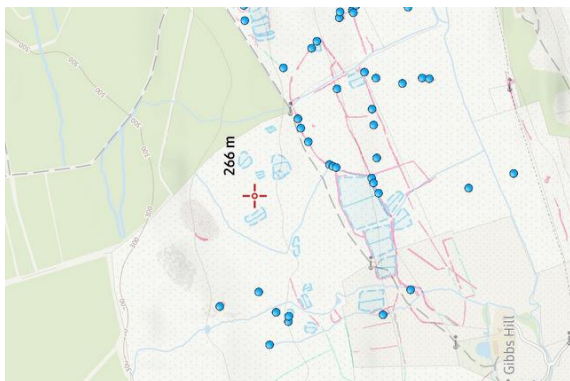
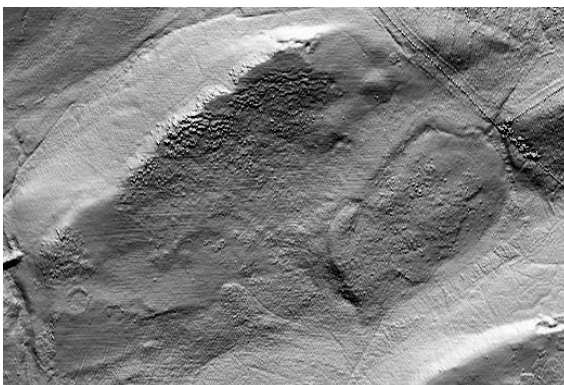
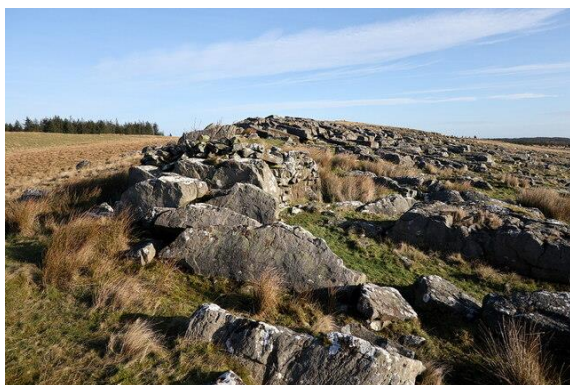


Gibbs Hill
Level 1 Archaeological Landscape Survey

21st to 23rd February 2023



Report prepared by Phil Bowyer, Andy Curtis & Martin Green (June 2023)

Table of Contents

Introduction and Acknowledgements	4
Geology and Landscape	4
Previous Surveys & Historical	6
Survey Plans	9
Site Descriptions	12
Discussion	27
Bibliography	28
Gazetteer	29

List of Figures

1 Gibbs Hill farm (area plan)	4
2 Map showing BGS Bedrock	5
3 Map showing BGS Superficial Deposits	6
4 Map of Northumberland by Robert Morden (1695)	7
5 Gibbs Hill Survey Plan	10
6 Combined survey plan of Greenlee, Stonefolds & Gibbs Hill	11
7 Chatley Craggs Enclosed Cremation Cemetery	12
8 Plan of Chatley Craggs Enclosed Cremation Cemetery (from ASUD Report)	13
9 Stony bank [GH59] looking east	15
10 Stony alignment [GH57]. looking north	15
11 Area of stone clearance [GH46]	16
12 Small ditched enclosure [GH48], looking west	17
13 Clearance area [GH49], looking south	17
14 Cairn [GH64]	18
15 Clearance stones [GH65]	18
16 Stony boundary [GH66], looking south	19
17 Low stony linear feature [GH28]	19
18 Banked enclosure [GH54] on lidar with four surrounding areas of cord rig	20
19 Southern bank of enclosure [GH54], looking west	20
20 Stony boundary [GH55], looking north-west towards the ridge	21
21 Shielling inside Enclosed Cremation Cemetery [GH39], looking west	22
22 Sheep Pen [GH40], looking west	23
23 Possible Shielling [GH26]	23
24 Possible Shielling [GH30]	24
25 D-shaped enclosure [GH31]	24
26 Platform at E end of earthen bank [GH32], looking east	25
27 Earthen Bank [GH32], looking west	25
28 Stack Stand [GH27]	26
29 Gibbs Hill site plan	27

Introduction & Acknowledgements

In the week commencing 20th February 2023 members of Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group (NOWTAG) continued a Level 1 landscape survey on Gibbs Hill farm with the kind permission given by Mr Gibson. This exercise completed a 2022 survey at Greenlee and Stonefolds farms which had been extended on the final day to a limited part of Gibbs Hill, the report of which is available to download from our website at <https://www.tynedalearchaeology.org.uk/reports.html>

The archaeological survey forms part of a wider environmental project being conducted on Greenlee and Stonefolds by Northumberland National Park. We are grateful to Steven Lipscombe the NNPA Greenlee Project Officer and Chris Jones the NNPA Historic Environment Officer for their assistance in the planning and delivery of the survey. We are grateful to Mr David Gibson for his permission and his support for the survey.

We also wish to thank all those who took part in the ground survey: Megs Rogers, Mike Powell, Malcolm McCallum, Michael Hall, Elaine Vallack, Ian Cooper, Will Higgs, Andy Willis, Andy Curtis, Martin Green, Phil Bowyer, Malcolm Thomas.



Fig. 1 OS 1:25,000 map extract and Google Earth satellite view of Gibbs Hill farm

Geology and Landscape

The area occupied by Gibbs Hill lies due west of Greenlee Lough on the west boundary of Greenlee Farm. Gibbs Hill farm is situated at the confluence of Caw Burn, the outlet of Greenlee Lough which flows west, and Allery Burn which drains higher land to the north-west.

The Lough itself, along with low marshy ground extending to the west, is at an altitude of 220m. The ground rises gradually to the north with Greenlee Farm on the highest land at an altitude of approximately 270m. Further north, within the dense plantations of Wark Forest, the land rises above 300m, forming the watershed; water draining east to the North Sea via the River Tyne, and west to the Irish Sea via the River Eden.

Solid geology is of the Tyne Limestone Formation of the Carboniferous Period with ridges radiating out north from the intruded Whin Sill (purple), occupied by Hadrian's Wall, to the south. The bedrock is made up of narrow east-west bands of sandstone (pink), separated by areas of limestone, mudstone, and siltstone (light blue) with narrow bands of other Carboniferous Limestone members (blue).

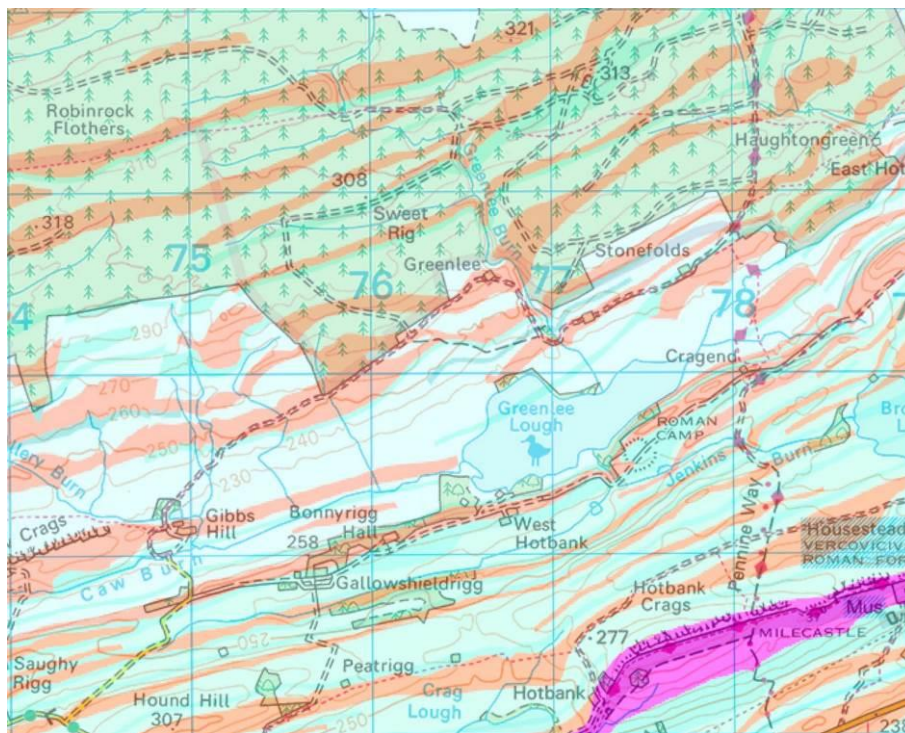


Fig. 2 OS 1:50,000 overlaid with Bedrock from British Geological Survey (BGS)

The maps provide little evidence for stone quarries although an “*Old Quarry*” is shown near Bonnyrigg Hall in 1926 and a “*Limekiln*” near West Hotbank on the First Edition sheet, both south of Greenlee Lough,

The flat land west of Greenlee Lough, presumably once forming a more extensive lake, is overlaid by a Quaternary superficial deposit of peat (brown), while the better grazing land to the north is on glacial till (light blue). Immediately south of Stonefolds, to the east of the Lough, there is an extensive deposit of alluvium (yellow) made up of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, reflecting former floodplain channels of a Holocene river or estuary.

Soils are either waterlogged gleys or contain peat. Deeper peat deposits in the area range from 0.5 to 6m. Purple Moor Grass (*Molinia caerulea*) is common, with heather on higher ground.

