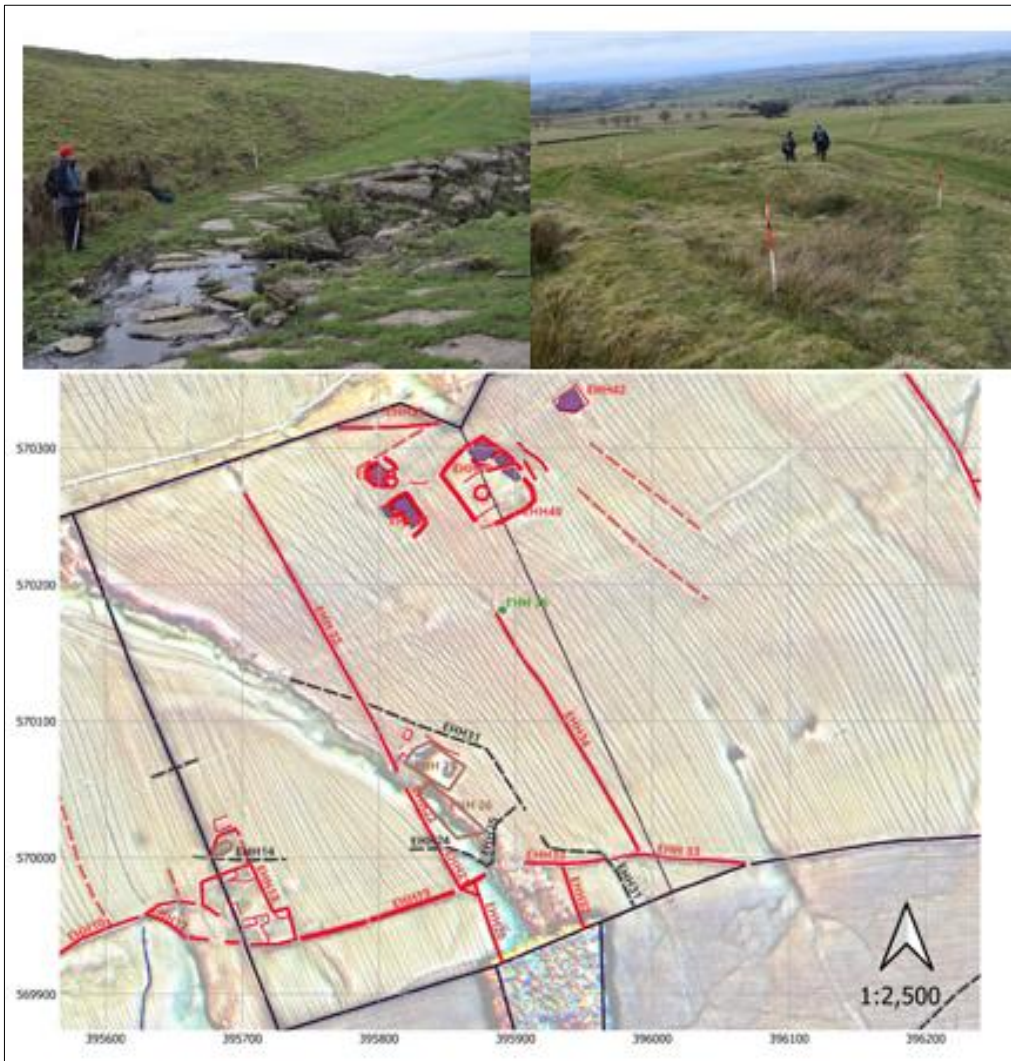


Landscape Survey

Errington Hill Head & Grottington

March 3rd to 7th 2025



Report by Andy Curtis & Phil Bowyer

16 May 2025

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1. Acknowledgements

- 1.1. Between March 3rd and March 7th 2025 members of Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group carried out a Level 1 Landscape Survey on Errington Hill Head and part of Grottington farms. We are grateful to the landowner, Rodrica Straker, and the farmers: Mr Hall, and Mr Nixon, for their kind permissions to enable this to take place.
- 1.2. The following members took part in the survey, and contributed valuable thoughts and understandings to the interpretation of the range of archaeological features identified and recorded: Mike Powell, Greg Finch, Ian Cooper, Elaine Vallack, Andy Willis, Martin Green, Andy Curtis, and Phil Bowyer. The report has been compiled by Andy Curtis and Phil Bowyer taking account of insights and interpretations put forward by other participants.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. The farms of Errington Hill Head & Grottington are located on a high ridge (250-270m altitude) immediately north of the line taken by Hadrian's Wall, here under the Military Road. Both farms are west of the route north of the Roman Road Dere Street and west of Port Gate. The north ditch of Hadrian's Wall can be seen close to the field wall bounding the north side of the Military Road and often to a considerable depth. The north side of the area is bounded by a steeper slope to the north, forming an escarpment in the E at Redhouse Craggs. Boundary walls running west to east delimited the northern boundary of our survey and probably the northern boundary of the farms of Keepwick, Errington and Errington Red House. There are extensive views towards the valley of the North Tyne to the NW, and N over the line of Dere Street.
- 2.2. The two farms are mainly composed of improved grassland providing grazing for cattle and sheep but with many areas of old pasture preserving rig & furrow of medieval and post-medieval ploughing. Fields given over to arable cultivation are today in the minority and there are a few small plantations probably providing windbreaks, and formerly, fox coverts.
- 2.3. The farm now called Errington Hill Head took this name from a now-demolished farmstead located in a very exposed position close to this hillside edge, some 900m NE of the farm which now bears the name. The old building was recorded by the Ordnance Survey c.1860 as being a good stone building occupied by a gamekeeper in the employ of Rowland Errington. The farm to which the name has been attached was previously called Hazeldean after the name of the steep valley and limestone gorge to its NW.
- 2.4. Hazeldean was taken by Sir Walter Scott to be the location in his ballad, '*Jock of Hazeldean*' which he said was based on a fragment of a traditional verse.

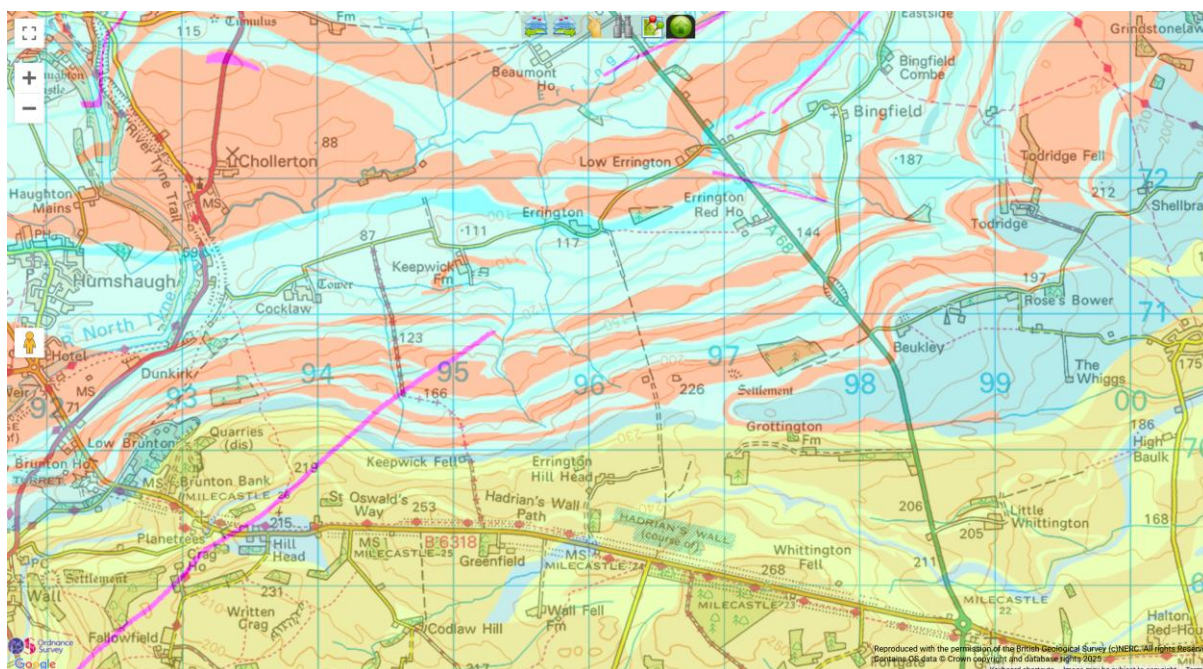
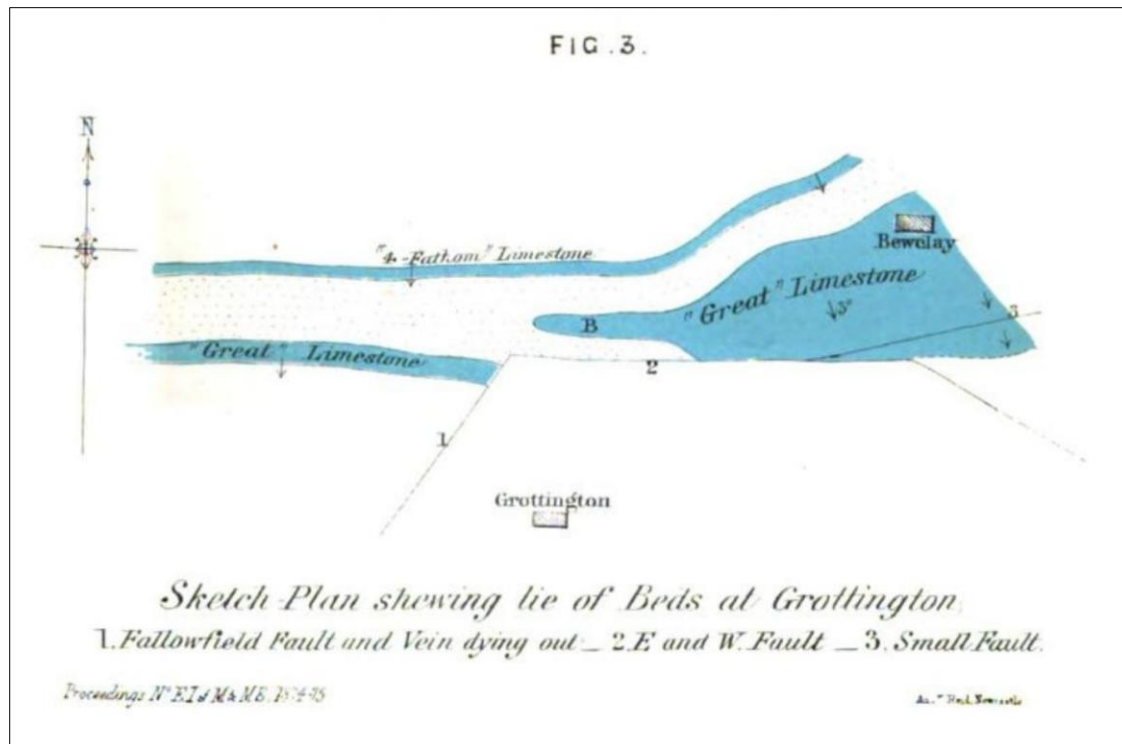


Figure 1: Geology (bed-rock) overlaid on modern 1:50,000 OS map

- 2.5. The geology of this area is from the Carboniferous era. In the south part are sandstone or a varied matrix of mudstone, sandstone, and limestone of the Stainmore Formation. There are also small bands of Little Limestone at the surface several of which have been quarried in the past. Most of the rock in the north part of the area is sandstone and limestone of the Alston Formation and a prominent band of the Great Limestone Member, quarried in particular near Keepwick Fell where there was a limekiln. There is evidence for limited exploration of lead ore and a Lead Works is recorded at Grottington. It was reported as disused and in ruins c.1860. The lead vein is thought to be the NE extension of that mined at Fallowfield.
- 2.6. Superficial deposits are Devensian Glacial Till & Diamicton of Quaternary Period. Lebour (1885) informs us that:
"At Grottington on the west side of Watling Street near Stagshaw Bank a tilery has been worked for some years in which the clay used, though belonging to the Boulder Clay in part is also in part to a certain extent a re-assorted deposit. Several other tileries of a similar character have at one time or another been established in the neighbourhood."
- 2.7. [The Coal Authority Map Viewer](#) indicates limited outcrops of coal across the area, associated with the band of Little Limestone with some probable shallow coal workings and possible shafts shown within our area of survey. There is no mention of coal on the 1st Ed OS map and at least some of the shafts may have been those noted for lead mining (like the one in the quarry near Keepwick Fell. More definite coal workings are recorded on the eastern part of Whittington Fell, close to the Military Road and A68.



form of parallelograms; the larger of them is about thirty-four yards long and thirty broad. Some curved lines abut upon these, which may have been folds for cattle. The walls are about three feet thick, and are composed of Roman stones, tolerably regularly disposed, but apparently without mortar. The stones however are Wall-stones, not station-stones, and may have been stolen from the Murus, in mediæval times. If the fort were occupied by the Romans, it must have been with the view of commanding the extensive valley below, or of protecting the agricultural produce, which the land here was well calculated to afford. Owing to the intervening shoulder of the hill on which this encampment stands, the view of the lower part of the valley is shut out from a spectator on the Wall. The prospect from "The Camps", which are upon the slope of the hill, is most extensive and most beautiful ; it commands not only the whole of the wide valley, permeated by the Erring-burn, but part of that through which the North Tyne flows. I am disposed to think that the Romans have originally occupied this site as an out-look post, but that the present ruins are of later date.

- 2.10. Henry MacLauchlan (1858) also came by during his survey of the Roman Wall and described the ford and some older remains:

On Errington-hill-head, about 3 furlongs north of the Wall. are the foundations of ancient buildings, called the Camps, or Nightfolds. The road which passes through these remains crosses a brook about 180 yards on the east, where a pavement, partly natural, and partly artificial, would lead to a supposition that it had been made by the Romans; indeed, we are disposed to consider this line a prolongation of that which crosses the Watling Street at Bewclay, which we conjectured before might possibly be the Devil's Causeway; for though we can trace nothing continuously like a road, we have found, not only a small Roman camp, but also, about 180 yards east of it, one of those rude enclosures containing three circular foundations, similar to those at Colwell, and at Birdhope, on the river Rede.

These remains, which do not appear to have been hitherto recorded, are on a commanding position on Red House Crag, about a mile west of Bewclay, and a furlong east of the keeper's house; the Roman Camp is very nearly a square of about 65 yards each side, and thus about 3/4 of an acre. The other enclosure, which is perhaps British, is not half an acre. The remains we have taken for Roman Camp are so situated as to command a view into the valley of the Erringburn, and also the more elevated post at Bewclay ; the ramparts are very obscure and the ditch merely traceable, rendered more difficult to ascertain from some modern fence formed on the line.

- 2.11. The rectilinear enclosure (no longer considered as a Roman camp) and the enclosed settlement of three round-houses described by MacLauchlan, are listed by Historic England as Scheduled Monuments ([1011096](#), [1011097](#)), as is a Bronze Age round cairn in the vicinity ([1011098](#)).
- 2.12. It should be noted that on the first edition OS map (c.1860) the farm currently called Errington Hill Head was at that time known as Hazeldean. Errington Hill Head described by the surveyors as 'a good stone building', was occupied by a gamekeeper employed by Rowland Errington Esq. It was located almost a kilometre to the NE of Hazeldean, standing on a very exposed hilltop, and subsequently demolished. Hazeldean, Grottington and Keepwick Fell were at that time also the property of Rowland Errington (of Sandhoe). Hazeldean took its name from the deep ravine (Hazel Dean) located just NW of the farm through which a small stream flows. The stream, Swallow Burn, rises close to the farm, and is the location of the ford described by Henry MacLauchlan and has, lower down, been quarried for limestone.
- 2.13. The land drains mainly to the north and north-west via the Swallow Burn and Erring Burn to the River North Tyne near Chollerton. However, the River Pont rises close to Grottington Farm and runs east towards Great Whittington & Matfen. A small plantation west of the farm called *Pont Head Covert*, now conceals the remains of Grottington Lead Works (HER: [8704](#)). This was disused at the time of the first Ordnance Survey (c. 1860), the [Name Book](#)

entry recording:

A small quantity of lead ore has been found here but generally speaking the project has been unsuccessful and the it has not been worked for many years; a number of ruins only remain.

