

Record Name: Extended settlement remains below Orgate Scar

SWAAG ID Number: 884

Recorded Date: 2015-07-27 15:18:22

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2015-07-25

Location: Orgate Scar

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 094 021

Altitude: 300m

Geology: Talus scree and kame terrace below sheer cliff formed by The Main Limestone.

Description: The existence of a single round house with associated enclosures on both sides of the 18C dry stone field wall at NZ094001 (centre) had been recognised and photographed from the top edge of Orgate Scar during March 2013, see photos below and also those on SWAAG Record No 700, but no record had been uploaded to indicate the full extent of these features.

A recent visit to Orgate Scar enabled these features to be examined closely in more detail, see photo images below.

No survey or HER record has yet been made of these structures which may represent occupation at different periods.

For further images of the fine yews and relict woodland on and below Orgate Scar, see SWAAG Records Nos 195,584,700,702,706,708,709

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: These interesting settlement remains are probably not on record and a small survey is needed to adequately describe them. The visible structural remains include two possible ring cairns, one good round house within a small enclosure to the east of the recent field wall and, to the west of the wall, several very roughly constructed huts with associated enclosures at the base of the scree together with several paddock like fields with clearance cairns which take advantage of the deeper soil on the kame terrace.

Last Update: 2015-07-28



Record Number 884 >>> Image 1: Enclosures at base of scree below the Scar, west of the 18C field wall.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 2: Detail of the enclosure from the field wall at the top of the scree.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 3: Isolated round house with attached enclosure in pasture east of the wall, photographed from the top edge of Orgate Scar.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 4: Closer view of this ring bank interpreted as a round huse. the stone banked enclosure is present but not visible on these photos.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 5: View southward from Orgate SCar, winter.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 6: Enclosure at base of scree as seen from the wall at the base of the cliff.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 7: Enclosure at base of scree



Record Number 884 >>> Image 8: Small ring bank, small hut but no entrance indicates that this may be a ring cairn, close to the settlement enclosure



Record Number 884 >>> Image 9: The same



Record Number 884 >>> Image 10: Entrance through stone banked enclosure leading to cleared paddock with several large clearance cairns



Record Number 884 >>> Image 11: Detail of enclosure bank at entrance.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 12: Irregular structure constructed at perimeter of the enclosure.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 13: Irregular structure constructed at perimeter of the enclosure.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 14:



Record Number 884 >>> Image 15: Cleared field on kame terrace with clearance heaps.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 16: Clearance heap.



Record Number 884 >>> Image 17: Isolated hut circle



Record Number 884 >>> Image 18: Possible ring cairn



Record Number 884 >>> Image 19: Round house platform with later mining delves.

Record Name: Isolated round houses and other settlement evidence in the vicinity of Orgate Farm

SWAAG ID Number: 885

Recorded Date: 2015-07-30 20:45:04

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2015-07-29

Location: Orgate Pasture above track to the Cordilleras Road

Civil Parish: Marske

British National Grid: NZ 08929 02353

Altitude: 248m

Geology: Drift over Ten Fathom Grit

Description: The isolated round house at the above grid reference , see photo image numbers 1-4 below, is

one element within an extended linear settlement on the south facing lower slopes of the open and enclosed pastures centred on Orgate Farm. No systematic survey has yet been undertaken of this area but the following settlements have been noted from time to time when walking the track from Marske passing Orgate Farm and up the fell side to the Cordilleras Road:

Extensive stone walled curvilinear round house settlement on a levelled terrace below ie south of the track at NZ0886 0212,180m AOD. See photo image numbers 5-7 below. This settlement has been completely cleared of surface stone within the pasture but a small section survives as disturbed but substantial stone walls on the open moor to the west of the field wall.

Small enclosure, probably the remnant of a larger settlement eradicated by clearance below the wall, crossed by the track and field wall at NZ ,see photo image No 5 below.

Large enclosed stone founded round house settlement of Late Iron Age or Native Roman age character below the track at NZ0960 0145, see photo image Numbers 5-8. This settlement includes stone banked enclosures above the road and has not yet been surveyed.

At least one further round house platform on the terraces between the Beck and below Orgate Farm, at NZ091 018 approximately.

Dimensions: See photos. Not yet surveyed.

Additional Notes: This record should be read in conjunction with SWAAG Record No 884 which notes settlement below Orgate Scar and in Telfit Farm Pastures on the western side of Marske Beck.

None of these features have been surveyed.

NOTE!

The settlements can be seen and photographed from the Public Right of Way but those which are within walled pastures and should not be accessed without permission, hence this record is limited to SWAAG Members only.

Last Update: 2015-07-31



Record Number 885 >>> Image 1: Round house platform above track to Cordilleras, at NZ08929 02353, viewed from south.



Record Number 885 >>> Image 2: The same house platform, viewed from north.



Record Number 885 >>> Image 3: Settlement remains crossed by field wall which survive as stone walls on open moorland at NZ0960 0145



Record Number 885 >>> Image 4: The same settlement which survive on this natural terrace only as

disturbed earthworks within the cleared pastures of Orgate Farm.



Record Number 885 >>> Image 5: Remnant of an enclosure and possible house platform above the field wall at the limit of the pastures, at NZ09 01



Record Number 885 >>> Image 6: Extensive stone walled settlement complex with round houses and

small enclosures in pastures at NZ0886 0212 as seen from the track to Orgate Farm from Marske.



Record Number 885 >>> Image 7: Enclosures or small paddocks associated with the same settlement extends to the open fell side above the track.



Record Number 885 >>> Image 8: Isolated round house platform, one of several perhaps, obscured by

vegetation, located on the slope below Orgate Farm



Record Number 885 >>> Image 9: The same as last.

Record Name: Gunnerside, Lodge Green, a settlement landscape in winter.

SWAAG ID Number: 911

Recorded Date: 2016-01-22 15:55:30

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Record Date: 2016-01-20

Location: Gunnerside, Bents

Civil Parish: Melbecks

British National Grid: #SD 95411 98661

Altitude: 360m

Geology: Faulted strata below the Middle Limestone

Description: SWAAG have commenced a programme of survey of settlements of all periods on the upper pastures of Swaledale which have not been recorded in detail. Previous SWAAG Record Nos 907-909 introduced the early settlement landscape centred on Low Row Pasture under field survey. This record is Part Two of the same programme of fieldwork.

The earliest evidence for human activity on the upper Dale Side between Gunnerside and Low Row are lithic scatters, stone artefact scatters marking occupation sites of Mesolithic and Neolithic Age. These finds, together with stone burial cairns, ring cairns and burnt mounds -all of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age Character together with extensive field systems and settlements of prehistoric Iron Age/Native Roman date have been recognised on these upper pastures. However, of exceptional local interest must surely be the recognition of the open linear settlement of five rectangular buildings of Pre-Conquest, pioneering Norse character located on the 360m contour at Lodge Green. These five 'long' houses may prove to be Gunnar's Saeter and the well known but not proven origin of the place name Gunnerside.

Finally, despite the fine efforts of Restoration Man, the remains of many as yet deserted farmsteads and barns of the Farmer/Miners survive as evocative reminders of their families raised here.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: This is a preview of the survey which will, when complete include not only archaeological features of all periods from Barney Beck to Winterings, above Gunnerside Gill, but photographs of many ruined agricultural buildings, relicts of the Farmer/Miners who once worked in this area. No attempt will be to provide their histories, rather a snapshot record of their existence and appearance today.

Last Update: 2016-01-24



Record Number 911 >>> Image 1: Rectangular Structure No 1 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 2: Rectangular Structure No 1 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 3: Rectangular Structure No 3 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 4: Rectangular Structure No 4 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 5: Rectangular Structure No 5 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 6: Rectangular Structure No 5 at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 7: Rectangular Structure No 5 at Bents.



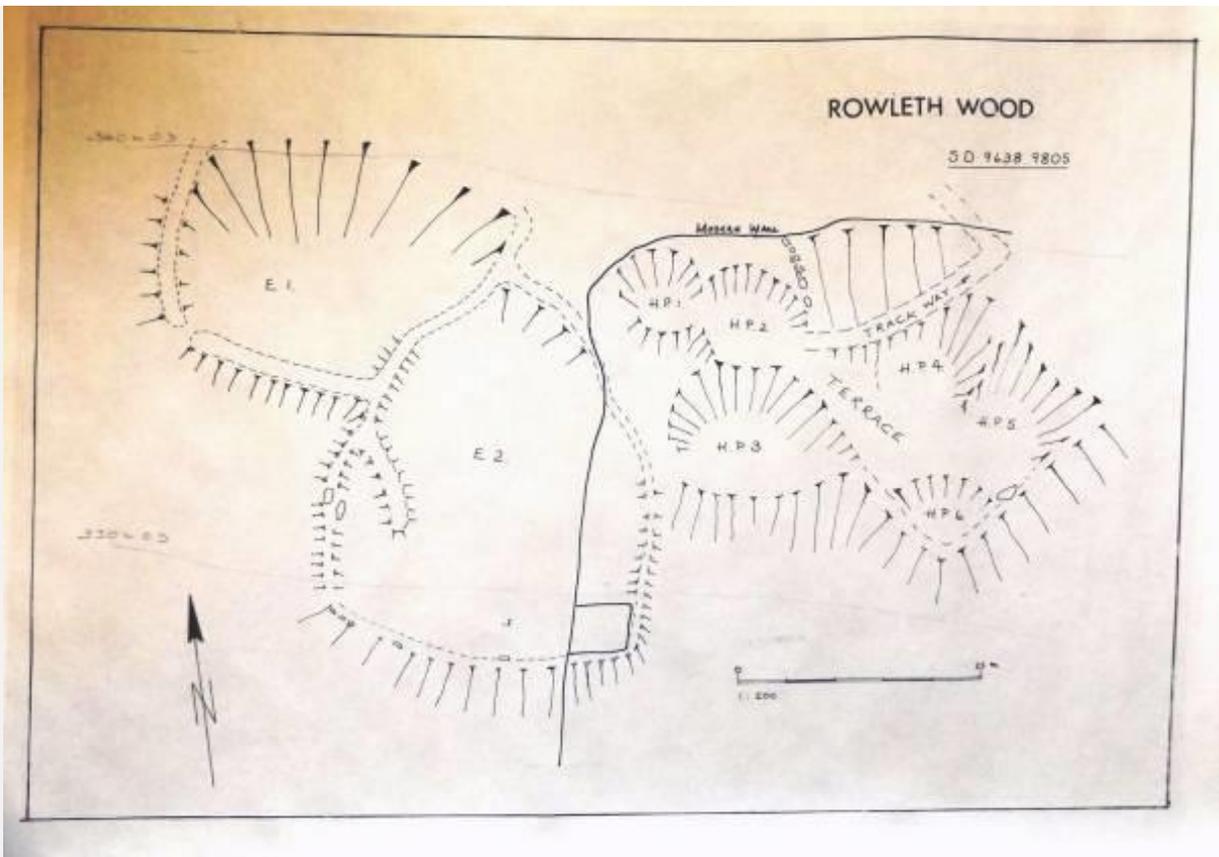
Record Number 911 >>> Image 8: Upper field boundary associated with the the rectangular structures at Bents.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 9: Rowleth Wood. Enclosed platform settlement of prehistoric iron age character, Site Plan