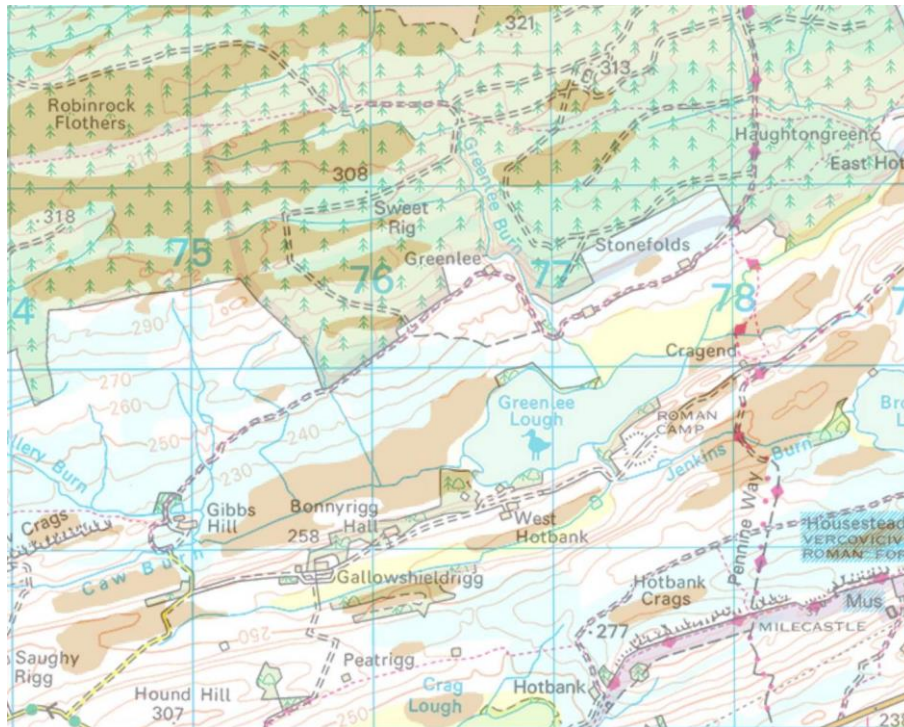


Fig. 3 OS 1:50,000 overlaid with Superficial Deposits from BGS

The Forestry Commission began buying land at Falstone in 1926 and had planted some 13,000 out of 16,351 hectares by October 1974. A small percentage was left for farming, as was the case at Greenlee and Stonefolds, leaving a strip of unforested land for amenity purposes for the 2km north of Hadrian's Wall.

Previous Surveys & Historical

An archaeology survey of the Wark Forest between 1972 and 1974 by T Heyes, in advance of forestry, was published in *Archaeology of the North* by Clack & Gosling (Heyes 1976). The extent of forest planting greatly reduced the area that could be adequately surveyed but did include the Greenlee and Stonefolds area where a large number of sites were added to the few previously recorded.

The Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (RCHM) published a survey in 1970 under the title, *Shielings & Bastles* (Ramm *et al.* 1970). 29 huts or shielings were listed in the area of Wark Forest. Heyes added another 7 but none of the 36 fall into the area of our survey and are generally located further north. The huts were mostly rectangular and stone built (although sometimes turf), and usually situated close to running water.

Permanent farming is thought to have replaced shielings in a gradual movement upstream. Heyes added three farmstead sites in our area: Greenlee Lough, Greenlee Burn and Stonefolds. The farmsteads were themselves abandoned as ground was divided up in the creation of new large farms

of 18th and 19th centuries. The farmhouses are still extant at Greenlee, West and East Stonefolds and Gibbs Hill.

Stack stands and enclosures had been identified in the RCHM report and taken as evidence of permanent farming practice by Heyes. The RCHM report describes the standard form of a stack stand as “a small, circular platform surrounded by a low bank and external ditch.” Their purpose was to provide a fairly level, dry platform on which to pile a stack of winter fodder and protect it from animals by means of the surrounding bank and ditch, often reinforced by stakes. The fodder was hay made from bent grasses (*Agrostis spp.*) although other grasses (including *Molinia*) and perhaps heather and bracken may also have been harvested. Overall diameters of the earthworks are described as between 7m and 16m. Oval, square, rectangular, and D-shaped enclosures are considered as variant forms.

The Greenlee area was once part of an extensive waste that was termed the “Forest of Lowes,” on account of the number of loughs or small lakes within it.

“Within the Liberty of Tynedale and later in the Barony of Wark there was a large hunting area, known variously as the Huntlands of Tyndale or the Forest of Lowes. It is shown on early maps as a generality between the North Tyne and the River Irthing. By the 18th Century the area is no longer marked on contemporary maps and large areas of the former Forest, were designated Outfell Land. The Forest of Lowes was initially granted by David I of Scotland to Hextilda, Countess of Ethehetala, a member of the Cumin (or Comyn) family, who held it for 6 generations from mid-12th century (Woodside and Crow (1999). According to Hodgson (1827) the Forest of Lowes derives its name from the Loughs or Lowes that characterised the area. The family name, Lowes, later associated with Ridley Hall must be of a later derivation. The following map from the 17th century by Morden shows that the Forest of Lowes and the name Tyndale as an area were maintained throughout the medieval period.”

[Tynedale Archaeology Group Archive Research Report for Edges Green](#) (2017).



Fig. 4 Map of Northumberland by Robert Morden (1695)

Greenley Lough was anciently called Wigglesmere, and the north side of it from its head, where the Crooked-burn enters it, directly through its middle to its west end, where the head of "Hautysill-burne" rises out of it, was granted to Sir Wm de Swinburne by John Comyn of the Badenoch in 1285; saving to himself, if he had a right to it, the privilege of watering his cattle depasturing upon the lands of Greenley. Cummin's grant of Wigglesmere to Swinburne also conveyed his shieling of Greenley, and the whole on the tenure of holding the premises of Ranulph de Halveton ...

A History of Northumberland by John Hodgson-Hinde (1840), part 2, vol.3, p.327-328.

According to [Historic England \(2018\) Shielings: Introductions to Heritage Assets](#), references to shielings in the Forest of Lowes date back to 1171. Historical documents suggest that the use of shielings was mainly confined to the period up to the 16th century.

Although shallow, Greenlee Lough is the largest natural freshwater lake in Northumberland. Northumberland National Park Authority purchased Greenlee Lough and the important wetland habitats around it in 1991 in order to manage and promote it as a nature reserve. It is managed jointly by Northumberland Wildlife Trust, Northumberland National Park Authority and Natural England. The Park Authority also owns and manages land to the north and west of the Lough. It is designated as a National Nature Reserve and European Special Area of Conservation.

Survey plans

Lines (dashed if just seen on lidar, not in survey):

blue = ditch
yellow = earth bank
red = stony bank
green = holloway
black = old wall
grey = terrace edge

Single features:

quadrant = quarry
star = cairn
red pentagon = stack stand
orange circle = enclosure
blue triangle = ?kiln
grey circle = orthostat
pale blue square = house foundation
brown square = platform
brown circle = cleared area.

Areas of cord rig in pale green, peat cutting areas in brown, ploughed areas have vertical stripes.