- 2.14. John Hodgson in the History of Northumberland (1897) provides much of the former known history of the area:

On Keepwick Fell, and not far from the Wall, is the small farmstead of Hazeldean, which, in 1547, as a freehold called Heselden, was held by Thomas Errington, paying a rent of 15s. Hazeldean may perhaps be identified with Knitelhesel, which, with the two Grottingtons, lying immediately to the east of it, was given to the prior and convent, in 1113, by Archbishop Thurston.

- 2.15. Keys to the Past (HER: [8678](#)) records the probable site of the deserted medieval village of Knitehesel (without the extra letter l) which was first recorded in 1113. If a village existed here, it was probably deserted by the late 13th century, and there are no remains to be seen. The reference for this entry is Wrathmell, S. (1975).
- 2.16. Strangely no connection has been made between Knitehesel and that of Nightfolds (HER: [8651](#)), located close-by, and possibly of the same period, something to us clearly suggested by the place-names.
- 2.17. Down the slope to the north are two further deserted medieval villages associated with the farms of Keepwick (HER: [9346](#)) and Errington (HER: [9360](#)) with earthworks amid areas of broad rig & furrow, clearly visible on LIDAR. Both suffered from raids by the Scots in the early fifteenth century and a similar fate could have extended to the settlement at Errington Hill Head.

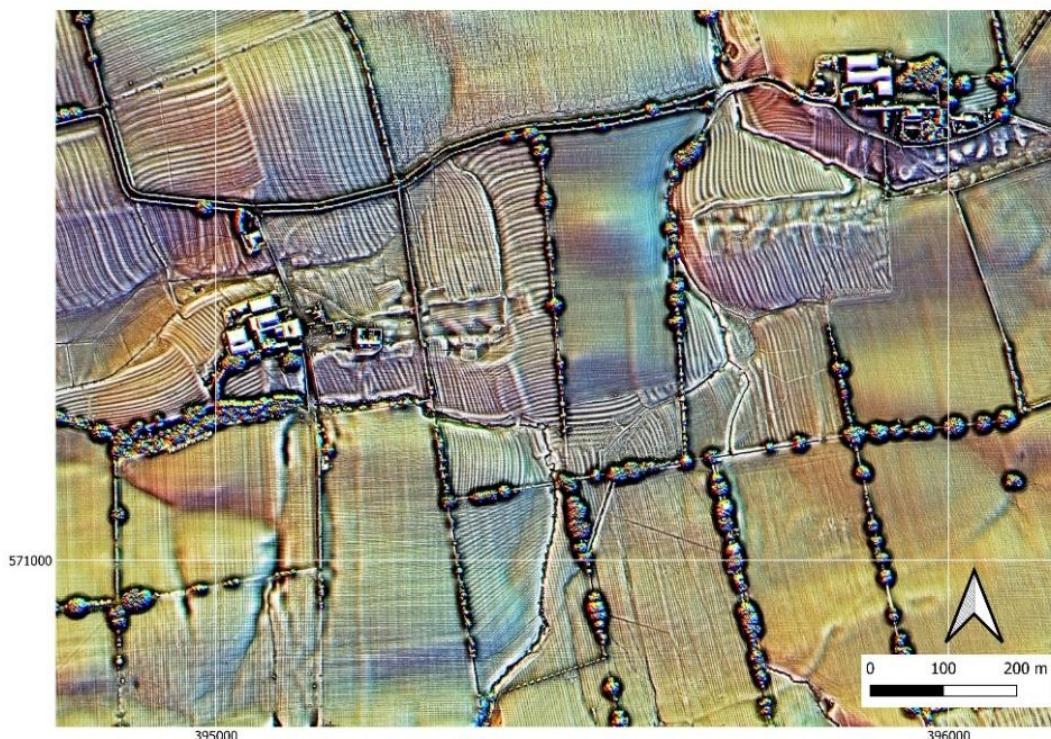


Figure 4: Deserted villages of Keepwick & Errington on enhanced LIDAR

- 2.18. In recent times the Hadrian's Wall corridor has been subject to an aerial archaeology mapping project by Historic England in 2008. The results can be seen using the [Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer](#) and the [Project Report](#) was published in 2009. The aim of our survey was to build on the previous work by examination and description of features on the ground.

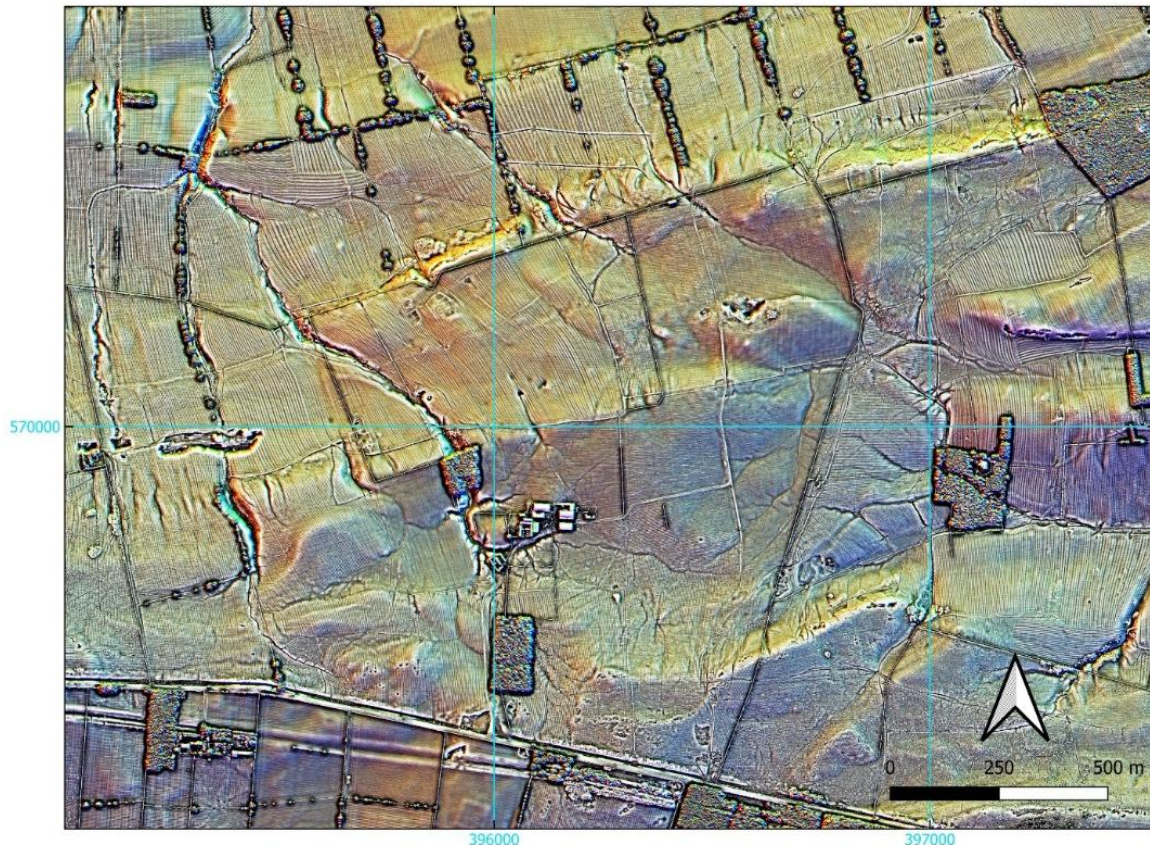


Figure 5: Errington Hill Head & Grottington – enhanced LIDAR (DSM, 1m; © Environment Agency 2022)

- 2.19. The primary tool guiding our survey work at home and in the field was the use of LIDAR freely available and copyright of the Environment Agency (updated in 2022). Work over the winter had convinced us that where seeing below trees is unnecessary, it is best to use the 1m DSM, rather than DTM, which has the added benefit at best showing existing field boundaries and single trees, useful for orientation in the field. It also proved much more adventitious to replace a single direction hillshade, and grey-scale render, for a multi-directional hillshade and full-colour rendering of slope aspect. This removes both the directional bias of any chosen single light source, and the problem of excess shade or light which can hide features in valleys or on steep hillsides. This, and the further enhancement of banks, ditches, and archaeological earthworks, was achieved using the Prismatic Openness blend provided by the Relief Visualisation Toolbox plug-in for QGIS. LIDAR in this form was provided as images and as an overlay for off-line navigation in the field using the Locus Map application for Android handheld devices in the field.
- 2.20. We are of the belief that earthworks much shallower than 1m (possibly down to 0.2m) are visible on LIDAR using this software and it is well suited for archaeological investigation. One particular example of this is shown below; an enhanced LIDAR view of a rig & furrow ploughed pasture to the west of Errington Hill Head showing multiple traces of the modern placement of circular sheep feed rings. This cluster of features lies just NW to the very cursory traces of a now demolished sheep shelter (bield). Both of these features proved very difficult to detect on the ground.

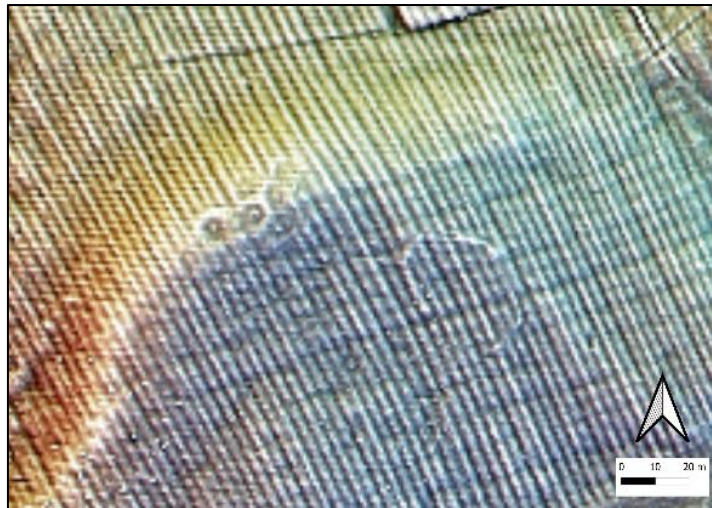


Figure 6: Enhanced LIDAR (DSM, 1m)

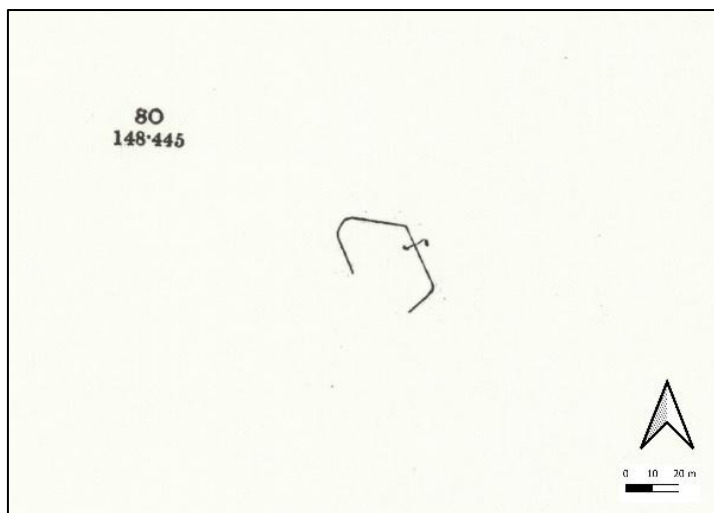


Figure 7: Sheep field shown on 25" OS map (1896)

- 2.21. Our ground survey used hand-held GPS to provide location. One of the Romano-British settlements was flagged out and subject to a detailed survey by one of our members using readings from a single hand-held GPS unit. This provided very reasonable correspondence to the LIDAR image as shown in the image below, considering accuracy of GPS, conversion of data points to the OS grid, and difficulty in flagging out banks and changes in slope in an area reduced by rig & furrow.

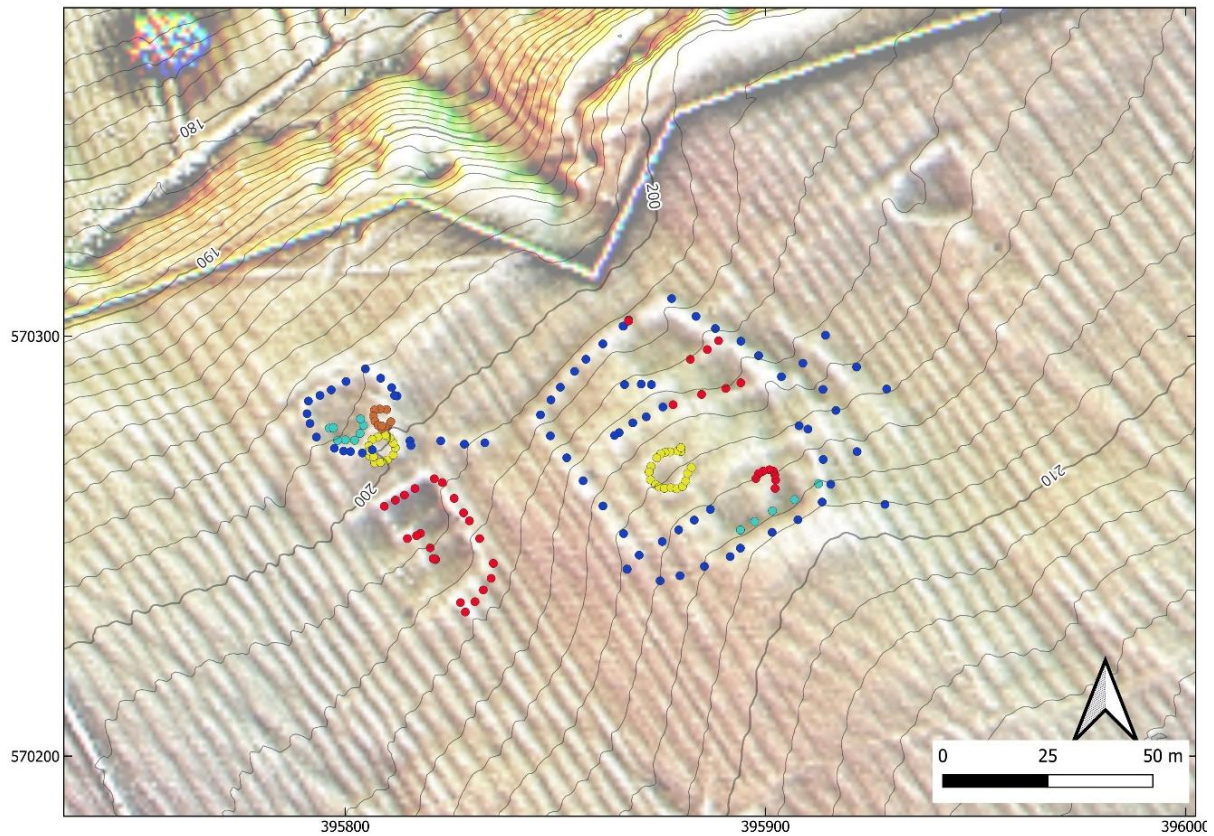


Figure 8: Enhanced LIDAR overlaid with survey points collected by hand-held GPS

3. Site Descriptions

Although in this section we present site descriptions in a broadly chronological sequence there are a number of unresolved questions regarding the chronology of some sites, and as always within a complex multi-period archaeological landscape the elements of continuity and change do not necessarily fit neatly into a neat chronological sequence.

