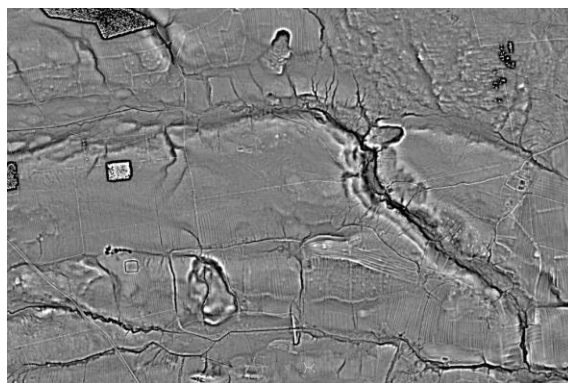


Howden Hill Level 1 Archaeological Landscape Survey

14th to 17th February 2022



Report prepared by Andy Curtis, Phil Bowyer & Martin Green

Acknowledgements

The survey was carried out by members of NOWTAG in variable weather conditions.

Participants were Andy Curtis, Greg Finch, Elaine Vallack, Ian Cooper, Michael Hall, Martin Green, Mike Powell, Phil Bowyer and Will Higgs.

We thank the land-owner, Mr Walton of Greyside Farm, for permission to carry out the survey.

Bing satellite images are copyright Microsoft.

Google Earth images are copyright Google.

The National Mapping Project (NMP) data was accessed through the [Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer](#) and is Crown Copyright.

Preparation of plans used QGIS software licensed under the GNU General Public Licenses.

Photogrammetry used Agisoft software.

Introduction

This report adds to that of the March 2020 report following a second season of Level 1 Survey in February 2022 in particular to cover areas that were missed at that time or otherwise incompletely recorded.

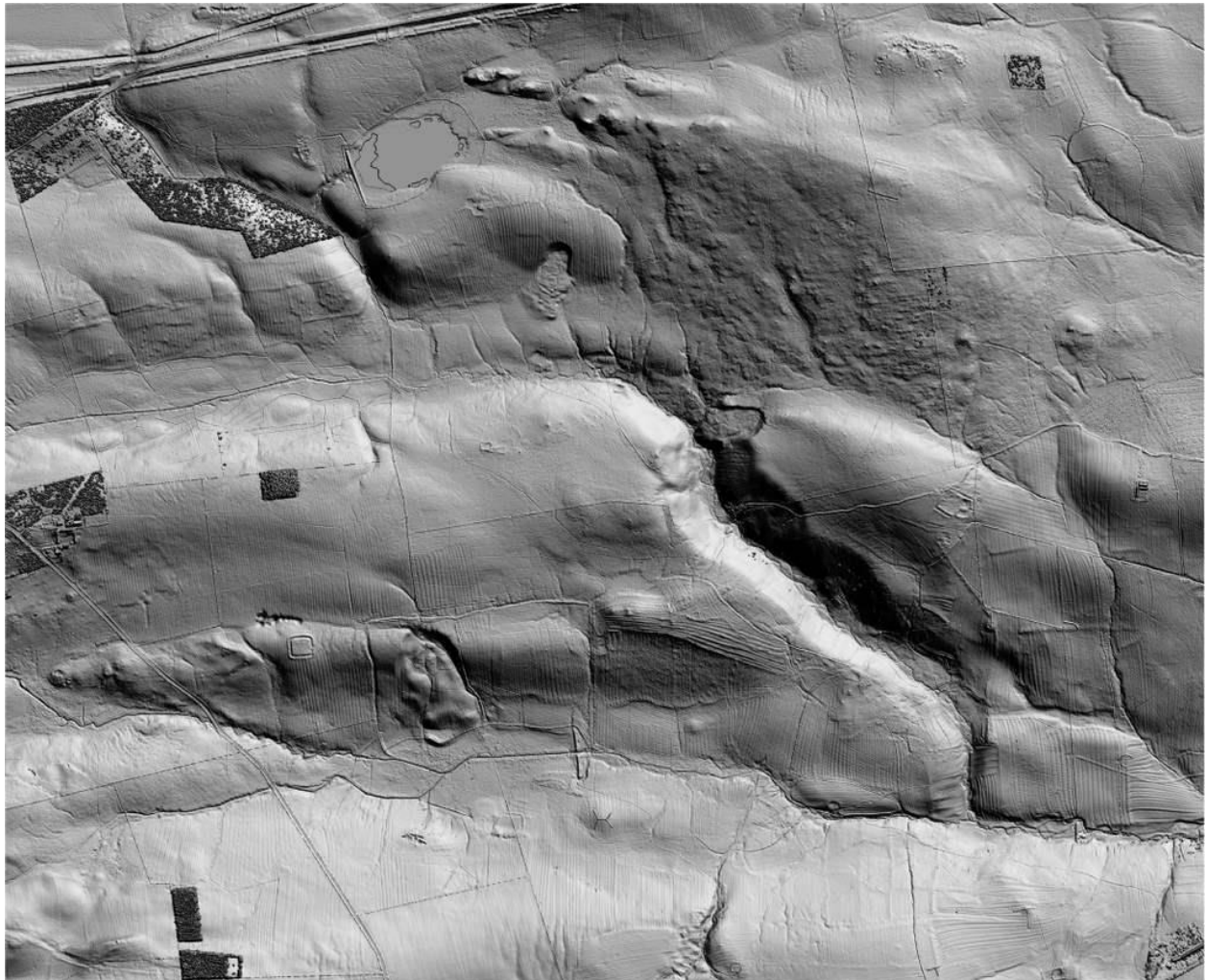
A major innovation for the 2022 survey was the availability of LIDAR flown in 2019 and recently made available by the Environment Agency. Two terrain models were produced from 2019 DSM data, downloaded and processed by Martin Green using tools available within QGIS:

- MDHS (multidirectional hillshade) is the traditional hill-shade, but using 8 suns spread around the sky. You can produce MDHS images with the suns shining in different colours. This gives a bit more information than the black-and-white version but with image file sizes three times larger.
- SLRM (simple local relief model) which colours each 1m square according to whether it is higher (whiter) or lower (black) than an average of the 10m circle around it. SLRM is particularly useful in revealing details that would otherwise be lost in “shadow” on MDHS – e.g. cairns on steep hillsides, or ditches next to banks.

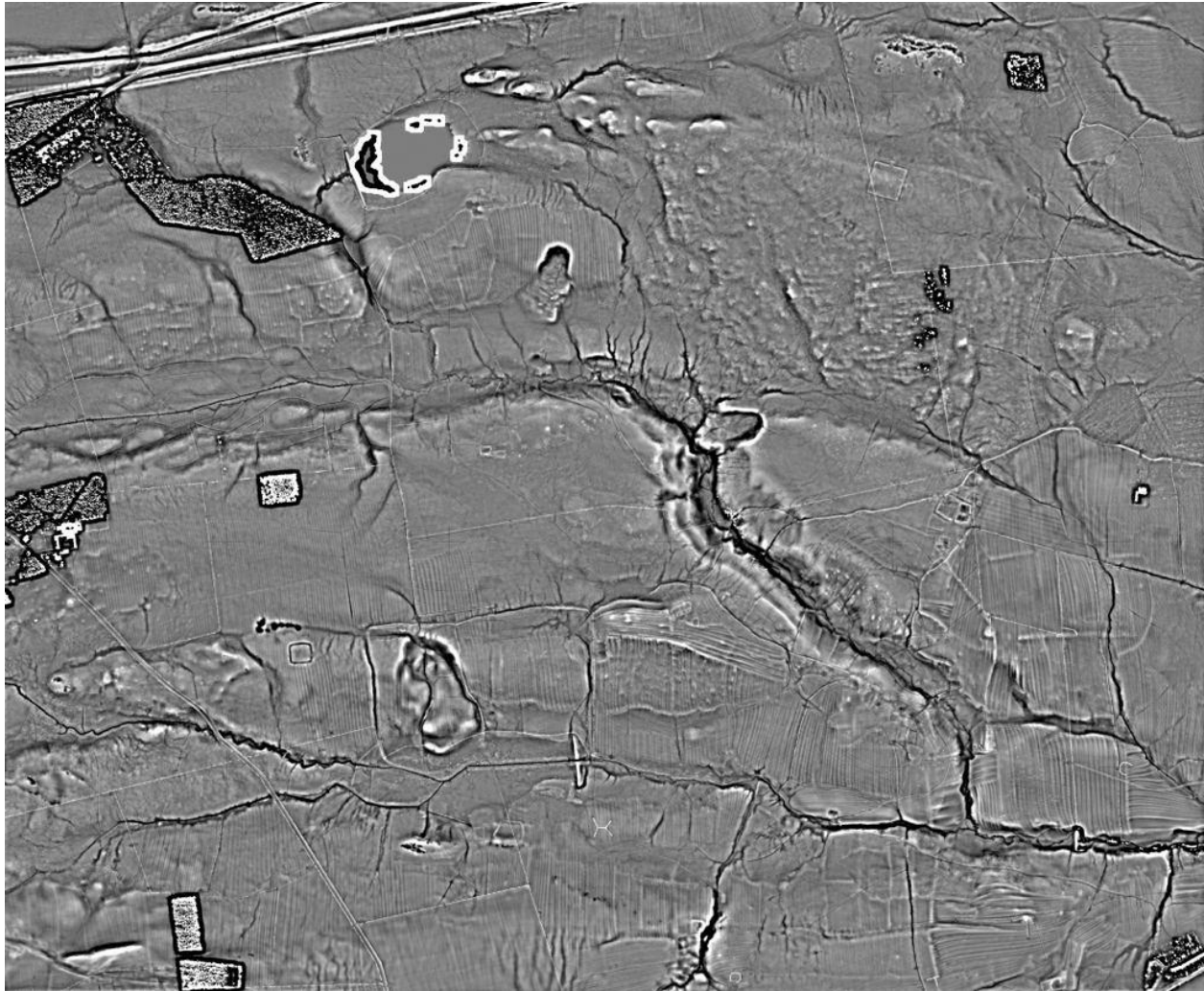
Black and white images of both models were reduced to 8MB and made available to volunteers in advance of the field survey. Low resolution copies are shown below.