Record Number 911 >>> Image 10: Rowleth Wood. Enclosed platform settlement of prehistoric iron age character



Record Number 911 >>> Image 11: Enclosed settlement at Rowleth Wood. Plane table Survey Plan 1:100  
TCL 1994



Record Number 911 >>> Image 12: Remains of an as yet, un-named substantial Dales Farm at Upper  
Lodge Green reduced to foundations and one quoin.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 13: Barf End.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 14: Farm s occupied and ruined at Lodge Green.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 15:



Record Number 911 >>> Image 16:



Record Number 911 >>> Image 17: Spring in Wall.



Record Number 911 >>> Image 18:



Record Number 911 >>> Image 19: Barn at the uppermost pastures



Record Number 911 >>> Image 20: Structure of unknown purpose.

Record Name: Field boundary system, unenclosed settlements and burial monuments on Seal Houses Low Moor, then and now.

SWAAG ID Number: 950

Recorded Date: 2016-09-24 14:17:40

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2016-09-18

Location: Seal Houses Low Moor from NY 399019 504577 to NY 399518 504397 and at NY 399362 504775

Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale

British National Grid: NY 3990 5046

Altitude: 375m-400m

Geology: Gritstone over shale.

Description: The photographs below were taken some 20-30 years ago and depict, firstly: a wide ranging field system comprising two long stone dump contour field banks with occasional orthostats. The two substantial field banks cross areas of sandstone scree which surely were originally covered by a deep soil, perhaps a loess soil which has since been removed by erosion.

Secondly, the photographs show a double ring cairn and adjacent round cairn and a settlement of two unenclosed round houses located close to the lower of the field boundaries. At the time when these photographs were taken the moor, once heather covered.(The Late Ramsey Hutchinson, pers. com.) had been overgrazed and the heather had been replaced by short turf.

In consequence archaeological features were plainly and prominently visible. This is no longer the case, all features are now invisible or nearly so. They are now lost under thick, full height coarse grasses, bracken and rushes.

All the photo images below were taken many years ago when the Moor was probably over grazed.

A few photographs (eg Image No 2 and the final Images, Nos 23-26 which were taken recently depict the moor as seen today.

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: This record is intended to draw attention to the condition of some open Pennine moorland tracts following reduction of the numbers of sheep grazing.

Some 20-30 years ago I photographed the early, as yet undated field system, the ring cairn. the cairn and round house settlements seen in the photos below. At this time, the moors were generally over-stocked and this Moor, once heather covered had reverted to rough grassland. In consequence, the archaeological landscapes of Seal Houses Low Moor were plain to see during a pleasant walk across short upland grassland turf.

Following reduction of sheep numbers over the Pennines generally, the short pleasant turf of Seal Houses Low Moor is today un-grazed. Full height rank grassland of the most vigorous grasses- Deschampsia and Molinia with large areas of Soft Rush which will smother less vigorous grasses. These coarse grasses and rushes now entirely cover the archaeological features which are rendered completely invisible.

Furthermore, it is now almost impossible to walk through the long grass, rush and bracken which covers much of the moor.

SWAAG Site: Eskeleth Low Moor

Last Update: 2016-09-24



Record Number 950 >>> Image 1: Lower of the two coaxial field boundaries on Eskelleth Low Moor follows the upper edge of the screes above the road



Record Number 950 >>> Image 2: Today, just one short length of this same Field Boundary is visible before becoming lost beneath long grass and bracken.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 3: As seen 20 years ago, the lower of the two coaxial field boundaries on Eskelleth Low Moor follows the upper edge of the screes above the road



Record Number 950 >>> Image 4: Lower of the two coaxial field boundaries on Eskelleth Low Moor follows the upper edge of the screes above the road



Record Number 950 >>> Image 5: Upper of the two coaxial field boundaries



Record Number 950 >>> Image 6: Field boundary crossing scree, note the clearance was from the downslope up to the boundary.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 7: Field boundary crossing scree, at NY99400473



Record Number 950 >>> Image 8:



Record Number 950 >>> Image 9: Field boundary at sheep fold.



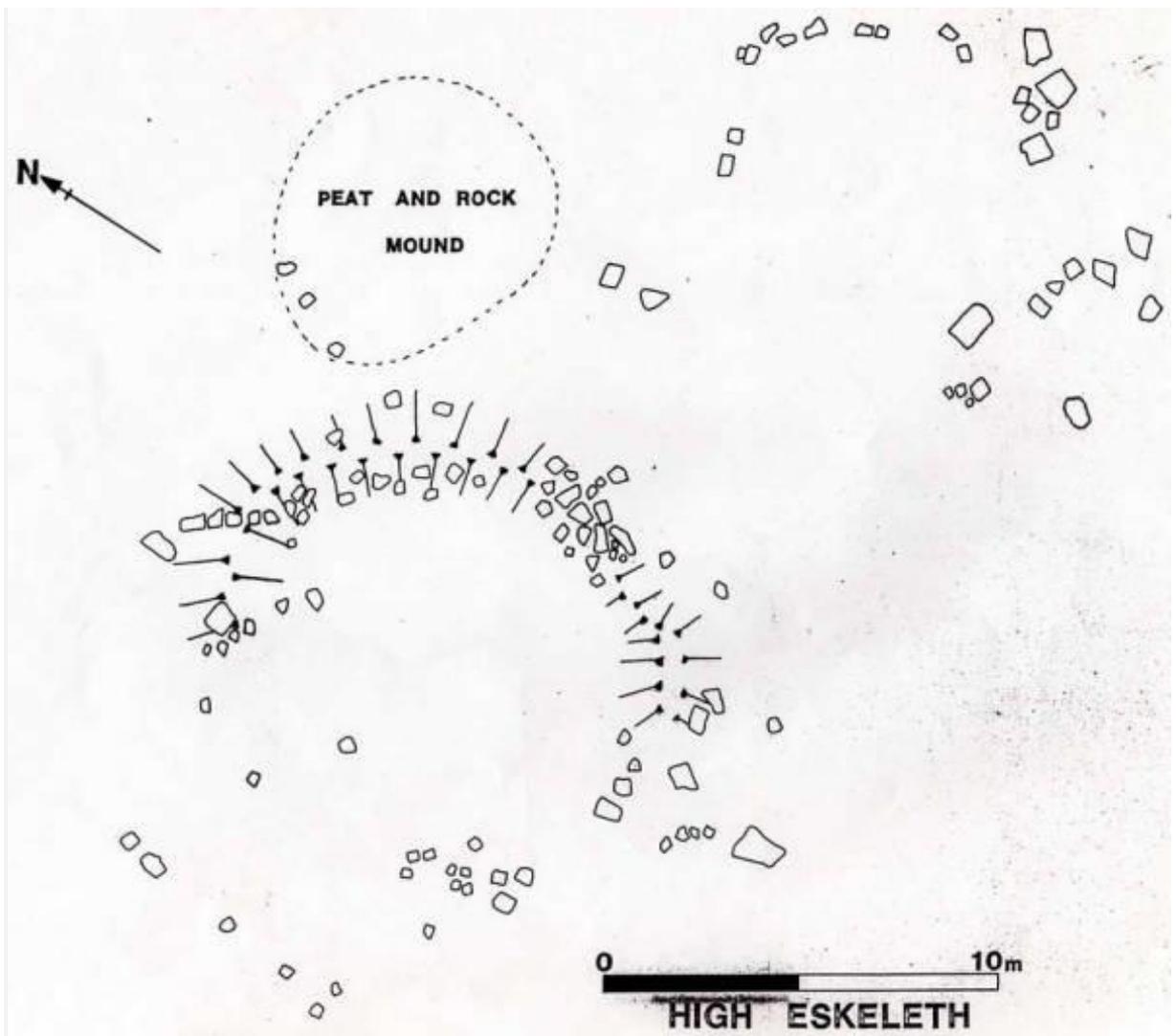
Record Number 950 >>> Image 10: Round House close to track up to Kitley Hill



Record Number 950 >>> Image 11: Round House in pasture close to the unenclosed road below High Eskelleth.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 12: Coarse, rank grasses conceal all archaeological features and make walking over the moor very difficult.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 13: Plane table survey of the round cairn with two adjacent ring banks thought at first to be ring cairns but now considered to be two round house enclosure banks. Copyright: Timothy.C.Laurie.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 14: Slide image of the cairn and ringwork taken many years ago.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 15: Andrew Fleming at the Ring Cairn and Cairn.



Record Number 950 >>> Image 16: Cairn and Ring Cairn



Record Number 950 >>> Image 17: Cairn and Ring Cairn



Record Number 950 >>> Image 18: Cairn and Ring Cairn



Record Number 950 >>> Image 19: Cairn and Ring Cairn



Record Number 950 >>> Image 20: Cairn and Ring Cairn with view down through Arkengarthdale



Record Number 950 >>> Image 21: Ring cairn or round house No 2 at this location



Record Number 950 >>> Image 22: Cairn and Ring Cairn



Record Number 950 >>> Image 23: The Lower field boundary is invisible below bracken and rank Molinia and Deschampsia grasses today



Record Number 950 >>> Image 24: The Lower field boundary is invisible below rank *Molinia* and *Deschampsia* grasses today



Record Number 950 >>> Image 25: The Lower field boundary is invisible below *Bracken* and rank *Molinia* and *Deschampsia* grasses today



Record Number 950 >>> Image 26: The Lower field boundary is invisible below Bracken and rank Molinia and Deschampsia grasses today



Record Number 950 >>> Image 27: The Lower field boundary is invisible below Bracken and rank Molinia and Deschampsia grasses today



Record Number 950 >>> Image 28: The Lower field boundary is invisible below Bracken and rank Molinia and Deschampsia grasses today

Record Name: Prehistoric settlement complex on Cringley Hill

SWAAG ID Number: 959

Recorded Date: 2016-11-02 16:39:26

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2016-10-16

Location: Reeth Low Moor. Cringley Hill, south terrace.

