right angles to the slope with an entrance in the gable end.
This rectangular building base is the most westerly of a total of five rectangular buildings of very similar dimensions and architecture spaced at intervals from SD95411 98661 to SD95905 98375.
Rectangular buildings with boulder faced wall foundations and entrances in the gable ends have been dated elsewhere to the early medieval, pre-conquest or scandinavian period. It is tempting to conclude that this open settlement of buildings which could be dwellings represent 8th-10thC pioneering Norse Settlement or as has been suggested, 'Gunnarr's Saetr or Pasture'.
A single rectangular building had previously been noted on the archaeological record (see White, R.F. 1997. The Yorkshire Dales. Landscapes through Time. English Heritage, Chapter 4).
Dimensions: 13m*6m
Additional Notes: This Record is preliminary to a detailed survey of the whole of Little Rowleth Pasture by SWAAG Members as soon as can be arranged, in the coming months.
The siting of these structures is of great interest. The shielings or houses, if this is what they are, are located on a steep high slope (at around the 370m contour) in what was recently woodland and which is, today, very poor rough rock strewn pasture. Immigrant Norse farmers looking to settle at the head of Swaledale in a landscape where all the better land was already occupied may have needed to settle at first and until assimilated within the local population on the only land available, ie high, poor, marginal land which was then almost certainly woodland as the presence on this hillside of ancient relict thorn coppice, elder, bluebell, arum, primrose and dogs mercury all indicate.
This open settlement is well situated to afford access to the good grazing available higher upslope on the Middle Limestone which outcrops above the sandstone.
Last Update: 2012-05-24



Record Number 525 >>> Image 1: Rectangular structure No 1 Photo Ric Carter



Record Number 525 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 525 >>> Image 3:



Record Number 525 >>> Image 4:



Record Number 525 >>> Image 5: Stone setting, with other stone clearance heaps on slope above the building.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 6: Entrance to the rectangular structure.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 7: Trackway leading to the upper pastures and stone clearance.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 8: Small clearance heap. Detail.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 9: The rough rock strewn pastures, with woodland indicator plants, arum, dogs mercury etc..



Record Number 525 >>> Image 10: Ancient thorn coppice.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 11: Thorn coppice, detail.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 12: Bluebells and pheasant with chicks on a very cold and wet day in late May.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 13: THis rough pasture produces very happy well fed lambs.



Record Number 525 >>> Image 14: Think of us and weep when you enjoy your next lamb chop!



Record Number 525 >>> Image 15:

Record Name: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular Structure No 2

SWAAG ID Number: 526

Recorded Date: 2012-05-20 12:14:15

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-05-19

Location: Little Rowleth Pasture

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 95431 98624

Altitude: 368m

Geology: Sandstone outcrop and talus slope below Middle Limestone.

Description: This rectangular structure is the second of a total of five similar house or shieling type dwellings with gable end entrances located on or below the 370m contour in steep, rock-strewn pasture in Little Rowleth Pasture between the unfenced road at Bents and Lodge Green. This example, which has been severely slighted by stone quarrying, measures 12m*6m overall and is located immediately above the deserted 19C farmstead at Bents.

Low Rowleth House No 2 is also interpreted as a pioneering dwelling of Pre-Conquest, Norse character. See also SWAAG Record No 525 for further notes on the context of this open settlement.

Dimensions: 12m*6m overall approximate.

Additional Notes: This Record is preliminary to a detailed survey of the whole of Little Rowleth Pasture by SWAAG Members as soon as can be arranged, in the coming months. The siting of these structures is of great interest. The shielings or houses, if this is what they are, are located on a steep high slope (at around the 370m contour) in what was recently woodland and which is, today, very poor rough rock strewn pasture. Immigrant Norse farmers looking to settle at the head of Swaledale in a landscape where all the better land was already occupied may have needed to settle at first and until assimilated within the local population on the only land available, ie high, poor, marginal land which was then almost certainly woodland as the presence on this hillside of ancient relict thorn coppice, elder, bluebell, arum, primrose and dogs mercury all indicate. This open settlement is well situated to afford access to the good grazing available higher upslope on the on the Middle Limestone which outcrops above the sandstone

Last Update: 2012-05-20



Record Number 526 >>> Image 1: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular Structure No 2 at Bents. Deserted Farm below.

Record Name: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular Structure No 3

SWAAG ID Number: 527

Recorded Date: 2012-05-20 12:29:30

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2019-05-19

Location: Little Rowleth Pasture. Lodge Green.

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 95817 98438

Altitude: 368m

Geology: Sandstone outcrop and talus slope below the Middle Limestone which forms Low Row pasture.

Description: This rectangular structure is the third of a total of five similar house or shieling type dwellings with gable end entrances located on or below the 370m contour in steep, rock-strewn pasture in Little Rowleth Pasture between the unfenced road at Bents and Lodge Green. This example, which is reasonably well preserved, measures 12m*6m overall and is located on the contour in an area of degraded woodland marked by the presence of blackthorn thicket, thorn coppice and woodland indicators. Low Rowleth House No 3 is also interpreted as a pioneering dwelling of Pre-Conquest, Norse character. See also SWAAG Record No 525 for further notes on the context of this open settlement.

Dimensions: 12m*6m

Additional Notes: This Record is preliminary to a detailed survey of the whole of Little Rowleth Pasture by SWAAG Members as soon as can be arranged, in the coming months. The siting of these structures is of great interest. The shielings or houses, if this is what they are, are located on a steep high slope (at around the 370m contour) in what was recently woodland and which is, today, very poor rough rock strewn pasture. Immigrant Norse farmers looking to settle at the head of Swaledale in a landscape where all the better land was already occupied may have needed to settle at first and until assimilated within the local population on the only land available, ie high, poor, marginal land which was then almost certainly woodland as the presence on this hillside of ancient relict thorn coppice, elder, bluebell, arum, primrose and dogs mercury all indicate. This open settlement is well situated to afford access to the good grazing available higher upslope on the on the Middle Limestone which outcrops above the sandstone. The presence of well defined trackways leading to the higher pastures reinforces a pastoral occupation here.

Last Update: 2012-05-20



Record Number 527 >>> Image 1: Rectangular house No 3. Note the well preserved gable end entrance.

Record Name: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular Structure No 4

SWAAG ID Number: 528

Recorded Date: 2012-05-20 12:43:30

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-05-19

Location: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular House No 4

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 95905 98375

Altitude: 370m

Geology: Sandstone outcrop and talus slope below The Middle Limestone.

Description: This rectangular structure is the fourth of a total of five similar house or shieling type dwellings with gable end entrances located on or below the 370m contour in steep, rock-strewn pasture in Little Rowleth Pasture between the unfenced road at Bents and Lodge Green. This example, which is slighted by stone removal, measures 12m*6m overall and is located at right angles to the contour in an area of degraded woodland marked by the presence of blackthorn thicket, thorn coppice and woodland indicators. Low Rowleth House No 3 is also interpreted as a pioneering dwelling of Pre-Conquest, Norse character.

See also SWAAG Record No 525 for further notes on the context of this open settlement.

Dimensions: 13m*6m approximately

Additional Notes: This Record is preliminary to a detailed survey of the whole of Little Rowleth Pasture by SWAAG Members as soon as can be arranged, in the coming months. The siting of these structures is of great interest. The shielings or houses, if this is what they are, are located on a steep high slope (at around the 370m contour) in what was recently woodland and which is, today, very poor rough rock strewn pasture. Immigrant Norse farmers looking to settle at the head of Swaledale in a landscape where all the better land was already occupied may have needed to settle at first and until assimilated within the local population on the only land available, ie high, poor, marginal land which was then almost certainly woodland as the presence on this hillside of ancient relict thorn coppice, elder, bluebell, arum, primrose and dogs mercury all indicate. This open settlement is well situated to afford access to the good grazing available higher upslope on the on the Middle Limestone which outcrops above the sandstone. The presence of well defined trackways leading to the higher pastures reinforces a pastoral occupation here.

Last Update: 2012-08-22



Record Number 528 >>> Image 1: Little Rowleth Pasture Settlement, House No 4



Record Number 528 >>> Image 2: Little Rowleth Pasture Settlement, House No 4



Record Number 528 >>> Image 3: Little Rowleth Pasture Settlement. House No 4



Record Number 528 >>> Image 4: Lower end with entrance.



Record Number 528 >>> Image 5: Top corner.

Record Name: Little Rowleth Pasture. Rectangular Structure No 5

SWAAG ID Number: 529

Recorded Date: 2012-05-20 14:59:55

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-05-19

Location: Little Rowleth Pasture. Lodge Green.

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 95871 98380

Altitude: 365m

Geology: Sandstone outcrop and talus slope below the Middle Limestone.

Description: Rectangular house platform with the slight remains of the stone walled foundations of a rectangular building measuring 16m*6m overall.

This is the fifth of the total of five similar rectangular foundations which together represent an open settlement of possible pre-conquest, Norse origin.

Dimensions: 16m*5m

Additional Notes: Site photograph not yet available, to follow.

This Record is preliminary to a detailed survey of the whole of Little Rowleth Pasture by SWAAG Members as soon as can be arranged, in the coming months. The siting of these structures is of great interest. The shielings or houses, if this is what they are, are located on a steep high slope (at around the 370m contour) in what was recently woodland and which is, today, very poor rough rock strewn pasture. Immigrant Norse farmers looking to settle at the head of Swaledale in a landscape where all the better land was already occupied may have needed to settle at first and until assimilated within the local population on the only land available, ie high, poor, marginal land which was then almost certainly woodland as the presence on this hillside of ancient relict thorn coppice, elder, bluebell, arum, primrose and dog's mercury all indicate. This open settlement is well situated to afford access to the good grazing available higher upslope on the Middle Limestone which outcrops above the sandstone. The presence of well defined trackways leading to the higher pastures reinforces a pastoral occupation here.

Last Update: 2012-05-20

Record Name: Great Rowleth Wood. Platform Settlement, associated enclosures, trackway and coaxial field system.

SWAAG ID Number: 531

Recorded Date: 2012-05-21 17:57:58

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2012-05-21

Location: Great Rowleth Wood

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: SD 9638 9805

Geology: Talus slope below the Middle Limestone.

Description: See TCL Plane Table Survey Plan, Part One: East Section, The Settlement and Part Two: West Section, The Two Conjoined Enclosures.

Well preserved platform settlement with two conjoined stone banked enclosures all of Prehistoric Iron Age or Bronze Age Character with associated trackway leading upwards to the coaxial field system (unsurveyed) on Low Row Pasture.

The extensive coaxial field system has not yet been surveyed and this should be a suitable Future Project for SWAAG.

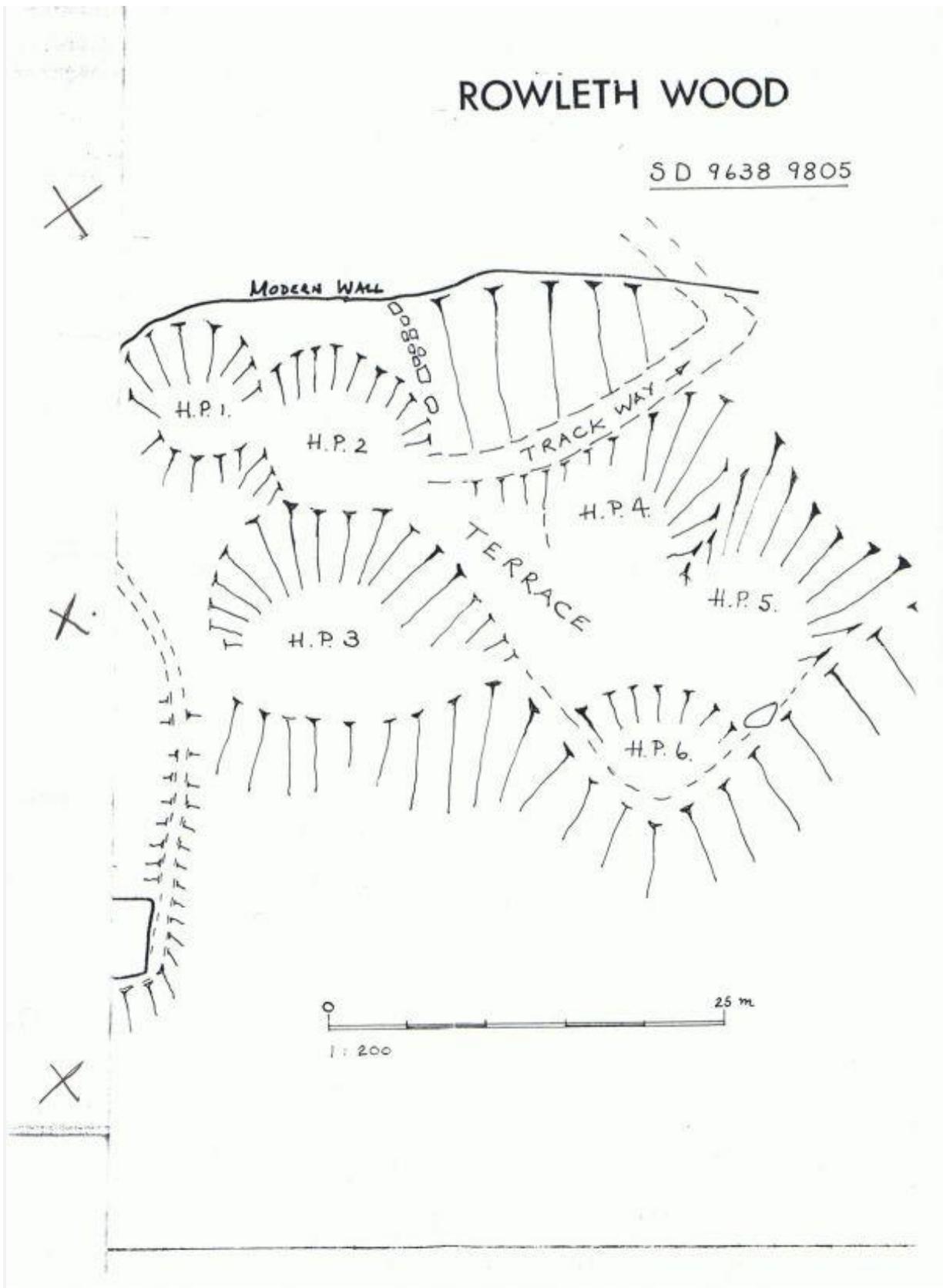
Dimensions: See Survey Plans

Additional Notes: The platforms at Great Rowleth are similar to those above Healaugh, one of which was excavated and dated to the late Iron Age/Roman Occupation.

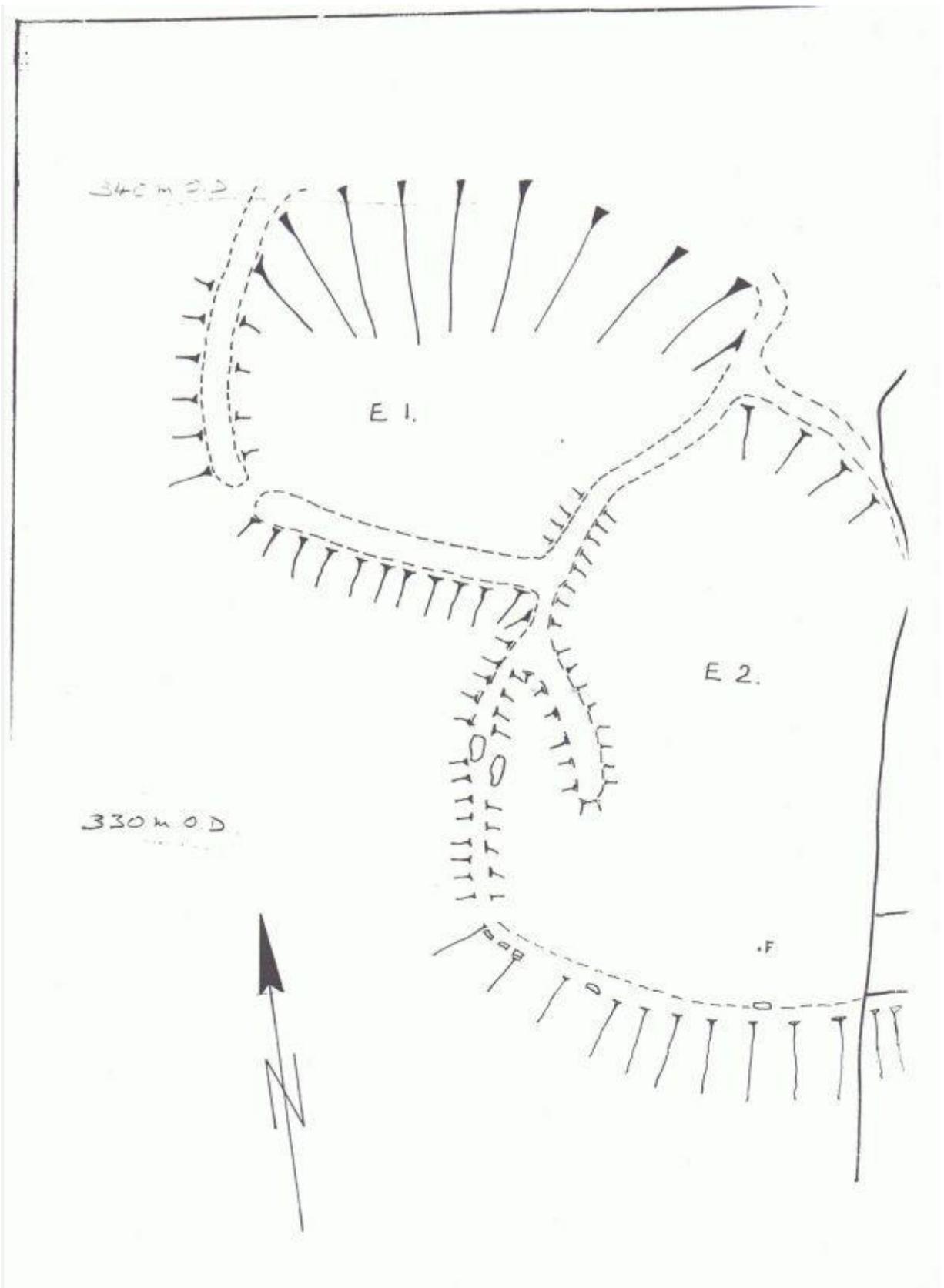
Last Update: 2012-05-21

ROWLETH WOOD

SD 9638 9805



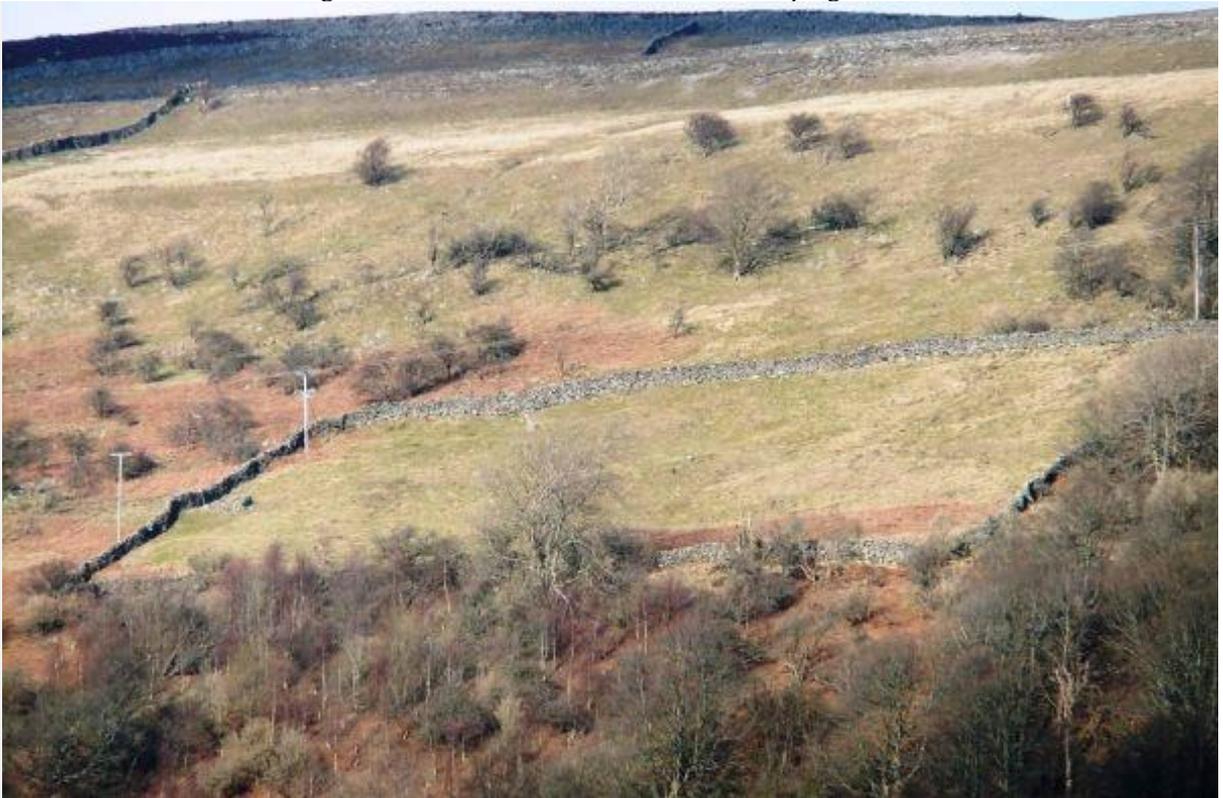
Record Number 531 >>> Image 1: TCL Plane Table Survey Plan 1:200 Part One: The Eastern Section. The Platform Settlement.



Record Number 531 >>> Image 2: TCL Plane Table Survey Plan 1:200 Part Two: The Western Section. The conjoined enclosures.



Record Number 531 >>> Image 3: Great Rowleth Wood. Settlement at top right of the intake.



Record Number 531 >>> Image 4: Great Rowleth Wood. Settlement at top right of the intake.

Record Name: Curvilinear stone walled settlement above Arkle Beck.

SWAAG ID Number: 542

Recorded Date: 2012-06-04 15:58:37

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Arkengarthdale

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: #SE 04199 90514

Geology: Fluvio glacial deposits on lower dale side.

Description: Curvilinear enclosed stone walled farmstead settlement of Late Iron Age or Native Roman character. This settlement has been much quarried for stone and is overlain by a dry stone walled field wall. Nevertheless this settlement is well preserved and the extensive remains of very many internal structures are visible. Several circular house foundations point to Romano British occupation in its final abandonment phase.