3.1. Bronze Age features

- 3.1.1. Site EHH48 at NY 96894 70531 south of the edge of Redhouse Crag on Grottington Farm is scheduled as a round cairn of Bronze Age date. At just 0.5m high, the roughly oval 12m x 8m structure with a hollow interior, thought to be the result of partial excavation in the 19th century, has no surface stone visible. Stone was only indicated at a consistent 8cm depth by probing with a metal wire.



Figure 9: Scheduled Round Cairn [EHH48] from S

- 3.1.2. The extent of sphagnum moss in this area presented difficulties to the identification of low lying stoney features. In some cases mounds up to 0.4m high, suggestive of cairns, proved to be entirely mossy after probing with a metal wire. Identifying whether some low-lying linear banks were earthen or stoney also proved challenging. As round cairn EHH48 is located close to scheduled Iron Age/Romano-British sites to both east and west, our survey team examined the terrain closely for signs of prehistoric clearance cairns and early field-system development, or more developed field boundaries potentially related to Romano-British settlement. We were unable to identify any clearance cairns. At other locations across Tynedale and Redesdale we have recorded often quite extensive early field system development features in the vicinity of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement sites.



Figure 10: Possible Cairn [EHH58]

- 3.1.3. We did however record one further possible cairn, EHH58 at NY 97039 70614, on the edge of Redhouse Crag, about 200m NW of round cairn EHH48. Its location on the very edge of the crags matches that of ritual cairns found elsewhere, but it also is compatible with the feature being a natural rock outcrop.

3.2. Iron Age/Romano-British Period

- 3.2.1. There are two scheduled 'Romano-British' sites south of Redhouse Crag on Grottingham Farm. EHH47 at NY 96851 70556 is a rectilinear enclosure 62m x 65m, now divided by a E-W field boundary wall. It is scheduled as a farmstead of Romano-British date.



Figure 11: EHH47 Romano-British Enclosure / Farmstead looking N

- 3.2.2. The enclosure has a prominent 2m wide outer bank with an internal ditch along its E and W sides. The ditch is up to 4m wide and up to 0.5m deep on the north side of the farm wall. There is a low inner bank up to 2m wide on the eastern side. The scheduling suggests that a roughly circular area of stones in the SW corner of the enclosure may represent the foundations of a stone-built house. Although we saw some stoniness we found no strong indications of structure. A straight boundary bank cuts W-E across the northern perimeter of the enclosure. Its line appears to equate with the northern boundary of the 'Camp' shown on the 1st Ed OS map. It does however extend further west towards the modern field wall but on a different alignment to the boundary of an enclosure located on the W of this wall, NE of Errington Hill Head farmhouse [EHH45], which is shown on the 1st Ed. OS map.



Figure 12: EHH47 eastern bank and ditch, looking N

- 3.2.3. Some 450m to the east of the rectilinear enclosure, is the second scheduled R-B settlement [EHH49], centred at NY 97080 70519. It consists of two contiguous enclosures spanning 45m N/S by 35m E/W, with circular stone foundations of three round-houses located within the southern enclosure. At its northern end the enclosure bank is 1.2m high and 2.5m wide. The southern and eastern enclosure banks are less prominent being 1m wide and 0.1 to 0.2m high. We found the site to be as described on the scheduling. Additionally, we recorded a possible 2m wide entrance gap on the north side at NY 97063 70549, and a 1.5m wide possible eastern entrance gap at NY 97088 70537.
- 3.2.4. The southernmost round-house, 8m diameter, centred at NY 97085 70508 is defined by a stone bank 0.5m high x 0.5m wide. The central round-house, 8m diameter, centred at NY 97080 70519, is defined by a stoney bank 0.5m wide x 0.3m high. The northernmost round-house, also 8m diameter, centred at NY 97064 70529, is less well defined. We were unable to clearly identify the location of entrances at any of the round-houses.
- 3.2.5. As indicated above, we were interested to check for any possible related field system features not previously recorded. As there are a number of later medieval or post-medieval banks and ditches in the vicinity it was important, but not always easy, to identify characteristics likely to suggest that possible boundary features pre-dated these later features.
- 3.2.6. A ditch and bank [EHH50], 1m wide x 0.5m deep, runs north from the NW corner of the enclosure and terminates at a natural slight change of slope 5m south of the farm boundary wall.



Figure 13: Romano-British Enclosed Settlement [EHH49] looking N



Figure 14: NW corner of EHH49, with ditch and bank beyond [EHH50] to N

- 3.2.7. As recorded by Historic England, this bank with a prominent ditch on its west side, looks very similar on LIDAR, and on the ground, to features: EHH50, 51, 59, and 60 which are roughly parallel crossing the field from N-S. This is not the case for EHH55A and EHH54 which appear more as sharper banks on LIDAR, and on different alignments, and can be presumed to be later.
- 3.2.8. Bank and ditch [EHH59] runs north across the field towards the SE corner of the R-B rectilinear enclosure although the E side of this enclosure curves away from its line to the east. EHH50 is much shorter than the others and runs north from the NW corner of the R-B enclosed settlement [EHH49]. Its course is strongly parallel to EHH60 and lies only 24m to its east. Interestingly EHH50, 51 and 60 all terminate at the same natural slight change of slope a few metres south of the farm wall. It is not clear whether this could also have been the case for EHH59 which interacts with the east boundary of the rectilinear enclosure [EHH47], although this curves away from the alignment of EHH59 to the east. The field boundary running above Redhouse Crag was in place on the 1st Ed. OS map and the linear ditch/bank formations do not appear to have extended beyond there which is clearly not the case with the rectilinear enclosure. EHH59 appears to have cut through the surrounding N-S oriented (narrow) rig & furrow.

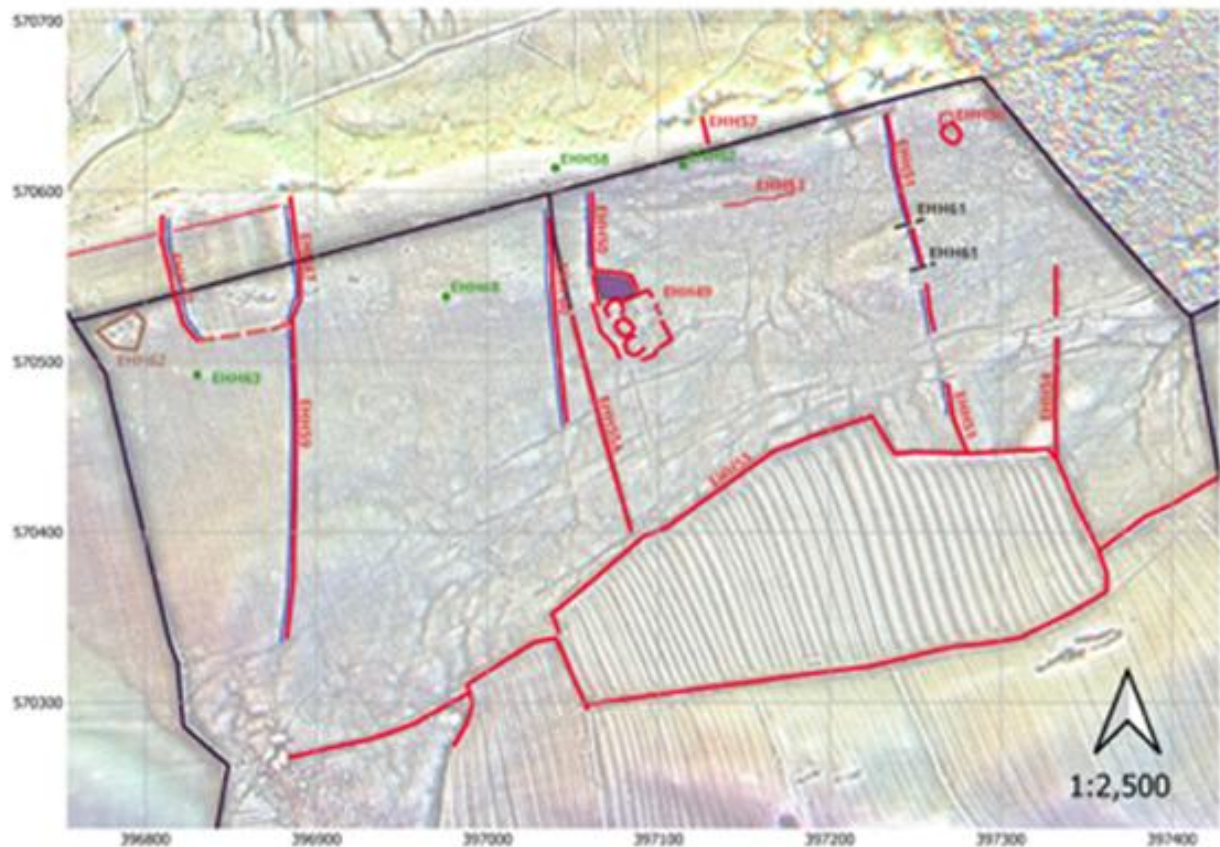


Figure 15: Grottington sites, annotated enhanced LIDAR

- 3.2.9. Some 35m east of ditch and bank EHH51, we identified a previously unrecorded settlement site, EHH56. It comprises two adjacent stoney circular structures. The northern structure, centred at NY 97267 70641 measures 7.8m N-S by 8.2m E-W and is defined by a stoney moss-covered bank 1m wide x 0.3m high. There is a possible entrance gap on its southern side. The structure is very characteristic of a round-house.



Figure 16: Probable round-house [EHH56], looking SE

- 3.2.10. The adjoining southern structure is less well defined. Centred at NY 97272 70634, it measures 8.5m N-S by 8.0m E-W and is defined by a stoney bank. Stones are mostly subsurface and the bank is slight on its west and south sides. The interior is slightly sunken. It could be interpreted as a small enclosure adjoining the round-house. An alternative interpretation may posit that both structures are the remains of round-houses, possibly sequential rather than having been in use simultaneously. There will be further consideration of possible interpretations below in the discussion section of the report. An interpretation suggesting an unenclosed round-house or round-houses would raise the possibility of an earlier date of occupation, perhaps back to the Bronze Age period.



Figure 17: Southern circular structure [EHH56], looking NW

- 3.2.11. A further settlement site from this period was first identified by Tim Gates's aerial photographic survey in 1992 and is located about 340m NE of Nightfolds. As HER entry N9366 (Errington Hill Head North Settlement) makes no reference to any subsequent site visits, we closely examined all visible surface features, some of which were very subtle, despite being quite clearly visible on the enhanced LIDAR imagery. The site comprises three separate enclosures EHH36, 27 and 40, with a number of potentially related linear banks.



Figure 18: Errington Hill Head North Settlement (enhanced LIDAR image)

- 3.2.12. The NW enclosure, EHH37, consists of two adjacent round-houses with their eastern banks constituting part of the perimeter enclosure bank. The southern round-house, centred at NY 95809 70273, measures 8.6m E/W by 7.1m N/S and is defined by a 0.5m bank, 0.2m high. The smaller adjoining round-house, centred at NY 95809 70281, measures 6.9m N/S by 4.9m E/W. The polygonal enclosure measures 20m by 18m, with a sunken area centred at NY 95809 70277. The enclosure bank is up to 0.5m wide by 0.1m high. A low bank, EHH38, running from the round-house perimeter towards settlement site EHH40, although visible on enhanced LIDAR, was barely visible on the ground.
- 3.2.13. Rectilinear enclosure [EHH36], centred at NY 95819 70254 lies 10m south of EHH37. It measures 30m by 28m, with its bank up to 0.4m high. Its interior is notably sunken, with an L-shaped bank at its centre. There are possible indications of some sub-division of the enclosure. The sunken interior is suggestive of prolonged or heavy enclosing of cattle. It was noted that surrounding broad rig and furrow from the south stops abruptly and that the sunken interior is well below the level of the rig & furrow, raising questions about regarding EHH36 as being contemporary with EHH37 and 40.



Figure 19: Enclosure [EHH36], looking NE towards Settlement [EHH40]

- 3.2.14. The only visible round-house in settlement site EHH40 lies immediately west of the present-day post and wire fence. Centred at NY 95872 70267, it is defined by a low bank up to 0.3m high measuring 10.8m E/W by 10.5m N/S. It lies within a possibly levelled area on the south to north downslope. There appear to be further levelled areas to both north and south of this. The southern change of slope is subtle, up to 0.2m high, and runs from NY 95886 70257 to NY 95874 70249 on the west side of the fence. East of the fence it runs to the SE corner of the enclosure at NY 95913 70257, where the slightly curved eastern boundary runs to its NE corner at NY 95875 70308. There is a gap in this bank between NY 95908 70277 and NY 96902 70289. At the northern downslope end of this gap where the enclosure bank continues N a closely adjacent linear bank creates a 2m wide 'pinch point' where an internal change of slope runs west beyond the fence, forming part of the internal division of the area east of the round-house into four sunken areas. We also noted a 5m long, 0.2m high irregular mound, centred at NY 95900 70262, in the SE part of the enclosure.
- 3.2.15. The northern change of slope is up to 1m high and runs from NY 95873 70281 to NY 95860 70269 on the west side of the fence. East of the fence the feature is banked and continues to the NE corner of the enclosure.
- 3.2.16. The linear bank adjacent to the eastern boundary of the enclosure terminates at the pinch point mentioned above and runs south to NY 95927 70255. Some 5m east of this a further slightly curving bank, 0.2m high, runs from NY 95910 70296 to NY 95926 70282.



Figure 20: Round-house [EHH40], marked by yellow flags, looking E



Figure 21: Pinch point, looking S, between eastern enclosure bank of EHH40 and bank [EHH41]

- 3.2.17. The other site, EHH44 at NY 96528 70068, recorded as possibly from this period (HER: N27222), is a ditched enclosure now lying as four sections both sides of a modern farm gate and fence, is too denuded to afford any additional observations.

3.3. Ford, quarry, and nearby trackways

- 3.3.1. Although we recorded a number of possible holloways and raised trackways across our survey area, we noted that several of these could have been associated with a particularly well-constructed ford [EHH23], located at NY95882 69996. In contrast to most farm fords, EHH23 had been constructed with a great number of large flat stones butted up against each other and spreading for some distance up the trackways on both the eastern and western sides. The stones were mostly about 2m by 1m with straight edges, suggesting that they were cut to size for this purpose. The stream that is forded runs through a ravine that has been extensively quarried [EHH27], and today much of its course runs underground at this location, indicative of this being an area of limestone. The ford was clearly well engineered for heavy load transportation probably related to quarrying. It was also noted that about 100m to the north, the slope either side of the stream is much less steep and therefore easier to cross.
- 3.3.2. As given in the introduction, Henry MacLauchlan (1858) considered that the ford could have been the work of the Romans on a conjectured westerly extension of the Devil's Causeway. Given that the location is less than 1 kilometre north of Hadrian's Wall it is certainly possible that the Romans may have quarried stone from here and even constructed the ford, but there is no evidence for this.
- 3.3.3. The 1st Ed OS map shows that in 1860 the ford was on the course of a track from a junction near a large limestone quarry [EHH46] in the east, passing through the enclosures of Nightfolds, to a complex junction of tracks just north of the large quarry near Keepwick Fell [EHH73], where there was a limekiln. This track appears to be out of use, blocked by a new field wall with at Nightfolds (provided with a gate further north), as were the quarries and limekiln, by the time of the 2nd Ed. OS map (c.1900).