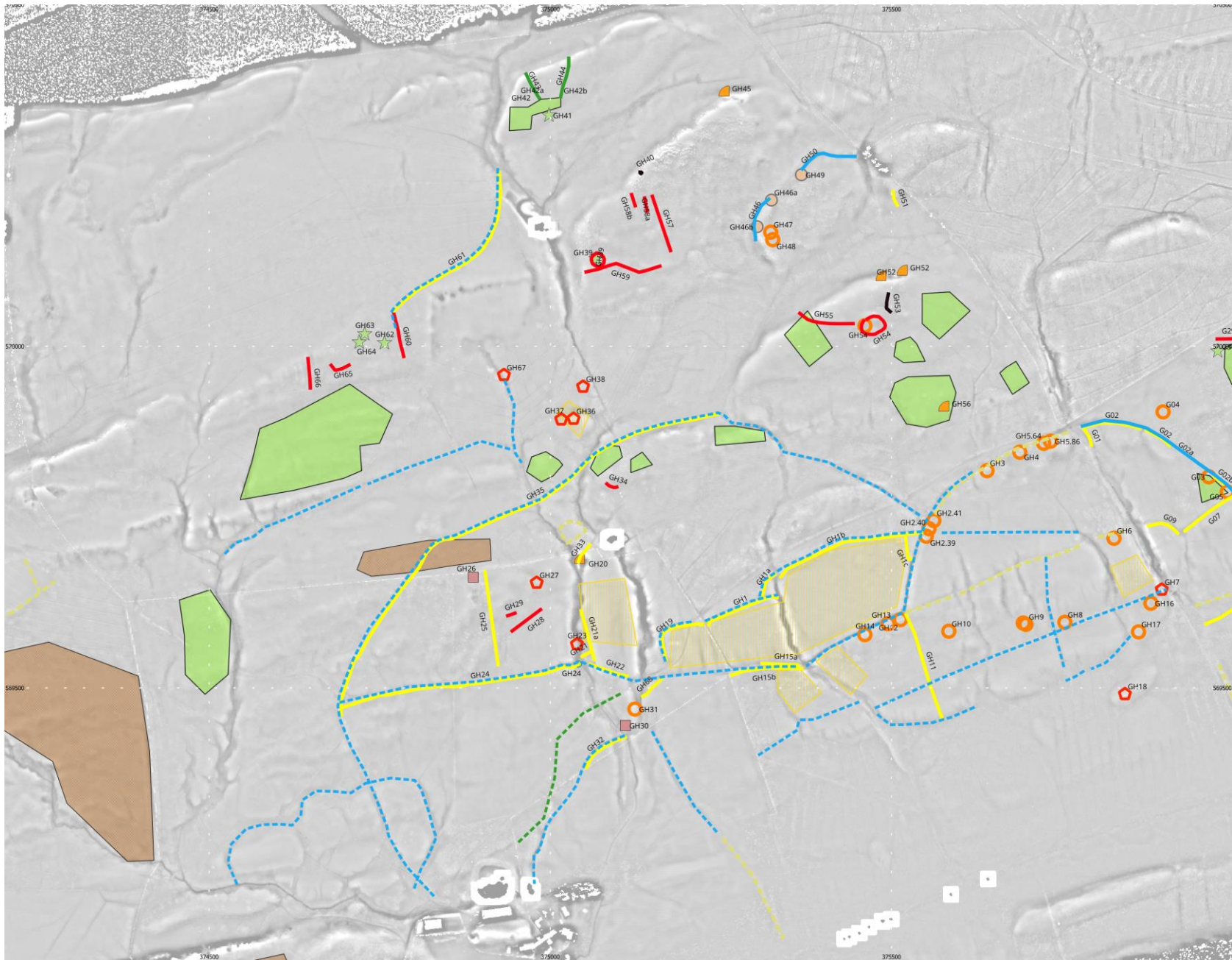


Fig. 5 Gibbs Hill survey plan on Lidar base

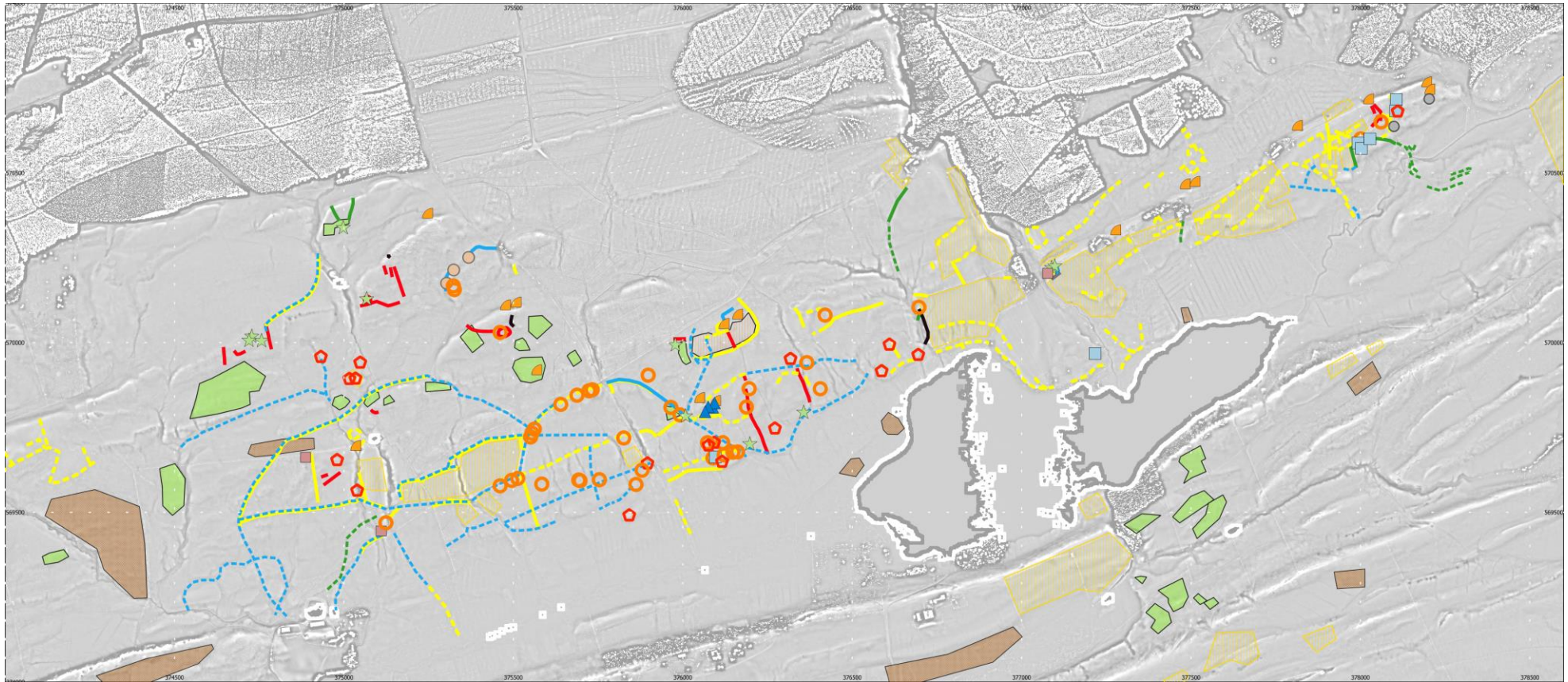


Fig. 6 Combined survey plan of Greenlee, Stonefolds & Gibbs Hill on Lidar base

Site Descriptions

As discussed in our report of the joint NOWTAG/NNPA 2022 landscape survey on Greenlee, Stonefolds and the eastern end of Gibbs Hill farms, the area presented particular challenges. Attributing dating and functions to many of the features recorded proved particularly difficult. There also appears to be a surprising absence of certain categories of feature that we would have expected to find given the context provided by known features, for example quite extensive areas of cord rig but the lack of indications of boundary or settlement features of a corresponding period. Examination of the distribution of known examples of various features across the wider local area illustrates the apparent 'gaps'. This issue is explored in the Discussion section (p.22-28) of our 2022 report.

<https://www.tynedalearchaeology.org.uk/downloadfiles/greenleereport.pdf>

During this year's landscape survey of the rest of Gibbs Hill Farm we have sought to further address such challenges.

Prehistoric to Romano-British periods

Two factors impact the choice of the parameters for this period. The earliest dating category is determined by the Scheduled '*Enclosed Excavation Cemetery*' on Chatley Craggs. The latest dating is determined by the period generally thought to be encompassed by the presence of cord rig.

The Historic England Schedule (list entry 1020342) states:

"Enclosed cremation cemetery of later prehistoric date and a shieling of medieval date constructed within its interior... An enclosed cremation cemetery is a burial place comprising one or more deposits of burnt human remains interred within a roughly circular or oval enclosure bounded by a bank and outer ditch. Present evidence suggests that enclosed cremation cemeteries were essentially burial places and ceremonial foci of Late Neolithic date which may well represent the antecedents of the more widespread ring cairn tradition of the Early and Middle Bronze Age."

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020342>



Fig. 7 Chatley Craggs Enclosed Cremation Cemetery [GH39] looking west

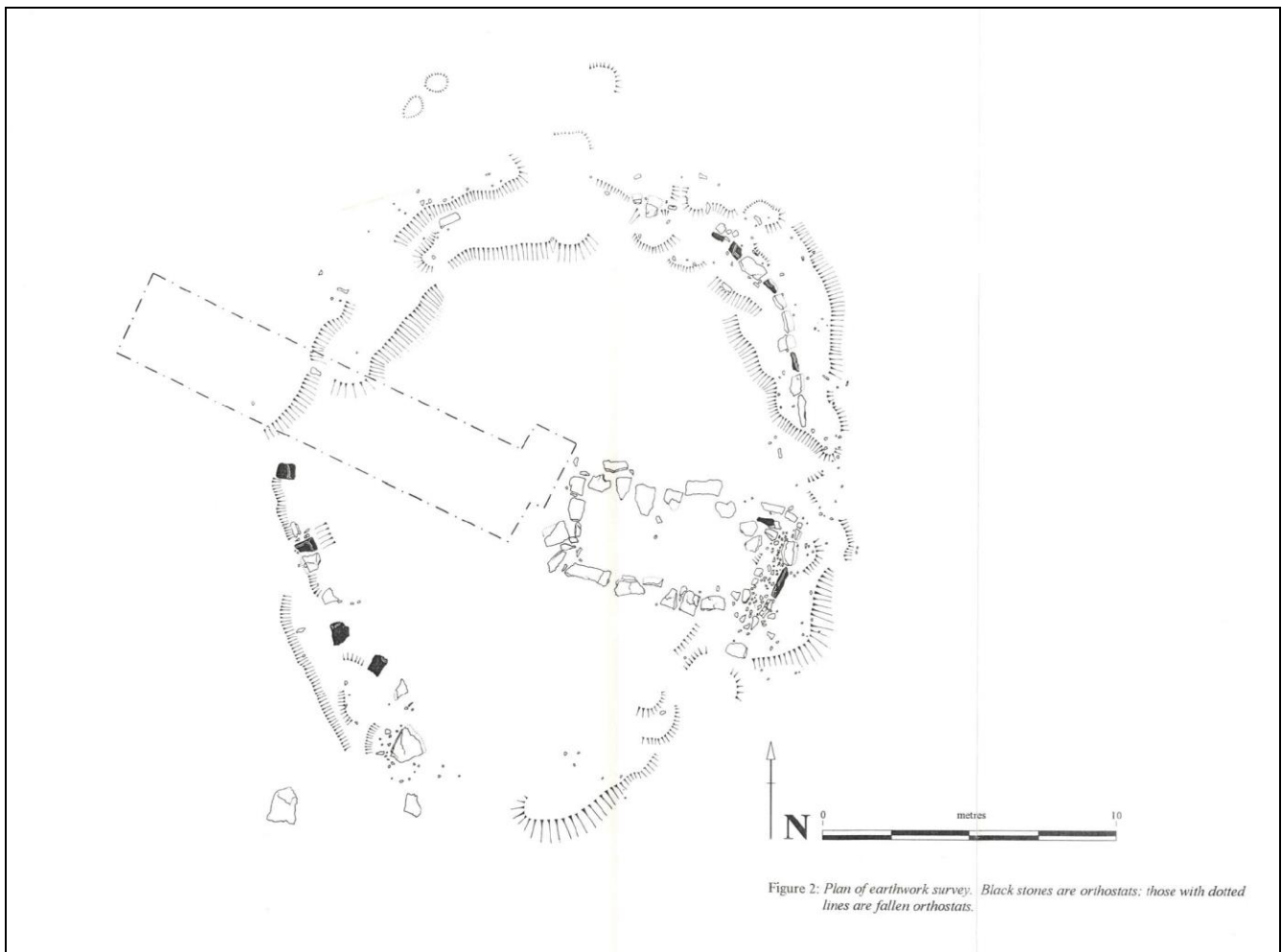


Fig. 8 Plan of Chatley Crag Cremation Cemetery - Figure 2 from ASUD Report (1995)

The monument, GH39 centred at NY 75067 70128, was discovered in 1993 and excavated during 1994 by Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD), who kindly provided NOWTAG with a copy of their excavation report prior to our survey. The plan shown above (their Figure 2) is reproduced with the permission of Peter Carne, Manager Archaeological Services, Durham University. This revealed that it is a complex structure of several phases. The earth and stone interior also contained several flat slabs upon an ancient ground surface, and a single post-hole was excavated. A large pit placed near the centre of the enclosure was uncovered and, although it was unexcavated, was considered to contain the remains of a burial. The monument was mapped from the air by Historic England's National Mapping Programme as part of its wider work in the Hadrian's Wall Corridor. This work suggested that, although the monument had been scheduled as a Bronze Age ring cairn, it might be more appropriately defined as an enclosed cremation cemetery, ring cairns being generally smaller and circular.