Settlements as this example have been proved elsewhere(Note 1) to be of many different episodes of occupation. The coaxial or strip field system in the adjacent pasture may be associated with this settlement.

Note 1.

This settlement should in the first instance be compared with the two settlements at Force Garth pasture in Upper Teesdale dated to the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Coggins, D. and Fairless, K. 1980. Trans. D&N5, 31-8) and to the unexcavated settlement at East Mellwaters Farm, Bowes (Laurie, T.C. 1984. Durham Arch. Journal 1, pp35-39).

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: This settlement was identified many years ago and photographed from higher ground and has not yet been surveyed.

The field system is crossed by a public right of way.

Last Update: 2012-06-04



Record Number 542 >>> Image 1: Settlement viewed from the north



Record Number 542 >>> Image 2: Settlement viewed from the north.

Record Name: Rectangular enclosed stone built settlement and associated field system east of the Marl Pit at Whitbecks, Grinton Pastures.

SWAAG ID Number: 594

Recorded Date: 2012-08-22 14:00:23

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Whitbecks

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 035 985

Altitude: 190m

Geology: Till over Simonstone Limestone

Description: See Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project Survey Plan as SWALB Tenth Interim Report Figure 2 attached.

This settlement is located on the spring line in permanent, north facing pasture just above the Swale flood plain. This was a substantial farmstead and is one of the largest of the many settlements situated within the Grinton Pastures. The nature of the remains indicate that this site was of multi period occupation which could extend from Late Iron Age/Roman occupation to the Medieval Period.

This site comprises a rectangular enclosure (ABCD on the survey) which is probably late prehistoric in date. A hollow way runs along the eastern perimeter. A series of house platforms, eg x and y on plan and small enclosures are visible within the enclosure.

Dimensions: See plan.

Additional Notes: This site can be seen from the footpath which crosses the site and from below, from Low Lane, from where the two photos were taken.

SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures

Last Update: 2012-09-01

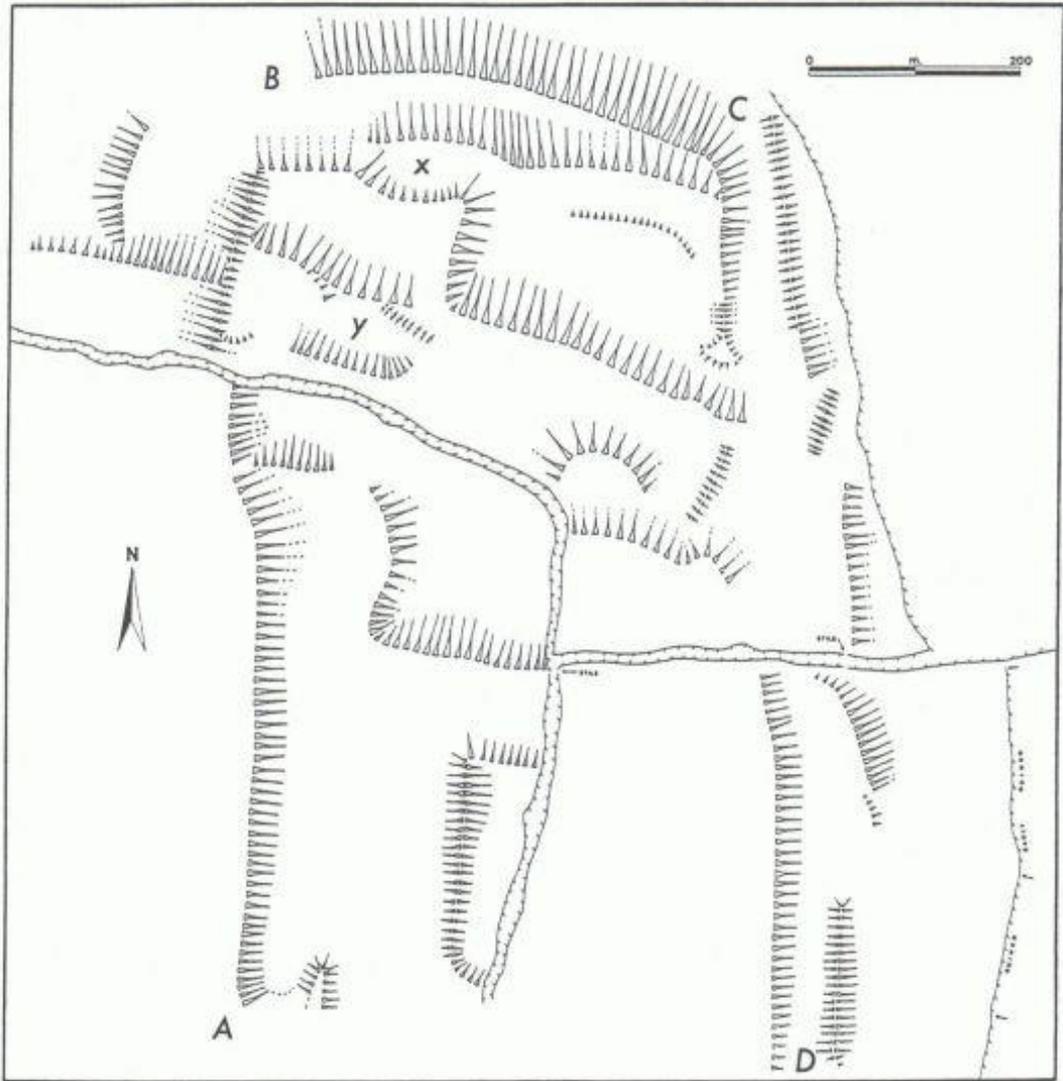


Figure 2

Record Number 594 >>> Image 1: The settlement as SWALB Survey, SWALB Interim Rpt No 10 Figure 2(1993 Season).



Record Number 594 >>> Image 2: The settlement as seen from Low Lane.



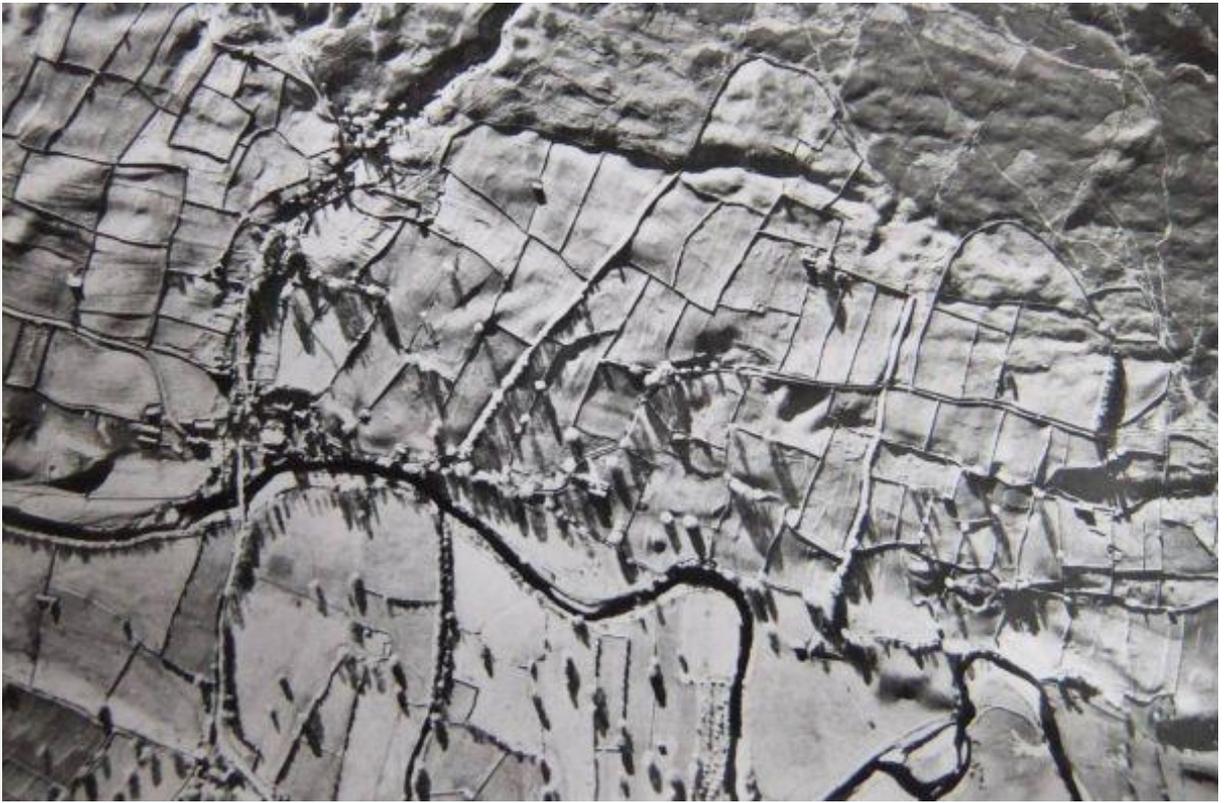
Record Number 594 >>> Image 3: The settlement as seen from Low Lane. Note the small mound in the foreground, this is one of two cairns in the pasture close to Low Lane here, which may be burial mounds.



Record Number 594 >>> Image 4: High level photograph of Grinton Pastures



Record Number 594 >>> Image 5:



Record Number 594 >>> Image 6:

Record Name: Settlement at Dykehouse Close cut by the western of the two Grinton-Fremington Dykes.
SWAAG ID Number: 595
Recorded Date: 2012-08-22 17:01:04
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2005-01-01
Location: Grinton Pastures. Dyke House Close.
Civil Parish: Grinton
British National Grid: SE 036 982
Geology: Till over the Middle Limestone.
Description: See EDM Survey as Swaledale Land Boundaries Project Interim Report No 10, Figure 1 (1993 Season) and the OS High Level Aerial Photo extracts as attached.
North facing hill slope settlement with rectangular buildings of medieval character (A,B and C on the plan) and a probable Late Roman Farmstead Settlement with house platforms and rectangular yards similar to the settlement, Site 103, excavated by SWAAG at the Hag, Fremington below.
Long field banks descend the slopes from this RB Settlement.
The Linear Dyke certainly slights the settlement and field system and must therefore post date this site.
Dimensions: See plan
SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures
Last Update: 2012-09-01

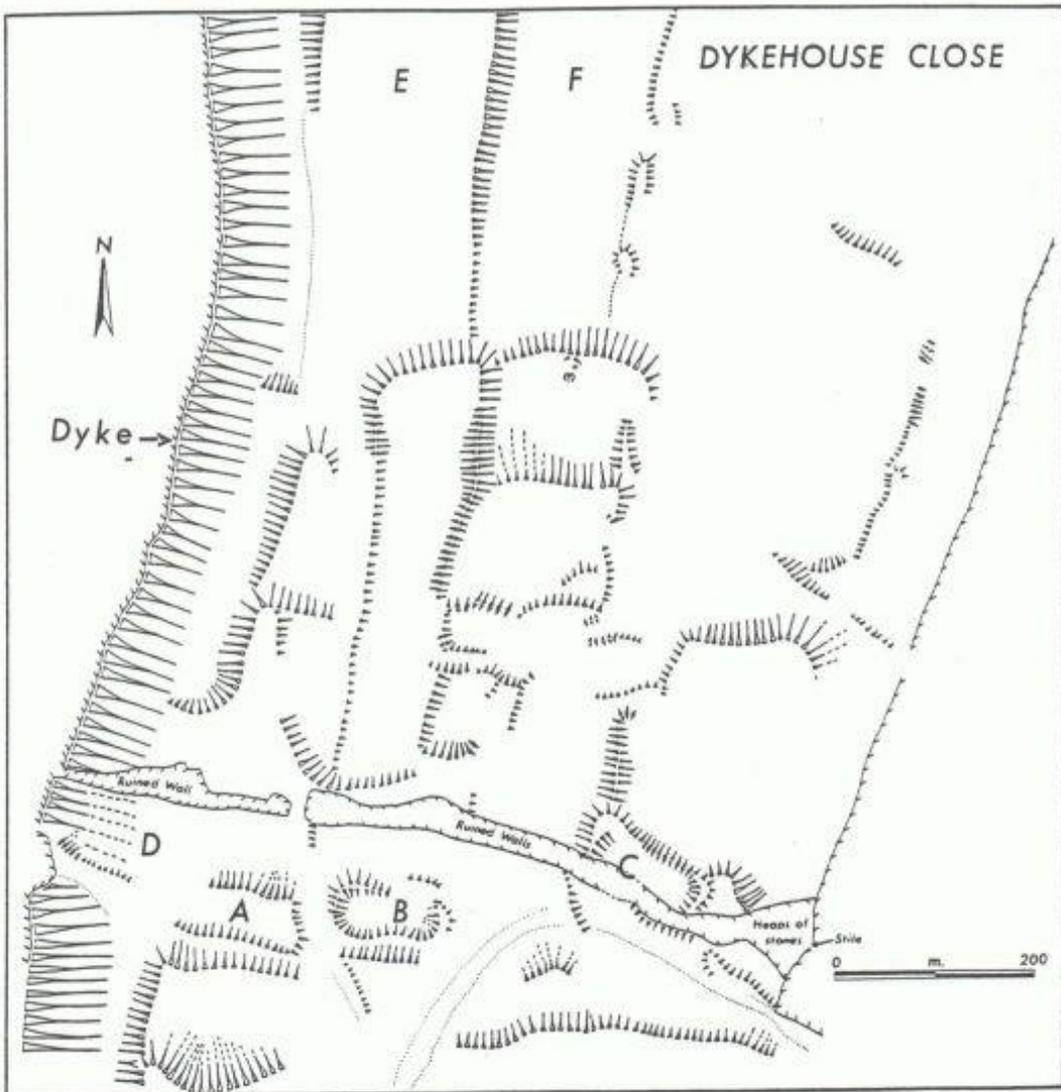
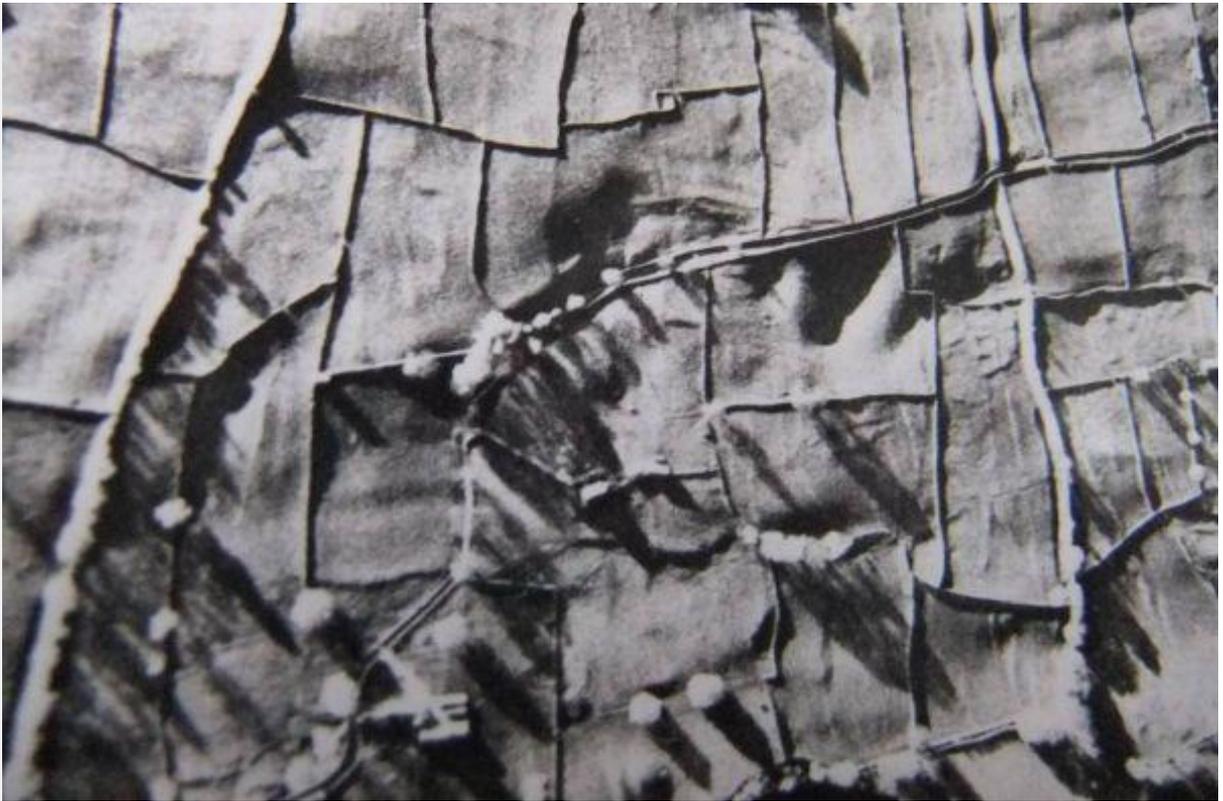
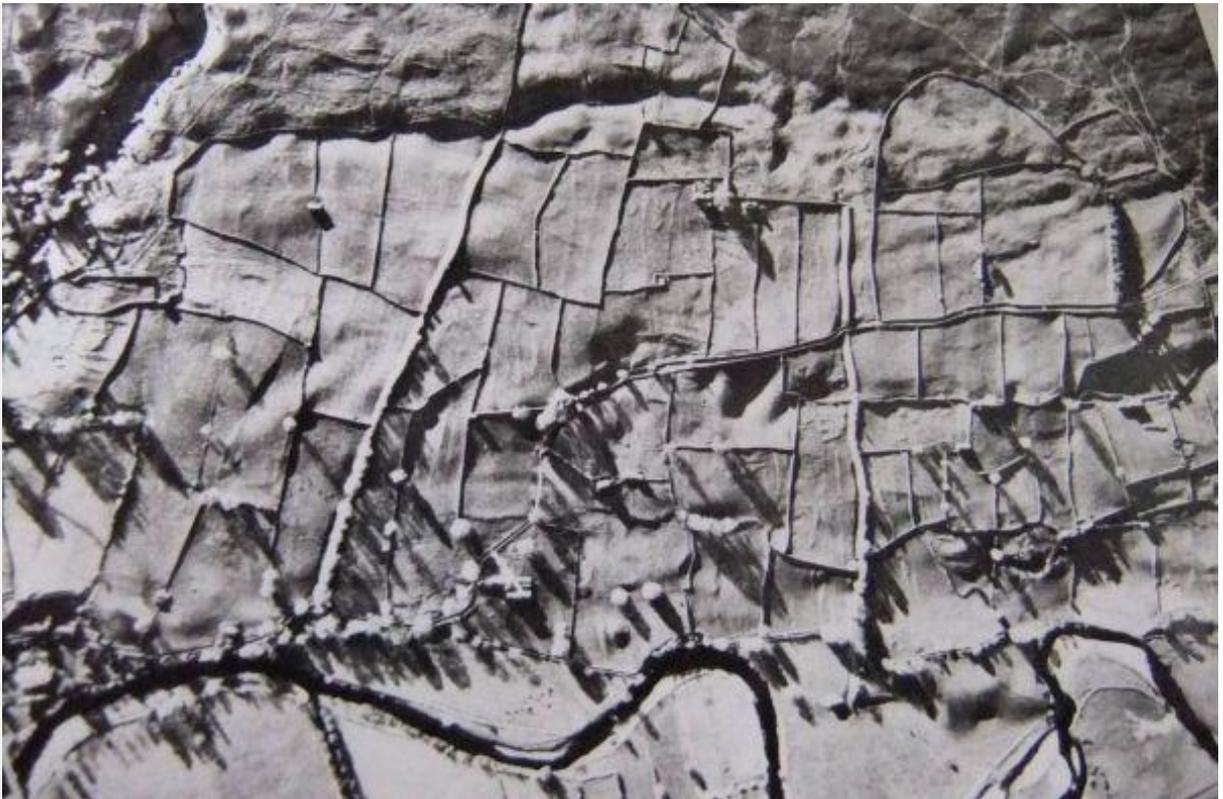


Figure 1

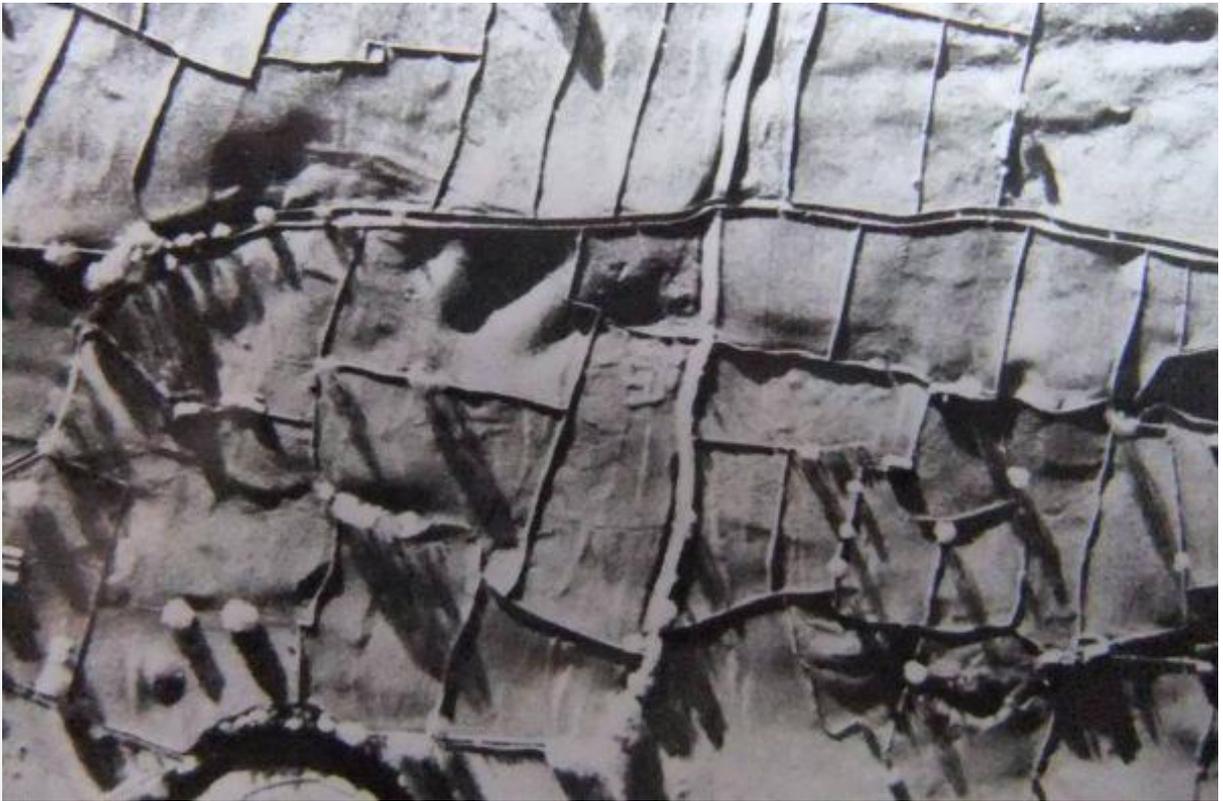
Record Number 595 >>> Image 1: Settlement at Dyke House Close cut by the western dyke as SWALB EDM Survey as SWALB Interim Rpt No 10, 1993



Record Number 595 >>> Image 2: High Level Photograph of the Grinton Pastures, the Dykes and Settlements.