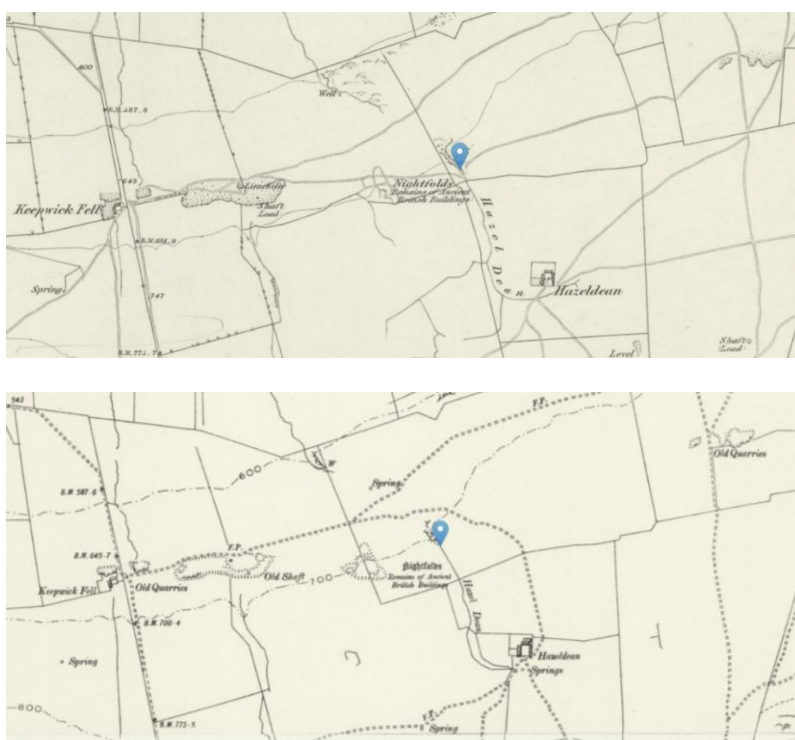


Figure 22: 1st Ed OS map (c.1860) & 2nd Ed (c.1900) showing location of ford on W-E track between quarries and limekiln



Figure 23: Ford [EHH23] and trackway [EHH24] looking W



Figure 24: Eastern trackway [EHH25] from ford [EHH23]

- 3.3.4. To the east of the ravine we recorded two holloways [EHH31 & 32] potentially related to the ford and/or the quarry. We considered that EHH33 could also have been remains of a track, although its line corresponds closely to a field boundary shown on the 1st Ed. OS abandoned for a new boundary further south some 40 years later. It could of course have been both bank and track alongside.



Figure 25: Quarry [EHH26] in ravine S of Ford [EHH23], looking SE



Figure 26: Boundary bank/Trackway [EHH33], looking W towards Ford [EHH23]

3.4. Nightfolds - a medieval farmstead

- 3.4.1. Located at NY 95680 69970, EHH13, Nightfolds is described by Historic England as: *'Medieval enclosures, buildings, platforms and a ditch and a post medieval quarry are visible as earthworks on air photographs. A series of conjoined rectilinear enclosures defined by broad banks are aligned on a sod cast boundary bank. The possible remains of rectangular buildings lie within some of the enclosures and other platforms are visible. A later quarry has destroyed a small area of the site. The features are extant on the latest 2003 oblique photography. Though there are two other farms in the vicinity, it seems likely that it could be the site of Heselden, a freehold paying a rent of 15s. In 1547.'*

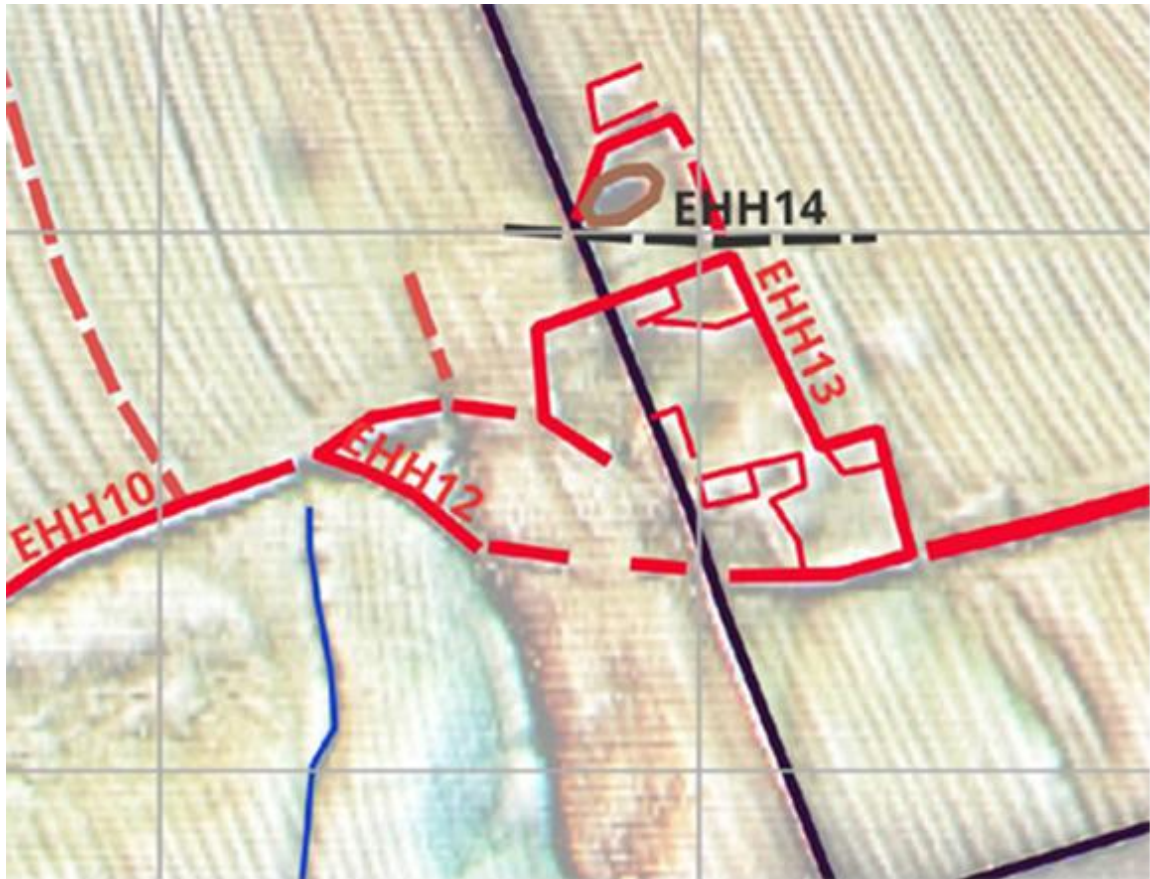


Figure 27: Nightfolds Farmstead and adjoining banks on enhanced LIDAR

- 3.4.2. Our site visit confirmed these observations, but also enabled us to record additional features, either adjoining the enclosure or located nearby, that provide further context for the site. The western side of the enclosure is met by a long and substantial earthen bank linear bank EHH10. The bank, 2m wide x 0.5m high with a 0.5m wide x 0.5m deep ditch along its south side, runs eastwards for 300m from NY 95397 69885. It constitutes the southern boundary of an extensive area of broad rig & furrow typical of the medieval era. Some 55m west of Nightfolds enclosure, at NY 95625 69956, earthen bank EHH12, 2m wide & up to 0.4m high, adjoins diagonally from the south-east, and runs upslope to meet the southern boundary of Nightfolds enclosure at a present-day stone wall at NY 95700 69935.
- 3.4.3. Bank [EHH12] crosses a natural deep watercourse that runs steeply from higher ground to the south, diverting much of the flow along a ditch on its southern side to an ovoid depression at the junction with bank [EHH10], probably creating a pond [EHH11]. Along with the south-western boundary of Nightfolds, enclosure banks [EHH12 & 10] create an enclosed area from which most of the water flow has been diverted. A 2m wide gap before EHH10 terminates, aligns with a N/S change of slope [EHH15] to the north that may be a remaining indication of a former holloway for moving cattle into the enclosure created between the two banks and the Nightfolds SW boundary. Interestingly the interior of this resulting enclosure does have a sunken aspect relative to the surrounding terrain.
- 3.4.4. East of the stone wall a number of internal divisions and potential building platforms are visible. There are indications of a shallow holloway [EHH14] running east from an entrance gap at NY 95705 69997. The alignment of EHH14 appears to match the EW trackway shown on the 1st Edition OS running between limestone quarry EHH46 and the limekiln just east of Keepwick Fell EHH73, detailed above in section 5.3. There are

indications that the original boundary may have been expanded at both the northern and southern ends.

- 3.4.5. The northern boundary west of the wall aligns with an internal 'division' on the eastern side, with the enclosure there reaching further north, beyond the EHH14 trackway. It would not be unreasonable to consider whether the northern extension post-dated the trackway. Part of the rectilinear feature at the southern end protrudes beyond the rest of the eastern boundary. It is also noted that the southern boundary, continuing on the alignment of bank EHH12 from the west is more substantial than other parts of the enclosure bank, and that the southern boundary continues eastwards as bank EHH19.



Figure 28: Bank [EHH12] with figures standing, with EHH10 beyond and the watercourse indicated by reeds to the right



Figure 29: EHH13 internal divisions and building platform, looking W



Figure 30: Rectilinear feature [EHH13] beyond N boundary, looking W



Figure 31: EHH13 southern boundary, looking N

3.5. Boundary features and trackways

- 3.5.1. Above we have referred to a number of boundary features and trackways in relation to the settlement sites and other features that we have described. Across the survey area as a whole there are remains of boundary features and holloways or trackways probably ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval. One can sometimes tentatively attribute such features to particular eras based upon typology, context, or occasionally documentary sources.
- 3.5.2. Our mapping of the survey area, shown below, indicates that the majority of banks (shown in red) and trackways (shown as dashed black lines) run roughly N/S. Stone wall boundaries are shown as solid black lines, and areas of quarrying are shown bounded by brown lines.

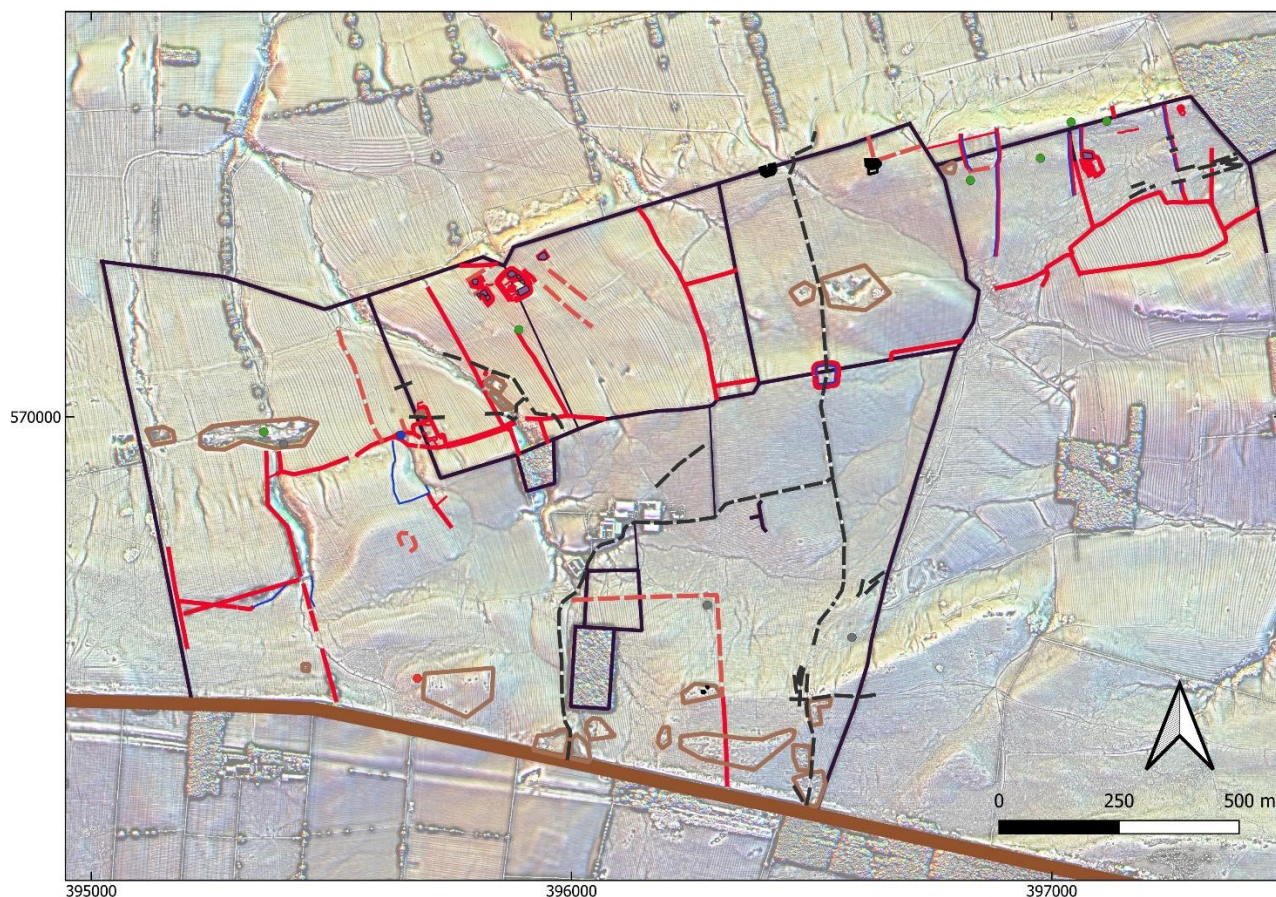


Figure 32: Survey area site plan (enhanced LIDAR)

- 3.5.3. Other than the banks [EHH50,51,59 & 60] in the vicinity of scheduled Romano-British sites [EHH47 & 49], described above, all recorded boundaries and trackways appear to be of medieval, post-medieval or Enclosure Act periods.
- 3.5.4. The main E/W banks [EHH10 & 19], plus EHH12 that runs diagonally between them, appear to be medieval, both on the basis of typology and their context in relation to the Nightfolds enclosure and the adjacent broad rig & furrow. The N/S bank [EHH04] from which EHH10 runs east is of similar structure and dimensions, and is therefore also likely to be medieval. The banks immediately west of EHH04 are more problematic to date, being lower lying and in an area of later narrower rig & furrow. N/S bank [EHH06] is adjacent to the current boundary with Keepwick Farm. We did note that the ditch on its W side might be the remains of an earlier holloway access to Keepwick Farm. Low lying E/W bank [EHH07] is shown as a field boundary (with trees) on 1st Ed OS. It is no longer in use as a boundary. Lower earthen bank [EHH08] is 2m wide on a different alignment than EHH07. It may well predate EHH07. It was observed that the turn at its E end may relate to a former plough headland.
- 3.5.5. The substantial N/S bank [EHH22], where EHH19 terminates, runs close to the E edge of the ravine and ford [EHH23] at its S end and continues N beyond the route of trackway [EHH25] and is characteristic of a significant medieval boundary. It appears that boundary bank [EHH22] respects the trackway route rather than the trackway having cut through an earlier bank. Shorter banks [EHH20 & 21] are of similar structure and likely to be from the same period.
- 3.5.6. 2m wide earthen bank [EHH17] lies south of the slope running down to Nightfolds enclosure, although in an area of narrower rig & furrow it has a different alignment. Along part of its length it has been almost levelled by the subsequent rig & furrow

cutting across it, although elsewhere the rig & furrow does not cross. An adjoining bank [EHH18] may represent a remnant of an earlier field system.