In his 1995 ASUD excavation report Max Adams commented upon the challenges facing any landscape survey of the surrounding area:

"The problem with such a landscape in terms of relating isolated monuments to settlement and economy is that many, more subtle, archaeological features are virtually undetectable. Settlement features such as hut circles are likely to have been obscured by soil development and by afforestation,

and it remains to be seen whether they can be located using current remote sensing techniques. Air photography offers very little hope. It may be that intensive field walking will reveal further features which can be linked via linear earthworks and other boundary features into a plausible prehistoric landscape, but probably to a limited extent only compared with such rich visible landscapes as the Cheviots."

This statement appropriately sums up the challenge that NOWTAG volunteers took upon themselves. An additional factor not specified above is that the terrain in the vicinity of Chatley Crag is very stony, including an extensive boulder-field to the south-east. Accurately identifying potential stony boundary features or possible clearance or settlement sites in such terrain is fraught with difficulty. Members had to apply all the experience that they have gained from other local surveys in order to both identify very subtle features and to avoid their '*mind's eye*' generating imaginary features. Nevertheless, a number of credible, potentially prehistoric features were identified, and do offer at least a start towards establishing elements of a '*plausible prehistoric landscape*' for this area.

Stony linear alignments and banks were identified east of monument GH39. A prominent, broadly E-W, long stony bank GH59, revetted into the change of slope at its E end, runs towards and close to the burial monument from NY 75160 70116 to NY 75095 70118. En route it bends NW at NY 75132 70108. A cluster of stones immediately south of here were examined but, given the general spread of stones in the vicinity, there was insufficient clear alignment to indicate any remains of an adjoining bank. At the western end, approaching monument GH39, the stones become smaller and less prominent but a low line of stones continues W, passing close to the southern edge of the burial monument, and terminates at the natural rocky outcrop at NY 75095 70120.

To the north-west of bank GH59 we recorded stony linear alignments running broadly N-S: GH 57, from NY 75175 70139 to NY75149 70218, and two shorter lengths, GH58, from NY 75139 70217 to NY 75140 70195, and NY75119 70221 to NY 75124 70206. The northern part of GH57 is shown on NMP [1391494](#) and interpreted as a potential fragmentary stone field boundary associated with stone built rectilinear pen, GH40, near the W end of Chatley Crag at NY 75133 70254. This interpretation is of course quite possible, but there is a steep rocky escarpment between the northern end of GH57 and pen GH40 which would have not been conducive to the movement of stock into the pen from here. Our identification of this stony linear feature running further south, plus other landscape contexts to be outlined below may well support the interpretation that GH57 could be the remains of a prehistoric boundary feature.



Fig. 9 Stony bank [GH59], looking east



Fig. 10 Stony alignment [GH57]. looking north

Some 200m south-east from the burial monument lies an extensive boulder field with a number of areas of apparent clearance. Along its northern edge it is bounded by a feature visible on Lidar the western part of which has previously been recorded on NMP [1391505](#) and described from aerial photos as a 50m long & 4m wide earthen field bank, but we found that the curving feature is a ditch around the natural edge of the boulder field. Careful and detailed attention was given to considering what features in this area warranted recording, but on balance it was felt that there was evidence of clearance activity. Although it is not possible to specify any dating for this the area does exhibit the general characteristics associated with prehistoric activity.

Near the north-west edge, bounded by the change of slope and ditch, are two adjacent clear grassy patches recorded as GH46.



Fig. 11 Area of stone clearance [GH46]

One is a 7m diameter circular area at NY 75324 70214 which appears sunken relative to surrounding area and has its perimeter 'marked' by five randomly spaced earth-fast boulders. The second at NY 75320 70213 is sub-rectangular spanning 9m and is slightly higher than surrounding areas.

GH47 at NY 75323 70167 is an oval grassy depression, 4m x 1.5 m, bounded by portable stones. Although it could be natural it looks as if it could have been constructed. Within 10m is another oval grassy area GH48 measuring 4.7m x 3m internally which is bounded by continuous portable stones. It is surrounded by a low perimeter ditch 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep. The presence of a perimeter ditch does support the likelihood that the GH48 is a deliberate structure, and due to its proximity also lends support to a similar interpretation for GH47. However, one can do no more than speculate what may have been the function of these two quite small structures.

Further east within the boulder field at NY 75368 70251 [GH49] is a cleared grassy area measuring 25m x 20m. We noted that there were a few other areas that may have been subject to some clearance of surface stone but we felt that the evidence was not strong enough to warrant recording.

At the eastern end of the feature visible on Lidar, the western part of which had been recorded by NMP [1391505](#) , a shallow ditch, GH50, 1.5m wide x 0.3m deep bounds a grassy area running downslope to the south, [from](#) NY 775402 70282 to NY 75428 70283.

The combination of features recorded as GH46 to GH50 does indicate the probability that the boulder field area has been at least partially cleared. The nature of this clearance is suggestive of prehistoric rather than later agricultural practice.



Fig. 12 Small ditched enclosure [GH48], looking west



Fig. 13 Clearance area [GH49], looking south

About 600m south-west of the boulder-field, to the south of an extensive boggy area, there is an area with a combination of probable early clearance features. There are three stony mounds at NY 74757 70005 [GH62], NY 74728 70018 [GH63], and NY 74720 70006 [GH64]. We also recorded a line of possible clearance stones [GH65] from NY 74705 69972 to NY 74679 69972. A further stony possible boundary [GH66] was recorded running from NY 74648 69939 to NY 74645 69982.



Fig. 14 Cairn [GH64]



Fig. 15 Clearance stones [GH65]



Fig. 16 Stony boundary [GH66], looking south

Other stony linear features were found further south, to the north of the farm track towards Greenlee. They were however within areas where earthen banks typical of Medieval and Post-Medieval boundaries predominated or stack stands were identified. It is possible that the stony features were relics from pre-Medieval activity but their landscape context makes this more open to question. GH28 runs from NY 74944 69583 to NY 74986 69614. GH29 runs from NY 74937 69605 to NY 74948 69608, and GH34 runs from NY 75098 69794 to NY 75084 69798.



Fig. 17 Low stony linear feature [GH28]

Our 2022 survey report made reference to a lidar image suggestive of an enclosed settlement located on the southern slope of the next ridge south from Chatley Crag.

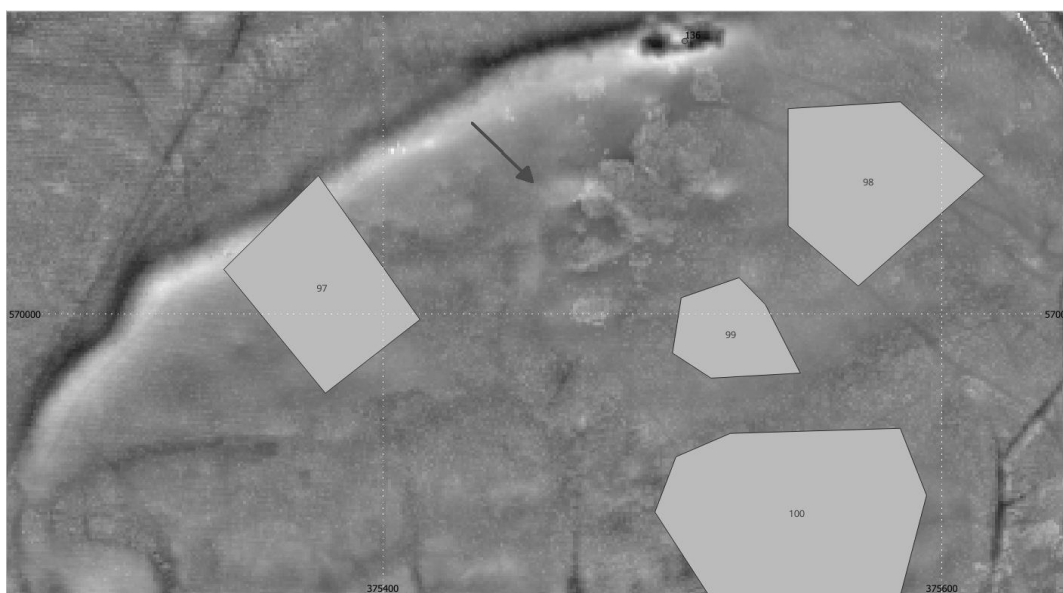


Fig. 18 Banked enclosure [GH54] on lidar with four surrounding areas of cord rig

It took us two site visits to decide what we could appropriately record here. We noted that there were no visible traces of internal structure. Only the stony south bank of the putative enclosure was clearly visible. Half of the site was covered in thick reedy grass, but by closely walking the route of the lines visible on lidar we found we encountered an alignment of stones within the reeds on the eastern side of the enclosure matching the lidar image. By following the visible lidar line on the western side we found that we were on a subtle change of slope. We therefore felt able to confirm the likelihood of GH54 comprising the remains of a 25 x 30m rectangular enclosure with rounded corners.