Record Number 595 >>> Image 3: High Level Photograph of the Grinton Pastures, the Dykes and Settlements.



Record Number 595 >>> Image 4: High Level Photograph of the Grinton Pastures, the Dykes and Settlements.



Record Number 595 >>> Image 5: High Level Photograph of the Grinton Pastures, the Dykes and Settlements.

Record Name: The Grinton Pastures. Multi period settlement east of Plaintree Farm

SWAAG ID Number: 600

Recorded Date: 2012-09-01 16:49:53

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Grinton Pastures east of Plaintree Farm

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 030 983

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Glacial drift over Middle Limestone

Description: See Swaledale Ancient land Boundaries Project Survey Plan attached. Complex settlement on the same contour as the medieval settlement of Hercay comprising many small paddock like enclosures with associated rectilinear and curvilinear house platforms denoting settlement occupation across many centuries, from the period of Roman occupation to the medieval period.

Dimensions: 250m in length from west to east *100m deep from south to north, see plan.

Additional Notes: See Fleming, A.1998 Fig.9.6 and text for further description of this complex settlement.

SWAAG Site: Grinton Pastures

Last Update: 2012-09-01

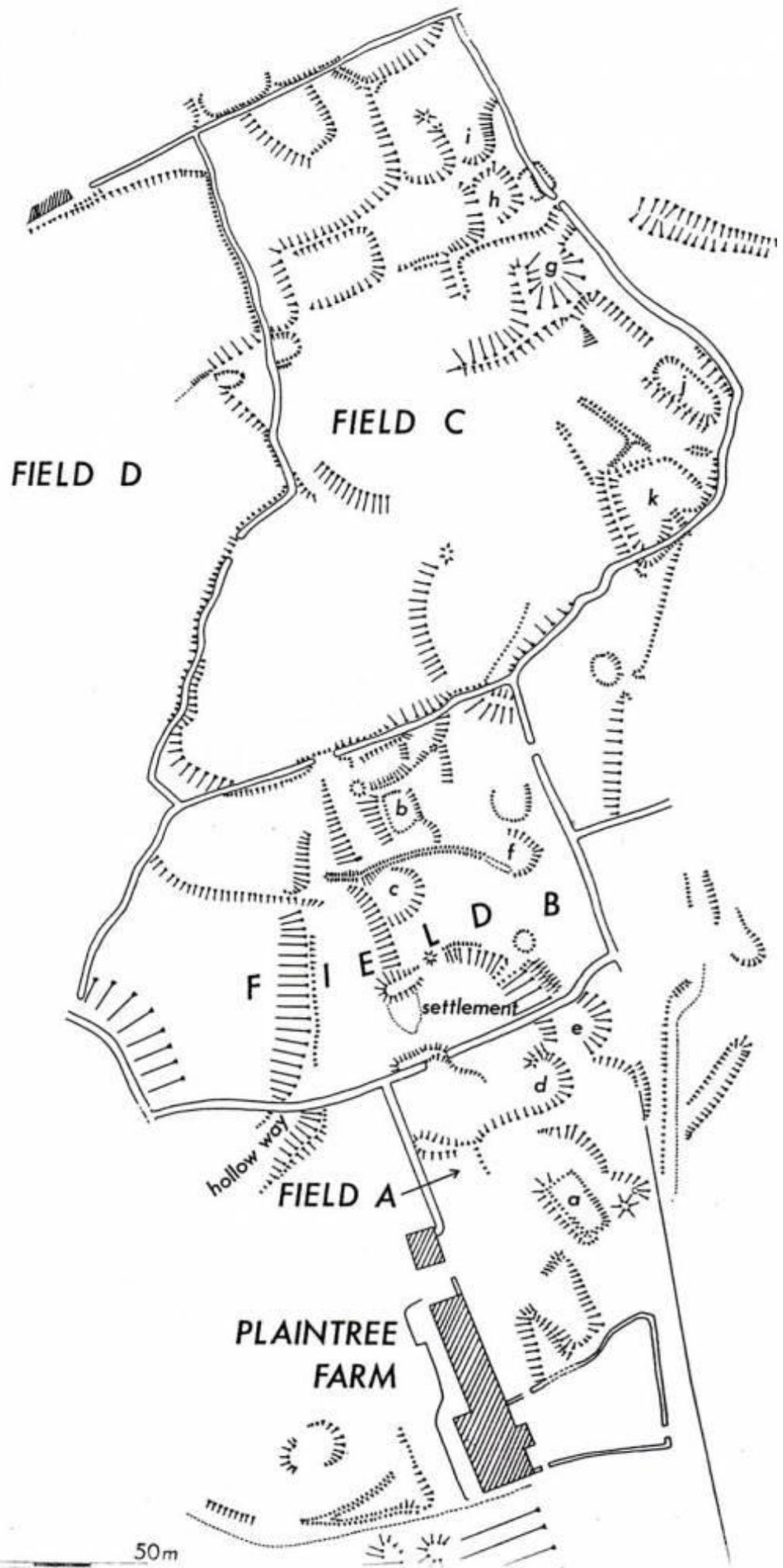


Figure 1

0 50m

Record Number 600 >>> Image 1: Plaintree Farm Settlements. SWALB Survey.



Record Number 600 >>> Image 2: Plaintree Farm Settlements. Detail of part of the settlement in permanent pasture east of Plaintree Farm.

Record Name: Unenclosed round house settlement at Bracken Rigg, Upper Teesdale and the dating of unenclosed settlements in Swaledale.

SWAAG ID Number: 637

Recorded Date: 2012-11-06 17:05:33

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2012-11-04

Location: Upper Teesdale. Bracken Rigg

Civil Parish: Forest and Frith

British National Grid: NY 882 282

Altitude: 381m

Geology: Morainic ridge.

Description: This settlement consists of an 8m diameter round house within two small paddock like fields located on the summit of a morainic ridge on the southern side of the River Tees and has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Coggins and Fairless, 1984.)

This settlement is probably the closest dated analogue and reference for the rather few unenclosed round house settlements located in Swaledale and on the Swale-Tees/Greta Uplands.

Some settlements which can be considered as of similar morphology and date as that at Bracken Rigg are listed below:

1. Three Settlements on Fremington Edge. Site 1. the Radio Mast Site. See site Plan TCL Survey unpublished. Image no 7 below.

More to follow.

Last Update: 2012-11-06



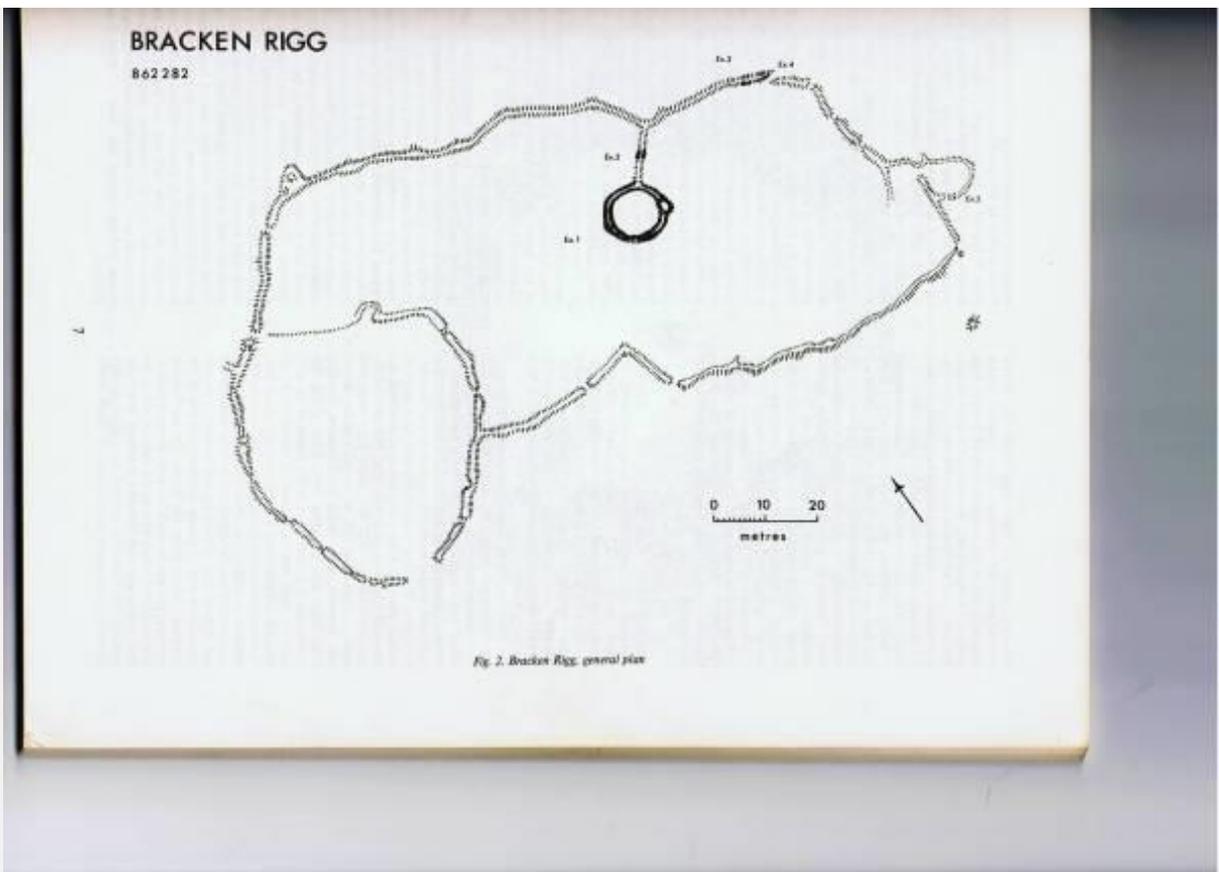
Record Number 637 >>> Image 1: Bracken Rig from pasture Foot, in mid distance. The settlement is on the summit.



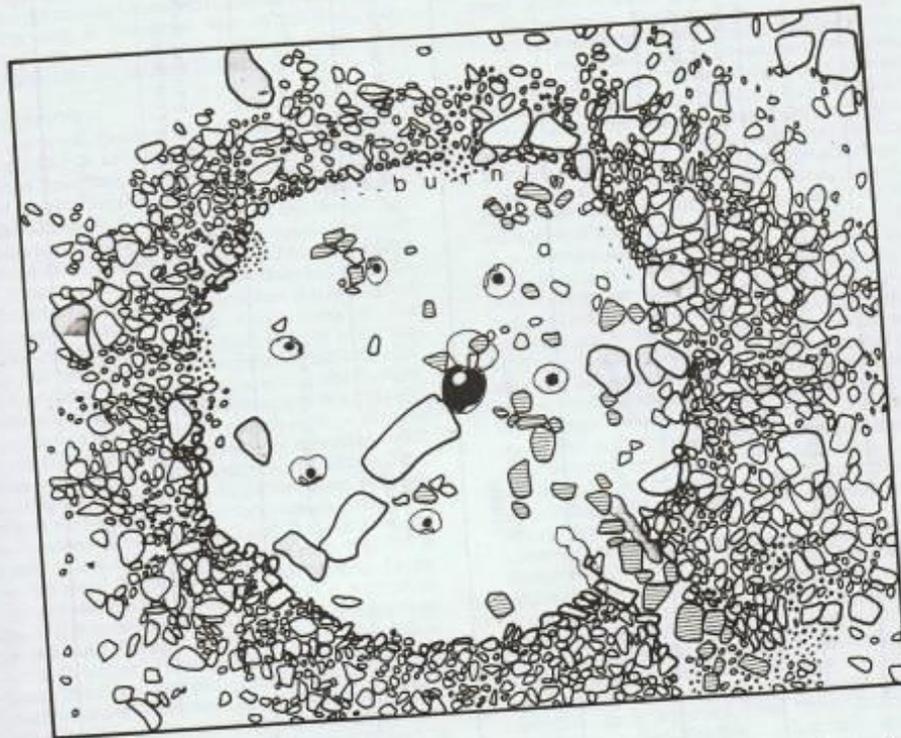
Record Number 637 >>> Image 2: The round house.



Record Number 637 >>> Image 3: The round house.



Record Number 637 >>> Image 4: Site Plan. Coggins and Fairless 1984. The Bronze Age Settlement Site of Bracken Rigg, Upper Teesdale. The Durham Archaeological Journal 1. pp5-21. Figure 2



0 1 2 3 4
metres

-  earth-fast boulder
-  paving
-  post-hole

Fig. 3. Bracken Rigg, plan of the central house

Record Number 637 >>> Image 5: The round house after excavation. Coggins and Fairless 1984. Figure 3

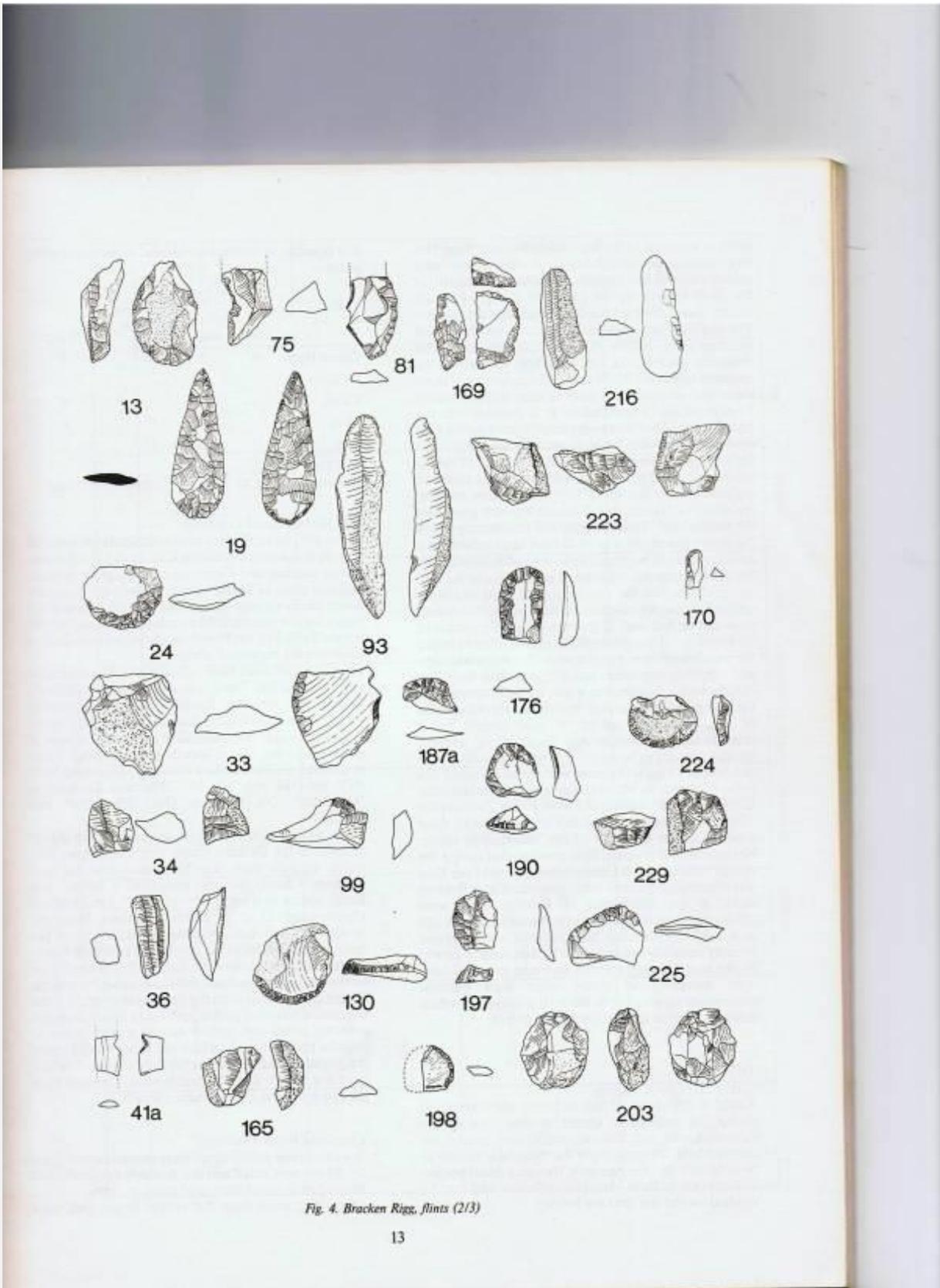
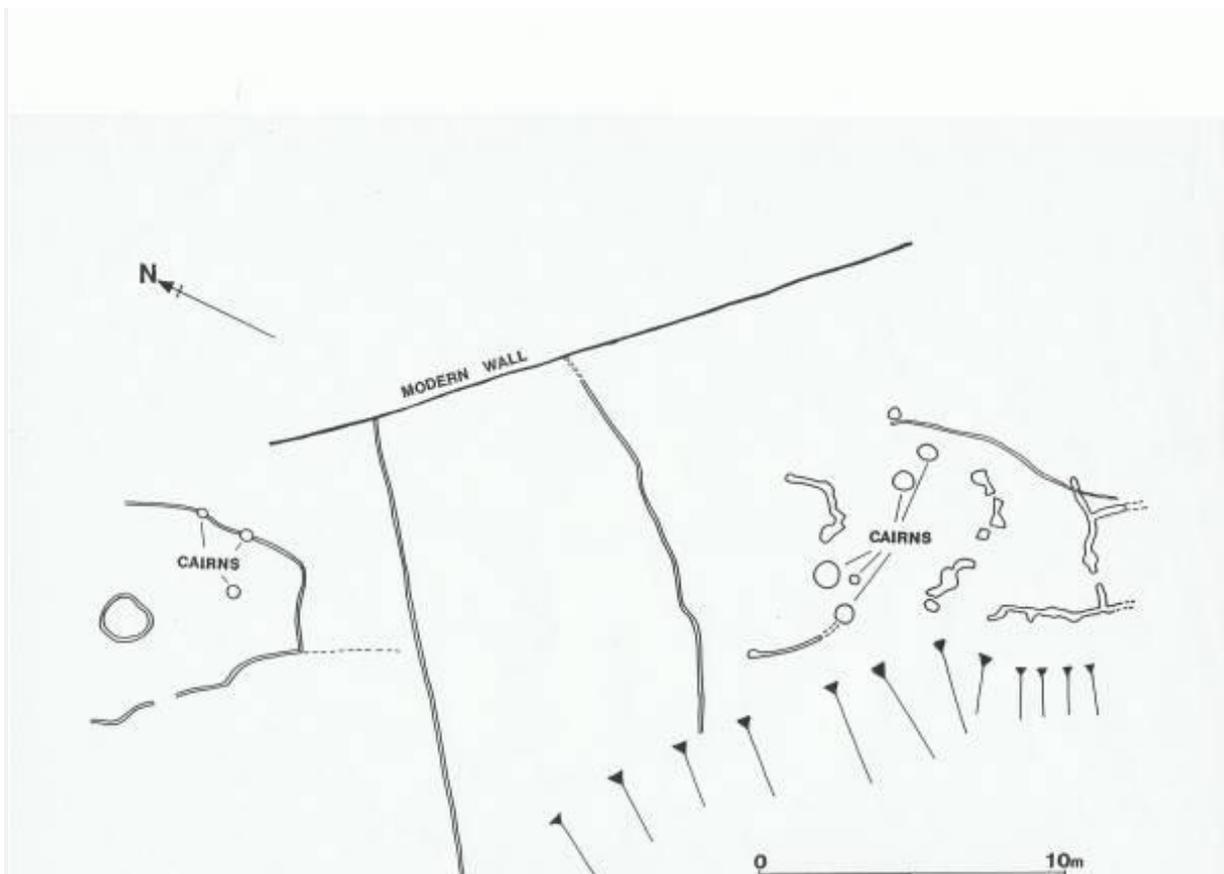


Fig. 4. Bracken Rigg, flints (2/3)

Record Number 637 >>> Image 6: Lithic finds from the round house excavations, some possibly residual.



Record Number 637 >>> Image 7: Unenclosed settlement on Fremington Edge, Swaledale. Site plan for comparative purposes.

Record Name: Fremington Edge above The Hagg. Possible house platform with stone banks and remains of later stone walled enclosures

SWAAG ID Number: 686

Recorded Date: 2013-02-24 15:46:53

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-02-17

Location: Fremington Edge above West Hagg

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 0576 9913

Altitude: 310m

Geology: Sloping terrace at base of Underset Limestone strata steeply dipping to the south.

Description: At least two levelled platforms which are possible the stances for round house structures with associated stone banks and the remains of later quarried stone faced enclosure walling.