Figure 33: Bank [EHH17], looking S towards adjoining bank [EHH18]

- 3.5.7. At its N end a ditch has been cut downslope to the natural watercourse that runs just to the west of Nightfolds enclosure. This ditch cut is at a right-angle to the roughly E/W ditch [EHH16] which cuts through rig & furrow before a sharp turn N downslope at NY 95705 69839, at N end of bank [EHH17], towards the natural drainage ravine, previously described. The western side of ditch [EHH16] appears to mainly consist of a natural change of slope, although this may have been augmented to improve drainage. The rig & furrow east of this change of slope is on higher ground than that to the west.



Figure 34: North end of bank [EHH17] at SE corner of ditch [EHH16]

- 3.5.8. The route of the track running from the B6318 to Errington Hill Head Farm is not shown on the 1st Edition OS map but appears on the 2nd Edition in the 1890's. The

continuation, passing between modern farm buildings and continuing east is not shown until the current OS edition. N/S trackway [EHH43], which the modern track meets at NY 96575 69769, is shown on the 1st Edition OS as continuing from holloway [EHH68] running from an old entrance from the 'Military Road', now the B6138. Although the northward extension of the currently used track continues to the west of the site of the former Errington Hill Head Farm, after passing a large quarry [EHH46] the 1st Edition OS map shows a trackway passing around the east side of the quarry and continuing to the then 'Errington Hill Head'. At this time a track is shown running NW from this gate to 'Hazeldean', later to become 'Errington Hill Head'.

3.6. Quarrying and Mining

- 3.6.1. In addition to the quarry [EHH26] near the ford [EHH23], there are a number of other quarries of varying sizes and characteristics, ranging from small, shallow scoops just a few metres wide, to large deep quarries stretching for over 100 metres.
- 3.6.2. On the eastern bank above the quarried ravine [EHH26], we recorded two adjacent large quarry pits [EHH27] at NY 95855 70060. It is not possible to date these pits with any confidence, but they may be later features than EHH26. Just downslope and north of these, lie two possible building platforms [EHH28 & 29] that Historic England identify as post-medieval.



Figure 35: Quarry Pit [EHH27], looking SE

- 3.6.3. Abutting the north ditch of Hadrian's Wall we recorded a large rectilinear quarry [EHH01] lying either side of a modern ramped vehicle track. West of the track it measures 70m E/W by 35m S/W and is 1.5m deep. This clearly cuts across the north ditch and is therefore post-Roman.



Figure 36: W end of Quarry Pit [EHH01], looking S

- 3.6.4. A large limestone quarry [EHH46], mentioned above in relation to the trackway which leads to the quarry and lime kiln [EHH73] near Keepwick Fell, was recorded at NY 96583 70270.



Figure 37: Limestone Quarry [EHH46], looking S

- 3.6.5. Just to the west of the Romano-British enclosed settlements [EHH47 & 49] we recorded a cluster of four quarry scoops [EHH62] each 0.5m deep and ranging from 10m x 6m to 4m x 3m. About 50m SE of these we recorded a possible sow kiln [EHH63] at NY 96887 70492. This is likely to have served to burn limestone from the scoops to make lime to enrich the fields. However, the proximity to the Romano-British settlements does not constitute evidence for their date.



Figure 38: Possible sow kiln [EHH63], looking N

- 3.6.6. Clusters of quarry scoops and small pits were found to the north of the Hadian's Wall northern ditch. To the west of the farm track lies an extensive area of over 15 small hollows between NY 95830 69444 and NY 95703 69447. Their sizes ranged from 8m x 4m to 2m x 2m, and from 1m to 0.2m deep. We could not be certain that all of the smaller scoops were the result of quarrying. To the east there were several clusters of somewhat larger, superficially-quarried sites [EHH64, 65, 66 & 70] measuring up to 12m x 7m, spread across an area over 200m wide.
- 3.6.7. There are also sites with the remains of post-medieval lead mining. At NY 96283 69608 we recorded a spoil heap measuring 28m N/S by 20m E/W and 3m high with a linear depression 1m wide x 0.2m deep running south from the spoil heap. Historic England record "An adit with associated spoil can be seen with narrow linear trenches further to the west which may represent lead prospecting." At NY 96585 69544 we identified one such feature [EHH72] mapped by Historic England, consisting of a low mound, 1m wide narrowing to 0.5m, and running upslope to the south for 30m. Similar features are visible on enhanced LIDAR further east on Grottington Farm.

4. Discussion

Common themes concerning the interpretation of a number of the sites described above are: firstly, the assessment of potential sequences in the construction of various habitation features, secondly, the indications of multiple functions or usages within composite sites, and thirdly considerations of potential relationships with other features within their vicinity. These themes recur across sites from different eras.

4.1. Romano-British Settlements

- 4.1.1. The two scheduled 'Romano-British' sites south of Redhouse Crag on Grottington Farm present significant structural differences.
- 4.1.2. EHH47 at NY 96851 70556 is a rectilinear enclosure 62m x 65m, now divided by a E-W field boundary wall. It is scheduled as a farmstead of Romano-British date. The long fairly straight boundary banks are unlike the other probable settlement sites from this era within our survey area. We were unable to identify any internal structural elements. Although subsequent agricultural activities, including the construction of the stone wall

dividing the site, may have destroyed such remains our examination of this site leads us to query whether the enclosure functioned as a settlement site. Enclosed settlements of this size from the Iron Age/Romano-British era very often exhibit indications of internal divisions, which in this case are lacking.

- 4.1.3. The second scheduled R-B settlement [EHH49] in the vicinity, is centred at NY 97080 70519 and consists of two contiguous enclosures spanning 45m N/S by 35m E/W, with circular stone foundations of three roundhouses. The manner in which the northernmost roundhouse straddles the bank between the two enclosures raises the possibility that the earliest stage of the site may have been of the 'unenclosed forecourt' type described in the Redesdale area by Charlton & Day (1979). They lie on well-drained, low-lying ridges, their general form being of one or more round stone houses whose entrances give direct access into a large stone-walled forecourt. There is no enclosure wall around the stone houses. Settlements of this type have been found at Barracker Rigg, Blakeman's Law, Fairney Cleugh 1 and 2, Yatesfield, and Ward Law. Parallels for unenclosed forecourt settlements are known in Roxburghshire, Peeblesshire and on Middle Hartside Hill and Brand's Hill in Northumberland. Like the North Tyne rectilinear type these settlements also show signs of expansion e.g. Barracker Rigg, Fairney Cleugh 1 and Blakeman's Law. The presence of these newly discovered sites in conjunction with those previously recorded perhaps indicates a third "type" of Romano-British settlement in Northumberland.
- 4.1.4. Alternatively, this northern enclosure could be considered as an annexe of the rectilinear enclosed settlement directly to the south containing the two roundhouses. However the northern roundhouse location in relation to the central bank suggests that this is less likely.
- 4.1.5. Some 200m to the east our newly discovered site EHH56, centred at NY 97267 70641, comprises two adjacent stoney banks. The northern structure exhibits the characteristic features of roundhouse remains. The less well-defined southern bank, with its slightly sunken interior, may have served as a stock enclosure. Such an interpretation would match the Charlton and Day typology of an 'unenclosed forecourt settlement'. As it lies close to the west side of a forest plantation it is possible that a related enclosed settlement may have existed close by, and there are hints further east of a rectilinear enclosure (approximately 60m across) below the trees on DSM LIDAR.
- 4.1.6. An alternative interpretation of the site as the remains of two adjacent (probably sequential) unenclosed roundhouses would potentially date back to the Bronze Age era. The presence of the scheduled Bronze Age round cairn some 300m to the west, along with a possible additional cairn on the edge of Redhouse Crag, would be compatible with some local settlement during this era.
- 4.1.7. Our presentation above of site descriptions for the area south of Redhouse Crag also identified three parallel banks and ditches in close relationship to the sites we are discussing. These may arguably have been elements of a previously unrecorded associated field system. In the absence of any dating evidence the various interpretations of settlement sequencing and field systems presented above have to remain open.
- 4.1.8. A further settlement site from this period, Errington Hill Head North, was first identified by Tim Gates's aerial photographic survey in 1992. The site comprises three separate enclosures EHH36, 37 and 40, with a number of potentially related linear banks. Site EHH40, centred at NY 95872 70267, comprises a single roundhouse within a rectilinear enclosure that has indications of a number of internal divisions. Banks on the eastern side appear to create a pinch-point for channelling livestock into the enclosure. The sloping bank on which the roundhouse is located appears to have been levelled.

- 4.1.9. EHH37 is a small separate settlement where two round-houses can be differentiated, one of which abuts onto a small polygonal enclosure on its north-west side. The adjoining enclosure has a sunken interior, suggesting probable use for livestock. The site appears to resemble a homestead of the 'unenclosed forecourt' type. The barely visible length of bank running SE towards enclosed settlement EHH40 is perhaps suggestive of a relationship between the two settlement sites. Site EHH40 has a larger and sub-divided enclosure with greater stock handling capacity and the levelled location on the higher slope of the roundhouse may have required extra construction effort, perhaps pointing towards it post-dating the construction of EHH37. However, the more limited stock handling capacity at EHH37 may have been augmented by the nearby rectilinear enclosure EHH36, which lacks indications of use for habitation. It is noteworthy that enclosure EHH36 has a much more sunken aspect suggestive of greater livestock usage. It has been suggested that there may have been much later usage connected with the proximity of the post-medieval Stagshaw Fair site, possibly as an off-site stock holding compound for itinerant drovers. A similar suggestion has been made in relation to the medieval Nightfolds site, EHH13.
- 4.1.10. In their Redesdale study Charlton and Day noted that all the examples of the 'unenclosed forecourt settlements' were found north of the River Rede, and that all Iron Age/Romano-British settlements sites to the south were of the 'North Tyne' type. If our interpretation of the Grottingham and Errington Hill Head sites discussed above is correct then it implies an extension of the distribution of 'unenclosed forecourt' settlements.
- 4.1.11. It must also be observed, as pointed out by Richard Carlton (personal communication) that due to variations of local conditions and circumstances it is not appropriate to apply a rigid classification of settlement structure types.



Figure 39: Romano-British Site EHH37



Figure 40: Romano-British Site EHH49

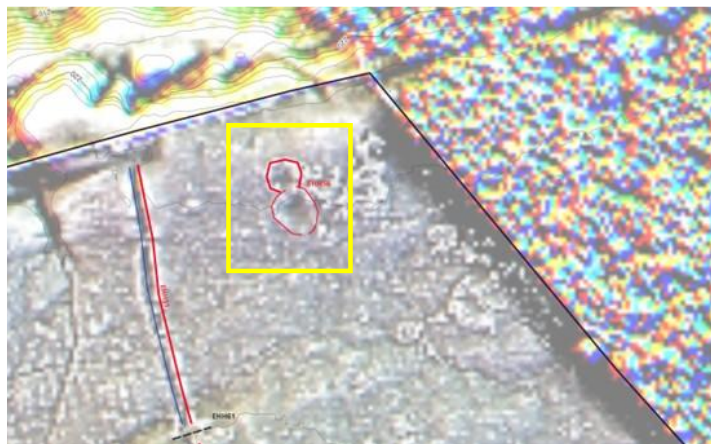


Figure 41: Romano-British Site EHH56

4.2. Roman remains

- 4.2.1. Apart from the north ditch of Hadrian's Wall and the spoil heaps of its construction on its north side, no direct evidence of Roman remains was found in our survey area. However, the location so close to the Roman Wall means that exploitation of the area by the Roman military would have been more than likely.
- 4.2.2. The well-engineered ford described by Henry MacLauchlan (1858) lies on the prolongation to the south-west of the postulated line of the Roman Road known as the Devil's Causeway usually considered as branching off Dere Street near Beukley north of Portgate as shown on the OS map.
- 4.2.3. However there is no evidence on air photo, Lidar or by excavation to confirm this projected line west of Dere Street, and it is even being questioned if the OS Map is correct in showing its correct starting point. In addition, MacLauchlan's Roman Camp, the rectilinear enclosure on Red House Crag cut by a later field wall, is clearly not of Roman origin, although whether it is really Romano-British or later construction we are still uncertain.
- 4.2.4. As to the siting of the ford and its construction, being above the nearby quarries does not point to it being made to move the quarried stone from that location. And of six known Roman fords in Britain, none of them provide a comparable method of construction to the large stone blocks laid in herringbone fashion we find here. The line of the track which used the ford is shown on the 1st Edition OS map likely provided transport between the large eastern quarry and the limekiln in the quarry to the west

located near Keepwick Fell. Apart from a brief climb west from the ford crossing, this track is mainly level or gently downhill, and would support such heavy loads. It is shown on the OS map as passing straight through the medieval settlement of Nightfolds and was subsequently cut by a new N-S field wall on the second edition map (c.1900) by which time both quarry and limekiln had gone out of use. A gate in this wall north of Nightfolds appears to have become a new crossing point.

4.3. Medieval period

- 4.3.1. Our survey area did not extend as far north as the deserted medieval villages associated with the farms of Keepwick (HER: 9346) and Errington (HER: 9360), so the main medieval site investigate was that at Nightfolds,
- 4.3.2. (HER: 8651), at NY 95680 69970. Keys to the Past (HER: 8678) records the probable site of the deserted medieval village of Knitehesel which was first recorded in 1113. If a village existed here, it was probably deserted by the late 13th century, and there are no remains to be seen. In our Introduction we noted the similarity between the names 'Knitehesel' and 'Nightfolds'. John Hodgson in the History of Northumberland (1897) notes 'a freehold called Heselden, held by Thomas Errington in 1547', which 'may perhaps be identified with Knitelhesel'. The proximity between the putative sites for Knitehesel, Heselden and location of Nightfolds Medieval Enclosure raises the possibility that the references are to the one site.
- 4.3.3. The name 'Nightfolds' seems to imply a possible use of enclosures used for overnight accommodation for the droving trade and this may well have been the case. Stagshaw Fair is located to the SE of our area and although Dere Street and Military Roads might have provided ways of transport these and their tolls were perhaps avoided for more traditional ways. The 1st Edition OS map points to two possible routeways climbing steeply from the Errington Burn area to the North. One of these is the route of a modern by-way from the minor road between Cocklaw and Keepwick Farms, which passes Keepwick Fell to meet the Roman Wall. The other is a route parallel to this between Errington and Hadrian's Wall passing through our survey area. South of the Roman Wall, there is another by-way which leads SE directly to Stagshaw Bank.
- 4.3.4. In our Site Descriptions we identified the relationships between the settlement and adjoining banks and trackway, and suggested that the enclosure had been expanded at both northern and southern ends. The terminus of bank EHH10 and the route of adjoining bank EHH12 and its continuation as bank EHH19 appear central to considering the development of the Nightfolds site over time.