In addition, images of both LIDAR models, along with a screen capture from Historic England aerial mapping (HMP) of the area and the 2020 Level 1 survey were made available as overlays in an Android mobile phone navigation application, Locus Map, designed for offline use in the field. This innovation was prepared by Andy Curtis in December 2021 using data collected from a desk top survey by NOWTAG volunteers of a new area at Greenlee Lough in advance of a proposed field survey there in March 2022. Mobile phone mapping was successfully used in this survey at Howden Hill and later at Greenlee & Stonefolds.

Following the 2022 survey a gazetteer of additional sites is included as an appendix to this document along with a revised survey plan including both 2020 and 2022 data.

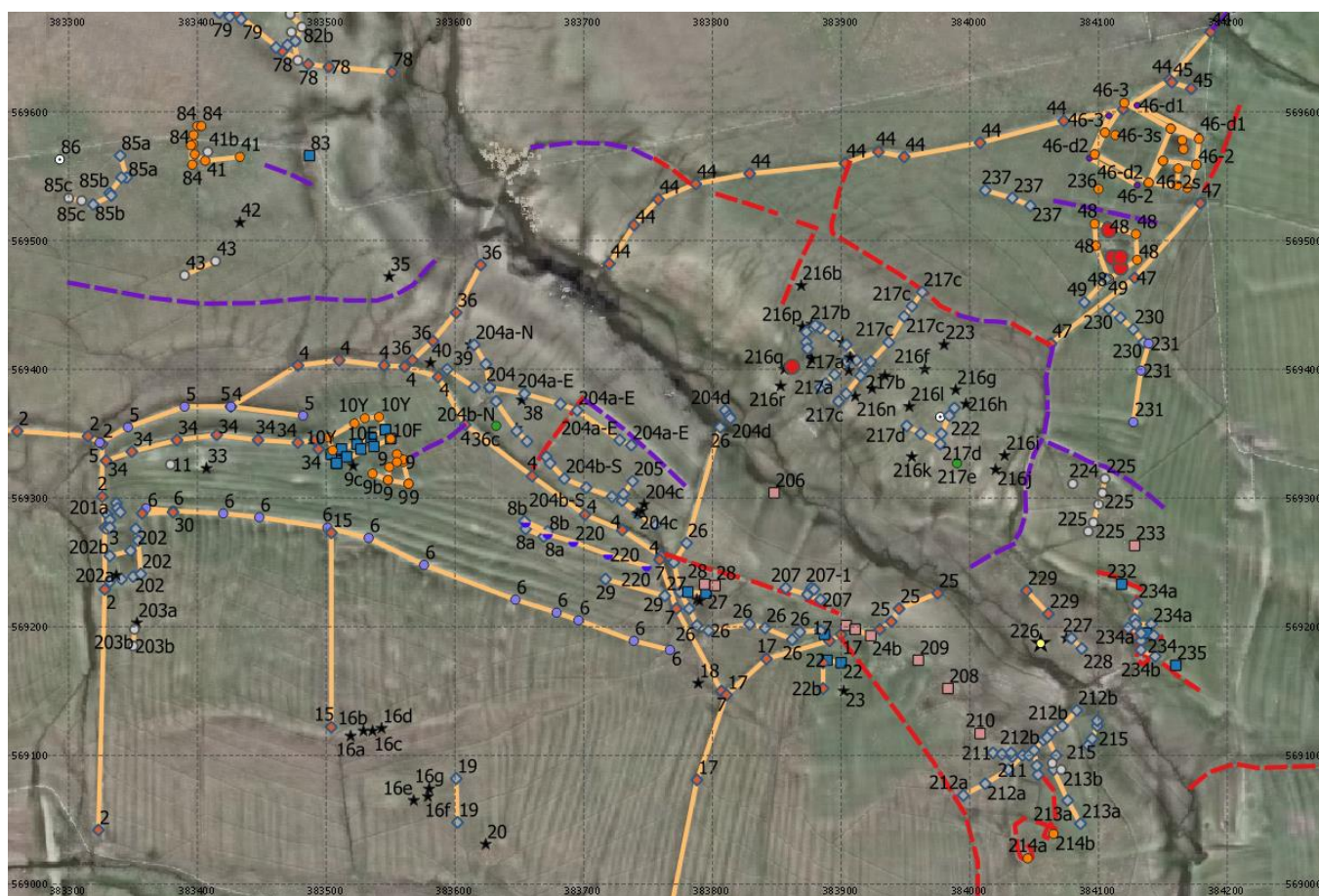


MDHS (multidirectional hillshade) LIDAR image

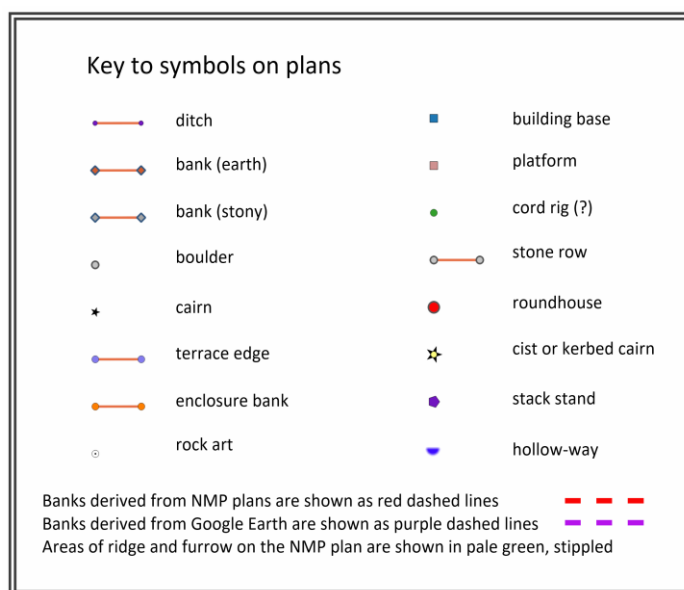


SLRM (simple local relief model) LIDAR image centred on the survey area

The revised plan is shown below and was prepared by Martin Green using QGIS. Sections of this plan showing more detail in certain areas are also reproduced and will be discussed in due course.



Howden Hill survey plan 2022 on LIDAR & aerial – whole area



Key to symbols on plans

Extracts of three areas of the overall survey plan are shown below.

Discussion



Howden Hill survey plan 2022 on LIDAR & aerial – area of Howden Hill farmstead

The features labelled [201] and [202], located south-west and close to the Howden Hill farmstead, were putatively identified on LIDAR as a possible Iron Age enclosure with remains of at least one round-house. The enclosures are avoided by the area of rig and furrow running N-S to the south of the farmstead. Its location just east and abutting the long straight N-S boundary [2] perhaps makes a much later date more likely, possibly post-medieval and contemporary with the farmstead. Curving banks to the north could have been constructed to lead stock into the larger enclosures to the south, and the round feature [202a] may have been a stack stand.



Circular banked feature [202a]

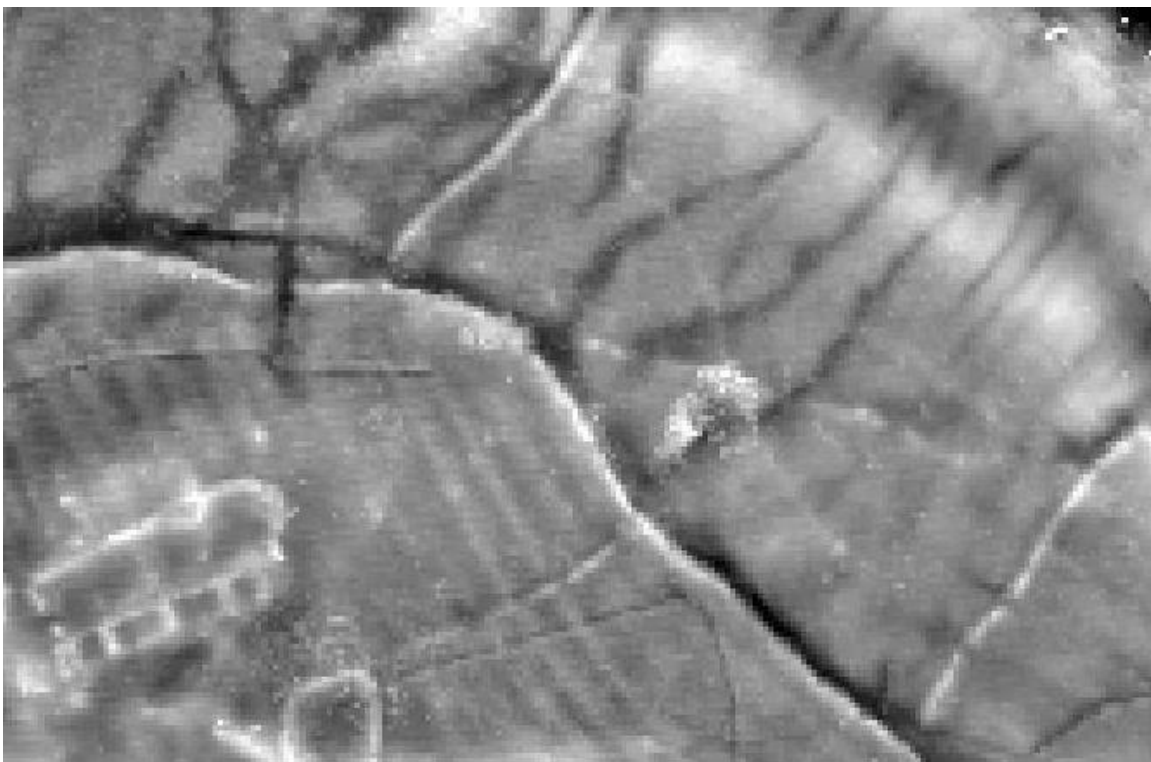
Immediately to the south of the enclosure a cairn [203a] was identified on LIDAR. It is possibly a ploughed-out clearance cairn of unknown period. It may be associated with a line of boulders running to the south [203b]. The whole hillside south of the farmstead has a “pimply” appearance on LIDAR. This suggests that it had been a cairnfield, largely destroyed in the medieval era or earlier. A few hints of a pre-medieval field system can be seen under the rig and furrow.

An enigmatic feature was described nearby in the 2020 survey. It is defined by a bank [30] parallel to the longer W-E bank [6] which marks the northern edge of the N-S rig and furrow (described in the 2020 gazetteer). It was revisited in 2022 and could be reassessed as the possible platform of a long building, approximately 25m W-E. This could possibly be identified as a narrow animal pen or sheephouse (see below).