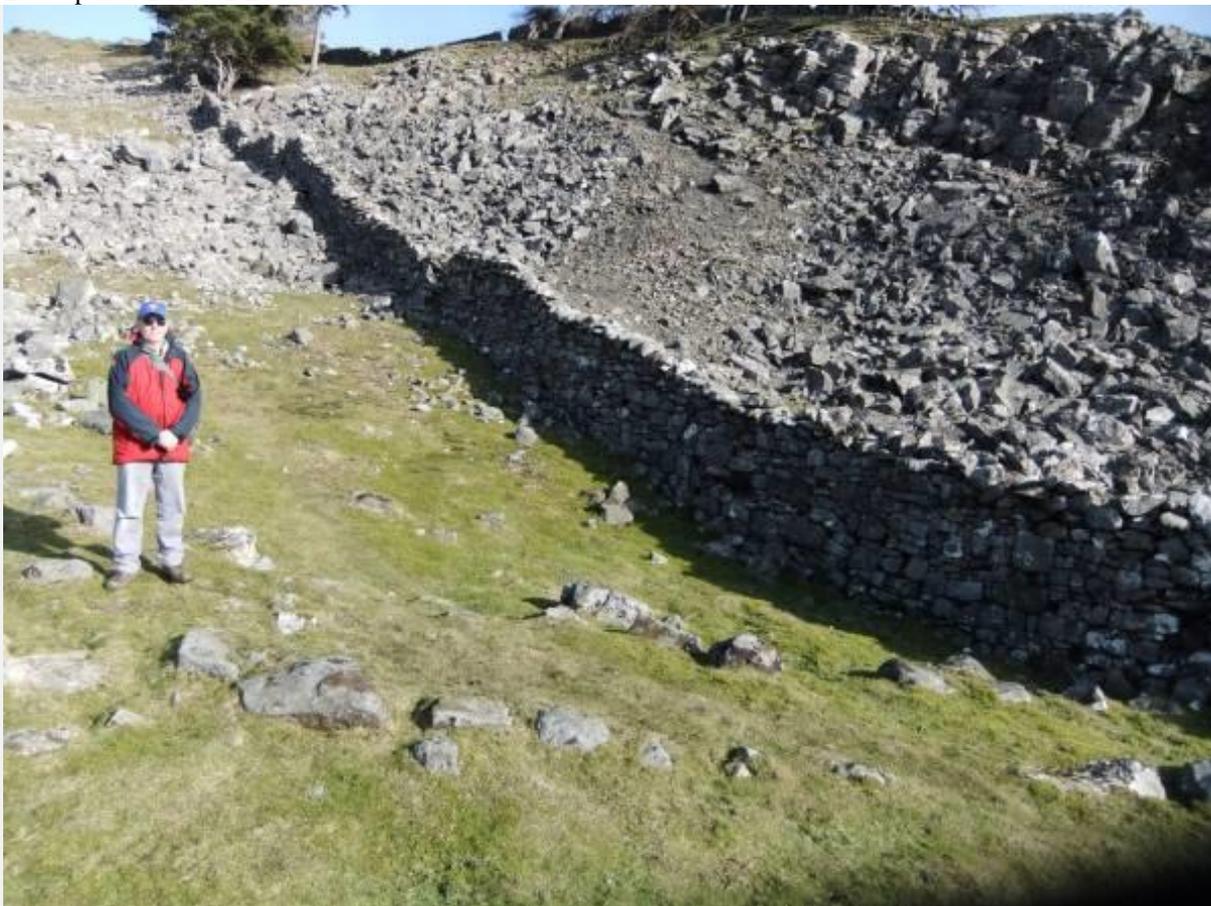
These slight settlement remains extend along the terrace over a distance of 200m.

Dimensions: See photos. Not yet surveyed.

Additional Notes: Very slight remains and these encplatforms may or may not be contemporary with the extensive linear platform settlement at a higher levelsome 400m to the NW which has also not yet been surveyed and which will be recorded seperately.

SWAAG Site: Hagg Farm

Last Update: 2013-02-24



Record Number 686 >>> Image 1: ossible house platform and enclosure on terrace below the Underset Limestone.



Record Number 686 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Surface finds of roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds from the multi period settlement complex below Clapgate Scar, see also SWAAG Record No

SWAAG ID Number: 715

Recorded Date: 2013-04-08 13:04:17

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Marske. Pastures below Clapgate Plantation

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid:

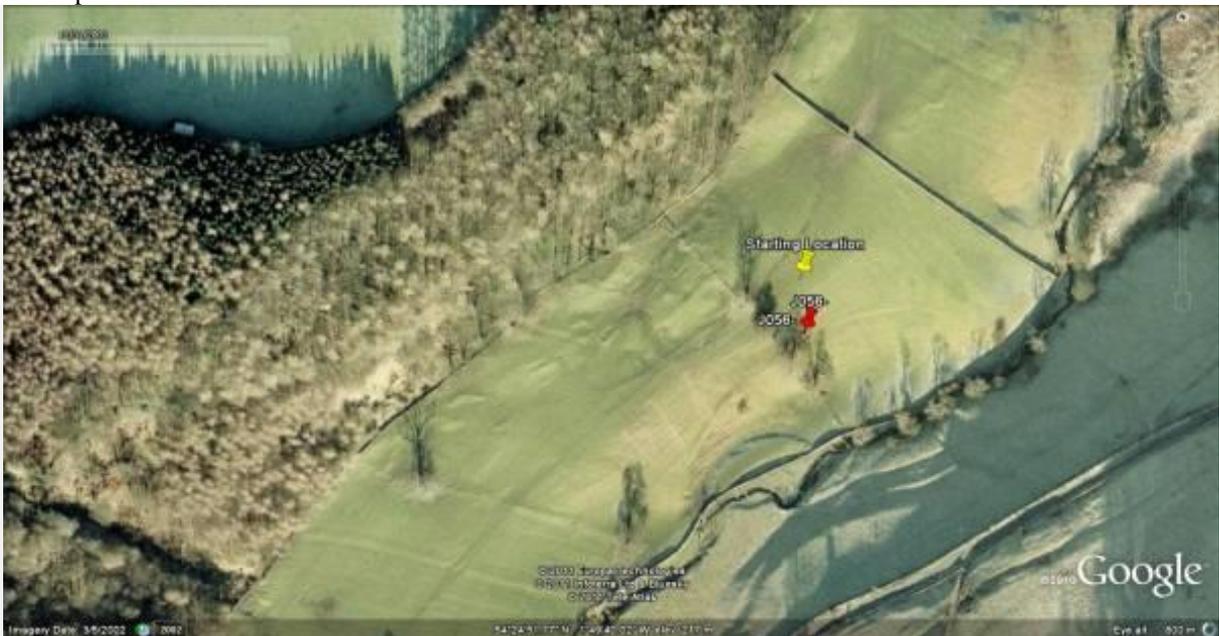
Geology: Drift below the Underset Limestone.

Description: Finds of Samian, Cranbeck and other distinctive pottery sherds of Roman Date together with sherds of Medieval and Post Medieval date from molehills in the vicinity of the extensive settlement complex below Clapgate Plantation. The settlement includes both round house platforms and rectangular buildings and the finds of pottery sherds, animal bone and occasional metalwork confirms several episodic occupations at very different periods. An embanked field system associated with this settlement complex may also have similar early origins.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: See also SWAAG Record No for images of the settlement.

Last Update: 2013-04-09



Record Number 715 >>> Image 1: Multi period settlement below Clapgate Springs Plantation. Google Historical Imagery.



MARSKÉ C.P.
NZ 113 022 - PASTURE BELOW
CLAPGATE SPRINGS PLANTATION

Record Number 715 >>> Image 2: Roman sherds including Samian,



Record Number 715 >>> Image 3: Sherds of Samian. Very abraded small rim and body sherds.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 4: Samian as last but reverse side.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 5: Two sherds of roman pottery. one body sherd and one rim.



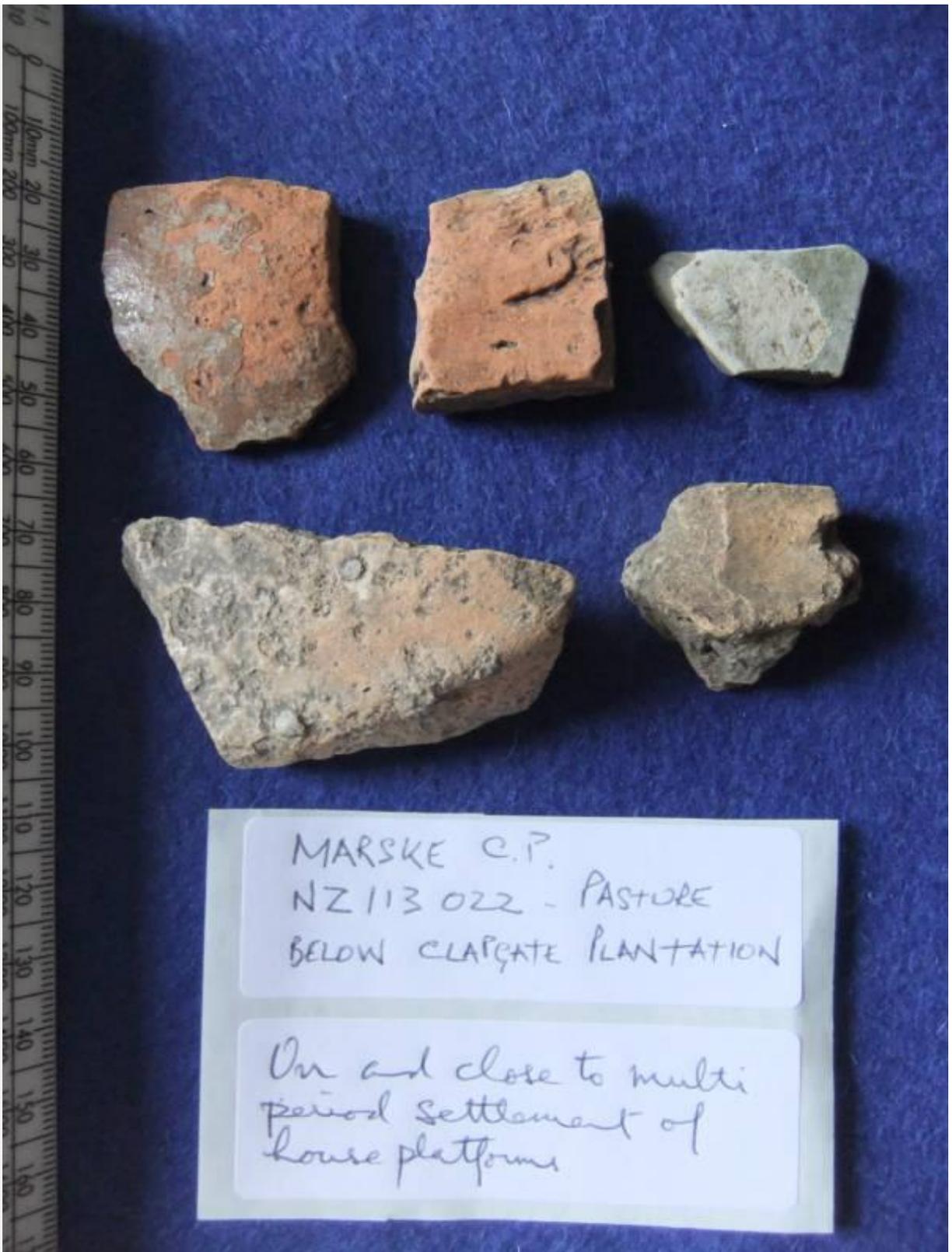
Record Number 715 >>> Image 6: As last but reverse.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 7: Three sherds of roman pottery.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 8: As last but reverse.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 9: Medieval and possible roman sherds.



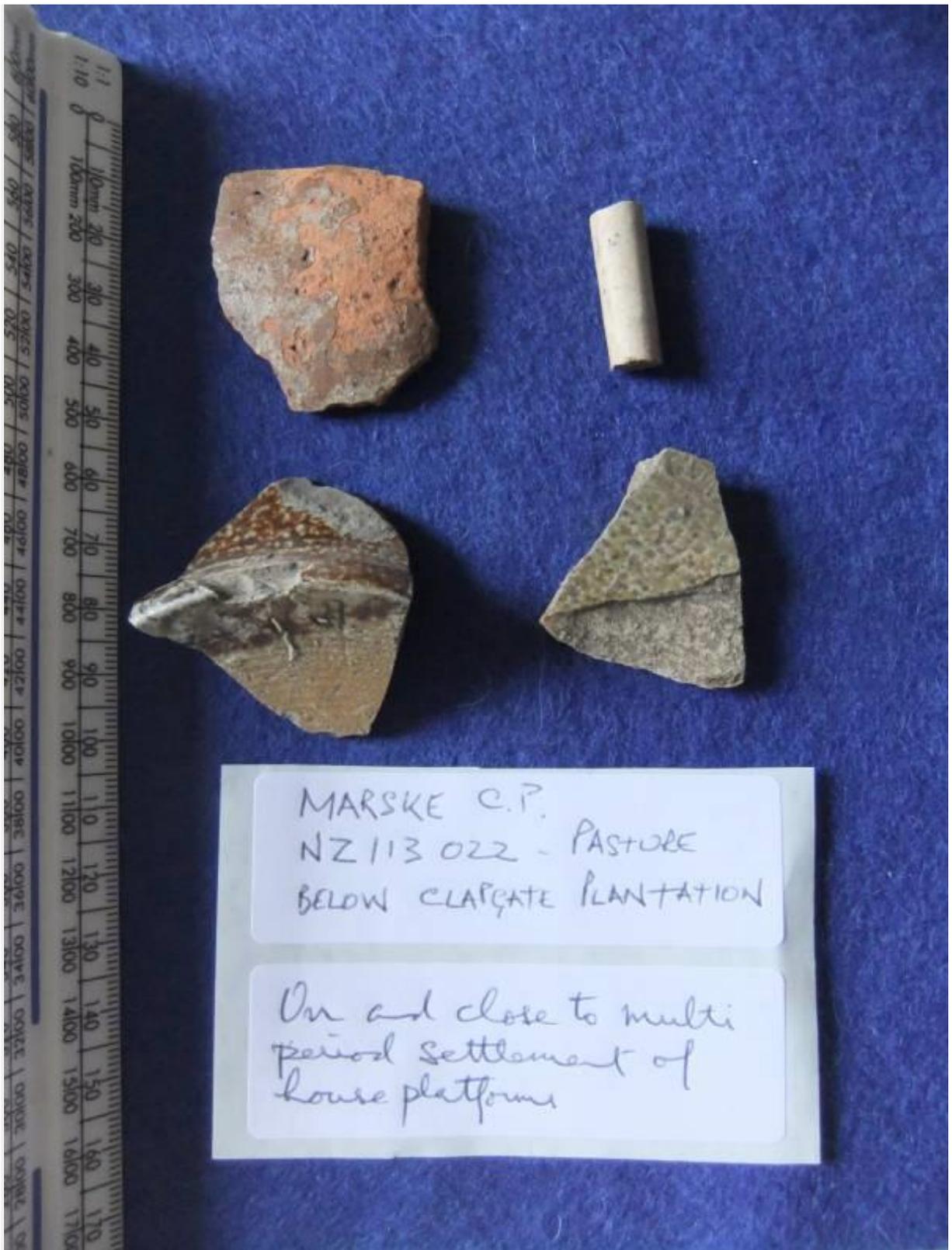
Record Number 715 >>> Image 10: As last but reverse



Record Number 715 >>> Image 11: Sherds of post medieval pottery



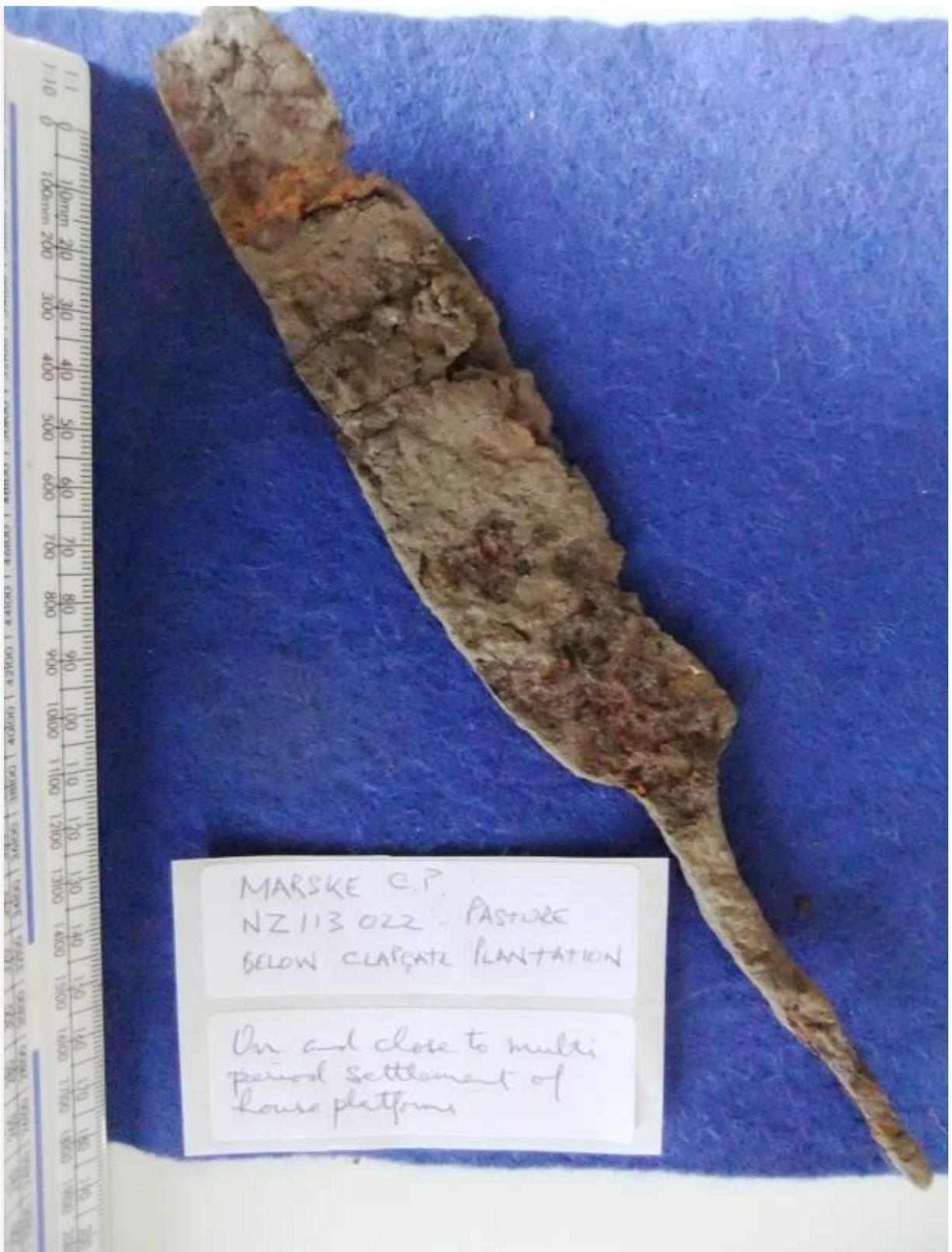
Record Number 715 >>> Image 12: As last but reverse.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 13: Post medieval finds.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 14: Fragment of leather.



Record Number 715 >>> Image 15: Iron tanged knife.

Record Name: Curvilinear stone banked enclosure east of Raygill, Copperthwaite Allotment.

SWAAG ID Number: 719

Recorded Date: 2013-04-22 17:10:59

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Marrick Moor. Copperthwaite Allotment. East of Raygill.

Civil Parish: Marrick

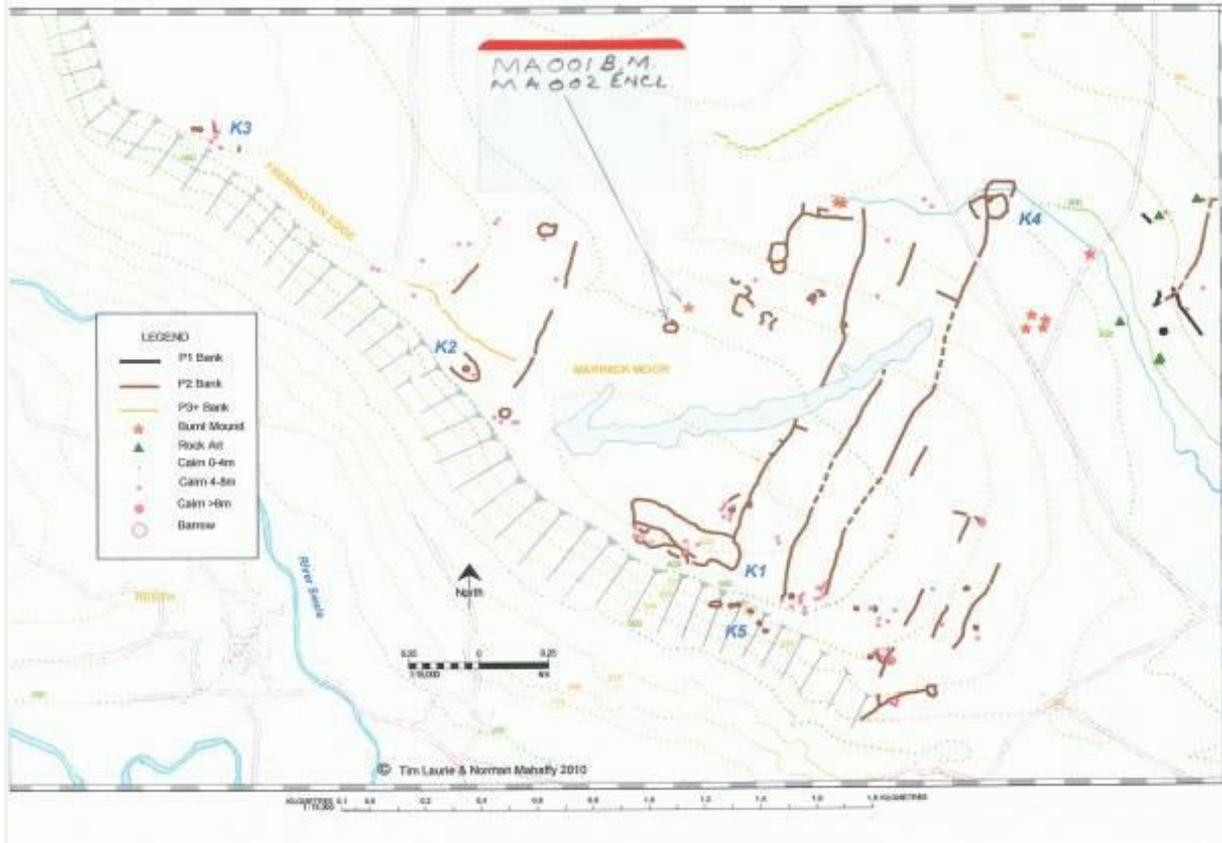
British National Grid: SE 0613 9883

Altitude: 350m

Geology: Curvilinear stone banked enclosure with two hut circles attached to the eastern perimeter.

Overlain by large shaft mound on northern perimeter. Large burnt mound (SWAAG 718) at spring rise some 70m to the east.

Last Update: 2013-04-22



Record Number 719 >>> Image 1: Location of the enclosure and burnt mound, Laurie et al 2011 figure 6.17 annotated.



Record Number 719 >>> Image 2: The enclosure with two attached hut circles.



Record Number 719 >>> Image 3: The enclosure with shaft mound



Record Number 719 >>> Image 4: This large burnt mound is just 70m downslope from the enclosure

Record Name: Malham Moor. Round house settlement on Middle House Pasture.