Fig. 19 Southern bank of enclosure [GH54], looking west

It has already been noted that the location of the putative enclosed settlement centrally between three separate areas of cord rig and close to a fourth (mapped sites 97, 98, 99, 100). In terms of landscape context additional support for this interpretation is provided by our discovery of a long stony boundary feature GH55. Visible remains of this lengthy stony bank start just 10m W of the W side of enclosure GH54 running from NY 75444 70033 to NY 75367 70047. Sub-surface stones were

confirmed between the visible stones which become larger boulders on the approach to the ridge at NY 75395 70034.



Fig. 20 Stony boundary [GH55], looking north-west towards the ridge

Our interpretation of GH54 and GH55 together with the cord rig locations would imply site types indicative of the Iron Age/ Romano-British era.

Cord rig is often difficult to spot by eye at ground level but aerial photography has identified a significant number of cord rig locations on Gibbs Hill which are included on our mapping. We were able to identify an additional location on the ridge north of Chatley Crag. Located on an extensive south-facing slope are areas of probable cord rig. Tufty grass makes definitive identification difficult. Clearest indications were of a 30m x 30m area W and S of NY 74967 70351. The area of further possible cord rig extends E to the southern ends of two possible N-S trackways (GH43 and GH44) at NY 74986 70362 and NY 75014 70365. We found no further field system or settlement features in this area.

Medieval / Post-Medieval

There are many sites of Medieval or Post-Medieval agricultural activity on Gibbs Hill Farm which pose the same question as to what extent is it possible to date features as either Medieval or Post-Medieval. We encountered this during our 2022 Greenlee survey and discussed in some detail in our report. Features from these periods recorded in the south-eastern part of Gibbs Hill are detailed in our 2022 report, and have been included in the full Gibbs Hill Gazetteer attached to the current report. The 2023 survey has mostly covered the areas north of the farm track that runs towards Greenlee. In

general terms the terrain is less conducive to agricultural activity and unsurprisingly this has been reflected in the number and composition of Medieval / Post-Medieval features that have been identified and recorded.

At the 18 Gibbs Hill sites recorded in 2022 there were 3 earthen banks, 16 small enclosures and 3 stack stands. At the 50 sites recorded in 2023 there were 9 earthen banks, all but one in the two fields immediately south and north of the farm track, with only one D-shaped enclosure located in the field south of the farm track. There were 6 stack stands. The complete absence of small enclosures north of the farm track is striking.

Against this background, the absence of shieling or small farmstead structures discussed in the 2022 report in relation to Greenlee and the east end of Gibbs Hill is not surprising in respect of the areas surveyed north of the farm track. The only clear shieling feature is that which had been built inside the prehistoric enclosed cremation cemetery GH39. It is noteworthy that none of the possible boundary features recorded in the vicinity were of the type most commonly associated with medieval field systems. The only structure that may be from a similar period is the rectangular sheep pen GH40 on the top of Chatley Crag.



Fig. 21 Shieling inside Enclosed Cremation Cemetery [GH39], looking west



Fig. 22 Sheep Pen [GH40], looking west

The other possible indications of shieling structures were located in the fields immediately north and south of the farm track. At NY 74887 69662, north of the farm track, site GH26 has a roughly rectilinear cluster of stones, some turf-covered, the size and proportions (6m E-W x 2.5m N-S), plus location of which are suggestive of the possible remains of a shieling structure.



Fig. 23 Possible Shieling [GH26]

South of the track at NY 75110 69445, just east of a small burn, site GH30 is a sub-rectangular platform, 4.5m x 3.0m, with a stony bank on N and W sides close to the GPS of a possible shieling site

mapped on NMP. The only D-shaped enclosure recorded in 2023, GH31, lies just to the east at NY 75124 69469.



Fig. 24 Possible Shieling [GH30]



Fig. 25 D-shaped enclosure [GH31]

Immediately west of the burn at the eastern end of earthen bank GH32 there is a flattened platform measuring 10m x 3m. There is however no evidence of stone on or around the platform. Beyond the platformed area the bank is steep-sided up to 2m high x 3m wide with a 4m gap at NY 75079 69417 and curves SW towards a stone wall at NY 75054 69385.



Fig. 26 Platform at E end of earthen bank [GH32], looking east



Fig. 27 Earthen Bank [GH32], looking west

Stack stands were recorded at GH23, GH27, GH36, GH37, GH38 and GH67. All except GH27, where only part of the perimeter bank remains, had previously been identified from aerial photography. However, it was helpful to have confirmed the interpretations of aerial photos as the 2022 survey had identified some aerial photo sites where there was nothing visible. On other NOWTAG surveys in previous years there have been sites designated as stack stands based on aerial photography but site visits have found them to be other structures, such as shielings or roundhouses.



Fig. 28 Stack Stand [GH27]

Discussion

As our commentary in the Site Descriptions section indicates, interpretation of many of the features recorded must be tentative, and our discussion needs to be read within that context. In general terms it may be observed that there is a marked distinction between the types of features recorded in the southern part of our survey area and those found further north. The lower lying southern area has been more improved over time and the features recorded are overwhelmingly characteristic of Medieval or Post-Medieval agricultural practices. The duration and intensity of these practices militates against the identification of visible remains from earlier periods. The higher terrain to the north has been less subject to improvement making the survival of earlier features more likely.

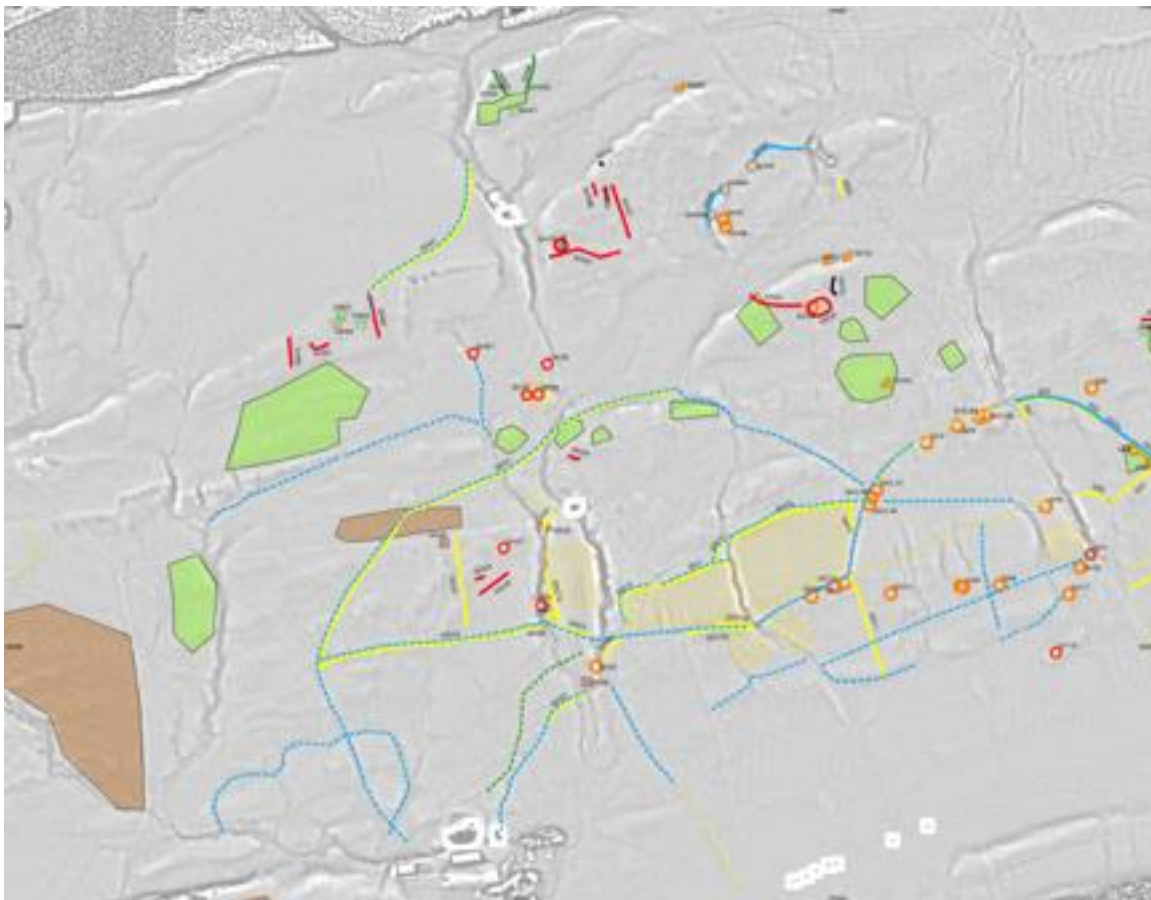


Fig. 29 Gibbs Hill site plan

Long arching ditches (blue), often with earthen banks (yellow) on their downslope sides extend broadly east-west across the farm. Almost all the surviving cord rig (green) lies north of this series of banked ditches. Only two short lengths of low stony alignments (red) were recorded south of this. All the earthen small enclosures (orange circles) recorded lie in the southern area. The one exception to this pattern is found with the locations of stack stands (red pentagons), with 4 in the northern area and 3 in the southern area. Although there are questions about the function of various stack stands, be it winter fodder stations or drying platforms for peat or turfs, the terrain in the northern area is more compatible with fodder stacks than peat drying. This distribution strongly suggests that, during

the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, the northern area was an open area for livestock grazing.