There is a similar pair of short parallel banks [8a and 8b], located SE of the farmstead within an area of W-E rig and furrow. This feature was also re-examined and the banks could be extended much further easterly [220] perhaps identifying it as the remains of a hollow-way. It may be the ploughed out remains of an original access track to and from the Howden Hill farmstead and the more extensive settlement area to its south-

east.

North-east of the farmstead, just north of the boundary dyke [4], a feature of narrow radiating banks had also been identified on the LIDAR. Examination of these features on the ground [204a-d] showed four low banks radiating out from central LIDAR 'high spot' at NY 83627 69386. This is an area of rushes with some stones visible and could represent the remains of a large cairn. Interestingly, the four low banks were associated with four clearance cairns identified in the previous survey as [37, 38, 39 and 40]. The LIDAR suggests that at least three of the banks extend beyond the relevant cairn although in the field this could only be easily observed for two [204a and 204b), both running to the south-east.



LIDAR (DSM SLRM) showing area NE of Howden Hill farmstead

In the 2020 survey a possible small area of cord rig was observed on ground [36c] just west of the south-easterly bank [204b]. The features here have not been destroyed by later ploughing and it seems possible that they represent early field clearance and cultivation, possibly of Bronze Age date. If this is the case the central cairn may have been a large clearance or even a burial cairn, later robbed for stone. Similar narrow linear banks were found just west of the Bronze Age round cairn, a scheduled monument not far to the north [83].

it gives, NY826692, is on West Howden Hill close to the Romano-British rectangular ditched and banked enclosure (N7554). There are no likely remains visible at that location that could be conceivably interpreted as a village. The description on Keys to the Past reads: *The earliest record of a settlement at Hawden is in the 14th century when it was described as a hamlet in 1325. The hamlet does not seem to have survived the Middle Ages and by 1604 only one farmstead stood there.*

<https://keystothepast.info/search-records/results-of-search/results-of-search-2/Site-Details/?PRN=N7575>

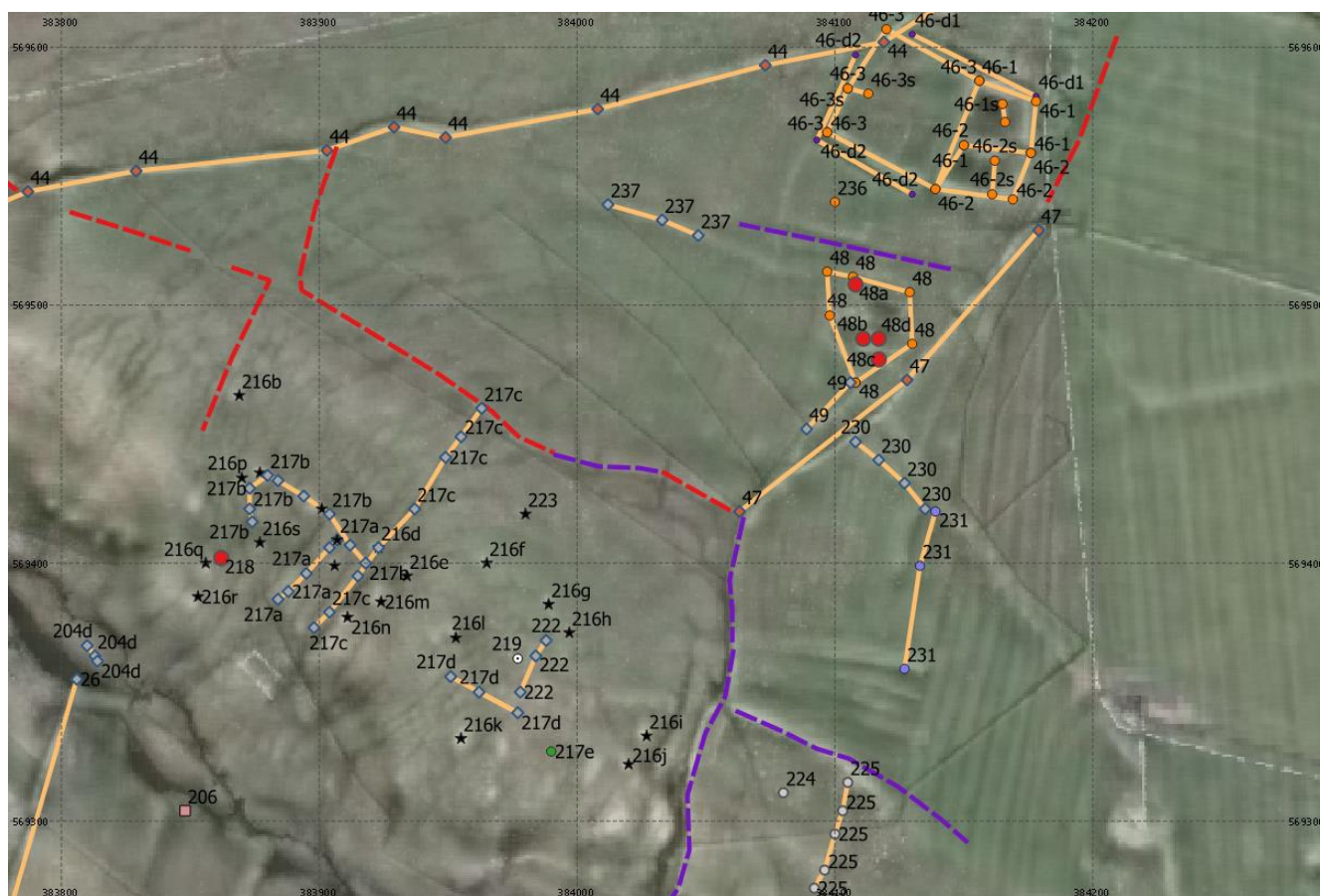
The HER location of N7575 is also rather close to N7573, described as the possible site of East Grindon medieval village, also said to have been deserted by 1604. The modern farm close to that location could have obscured remains of any earlier settlement.

<https://keystothepast.info/search-records/results-of-search/results-of-search-2/Site-Details/?PRN=N7573>

Our site of some 8 or 9 buildings, with the Howden Hill farmstead (an outlier to its north-west) surviving longer and hence shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, seems to us a much more suitable candidate for the location of *Hawden Medieval Village*. The History of Northumberland refers to “*eight bondages*” in the “*hamlet of Hauden*”:

HAWDEN, or Hawden-field, lies on the north-west boundary of this chapelry, and is the estate through which the lead-bearing vein, already noticed, passes out of Settlingstones to the north-east (e). John Cumin, of Badenach, died seized of the hamlet of Hauden and eight bondages there, which, from him, passed through female heirs to the Percy family, and by direct lineal descent in blood to its present owner, the duke of Northumberland (f). Houden Moor is mentioned in the boundary of the prior of Hexham's ground; and Hawden Cleugh was the station of a border watch in 1552 (g). An act of parliament passed 4 Geo. IV., by which Hawden-field, otherwise *Brown-moor*, containing 540 acres, was soon after divided. For Brown Moor Camps, see p. 286.

John Hodgson (1840) History of Northumberland, Pt.II, vol.III p.398

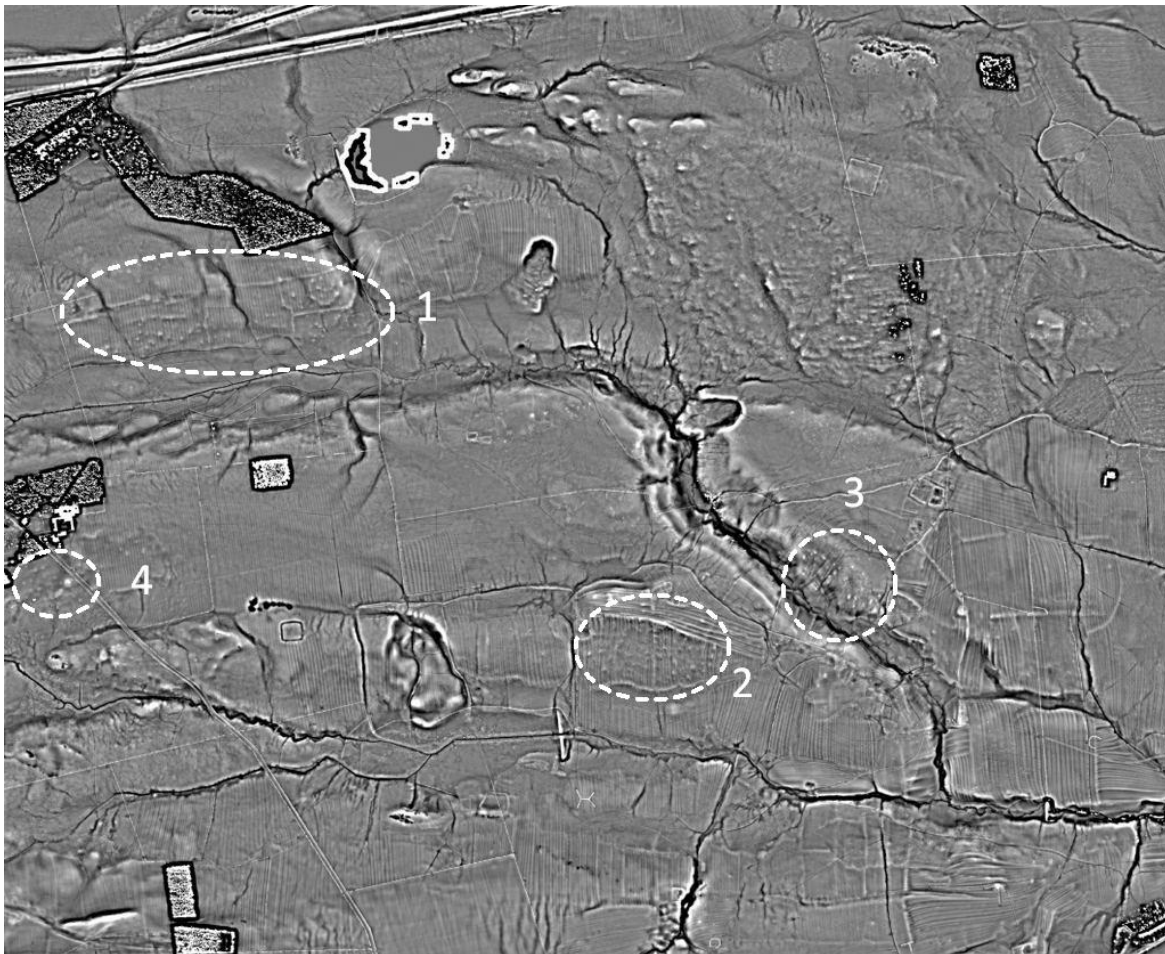


Howden Hill survey plan 2022 on LIDAR & aerial imagery – area of cairnfield N of Settlingstones Burn and Middle House settlement

An extensive cairnfield was recorded on the steep slopes north of Settlingstones Burn just north of a rectangular sheepfold that has been remodeled from its original round form depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There are over 20 cairns [216] plus lengths of stony bank and a small area of possible cord rig [217e]. The cairnfield area also contains a possible ring ditch house platform [218] and a cup-marked boulder [219]. The banks and cairns are not shown on the Historic England National Mapping Project or the Northumberland HER but are clearly visible on LIDAR as is the ring ditch platform.