SWAAG ID Number: 737

Recorded Date: 2013-07-07 10:46:44

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-07-05

Location: Malham Moor. Middle House Pasture.

Civil Parish: Not known

British National Grid: SD 901 681

Altitude: 475M

Geology: Great Scar Limestone Karst scenery with pavement and adjacent doline depression and watersink.

Reference: Waltham, D. and Lowe, D. (Eds.) 2013. 'Caves and Karst of the Yorkshire Dales. Volume 1.' British Cave Research Association. ISBN 978-0-900265-46-4 (paperback).

Volume 1 of this invaluable new book includes a total of 16 chapters written by specialist researchers on different aspects of the Pennine Limestone Scenery and provides a comprehensive review of the current understanding of the landscapes of the Craven Limestone Uplands.

Description: This settlement comprises a total of twenty two round houses and ancillary huts enclosed by a very substantial stone bank which has the appearance of a very large paddock-like field. A further very large paddock enclosure which appears devoid of huts is attached to this settlement enclosure.

This very high village settlement has the appearance (and probably a similar function) of an African kraal and would have been occupied by pastoralist farmers with their animals taking advantage of the fine grassland and hazel scrub browse during the summer months.

The settlement is located close by a doline depression and water sink, now infilled with shallow peat, which would have provided the essential open water supply, very scarce on the limestone uplands.

It should be borne in mind that the areas of extensive limestone pavement would have been concealed under a loessic soil of windborne silt of late glacial origine. This soil supported light hazel scrub and mixed deciduous limestone ashwood.

The present open grassland landscape of Malham Moor developed following woodland clearance and intensive grazing during the Iron Age and subsequently.

For a survey of this settlement, see Arthur Raistrick with Paul Holmes, 1962.

'Archaeology of Malham Moor.' (I am indebted to Ric Carter for providing me with a copy of Arthur Raistrick's 'Archaeology of Malham Moor.')

Dimensions: Settlement enclosure bank contains 22 round houses and is 400m in circumference. Second attached enclosure is larger.

Additional Notes: Raistrick excavated two of the round houses at Middle House Pasture. He describes the excavation and the few finds. By analogy with other sites in the area, Raistrick considered that the settlement at Middle House pasture was of Late Iron Age or Romano British Age.

Last Update: 2013-07-07



Record Number 737 >>> Image 1: The settlement location on Middle House Pasture. Above the Scar in middle distance.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 2: Ric in possession.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 3: The walk to Middle House Pasture passes Ha Mire and Great Close Mire which were once extensions of Malham Tarn visible in distance.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 4: Cotton Grass with Birds Eye Primrose.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 5: Northern Marsh Orchids.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 6: Ha Mire is Spring fed. Bog bean seen here.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 7: Great Close Scar. Round barrow on summit. Mesolithic Sites were located at the edge of Ha Mire, then open water, below the Scar



Record Number 737 >>> Image 8: The Settlement enclosure with round houses and Jackie surveying the scene.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 9: Ric , in possession and Master of all he possesses.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 10: 'Farewell to the ancient world... but a Brave New World awaits...'



Record Number 737 >>> Image 11: The long walk back to Malham Tarn starts across limestone pavement. Clints and grykes were formed below loessic soil which supported hazel scrub and limestone ashwood. An Iron Age field boundary crosses the bare limestone, once woodland.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 12: Clints and grykes were formed below loessic soil which supported

hazel scrub and limestone ashwood. An Iron Age field boundary crosses the bare limestone, once woodland.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 13: Malham Tarn. Evening sun.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 14: 'I think I can see where the cars may be...'



Record Number 737 >>> Image 15: Ha Mire again.

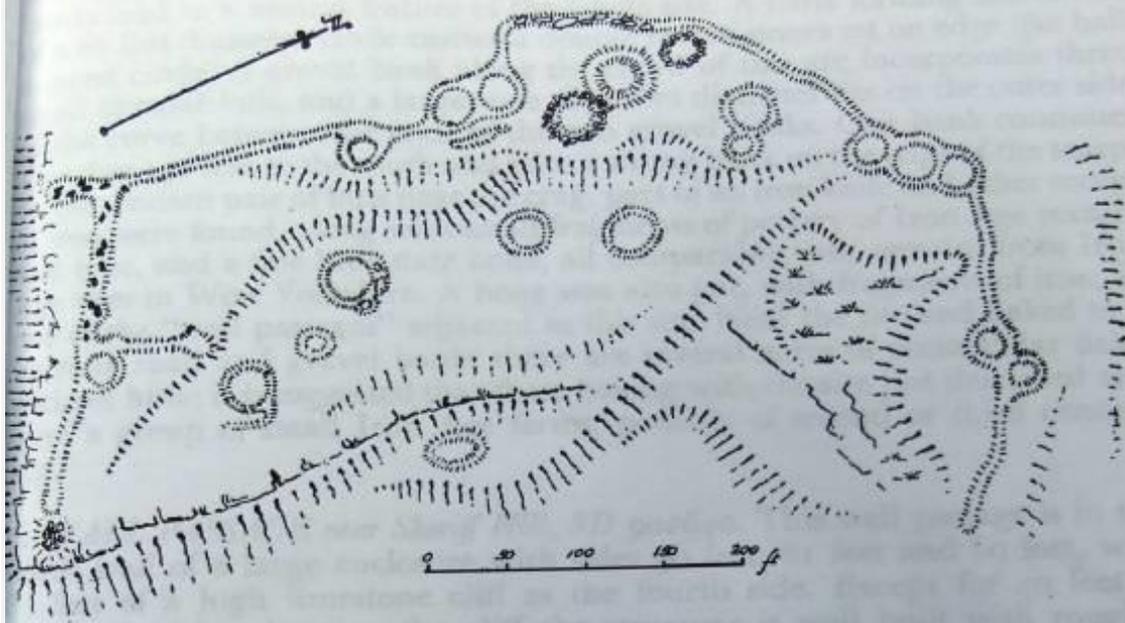
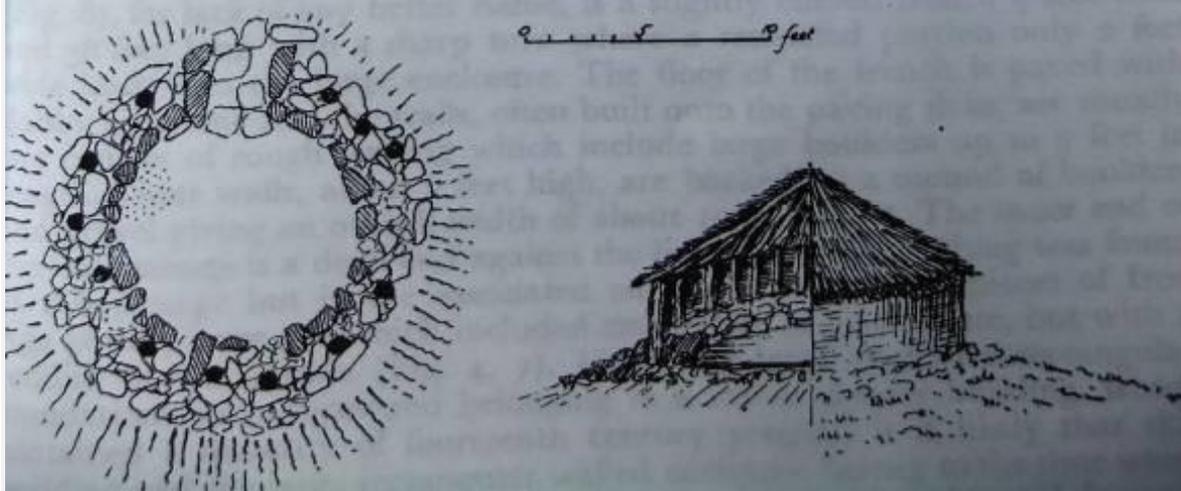


FIG. 5.
Middle House Pasture, Iron Age complex.



Record Number 737 >>> Image 16: Arthur Raistrick.1962. Archaeology of Malham Moor, Figures 5 Middle House Moor. Iron Age Complex and 6. Hut on Middle House Moor. Plan and Reconstruction. Field Studies 1, 73-100.:

Record Name: Walden. Round house settlement below Crag Brea with associated enclosures with well preserved wall passage feature.

SWAAG ID Number: 741

Recorded Date: 2013-07-22 17:31:57

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2013-07-19

Location: Walden Head. Walden Moor. Terrace below Crag Brea

Civil Parish: Bishopdale

British National Grid: SD 990 804

Altitude: 432m

Geology: Kame terrace below the Underset Limestone.

Description: Round house settlement on kame terrace below Crag Brea with associated enclosures with well preserved wall passage feature. This settlement is well preserved in spite of the fact that a large modern sheep fold directly overlies the settlement and has been built from stone obtained from the settlement enclosure and wall passage feature walls.

The wall passage feature is attached to the western side of a large stone walled enclosure and has been reduced by stone taken for the later sheepfold, however the two orthostatic wall faces are intact at and below ground level together with some of the dry stone walling. The end walls of the wall passage are masked by tumble.

The best of the few hut circles is located at the western limit of the settlement enclosures, at SD9882080292,444m. Several small hut circles and a row of features which may be collapsed beehive structures are incorporated within the substantial stone enclosure walls, at SD9889580340.

Dimensions: 160m in length from SD9897980396 to SD9882080292

Additional Notes: This settlement together with the overlying sheep fold suggest that this terrace has been in continuous use for seasonal, transhumant sheep management and foddering for millennia.

Wall passage features are generally 1.2m wide with faced dry stone walls which were most probably roofed with timbers and turf coverings. If so they could have served the purpose of cold storage for cheese or for dried and smoke cured meat products, and for protection from wolves, foxes and inclement weather. Wall passages are associated, in the Pennine Uplands with shieling settlements of late Iron Age, Native Roman and pre-Conquest date, as at Greenber Edge above Bainbridge (Blood and Cater, 1996).

This settlement can be seen on Google Earth.

The superficially similar round house settlement also on the southern side of Walden, above Whitrow Farm some 3km to the NE and located at 400m elevation below Dove Scar is associated with an open group of three burnt mounds, see SWAAG Database Site No. The burnt mounds at Whitrow Farm may far predate the enclosures but they do indicate continuity of pastoral activity on the Pennine Fringe from the Late Neolithic onwards.

References:

Keith Blood and Derek Cater 1996. 'Settlements at Greenber Edge'. RCHME Archaeological Survey Report on NMR nos: SD98NE1,6,201-4

Last Update: 2013-07-23



Record Number 741 >>> Image 1: View westward towards the settlement and modern sheepfold below Crag Brea.



Record Number 741 >>> Image 2: The approach to the settlement



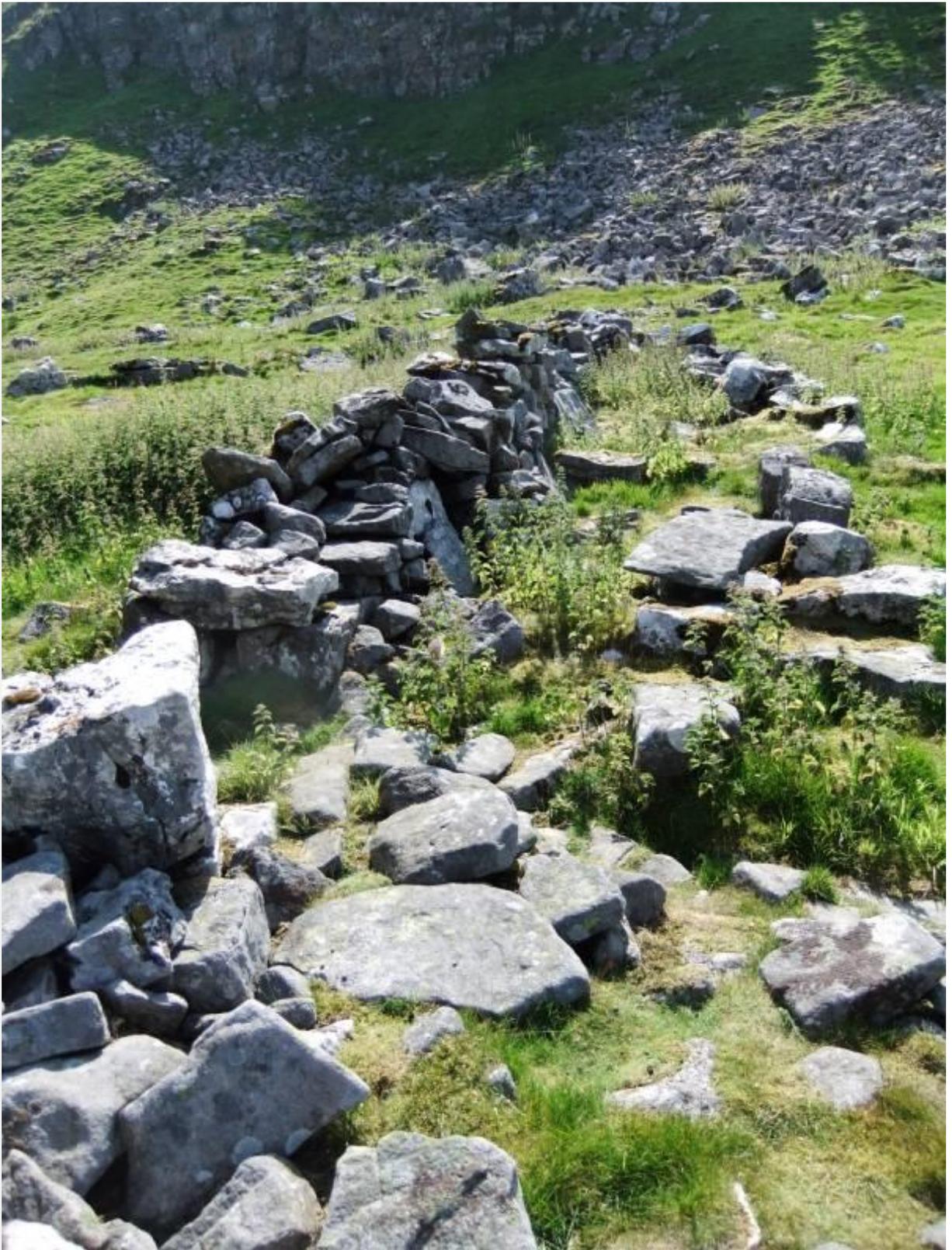
Record Number 741 >>> Image 3: Round house at western limit of the settlement enclosures



Record Number 741 >>> Image 4: The wall passage feature and stone wall enclosure.



Record Number 741 >>> Image 5: The wall passage feature



Record Number 741 >>> Image 6: The wall passage feature



Record Number 741 >>> Image 7: The wall passage feature



Record Number 741 >>> Image 8: The wall passage feature



Record Number 741 >>> Image 9: Round house.



Record Number 741 >>> Image 10: The enclosure walls are heavily quarried close to the modern sheepfold, but can be discerned.



Record Number 741 >>> Image 11: The settlement terrace below Crag Brea from the SE.



Record Number 741 >>> Image 12: A small trackway and hollow way leads upto the one and only gap in Crag Brea which provides access from the western limit of the settlement up to the moorland plateau above.

Record Name: Stone walled settlements and associated rectangular field system at Stollerston Stile.

SWAAG ID Number: 775

Recorded Date: 2014-02-05 16:54:59

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2014-02-05

Location: Stollerston Stile. Walled pastures on both Grinton and Ellerton Abbey sides of the Parish boundary wall at Stollerston Stile.

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 059 977

Altitude: 200m

Geology: Morainic drift over quarried flagstones.

Description: Settlements and associated field system in the walled pastures at 200m AOD on both Grinton and Ellerton Abbey sides of the Parish Boundary centred at Stollerston Stile photographed under light snow conditions. The settlement cores include visible round house bases.

Unsurveyed.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: The settlement enclosures and stone embanked field boundaries within the present day pastures on the Grinton side of the Parish Boundary are reasonably well preserved. Settlement enclosures and field banks on the Ellerton side of the Parish Boundary have been slighted by stone quarrying activity but nevertheless are reasonably well preserved.

SWAAG Site: Cogden Hall

Last Update: 2014-02-05



Record Number 775 >>> Image 1: Settlement cores and associated field system centred at Stollerston Stile. Photographed under powder snow conditions from Reels Head.



Record Number 775 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: An Archaeological Survey of Semerwater, Addlebrough and the Stake Road (Stake Fell) by Tim Laurie and Robin Minnitt prepared for the 1993 Summer Meeting of the Prehistory Society

SWAAG ID Number: 795

Recorded Date: 2014-03-31 15:40:25

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2005-01-01

Location: Semerwater, Addlebrough, Greenber Edge and Stake Fell

Civil Parish: Bainbridge

British National Grid: SD 955 870

Altitude: 420m

Geology: Lower Carboniferous strata of the Yoredale Series capped by Namurian strata (Millstone Grit) on the highest ground.(Kendall and Wroot 1924)

Description: This summary of archaeological sites which were known at 1993 across a large area of the Pennine Uplands which overlook Semerwater and located elsewhere in Wensleydale, was undertaken to provide a background briefing document for the field walk to this area by members of the Prehistory Society within their programmed Summer Visit to Ripon and elsewhere in Western Yorkshire. Whereas this Survey was put together by Robin Minnitt and Tim Laurie who were guides to the Members on the field excursion, we were both grateful for and acknowledge the addition of information and final editing of Terry Manby.

It is considered that this briefing document will assist in introducing SWAAG Members and all those interested in exploring this very interesting area.

Dimensions: See Location Maps

Additional Notes: Since 1993, a full survey of the great stone cairn at Stony Raise and the settlement complex on Greenber Edge has been completed ('Settlement at Greenber Edge.' by Keith Blood and Derek Cater of RCHME Newcastle: RCHME Archaeological Survey Report NMR nos SD 98 NE 1, 6, 201-4. RCHME 1996.

Whereas at the time this survey was prepared it was accurate to introduce the text by stating that 'No comprehensive study of the prehistoric archaeology of Wensleydale has yet been published....', in the meantime Wensleydale has received fairly comprehensive attention within published works, see: Robert White, The Yorkshire Dales 1997, English Heritage Landscapes through Time Series, 1997.

Batsford/English Heritage.

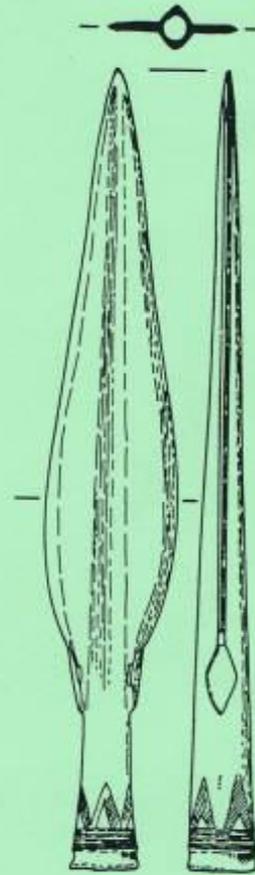
T.G. Manby, Stephen Moorhouse and Patrick Ottaway, Eds 'The Archaeology of Yorkshire, An assessment at the end of the 21st century.'Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No 3, 2003

Last Update: 2014-03-31

2/102

WENSLEYDALE
by
T. Laurie & R. Minnitt

Extract from the
WESTERN YORKSHIRE Handbook
of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY
1993 Summer Meeting at Ripon

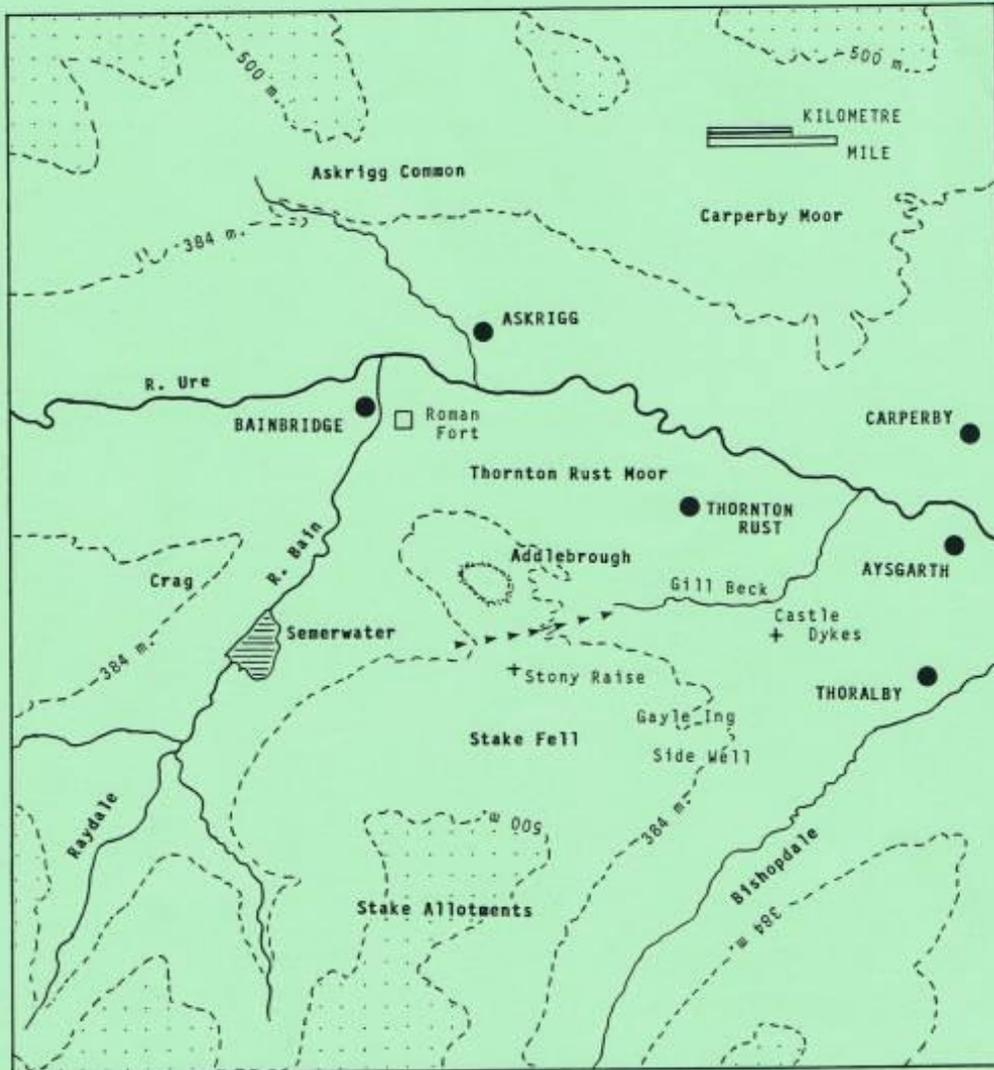




Record Number 795 >>> Image 2: Addlebrough Hill. Summit cairn. The cup marked rocks were originally covered within the body of a much larger cairn subsequently reduced by quarrying for nearby drystone walls. The trig point has now been removed.