Figure 42: Nightfolds Medieval Settlement and adjoining banks

- 4.3.5. EHH10, 12 and 19 are all substantial earthen and stone banks typical of significant medieval boundaries. If boundary bank EHH10 had predated the Nightfolds enclosure there would have been no physical obstacle to it being continued along its established alignment, and no need to construct bank EHH12 heading upslope across a more steep and deeper section of the natural drainage feature that runs south to north. East of the later stone wall there is a clear alignment to boundary bank EHH19. The length immediately east of the stone wall is now part of the earthworks constituting the southern enclosure bank of Nightfolds. However, close examination of the enclosure banks suggest that this was not the case when the boundary bank was constructed.
- 4.3.6. The northern end of the enclosure bank west of the stone wall, aligns with the bank immediately east of the wall. After the western bank has bent sharply south it has a further bend SE bank towards the current wall. This is oriented towards a now internal bank to the east of the wall. This now internal, with a rectilinear structure butting to the south, aligns with a length of bank, with another abutting structure on its south side, that extends beyond the main length of the eastern enclosure bank. The southwards return of the extending bank meets the EHH12/19 boundary bank at the point where there is a 3m wide gap east of the section of boundary bank now constituting the southern enclosure bank.
- 4.3.7. What we believe to constitute the northern extension of the enclosure lies immediately north of the EW trackway EHH14, as shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1860) included in Site Descriptions above. Interestingly this length of visible trackway aligns with the trackway EHH24 heading west from the ford EHH23. The post-medieval quarry lies in the NW corner of the extension. A further rectilinear structure lies just north of the extended northern enclosure bank. There is no corresponding length of enclosure bank to the west of the stone wall.
- 4.3.8. Without dating evidence it is not possible to provide any chronology for the extensions of the enclosure, other than noting that both northern and southern extensions appear to be shown on the 1860 OS map.

5. References

MacLauchlan H (1858) Memoir Written During a Survey of the Roman Wall, Through the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, in 1852-1854.

MacLauchlan H (1864). Memoir Written During a Survey of the Eastern Branch of the Watling Street in the County of Northumberland.

Collingwood Bruce, J (1853) The Roman Wall.

Northumberland Name Books [Link](#)

Day, J. C. & Charlton, D. Beryl. (1978). Excavation and field survey in upper Redesdale. Archaeologia Aeliana Series 5. Vol 6, pp. 61-86. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1060674>

6. Appendices

6.1. Survey Plan (overall)

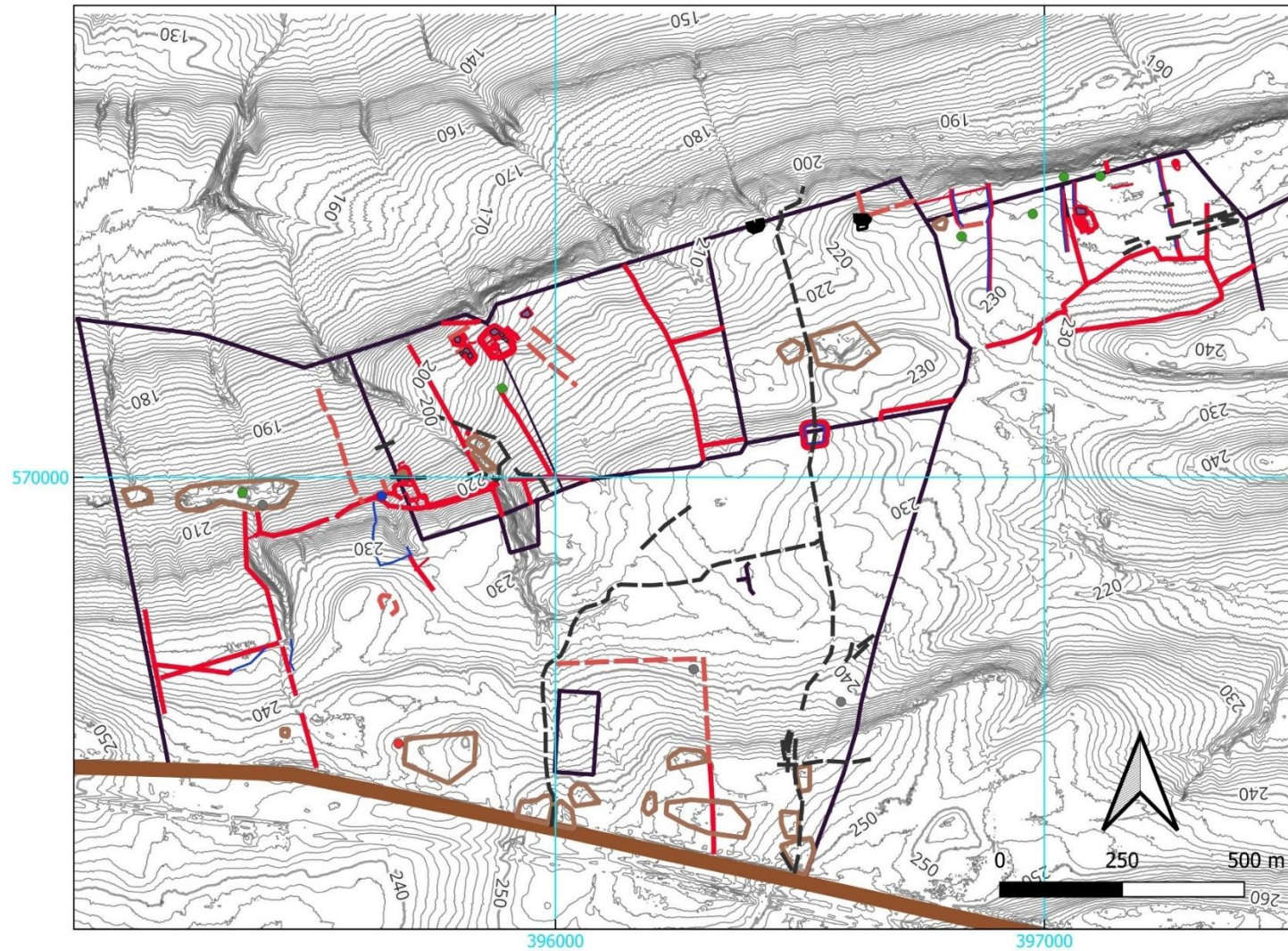


Figure 43: Survey Plan showing area of interest, N of Military Road. Contours from LIDAR (DTM, 1m) at 1m interval

6.2. Enhanced LIDAR

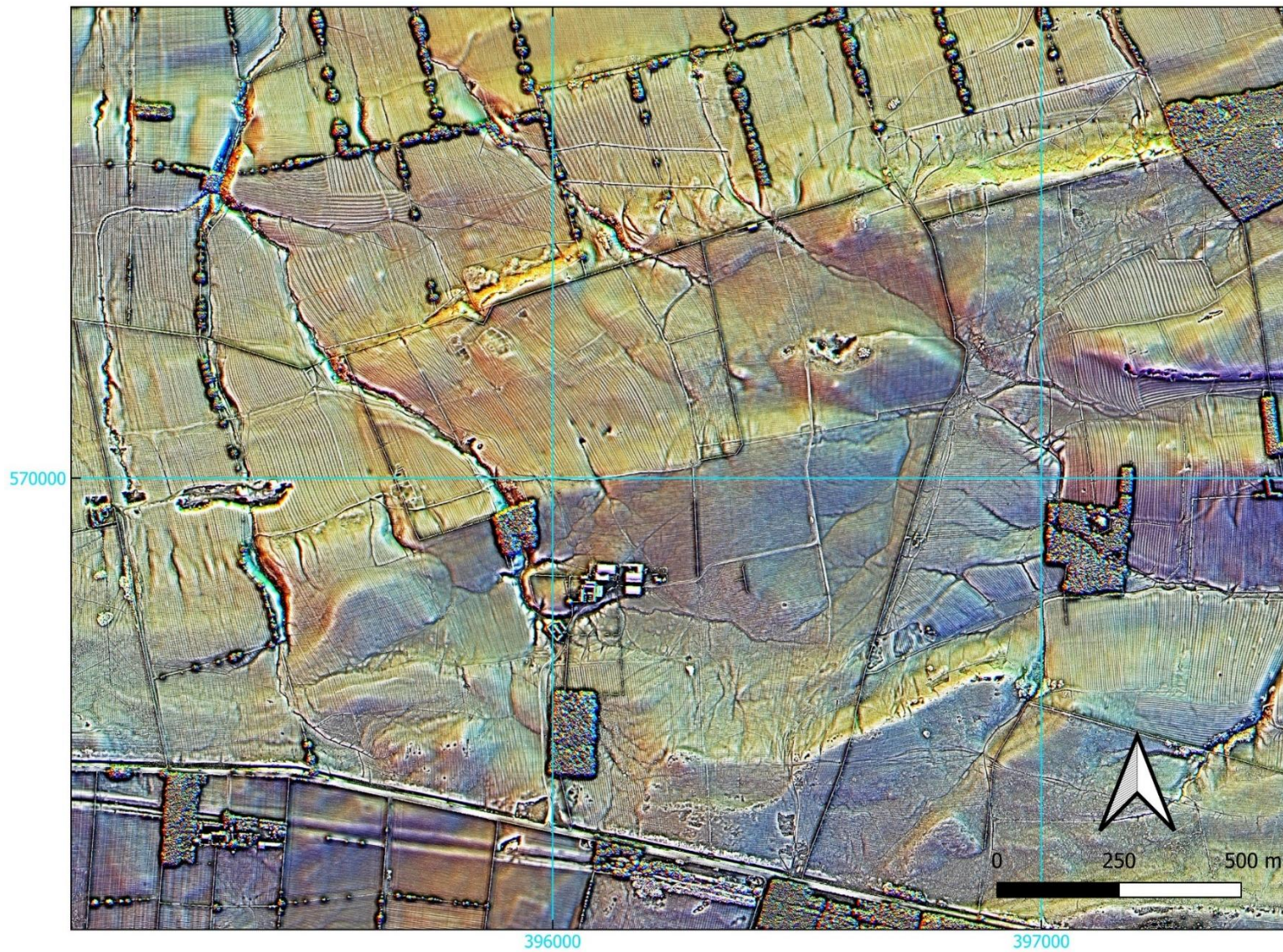
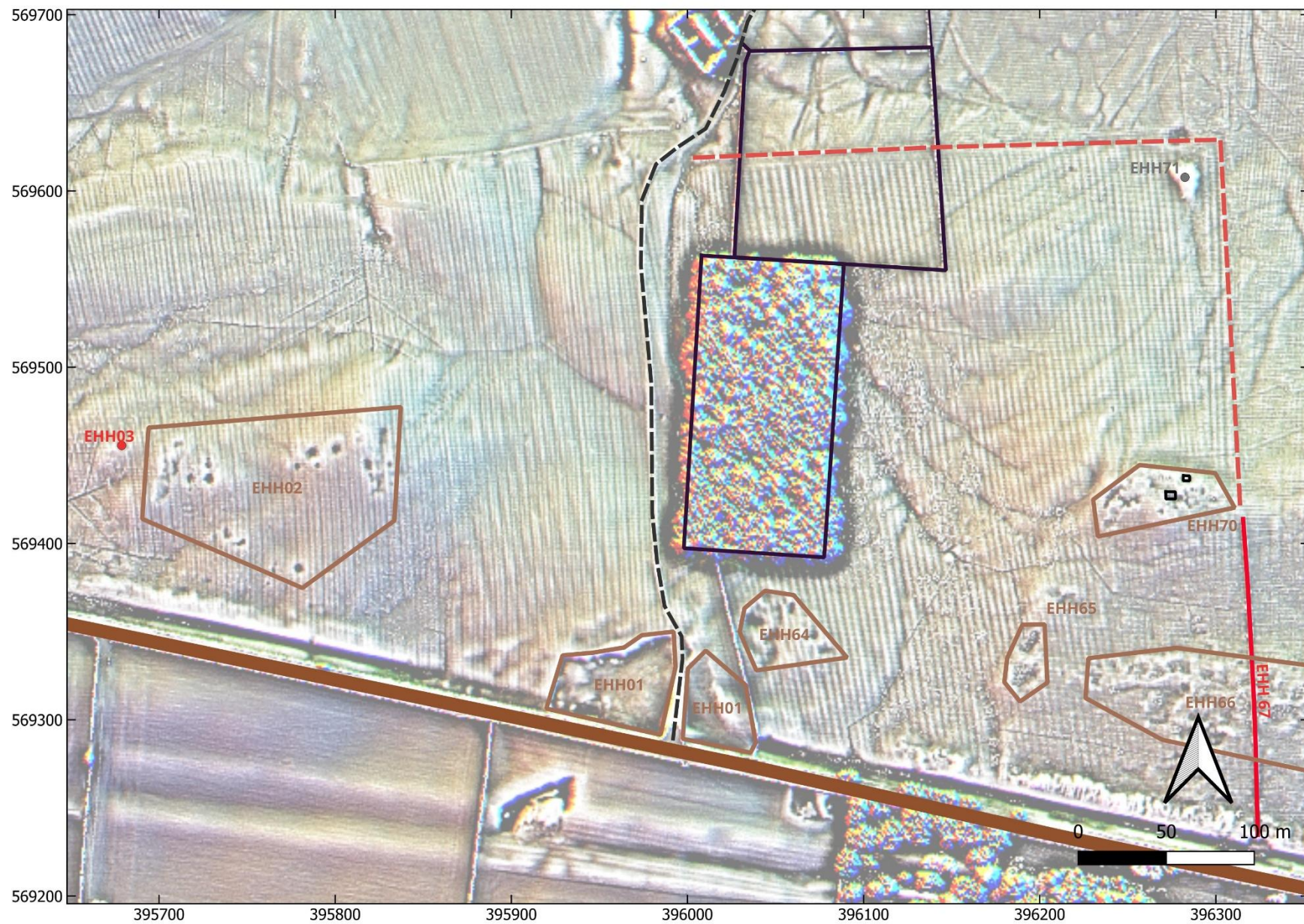


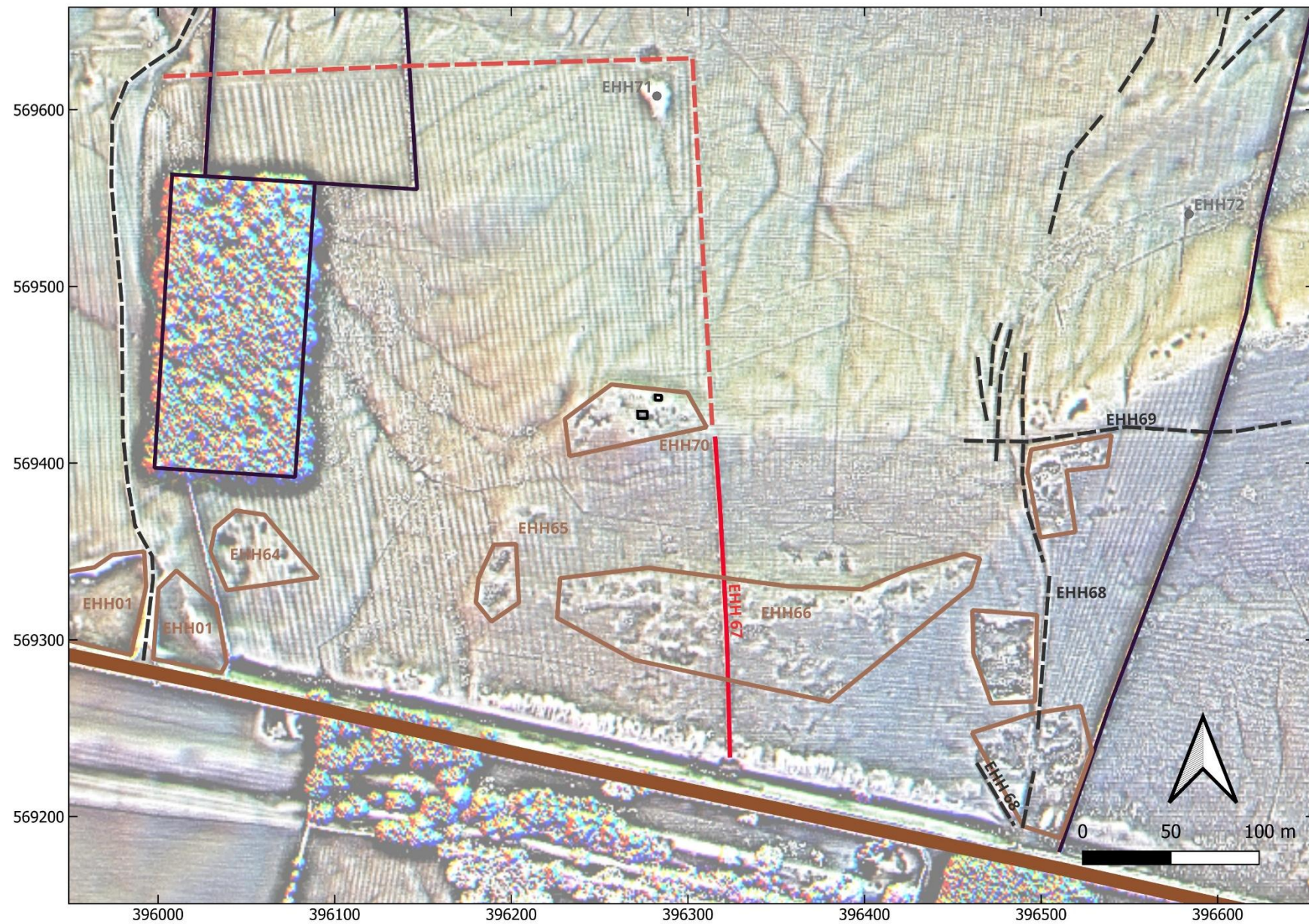
Figure 44: Errington Hill Head & Grottington – enhanced LIDAR (DSM, 1m; © Environment Agency 2022)

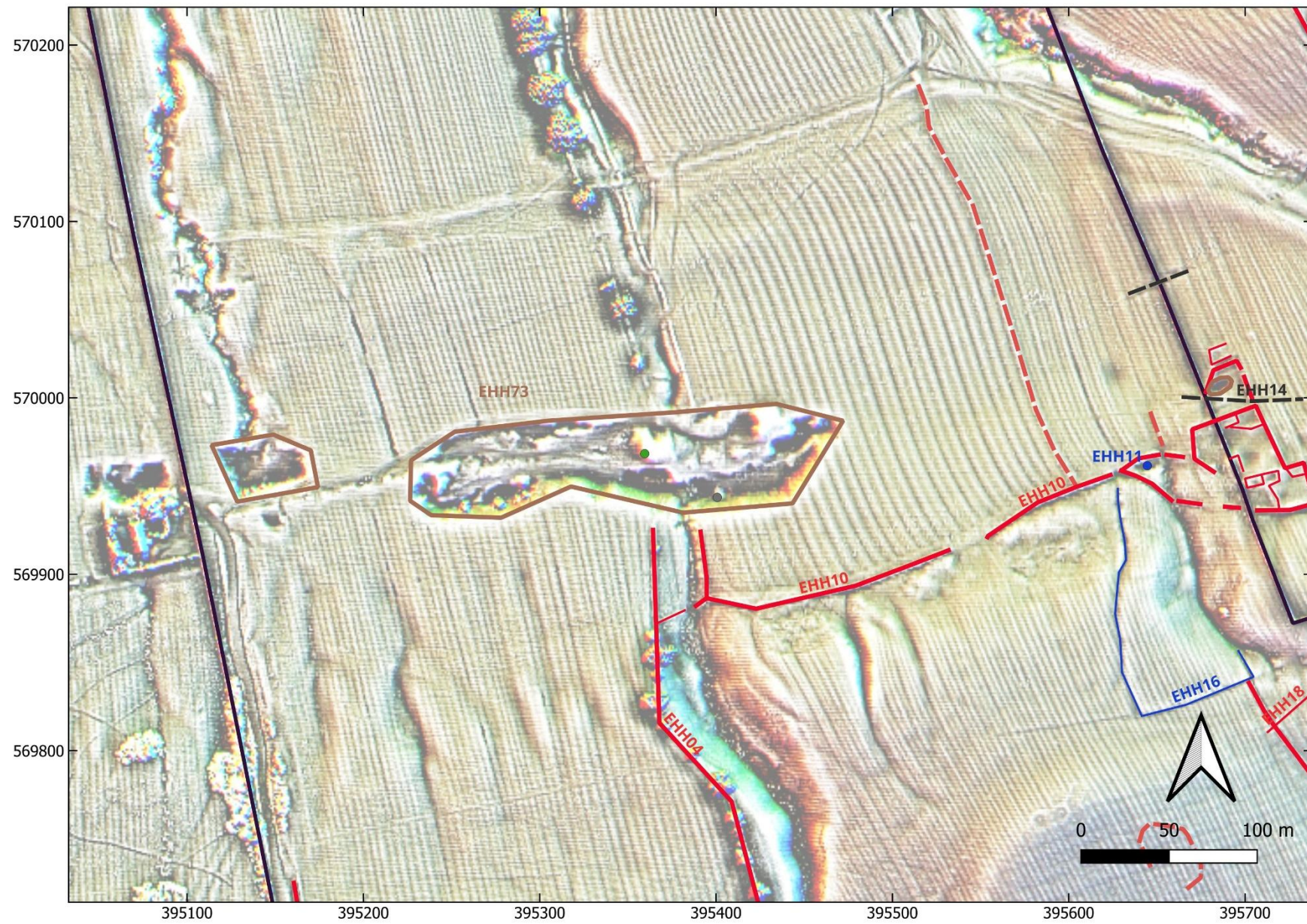
6.3. Detailed Plans



Figure 45: Survey plans

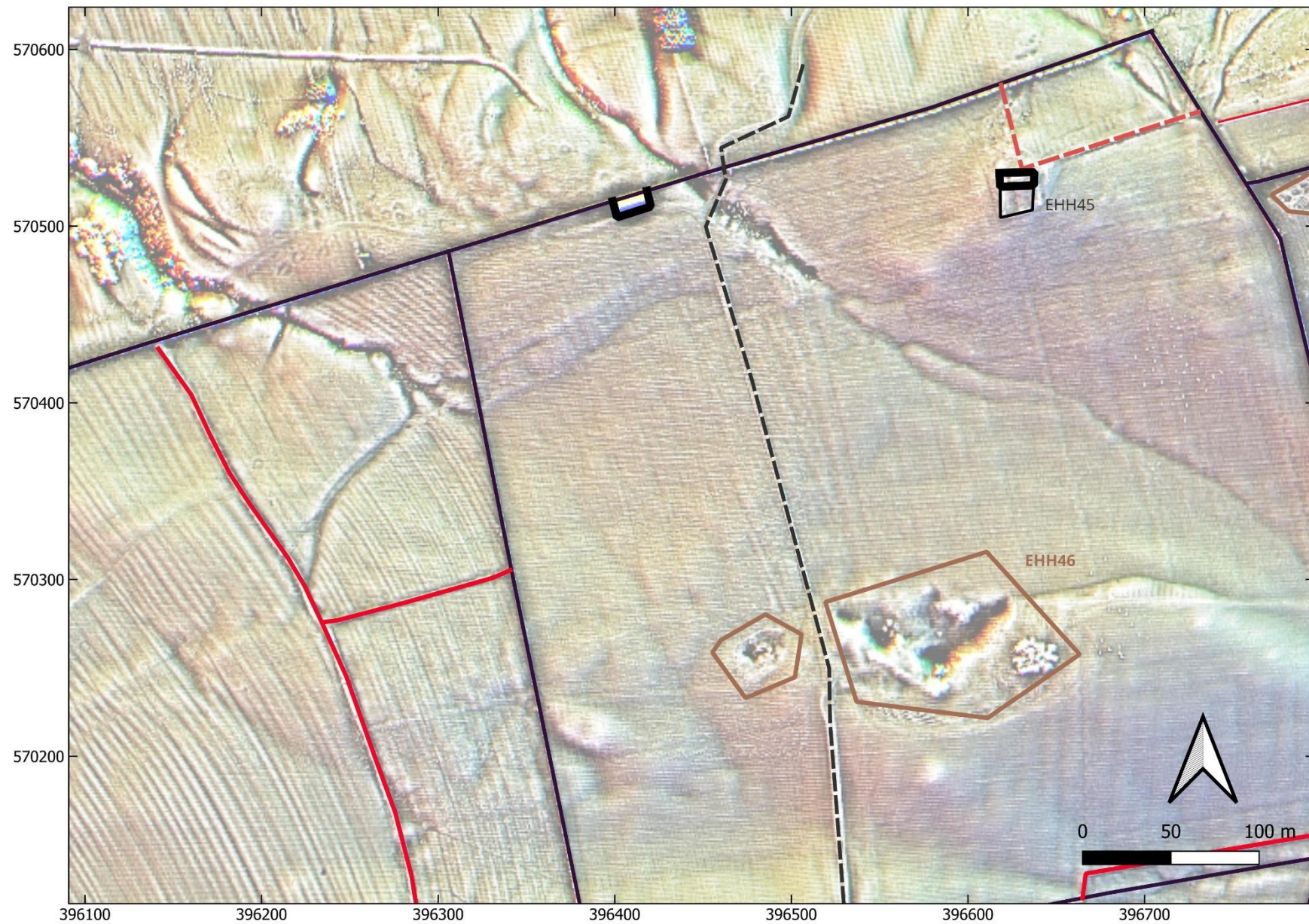


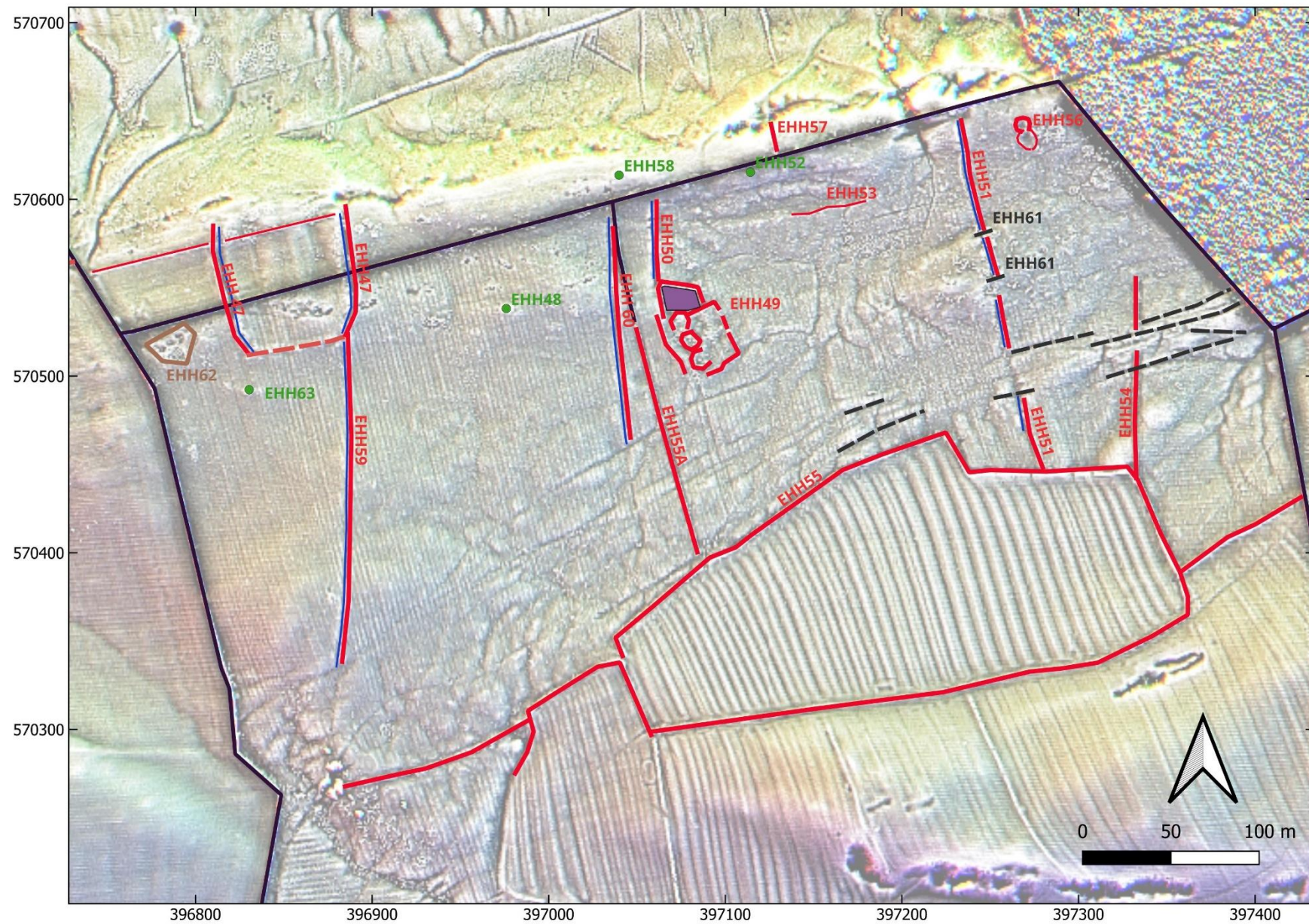












Errington Hill Head & NW Grottingham Gazetteer

Figure 46: Gazetteer

Site No.	Site Form	GPS from	GPS to	Ref	Description	Notes
EHH 01	Quarry	NY 95960 69322	NY 96020 69300	1451444	Rectilinear quarry butting onto Wall north ditch. W of ramped farm track measures 70m E-W, by 35m N-S, 1.5m deep. Another quarried area E of farm track. Track (providing access to farm from Military Road) and quarry are not on 1 st ed OS but both on 2 nd Ed OS. Corresponds to area of Little Limestone on BGS Viewer. Track realigned in modern times.	Was soil dug from E side for modern farm track ramp?
EHH 02	Quarry scoops	NY 95830 69444	NY 95703 69447		Extensive area of over 15 small scoops, ranging from 8 x 4m to 2 x 2m, and from 1m to 0.2m deep.	Probable quarrying, but some may be small sink holes.
EHH 03	Stack Stand	NY 95678 69454			Defined by shallow ditch, 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep. Raised interior up to 0.2m high, 5.5m x 5m.	Visible on lidar.
EHH 04	Boundary bank	NY 95507 69413	NY 95444 69648	1451353	Stoney bank, 1.5m wide, 0.3m high runs from bank of Wall north ditch. Intermediate point NY 95456 69606. Continues N. Southern end lies with areas of spoil from Hadrian's Wall ditch.	Visible on Lidar.
EHH 05	Quarry scoop	NY 95445 69476			7m x 4m x 0.4m deep	
EHH 06	Boundary bank	NY 95199 69521	NY 95174 69645	1451353	At EHH current boundary. 1.5m wide x 0.25m high earthen bank. Shallow ditch on W side. Cut by boggy area from NY 95186 69582 to NY 95178 to NY 95178 69622	Ditch on W side may mark remains of an earlier holloway of access track to Keepwick Fell.
EHH 07	Linear bank	NY 95196 69591	NY 95429 69660		Low earthen bank. Intermediate point NY 95336 69629. Terminates 30m W of stream	Shown as field boundary (with trees) on 1 st Ed OS. No longer in use as boundary.
EHH 08	Linear bank	NY 95182 69613	NY 95334 69601	1451353	Low earthen bank. 2m wide, up to 0.4m high. Crossed by bank 07 at NY 95255 69606. Bank and ditch on S side turns E towards stream at NY 95331 69598. Bank not visible after a few metres but ditch continues.	Probably predates EHH 07. Turn at E end may relate to ploughing headland.
EHH 09	Ditch	NY 95461 69611	NY 95459 69657		Ditch bends at NY 95456 69623. Terminates at stone outfall, possible stock watering.	There is a further stone outfall 30m to west.
EHH 10	Boundary bank	NY 95397 69885	NY 95681 69163	1451353	Substantial earthen bank 2m wide x 0.5m high. Ditch on S side 0.5m wide & up to 0.5m deep. Terminates at W edge of enclosure EHH 13. Cut by 20m wide farm track at NY 95534 69912. At NY 95603 69950 junction with bank running N on same alignment as broad rigg and furrow. Bank EHH 12 adjoins diagonally at NY 95625 69956 from S.	Shown as field boundary on 1 st Ed OS but not after.
EHH 11	Ovoid depression	NY 95625 69952			Probable pond fed by ditch EHH 14 from S	
EHH 12	Linear Bank	NY 95625 69956	NY 95700 69935	18209	Earthen bank 2m wide, up to 0.4m high, runs diagonally from near E end of boundary bank EHH 10 to current stone wall and adjoins the southern boundary of Nightfolds enclosure EHH 13. Cut by wide farm track at NY95675 69938. Natural deep drainage ditch adjoins S side of bank towards its W end, leading to 'pool' depression EHH 11.	Bank is flat-topped and may have been used as trackway across deep natural drainage ditch.
EHH 13	Enclosure	NY 95680 69970		18209 N8651 N8678	Series of conjoined rectilinear enclosures, defined by broad banks, and platforms. A later deep post-medieval quarry lies inside SE boundary bank. Possible E entrance at NY 95705 69997. Boundary bank EHH 10 adjoins NW boundary.	HE 'Nightfolds' Medieval Enclosure. Fully described in report.
EHH 14	Trackway	NY 95705 69997	NY 95724 69994		2m wide linear depression runs E from entrance gap on E side of EHH 13. This cuts through the riggs.	

EHH 15	Change of slope	NY 95650 69974	NY 95646 69988	18209	N-S change of slope aligned with gap in bank EHH 10 into sunken area bounded by bank EHH 12 on S side.	May indicate remains of N-S 48olloway to possible stock enclosure. Natural drainage route from S blocked by bank EHH 12, but aligns with gap in bank EHH 10.
EHH 16	Ditch	NY 95642 69820	NY 95698 69851		Drainage ditch cuts E-W through rigg and furrow before sharp turn N downslope at NY 95705 69839, at N end of bank EHH 17, towards natural drainage ravine. From SW corner downslope drainage appears natural but cuts across alignment of rigg and furrow. Rigg and furrow on higher ground on E side of this drainage feature.	Ditch EHH 16 appears to augment natural drainage features, thereby 'enclosing' an elongated triangle of rigg and furrow, and channeling waterflow towards 'pool' EHH 12.
EHH 17	Linear bank	NY 95748 69772	NY 95704 69833	1451353	Earthen bank cuts across alignment of rigg and furrow. 2m wide, height from 0.2m to 0.4m. Crossed by bank EHH 18 at NY 95720 69810. Terminates above E corner of ditch EHH 16.	
EHH 18	Linear bank	NY 95720 69810	NY 95732 69826		Low earthen bank 1m wide, up to 0.2m high crosses bank EHH 17.	Lidar suggests it may continue to west of bank EHH 17
EHH 19	Boundary bank	NY 95742 69938	NY 95876 69984	1451353	Substantial earthen bank from 3m east of SE corner of Nightfolds enclosure EHH 13. 3m wide, with 2m wide flat top. Upslope side 0.5m high. Narrow ditch on S side. 4m gap at NY 95791 69951. Cut by farm track at NY 95857 69971. Junction with bank EHH 20 at NY 95861 69975. Continues E downslope to NY 95876 69984 above ford EHH 23	
EHH 20	Linear bank	NY 95890 69925	NY 95869 69981	1451353	Earthen bank continues from plantation along edge of steep ravine. 2m wide x 0.5m high. Ditch on W side. Angular junction with bank EHH 21 at NY 95873 69972.	
EHH 21	Linear bank	NY 95873 69972	NY 95860 69975	1451353	Earthen bank 2m wide x 0.3m high. Encloses small triangular area with the adjoining banks.	
EHH 22	Boundary bank	NY 95860 69975	NY 95824 70044 continues N on other side of stream.	1451353	Stoney earthen bank 3m wide x 1m high. 4m gap at NY 95845 70003.where cut by trackway from ford EHH 23.	Shown as field boundary on 1 st Ed OS.
EHH 23	Ford	NY 95882 69996			Elaborately constructed ford with many large flat stones butted against one another and spreading several metres up trackways on both E and W sides. Stream runs underground through steep, heavily quarried, limestone ravine.	Manner of construction for heavy load carrying capacity suggests a Roman structure related to the quarry.
EHH 24	Trackway	NY 95882 69996	NY 95844 70006		Western trackway, 2.5m wide. Runs to gap in bank EHH 22.	
EHH 25	Trackway	NY 95881 69998	NY 95884 70024		Eastern trackway.. 2.5m wide.	
EHH 26	Quarry	NY 95889 70045		1448757	Extensive limestone quarry in ravine	
EHH 27	Quarry	NY 95855 70060		1448757	Two large quarry pits E above ravine. 18m x 13m	
EHH 28	Building	NY 95819 70088		1448757	Rectilinear building remains 8m x 5.5m. Bank higher on S & E sides 1.5m wide x 0.4m high.	HE record as post-medieval building
EHH 29	Building platform?	NY 95814 70074		1448757	L-shaped stony bank 1m wide x 0.3m	HE record as post-medieval building
EHH 30	Boundary bank	NY 95834 70091	NY 95855 70075	1448757	Curving bank on E bank bounding quarry area.	
EHH 31	Holloway	NY 95905 70036	NY 95986 69965		2m wide holloway. Curves to S at NY 95964 70002.	

EHH 32	Boundary bank	NY 95949 69950	NY 95936 69986	1451353	!5m wide x up to 0.5m high	
EHH 33	Boundary bank/trackway	NY 96001 69999	NY 95909 69994	1448682	Slight bank with ditch 3m wide on S side which we thought could be a holloway/trackway.. Intermediate point NY 95934 69990. Continues alignment E from EHH 19. Lidar shows bank continues E from field gate at NY 96065 69996 on line of modern boundary.	Shown as field boundary on 1 st Ed. OS but removed by 2 nd Ed.
EHH 34	Boundary bank	NY 95888 70178	NY 95986 70014	1448682	Linear earthen bank, aligned with rigg and furrow. Extends N, visible on Lidar.	
EHH 35	Depression	NY 95891 70180			Sub-circular depression, 7m wide. Adjacent to bank EHH 34.	
EHH 36	Enclosure	NY 95819 70254			Rectilinear enclosure 30m x 28m. Bank up to 0.4m high. Interior is notably sunken, with L-shaped bank in centre. 10m long alignment of stones 5m beyond E boundary. Site adjacent to site EHH 37 and 40.	Fully described in report.
EHH 37	Settlement	NY 95788 70277		1433427 N9366	IA/RB settlement of possible unenclosed forecourt type. Two round-houses with their NE banks forming part of enclosure perimeter. 20m x 18m. Very subtle remains of low bank from round-house perimeter SE towards EHH 40.	Fully described in report.
EHH 38	Bank	NY 95822 70275	NY 95835 70275	1433427	Very subtle remains of linear bank from round house bank SE towards EHH 40. 1m wide x 0.1m high	
EHH 39	Bank	NY95840 70318	NY 95779 70315	1448686	Linear bank 2m wide x 0.3m high. Ends near modern field wall above older N-S boundary	
EHH 40	Enclosed settlement	NY 95872 70267		1433427 N9366	Rectilinear IA/RB enclosure 58m x 47m with single round-house 10.5m diameter defined by low bank 0.2m to 0.3m high, which is located within possibly levelled area of sloping site. Four rectilinear hollows and low mound E of round house.	Fully described in report.
EHH 41	Linear banks	NY 95904 70287 NY 95910 70296	NY 95927 70255 NY 95926 70282	1433427	Inner bank creates 'pinch point' at E entrance to enclosure.	
EHH 42	Enclosure	NY 95940 70332		1433427 N9366	Oval enclosure with slightly sunken interior bounded by low bank up to 0.2m high.	
EHH 43	Bank/ Trackway	NY 96565 69664	NY 96575 69769		Earthen bank from S, broadens into 3m wide raised trackway from NY 96564 69762 joining modern track at NY 96575 69769.	
EHH 44	Enclosure	NY 96528 70068		1448580 N27222	Sub-square (c.45m) earthen banked enclosure with rounded corners & inner ditch. Four sections in much improved fields around farm gate and track. Possible entrance on E side from lidar.	
EHH 45	Farmstead	NY 96635 70527			Remains of original Errington Hill Head farm. Adjoining yard 25m x 20m.	OS maps suggest in ruins after 1950.
EHH 46	Quarry	NY 96583 70270		1448597	Large quarry on Great Limestone Member. Shown as 'Old Quarry' on 2 nd Ed OS.	
EHH 47	Enclosure	NY 96851 70556		19042 1011096 N9344	Rectilinear enclosure 62m x 65m N and S of modern farm wall. Outer bank 2m wide, up to 0.3m high with internal ditch on E and W banks, up to 2m wide x 0.5m deep N of farm wall. No indications of internal features found. Small 'alcove', 10m x 5m beyond NE corner.	Scheduled as possible R-B enclosed settlement with possible prehistoric roundhouse. Fully described in report.
EHH 48	Cairn	NY 96975 70538		19082 1011098 N9344	Oval 12m x 6m bank around 0.5m deep hollowed centre. No surface stone, but consistent stone at 0.07m found by probing through mossy surface.	Scheduled as Bronze Age Round Cairn
EHH 49	Enclosed Settlement	NY 97080 70519		19087 1011097 N9344	Enclosed settlement 45m N-S by 35m E-W, with two contiguous enclosures, three stone-based round-house remains within S enclosure.	Scheduled as RB enclosed settlement. Fully described in report.

EHH 50	Ditch and bank	NY 97059 70554	NY 97058 70599	1448711	1m wide x 0.5m deep ditch with 0.3m high bank on E side runs N from NE corner of settlement EHH 49. Terminates at change of slope 5m S of farm wall.	
EHH 51	Ditch and bank	NY 97279 70450	NY 97232 70645	1448711	1m wide x 0.7m deep ditch with bank on E side terminates at change of slope 7m S of farm wall. Runs parallel to EHH 50.	Possible field sysem boundary for EHH 49
EHH 52	Linear mound	NY 97114 70614			Short linear mound 5m W/E, 2m N/S, 0.3m high	
EHH 53	Linear bank	NY 97138 70591	NY 97180 70598		Low linear bank 0.5m wide x 0.2m high.	Possible S edge of area of turf cutting
EHH 54	Linear bank	NY 97333 70554	NY 97362 70366	1448645	1.5m wide x 0.3m high earthen bank. At NY 97333 70523 E/W bank crosses. At NY 97332 70446 junction with bank, 0.75m wide x 0.5m high with lots of stones running W. At NY 97357 70391 junction with bank running E. Junction with earthen bank at NY 97362 70366.	
EHH 55	Linear bank	NY 97329 70445 (continues to S)	NY 97037 70352 (bend to S then continues W)	1448645	3m wide x 0.75 high runs E/W. Turns N at NY 97239 70467 to NY 97226 70467, then E to NY 97087 70396	
EHH 55A	Linear bank	NY 97087 70396	NY 97037 70600	1448645	Long earthen bank running N to farm wall at NY 97037 70600. The last section is a well-built dry-stone wall where there are laid 0.5m x 0.5m flat stones possibly to provide a sheep shelter (bield). The wall is thick but not as high as field boundary to the N.	
EHH 56	Roundhouse and enclosure	NY 97267 70641			7.8m N/S x 8.2m E/W roundhouse defined by stony moss-covered bank 1m wide x 0.3m high. Possible entrance gap on S side. Attached, slightly sunken enclosure to S centred at NY 97272 70634, 8.5m N/S x 8m E/W.	Fully described in report. Not previously recorded.
EHH 57	Stony bank	NY 97129 70622	NY 97123 70637	1448645	1m wide x up to 0.4m high stony bank runs N to edge of crags.	
EHH 58	Stony mound	NY 97039 70614			10m E/W x 5m N/S stony mound near edge of crags. 1m high on N side, 0.2m high on S side.	Possible cairn, or natural outcrop
EHH 59	Ditch and bank	NY 96885 70522	NY 96879 70339	1448711	Long N/S bank and ditch. Bank slight and spread. Probably continued further S (on lidar).	
EHH 60	Ditch and bank	NY 97034 70588	NY 97043 70476	1448711	1m wide ditch with 0.5m high bank on E side, on different alignment from later boundary bank [EHH 55A] which it meets near northern field wall.	
EHH 61	Ditch crossings	NY 97251 70554		1448711	Long straight N/S ditch on W side of bank [EHH 51] curves W and a blocked section has created a small pond. At NY 97244 70577 ditch is blocked by another crossing. These are shown as gaps on HE Aerial Map. Just to W of these gaps in the ditch is a small area of good grazing and the site of a possible post-medieval building recorded as 1448777 (not found by us).	
EHH 62	Quarry pits	NY 96787 70518		1448706	Cluster of four small quarry pits, each 0.5m deep, size range 10m x 6m to 4m x 3m	
EHH 63	?Sow Kiln	NY 96831 70492			6m x 4m sow kiln, with shallow central depression. Near EHH 62 small quarry pits.	
EHH 64	Quarries	NY 96047 69352		1451356	Circular depressions c.1m deep and some heaps of spoil. Diameters 7 – 10m. Cut through rigg and furrow. No surface rock visible.	
EHH 65	Quarries	NY 96190 69337		1451356	Two marshy areas, each 12m x 7m, probably quarries. S one with spoil on W. N one upcast on E	
EHH 66	Quarries	NY 96287 69307		1451356	Large area of superficial quarrying and spoil heaps. Some spoil heap linear E/W. Some pits are flooded ponds.	

EHH 67	Boundary bank	NY 96324 69238	NY 96315 69415	1451353	Linear boundary bank. 2m wide x 0.3m high. Stony at S end. Ditched on both sides.	Shown as field boundary on 1 st Ed. OS.
EHH 68	Holloways	NY 96479 69208 NY 96495 69214	NY 96503 69326 NY 96499 69256		On edge of large superficial quarry at NY 96503 69212. At NY 96486 69289 large, partly flooded quarry on W side. A bank continues E of holloway up to old quarry at NY 96507 69388.	
EHH 69	Holloway	NY 96501 69414			Short E/W holloway aligned to field gate to E.	
EHH 70	Quarries	NY 96277 69427		1451356	Area of old quarrying. Remains of brick building and pump engine. Still in use as water source. Old machinery at NY 96282 69437.	
EHH 71	Lead spoil heap	NY 96283 69608		1451337	Spoil heap 28m N/S, 20m E/W. 3m high. Linear depression 1m wide x 0.2m deep runs S to NY 96290 69551.	
EHH 72	Lead adit	NY 96585 69544	NY 96580 69514	1451337	Low mound at N end 1m wide, narrows to 0.5m running S upslope.	
EHH 73	Quarry	NY 95322 69968			Large quarry on Great Limestone Member near Keepwick Fell. Shown on 1 st Ed OS with limekiln and lead shaft. These, and quarry, all shown as 'Old' on 2 nd Ed OS.	