There are four parts of the survey area with a “pimply” appearance on LIDAR. One (#2 on the plan below, just to the south of the Howden Hill farmstead) has already been mentioned. All four areas are well-drained, south-facing slopes, so preferred sites for early agriculture. This extant Settlingstones Burn cairnfield (#3) is a small area of steeper, less favourable land, so never developed far beyond the initial clearance stage, having just a few banks with no coherent pattern of fields. The other three cairnfields have evidence of prehistoric fields on LIDAR (which were then overlaid by medieval or

post-medieval plough ridges). Thus, they show three phases of agriculture: initial clearance into cairns, formation of a prehistoric system of small fields, then re-organisation into large fields with plough ridges.



Possible cairnfields seen on LIDAR. In areas 1, 2 and 4 later field systems have succeeded the cairnfield. Area 1 and 4 lie outside the main survey area

Quartermaine and Leach (in *"Cairns, Fields, and Cultivation"*, 2012, Oxford Archaeology North, page 329) describe similar Lake District cairnfields thus:

"The primary cairnfields are often small. On average they comprised only 15-18 cairns. Many of these primary types lay on very poor agricultural ground, sometimes in only a small hollow or small bench, which inevitably restricted the size and potential for development. Such sites would inevitably have been abandoned before they could develop into proto-field systems....."

This area must have remained relatively undisturbed by the nearby Middle House Iron Age or Romano-British Settlement located to the north-east [42] which appears to have an associated field system extending to its west on more gently sloping land north of

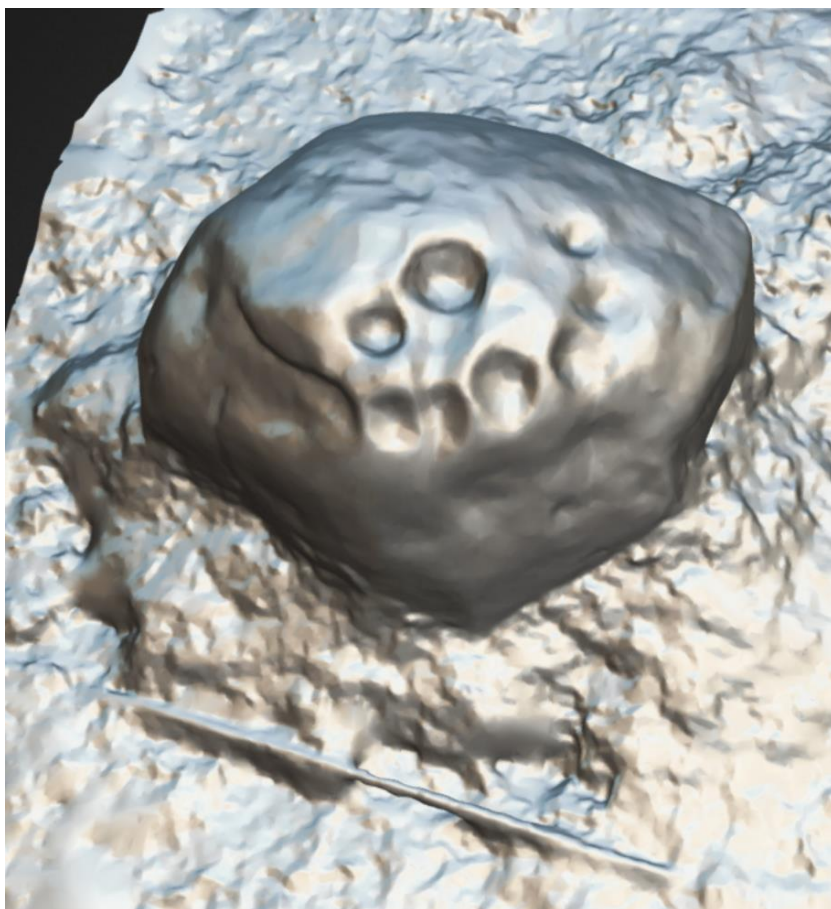
the cairnfield.

A middle Bronze Age date (about 1500 BC – 1200 BC) seems likely for this cairnfield. This was an era of favourable weather and the expansion of upland agriculture to areas never before (or since) cultivated. At this time, habitation was in timber roundhouses placed individually, not in enclosed groups, so often barely visible in the landscape unless on a platform scooped into a hillside (as in this case). The ring ditch platform [218] in the cairnfield is 7m diameter, levelled on a slight south-facing slope with suggestion of a possible surrounding ditch.



Area of cairnfield on hill slopes above Settlingstones Burn [216]

The cup-marked boulder [219] has eight putative cup-marks of different sizes, six of them in an arc around the top surface, although they are strongly weathered and have no peck marks visible. The ring ditch platform is 7m diameter, levelled on a slight south-facing slope with suggestion of a possible surrounding ditch.



**Cup-marked boulder [219] screen capture of 3D model with texture removed
(Sketchfab: <https://skfb.ly/osTqH>)**

Remains of a possible ring cairn [226], another cairn [227] and a connected low bank [228] are located further south-east, close to the Settlingstones Burn and may also be Bronze Age in date. Photographs of the possible ring-cairn are shown below. Although the location of features related to Bronze Age burial on low ground would be rather unusual, it is noteworthy that the three scheduled Bronze Age burial cairns (round cairns [71], [73], [80]) all have lengths of linear bank either abutting or aligned with them. In this context the proximity of cairn [227] and connected bank [228], which in turn aligns with a potential continuation bank and ditch [229] a few metres further north-west bear interesting similarities to these three scheduled Bronze Age monument sites.



Possible ring-cairn [226] with location of round cairn [80] marked



The perimeter stone bank of the possible ring-cairn

East of the cairnfield and another (perhaps later) area of stone clearance, also north of Settlingstones Burn, are a group of features assigned by the Historic England NMP to the medieval period. A few features here are described as sheephouses (also known as sheepcotes). The best preserved of those identified is recorded in our survey as [232].



Feature identified as a possible sheephouse [232]

[Monument Number 1445333](#) provides the following description:

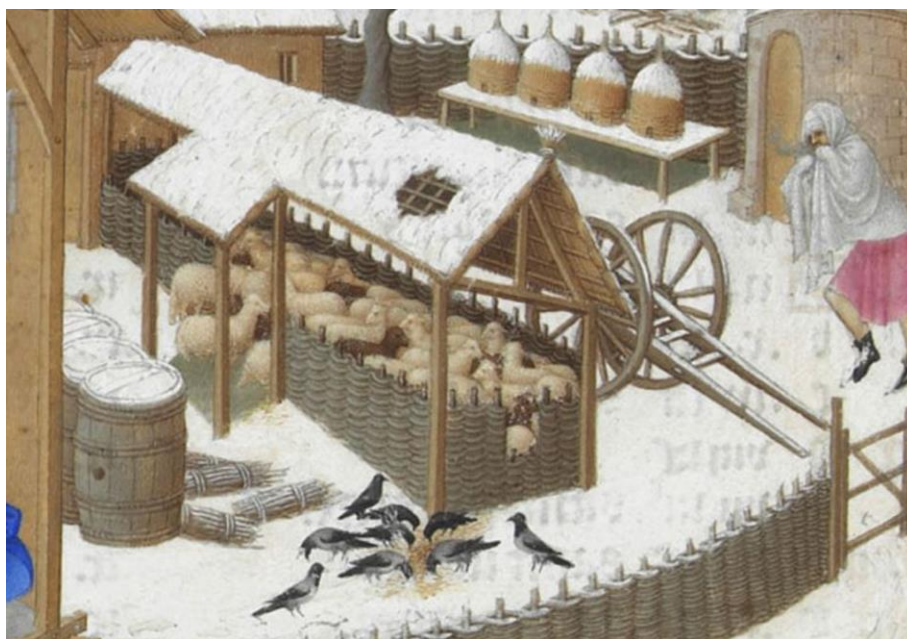
One sheephouse, at NY 8411 6923, is defined by a low rubble wall. It is sub-rectangular in form, measuring 34m by 5m, with two opposed entrances in the centres of the long sides. Two further incomplete examples are also visible along with a small curvilinear enclosure. Stone field boundaries are also visible. To the south at NY 8421 6905 are further banks, an enclosure and a platform. Medieval ridge and furrow can be seen in close association to the features.

Assuming these are agricultural buildings, and contemporary with the building platforms found to the south of the Settlingstones Burn, this suggests a separation of the main stock handling infrastructure from the area of domestic dwelling. Only one possible building platform was found close to the sheephouses. This a rectangular platform 7m long x 4m wide defined by a low earthen bank with a possible entrance at the East end of the South wall [233]. It is not shown on NMP or HER but visible on LIDAR to the north of the best preserved sheephouse [232].

The classical reference on sheephouses (also referred to as sheepcotes) is *Sheepcotes: Evidence for Medieval Sheepfarming* by Christopher Dyer (1995). *Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 39, 1995 - Issue 1, pages 136-164.

SHEEPCOTES were late medieval buildings for the shelter of flocks and the storage of fodder, among other functions. The Latin word for such buildings, *bercaria* (plural *bercarie*), appears in surveys and accounts of the 13th and 14th centuries as a type of manorial building almost as often as barns, byres, and stables.

The best-known medieval writer on agricultural matters, the 13th-century 'Walter of Henley', advised that 'sheep be housed from Martinmas (11 November) until Easter'. An illustration of activities for the month of December in the 15th-century manuscript, the *Tres Riches Heures* of the Duc de Berry shows a flock of sheep closely packed in a long narrow building.