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NY 9958 0059

Altitude: 410m

Geology: Chert strata over The Main Limestone

Description: Settlement complex centred on an ovoid stone banked enclosure 35m\*25m overall now masked beneath thick heather. Google Earth Historical Imagery indicates the presence of a contained round house within this ovoid enclosure.

The settlement complex comprises several circular house foundations located within a number of stone banked paddock-like fields. These enclosures extend across the upper, south facing slope of Cringley Hill. Recent heather burning has revealed that the stone embanked fields extend from the present track from Fore Gill Gate down to the front edge of the terrace above the very steep slope above Fore Gill. The remains of a possible stone ring and other disturbed structures have been recognised within these enclosures. At the time of this re-visit, the area, previously visible to the east of the ovoid enclosure (RTH01 on the attached survey plan, is now under heather. Interpretation should not rule out the possibility that this small oval enclosure could be an embanked stone circle or ring cairn predating the settlement complex, however I consider this site to be best considered as a high elevation settlement complex characteristic of Bronze Age Settlements throughout Upland Britain.

See attached extracts from the EDM SWALB Survey (with additions) and Laurie, White and Mahaffy, 2004, Figure 6.14 Calverside West.

Dimensions: 400m\*200m overall approximately

Additional Notes: These settlement remains were the first to be recognised in Swaledale during field work which led to the formation of the Swaledale Land Boundaries Project.

Reduction of sheep numbers and grazing pressure has made recognition of these early landscapes very difficult where masked below heather.

Fortunately, the episodic heather burning does reveal areas of these settlement landscapes as the photos taken recently at Cringley Hill, see below, confirm.

SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor

Last Update: 2016-11-04



Record Number 959 >>> Image 1:



Record Number 959 >>> Image 2:



Record Number 959 >>> Image 3:

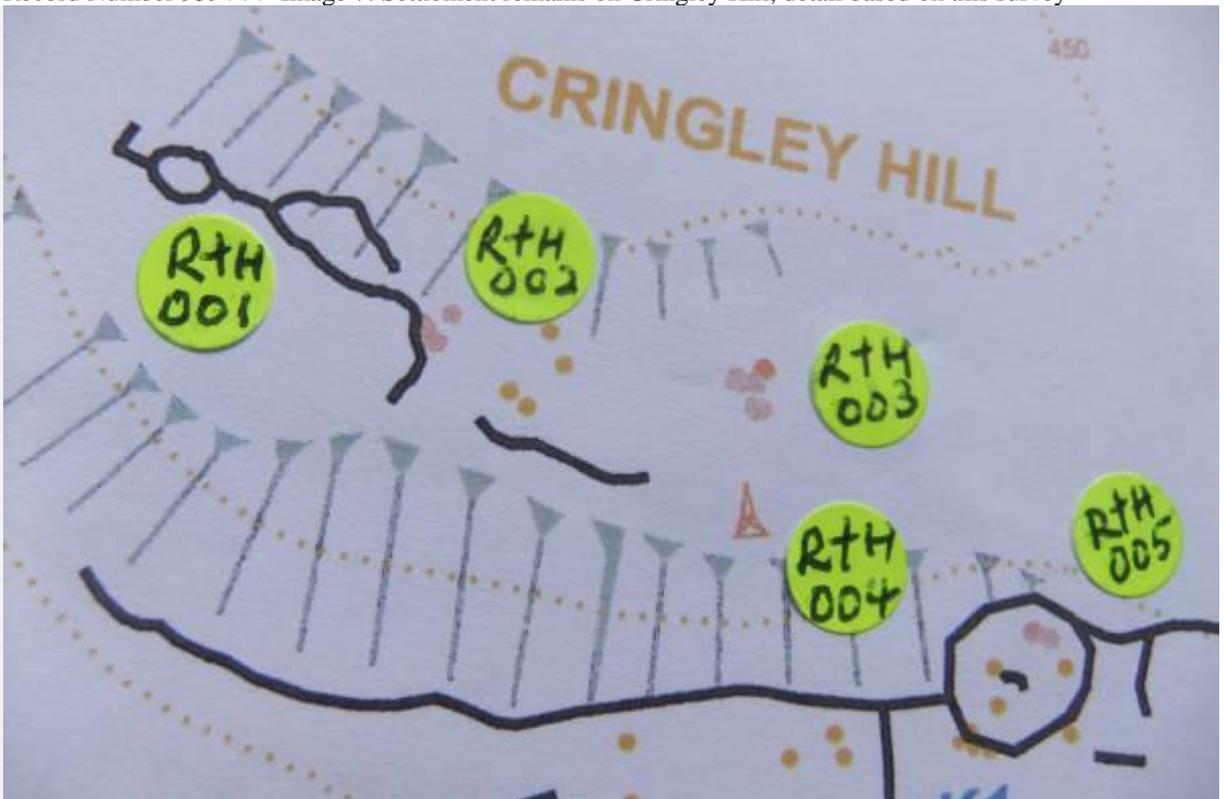


Record Number 959 >>> Image 4:





Record Number 959 >>> Image 7: Settlement remains on Cringley Hill, detail based on this survey



Record Number 959 >>> Image 8: Settlement remains on Cringley Hill, detail based on this survey.



Record Number 959 >>> Image 9: View over the settlement terrace towards the ovoid enclosure in mid distance. Field boundary and orthostat in foreground.



Record Number 959 >>> Image 10: Early photo of the ovoid enclosure masked in heather.



Record Number 959 >>> Image 11: Ovoid enclosure masked by heather.



Record Number 959 >>> Image 12: Ovoid enclosure masked by heather.

Record Name: Bronze Age and Later Prehistoric Settlement on Stainmore Summit south of Rey Cross and the A66 Road

SWAAG ID Number: 962

Recorded Date: 2016-11-20 12:16:30

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2016-11-03

Location: Stainmore Summit. South of Rey Cross and the A66 Road .

Civil Parish: Bowes

British National Grid: NY 901 121

Altitude: 420m

Geology: This settlement is located on the line of the Stainmore Fault with both limestone and sandstone strata exposed. Rock strewn terrace below sandstone fault scarp. This terrace overlooks the glaciated valley of The River Greta and commands fine views eastward through the Stainmore Pass.

Description: The settlement remains recorded here are located immediately south of Rey Cross and directly below the A66 Road. The evidence for Bronze Age and Later Prehistoric Settlement activities survive for a distance of some 500m eastward from a recently recognised burnt mound located at a spring rise at NY900121,425m AOD.

The visible archaeological remains include the following features recognised during one brief walkover:  
Bronze Age Remains

Structures characteristic of Bronze Age Activity include:

1. A medium size burnt mound some 7m\*4m overall located at a spring rise. See image No 10 below.
2. A slight stone banked ringwork with attached cairn. See Photo Image No 7 below
3. A probable ring cairn (or small hut circle), see image nos 5 and 6 below. This ring work is defined by a circular stone dump bank with larger retaining stones on both sides but with no visible entrance. The absence of an entrance and relatively small diameter of this ring bank suggests that this feature is not a hut circle.

Later prehistoric settlement remains:

4. Extensive simple and roughly constructed sub rectangular or sub circular stone walled enclosures and small circular structures typical of transient high level sheiling type hutments and stock pens of all and any period. The features have been surveyed within the walled pasture. Further stone structures which may be small hut circles are located at the base of the steep rocky slope outside the modern field wall. The settlement is described within the A66 Project as Romano British in date. The Final A66 Project Survey is less specific and describes these features as of different periods. See extracts from the A66 Survey Plan, Image Nos 2 and 3 below.
5. Hut circles and enclosures north of the modern enclosed pasture wall and additional to those surveyed by the A66 project have been recognised. See note on A66 Survey extract below.

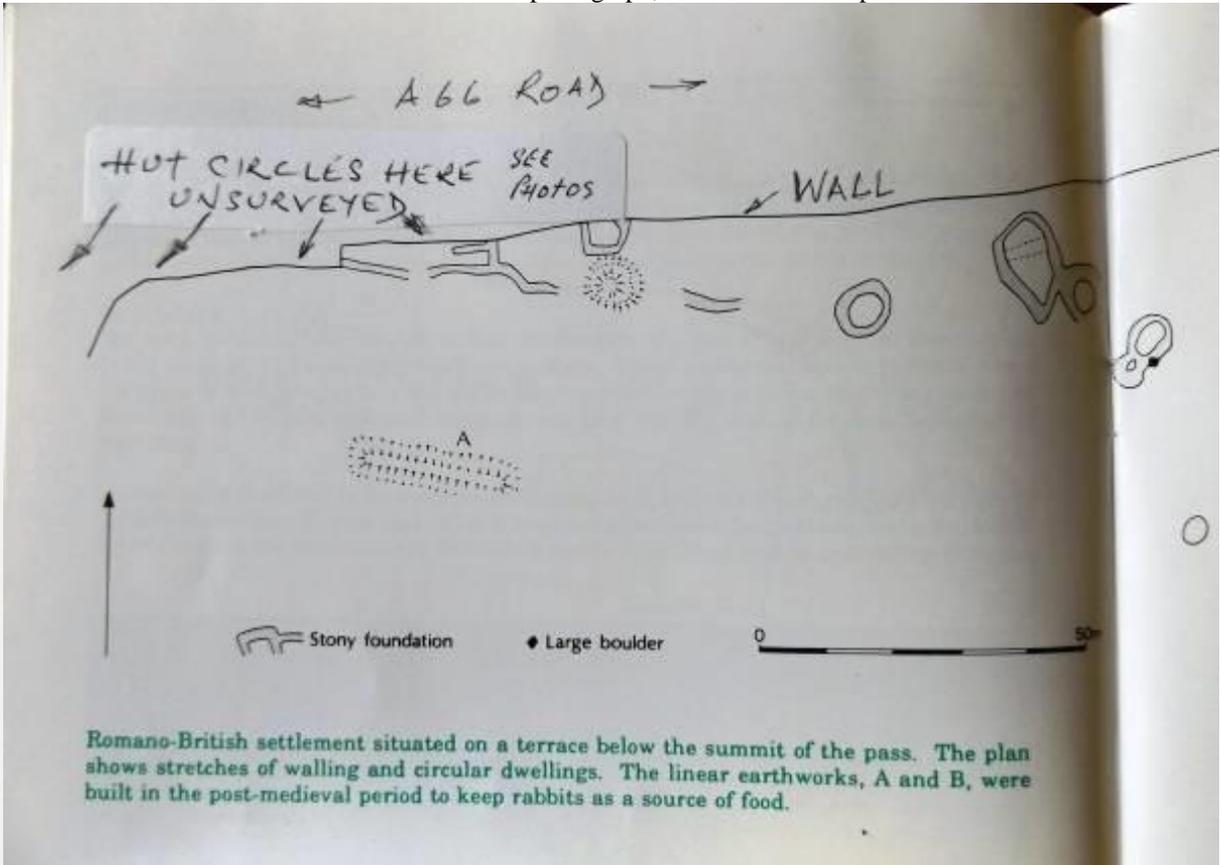
Dimensions: Settlement remains on rock strewn terrace over a distance of 500m approximately