The presence of the GH39 Bronze Age burial monument at Chatley Craggs raises the question whether there was any agricultural activity or habitation in the vicinity during the same period. It is of course quite possible that a burial monument on higher ground may have been distant from the location where those who created the monument lived and worked. As outlined in the Site Descriptions section the four low stony alignments GH57, 58, 58a and 59, close to the burial monument, are suggestive of possible prehistoric field boundaries, but would be compatible with either Bronze or Iron Age activity.

To the east of GH57 a stony boulder-field area is bounded on its northern edge by ditches GH45 and GH50. Within the boulder-field there are three areas of clearance. The two smaller cleared areas GH46a and 46b may have been levelled, raising a possibility that they may represent house platforms. There are however no indications of any ring ditch features that would indicate a timber walled structure. Two small stony enclosures, far too small for livestock, just south of cleared areas GH46a and b were recorded but any suggestion of function would be entirely speculative. The larger cleared area GH48 is more suggestive of an agricultural function. Given the general stoniness of the boulder-field and the absence of visible mounds it was not possible to have any confidence of identifying any clusters of stones as being indicative of deliberate clearance.

To the west of the burial monument there is a group of three cairns, GH62, 63 and 64 and two lengths of stony alignments, GH65 and 66. The relationship between these features would be compatible with the remains of an early 'proto-field' system potentially indicative of Bronze Age activity. It needs to be noted, however, that the number of identified features is more limited than has been observed at other locations interpreted as proto-field systems. The more substantial ditched stony bank GH60 is probably from a later period, particularly as it continues directly from a long earthen-banked ditch GH61 typical of Medieval activity.

The combination of features in these three locations close to the burial monument, although subject to the reservations mentioned, does suggest that there is evidence of prehistoric agricultural activity, possibly as early as the Bronze Age in the area.

The extent of surviving cord rig in the northern area is suggestive that during at least some part of the Iron Age/ Romano-British period there was arable activity. However, as was the case on Greenlee and Stonefolds, the lack of evidence for habitation features typical of this period is puzzling. Our commentary on enclosure GH54 and its location in relation to areas of cord rig on pages 19-21 above notes the lack of any indication of internal structures and it cannot therefore be regarded with any confidence as being the remains of habitation.

In the southern part of our survey area there are just two indistinct lengths of low stony alignments. However, rather than implying the lack of prehistoric activity in this area this is probably the outcome of what appears to have been quite intensive Medieval or Post-Medieval activity removing surface evidence of previous land use. The extensive network of ditches, both defining the northern edge of this area and demarking boundaries within it, indicates the degree of effort that went into land improvement during this period. It is worth noting that the preponderance of small enclosures in the

eastern part of Gibbs Hill and on Greenlee recorded and discussed under the 2022 survey is not found in the area survey in 2023. This may indicate that provisions for livestock were concentrated to the east.

Our commentary regarding possible shieling structures and enclosures on pages 22 to 25 of the Site Descriptions above suggests that Medieval and Post-Medieval activity in the northern part of our survey area was pastoral, with the probable shieling structure within burial monument GH39, perhaps providing a shelter for those dealing with the livestock. We tentatively identified possible remains of a shieling structure GH26 in the southern area. Another possible shieling structure G30 is located a little west of D-shaped enclosure GH31 and an extensive large earthen boundary bank GH32, which itself has indication of possible remains of a further rectilinear structure. Whether the combination of these features could be interpreted as constituting a farmstead is worth considering, but would remain tentative without further investigation.

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Gibbs Hill Gazetteer

Survey Record Number GH1

GPS NY 75233 69592 to NY 75333 69632

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403012](#) (part)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen Bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Prominent sod-cast earthen bank 1.5m wide x 0.5 – 1.0m high runs straight W-E, cut by deep N-S gully at E end.

At NY 75311 69633 a smaller bank (1m wide x 0.25 high), probably the upcast of a more recent ditch on its S side, runs to deep gully at NY 75329 69666 [GH1a].

A 1.5m wide x 0.5 – 0.75 high W -E earthen bank runs from NY 75338 69663 to NY 75544 69727. It has stones at NY 75475 69718 showing that it may have been lined with stones on its N and S sides [GH1b].

A short length of earthen bank 1m wide x 0.2m high runs S from GH1b at NY 75518 69724 to NY 75525 69689 then turns SE and ends above the gully at NY 75532 69688 [GH1c].

Images GH1a, GH1b, GH1c

Survey Record Number GH2 **Mapped sites** 39, 40 and 41

GPS NY 75551 69722 / NY 7555 69733 / NY 75562 69745

HER [12323](#) (39); [12324](#) (41)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403341](#) (39); [1403338](#) (40); [1403337](#) (41)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Small enclosures

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Three co-joined small D-shaped enclosures:

Site 39 NY 75551 69722, 15m x 9m, defined by low earthen bank on E side. No bank on W side adjacent to deep gully. No obvious entrance.

Site 40 NY 75555 69733, 11m x 11m, has a possible 1m wide entrance at NW corner on E side of gully. There is another small gap on its E side.

Site 41 NY 75562 69745, 14m x 8m, has 1m wide entrance at NY 75564 69752 and a prominent 0.5m high bank on its N side above a large ditch to N.

Images GH2.39, GH2.40, GH2.41

Survey Record Number GH3 **Mapped site** 50

GPS NY 75640 69818

HER [12328](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403332](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form D-shaped enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Earthen banked enclosure 5.5m x 5.5m with possible 1m entrance at SW corner

Images GH3

Survey Record Number GH4 **Mapped site** 65

GPS NY 75688 69845

HER [12329](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403323](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form D-shaped enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description D-shaped enclosure on S side of W-E bank, 6.5m x 7.0m, defined by low earthen bank. Possible 1m entrance at NE corner adjacent to W-E bank. Enclosure bank on S side is lower than those adjoining the W-E linear bank.

Images GH4

Survey Record Number GH5 Mapped sites 64 and 86

GPS NY 75723 69858 and NY 75733 69861

HER [12330](#) (64); [12331](#) (86)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403317](#) (64); [1403318](#) (86)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Co-joined rectangular enclosures

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description GH5.64: NY 75723 69858 9.5m x 6m; GH5.86: NY 75733 69861 9.5m x 5.5m.

Both defined by low 1m wide earthen banks. Banks defining site 86 slightly higher than site 64 at 0.3m. The enclosures are separated by a shallow N-S ditch with banks on both sides. No visible stone but question raised whether it could be a building structure.

Images

Survey Record Number N/A Mapped site 83

GPS

HER [6621](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403346](#)

Site type

Site form

Period Recorded on NMP as possible rectangular stack stand at NY 75699 69803 but no feature found here in tussocky terrain.

Description

Images

Survey Record Number GH6 Mapped site 48

GPS NY 75826 69719

HER [12341](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403185](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Sub-rectangular enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description 7m x 6.5m sub-rectangular enclosure defined by low earthen banks 1m wide x 0.2m high, abutting S side of W-E bank which terminates just W of a deep gully at NY 75844 69728 and 9m from a 1.5m x 0.3m high N-S earthen bank on W side of gully and parallel to modern fence on line of relict stone wall.

Images GH6

Survey Record Number GH7 Mapped site 87

GPS NY 75896 69644

HER [12340](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403181](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack Stand platform?

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Poorly defined 3m x 2m platform adjacent to long E-W earthen bank which ends at NY 75900 69644

Images GH7

Survey Record Number GH8 **Mapped site** 11

GPS NY 75754 69596

HER [12334](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402913](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Circular Enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description 10m diameter banked enclosure with bank 1.2m wide x 0.75 – 1m high. No obvious entrance, although there is a small gap on SE side. Sheepfold? Nearby N-S bank at NY 75733 69602 is on NMP.

Images GH8

Survey Record Number GH9 **Mapped site** 12

GPS NY 75697 69593

HER [12333](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402907](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Oval Enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description 16.5m x 11m earthen banked oval enclosure with external deep ditch. Banks 1m wide x 0.5- 1m high. Probable 2m wide entrance on N side at NY 75693 69595.

Images GH9

Survey Record Number GH10 **Mapped site** 13

GPS NY 75584 69583

HER [12332](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402905](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Circular enclosure /?Stack Stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Enclosure about 13m diameter, defined by 1m wide x 0.6m high earthen bank with possible 1m wide entrance on E side.

Images GH10

Survey Record Number GH11

GPS NY 75521 69606, via NY 75534 69581 & NY 75557 69503. Continues S of fence to NY 75574 69455.

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403012](#) (part)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Linear bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Linear bank with some large boulders. 1.5m wide x 0.5 -0.2m high

Images GH11

Survey Record Number GH12 **Mapped site** 14

GPS NY 75513 69600

HER [12327](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403348](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Rectangular Enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Located 5m W of N-S bank, rectangular enclosure 11m x 7m defined by low earthen bank 0.5m wide x 0.2m high on S, W, and E sides, abutting larger bank on N side. Possible 1m entrance on E side.

Images GH12

Survey Record Number GH13 **Mapped site** 15

GPS NY 75495 69594

HER [12326](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403349](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Rectangular enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Rectangular enclosure 11m x 7.5m, close to but not adjoining GH12. Defined by low earthen bank 0.5 – 1m wide x 0.2 – 0.5m high. Located N of large boulders.

Images GH13

Survey Record Number GH14 **Mapped site** 16

GPS NY 75461 69578

HER [12325](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403350](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form D-shaped enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description D-shaped enclosure 13m x 7m, defined by earthen bank on W, E, and S sides with remains of bank and deep ditch on N side. No obvious entrance.

Images GH14

Survey Record Number GH15

GPS NY 75362 69532 and NY 75369 69528

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403012](#) (part)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Parallel linear banks

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Two parallel linear banks, 2m wide x 1.5m high, approximately 6m apart, run W-E ending near ford over stream. Possible short trackway leading to ford from W, or just upcast from ditches to channel drainage. Northern bank [GH15a]: NY 75362 69532 to NY 75310 69536

Southern bank [GH15b]: NY 75369 69528 to NY 75266 69519 (E side of field wall). LIDAR suggests it may originally have extended into field on W although now destroyed.

Images GH15

Survey Record Number GH16 **Mapped site** 9

GPS NY 75880 69624

HER [12339](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403027](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Oval enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Earthen banked enclosure 10m wide internally with 2m wide bank x 0.5m high. Possible stock enclosure but it is not sunken internally and there is no sign of an entrance. Stack stand?

Survey Record Number GH17 **Mapped site** 10

GPS NY 75862 69582

HER [12338](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1403026](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Rectangular enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Earthen rectangular bank 14m x 10m, bank 1.5m wide x 0.2m high. Located in tussocky terrain but the interior does not appear sunken and there is no sign of an entrance. Stack stand?

Images

Survey Record Number GH18 **Mapped site** 25

GPS NY 75842 69491

HER [12337](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402915](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack Stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Located on a low but obvious small ridge this circular earthwork, external diameter 13m, has an earthen bank 1.5m wide x 0.5m high. Some fortuitous stone visible but does not appear to be a stony bank. Tussocky interior makes it impossible to determine whether this is sunken or not.

Survey Record Number n/a **Mapped sites** 53 and 54

GPS

HER [12335](#) (53); [12336](#) (54)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402919](#) (53); [1402918](#) (54)

Site type

Site form Recorded as stack stands from aerial photos at NY 75858 69401 (53) and NY 75862 69424 (54) but despite careful inspection no sign of either was found in tussocky and boggy terrain.

Survey Record Number GH19 **Mapped site** n/a , but adjacent to 60

GPS NY 75222 69593 to NY 75169 69540

HER *Mapped site 60 is N6619, unspecified earthworks.*

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#) (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen Bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Substantial 2m wide, up to 0.75 high earthen bank continuing from E-W bank on E side of current stone wall. Cut by farm track at NY 75217 69592. Intermediate points NY 75199 69592, NY 75173 69587. A lower section of bank runs S to track from NY 75164 69579 to NY 75166 69566. Main bank continues to NY 75169 69540. *AC note: 'deep ditch on W and N side of bank was the original route of the track on early OS maps and may have formed as a holloway. It joins the current route of the track just west of the field gate. Two prominent mounds visible on LIDAR within the area defined by the bank and modern track at NY 75180 69567 are modern stock feeding stations'.*

Images

Survey Record Number GH20

GPS NY 75047 69685

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Quarry

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Quarry 15m x 10m x 3m deep. Not shown on OS and possibly a natural slump E of stream.

Images

Survey Record Number GH21

GPS NY 75047 69548 to NY 75060 69553

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#) (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Low earthen bank 1m wide x 0.25m high running from edge of field to a stream. A bank shown on NMP running N from the bank's E end is barely visible on edge of stream valley. (NY 75062 69539 to NY 75045 69613)

Images

Survey Record Number GH22 **Mapped site**

GPS NY 75056 69534 to NY 75112 69516

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#) (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen Bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Earthen bank up to 2m wide x 0.25 to 0.5m high. 5m gap at NY 75077 69525 and 3m gap at NY 75093 69522

Images

Survey Record Number GH23 **Mapped site** 62

GPS NY 75039 69564

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1404943](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack Stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Sub-circular stack stand 8m diameter defined by a low earthen bank 0.25m wide x 0.2m high. Located in sloping ground on W side of stream.

Images

Survey Record Number GH24

GPS NY 75041 69535 to NY 74860 69506

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1384492](#) bank and ditch described together as a drainage ditch (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen Bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description E-W earthen and stone bank 1m -1.5m wide x 0.25 high, with a wide, deep ditch on N side. Intermediate points NY 75007 69525, NY 74949 69516, where it becomes flattened. Junction with N-S low earthen bank GH25 at NY74927 69515 and junction with fence at NY 74860 69506. It continues in the field to the west.

Images

Survey Record Number GH25

GPS NY 74922 69534 to NY 74904 69671

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1384556](#) (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Low, straight, earthen bank running N from (but not clearly joining) bank GH24. Ending to N at field wall. Intermediate points NY74918 69576, NY 74915 69600, and 74909 69638, where there is a large boulder.

Images

Survey Record Number GH26

GPS NY 74887 69662

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Possible shieling platform

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Roughly rectilinear cluster of stones, some turf-covered, the size and proportions (6m E-W x 0.5m N-S), plus location of which are suggestive of possible remains of a shieling structure. There is evidence of shallow quarrying (?sandstone) in an area 30m x 30m to the south, centered at NY 74887 69642, now overgrown with reeds.

Images

Survey Record Number GH27

GPS NY 74980 69654

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack Stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Sub-rectangular 5.7m x 5.5m , defined by a low earth bank, 0.5m wide x 0.3m high, and external ditch. A N-S earth bank shown on NMP as parallel to GH25 (above), and just E of the stack stand, is not currently visible on the ground (or on LIDAR) on good improved pasture.

Images

Survey Record Number GH28

GPS NY 74944 69583 to NY 74986 69614

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP (visible on lidar)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Low stony bank

Period Unknown

Description SW-NE turf covered low stony bank, up to 1m wide x 0.2m high

Images

Survey Record Number GH29

GPS NY 74937 69605 to NY 74948 69608

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony linear feature

Period Unknown

Description Line of partly turf-covered stones.

Images

Survey Record Number GH30 **Mapped site** 90

GPS NY 75110 69445

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1404946](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Possible building platform

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Sub-rectangular platform with stony bank on N and W sides. Close to GPS of possible shieling site 90 mapped on NMP

Images

Survey Record Number GH31 **Mapped site** 109

GPS NY 75124 69469

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1404945](#) and as part of [1403012](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form D-shaped enclosure

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description D-shaped enclosure, 20m N-S x 12m E-W, defined by an earthen bank 1.5m wide x 0.5m – 1m high. E side not clear. Possible entrance on SW side at NY 75120 69465

Images

Survey Record Number GH32

GPS NY 75111 69428 to NY 75054 69385

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank (with possible platform)

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Running from the W edge of stream with a wide deep ditch on its N side, this earthen bank is flattened at its E end forming a rectangular platform 10m E-W x 3m N-S. No evidence of stones. Beyond the platformed area the bank is steep-sided up to 2m high x 3m wide with a 4m gap at NY 75079 69417 and curves SW towards a stone wall at NY 75054 69385. LIDAR suggests ditch continued on improved pasture S of wall, heading towards Gibbs Hill Farm, but no sign of associated bank although part shown on NMP as far as NY 75001 69308.

Images

Survey Record Number GH33

GPS NY 7505 6970 (estimated)

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Earthen bank with ditch on N side. Both bank and ditch 1m wide and 0.5m high/deep. The bank is horse-shoe shaped and its NE end continues into next field.

Images

Survey Record Number G34

GPS NY 75098 69794 to NY 75084 69798

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony bank

Period Unknown

Description Slightly curving low stony bank 1m wide x 0.2m high. Appearance suggestive of possible pre-medieval date.

Images

Survey Record Number GH35 **Mapped site** to S of site 94

GPS NY 75081 69852

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#) (*visible on lidar*)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Substantial curved earthen bank 2m wide x 0.75m high. Runs just S of an area of cord rig.
Images

Survey Record Number GH36 **Mapped site** 22

GPS NY 75034 69894

HER [24686](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402876](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Rectangular earthen-banked stack stand, 18m x 9m with external ditch. Both bank and ditch are 1m wide and 0.3m high/deep.

Monument No. 1402876: *'it appears to be overlain by later cultivation ridges possibly representing a lazy bed.'*

Images

Survey Record Number GH37 **Mapped site** 52

GPS NY 75016 69893

HER [24685](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402880](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Circular earth-banked stack stand 10m diameter with external ditch. Substantial bank is up to 2m wide and 0.6m high. External ditch is 0.7m wide x 0.4m deep.

Images

Survey Record Number GH38 **Mapped site** 23

GPS NY 75048 69941

HER [12317](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1402874](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack stand

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Circular earth-banked stack stand 17m diameter with modern fence bisecting. The bank is up to 1m wide, up to 1m high externally and 0.3m internally. The external ditch is up to 1m wide x 1m deep.

Images

Survey Record Number GH39 **Mapped site** 21

GPS NY 75067 70128

HER [6955](#) Scheduled [1020342](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1238731](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Ring Cairn plus later sheiling

Period Bronze Age and Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description See scheduling statement.

Images

Survey Record Number GH40 **Mapped site** 89

GPS NY 75133 70254

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1391494](#)

Site type Stone Structure

Site form Sheep pen

Period Medieval / Post-Medieval

Description Rectilinear rough stone-built structure 4.6m x 4.6m x 1.3 m high, with a ground level entry 0.55m wide x 0.5m high. Located on the top of Chatley Crags.

Images

Survey Record Number GH41

GPS NY 74998 70338

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Cairn

Period Unknown

Description Stony mound 4m x 3m x 0.4m high. Possible clearance cairn

Images

Survey Record Number GH42

GPS NY 74967 70351

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Cord Rig

Period Prehistoric

Description Located on an extensive south facing slope are areas of probable cord rig. Tufty grass makes definitive identification difficult. Clearest indications were of a 30m x 30m area W and S of the given GPS point. The area of further possible cord rig extends E to the southern ends of two N-S trackways [GH43 and GH44] at NY 74986 70362 and NY 75014 70365.

Images

Survey Record Number GH43

GPS NY 74964 70400 to NY 74986 70362

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Shallow depression. Possible Trackway

Period Unknown

Description S from a 2m wide gap in the top of the escarpment a shallow depression runs downslope as far as the N edge of an area of possible cord rig (GH42). As there is no water catchment area feeding into the depression it is thought unlikely to be the result of water erosion.

Images

Survey Record Number GH44

GPS NY 75027 70422 to NY 75014 70365

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Shallow depression. Possible Trackway

Period Unknown

Description Slightly curving shallow depression, less than 0.2m deep, runs S downslope from the escarpment edge as far as the N edge of an area of possible cord rig [GH42]. As there is no water catchment area feeding into the depression it is thought unlikely to be the result of water erosion. Intermediate points NY75023 70397 and NY 75015 70378.

Images

Survey Record Number GH45 **Mapped site** 137

GPS NY 75262 70366 centre

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Quarry

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Quarry at E end of Chatley Crag. E end at NY75281 70302. W end at NY75252 70364. Pits from 1m to 2m deep and up to 5m wide.

Images

Survey Record Number GH46 **Mapped site** 105 *Described as 50m long & 4m wide earthen field bank from aerial photos, but the curving feature is a ditch around the edge of the boulder field*

GPS NY 75324 70214 to NY 75303 70175

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) [1391505](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Clearance Areas

Period Unknown

Description Two adjacent cleared areas close to the ditched natural edge of large boulder field. One 7m diameter circular area at NY 75324 70214 which appears sunken relative to surrounding area and has perimeter 'marked' by 5 randomly spaced earthfast boulders. The second at NY 75320 70213 is sub-rectangular spanning 9m and is slightly higher than surrounding areas.

Images

Survey Record Number GH47

GPS NY 75323 70167

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stone bounded depression

Period Unknown

Description Oval grassy depression, 4m x 1.5 m, bounded by portable stones. Possibly natural but looks as if it could have been constructed. Within the stony boulder field.

Images

Survey Record Number GH48

GPS NY 75326 70156

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stone bounded area with perimeter ditch.

Period Unknown

Description Within 10m of GH47 in the boulder field, the oval grassy area measures 4.7m x 3m internally and is bounded by continuous portable stones. It is surrounded by a low perimeter ditch 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep.

Images

Survey Record Number GH49

GPS NY 75368 70251

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Cleared area

Period Unknown

Description Cleared grassy area 25m x 20m within boulder field.

Images

Survey Record Number GH50

GPS NY 775402 70282 to NY 75428 70283

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) *visible on lidar, continuation of line around N edge of boulder field*

Site type Earthwork

Site form Ditch

Period Unknown

Description Shallow ditch 1.5m wide x 0.3m deep bounding grassy area downslope to S.

Images

Survey Record Number GH51 **Mapped site** 134

GPS NY 75500 70224 to NY 75508 70208

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Earthen bank 2m wide at base, 1m wide at top, 0.75m high. Deep depression on E side of bank in wet area.

Images

Survey Record Number GH52 **Mapped site** 136

GPS NY 75523 70104 to NY 75492 70096

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Quarry

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Located at E end of a low ridge the quarry extends for some 30m E-W and up to 10m N-S and is open on N side at edge of escarpment. 2m deep

Images

Survey Record Number GH53

GPS NY 75495 70075 to NY 75498 70051

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Relict stone wall

Period Post-Medieval

Description Stone wall curves at NY 75493 70054. It is shown on c1900 25" OS as an L-shaped 'sheep shelter' although on a slightly different alignment.

Images

Survey Record Number GH54

GPS NY 75461 70030

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Banked enclosure/ Possible enclosed settlement ??

Period Iron Age/ Romano-British ??

Description Located centrally between 4 areas of cord rig (mapped sites 97, 98, 99, 120) this enclosure appears as a subtle feature on lidar. On the ground only a 15m length of stony bank, 1.5m wide x 0.4m high, is clearly visible along its S side. However, changes of slope, ranging from obvious on its NE section to very subtle on its W side do match the lidar impressions of an enclosure. Nearly half the enclosure is in thick reeds, but within the reeds on its E side parts of a stony bank were found to match the lidar impression for the area. Careful inspection of the interior failed to find any surface indications of internal structure. The possibility that there was an enclosed settlement at this location is enhanced by a long stony boundary feature [GH55] running NW to the ridge, evidence of which starts within a few metres of the E edge of the enclosure.

Survey Record Number GH55

GPS NY 75444 70033 to NY 75367 70047

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) not shown on NMP

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony linear bank

Period Prehistoric/Iron Age/Romano-British ??

Description Visible remains of this lengthy stony bank start 10m W from the W side of enclosure GH54. Sub-surface stones confirmed between the visible stones which become larger boulders on the approach to the ridge at NY 75395 70034. Intermediate points NY 75426 70033, NY 75403 70035, NY 75378 70038

Images

Survey Record Number n/a **Mapped site** 140

GPS NY 75554 69928

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type

Site form

Period

Description Lidar impression of 3 possible cairns are clumps of thick reeds.

Images

Survey Record Number GH56 **Mapped site** 141

GPS NY 75584 69905

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Quarry scoop

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Shallow 4m diameter quarry scoop

Images

Survey Record Number GH57

GPS NY 75175 70139 to NY75149 70218

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) *Northern part shown on NMP [1391494](#) interpreted as potential fragmentary stone field boundary associated with stone built rectilinear pen on W end of Chatley Craggs [GH40]*

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony linear alignment

Period Prehistoric ?

Description Although there is general stoniness on the slope S of Chatley Craggs there is a clear alignment of stones running N upslope towards the rocky outcrop.

Images

Survey Record Number GH58

GPS NY 75139 70217 to NY 75140 70195, and NY75119 70221 to NY 75124 70206

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Possible stone alignments

Period Prehistoric ?

Description Two further N-S possible stone alignments parallel to GH57, although more doubtful. There is general stoniness in the vicinity.

Images

Survey Record Number GH59

GPS NY 75160 70116 to NY 75095 70120

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) *visible on Lidar but not only partly on NMP as [1238731](#)*

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony bank

Period Prehistoric ?

Description Prominent long stony bank, revetted into the change of slope at its E end runs towards and close to the Bronze Age burial monument GH39. Intermediate points NY 75144 70112, bends NW at NY 75132 70108, NY 75115 70113. An adjoining low line of stones continues W from NY 75095 70118, via NY 75084 70117 and

NY 75070 70113 to the natural outcrop at NY 75052 70109 (passing just S of ring cairn [GH39]).

Images

Survey Record Number GH60

GPS NY 74770 70049 to NY 74785 69987

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) *shown on NMP [1384492](#) interpreted as 'drainage ditch'*

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony Bank with ditch

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Stony bank 1.5m wide x up to 0.75m. There is a 2m wide x 0.75 deep ditch on its W side. The ditch ends at NY74773 70030. The bank continues with quite large boulders via NY 74781 70009 and NY 74784 69992 before petering out at NY 74785 69987. At its N end the stony bank joins, on a curve, with a long E-W earthen bank [GH61] of similar dimensions.

Images

Survey Record Number GH61

GPS NY 74776 70055 to NY 74924 70196

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) *Not on NMP but visible on Lidar*

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank and ditch

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Long earthen bank 1.5m wide x up to 0.5m high with ditch up to 1m wide x 0.5m deep on N side. Near E end it is cut by modern drainage at NY 74911 70157 before bending W. Intermediate points NY 74902 70146, curves at NY 74877 70122, NY 74833 70100 before curving towards stony wall GH60 at NY 74796 70076.

Images

Survey Record Number GH62

GPS NY 74757 70005

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony Mound. Cairn ?

Period Unknown

Description Stony mounded area 8m x 3m x 0.5m high. Probable clearance cairn.

Images

Survey Record Number GH63

GPS NY 74728 70018

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony Mound. Cairn ?

Period Unknown

Description Circular stony mound 3m diameter. Contains large boulders or possibly outcropping bedrock.

Images

Survey Record Number GH64

GPS NY 74720 70006

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Cairn

Period Unknown

Description Stony mound 5m x 3m x 1m high. Probable clearance cairn.

Images

Survey Record Number GH65

GPS NY 74705 69972 to NY 74679 69972

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stone alignment

Period Unknown

Description Line of possible clearance stones. Intermediate points NY 74693 69966 and corner at NY 74685 69965.

Images

Survey Record Number GH66

GPS NY 74648 69939 to NY 74645 69982

HER

HE Research Record (NMP)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stony linear alignment

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Long low alignment of stones indicative of a boundary feature. Intermediate point NY 74648 69954

Images

Survey Record Number GH67 **Mapped site** 59

GPS NY 74932 69958

HER [24649](#)

HE Research Record (NMP) [1384429](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Stack stand

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Circular ditched stack stand 12m diameter. Adjacent to stream.

Images

Survey Record Number GH68 (added from LIDAR)

GPS NY 75163 69514 to NY 75134 69488

HER

HE Research Record (NMP) part of [1403012](#)

Site type Earthwork

Site form Earthen bank

Period Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Description Short section of boundary bank visible on LIDAR which is probably a continuation to the west of [GH15b] visible as part of a double bank E of corner of field wall at NY 75262 69522. LIDAR suggests that the bank also continued from the W end, following E bank of stream to S then W just N of field wall to join with curved section of [G32] at NY 75108 69427.

Images