Detail of well-ventilated sheephouse from illuminated manuscript *Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry* by Limbourg Brothers dated between 1412 and 1416
([Wikipedia Commons](#))

The dominant features of sites [where sheepcotes are suspected] are the earthworks of the foundations of a long building or buildings. The buildings vary in length from 23 to 65 m (75 to 24 ft.), and are usually 6 to 8 m wide (20 to 26 ft.).

The earthworks are found in a wide variety of locations. Most of them were built in isolation from settlements.

Sheepcotes usually had stone foundations or walls. A great deal of carpentry was also involved. Manorial records from the 13th and 14th centuries provide an insight into their construction; recording stone built, cruck framed tall buildings, with one recorded at a height of 3.7m.

Most of the Gloucestershire bercarie, according to the documents, had thatched roofs. Much more expensive stone slates seem to have been introduced in the late

14th century.

Sheepcotes could be surrounded by a number of paddocks or small fields.

Sheepcotes were regarded as important and necessary features of the management of manorial sheep flocks, and five functions can be ascribed to them: shelter, fodder stores, lambing, administration, and a source of manure.

They played an important part in sheep farming, both by lords and peasants, and help us to appreciate the levels of investment and the careful husbandry of the period. Their use changed with the decline of the great estates and the emergence of leasehold farms in the late 14th and 15th centuries. They were the only settlements in some upland areas, and even then only in certain seasons, but can be seen as representing a phase of upland land use different from that prevailing both before and after the Middle Ages.

Another possible use might have been milking, said to be widespread in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and associated in Northumberland and the Scottish Borders with folds known as *buchts*. At Greskine in the Lowther Hills between 200 and 340 ewes were milked regularly between Whitsuntide and late August in the years 1666-9 (A J L Winchester, 2000, *The Harvest of the Hills*).

On the aptly named Bucht Knowe in Lanarkshire the footings of eight *buchts* survive as narrow rectangular structures ranging in size from 4m x 2m to 12m x 2m (<https://canmore.org.uk/site/79460/bucht-knowe>), although these are both shorter and narrower than our sheephouses.

The remains of a medieval sheepcote at Whiteadder in the Lammermuir Hills was subject to a community archaeology excavation in February 2020.

A Medieval Sheepcote on the Bothwell Water by Jessica Lowther:

<http://whiteadder.aocarchaeology.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Bothwell-Report.pdf>

The building survives as an upstanding earthwork consisting of a continuous rectangular low bank with rounded ends with no identifiable entrances. It measures roughly 47m long by 7.5m wide and is oriented northwest to southeast. The west wall survived up to three courses high and two courses wide and was well built. No internal flooring or other features were identified. A more poorly built dry-stone wall defined a linear annex the length of the building on its south-west side. A radiocarbon date of 1223-1284 cal. AD was obtained for an area of fill between walls of the main building. Documentary evidence confirms that medieval sheep farming was being undertaken in the area as early as the mid-12th century by the monks of Kelso Abbey. The lack of floor surface, formal or informal can be attributed to the practice of manure accumulation; whereby at the end of the life of the structure it would have been thoroughly cleaned

out of all valuable accumulations for use on the fields.

Sheepcotes were usually weatherproof and well-built structures requiring a substantial financial investment, sometimes costing as much as half the yearly revenue earned from the profits of sheep farming. We are unaware of any monastic involvement in the farming history of the Howden Hill area and sheephouses do not appear to be common features of Northumberland archaeology.

There are few images available of buildings identified as sheephouses. One example is this relatively modern stone-walled building with a tiled roof at Bilsdale in the North York Moors: <http://www.fhithich.uk/?p=25147>



Sheep House, below Medd Crag, Bilsdale

However, the sheephouses seen in the present survey may have been built more like ones recorded in Iceland: <https://studlagil.is/what-to-see-and-do-3/>. A photograph is shown below.

Here two restored sheephouses are built in traditional style using turf, stone and wood, with roofs lined with brushwood under a cover of turf. Some of the buildings on the farm were in use until the 1970s and said to be typical for a single feeding-line sheephouse.



Old turf sheephouse at Hjarðarhagi, Iceland

To bring us up to more recent times, and in the realm of industrial archaeology, the water leat from the Settlingstones Burn which provided a supply for the Settlingstones Lead Mine runs through the south-easterly part of our survey area. The first edition 6" scale Ordnance Survey shows there was originally a small dam on the burn at its source (NY 83931 69253) and a short distance from there ceramic pipework remains exposed.

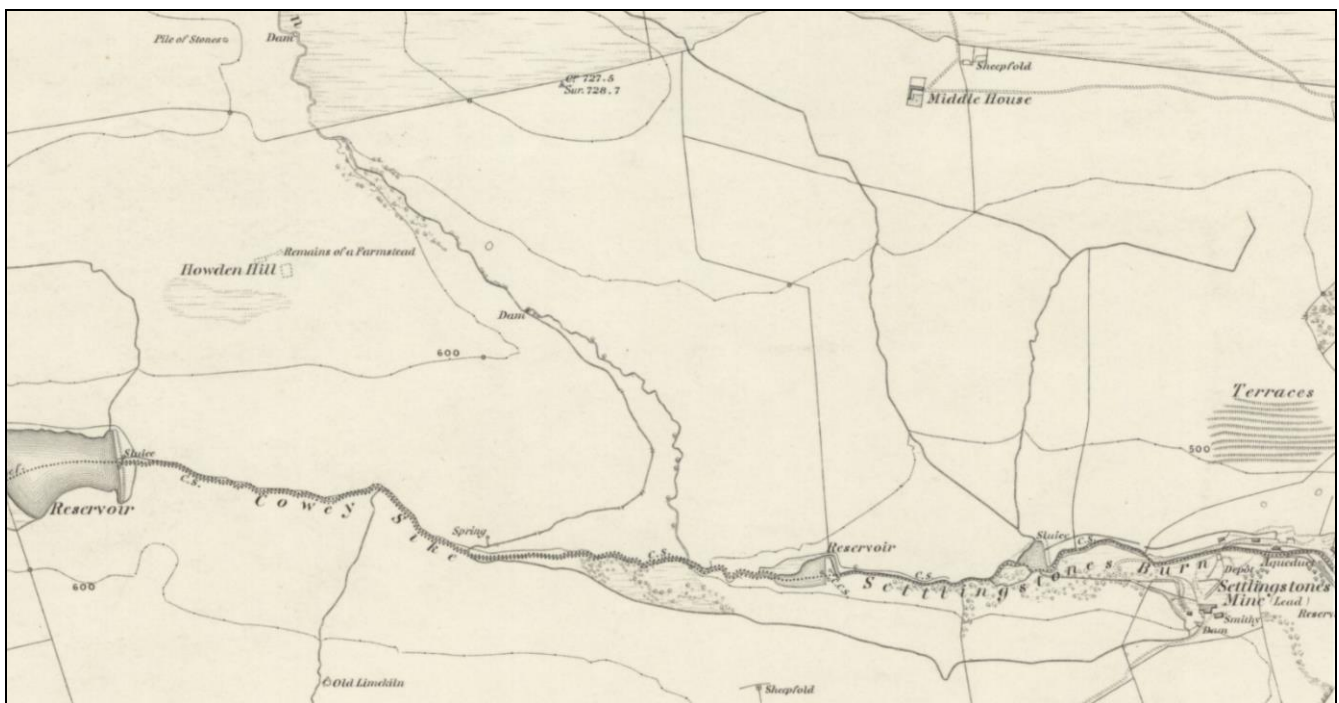


Pipeline close to source of aqueduct on Settlingstones Burn

Leaving the burnside, the water leat continues as a covered aqueduct.



Covered aqueduct



**Ordnance Survey 6" scale Northumberland Sheet LXXXIV (1866). Source NLS.
Showing aqueduct east of Howden Hill farmstead, the crossing of Cowey Sike and
Settlingstones Mine (bottom right).**

The aqueduct is clearly visible on LIDAR and satellite imagery closely following the contour on the west bank of the Settlingstones Burn, turning south then south-west to cross Cowey Sike at NY 83835 68876. From there, out of our survey area, it continues to follow the contour on the south side of Cowey Burn running due east feeding a small

reservoir close to the mine smithy at NY 84979 68732. The first edition map shows other water infrastructure as reservoirs along the course of Cowey Burn.

Settlingstones Mine started off as a lead mine recorded from 1690. It is likely that a water supply to power crushing machinery and for separating ore would have come into use in the 1800s. From 1873-1969 lead was of less importance and the mine became the main producer of witherite (barium carbonate) in the world. Working ceased in 1969.