Record Number 795 >>> Image 3: Addlebrough Hill. View westward over Wensleydale from the summit



Location of Study Area; Wensleydale and the country between the River Bain and Bishopdale. Modern villages marked.

>>> Glacial overflow channel

WENSLEYDALE:

T. Laurie & R. Minnitt

An Archaeology Survey of Semerwater, Addlebrough and the Stake Road**Introduction**

While no comprehensive study of the prehistoric archaeology of Wensleydale has yet been published the locations of many sites are indicated on the 1:25,000 O.S. Outdoor Leisure Map, sheet 30. Detailed maps have been prepared of earthwork features using aerial photographic cover, these can be inspected at the offices of the authorities concerned with the landscape conservation management of the area - North Yorkshire County Council, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England). Recently a start has been made on enhancing these plots by ground survey, beginning with the group of hut circles and small paddocks at Penhill (NGR. 031/861).

A large 'vernacular' data base exists relating to the prehistoric and later archaeological settlement features in Wensleydale to complement the aerial surveys. The potential for settlement research by the correlation of the aerial survey evidence with local history and casual finds data, that is followed up by an intensive field survey, is the subject of this study. The area to be visited will be discussed in the wider context of Wensleydale archaeology and a gazetteer of the survey area sites and finds provided.

Landscape

The area studied comprises the tributary valley of the River Bain and the flanking uplands south of Wensleydale, including the upland watershed between the rivers Ure and Wharfe and between the Bain and Bishopdale Beck. Wensleydale is a wide glaciated valley, it cuts through the alternating limestones, shales and sandstones of the Lower Carboniferous Yoredale series capped by Millstone Grit rocks on the highest ground (Kendall & Wroot 1924). To this alteration of the rock strata Wensleydale owes its twin characteristics of terraced hillsides and abundant waterfalls (Phillips 1836).

The floor and lower slopes of Wensleydale have a covering of debris left by the retreat of the Devensian glacier that filled the dale (Raistrick 1926). Characteristic landscape features are the morainic ridges with associated lakebeds, and drumlins such as that east of Bainbridge village that is crown by the earthworks (Frere & St. Joseph 1978, 113-115) of a Roman fort and vicus. The fort probably known as Virosidum, has been extensively excavated by B.R. Hartley, University of Leeds (Report in preparation).

The whole of the lower dale sides have been intensively farmed throughout recorded history as well developed strip lynchets systems indicate and surviving prehistoric earthworks in the form of field boundary systems and settlements are not prominent in Wensleydale at lower elevations for this reason. This is in contrast to Wharfedale and Swaledale, where the observer can detect the presence of early field and settlements except where obliterated by medieval strip lynchets, for example immediately west of Reeth.

On the upper slopes and rock terraces of Wensleydale prehistoric earthworks have survived the later field clearances and early stone walled field systems have been located in several areas notably above Carperby and Woodhall on the northern side of the dale. Surprisingly in view of their frequency elsewhere, only two real cairnfields have been found in Wensleydale, both are in Bolton West Park.

Semerwater is the remnant of a once great glacial lake, dammed by the Devensian glacier filling Wensleydale. This meltwater lake found an overflow channel at 1250 ft. (390 m.) O.D. eastwards along the southern flank of Wensleydale through a spillway now occupied by Hukermire (NGR. SD 954/874). A legendary curse of a witch or warlock, has Semerwater rising overnight to drown a 'town' (Site 9.). A dredging of the outfall channel of Semerwater, to lower its waterlevel, exposed on the northern shore masses of animal bones, some worked, and a bronze basal looped spearhead. More recently erosion has exposed flint scatters near the outfall, including late mesolithic microliths forms and Neolithic arrowheads. There is great potential for linking the faunal and palaeo-environmental associations of the Semerwater basin to cultural assemblages. This as a specially significance for the early settlement associations as only three other localities in the whole of Wensleydale have produced Mesolithic flint implement scatters (Nab End, Preston Moor and Stake Fell).

The past vegetational history of the area has been studied at two locations, namely Hukermire Moss and nearby Thornton Mire. The unpublished Hukermire diagram was compiled by the Wensleydale WEA in 1989, and the Thornton Mire sequence has been radiocarbon dated (Honeyman 1985). The base of the Thornton Mire diagram is dated to 8480±90 BP. and it records high pine levels until 4550±50 BP. when birch, alder, hazel woodland developed with some elm, lime, and willow. There was a marked decrease in birch/alder/hazel woodland around 2650±50 BP., and the local landscape has remained open since then.

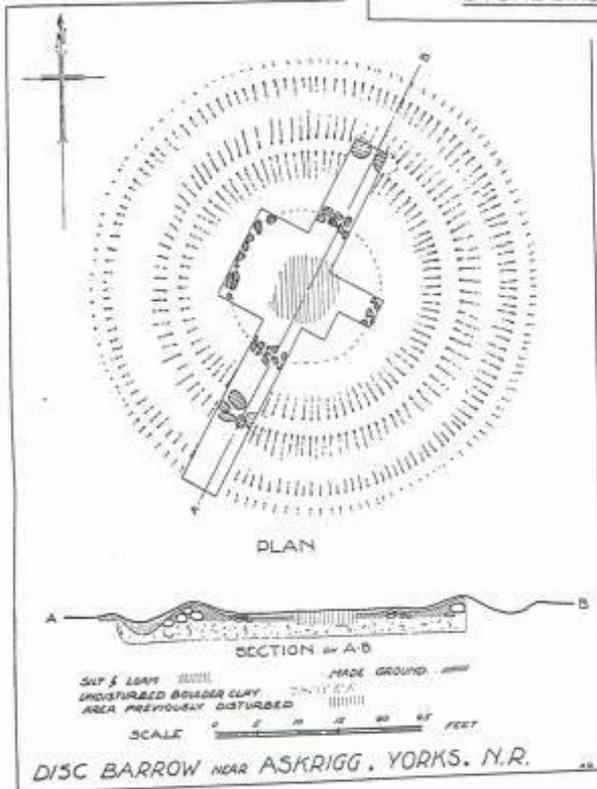
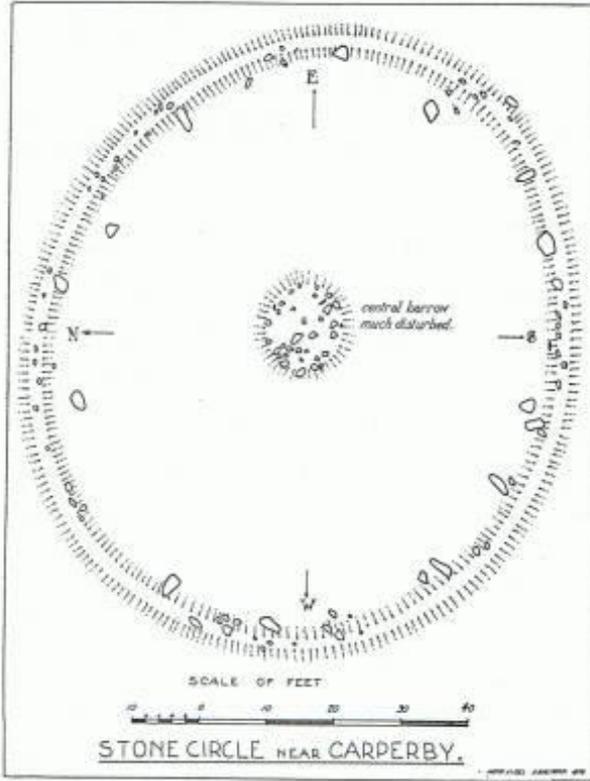
Sites

The summit of Addlebrough (1564 ft.- 476 m. OD.) provides one of the most spectacular landscape viewpoints in the Pennines. It summit has the ruin of a once considerable rock cairn, that has cupmarked rocks in its construction; the only rock art site in Wensleydale, it lies between the concentration of cup and ring art in lower Wharfedale and that on the Swaledale-Teesdale watershed (Morris 1989. 55-56).

The two most important prehistoric ritual monuments in Wensleydale are situated in the area of the survey (Sites 16 & 14) - the Castle Dykes henge and Stony Raise cairn. There are a fair number of cairns and possible round barrows throughout the dale, only one of these at Askrigg has been excavated in modern times (Raistrick 1929).

The widespread stone walled enclosures are undated by excavation. The large enclosure above Kidstones Scar, Bishopdale (NGR. 944/810) is a potential candidate to be a neolithic settlement - there is a structured cairn close by. This site is comparable to a similar

Carperby, Ox Close.
Embanked stone circle
(From Raistrick 1929,
p. 354, Fig. 1)



Askrigg, Foss Ing.
Disc Barrow, excavated 1928
(From Raistrick 1929,
p. 363, Fig. 9)

cairn and enclosure on Holwick Fell in Teesdale, that has produced stone axes (D. Coggins, pers comm.).

Recent fieldwork has identified several stone dump bank ring-works at various locations in Wensleydale and these may be bases of unenclosed round houses or ring cairns. There is a 'stone circle' below Ivy Scar, Carperby, it has an orthostat revetted stone ring bank with a central cairn and appears to be a mortuary enclosure (Raistrick 1929).

There are no defended settlements, or hillforts, in Wensleydale and the settlements on Addlebrough, Greenber Edge (Stony Raise), and that above West Burton on Penhill (Riley 1988. 29), are all undated by excavation, however these 'village' type settlements, on morphological grounds, are likely to be prehistoric in age with occupation extending through into the Roman Iron Age in the case of the Greenber Edge site (Site 1) to judge from the presence of wall passages (Raistrick 1937; White 1988) and the reported finds of Romano-British/Iron Age pottery sherds there.

Cultural Material

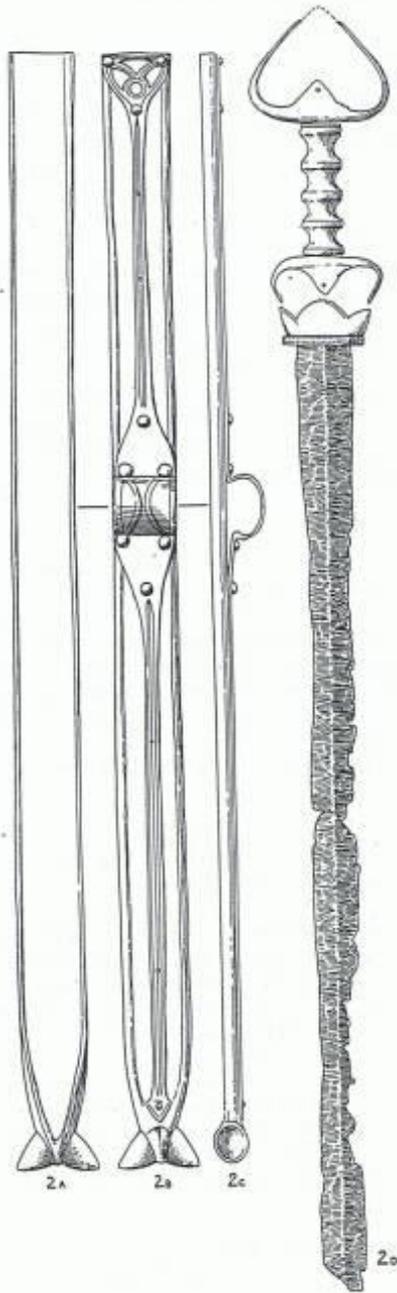
The grassland farming economy of Wensleydale is not ideal for the recovery of casual artefacts. Erosion patches, moles hills and occasional commercial excavations have provided a small scattered of stone axes finds along the dale, flint arrowheads and scrapers occur in quantity from limestone terraces and moorland sites. During the late 19th Century William Horne assembled a private museum at his home in Leyburn; much of his collection was acquired for the museum at Bolton Castle where it suffered dissipation over recent. There is now a small archaeological display in the Upper Dales Folk Museum at Hawes.

A single Early Bronze Age burial find is represent a surviving accessory cup, from an urn burial in a cist, found in 1910 at Crake Close Farm (SE 00/88 area), Aysgarth (Manby 1988. 95).

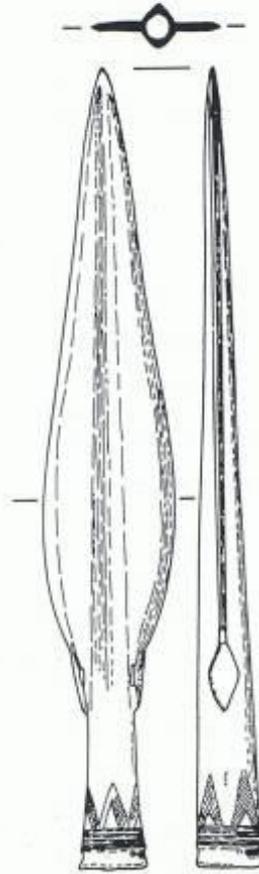
Bronze implement finds have not been numerous; a flat axe from Preston-under-Scar quarry, the Semerwater decorated spearhead of the Hotham Carr Industry. Yorkshire type socketed axes come from Hutton Hang and Middleham, the latter found with a large spearhead with lunate-opening in the blade (Schmidt & Burgess 1981).

The most spectacular find from Wensleydale was the long iron sword with its bronze hilt fittings, in a sheet bronze scabbard of "Brigantian" type, found on moorland in Cotterdale to the west of Hawes (Piggott 1950). The details of this discovery are few, "it lay about one foot under ground", and was found at sometime before 1870 (Franks 1880, 251, Pl. XVI. 1-2.).

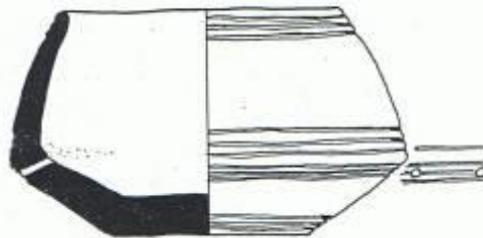
Acknowledgements are made for information provided over many years from the late R.M. Chapman and the late David Hall especially for the Semerwater discoveries. Our thanks are also recorded to Mrs Hannah Dinsdale for knowledge of the discoveries made by the late George Musgrove of stone rings and flints found on Thornton Rust Moor.



Cotterdale; Iron sword and its
bronze scabbard. Scale 1:3.
British Museum
(Piggott 1950. Fig.9.2)



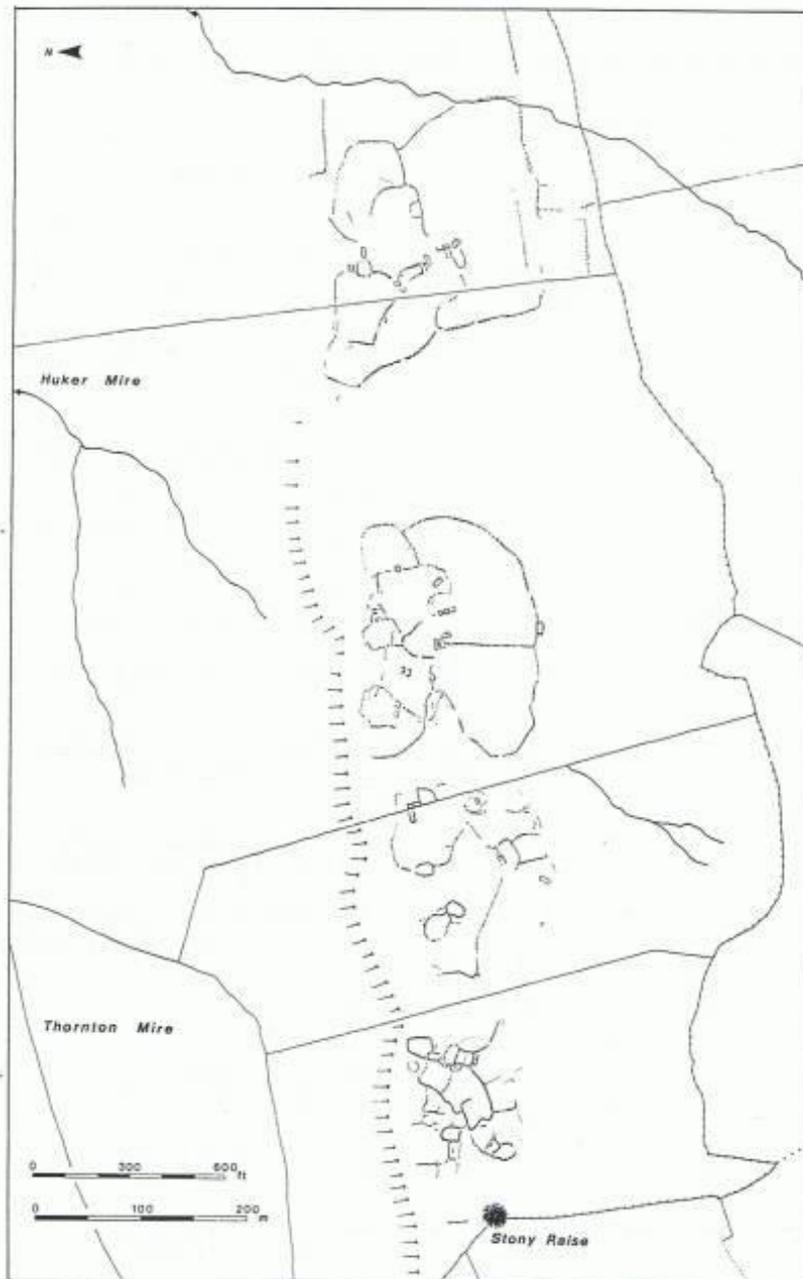
Semerwater; Decorated bronze basal-
looped spearhead. Scale 1:2.
Upper Dales Museum, Hawes
(Manby 1986. Fig. 7.)



Crake Close Farm, Aysgarth; Accessory
Cup accompanying urned cremation.
Yorkshire Museum, York.
Scale 3:4

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Greenber Edge; Stony Raise cairn and the settlement complex.
(From White 1988. Fig.13.6. Based on a plot by P. Chadwick)

SCHEDULE: SITES & FINDS
A. Settlement sites

1. GREENBER EDGE

420 m. OD.

SD 955/870

Stone walled settlements comprising circular and rectangular building bases with associated paddocks forming four separate nuclei. The whole complex extends over a distance of 1 km. east from Stony Raise Cairn (Site 14).

Well defined 'wall passages' are visible at several locations (Raistrick 1937. 121). The large circular dump house enclosures are earlier than the stone walled settlements. In one instance the entrance of a circular house is effectively blocked by a later enclosure wall. One of a group of three circular stone walled (not stone dump) houses was excavated by B.R. Hartley in the 1970's. There were no small finds, it had a flagged floor and a central hearth, its wall construction is very similar to a house at Healaugh, Swaledale, dated by excavation to the 1st. Century AD.

The settlement seems to have been wholly pastoral as no evidence for arable cultivation can be detected, there are no lynchets or stone clearance heaps in the vicinity.



Air photograph of Greenber Edge showing enclosures and Stony Raise cairn in the angle of the modern field wall- top left hand corner.
 (Air Photograph; D.N.Riley)

The well defined hollow way tracks on rising ground above the marsh at Floss (NGR. SD 963/874), together with two long field field banks that converge on the eastern end of this settlement complex, may indicate use of pastures at the lower elevations near the Gill Beck were used by the settlements. There are no trackways leading to these settlements from the west or from settlements on the higher ground to the south.

2. ADDLEBROUGH (east) 420 m. OD. SD 949/875

Stone walled settlements comprising circular building bases with associated paddocks on the terrace above the fell sandstone scarp on the south-eastern slope of Addlebrough. A trackway leads down to Thornton Mire, a field boundary system is visible on the slopes above Hukermire.

3. ADDLEBROUGH (west) 440 m. OD. SD 945/878

Stone walled settlements similar to Site 1 on a terrace on the western slope of Addlebrough. Rectangular buildings and wall passages here.

4. ADDLEBROUGH (south) 400 m. OD. SD 948/873

Possible settlement comprising ill-defined building bases with associated enclosures, situated at the base of a scarp slope.

This site is not well defined and is obscured by quarry hollows. In Teesdale (on Holwick Fell) early medieval long houses occupy similar situations, one end of the buildings being recessed into the hill slope as though for extra protection or stability for the roof timbers.

5. SEMERWATER HOUSE 280 m. OD. SD 925/885

Grass covered stone banks and lynchet slopes define ancient fields on the hill sides west and east of the River Bain and are particularly well preserved below Holly House and Semerwater House. Other settlement nuclei west of the Bain can be identified in low sunshine at Countersett and above Marsett. A further settlement with associated fields is centred on the earthwork enclosure at SD 932/898.

These fragmentary remains with lynchet slopes indicate that extensive settlement of the lower dale slopes may be expected.

6. STAKE ALLOTMENTS 525 m. OD. SD 937/852

A small 'homestead' settlement comprising sub-rectangular building bases with associated enclosed 'yards'. No surface finds to indicate date - these sites seem to be aceramic. A direct connection cannot be established between this settlement and the stone banked fields at SD 935/848 (Site 22).

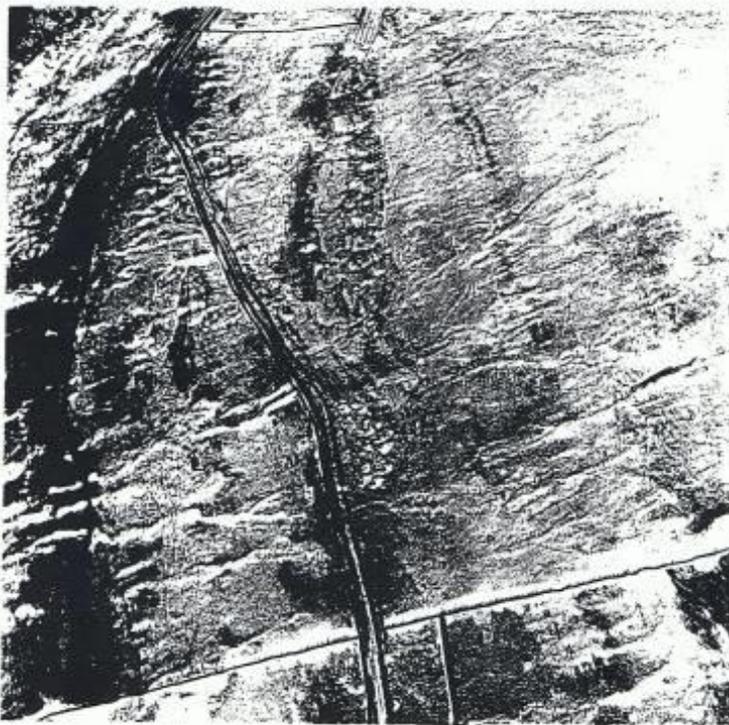
7. CRAGDALE

450 m. OD.