Additional Notes: This record is intended to be a brief introduction to this multi period settlement complex which is of considerable interest. It is well located to take advantage of the good grazing available on the limestone outcrops of the Great Limestone and Four Fatthom limestone. The settlement is at a remote but strategic location immediately below the Roman Road and Marching Camp at Rey Cross. The Late Viking Rey Cross itself and east of the isolated rectangular structure interpreted as a Viking Age Long House first recorded by the Late Dennis Coggins (Coggins, D. 1992. 'Shielings and farmsteads: Early Rectangular Buildings in Upper Teesdale.' Durham Archaeological Journal 8, 1992. 77-83. Figure 2(d)). This isolated rectangular structure has been revisited and will be described separately within a future Record on this Database.

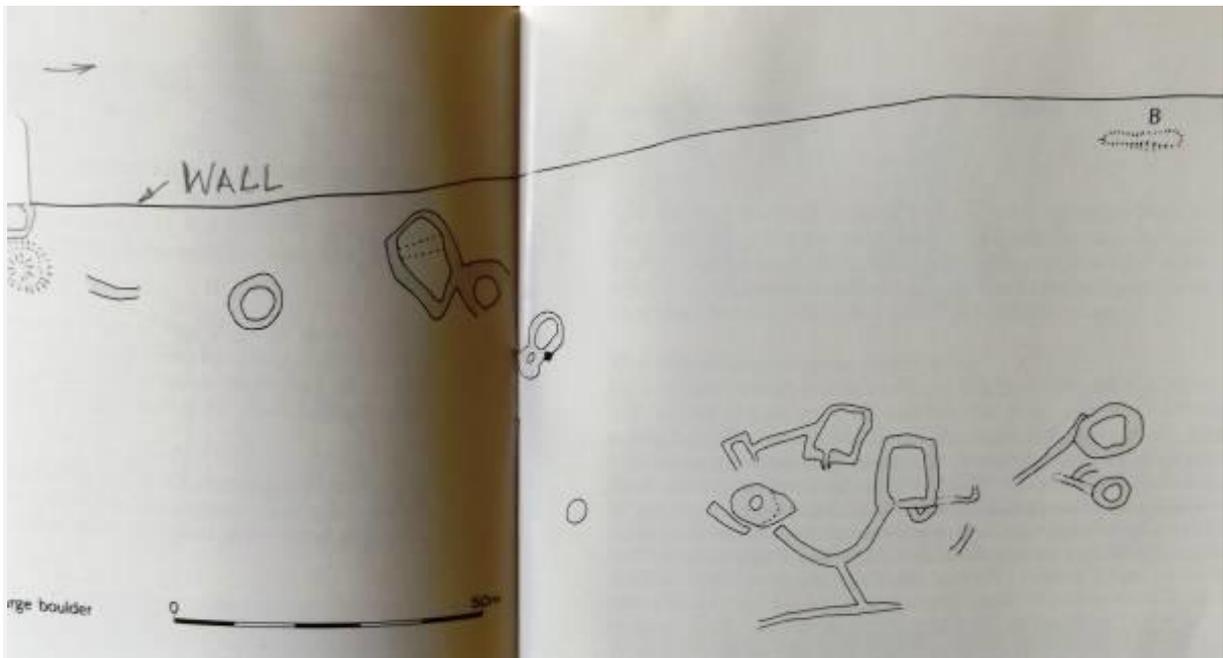
Last Update: 2016-11-22



Record Number 962 >>> Image 1: Stainmore Summit, below Rey Cross. Undated settlement remains survive both outside the field wall shown on this photograph, and within this improved Pasture.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 2: Extract from the A66 Project 1989/91 Booklet Survey plan with additions. The western part of the settlement within the walled field and the location of further hut circles (see photos below) cut by and outside the modern dry stone field wall.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 3: Extract from the A66 Project 1989/91 Booklet Survey plan with additions. The western part of the settlement within the walled field and the location of further hut circles (see photos below) cut by and outside the modern dry stone field wall.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 4: View down from the fault scarp to show the western part of this settlement and the additional hut circles outside the field wall not shown on the A66 Project Plan.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 5: Spring rise. field wall and circular ring bank some ten metres south of the stone wall and within the improved pasture. This ring bank has no entrance and is interpreted as a possible ring cairn.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 6: Spring rise, field wall and the possible ring cairn



Record Number 962 >>> Image 7: Spring rise. field wall and slight curvilinear stone banked enclosure with attached collapsed cairn or possible beehive hut structure.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 8: Rectangular structure some 20m \*5m overall interpreted as a Norse Long House. This structure backs onto the scarp slope below the A66 Road as the Articulated vehicle

indicates. Hoard of Viking silver bars now in the Bowes Museum found nearby.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 9: View of the same structure from the slope above.



Record Number 962 >>> Image 10: Medium sized burnt mound at spring rise below the sandstone scarp slope. View eastward towards the settlement

Record Name: Archaeological Landscapes of Reeth Low Moor. Cairnfield settlement complex below Cringley Hill

SWAAG ID Number: 964

Recorded Date: 2016-11-25 10:51:18

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Access Land

Record Date: 2011-09-10

Location: Reeth Low Moor, Cringley Bottom

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: NY 997 003

Altitude: 395m

Geology: See British Geological Survey England and Wales Sheet 41 Richmond. The uppermost strata of Cringley Hill and Calver Hill are the Richmond Cherts and the Main Limestone. The Middle Limestone outcrops on the Dale sides below Riddings Farm.

Description: References RTH01- are to the Sites Numbered on the SWALB EDM survey plan with later additions, Laurie et al 2011. For the full survey and an introduction to the Cairnfield Settlement Complex, the Coaxial Field System below Cringley Hill (Calverside West) and the settlements within the Barney Beck Pastures (from Nova Scotia to Low Cringley) see SWALB Survey attached and Laurie et al 2011.

Cairnfield extending from Fore Gill eastward to, beyond and below Cleasby Intake within the area of the coaxial field system recorded separately in this database. At least 75 stone cairns, usually more or less reduced by quarrying. This cairnfield survives on open moorland above the enclosed Barney Beck Pastures and are associated with short lengths of irregular field walling which are unconformable with the organised coaxial field boundaries (RTH012).

For record purposes, it has been assumed that the isolated large round cairn (RTH010) the cairnfield and the associated irregular field banks (RTH011) the Burnt Mound (RTH 006) represent the earliest phase of agricultural activity at Low Cringley and that the curvilinear enclosures (RTH005 and RTH 00\*) and the co-axial field systems (RTH012 and RTH01\*) represent a subsequent more managed landscape. Most of the cairns have been slighted by subsequent, probably recent, stone quarrying however it is significant that several cairns located at very close proximity to coaxial field banks have NOT been reduced to form the banks and therefore that the coaxial field system may have developed from the cairnfield stage of occupation.

All features other than the cairnfield and the associated short lengths of irregular field banks are recorded separately. The slight remains of the very large 19m diameter round cairn situated close to and quarried away for the modern pasture walls above Low Cringley Farm are recorded separately as RTH009. The two 8m diameter circular cairns which are relatively undisturbed at NY99765 00306 are photographed and identified separately as RTH011A and 011B as they are relatively well built, are distinctive and have visible kerbs.

No archaeological features are mapped within the walled pastures at Cleasby Intake, however it may be assumed that the cairnfield once extended across these pastures also.

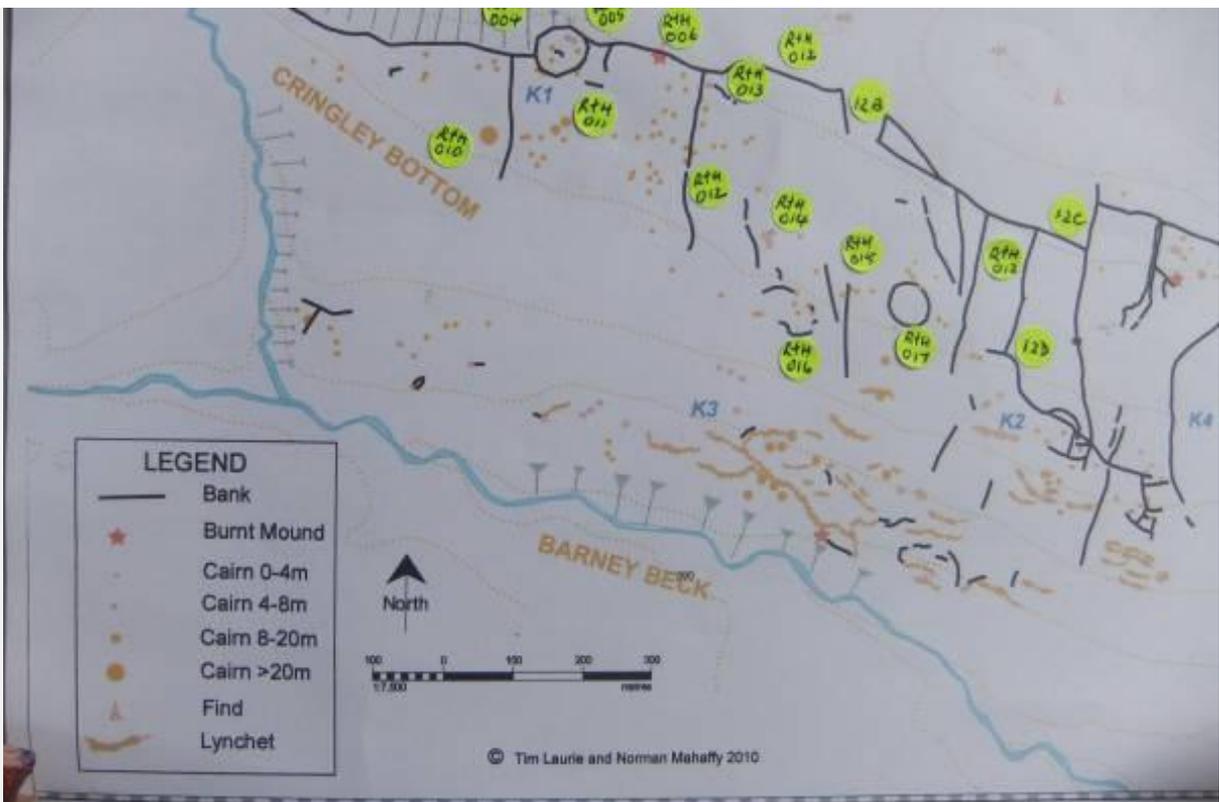
Dimensions: NY99765 00306 or 399765 500306 (centre)

Additional Notes: From experience elsewhere in Upland Britain, see References, there are reasons to conclude that the cairnfield below Cringley Hill should be the earliest agricultural activity on Reeth Low Moor predating the coaxial field system (RTH012) and may relate to Late Bronze Age or earlier settlement activity centred on the two large circular stone banked enclosures recorded separately as RTH005 and RTH017.

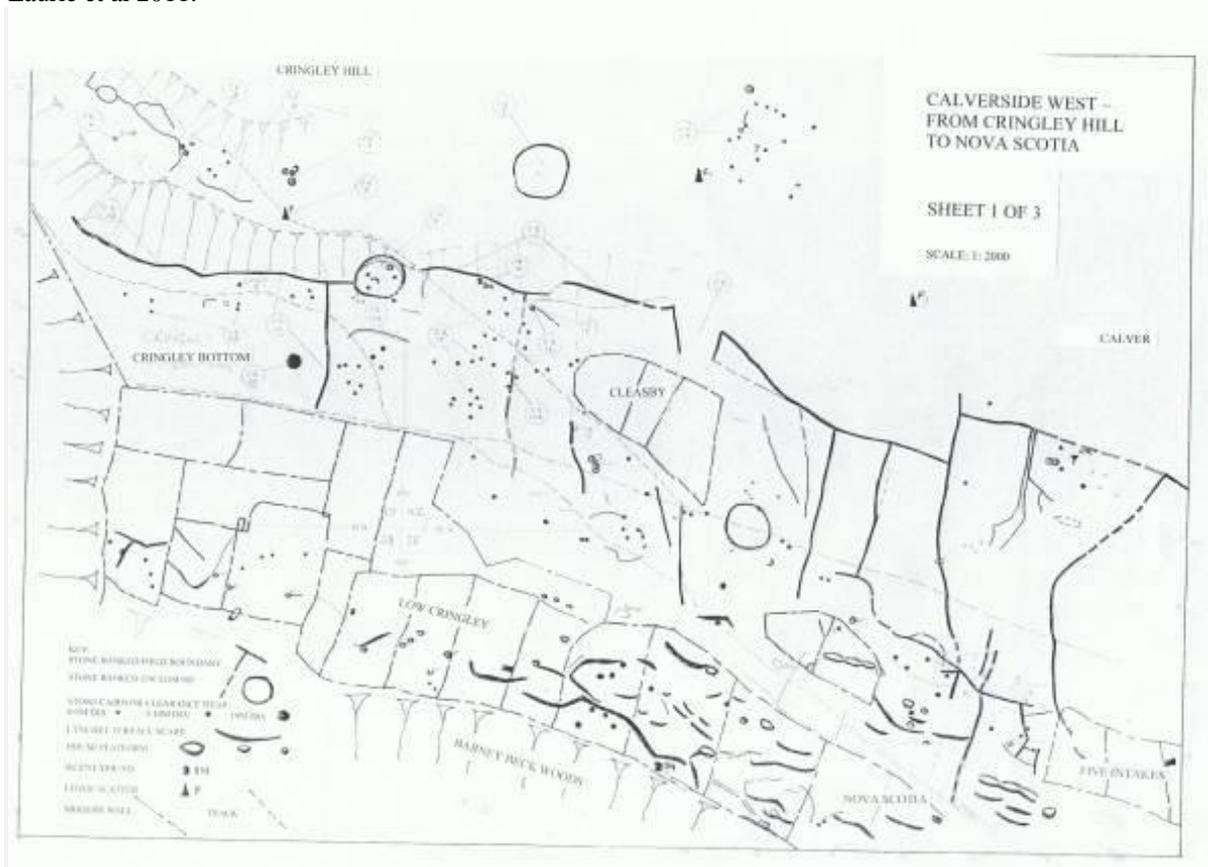
Equally there is evidence to conclude that the cairnfield was relevant and was an active element during the period of the occupation of the coaxial field system. There is no evidence that the small cairns were robbed for material to form the coaxial banks. For example, at Location RTH12 on the attached survey extract, a coaxial field bank passes within 5m distance from and directly between three small cairns. The same boundary passes close to at least three further cairns all of which are complete and unslighted

SWAAG Site: Reeth Low Moor

Last Update: 2017-06-06



Record Number 964 >>> Image 1: Calverside West. SWALB EDM survey plan with later additions, Laurie et al 2011.



Record Number 964 >>> Image 2: Calverside West. SWALB EDM survey plan, Laurie et al 2011.

Record Name: Curvilinear enclosed settlement in pastures below Robson House. The more easterly of two adjacent similar settlements.

SWAAG ID Number: 966

Recorded Date: 2016-12-12 19:06:11

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Public Footpath

Record Date: 2016-12-11

Location: Walled pastures below (North of) Robson House Farm

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SD 9792 9710

Description: Large curvilinear enclosed deeply scooped (levelled into the hill slope) settlement platform with rear scarp and front apron originally stone revetted. Four visible stone founded round houses within.

The enclosing perimeter bank survives in part on the eastern side.

Associated track, lynchets and field banks survive in improved pasture the vicinity of this well preserved settlement.

A modern barn has been built on the North West segment of this settlement platform.

This settlement is the more easterly of two adjacent similar settlements.

The second settlement (to be recorded separately) is located in the adjacent improved pasture some 200m to the west. This is a settlement of similar character and both settlements are of Native Late Iron Age character and may have been occupied during the period of Roman Occupation. Both settlements and associated field banks are very ploughed down by subsequent agricultural operations in improved pasture.

Both Sites 1 and 2 are unsurveyed. Aerial photographs should assist in the interpretation of these large settlements

Dimensions: See photos

Additional Notes: Archaeological 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, 1970. Jobey, 1960-64, Coggins and Fairless, 1980. RCHME Westmoreland, Laurie 1986).

References:

â€¢Burgess, C.B. 1970, Trans D&N 2, 1-26.

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

â€¢Jobey, G. 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.

â€¢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 built settlement succession in the northern uplands, from unenclosed round house settlements of the Mid to Late Bronze Age to palisaded settlements during the earlier Iron Age, then enclosed curvilinear settlements of later Iron/RB Age and finally to enclosed rectangular settlements of the Native Roman Period. see the Publications of Colin Burgess and Professor George Jobey cited above.

â€¢Jobey,G Arch. Aeliana 5,1, 1973, 55-79; Burgess, C. in Burgess,C

â€¢Miket (ed.), Between and Beyond the Walls, 1984, 164-73

SWAAG Site: Whitaside

Last Update: 2016-12-15



Record Number 966 >>> Image 1: Aerial view. Google Earth image.



Record Number 966 >>> Image 2: View westward across the settlement



Record Number 966 >>> Image 3: View eastward across the settlement

Record Name: Stang Foot. Platform settlement on south bank of Scargill Beck close to the Stang Road.  
SWAAG ID Number: 967  
Recorded Date: 2016-12-14 12:13:45  
Recorded by: Tim Laurie  
Category: Settlement  
Record Type: Archaeology  
Record Date: 0000-00-00  
Location: Stang Foot. Steep bank above Scargill Beck  
Civil Parish: Hope  
British National Grid: NZ 0258 0956  
Altitude: 310m  
Geology: Glacial Drift over  
Description: Well defined enclosed platform settlement of Late Iron Age or Native Roman character located on the steep south bank of Scargill Beck. Clear trackways connect this settlement with the line of a probable Roman Road underlying the modern Stang Road. This road is the direct route connecting Greta Bridge Roman Fort with the Fort at Bainbridge.  
Dimensions: See photos. Not yet surveyed.  
Additional Notes: This settlement may prove to be the precursor to the erstwhile and nearby Stang Foot Inn which, some fifty years ago, was a popular and necessary Refuge for travellers crossing the Stang Road and for thirsty locals alike.  
Last Update: 2017-06-06

Record Name: Curvilinear stone walled enclosed settlement and associated field system in pasture south of Scabba Wath Bridge.

SWAAG ID Number: 983

Recorded Date: 2017-03-17 16:01:37

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 2017-03-17

Location: Low Whita

Civil Parish: Grinton

British National Grid: SE 005 982

Altitude: 215m

Geology: Drift

Description: This large ovoid enclosed platform settlement is of Late Iron Age character but was almost certainly re-occupied during subsequent periods. The site is north facing but, as they say the grass grows best on the money side of Swaledale. Note the very substantial stone banks (originally long lived hedgerow banks) which define the associated field system. The field system boundaries extend upslope through the relict woodland of Horse pasture Wood. All in all, this is one of the largest and most attractive of the very many settlement sites in Swaledale.

For further details of this settlement, see also SWAAG Database Record No 444.

Dimensions: See photograph

Additional Notes: This tele photograph was taken several years ago under good light conditions from high on the northern slopes of Swaledale.

The survey plans show two circular and one rectangular building within the enclosure. It is probable that other rectangular buildings are located in the vicinity of the enclosure.

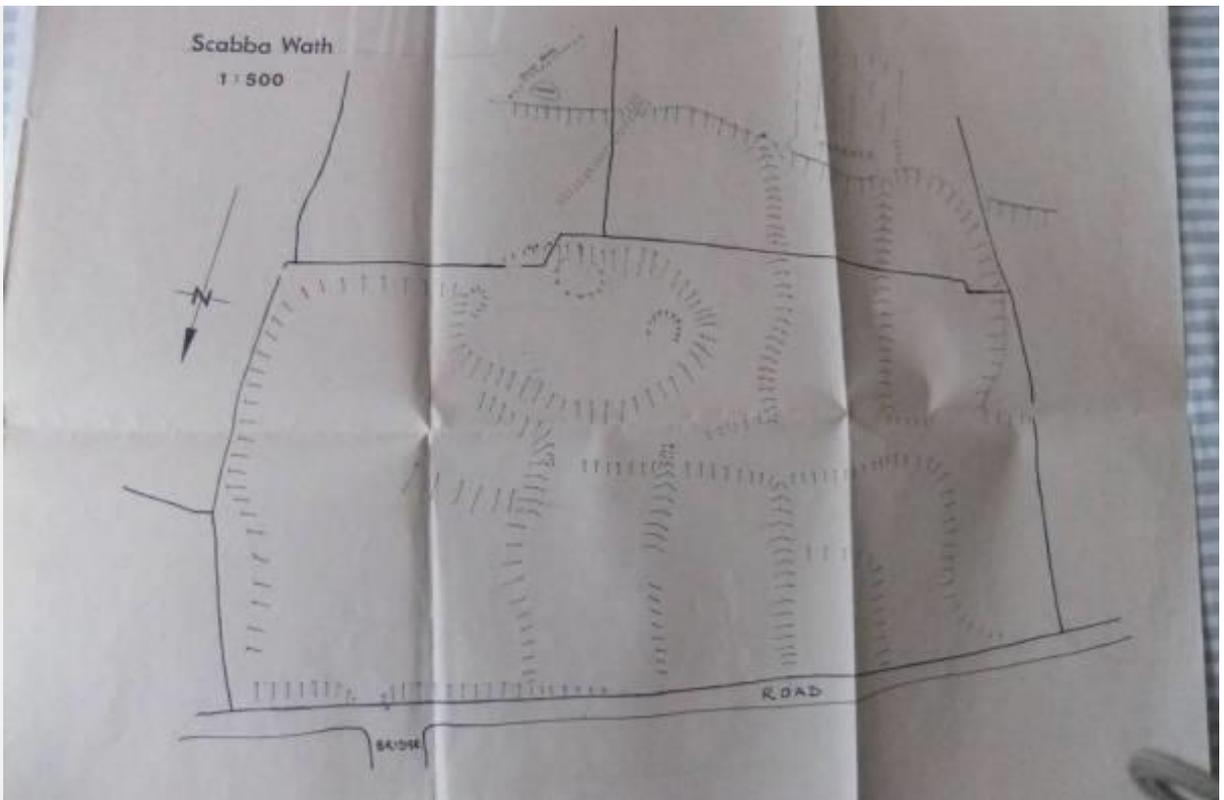
The very substantial stone banked field boundaries indicate that field system was clearly long lived.

SWAAG Site: Low Whita

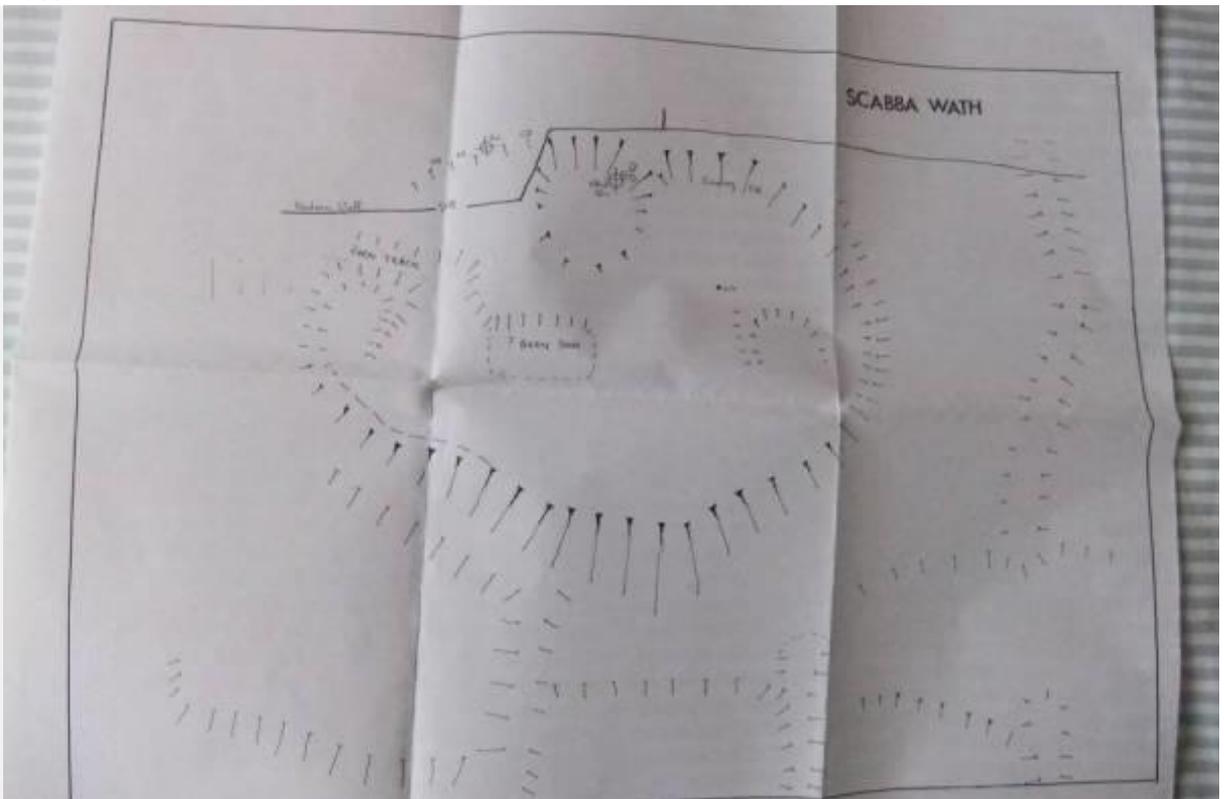
Last Update: 2017-03-17



Record Number 983 >>> Image 1: Settlement at Scabba Wath. Tele photo view from the North.



Record Number 983 >>> Image 2: Settlement and field system, Scabba Wath. Plane Table Survey Plan. 1:500 scale



Record Number 983 >>> Image 3: Settlement at Scabba Wath. Plane Table Survey Plan. 1:1000 scale

Record Name: SWALB Excavations at Healaugh 1998,1999,1990

SWAAG ID Number: 1000

Recorded Date: 2017-06-05 10:14:45

Recorded by: Tim Laurie

Category: Settlement

Record Type: Archaeology

Site Access: Private

Record Date: 0000-00-00

Location: Healaugh Pastures

Civil Parish: Reeth

British National Grid: SE 020 993

Altitude: 250m

Geology: Glacial drift over the Middle Limestone.

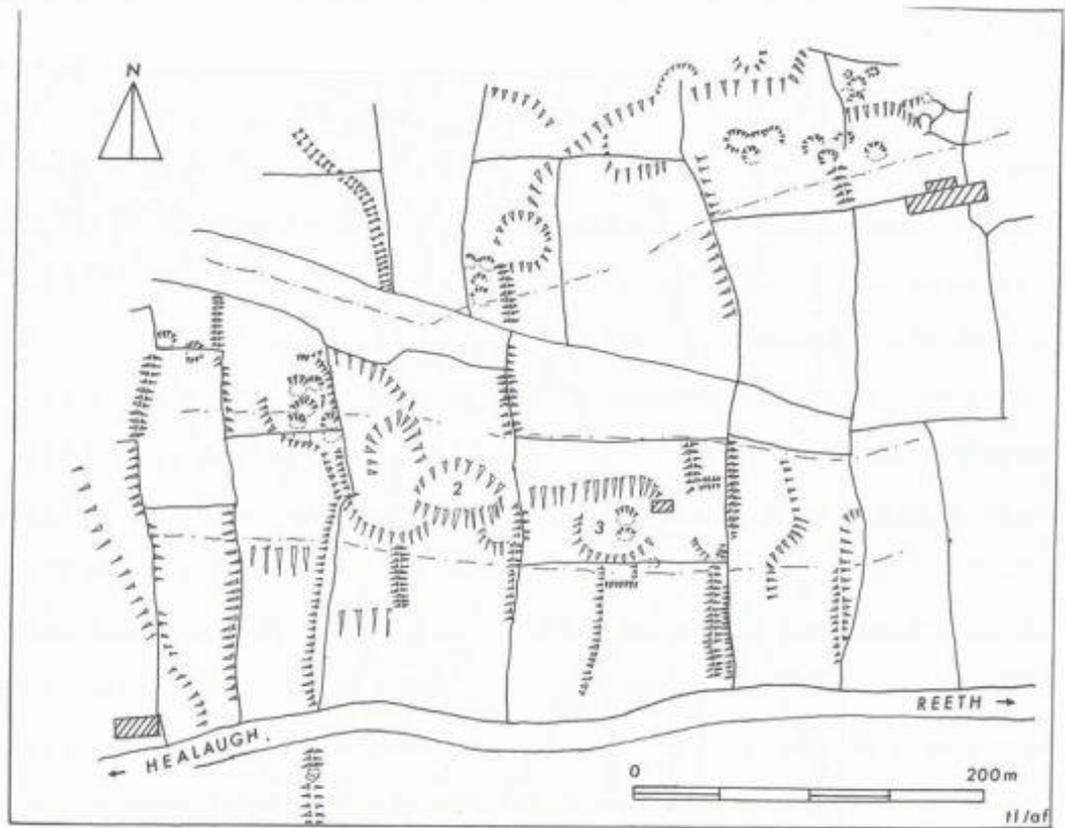
Description: This record will provide an overview of the settlements, including the excavated settlement at SE02059827, Site 1 on attached survey, together with the associated lynchetted field system located within steeply sloping pastures to the east of Healaugh. A selected area of a larger survey will 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.

Dimensions: See photographs

Additional Notes: The association between the settlements which have been dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Native Roman Periods and the lynchetted field system which extends downslope to the Swale Flood Plain is of exceptional interest. The strongly lynchetted field boundaries which everywhere abut and do not cross the settlement platforms and enclosures, points to Late Iron Age origins for the lynchetted 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 lynchets. I have always been of the view that the lynchets 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 lynchets could also have formed through stock trampling over a very long period, i.e. 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 were directed by Andrew Fleming during three consecutive three week seasons from 1988-1990. The scope included the single house platform with selected trenches through the enclosure wall and eastern lynchet 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: Healaugh Pastures

Last Update: 2018-11-27

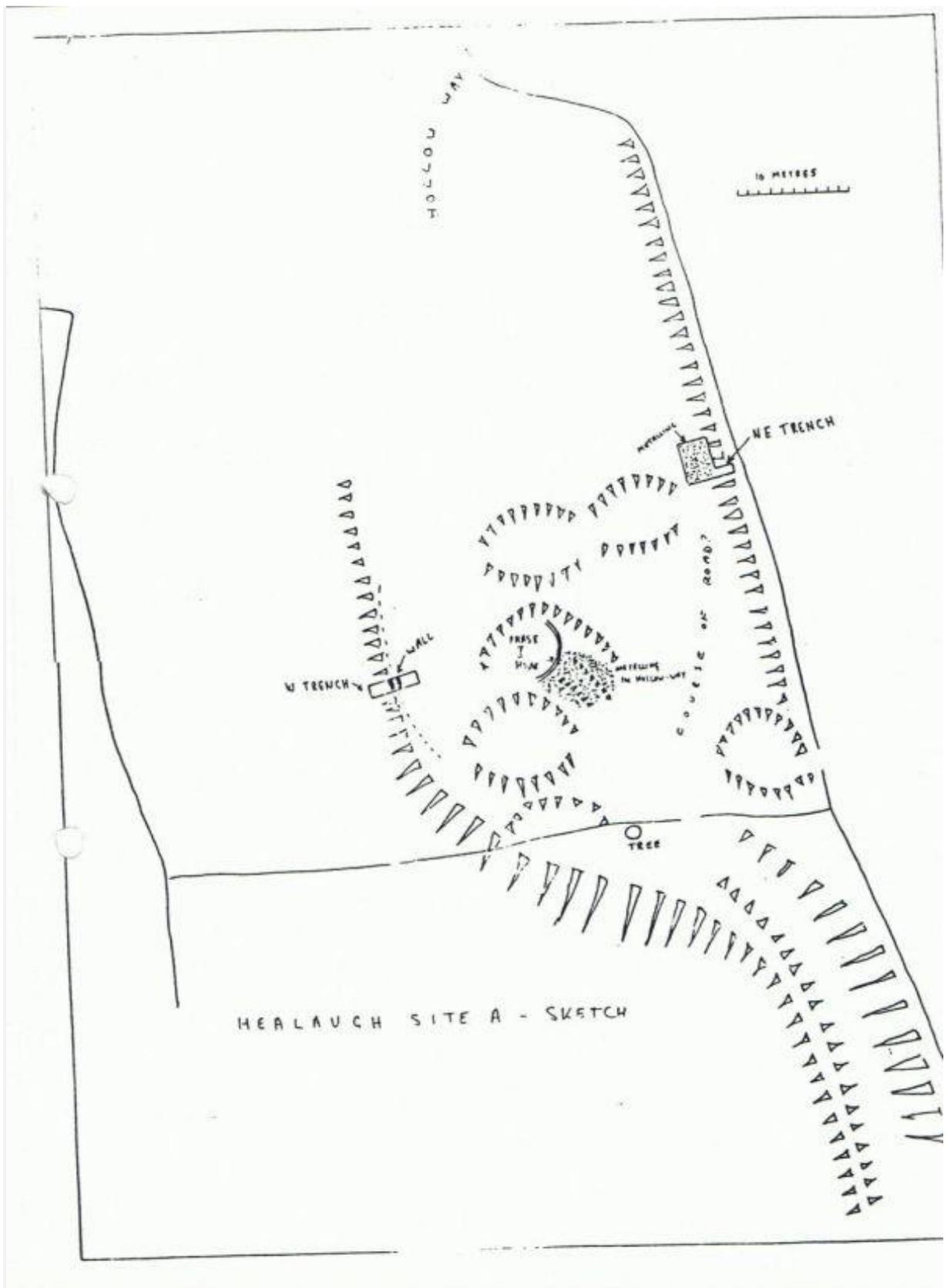


Record Number 1000 >>> Image 1: Healaugh Settlements, 1998 Survey, SWALB (TCL and AF)

Healaugh Settlements



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 2: Google. Historical Imagery. Healaugh Pastures. Settlement Sites 1,2 and 3.



Record Number 1000 >>> 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.

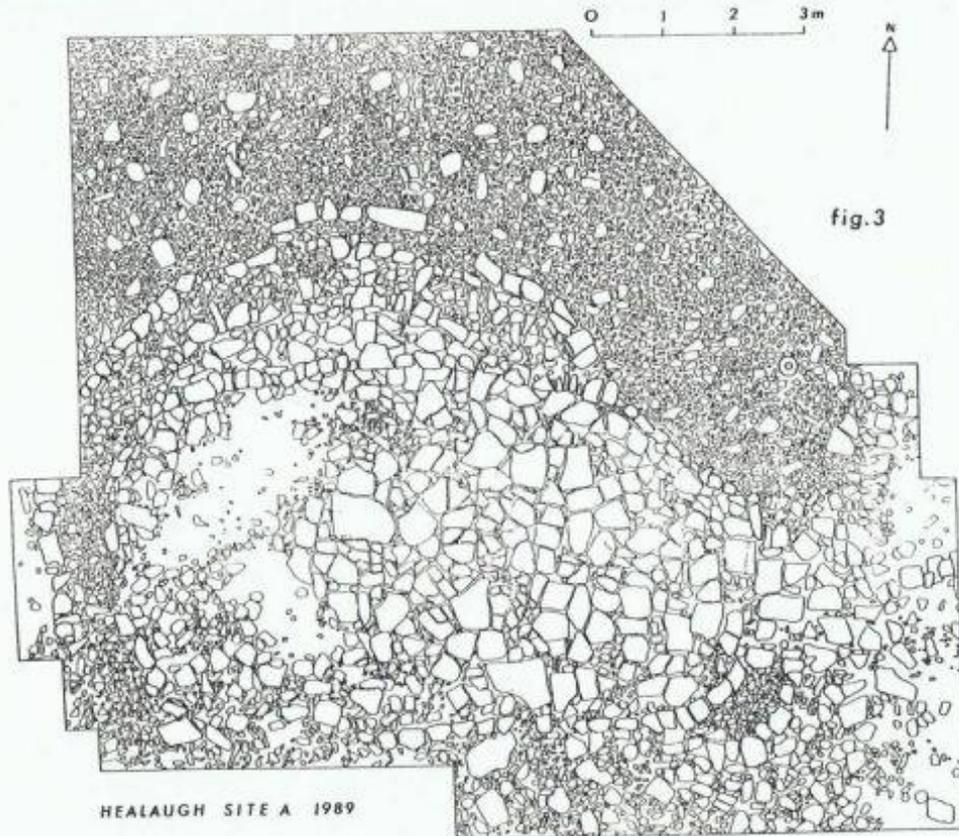
"We're making completely new discoveries because there has never before been a serious archaeological study of Swaledale before."

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

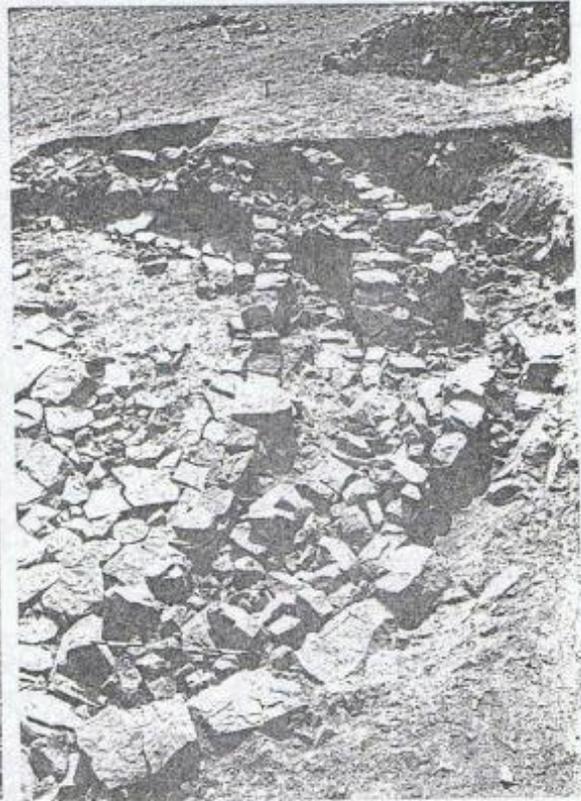


Andrew Fleming, left, and Tim Laurie at the dig near Reeth in Swaledale

Record Number 1000 >>> 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 1000 >>> 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.



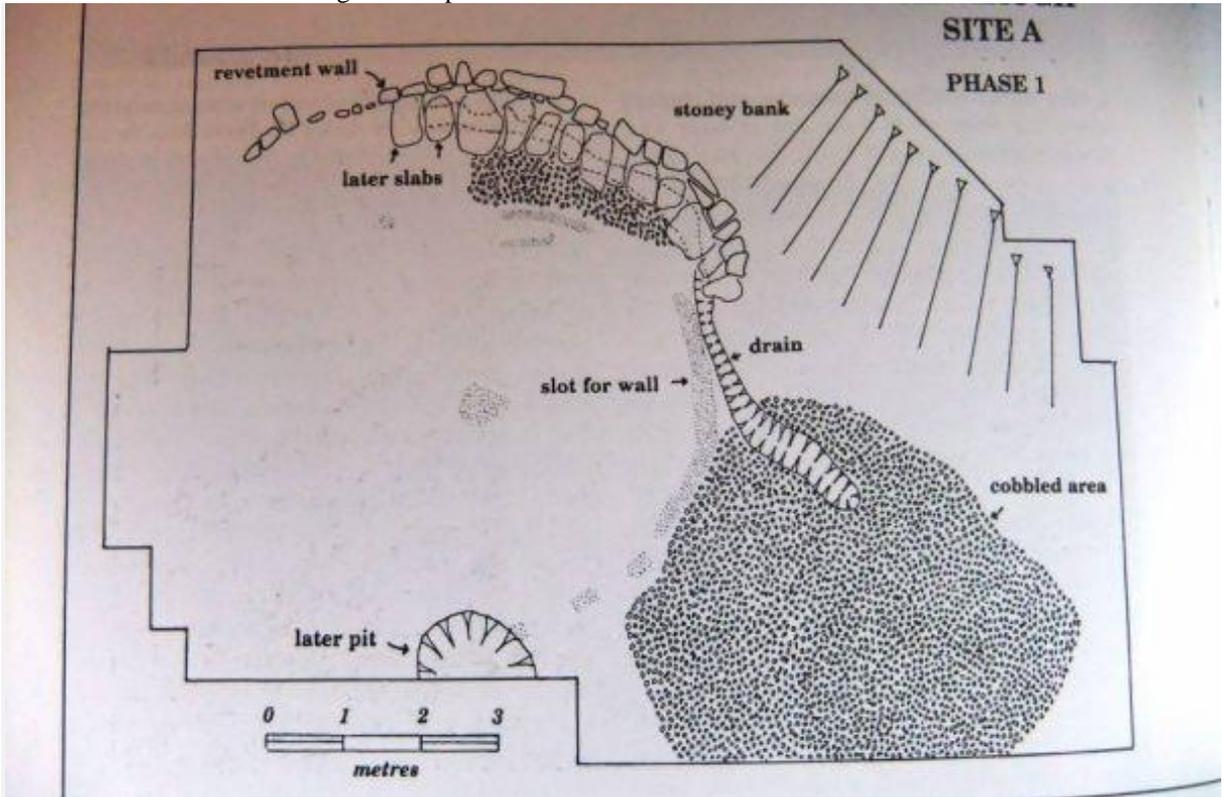
HEALAUGH EXCAVATION 1989

- 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 1000 >>> Image 6: Site photos of the Phase Three Oval House and the very substantial Phase Two stone built round houses



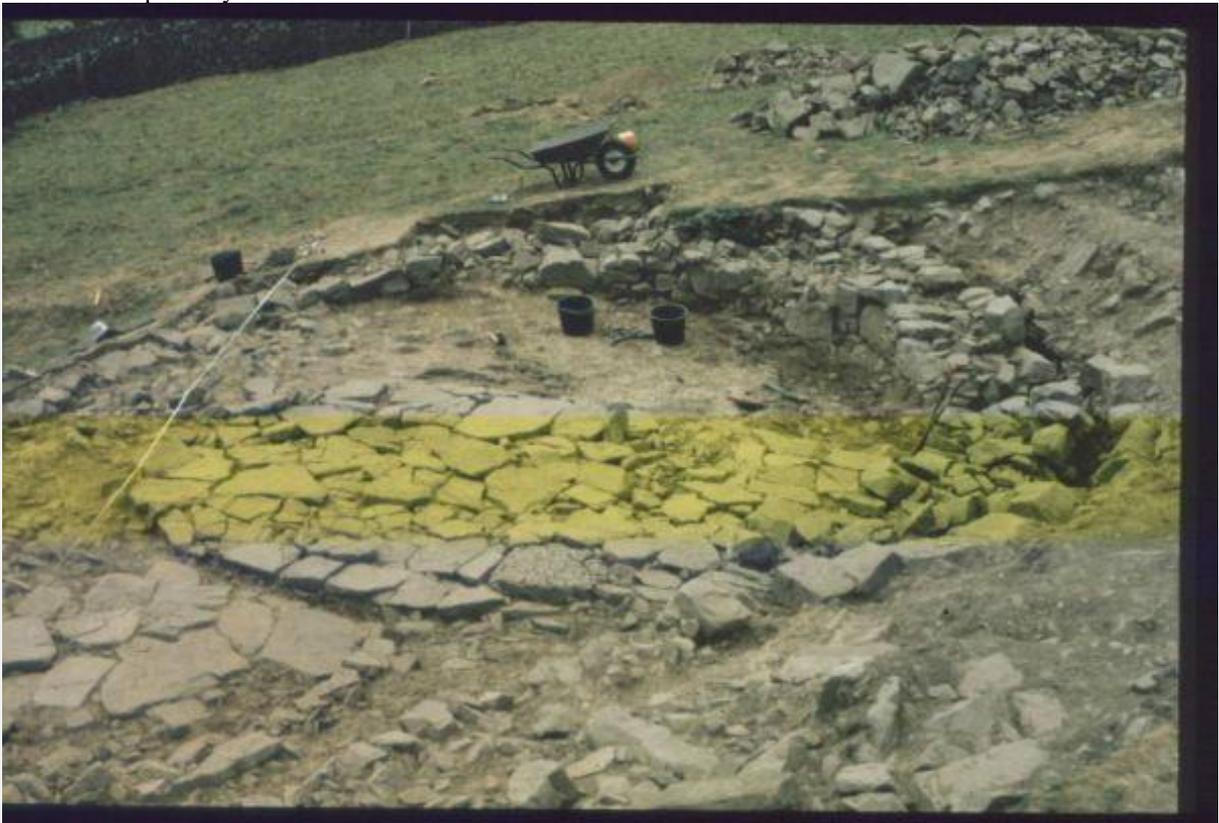
Record Number 1000 >>> Image 7: Site photos of the Phase Three Oval House.



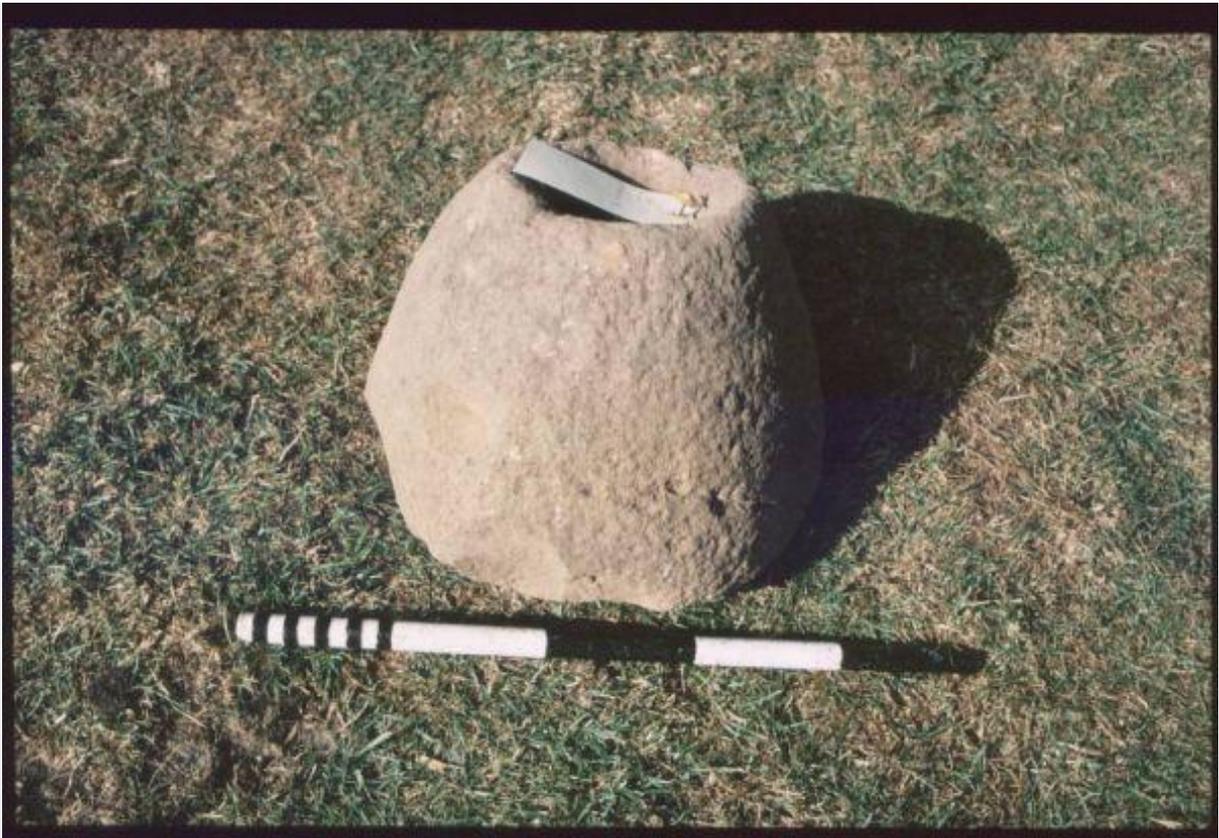
Record Number 1000 >>> Image 8: Site Plan, Healaugh Phase 1. Early timber ring groove house with drain, later pit and areas of cobble paving.



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 9: 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 1000 >>> Image 10: 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 1000 >>> Image 11: 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 1000 >>> Image 12: Settlement Site 2 and the Upper Settlements (all unexcavated), photographed from the Harkerside Road.



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 13: Andrew Fleming inspects the excavations in progress.



Record Number 1000 >>> 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 1000 >>> Image 15: Two isolated house platforms in pasture above and to the west of Site 1.



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 16: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 17: Site 2. Settlement platform photographed in the rain.



Record Number 1000 >>> Image 18: Site 3. Curvilinear enclosed settlement. It does sometimes rain in Swaledale