<https://www.nmrs.org.uk/assets/pdf/M71/M71-22-24-settlingstones.pdf>

Summary plans

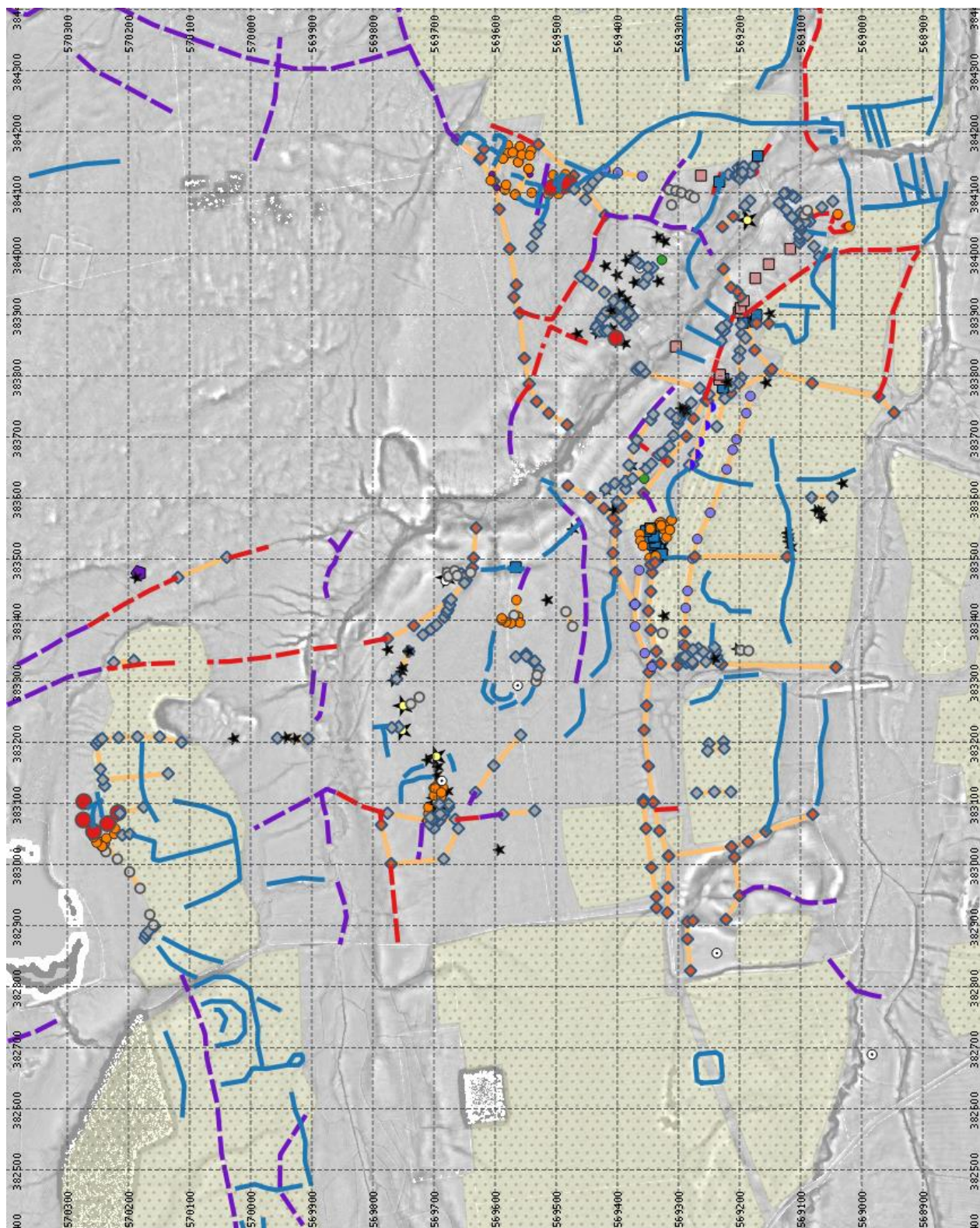
A summary plan of the features found during the 2020 and 2022 surveys is given on the next page, followed by a speculative plan of the landscape through successive eras. The large number of features make it impossible to show the feature numbers on these plans. Since LIDAR for the area is now available, banks seen only on LIDAR have been added to the plan (in blue). The areas of rig and furrow plotted by the NMP have also been added (in pale green with stippling).

Allocating features to particular eras is fraught with problems, but still worth attempting. To simplify matters the Romano-British era has been bundled into the Iron Age, not dealt with separately. Funerary monuments (cists, kerbed cairns and the ring-cairn) can be placed in the Bronze Age with reasonably certainty. Roundhouses can be Bronze or Iron Age. It is assumed that cairnfields date from Bronze Age clearance of the landscape. Rectangular buildings and building platforms have all been assigned to the medieval period.

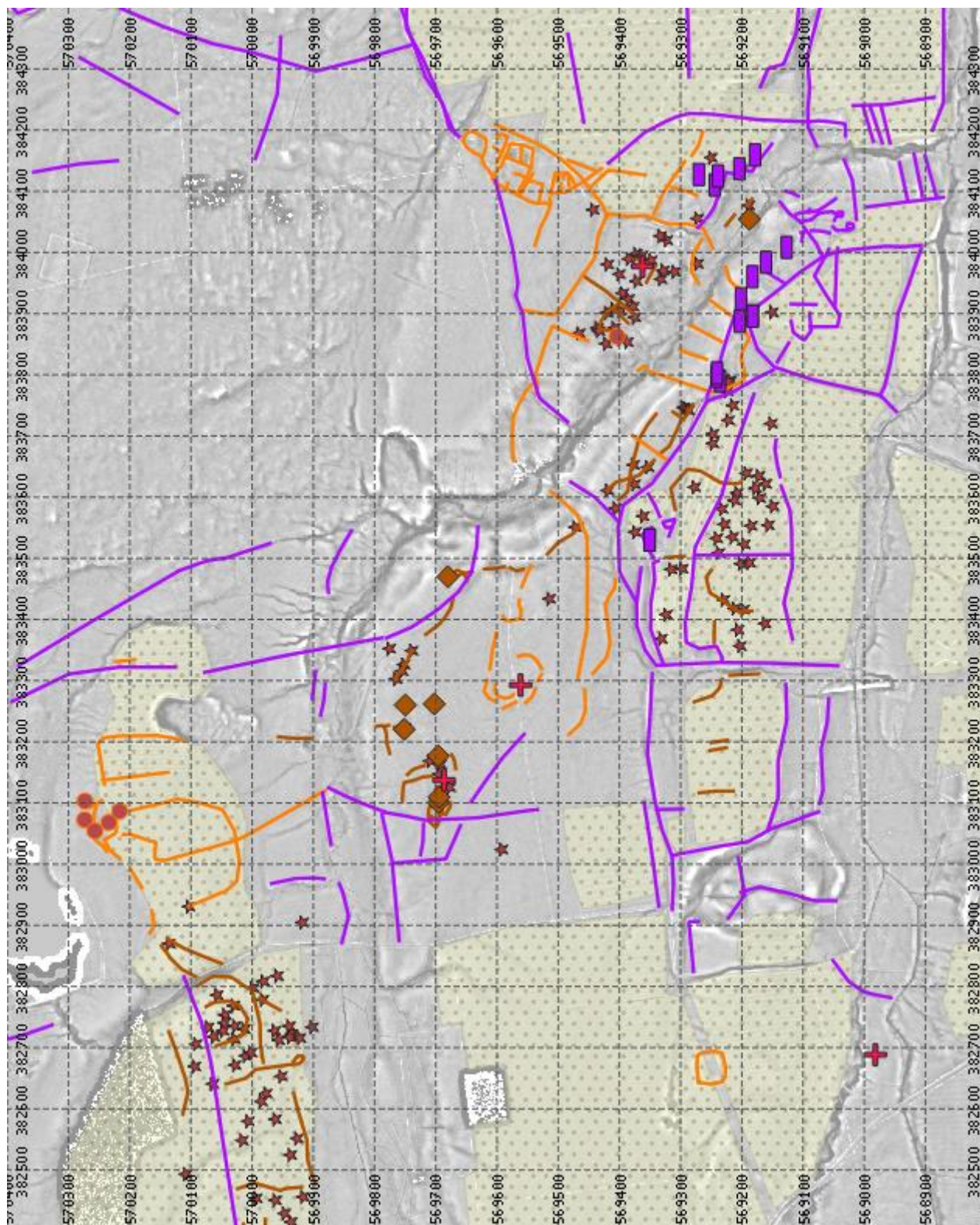
Banks are more problematic. The large earthen sod-cast banks, usually extending for long distances across the landscape, are probably medieval. Some are the boundaries to areas of broad rig and furrow, others run over rig and furrow and are clearly later. Further support for a medieval date is given by the way in which one of this type of bank overlies the bank of the Vallum. Smaller banks, particularly stony alignments, are more likely to be prehistoric, representing the organisation of clearance stones into field boundaries. This sort of bank, in the survey, was often associated with clearance cairns and other prehistoric features.

However, this simple picture ignores the possibility that the landscape was divided on a large scale in prehistory. Thus some of the long banks may be have pre-medieval origins and be “reeve” type boundaries (as on Dartmoor and elsewhere).

Of course, there is continuity in the landscape, with field boundaries and maybe settlement sites continuing in use (with modification) from one era to the next; although there may have been periods of less favourable climate when the area had no permanent occupation, for instance in the early Iron Age. Use of the landscape was always constrained by only a fraction of this marginal land being suitable for agriculture.



**Summary plan of both years' surveys, with banks seen only on LIDAR added in blue.
 Plotted on LIDAR image, with areas of rig and furrow in stippled pale green.
 Key to the plan is the same as for the 2022 survey plan shown above.**



**Summary plot by era. Bronze Age: brown, Iron Age orange, Medieval: purple.
 Rock art: crosses, Roundhouses: circles, Buildings: rectangles, Cairns: stars, Funerary
 monuments: diamonds**

Howden Hill Survey February 2022 Gazetteer

Survey Record Number: 201

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83330 69287 to NY 83332 69277 / NY 83337 69296 to NY 83340 69289

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Low stony banks

Description: Sinuous low bank 0.2m high 0.5m wide

Together with adjacent features 202, 202a and 202b this is not shown on NMP or HER. Identified on LIDAR as possible Iron Age enclosed settlement. The enclosed area is avoided by the ploughed area S of Howden Hill farmstead. Location close to farmstead, adjacent to prominent N-S bank [2] and feature [30] a bank parallel to W-E bank [6], which may represent a long building platform, makes Medieval/Post Medieval interpretation possible.

NY 83330 69287 / NY 83332 69283 / NY 83335 69275 / NY 83332 69277

NY 83337 69296 / NY 83338 69292 / NY 83340 69289

Images: 202

Survey Record Number: 202

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83332 69235 to NY 83352 69276

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Low stony enclosure bank

Description: L shaped low stony bank 0.2m high 1m wide close to E side of bigger N-S bank shown on LIDAR. SW corner NY 83332 69235 / NY 83341 69237 / NY 83350 69239 / NY 83356 69241 (SE corner) / NY 83354 69267 / NY 83352 69276 Encloses a slightly sunken area.

Images: 201

Survey Record Number: 202a

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83337 69240

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony circular feature

Description: Low stony 7m diameter circular feature up to 0.5m high 0.5m wide, within enclosure bank 202. Cut by drainage ditch.

Images: 202a

Survey Record Number: 202b

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83348 69259 to NY 83332 69255

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Linear stony bank

Description: Low bank with steeper change of slope on S side.

Images: 202b

Survey Record Number: 203a

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83353 69203

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Cairn

Description: Ill-defined low cairn 6m x 4m x 0.8m of earth and boulders. Line of boulders 203b running S from W edge of cairn. Possible ploughed out clearance cairn. Not shown on NMP or HER and identified on LIDAR.

Images: 203a

Survey Record Number: 203b

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83351 69198 to NY 83350 69185

Period: C

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Linear Boulders

Description: Line of boulders, average 800mm x 500mm, running S from W edge of cairn 203a. Not shown on NMP or HER.