SD 922/847

Stone walled settlements comprising substantial levelled house platforms roughly circular in form with some circular building bases and stone walled enclosures (paddocks). Stone field banks lead down slope towards the settlement situated at the confluence of Cragdale Water and Shaw Gate Gill Beck far below (Site 8). However, these field banks cannot be traced below High Lane, although in at least one instance the field banks above and below the lane are on the same alignment.

This settlement is well preserved over a distance of 500 m. above a fell sandstone outcrop and may represent a pastoral settlement situated to exploit high level grazing during the summer months.



Cragdale: Linear enclosures and hut platform settlement under light snow cover. (Air photograph ; R. White)

8. CRAGDALE WATER 350 m. OD. SD 920/842

An unenclosed settlement of three large sub-circular platforms situated on the south-east bank of Cragdale Water at its junction with Shaw Gate Gill. On the north bank, ie. on the south facing slopes above Shaw Gill Beck, a well preserved field system may be related to the previous settlement high above. Further house platforms are situated within the fields.

Taken together Sites 7 and 8, provide an almost complete transect from dale bottom to high moor edge.

9. SEMERWATER 250 m. OD. SD 918/875

Possible crannog. On the northern margin of SemerWater the contemporary newspaper reports record the discovery of 'a six foot wide causeway leading into the lake, flat stones used in its construction having been placed in position parallel with the lake margin.' This discovery was made after dredging operations at the lake outlet intended to lower the waterlevel in the 1950's. During the course of this dredging, a remarkable collection animal bones of all sizes and shapes, including Bos primigenius, was recovered. A bronze basal-looped spearhead was discovered under a stone near the causeway. R.M. Chapman observed that "there was a break of several feet in length in the causeway indicating a removable plank bridge for security".

10. STAKE FELL 450 m. OD. SD 961/857

An unenclosed settlement of at least twelve round houses marked by ring banks of stone clearance sited on or near a spring line at the base of an east-facing scarp slope. There are several house sites on pronounced platforms, others near barely visible in the turf (information R. Bewley). The stone field banks suggest a pastoral settlement, there is no evidence of lynchetting or stone clearance heaps.

11. THORALBY HAW SD 993/868

Settlements and field systems on the south-facing slopes above Thoralby village. This is a complex of celtic type field, platforms and co-axial fields very similar to those on Calverside, east of Healaugh, Swaledale.

Barrows & Cairns

12. COUNTERSETT CRAG 500 m. OD. SD 903/877

Round barrow. First recognised by Mrs Elizabeth Wright, who found fragments of prehistoric pottery on the mound in rabbit hole earth.

13. ADDLEBROUGH 476 m. OD. SD 946/882

Round cairn on the summit, robbed mound with at least three cup marked rocks exposed. The limits of the cairn lies well beyond these carved rocks which have been incorporated into

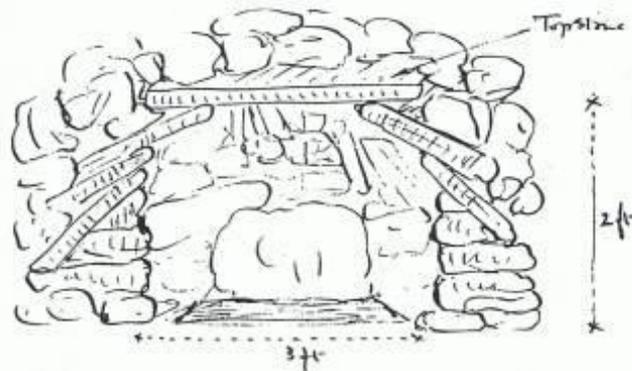
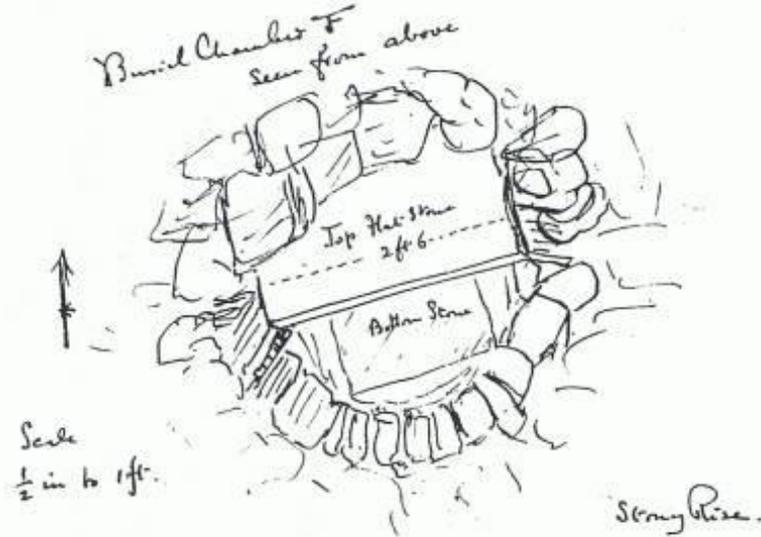
the mound structure.

14. GREENBER EDGE

425 m. OD.

SD 951/869

Massive cairn known as Stony Raise - oval rather than circular with its axis 38 m. and 28 m. Heavily robbed to build adjacent wall. The diary of Charles Fothergill (Yorks. Archaeol. Soc. Record Series) records for 1805 many hundreds of loads of stone removed from this cairn. Small stone built beehive chambers are recorded in the heavily disturbed mound early in the present century by W.T. Wylie.



*Section of Burial Chamber F.
Looking North*

Drawings of a beehive-shaped chamber/cist made by W.T. Wylie
in the Stony Raise Cairn (reduced scale)

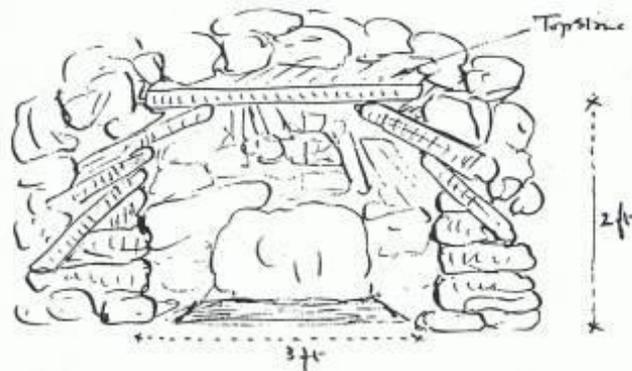
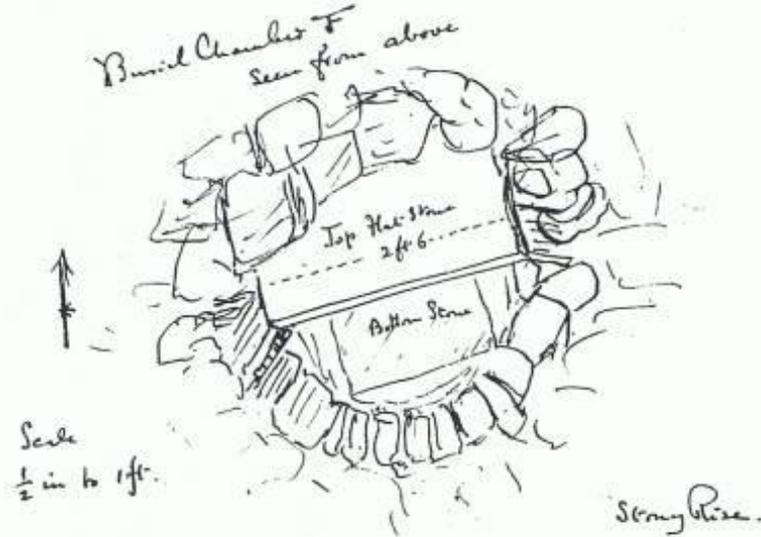
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Massive cairn known as Stony Raise - oval rather than circular with its axis 38 m. and 28 m. Heavily robbed to build adjacent wall. The diary of Charles Fothergill (Yorks. Archaeol. Soc. Record Series) records for 1805 many hundreds of loads of stone removed from this cairn. Small stone built beehive chambers are recorded in the heavily disturbed mound early in the present century by W.T. Wylie.



Drawings of a beehive-shaped chamber/cist made by W.T. Wylie in the Stony Raise Cairn (reduced scale)

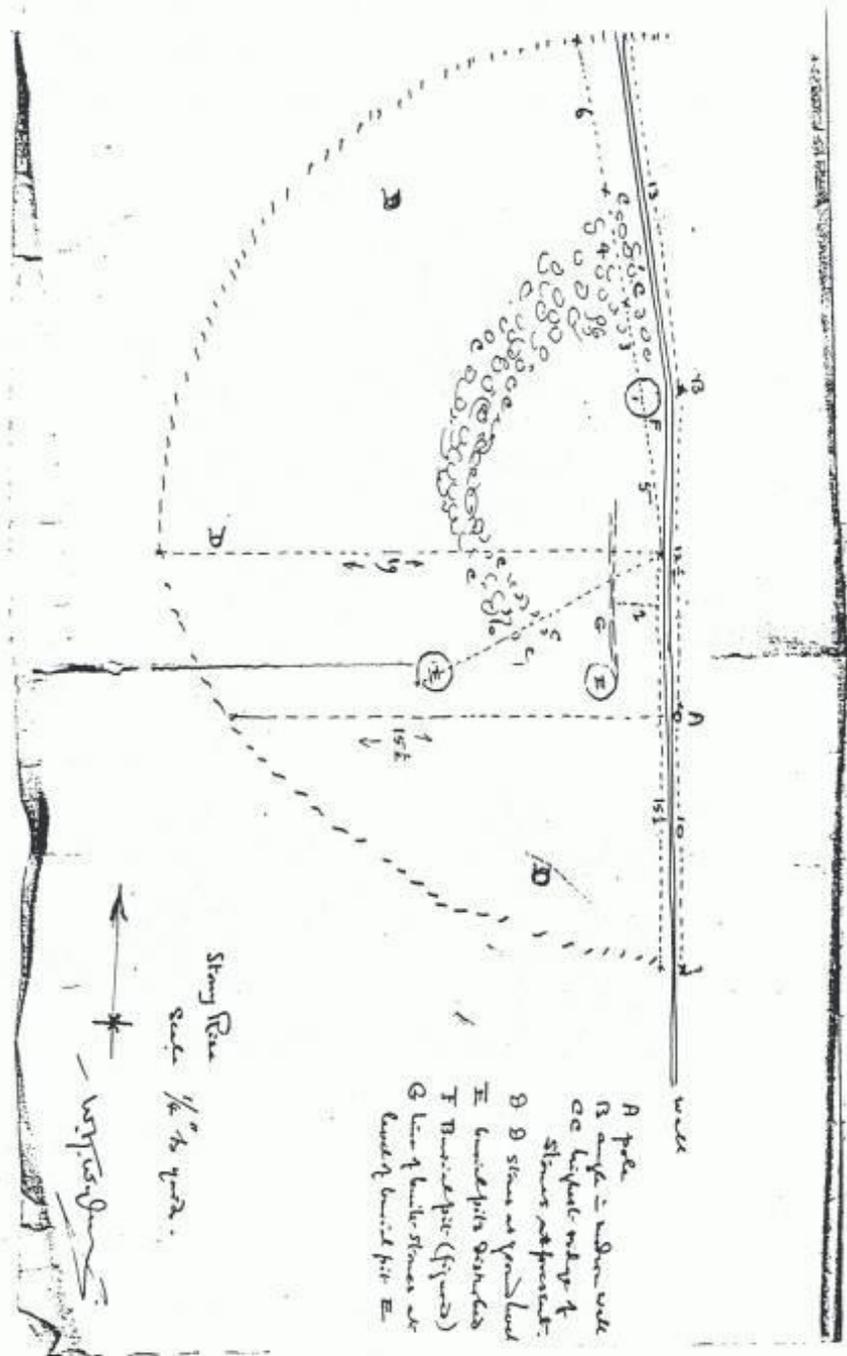
15. GREENBER EDGE (east)

380 m. OD.

SD 960/872

Round barrow of rock construction on a small drumlin.

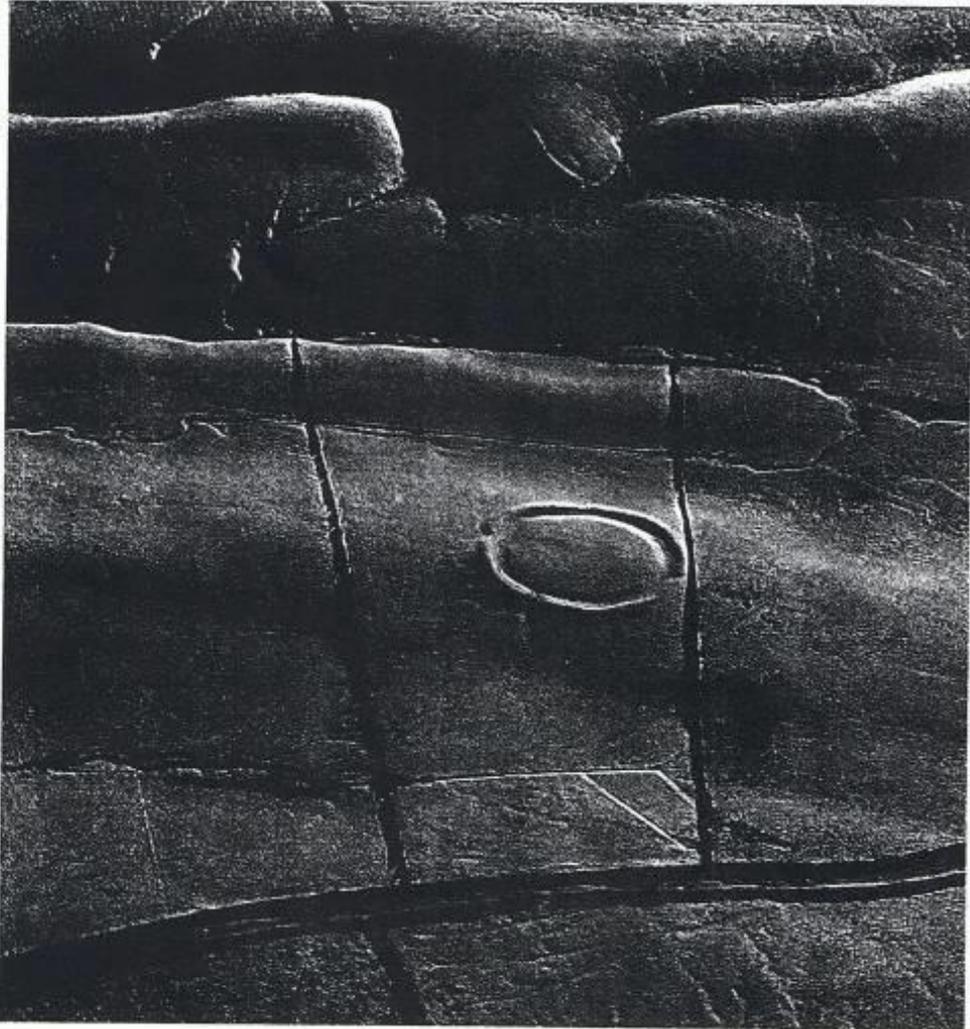
Sketch Plan of Stony Raize Cairn showing the positions of the beehived-shaped chambers/cists. Made by W.T. Wylie (reduced scale)



B. Other Monuments

16. CASTLE DYKES, Aysgarth 309 m. OD. SD 982/873

Class I henge monument, internally 52-55 m. diameter, ditch with external bank, total diameter 80-82 m. Entrance causeway and gap facing east, 4m. wide. Well preserved in pasture land, three depressions the bank may result from stone robbing or drainage. (Harding & Lee 1987. 307, No. 205.



Castle Dykes, Aysgarth: Henge monument from the north in grassland.
(Air photograph; R. White 1980)

17. DOVESTONES 350 m. OD. SD 965/875
 A group of six stone rings, 3-6 m. diameter in the rough pasture immediately west of a modern sheepfold. These may be the kerbs of quarried cairns or very small ring cairns.
18. GREENBER EDGE SD 956/875
 Stone walled enclosure near a stream.
19. GREENBER EDGE 375 m. OD. SD 964/872
 A group of three stone rings situated immediately east of a shooting hut. Same as Site 17.
20. HUKER MIRE 375 m. OD. SD 958/873
 A group of four burnt mounds, two of which are horseshoe shaped and two are roughly circular. The largest is approximately 8 m. diameter and the smallest 3 m. across. All are situated on the bank of a permanent spring with substantial flow. These mounds are composed entirely of burned sandstone fragments and have all the characteristics of the Irish 'fulacht fiadh' - ancient cooking places.
 This is the first burnt mound site to be recognised in the Yorkshire Pennine region.
21. STAKE FELL 485 m. OD. SD 960/862
 An isolated sub-rectangular enclosure, a low terrace on the north-west side may have been for a timber building.
22. STAKE ALLOTMENTS 540 m. OD. SD 935/848
 A group of irregular enclosures marked by very substantial banks. Very small buildings attached to the banks. One possible occupation site marked by black soil with flint and bone fragments, converging field banks.
- 23 & 24. GREENBER EDGE area SD 96/87
 Field boundaries of 'reave' construction converging on the most easterly settlement of the Greenber Edge complex. These boundaries lead from the settlement towards Gill Beck and are approximately 1 km. in length.

25. STAKE FELL 485 m. OD. Centre SD 958/863

Field boundary. This large prominent bank is considered to be post-medieval on the grounds of a lack of consolidation.

C. Flint Sites.

26. SEMERWATER 250 m. OD. SD 922/876

Flint and chert industry, bone and antler tools found near the outfall of Semerwater. Later Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age.

27. SEMERWATER 250 m. OD. SD 918/874

Various flint industry finds from the slopes above the north shore of Semerwater with 50 m. of the lake edge. Later Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age.

28. CARPLEY GREEN (north)

Isolated find spot. Flint core fragment - possibly mesolith.

29. CARPLEY GREEN (south)

Isolated flint find spot, flakes of indeterminate age.

30. THORNTON RUST MOOR

Very fine flint arrowheads - large hollow based, leaf-shaped and barbed and tanged types. Found on eroding heather moorland south-west of Dovestones by George Musgrove.

31. GREENBER EDGE

Isolated find, very small leaf-shaped arrowhead.

32. STAKE FELL

Flint and chert industry and stone artefacts collected by R. Minnitt and T. Laurie. Types include a large chert flake with retouched to form a tanged point, a small leaf shaped flint arrowhead, flint serrated-edged blade and a chert core.

Record Name: Initial Record of a hitherto unrecorded prehistoric village settlement on the southern slopes of Harland Hill.

SWAAG ID Number: 808

Recorded Date: 2014-05-27 11:26:54

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2014-05-05

Location: Gammersgill Moor, Harland Hill, South Slope

Civil Parish: Carlton Town

British National Grid: #SD 0270 8375

Altitude: 460-470m

Geology: Namurian Sandstones and springs above the Cockhill Marine Band Shales.

Description: This is Part One of the initial record of the recognition and sketch survey of a substantial prehistoric village site located on the southern slopes of Harland Hill at an elevation of 460-470m above Ordnance Datum. This is an introduction to the site following the initial recognition under dull light conditions. Further visits have and will be made to establish the full extent of the settlement. Further Database records will be uploaded after each successive visit.

The prehistoric settlement is located on Gammersgill Moor east of the drystone wall which follows the interfluvium between Burton-cum Walden CP and Carlton Town CP. The settlement which comprises at least 18 round house platforms and stone banked round house enclosures is located on rising ground just above the spring line. A total of 12 house platforms are located in line along the base of the steep upper slopes of Harland Hill. Each of these house platforms abuts or adjoins the stone bank which forms the upper or northern limit of a series of three stone banked conjoined curvilinear enclosures. A further six round houses, hut circles, are located adjacent to the lower enclosure banks.

The two more easterly enclosures and most of the house platforms which are distant from the modern parish boundary wall, are generally very well preserved. However the most westerly of the three enclosure walls together with any house platforms located near the Parish Boundary Wall have been heavily robbed and disturbed by stone quarrying during the construction of the Parish Boundary Wall. The majority of the round houses which average at 9-10m diameter overall, were erected on levelled platforms cut into the slope, a few are defined by stone dump banks or 'hut circles'.

The lower enclosure walls are up to 2.0m thick with occasional large orthostats. The upper enclosure bank which runs between the upper row of 12 house platforms is less substantial.

Dimensions: The settlement enclosures are 350m from east to west and 100m from north to south.