Images: 203b

Survey Record Number: 204a

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83615 69419 to NY 83737 69341

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony linear bank

Description: Low bank (0.2m high x 0.3m wide). Not shown on NMP or HER. Identified from LIDAR as four narrow arms radiating out from central 'high spot' at NY 83627 69386. This is an area of rushes with some stones visible and could represent the remains of another clearance cairn.

N arm NY 83615 69419 / NY 83624 69404 / NY 83627 69386. N arm starts from previously recorded cairn 39.

W arm NY 83615 69386 to NY 83594 69400. W arm ends 10m SE from previously recorded cairn 40.

S arm NY 83627 69386 to NY 83638 69365 (given below as bank 204b).

E arm NY 83627 69386 to NY 83737 69341, via NY 83654 69381 (by cairn 38), NY 83682 69373, joins medieval bank at NY 83695 69368 and continues to NY 83728 69345.

Survey Record Number: 204b

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83632 69375 to NY 83756 69279

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony linear bank

Description: Low stony bank from NY 83632 69375 via small turf covered cairn (2.5m x 1.5m x 0.3m high) at NY 83648 69352 (previously recorded as 37) to NY 83656 69344 where there is a gap to NY 83671 69332 where it crosses an E-W bank and continues to NY 83674 69327. Bank continues from NY 83669 69328 via NY 83685 69315, NY 83702 69308, NY 83722 69301, NY 83730 69298 at junction with bank 204a, NY 83742 69288 (where a line of stony mounds runs E (204c), and terminates at NY 83756 69279.

Survey Record Number: 204c

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83742 69288 to NY 83747 69295

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Line of stony mounds

Description: Line of stony mounds from NY 83742 69288 via NY 83745 69290, NY 83750 69289 to NY 83747 69295

Survey Record Number: 204d

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83810 69368 to NY 83814 69362

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Curving stony bank

Description: Short length of curving stony bank from NY 83810 69368 to NY 83814 69362 via NY 83813 69364.

Survey Record Number: 205

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83738 69313 to NY 83731 69303

Period: Uncertain (Prehistoric/Medieval)

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony linear bank

Description: Bank with line of large boulders, 0.5m high x 1m wide

Survey Record Number: 206

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83848 69304

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Platform

Description: Rectangular platform 10m x 4.5m partly walled by stream side. Beside the western of the three broad earthen banks which run down slope (shown on HMP as Monument Number 1445467).

Possible house platform or sheepfold. Not shown on NMP or HER. Identified from LIDAR.

Images: 206

Survey Record Number: 207

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83857 69230 to NY 83884 69221

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony bank

Description: Linear stony bank running close (4-5 m) to larger ditch and bank (shown on LIDAR). At NY 83874 69225 there is a junction with a short stony bank on N side at a right-angle which runs to NY 83877 69230 where there is a right-angle turn back parallel with the bank to NY 83879 69229, possibly being the remains of a rectangular structure. Not shown on NMP or HER. Identified from LIDAR.

Images: 207.1/ 207.2/ 207.3

Survey Record Number: 208

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83983 69152

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Platform

Description: Building (house?) platform 10m x 3.5m. Earthen banks on 3 sides. E side eroded. Not shown on NMP or HER. Clearly visible on LIDAR.

Images: 208

Survey Record Number: 209

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83960 69174

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Platform

Description: Rectangular stony banked platform 10m x 3.5m. Possible house platform. Not shown on NMP or HER. Identified from LIDAR.

Survey Record Number: 210

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84008 69117

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Dwarf wall building foundation

Description: Low stony banks around a raised rectangular platform 10m x 3.5m. Possible entrance at N gable end. Suggestion of curved corners. Located on slope downhill to S. Ditch on S and E sides. Not shown on NMP or HER. Identified from LIDAR.

Images: 210

Survey Record Number: 211

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84018 69102 to NY 84032 69102

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony bank

Description: Stony bank 0.5m high x 1.5m wide. Stony mound in line of bank at NY 84025 69101. turns at NY 84033 69099 to NY 84032 69102.

Survey Record Number: 212a and 212b

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83995 69069 to NY 84046 69100. Junction with bank 212b which runs from NY 84053 69085 to NY 84083 69135

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Stony banks

Description: Bank 212a runs from just E of long earthen bank from NY 83995 69069 via NY 84012 69078, NY 84030 69089 where it is cut by a ditch, and NY 84041 69100 to NY84046 69100 where it meets bank 212b. Bank 212b runs from NY 84053 69085 via NY 84052 69092, NY 84050 69104 bending at NY 84057 69112 to NY 84063 69118 and continuing via NY 84072 69123 to NY 84083 69135 near the Settlingstones Burn.

Survey Record Number: 213a and 213b

HER/NMP:

GPS: 213a NY 84086 69047 to NY 84060 69114. 213b NY 84064 69094 to NY84071 69089

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: 213a Stony Bank. 213b Line of Boulders

Description: 213a L shaped stony bank from NY 84086 69047 via NY 84076 69065, NY 84065 69089 curving at NY 84067 69100 to NY 84060 69114 where it meets a further bank.

213b Double line of boulders running from bank 213a at NY84064 69094 to NY84071 69089.

Survey Record Number: 214a and 214b

HER/NMP: 1445340

GPS: 214a NY 84045 69020; 214b NY 84065 69039

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Enclosure

Description: Turf covered low stony bank 0.5m high x 0.7m wide. D shaped enclosure 10m x 6m.

One of two possible enclosures defined by curvilinear boundary bank on NMP as Monument Number 1445340. Second enclosure at NY 84065 69039 less clear on LIDAR and on ground.

Survey Record Number: 215

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84092 69108 to NY 84099 69127

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Low bank

Description: Low bank curving towards Settlingstones Burn from NY 84092 69108 via NY 84095 69113 and NY 84099 69123 to NY 84099 69127.

Survey Record Number: 216

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83900 69400

Period: Prehistoric

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Cairnfield

Description: Extensive cairnfield with over 20 cairns plus lengths of stony bank and a small area of possible cord rig. The cairnfield area also contains a possible Ring Ditch house platform and a cup-marked boulder. Cairns recorded under 216, banks and cord rig under 217, ring ditch under 218 and cup-marked boulder under 219. Not shown on NMP or HER but clearly visible on LIDAR.

Cairns:

216a: NY 83877 69435 7.5m x 4.2m x 0.6m

216b: NY 83869 69465 2.5m x 4.2m x 0.4m

216c: NY 83901 69421 6.2m x 4.6m x 0.6m

216d: NY 83923 69406 6.2m x 4.3m x 0.5m.

This cairn on line of stones, which looks like an old boundary, already mapped, running downslope towards sheepfold.

216e: NY 83934 69395 3.8m x 3.3m x 0.5m

216f: NY 83965 69400 3.7m x 4.5m x 0.4m

216g: NY 83989 69384 3.8m x 5.0m x 0.4m

216h: NY 83997 69373 4.6m x 3.2m x 0.3m

216i: NY 84027 69333 5.2m x 3.3m x 0.5m

216j: NY 84020 69322 5.4m x 3.9m x 0.6m

216k: NY 83955 69332 4.2m x 4.3m x 0.7m

216l: NY 83953 69371 3.8m x 4.0m x 0.5m

216m: NY 83924 69385 4.2m x 4.8m x 0.6m

216n: NY 83911 69379 5.5m x 4.6m x 0.6m

216o: NY 83906 69399 3.7m x 4.3m x 0.6m

216p: NY 83870 69433 5.0m x 3.1m x 0.4m

216q: NY 83856 69400 3.5m x 4.0m x 0.4m

216r: NY 83853 69387 3.2m x 4.1m x 0.4m

216s: NY 83877 69408 4m x 4m x 0.25m

Images: 216b/c/d/f/g/h/k/m/r

Survey Record Number: 217

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83900 69400

Period: Prehistoric

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Linear boundaries

Description: Within the cairnfield area a number of stony banks suggestive of being remains of field

boundaries associated with the cairnfield.

217a: NY 83884 69386 to NY 83907 69409, via NY 83888 69389, NY 83895 69396, and NY 83904 69406.

217b: NY 83918 69400 to NY 83880 69434. Sinuous stony bank, 0.8m wide x 0.2m high. Via NY 83912 69407, NY 83904 69419, NY 83894 69426, and NY 83884 69432. At NY 83907 69409 there is a platform/flattened cairn with an arc of stones on the southern side. There is a possible continuation of this bank NY 83873 69429 to NY 83874 69416, via NY 83873 69421.

217c: NY 83898 69375 to NY 83963 69460, where it meets an E-W bank. Intermediate points NY 83904 69381, NY 83915 69395, a cairn at NY 83923 69406, NY 83937 69421, NY 83949 69441, and NY 83955 69449.

217d: NY 83951 69356 to NY 83977 69342 via NY 83962 69350.

217e: A small area of possible cord rig centred at NY 83990 69327.

Images: 217a/ 217b

Survey Record Number: 218

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83862 69402

Period: Prehistoric

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Platform / Ring Ditch

Description: Circular platform, 7m diameter, levelled on slight S facing slope with suggestion of possible surrounding ditch. Possible house platform. Not shown on NMP or HER but visible on LIDAR.

Images: 218.1/ 218.2/ 218.3

Survey Record Number: 219

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83977 69363

Period: Prehistoric

Site Type: Rock Art in the Landscape

Site form: Cup-marked boulder

Description: Small upright boulder with 8 probable cup marks although badly weathered.

Photogrammetry 3D model completed: <https://skfb.ly/osTqH>

Images: 219a/ 219b/ 219c

Survey Record Number: 220

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83655 69281 to NY 83749 69247

Period: Medieval?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Holloway

Description: 5m wide banked trackway / holloway. Banks 1m wide, up to 0.2m high. Intermediate points NY 83672 69272, NY 83692 69266, and NY 83719 69256.

Not shown on NMP or HER but banks at west end visible on LIDAR (previously described as features 8a & 8b). Within area of medieval rig and furrow oriented W-E.

Images: 220.1/ 220.2

Survey Record Number: 221

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83790 69220

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Cairn

Description: Probable clearance cairn 3m x 3m x 0.4m. Previously described as cairn feature 27c immediately S of remains of rectangular building.

Images: 221

Survey Record Number: 222

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83978 69350 to NY 83988 69370

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony linear feature

Description: Curving line of stones running downslope. Bends at NY 83984 69364

Images: 222

Survey Record Number: 223

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 83980 69419

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Cairn

Description: Small cairn 2m diameter. Visible on LIDAR.

Images: 223

Survey Record Number: 224

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84080 69311

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Piles of boulders

Description: A cluster of 6 small piles of boulders each approximately 2m x 1m. Visible on LIDAR.

NY 84080 69311, NY 84077 69308, NY 84074 69318, NY 84066 69325, NY 84072 69331 and NY 84085 69309.

Images: 224

Survey Record Number: 225

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84105 69315 to NY 84092 69274

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Line of boulders.

Description: Line of 0.5m to 1m boulders. Intermediate points NY84103 69304, NY 84100 69295, and NY 84096 69281.

Images: 225/ 225.1

Survey Record Number: 226

HER/NMP: 1445320

GPS: NY 84055 69187

Period: Prehistoric ? Bronze Age ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Ring Cairn ?

Description: Stony circular feature 12m diameter. Although recorded on NMP (Monument Number 1445320) as a stack stand this is unlikely a) because bank is very stony and b) the interior is not raised. The circular bank is 0.4m high and 1.5m wide. There is a boulder in the centre. The stream side location would be unusual for a ring cairn but there are round cairns recorded nearby on higher ground to the north (e.g. HE Monument Number 1633625058, Scheduled RSM No 25058) which may provide contextual support for this interpretation.

Images: 226.1/ 226.2/ 226.3

Survey Record Number: 227

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84075 69191

Period: Prehistoric? Bronze Age?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Cairn

Description: Stony low mound 4m x 3m x 0.2m with a further arc of stones 3m to SE. Low stony bank 228 abuts the NW edge of the cairn.

Images: 228

Survey Record Number: 228

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84087 69183 to NY 84079 69191

Period: Prehistoric? Bronze Age?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Low stony bank

Description: Low stony bank runs from a ditch towards the edge of cairn 227.

Images: 228

Survey Record Number: 229

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84044 69228 to NY 84061 69210

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Linear earthen bank and ditch

Description: Low earthen bank 0.2m high x 1m wide with shallow 0.8m wide ditch on N side. Visible

on LIDAR.

Survey Record Number: 230

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84108 69447 to NY 84135 69421

Period: Iron Age/Romano-British ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony linear bank

Description: Stony linear bank terminates at a change of slope crossing at right angles (terrace edge 231) Intermediate points NY 84117 69440 and NY 84127 69431. Possibly part of IA/R-B field system

Survey Record Number: 231

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84139 69420 to NY 84127 69359

Period: Iron Age/Romano-British ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony terrace edge.

Description: Intermediate point NY 84133 69399. Possibly part of IA/R-B field system.

Survey Record Number: 232

HER/NMP: Not on HER, NMP: [1445333](#)

GPS: NY 84120 69237

Period: Medieval?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Sheephouse

Description: Recorded on NMP (Monument Number 1445333) as a Sheephouse. A long narrow structure 30m long x 5m wide, with stony walls from 0.2m to 0.5m high. The structure is slightly bowed and has a 5m wide gap on both sides roughly half way along its length. The eastern end of the structure is about 0.5m higher.

SE corner: NY 84133 69228 NE corner: NY 84134 69230

Gap in S wall: NY 84116 69234 to NY 84121 69233.

Gap in N wall: NY 84123 69236 to NY 84118 69238

SW corner: NY 84102 69237 NW corner: NY 84104 69241

Images: 232.1/ 232.2/ 232.3/232.4/ 232.5

Survey Record Number: 233

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84128 69263

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Rectangular banked platform

Description: Rectangular platform defined by earthen bank 0.5m wide x 0.2m high, with very little visible stone. Structure 7m long x 4m wide. Possible entrance at E end of S wall. Not shown on NMP or HER. Visible on LIDAR.

Images: 233.1/ 233.2

Survey Record Number: 234

HER/NMP: 1445333

GPS: NY 84130 69218 to NY 84144 69177

Period: Uncertain. Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthworks

Site form: Stony linear banks

Description: From close to S end of sheep-house [232] there is a linked series of substantial stony banks up to 2.5m wide x 1m high. See sketch for details and GPS points.

N end: NY 84130 69218

Bend to E: NY 84128 69206 to NY 84148 69195 where it forms N wall of rectangular enclosure

Enclosure described on NMP (Monument Number 1445333) as an incomplete Sheephouse:

A: NY 84141 69198

B: NY 84148 69195

C: NY 84146 69192

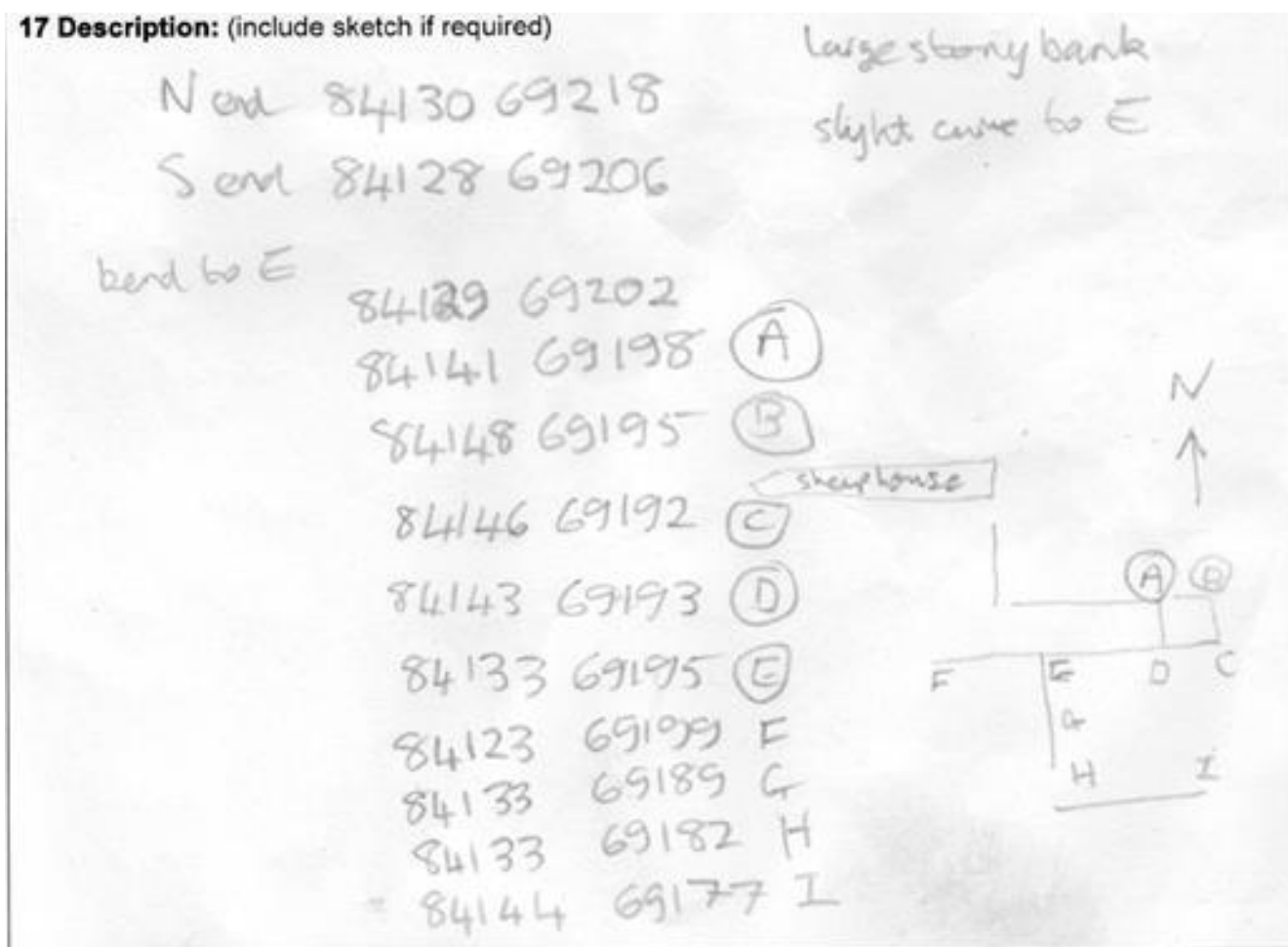
D: NY 84143 69193

S wall of enclosure continues W to F: NY 84123 69199 via E: NY 84133 69195 which forms NW corner of a larger partial enclosure to S via G: NY 84133 69189 where there is a gap to

SW corner at H: NY 84133 69182

Southern bank of enclosure finishes to E at I: NY 84144 69177

17 Description: (include sketch if required)



Images: 234.1/ 234.2/ 234.3/ 234.4

Survey Record Number: 235

HER/NMP: 1445333

GPS: NY 84159 69173 to NY 84178 69154

Period: Medieval ?

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Stony change of slope

Description: See sketch for GPS points and shape. Described on NMP (Monument Number 1445333) as another incomplete Sheephouse but possible W end of a terrace.

A: NY 84159 69173

B: NY 84155 69175

C: NY 84152 69171

D: NY 84160 69167

E: NY 84166 69163

F: NY 84178 69154

17 Description: (include sketch if required)

A NY 84159 69173
B 84155 69175
C 84152 69171
D 84160 69167
E 84166 69163
F 84178 69154



? possible W end of a terrace (or covered sheephouse)
S edge of ? terrace goes from 1m high at C to
0.5m at F
Ditch on S side

Images: 235

Survey Record Number: 236

HER/NMP: 16342

GPS: NY 84100 69540

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Enclosure

Description: Large enclosure defined by a low earthen bank 0.5m wide x 0.2m high. Between deeply ditched enclosure W of Middle House [46] and the Iron Age settlement [48]. Visible on LIDAR but poorly defined on the ground and cut by W-E ditch on S side. Shown on NMP as part of Monument Number 16342.

NW corner NY 84091 69561 SW corner NY 84079 69527

SE corner NY 84113 69527 NE corner NY 84131 69545

Images: 236

Survey Record Number: 237

HER/NMP:

GPS: NY 84012 69539 to NY 84047 69527

Period: Uncertain

Site Type: Earthwork

Site form: Broad change of slope with occasional stone scatter.

Description: Stony change of slope/ broad bank with intermediate point NY 84033 69533. Not shown on NMP or HER. Visible on LIDAR where it continues further W to join more prominent boundary bank near a slight bend at NY 83961 69567.