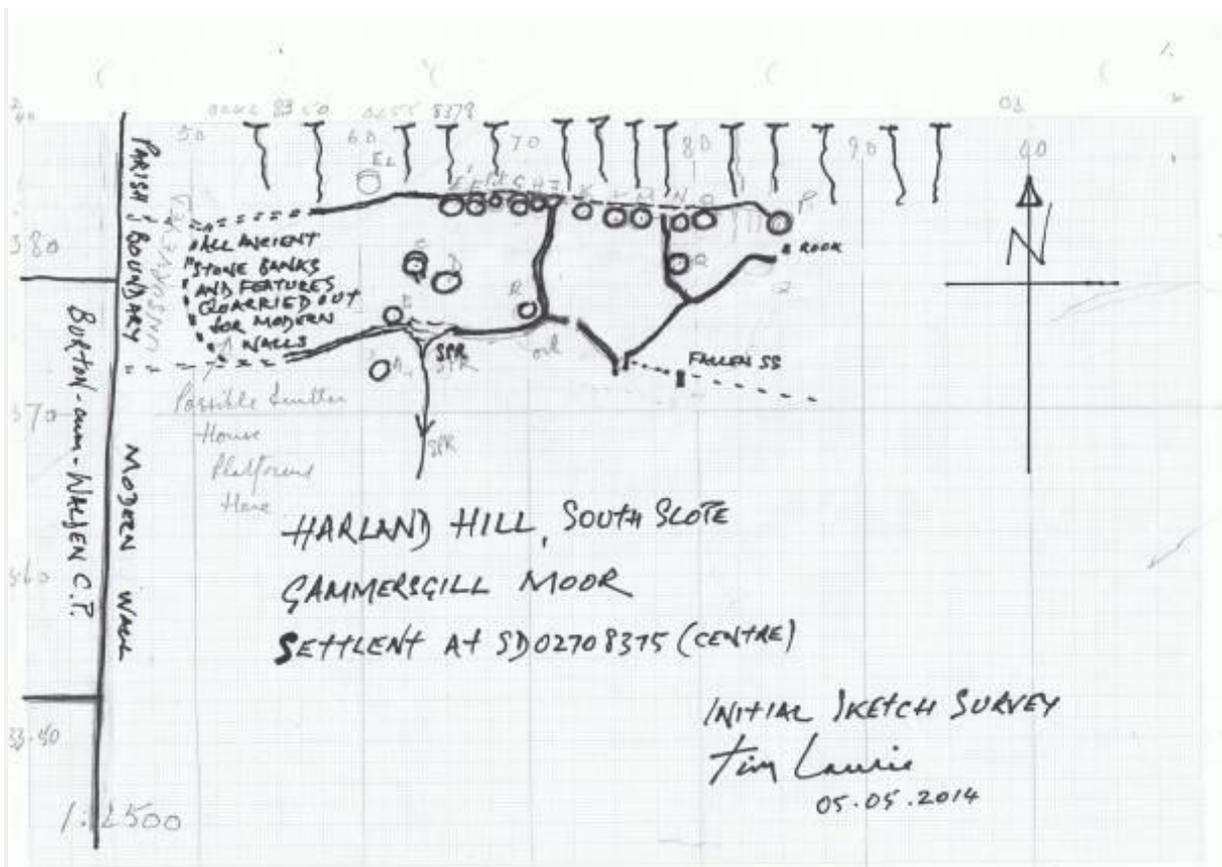
Additional Notes: This high elevation, remote moorland prehistoric 'village' settlement somewhat resembles the Burton Moor Settlement also situated at 460m elevation some 2.5KM to the northward, see Robert White 1997, Yorkshire Dales. Landscapes through Time. Batsford/English Heritage. Chapter Two, Figure 16. The Burton Moor Village Settlement, in contrast to the three enclosures described here on Harland Hill, consists of many small curvilinear enclosures with associated hut circles. These two settlements are also rather different in detail, for example the Burton Moor settlement has complex round houses with several showing lean to rooms whereas all the house platforms at Harland Hill are simple platforms cut into the slope as stances for one roomed timber framed round houses.

In this respect the Harland Hill settlement more closely resembles the settlement on Malham Moor, see Robert White 1997, op cit Figure 15.

Hut circle settlements cannot be dated from surface remains and very few have been excavated. The very high elevation of this settlement fully open and exposed to the prevailing South Westerly winds does perhaps indicate that it was seasonally occupied by transhumant pastoralist family groups at around 1200BC during the Middle Bronze Age before clearance of sheltering woodland and before the climatic deterioration which followed after 600 BC, during the Prehistoric Iron Age. See, for example, Coggins, D., and Fairless, K.J., 1984: 'The Bronze Age settlement at Bracken Rigg, Upper Teesdale, Co Durham. Durham Archaeol. J. 1, 5-21.

The vicinity of the settlement will be searched for the presence of burial monuments, ring cairns, burnt mounds and other associated settlement sites. There are several known burnt mounds within a radius of 1 mile of this site, for example the three burnt mounds above Whitrow Farm in Walden and the burnt mound in a marsh near Howden Lodge, above Carlton in Coverdale.

Last Update: 2014-05-28



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

Record Name: Harland Hill South Slope. Unenclosed round house settlement Part Two

SWAAG ID Number: 809

Recorded Date: 2014-06-05 10:16:25

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2014-05-15

Location: Carlton Town CP, Gammersgill Moor, Harland Hill South Slope

Civil Parish: Carlton Town

British National Grid: SE 0270 8376

Altitude: 460m

Geology: Spring line with glacial till over impervious shales below Namurian sandstones.

Description: Following the previous Initial Record (SWAAG 808) of this site, a further visit has been made to establish the extent of the site and subsequent discussion with Robert White at the YDNP has revealed that this Site had been 'picked up by the OS 6â€• and the Yorkshire Dales Mapping Project and referred to as:

â€• Substantial network of original stone-built enclosures and interlinked folds. The sites are marked as 'Jenkins Folds' on the 1st Edition OS mapping and at least some of the remains surely were used as large stock enclosures through the post-medieval period. In form they are similar to possible prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure systems in the more upland areas of the Park and it is possible that the site had early origins and was then adapted to a purely stock enclosure use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A survey and ground examination would be beneficial for the interpretation of the siteâ€• .

Robert has confirmed that the YDNP Database Record MYD16255 which has now been updated following my visit and the opinion that the site is a prehistoric settlement of at least 18 round house platforms or hut circles. The enclosure banks abut or are tangential to the round houses and I have not seen evidence of intrusive or later stone walling indicative of subsequent reoccupation as sheep fold. In these circumstances the enclosures are considered to be associated and contemporary with the round house settlement. The house platforms and hut circles are shrouded by moorland vegetation and very difficult to recognise from aerial photographs or Google Earth.

Dimensions: The visible remains extend 350m eastward of the Parish Boundary Wall and 100m from North to South, see Record 808

Additional Notes: Thanks to Robert White for the additional information. See additional photograph images.

See Record 808 for initial site survey. This site will be the subject of further site survey at a larger scale.

Last Update: 2014-06-05



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

Record Name: West Bolton Parks. Ring cairn or reduced round cairn located 100m NNE of the Beldon Beck Ring Cairn

SWAAG ID Number: 872

Recorded Date: 2015-04-07 17:56:54

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2015-03-27

Location: West Bolton Parks

Civil Parish: Castle Bolton with E and W Bol

British National Grid: SE 00806 92112

Altitude: 328m

Geology: Glacial drift over limestone.

Description: This small ring bank marked by a ring of boulders some 9m diameter overall is located some 100m NNE of the Beldon Beck Ring Cairn, RC01 on Figure 3 below and Laurie 2003, Figure 61. This ring bank is located at the base of a hill slope and could conceivably be a small ring cairn but is not appropriately located and is more likely to be a substantial round cairn reduced by stone quarrying for an adjacent field bank, part of an extensive field system associated with later settlements nearby, to be recorded separately. The Beldon Beck Ring Cairn located at a viewpoint on the eastern bank of Beldon Beck, has been differently interpreted as a Ring Cairn of earlier Bronze Age character.(see previous SWAAG Record No 871). Despite my remarks above, both of these ring banks could prove to be ring cairns.

Dimensions: 9m diameter overall approximately

Additional Notes: See SWAAG Record 871 for details of the nearby Beldon Beck Ring Cairn.

Last Update: 2015-04-08



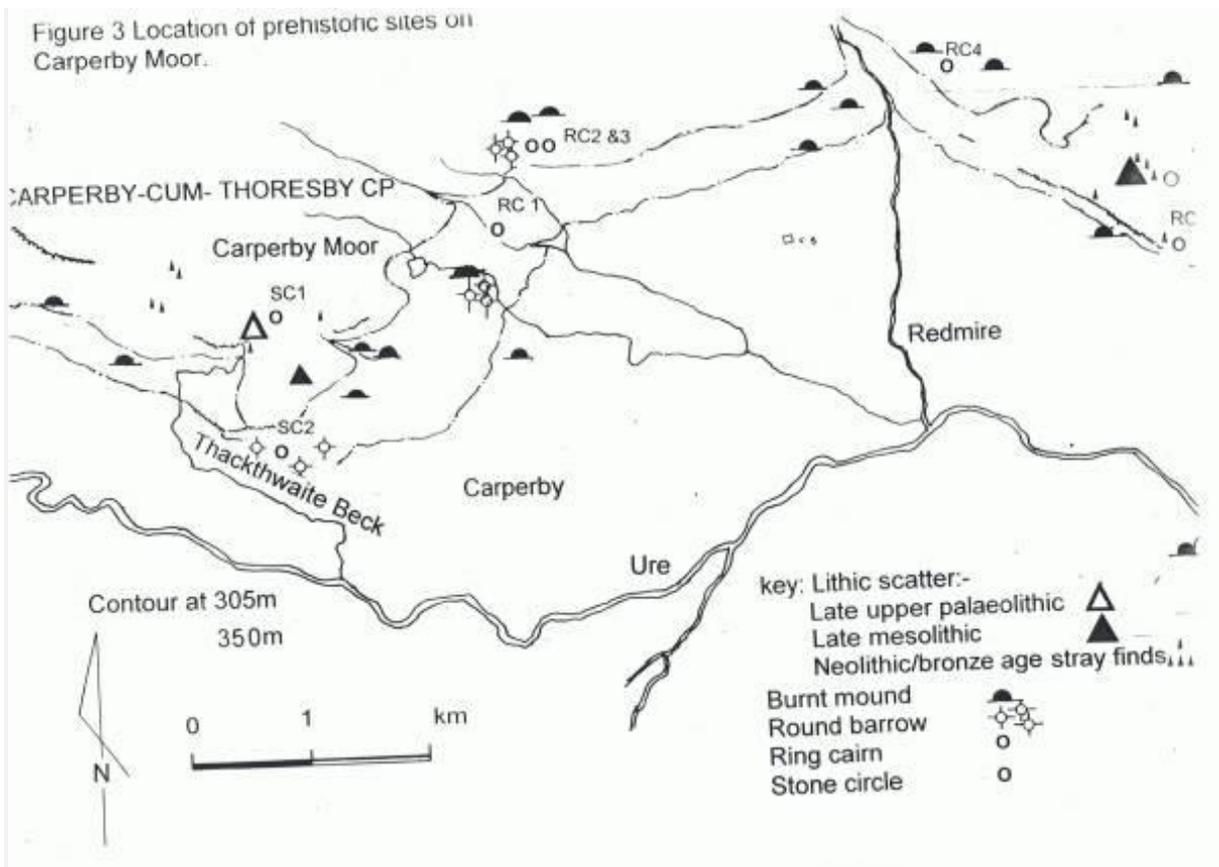
Record Number 872 >>> Image 1: Small ring bank located close to the Beldon Beck Ring Bank, RC01 on Figure 3, Laurie 2003.



Record Number 872 >>> Image 2: Small ring bank located close to the Beldon Beck Ring Bank.



Record Number 872 >>> Image 3: Coaxial field bank passes close to the ring bank which may have been reduced by stone robbing for this later boundary.



Record Number 872 >>> Image 4: Carperby Moor and West Bolton Parks. Location Map. This second ring bank is located 100m NNE of the Beldon Beck Ring Cairn, RC1 on this Map (Laurie 2003, Figure 61).

Record Name: A SWAAG walk to the Prehistoric Round House Settlement on Harland Hill from Whitrow Farm, in Walden.
SWAAG ID Number: 874
Recorded Date: 2015-04-11 14:56:09
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Settlement
Record Type: Archaeology
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2015-04-09
Location: The route of a walk to visit Prehistoric Round House Settlement on Harland Hill from Whitrow Farm in Walden
Civil Parish: Carlton Town
British National Grid: SE 0270 8376
Altitude: 460
Geology: Spring line at base of upper slope of Harland Hill. Concave slope over impervious shales overlooking the wide glaciated ridge covered with glacial hummocky drift between Walden and Coverdale. Harland Hill is formed from hard Namurian chert and sandstone strata streamlined by ice to a characteristic glacial landform, see photos . The Main Limestone with mineralised faults marked by isolated shaft mounds is exposed as a small ravine at the head of the glacially enlarged U shaped Cumma Gill.
Description: On a fine April Day 14 SWAAG members walked from Whitrow Farm in Walden to visit the recently recognised High Level Prehistoric Round House Settlement at Jenkins Folds on Harland Hill, returning via the head of Cumma Gill and the track which follows the Moor Edge above Fleensop Farm.

NOTES

1. For details of the Prehistoric Settlement on Harland Hill See SWAAG Records Nos 807,808 and 809.
2. SWAAG Members on this walk would agree that Walden Dale is a most beautiful and interesting area. A total of 19 SWAAG Records can be accessed (Search the Database for Keyword: Walden) to see examples of the woodlands and settlements located on and below some of the more remote limestone scars at Walden Head.

Dimensions: Jenkins Fold Settlement measures 350m *100. overall. See initial survey plan below.

Additional Notes: The following is a summary of my earlier SWAAG Records No 807-808 and 809 of the previous recording of the enclosures on Harland Hill known as Jenkins Folds which had been interpreted from aerial photography as possibly Romano British in origine possibly reused as medieval and later sheep folds however the 18 round house platforms which are necessary to interpret the site had not been seen:

'Following the previous Initial Record (SWAAG 808) of this site, a further visit has been made to establish the extent of the site and subsequent discussion with Robert White at the YDNP has revealed that this Site had been 'picked up by the OS 6â€• and the Yorkshire Dales Mapping Project and referred to as: 'Substantial network of original stone-built enclosures and interlinked folds. The sites are marked as 'Jenkins Folds' on the 1st Edition OS mapping and at least some of the remains surely were used as large stock enclosures through the post-medieval period. In form they are similar to possible prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure systems in the more upland areas of the Park and it is possible that the site had early origins and was then adapted to a purely stock enclosure use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A survey and ground examination would be beneficial for the interpretation of the siteâ€• . Robert has confirmed that the YDNP Database Record MYD16255 which has now been updated following my visit and the opinion that the site is a prehistoric settlement of at least 18 round house platforms or hut circles. The enclosure banks abut or are tangential to the round houses and I have not seen evidence of intrusive or later stone walling indicative of subsequent reoccupation as sheep fold. In these circumstances the enclosures are considered to be associated and contemporary with the round house settlement. The house platforms and hut circles are shrouded by moorland vegetation and very difficult to recognise from aerial photographs or Google Earth.

Last Update: 2015-04-12



Record Number 874 >>> Image 1: Harland Hill seen from the track from Whitrow Farm.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 2: SWAAG consider a possible round cairn and alignment of four rocks, three set on edge.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 3: SWAAG consider a possible round cairn and alignment of four rocks, three set on edge.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 4: The gate through the Parish Boundary Wall we were hoping to find.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 5: The approach to Harland Hill follows the wall forming the Boundary between the Parishes of Burton cum Walden and CarltonTown/Gammersgill in Coverdale.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 6: A leisurely walk with a minute to discuss who will win the election



Record Number 874 >>> Image 7: Glacial hummocks of graceful streamlined profile, or small drumlins indicate that the Wensleydale Ice once overrode this ridge.



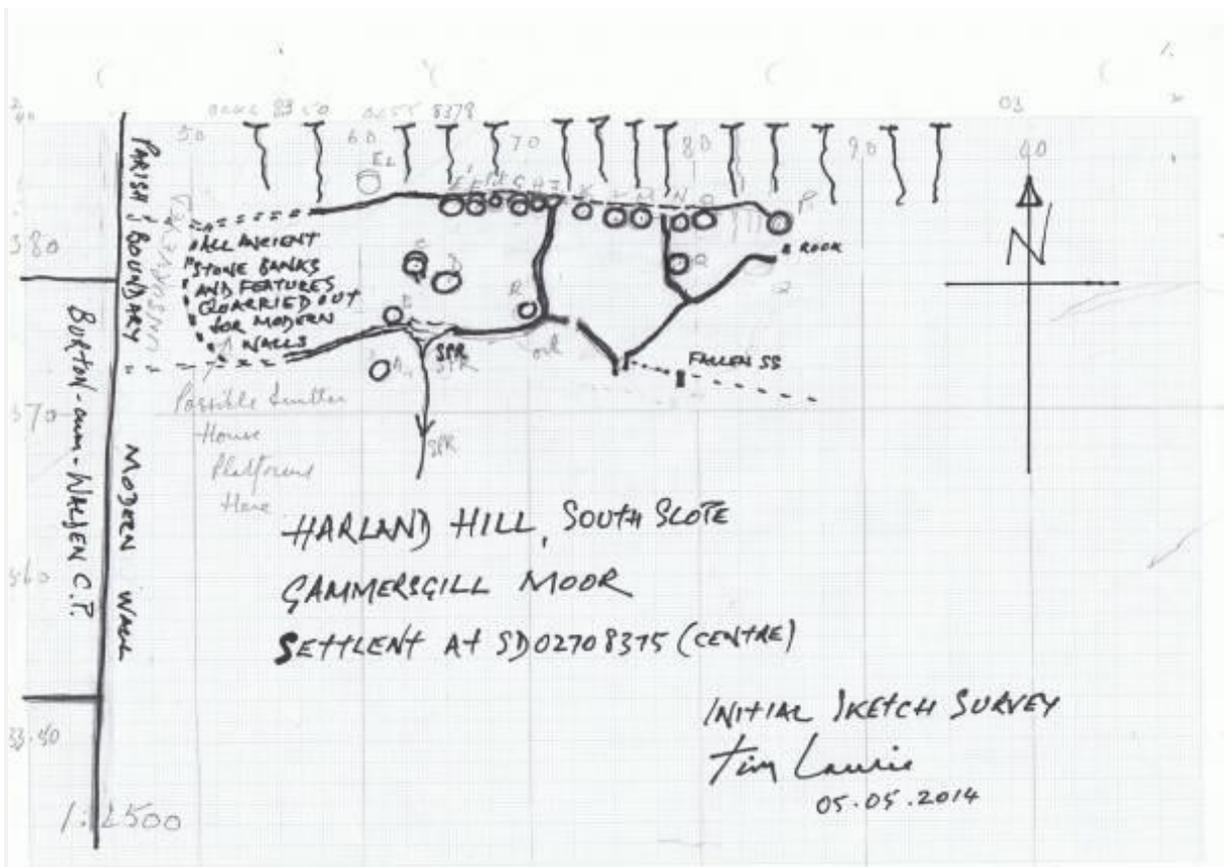
Record Number 874 >>> Image 8: Most impressive of these glacial landforms is Harland Hill.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 9: Arrival at the first round house.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 10: Swaag stand on the perimeter of the first of the round houses.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 11: Harland Hill. Settlement at Jenkins Folds. Initial walkover survey plan. TCL May 2014. Detailed larger scale survey to follow.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 12: Swaag take lunch in one of the twelve round houses located on the contouring enclosure bank overlooking the enclosures.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 13: The first luncheon party to be held at this address for at least 2800 years!



Record Number 874 >>> Image 14: One of the upper row of house platforms.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 15: One of the two very substantial enclosure banks which separate the three paddock like enclosures.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 16: The lower enclosure bank under consideration.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 17: The lower enclosure bank under consideration.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 18: Round house at the lower edge of the enclosures.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 19: Round house at the lower edge of the enclosures.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 20: Round house at the lower edge of the enclosures.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 21: The substantial enclosure bank and more discussion on the election perhaps.



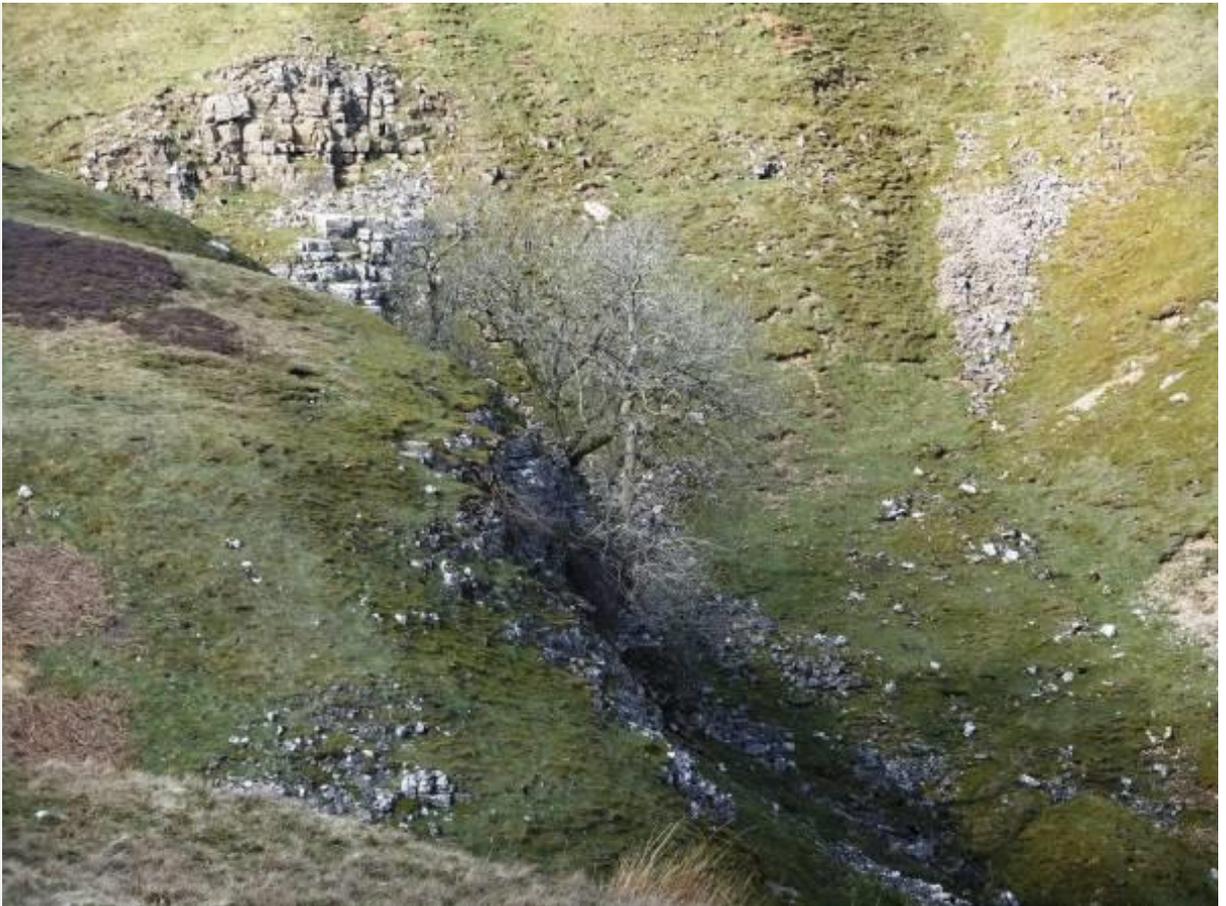
Record Number 874 >>> Image 22:



Record Number 874 >>> Image 23: Cumma Gill.



Record Number 874 >>> Image 24: Old multi stem ash trees on the limestone scar at Cumma Gill



Record Number 874 >>> Image 25: