Beyond The Wall: Edges Green

Level 1 Walkover Survey Report

July 2016

Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group

Supported by The National Lottery® through the Heritage Lottery Fund
heritage lottery fund

Supported by Northumberland National Park

Contents

Thanks & acknowledgements

Without the support of the farmers of Edges Green and Cleughfoot farms, it would not have been possible to carry out this project—Mr. William Weatherson and Mr Dennis Yeats.

Our sincere thanks also go to all our volunteers, tutors, professional archaeologists and advisors, without whom this project would not have been possible— a full list is included at the end of this report.

Thanks to Mr Bell of High Edges Green for allowing us access onto his land to explore some archaeologically interesting features

A huge

thank you

must also be given to our funders for our "Beyond The Wall: Edges Green" project:

Supported by The National Lottery® through the Heritage Lottery Fund

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This project could not have been carried out without use of:

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Map data courtesy of Ordnance Survey © (Crown copyright and database right 2015 & 2016)

Foreword

This year, Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group (NOWTAG) is undertaking the first in what we hope will be an exciting an innovative series of projects, entitled "Beyond The Wall". This year the focus is on the Edges Green area near Cawfields, hence our project name: "Beyond The Wall: Edges Green".

The first aerial exploration of this largely unknown area of land, lying just north of Hadrian's Wall above Cawfield Gap, took place back in the early 1990s when Tim Gates made a series of flights over the whole of the Hadrian's Wall corridor for Northumberland National Park Authority. Tim's subsequent report: "The Hadrian's Wall Landscape from Chesters to Greenhead: An Aerial Photographic Survey Project Report (2004)", helped to identify many significant areas of archaeological interest other than the Roman military remains prominent in this landscape which were already known about.

Surprisingly, very little work has been done to marry up the aerial photography with actual features found on the ground, and NOWTAG have set out to explore and document this wealth of sites. This report on their Level 1 surveys carried out in April and May 2016 illustrates the diversity and range of sites, which range from prehistoric to medieval to the modern day - from roundhouses, rock art and cairns; earthworks to quarries and lime kilns. Many of these features will be investigated in more detail in Level 3 surveys to be carried out in July and September this year, and will undoubtedly help to address the current gaps in our understanding of this landscape, giving us a fresh interpretation, and insight into, life north of the wall.

Tim Gates's work has inspired Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group (NOWTAG) since its inception in 2013. In May, we were privileged to have him travel to Hexham to train our volunteers in aerial photography techniques. In June, he also undertook a field walk with us at Edges Green and Cleughfoot, which will help enormously with our future surveys.

NOWTAG is wonderful at passing on its knowledge from the more experienced members to the newer ones. No previous experience is necessary to take part in any of their projects, allowing anyone, of all ages, abilities and interests to take part. This year, we have been able to back up field experience with knowledge based workshops and field walks. I would like to thank Paul Frodsham, Oracle Heritage Services, for his training in Lidar Techniques, and Dr Elizabeth Pickett for her 'Basic Geology for Archaeology' workshop and field walk. We look forward to working with Oxford Archaeology North in our Level 3 surveys and interpretation, and to Paul Frodsham who is coming back to teach us all about Photogrammetry and 3D modelling.

Our volunteers are currently beavering away in a series of work groups, looking at Estate Archives and maps, photogrammetry for rock art sites, visual record keeping, report writing and geographic information systems. As usual, they contribute huge amounts of information and enthusiasm to what we do, and form the life-blood of the project. Thank you to everyone who has taken part so far, and to those who will be joining us in the near future.

Foreword

Of course, all this would not have been possible without the generous support of both the Heritage Lottery Fund through provision of a Sharing Heritage Grant, and Northumberland National Park Authority through provision of a Small Grant, and I would like to pass our thanks onto them.

We will soon be holding a series of talks and presentations to tell you all about "Beyond The Wall: Edges Green" and I very much hope you will join us.

Stan Beckensall
Honorary President

June 2016

"I had huge satisfaction in introducing new volunteers to the techniques of landscape surveying and recording.

Everyone engaged in considering interpretations of features identified. The interaction and good humour made this a brilliant day."

Phil Bowyer, NOWTAG Chairman

Introduction

Northumberland National Park is one of ten National Parks in England (15 in the UK) and was designated by Act of Parliament on the 6th April 1956. The National Park has two statutory purposes, to conserve and enhance the wildlife, cultural heritage and natural beauty and to promote public understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities. National Parks also have a statutory duty with regard to the socio-economic well being of local communities. Northumberland's National Park covers an area of 405 square miles—from the west of the County to the Cheviot Hills in the North through to the Stanegate in the South, - and includes parts of five distinct and separate landscape character areas.

The National Park contains some of the best preserved archaeological remains in the country, spanning several millennia from the Neolithic and Bronze Age to the present day, including the central section of Hadrian's Wall, the northern Frontier of the Roman Empire, visually striking Cheviot hillforts, including that on Yeavering Bell, ruined castles and the distinctive bastles of the Border Reivers.

The Edges Green project area, within the context of the lands immediately north of Hadrian's Wall, is an archaeologically rich area. Not only does it contain the rare remains of a Roman aqueduct, but it contains numerous prehistoric features relating to settlement and agriculture before and after Roman times including round houses and burial cairns, medieval farmsteads and industrial remains.

There is a strong tradition of archaeological survey and excavation in the area of the National Park by local people observing and mapping the remains of over 5,000 years of archaeology. The National Park Authority supports this approach and encourages volunteers to actively engage with the research, conservation and interpretation of archaeology. We have worked together with NOWTAG for over four years, yielding many new and exciting discoveries and enhancing our understanding of the area north of the Wall. We look forward to many more years of collaboration and partnership. The landscape archaeology approach adopted by NOWTAG allows for a more complete understanding of the whole archaeological landscape.

Among the new sites identified during the surveys are two round-house platforms and prehistoric clearance and boundary features at Edges Green. A further possible round -house site has been identified west of Cleughfoot. The first prehistoric rock art to be found in the area was discovered in the vicinity of a previously known robbed cairn. Within the area thought to be a prehistoric field system at Edges Green, structures suggestive of possibly medieval shielings were also discovered. This area is now being viewed as a complex multi-period site and will be the focus of a forthcoming detailed measurement Level 3 survey.

The forthcoming survey week will provide an opportunity to better understand a rich archaeological landscape, experience the outdoors, get healthy, learn new skills and enhance others and to meet new people with shared interests. Volunteers bring new perspectives to projects like this covering a wide range of different skills, from research to field observation, project planning and reporting.

Introduction

The Sill is a £14 million National Landscape Discovery Centre and Youth Hostel being built on the site of the old National Park Centre and Youth Hostel. Due to open in Spring 2017, it will provide a visitor attraction featuring displays and exhibitions, education space, cafe and accommodation. It will also be a centre from which to engage, involve and inspire people with the landscape all around them, and to think about landscape in new ways. It will be a centre for training in countryside skills, and will have an outreach programme for formal education, lifelong learning, understanding and enjoyment. It will also raise awareness of the rich archaeological landscape over 10,000 years and place the Roman frontier within its landscape context.

Chris Jones
Historic Environment Officer
Northumberland National Park Authority
Hexham
July 2016

Survey Report

Report on Walkover (Level 1) Surveys at Edges Green Farm, April 23rd – 29th and Cleughfoot Farm, May 16th – 22nd 2016

1. Beyond the Wall: Edges Green Project.

1.1 Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group, made up of local community volunteers, has been engaged on a long-term study of the archaeological remains found in the landscape immediately north of Hadrian's Wall since its inception in 2013. We have carried out detailed archaeological surveys at Ravensheugh Crags, Standingstone Rigg, north of Sewingshields Crags and at Davy's Lee with support from Northumberland National Park and the North Pennines AONB Altogether Archaeology Project. This work has identified many new sites and confirmed that there is a great deal of archaeological evidence of over 4,000 years of human activity in the area. The 300 years of Roman occupation covers only a fraction of the story of those who have lived and worked in the area since prehistoric times.

1.2 Our current 12 month 'Beyond the Wall: Edges Green' project aims to build on this work and is supported by funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Northumberland National Park Authority. This enables us to use the services of professional archaeologists in providing training to our volunteers and technical support for our survey fieldwork, as well as enabling us to purchase equipment and promote the results of our work to the general public locally and on-line.

1.3 The first training workshop covering the use of aerial photographs for archaeological surveys was led by Tim Gates who carried out a major aerial survey along the Hadrian's Wall Corridor for Northumberland National Park in the late 1990's and early 2000's. The second, led by Paul Frodsham who has been central to community archaeology initiatives throughout the region for over 20 years, dealt with the use of Lidar data for archaeology. Both Tim and Paul followed up their workshop by working with volunteers on site to assist the fieldwork surveys.

1.4 The survey area for our current project covers Edges Green Farm and Cleughfoot Farm, as shown on Fig. 1. We are very grateful to Mr. William Weatherson and Mr Dennis Yeats both for their permission to survey and for their helpful practical support.

1.5 There are two phases to our survey. In the first instance we undertake a 'walkover survey', to English Heritage 'Level 1' standards, systematically identifying and recording features of potential archaeological significance. The results are then assessed to identify priorities for a detailed measurement survey, to English Heritage 'Level 3' standards, of selected sites. We have now completed Level 1 surveys on both farms.

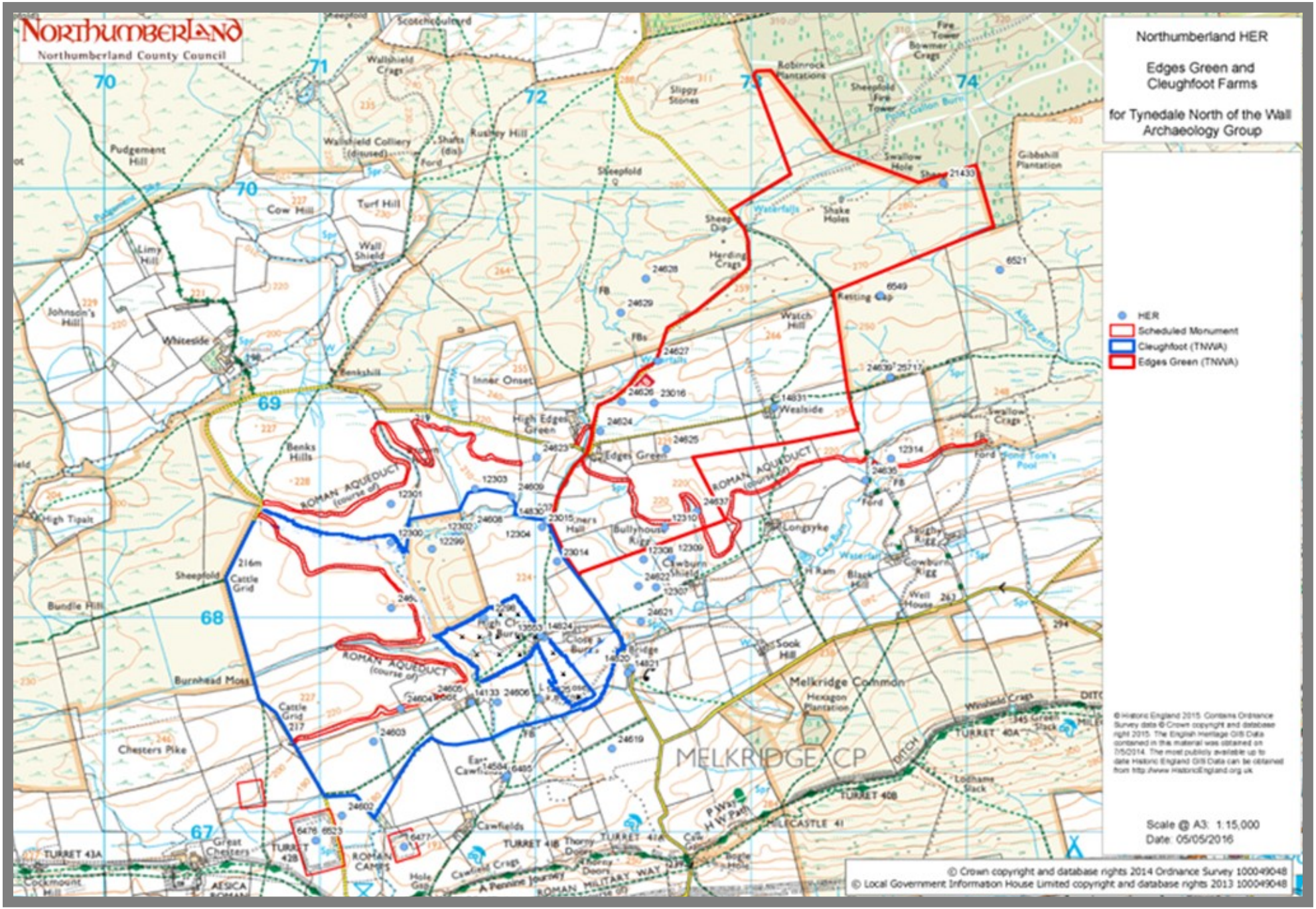


Fig 1: Beyond The Wall: Edges Green Survey Area with HER sites

2. The Landscape and Geology of Edges Green

2.1 The upland landscape of the Edges Green area is dominated by a series of ridges running roughly west to east with a sharp north-facing scarps or cuestas. To the south of the area, dominating the southern view is the highest scarp, known as the Whin Sill along which part of which Hadrian's Wall was built. Incised into the landscape is the cleft valley of the Pont Gallon Burn, a small stream rising just to the north-east of the study area in the Robin Rock area. The landscape is otherwise broadly undulating and rounded with some smaller rounded mounds in places.

2.2 This landscape is the result of successive geological eras enacted in very different earth zones and climates over many millions of years. Much of the landscape described above owes its origins to the Carboniferous period some 350-300 million years ago when the area lay in the equatorial zone and was subject to the successive changes in sea level, causing layers of sedimentary material to be laid down in warm seas and river beds. In times when the sea level was lower or on land not then submerged or partially submerged large forests formed, later to be inundated and to form yet further sediments of rock.

2.3 The sequence described above of different layers of sedimentary rock is known as a cyclothem and Edges Green is a very good example of landscape that derives from Carboniferous cyclothems. The sequence of rocks tends to be limestone (formed from the skeletons of countless millions of tiny sea creatures), sandstones (formed from sand particles and other minerals), shales and mudstones (formed from clays and mud deposits from rivers and lakes) and coal measures, (derived from vegetation deposits). See Fig. 2 below.

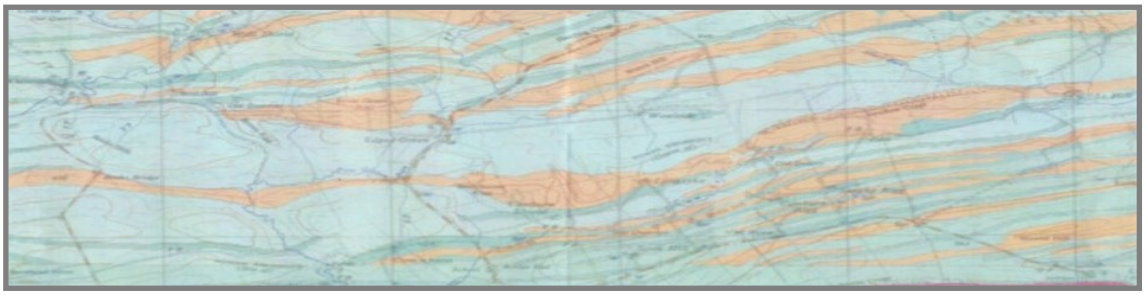


Fig 2: Geological map of the Edges Green and surrounding area

2.4 Sedimentary rocks are laid in horizontal strata but become tilted and buckled by earth movements. The cyclothems seen in Edges Green are the result of the tilting that exposes the layers to erosion at differing rates. The harder rock of sandstone tends to emerge as a series of stony outcrops across the landscape. The limestones, shale and coal seams generally lie below the surface, sometimes exposed in river beds.

2.5 Towards the end of the Carboniferous period, around 300 million years ago, important changes took place. In the Cheviots the whole massif was pushed up by further volcanic activity. Radial faults appeared, creating created channels along which rivers would later run and forming the region's distinctive radial drainage pattern. At the same time, molten magma was pushed up into fissures in the surrounding sedimentary rocks south of the Cheviots, and a thick new ridge of igneous material was laid underground. This material – dolerite – was exposed by erosion of the overlying rocks to create one of the area's most important landscape features, the Great Whin Sill. The sill, upon which Hadrian's Wall was built, is more resistant than the surrounding Carboniferous rocks, and runs as a narrow, rolling east-west ridge north of the Tyne valley before turning north-eastwards (and away from the Wall) in the area west of the North Tyne valley. The dolerite cooled quickly and, like the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland, forming hexagonal columns, which can be seen in exposures such as those at Cawfields quarry near Haltwhistle. (*A Landscape Character Assessment of Tynedale District and Northumberland National Park* **,** *Martin and Farmer, 2007)*

2.6 The final influential phase of geology is the Ice Age, which occurred some 2.6 million years ago and ended 18,000 years ago. The primary impact of the Ice Age upon the landscape has been the deposit of a layer of soft material on top the existing cyclothems, known variously as Boulder Clay or, more recently, as Glacial Till. Till is made up of clay, sand, gravel and boulders and was formed by the grinding action of the ice sheets upon the older rocks and their subsequent churning-up. The final phase of ice activity occurred as the ice retreated leaving mounds of deposits, known as drumlins, forming the smaller rounded hills seen in the Edges Green vicinity and the melt waters of glaciers forming some deep channels or clefts in the landscape, such as that formed in the valley of the Pont Gallon Burn close the Edges Green Farms.

2.7 The coal seams (from the Middle Limestone and Scremerston Coal Groups) underlying the Edges Green area are generally thin and have not been greatly exploited. However, there has been some mining activity both to the north at Robin Rock and to the west in the Wallshield area. The limestone has been quarried at times in small quantities. There is some evidence of limestone burning in a local kiln. The local building material tends to be sandstone.

2.8 The above summary of the Landscape and Geology in the Edges Green area was compiled by volunteers following the presentation by Dr. Elizabeth Pickett at the training workshop and guided field walk that we organised for volunteers (see Section 4.3 for further details and photographs). Whilst we are indebted to Dr Pickett for her enlightening explanations of the geology of the local landscape the above summary is our responsibility and does not necessarily represent Dr Pickett's own view of local geological phenomena.

3. Previously known archaeological context

3.1 During the late 1990's and early 2000's Tim Gates carried out an aerial photographic survey of the Hadrian's Wall Corridor between Greenhead and Chesters for Northumberland National Park Authority. Locations surveyed included our current survey area. 5 of the 9 sites on Edges Green Farm and 14 of the 17 sites on Cleughfoot Farm that are recorded on the Historic Environment Register (HER) were identified via this survey.

3.2 Post-medieval features on Edges Green include an 1850's farmhouse and buildings at Wealside, a hexagonal sheepfold near Gibbshill Plantation, a lime kiln, and the earthwork remains of East Edges Green Farm shown on the first edition 1860's OS map. A couple of enclosure banks identified here by Gates may also be of a post-medieval date. Cleughfoot and Close a Burns farmhouses are HER listed 19th century buildings, and there is a earthen 'netty' at Close a Burns thought to be 17th century. Gates identified 4 post-medieval enclosures or stock pens on Cleughfoot.

3.3 The Roman aqueduct that runs south of Edges Green farmhouse cuts through an area of prehistoric cord rig. The aqueduct also winds across Cleughfoot farm en route towards Great Chesters.

3.4 Immediately north-east of Edges Green farmhouse, Gates identified an unenclosed prehistoric settlement and field system, although on his subsequent short site visit he was unable to find any round-house remains. With more time at their disposal our volunteers have been able to examine this area in greater detail and have identified and recorded at least two possible round-house sites and other possible prehistoric clearance and boundary features confirming Gates overall assessment of the site.

3.5 300 metres south of these prehistoric features at Ventners Hall, Gates identified two pairs of ring ditches representing the remains of timber built round houses. At both sites there is extensive cord rig. At the southern site the cord rig was seen to overlay one of the ring ditches.

3.6 Palynological evidence (pollen analysis) from a couple of sites within a few kilometres of Edges Green suggests that the general area was predominantly wooded until 2600 BC, after which time some limited clearance suggests human activity with possible woodland grazing. Petra Dark's 2004 report from a site near Greenlee Lough cites indications that in the centuries that followed there was some cereal cultivation as well as pastures. Dark argues that there is evidence of sustained arable activity in the area from 1200 BC to 900BC during the Late Bronze Age. Although cereal

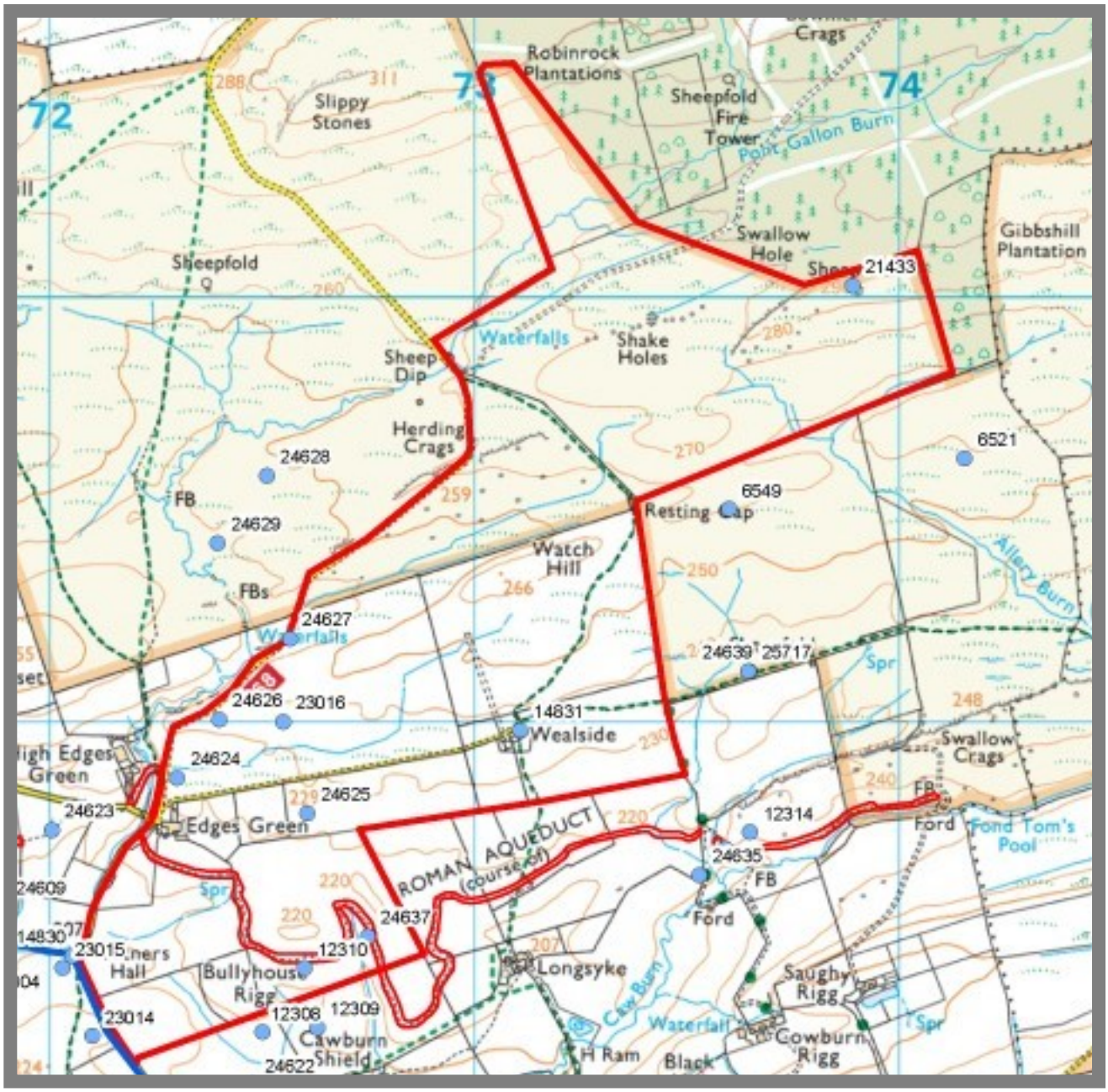


Fig 3.1a Edges Green Farm HER listed sites

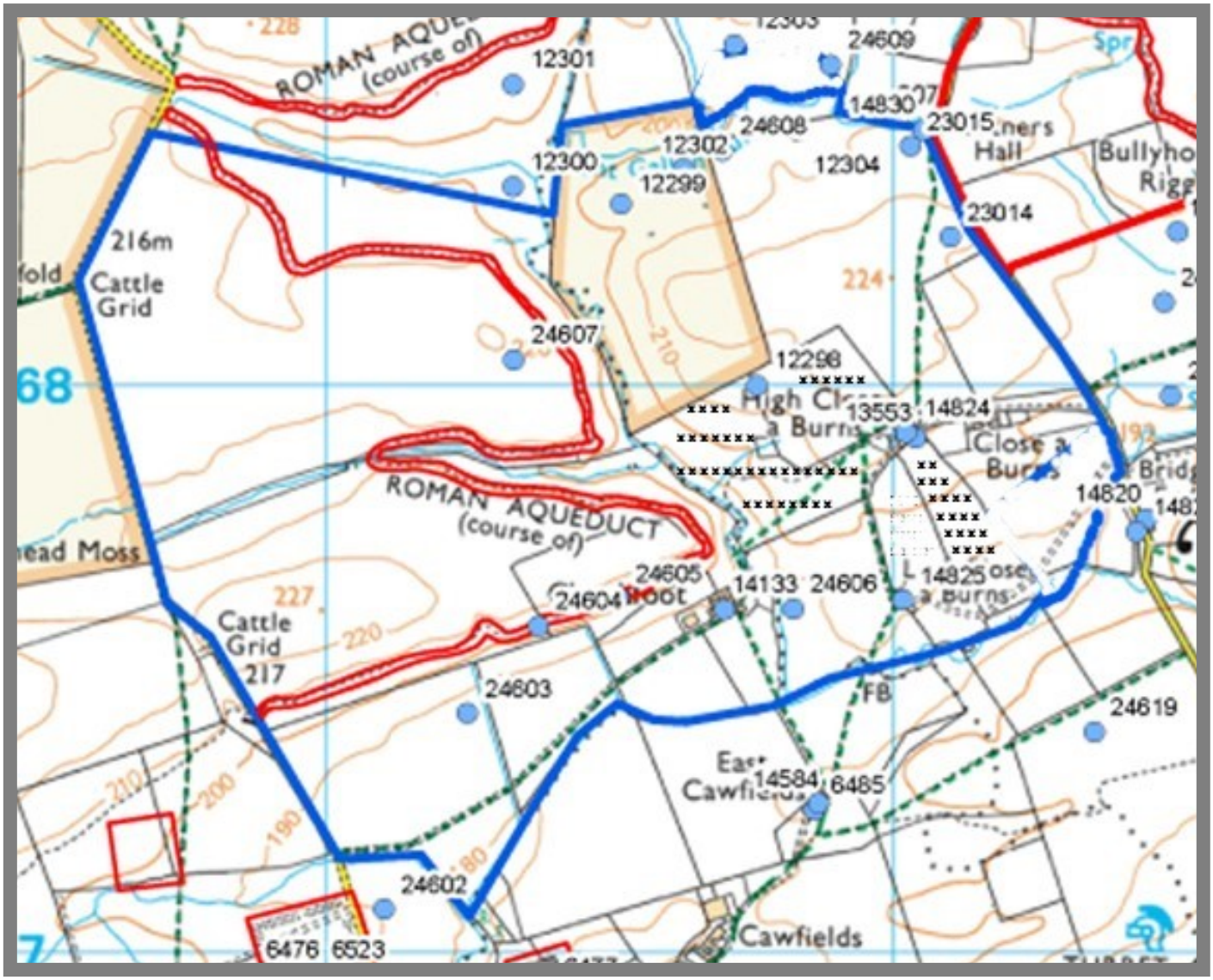


Fig 3.1b Cleughfoot Farm HER listed sites

cultivation stops temporarily from 900cal BC to 600cal BC Dark believes this indicates a shift towards pastoralism rather than indication of human absence. She finds that from 600cal BC evidence suggests a mixed farming economy, with open grassland as well as cereal cultivation. The removal of the alder after 400cal BC (together with increased rainfall) might have contributed to increased mire formation, evidenced by the appearance of wetland herbs and marginal aquatics. Throughout the period 400-50cal BC the presence of charcoal and other charred material suggests that burning was part of the land-management strategy.

3.7 Dark interprets an increase in rye cereal pollen around the time of the Roman arrival as suggesting a switch in the use of former pasturelands to grow cereal to supply the wall builders. Towards the Fifth Century AD and coinciding with the Roman withdrawal, rye pollen disappears from the cores, while Poaceae and Plantago lanceolata (English plantain) once again increase, indicative of a partial return to pastoralism as the region demilitarised. There are indications that land use may have been less intensive during the early medieval period. Palynological evidence suggests a continuation of arable farming in the general area until the advent of the 'Little Ice Age' in the 1700's.

3.8 See Appendix 1 for a fuller summary of palynological evidence.

4. Survey Preparations: Training Workshops and examination of aerial photographs and Lidar data

4.1 Tim Gates led a training workshop for 24 volunteers covering the archaeological use of aerial photographs. He presented and discussed a selection of images from his late 1990's/early 2000's aerial survey of parts of the Hadrian's Wall Corridor for Northumberland National Park, introducing volunteers to the range of archaeological features typically found within the landscape to be surveyed. Participants then worked in small groups examining copies of various aerial photographs from the Hadrian's Wall Corridor Aerial Survey to identify any sites of possible archaeological interest. Each group then reported back on what they had found from their photos whilst the images were displayed on screen for all participants to discuss. Tim Gates added his own observations to the discussions.

Fig 4.1a Tim Gates trains volunteers in aerial photography techniques

Fig 4.1b: Aerial Photograph Training With Tim Gates

4.2 Paul Frodsham led a workshop for 24 volunteers covering the application of Lidar imaging technology to archaeological survey. He gave a presentation outlining how Lidar data is generated and outlined the differences between Digital Terrain Modelling (DTM) and Digital Surface Modelling (DSM) and the contexts in which one or the other set of images is the most appropriate to use. He then gave examples of the uses made of Lidar data in other community archaeology projects throughout the region. Participants then worked in small groups to examine Lidar images alongside aerial photos and OS maps to identify features of archaeological interest. After report-backs from the working groups the session concluded with an examination of Lidar images from the Edges green survey area.

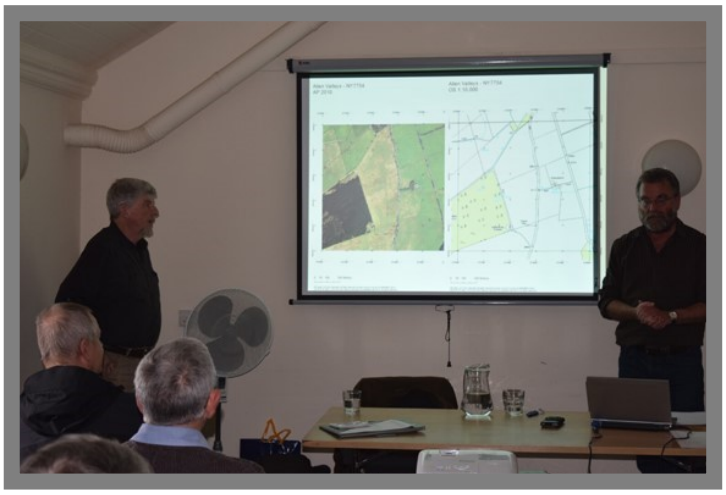


Fig 4.2a
Lidar Interpretation Training
With Paul Frodsham

Fig 4.2b Lidar Interpretation Training With Paul Frodsham

4.3 Dr Elizabeth Pickett, who specialises in the

interpretation and illustration of the landscape, gave 24 fascinated participants a clear and beautifully illustrated presentation and made good use of the opportunity to discuss with her aspects of the local geology and its impact upon the landscape. The follow-up guided walk further enhanced the understanding of volunteers.

Fig 4.3a: Dr Elizabeth Pickett's workshop in Basic Geology for Archaeology

Fig 4.3b : The Geology Field Walk at Edges Green with Dr Elizabeth Pickett

Following on from this successful lecture and field walk, we have been investigating the merits of recording geological data alongside physical survey data during our surveys with a view to investigating whether there is linkage. Thanks to the expertise of our volunteers who have learned QGIS software and will be able to overlay Lidar and geological data upon our Level 1 survey data. This approach will be further investigated and evaluated in the course of the Level 3 survey and subsequent rock art monitoring phase of the project.

5. Level 1 Survey Methodology

5.1 The survey area is systematically walked over by volunteers working in groups. They walk in parallel bands about 20 metres apart carefully scanning from side to side. If they spot anything of possible interest they mark the location with a flag and continue walking the length of their strip. When the group reaches the end of a walkover strip they return to each feature that has been marked with a flag to discuss together their impressions of the feature, deciding whether it is worth recording and what they think the feature may represent. Each group has copies of relevant aerial photos and Lidar images, plus HER (Historic Environment Register) and National Mapping Programme data to assist them.

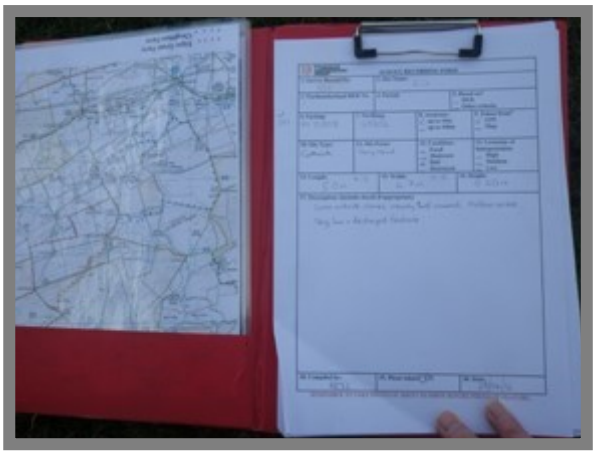


Fig 5.1: Survey Record Form

5.2 Recording is done using our Survey Record Form. This entails assigning the feature a sequential reference number and then taking a 5 figure grid reference using a hand held GPS. This gives a location specified in Eastings and Northings to 1 metre with an accuracy of about 3 metres. The GPS reading is usually taken at the centre of the feature, although for larger or linear features a number of separate readings will be recorded. The feature is measured using a hand tape. Prior to photographing the feature a ranging pole, or poles, are placed to provide scale and a board indicating the direction of North is positioned. If considered appropriate a plan sketch of the feature may be added to the recording sheet. Volunteers record what they consider to be the site form and type using standard categories and note whether or not the feature is already recorded on the Historic Environment Register

Fig 5.2 Using a hand-held GPS

5.3 An additional element that has been made possible by the funding support from Heritage lottery Fund and Northumberland National Park is that we have been able to have professional archaeologists join us in the field to review and comment upon our initial findings and to make suggestions regarding further investigations or priorities for the detailed measurement Level 3 surveys scheduled for later in the project.

5.4 After completion of the survey all information from the recording sheets, GPS data and photographs are collated. A gazetteer is produced itemising each site using a standard format. Volunteers also use QGIS software to map all the sites identified onto both OS maps and Lidar grid square images.

"The day started bright and sunny, but gradually dissolved into cloud, wind and a couple of very brief snow flurries. The weather didn't matter as we were in good company, finding an old water source for the farm, now part of the Roman aqueduct, a settlement and a few possible roundhouses which over-rode the cold. Great company, and thoroughly enjoyable."

Fig 5.2: Images of volunteers conducting a survey

Fig 5.4a Tim Gates discussing sites with volunteers during field walk

"Despite challenging weather conditions everyone enjoyed themselves and demonstrated great enthusiasm for identifying and recording previously unknown archaeological features, and for recording additional aspects of sites that had previously been identified from aerial photographs."

Fig 5.4b Paul Frodsham discussing sites with volunteers during field walk

6. Summary of Level 1 Survey Findings.

6.1 During our walkover survey on Edges Green Farm we recorded a total of 82 sites, and on Cleughfoot Farm 62 sites. However it is inappropriate to make a direct comparison with the existing HER total listed sites of 9 and 17 respectively as for HER purposes some of the individual sites would be grouped as elements of an integrated site. This is particularly so with locations such as the prehistoric field system at Edges Green where 24 of our individually recorded sites are potentially elements of the same prehistoric palimpest listed as a single site for HER purposes. 16 of the sites we recorded on Edges Green were quarries that would probably be grouped for HER listing. On both Edges Green and Cleughfoot some of the trackways, banks and enclosures we individually recorded may be grouped for HER listing. Therefore it is inappropriate to give any quantitative data about new sites identified until questions of HER listed have been finalised. Nevertheless our survey has identified a significant number of new sites and provided additional observations on some already listed HER sites

6.2 Elements of a Prehistoric Landscape

6.2.1 Cairns, prehistoric clearance features, and settlement sites at Edges Green. In the 2004 report of his aerial photographic survey Tim Gates described the area immediately north east of Edges Green farmhouse as follows:

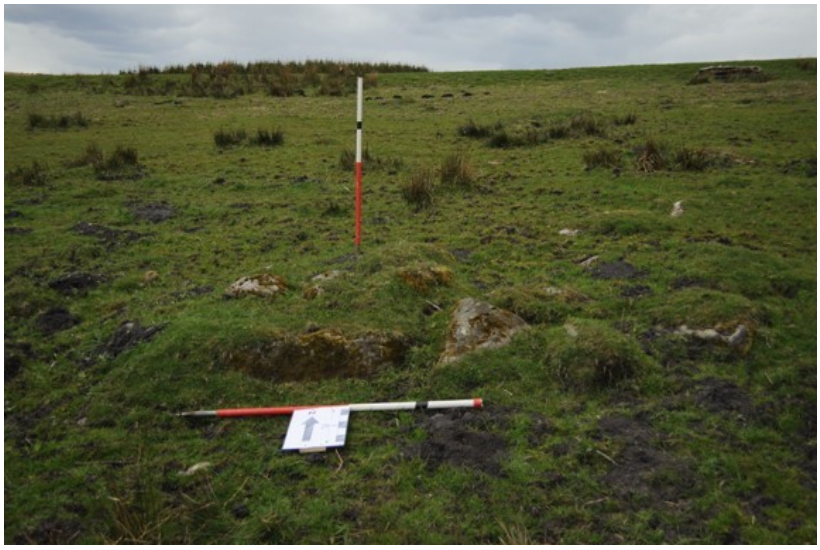


Fig 6.2.1a Cairn EG 008

"A field system is defined by clearance banks and scattered cairns which appear to demarcate open -sided plots rather than completely enclosed fields … The whole complex suggests a settlement and field system of more than one period and most probably including both Bronze Age and Iron Age phases of occupation and clearance."

Our teams of volunteers have within this field system identified, recorded and mapped 7 probable clearance cairns and 11 linear clearance features. Of the linear clearance features some 5 are intermittent lines of stones whilst another 6 form more continuous banks. The more intermittent features are found mainly to the east of the area with more continuous banks. It is interesting to note that the locations of cairns were dispersed, lacking the concentration associated with cairn fields. This may be indicative of either relatively lengthy or repeated periods of

Fig 6.2.1b Cairn EG 120

Fig 6.2.1c Cairn EG 116

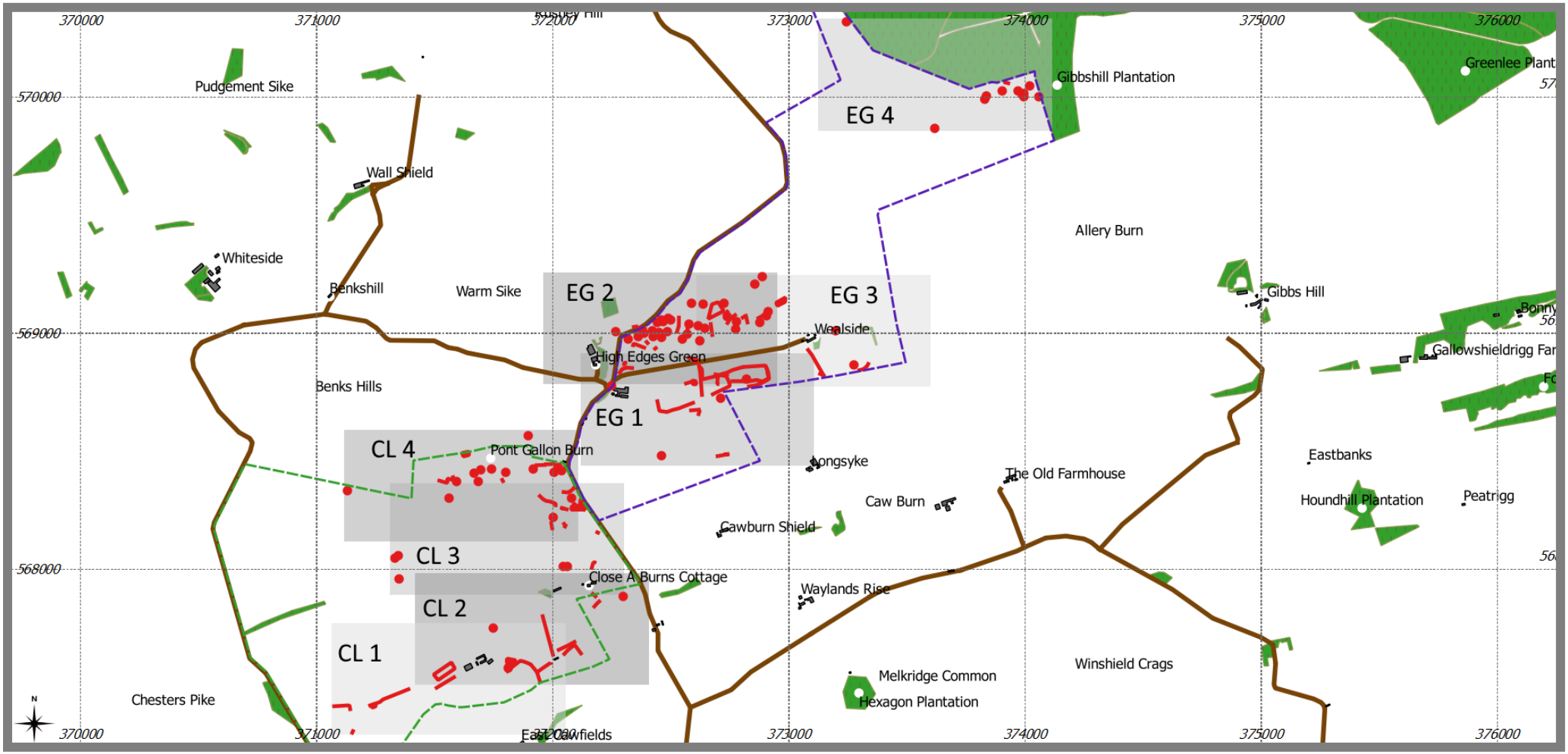
Fig 6.2.1d Bank EG 014

occupation leading to the removal of some original clearance cairns into other linear clearance features or field boundary features.

6.2.2 Some 1.3 km NE of these sites, near the NE limit of our survey area are two small cairns EG129 (4m x 4.3m x 0.25m) and EG130 (4.4 x 4.3mx0.5m) within 20m of each other. Cairn EG130 has an arc of large stones on the S and W sides of its perimeter. There is a long 4m long 1m wide northern extension with large stones, aligned in the direction of cairn EG129.

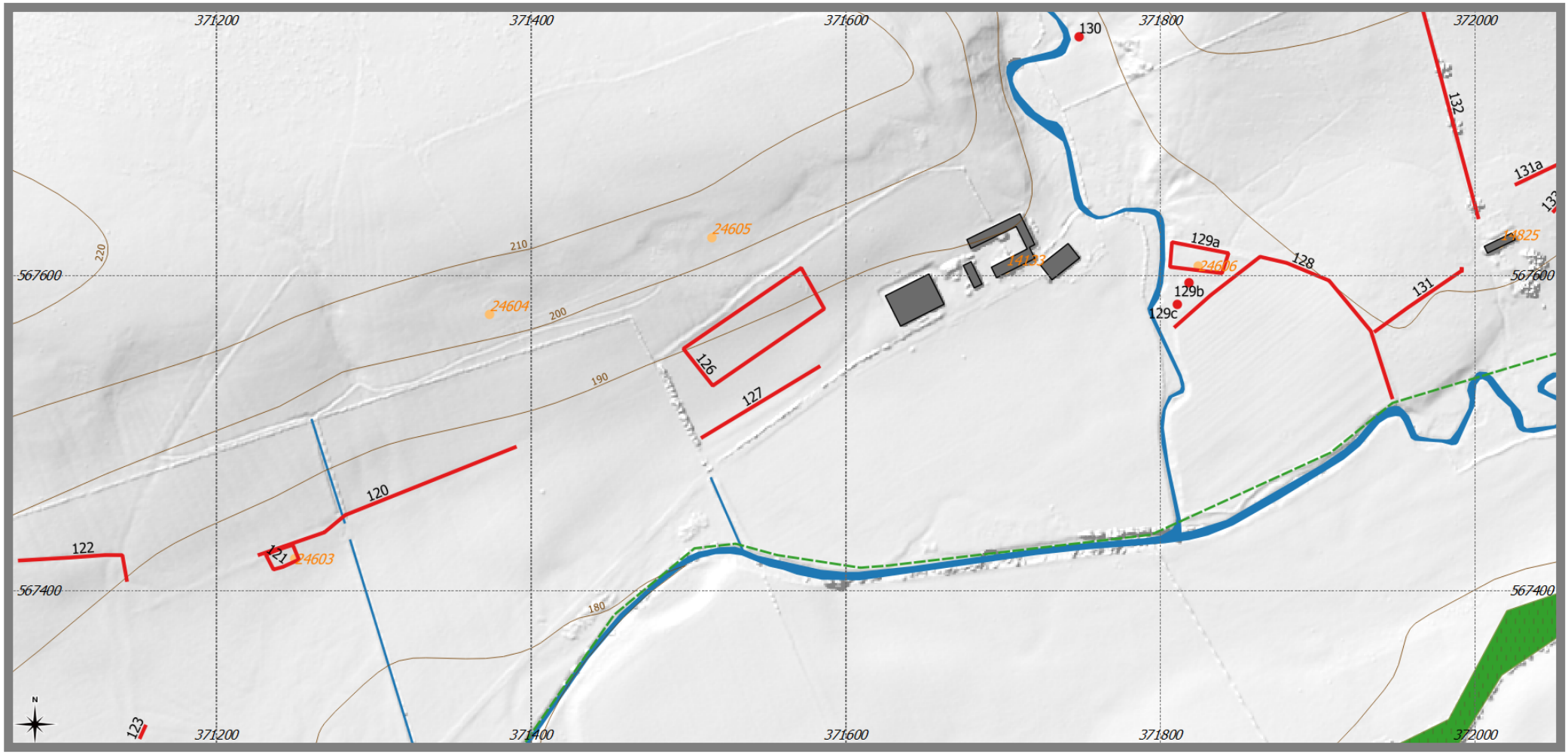
Fig 6.2.2a Cairn EG 130 looking north

Fig 6.2.2b
Cairn EG 129
looking south towards
EG 130



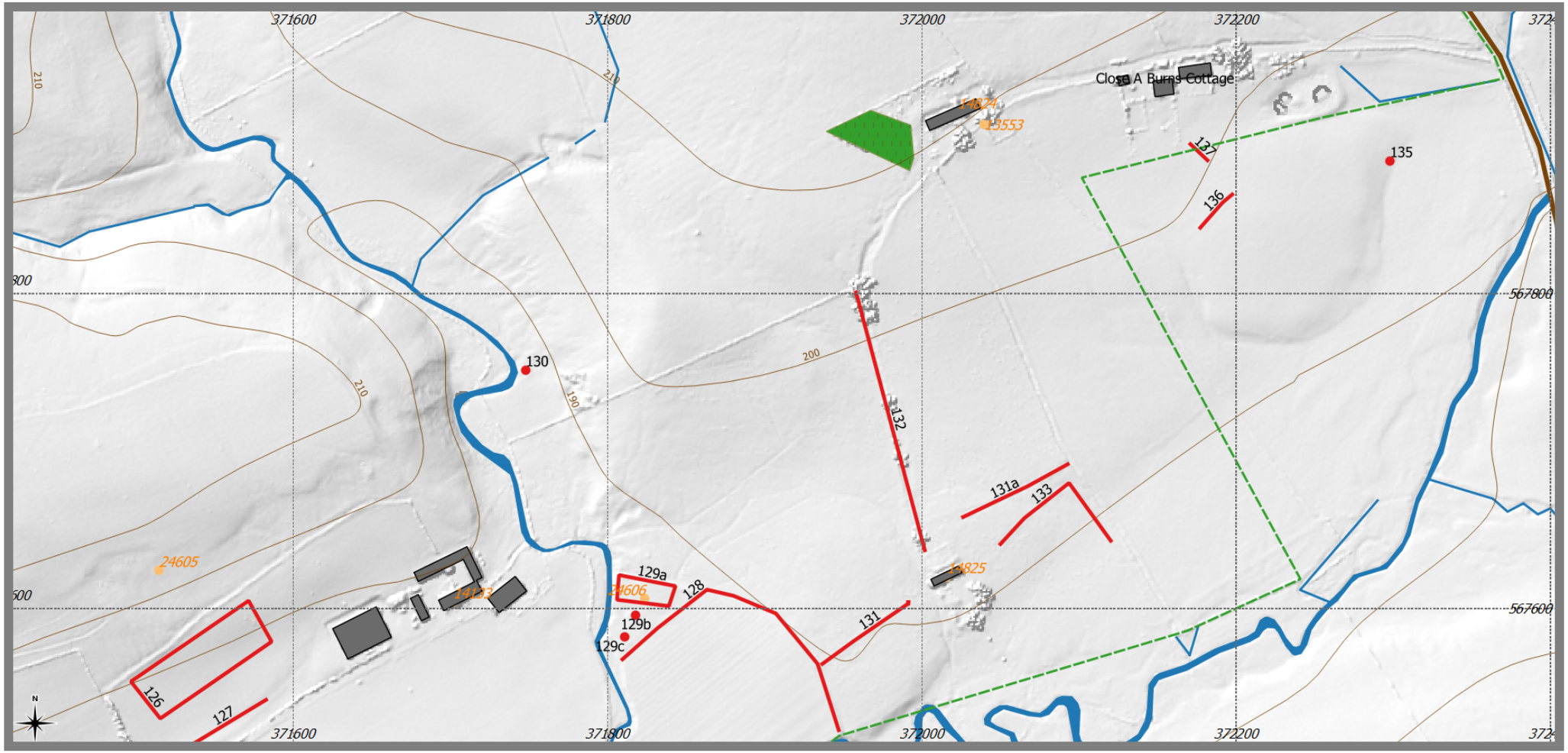
Our survey area broken up into 8 individual areas: EG1 to EG4 and CL1 to CL4. See our detailed maps overleaf

Dashed/dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



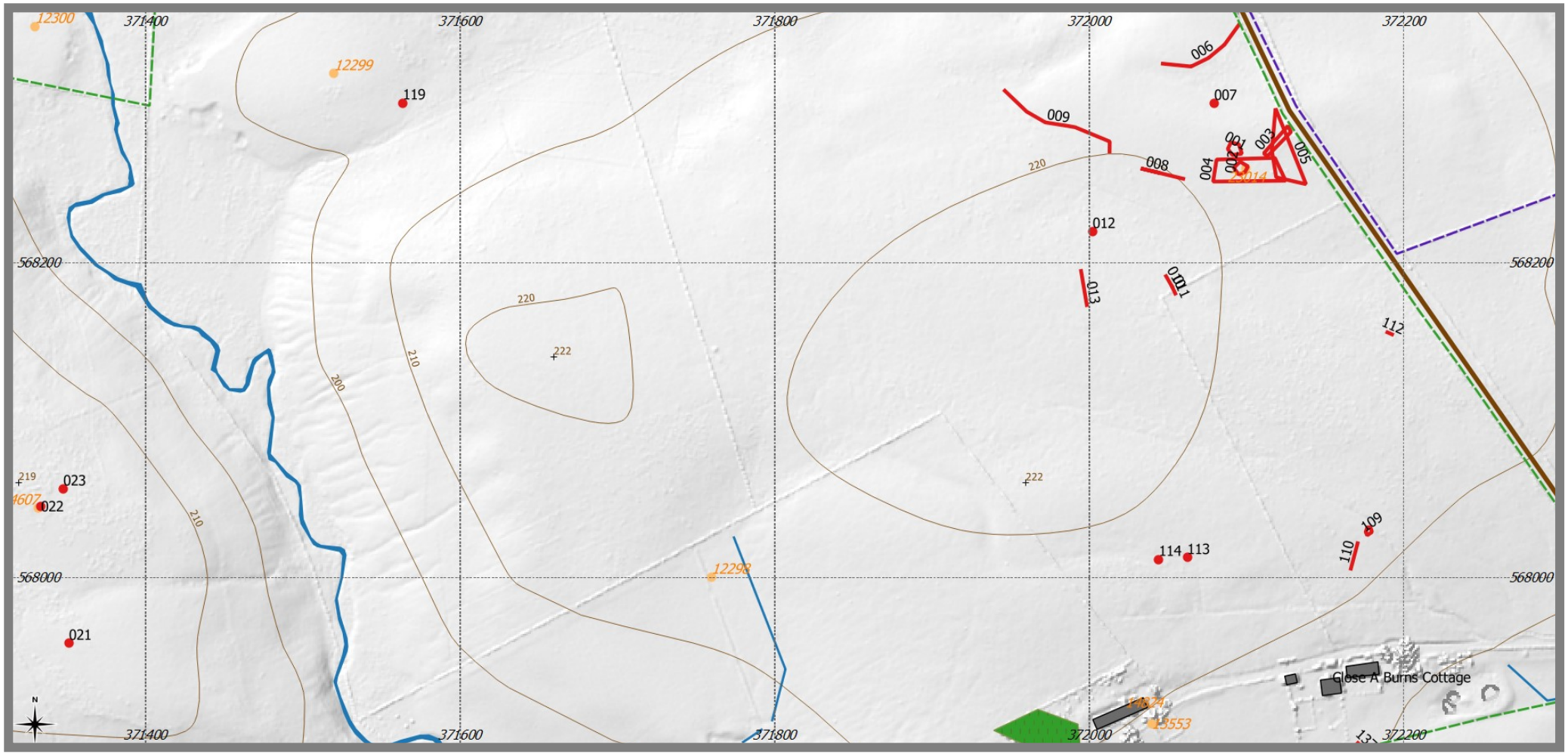
QGIS Plot CL: Cleughfoot Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



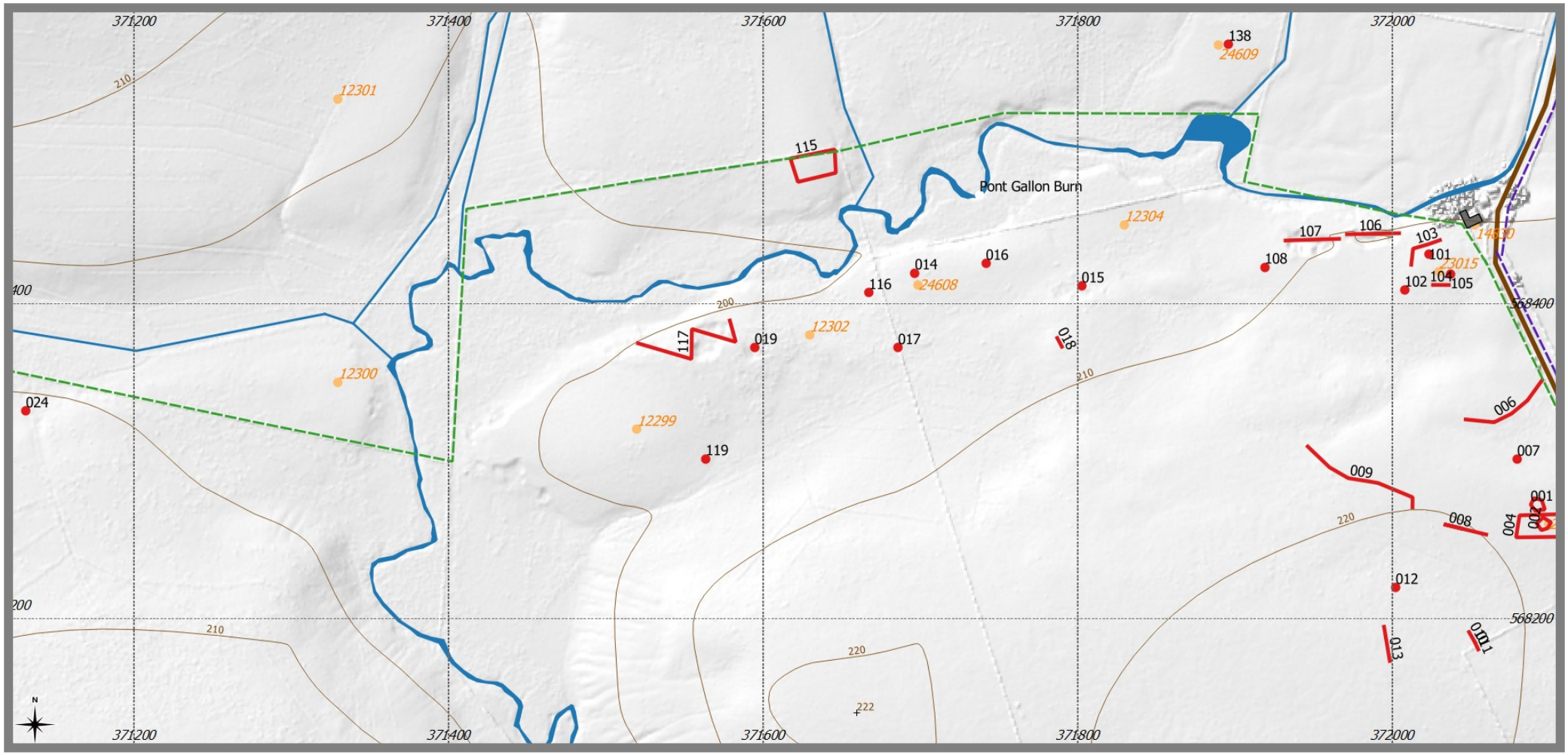
QGIS Plot CL2: Cleughfoot Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



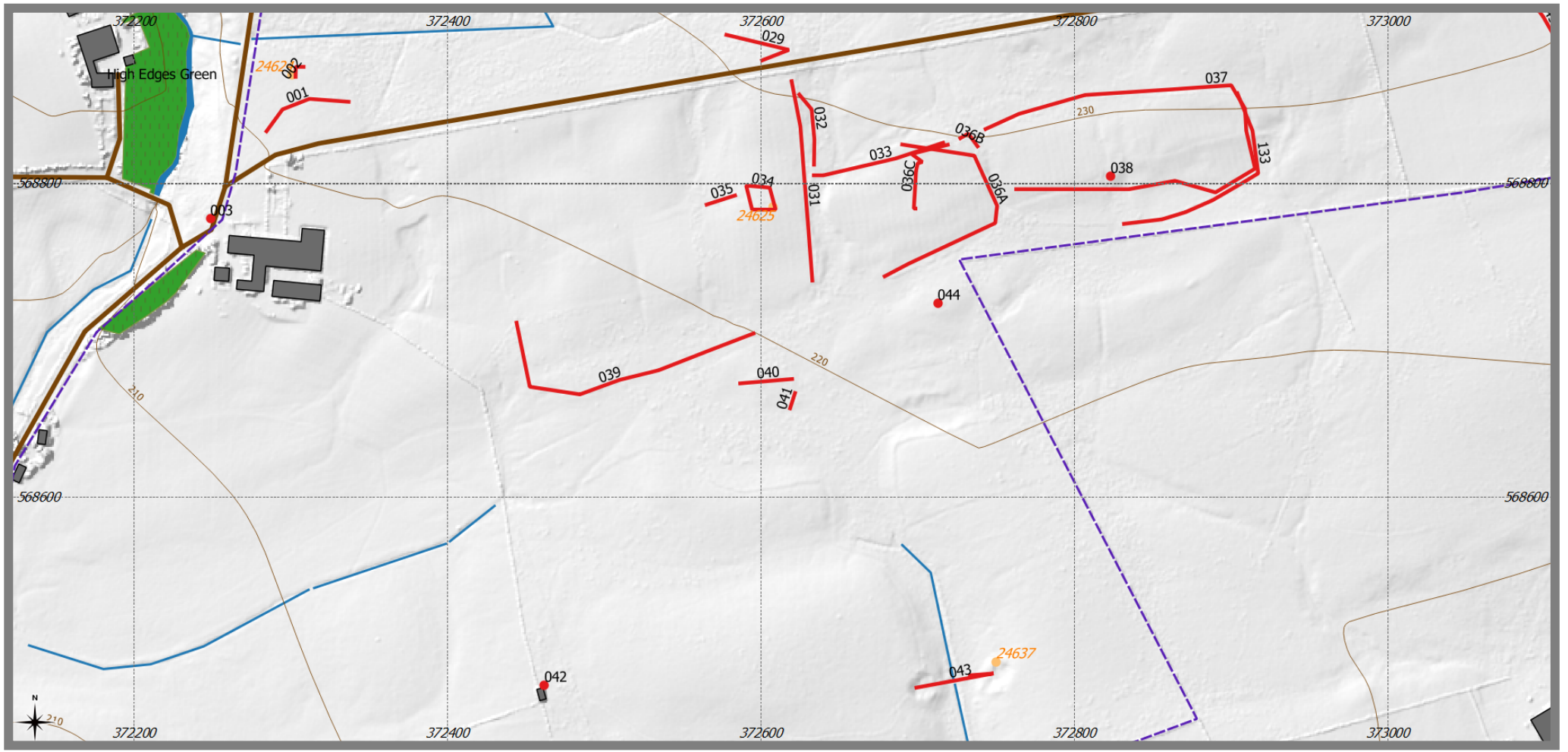
QGIS Plot CL3: Cleughfoot Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



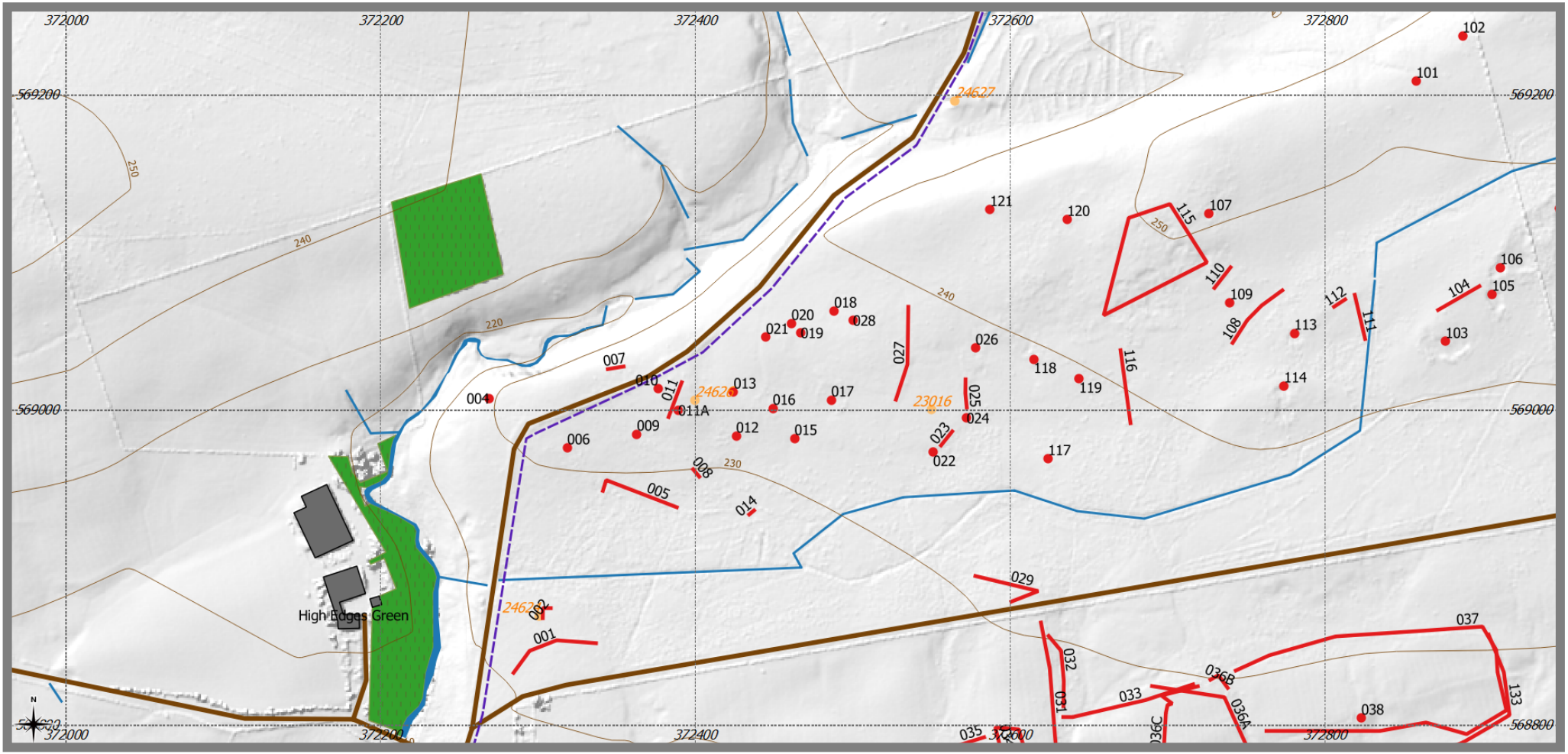
QGIS Plot CL4: Cleughfoot Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



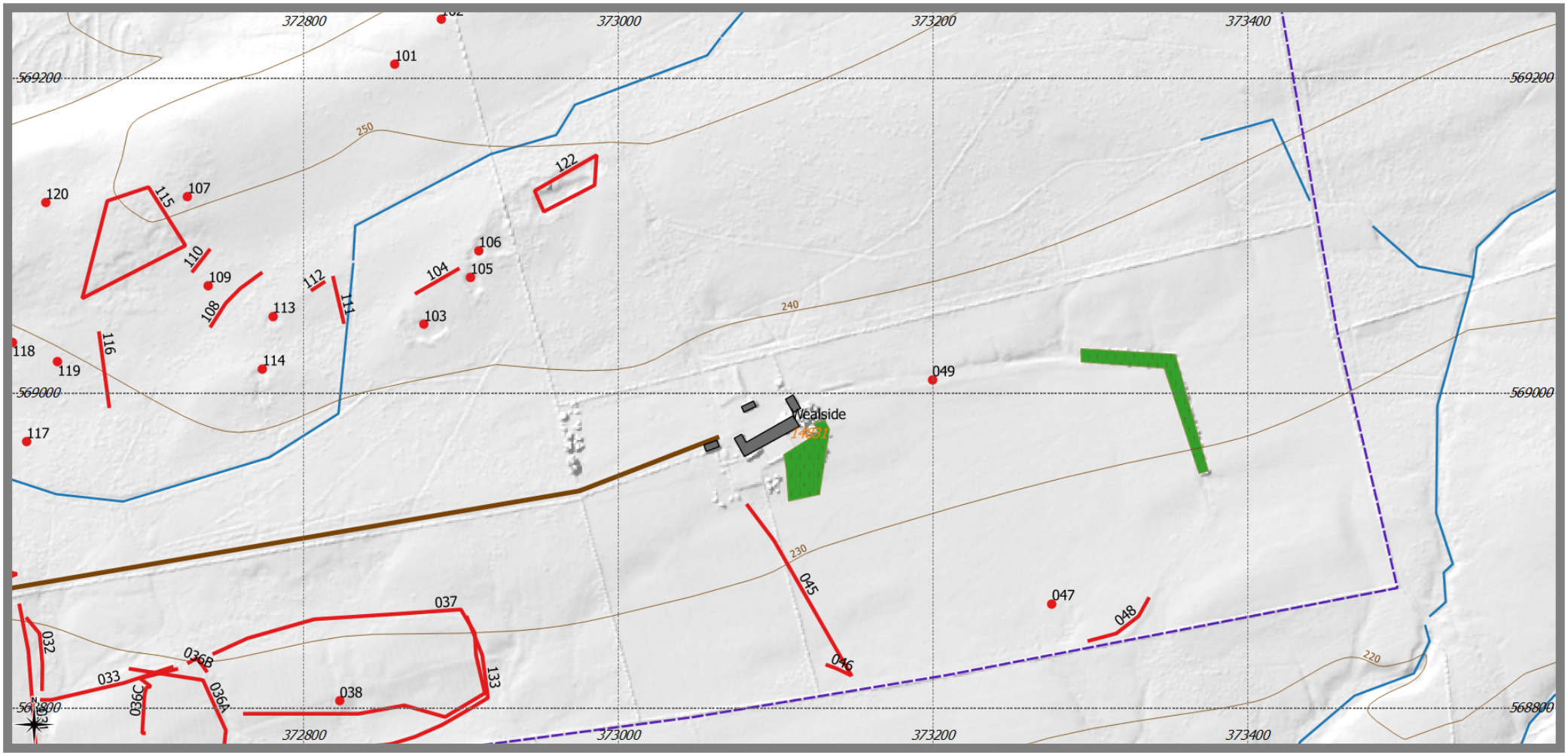
QGIS Plot EG1: Edges Green Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



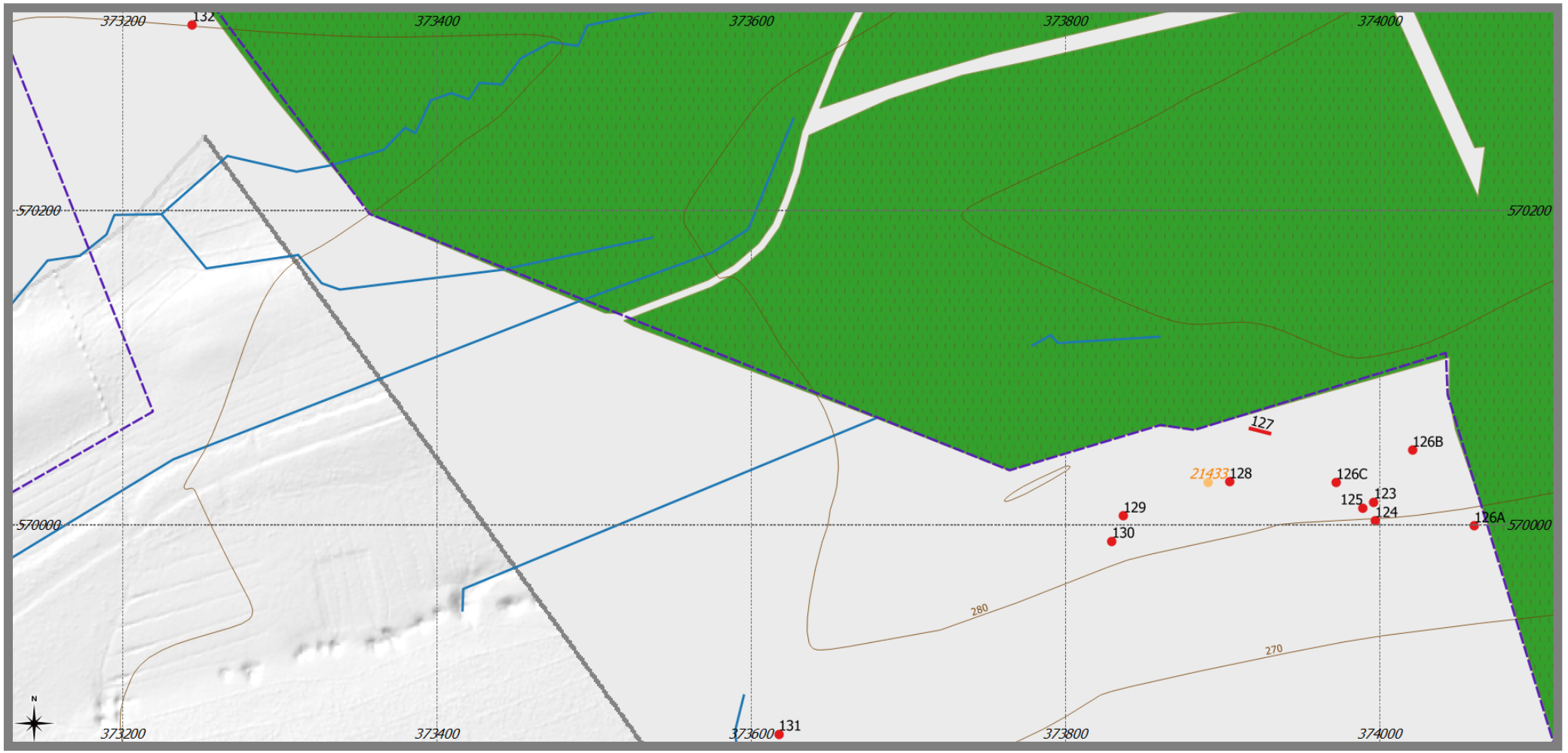
QGIS Plot EG2: Edges Green Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



QGIS Plot EG3: Edges Green Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features



QGIS Plot EG4: Edges Green Farm

Dashed lines indicate farm boundaries and *orange italics* show HER features

6.2.3 In his brief site visit in November 2003 Tim Gates was unable to locate the two possible ring ditches suggested by the aerial photos. With more time available for a systematic survey our volunteers have been able to locate at least two probable ring ditch sites likely to represent the remains of unenclosed round houses. A third, more questionable, possible round house site was identified and will be further assessed during the forthcoming Level 3 detailed measurement survey.

Fig 6.2.3a Round house EG 015

Fig 6.2.3b Round house EG 016

6.2.4 **Cord Rig on Edges Green**

An area of cord rig of less than 0.1ha near the ridge at the northern end of the prehistoric field system had been identified by the aerial survey. Parts of this very subtle feature with ridges about 1m wide were identified by volunteers in favourable light conditions but was too indistinct to enable overall measurement or photography. Cord rig is generally though to represent probably prehistoric ploughing using an ard.

6.2.5 South of Edges Green farmhouse there is a further, more extensive area of cord rig extending over about 1.5ha. Interestingly this is cut by the Roman aqueduct which supplies Great Chesters and winds its way across both Edges Green and Cleughfoot farms en route.

6.2.6 **Cairns, prehistoric clearance features and settlement sites at Ventners Hall**

At Ventners Hall, Cleughfoot farm, on slightly lower, less sloping, terrain there are fewer signs of clearance cairns and clearance banks. In the vicinity of the two pairs of ring ditch prehistoric settlements sites only one possible cairn was identified. CL 007 (6.8m x 3.8m) lies some 30m north of ring ditch CL001.

Fig 6.2.6a Cairn CL 007

On the northern edge of a boggy area to the south of the southern pair of ring ditches CL001 and CL002 there was a very subtle 1.5m wide bank and on the same alignment an intermittent line of stones possibly suggestive of clearance activity.

Fig 6.2.6b Low bank and stones CL006 & CL 008

20 metres east of the southern pair of ring ditches lies a 21m length of 20cm high, 1.9m wide flat-topped bank that appears to be overlain by north-south cord rig. The bank is truncated by the present-day stone wall and metalled road and there are no indications of continuation in the more improved field east of the road.

Fig 6.2.6c Linear bank CL 003

6.2.7 The southern two ring ditches lie 20m apart. Both have a diameter of 9m. The northern ring ditch CL002 is completely overlain by roughly E/W cord rig and has no indication of an external bank. Its shallow 10cm maximum depth ditch is 1.3m wide.

The southernmost of the ring ditches CL001 shows clearer evidence of an internal and external bank on its western edge and its ditch has a maximum depth of 20cm. In contrast to CL002 the roughly E/W cord rig appears to stop at its eastern edge and not overlay the structure. The cord rig does not appear to continue west beyond the ring ditch.

Fig 6.2.7a Ring Ditch CL 002

Fig 6.2.7b Ring Ditch CL 001

6.2.8 Some 200m to the north west lies a further pair of ring ditches CL101, and CL102. At CL101 part of 11m diameter external ditch remains discernible plus a slight upcast inside mound and an inner ditch 8m diameter, thought to have housed either timber posts or a timber palisade. The inner ditch is of 8m diameter. At CL102 the difficult to discern outer ditch is of 10m diameter. Abutting its western edge is an earthwork feature 5m x 4m up to 0.25m high with a 1m wide lower central area.

Fig 6.2.8a Ring Ditch CL 101

Fig 6.2.8b Ring Ditch CL 102

6.2.9 Some 10m north and downslope of ring ditch CL101 is a low linear bank running 21m E/W then bending south for 8m before appearing to bifurcate in the area between the two ring ditches.

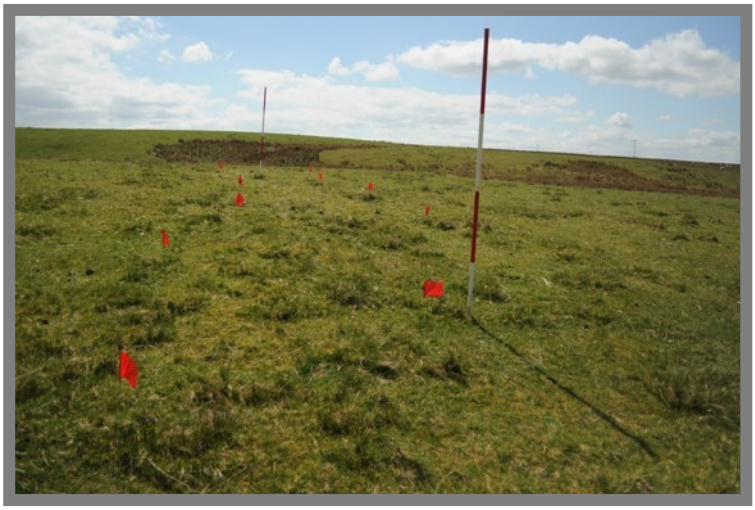


Fig 6.2.9 Low Linear Bank CL 103

6.2.10 Tim Gates' aerial survey identified 3 patches of cord rig, the largest c 0.5ha and the others less than 0.1ha in the vicinity of the two ring ditches, although it is not discernible on the ground.

6.2.11 Some 200m west from ring ditches CL 101 and CL102 there lies a 7m x 5m x 0.5m truncated mound CL108 on the SW edge of a quarry that cuts into a low ridge. Its position on the upside of the quarry pit makes it less likely to be a spoil heap than to be a cairn.

Fig 6.2.11
Truncated cairn CL108

6.2.12 Some 300m west from Cairn CL 108 there are two cairns located 50m apart on a low ridge, one of which CL014 has a central depression suggesting that it has been dug into. Our impression that this cairn might have had a funerary function was subsequently reinforced by the discovery 30m further west, beyond the current stone wall, of the only cup-marked stone, CL 116, yet to be found in the area. The low lying stone 1.1m x 0.8m x 0.25m has 15 visible single cup marks arranged in 3 rows on its steeply sloping western edge, 4 further single cup marks along it top edge and further possible cups beneath the turf covering its eastern

Fig 6.2.12a Cairn CL 014

side. We recommend further investigation of this stone under professional supervision during the planned level 3 survey later in the year.

Fig 6.2.12b Cup Marked Stone CL 116

6.2.13 Towards the western edge of our survey area, some 500m west of Cleughfoot Farm we discovered a low 0.8m wide semi-circular bank, CL123, of 8.9m diameter. That appears to have been truncated by 5m wide ridge and furrow ploughing. Immediately adjacent to its NE edge is a scoped area 5.3m x 6.3m. Whilst the visible remains could be consistent with the feature being a truncated prehistoric round house it would require further evidence to be confident about this possible interpretation. As this feature lies within an extensive area of improved land its is unsurprising that we found no other indications of remains of the prehistoric landscape in the vicinity.

Fig 6.12.13a Possible Truncated Round House CL 123

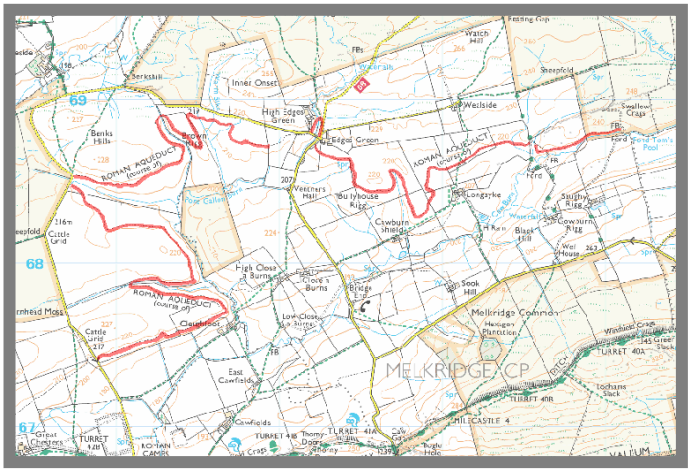
Fig 6.12.13b Scoop Adjacent To Bank CL 123

6.2.14 Cord rig on Cleughfoot Farm

In addition to the extensive areas of cord rig in the vicinity of the two ring ditch sites at Ventners Hall mentioned above there is a complex 1.5ha area of multi-directional cord rig just south of Pont Gallon Burn. First identified by Tim Gates' aerial survey this 1m wide cord rig is quite visible on the ground. There are two smaller area of less than 0.2ha nearby.

6.3 Roman Aqueduct

The Great Chesters Roman Aqueduct is a scheduled ancient monument number 1003788. It is principally a contour aqueduct with a total length of 10 kilometres carrying water to Great Chesters from the Cawburn. With its source identified as Saughy Rigg wash pool at NY 7405 6879, the aqueduct survives in various stages of preservation, sometimes as an earthwork and in other locations as cropmarks. Due to the area's complex topography, the aqueduct crosses our survey area several times. It has been subject to previous survey both by Antiquarians in the mid-19th century and more recently by Donnie A. MacKay ("The Great Chesters Aqueduct: A New Survey", published in 1990).



Map from the HER list entry 1003788

As its route is very winding and complex it was not appropriate to attempt measurements during our Level 1 survey. However, where it fell within our survey area, we surveyed it for condition and described its context within the landscape. Of particular interest in the field to the south west of Edges Green Farm, centred around grid reference NY 7247 6866, there is a large area of cord rig cut by the aqueduct which is well preserved and showing clearly on the ground at this point. This indicates that the cord rig pre-dates the aqueduct.

MacKay in his survey noted there were four large gaps in the record (numbers 1 to 4 below) where there is no evidence of the aqueduct on the ground. In our survey, we identified a further gap (number 5 below):

No	From	To	Location	Source
1	NY 7334 6873	NY 7304 6858	North of Longsyke Farm	MacKay (outside our survey area)
2	NY 7245 6866	NY 7199 6873	Edges Green	MacKay, verified by NOWTAG
3	NY 7164 6766	NY 7082 6740	Above Cleughfoot Farm	MacKay, verified by NOWTAG
4	NY 7049 6716		330 m north east of the fort	MacKay (outside our survey area)
5	NY 7076 6855	NY 7113 6790	North west of	NOWTAG

It is possible that the Antiquarian Survey presumes the route of the aqueduct between the missing points, assuming it to run along contour lines. This survey has subsequently been reproduced on OS Maps and has not been questioned until MacKay's survey.

During our Level 3 surveys we would like to carry out further investigations:

- to look at the area where the aqueduct and cord rig cross, recorded as feature 039 Earthwork running from NY 72485 68663 to NY 72596 68701; and
- to identify where the missing sections actually do run on the ground In the meantime, we will be carrying out further desk research using aerial photographs and Lidar data not available at the time of MacKay's survey.

6.4 Other possible settlement sites of unknown period.

6.4.1 Adjacent to one of the linear boundaries in the field system immediately north of Edges Green farm we identified a rectilinear dwarf stone walled structure EG 022 measuring 7m x 3.5m. The absence of any sign of internal structure suggests that it was a single cell building, possibly either a longhouse or an animal byre. In the absence of further evidence we are unable to determine whether the structure is of the medieval or post-medieval period.

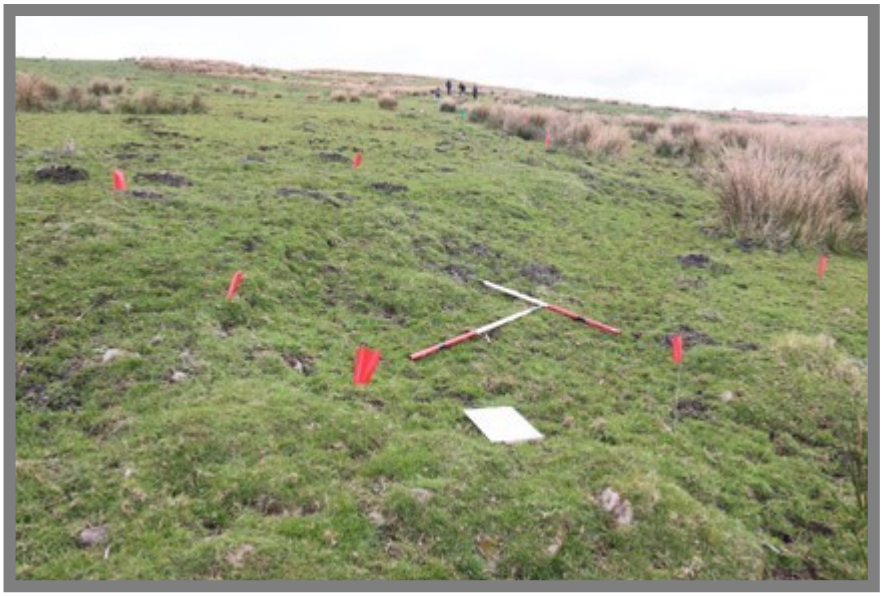


Fig 6.4.1 Rectilinear Feature EG 022

6.4.2 Some 50m to the north adjacent to the same linear boundary is a more disturbed structure EG 024 measuring 4.2m x 4.2m. Due to its disturbed character it is not possible to determine whether or

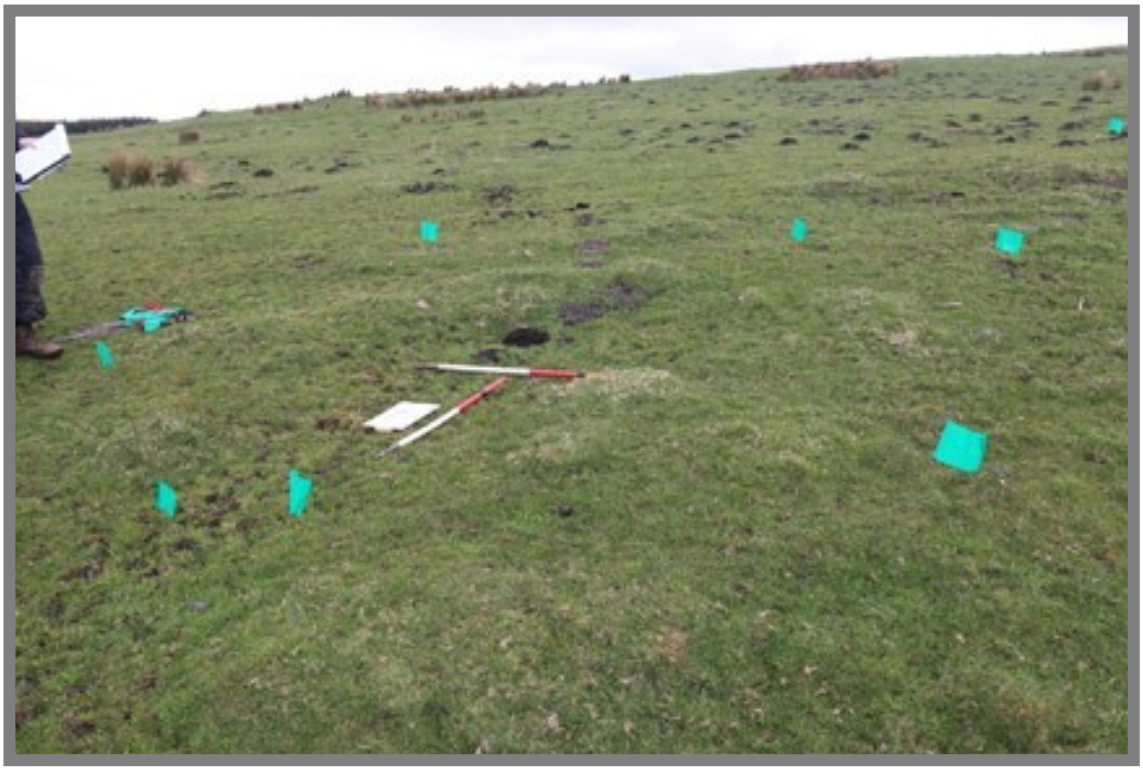


Fig 6.4.2 Structure EG 024

not it has a second cell abutting on its NW end.

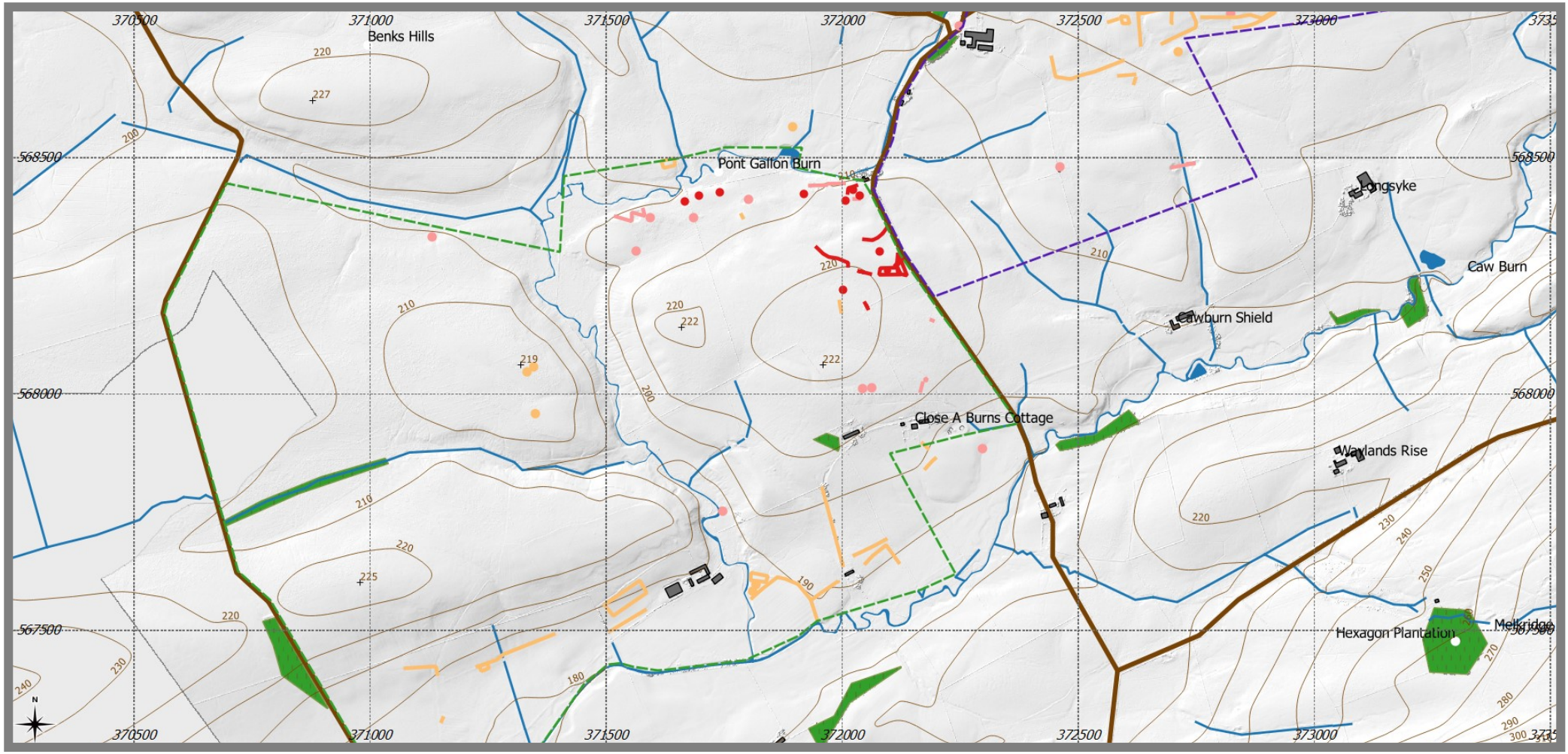
6.4.3 Near the NE limit of our survey area there is a double-celled rectangular structure EG 123 built into the rear wall of a quarry. The western cell measures 4.7m x 3.2 m internally, the eastern cell 3.1m x 2.8m internally. The surviving structure is up to 1.5m high with up to 6 courses of stonework on top of the quarried bedrock. We were unable to determine whether the structure was contemporary with quarrying in this area or was constructed subsequent to the termination of quarrying. We were also unable to date the quarrying. We recorded 6 quarried areas in the vicinity totalling about 1400 sq.m.

Fig 6.4.3 Building EG 123

6.5 Other enclosures, banks and trackways

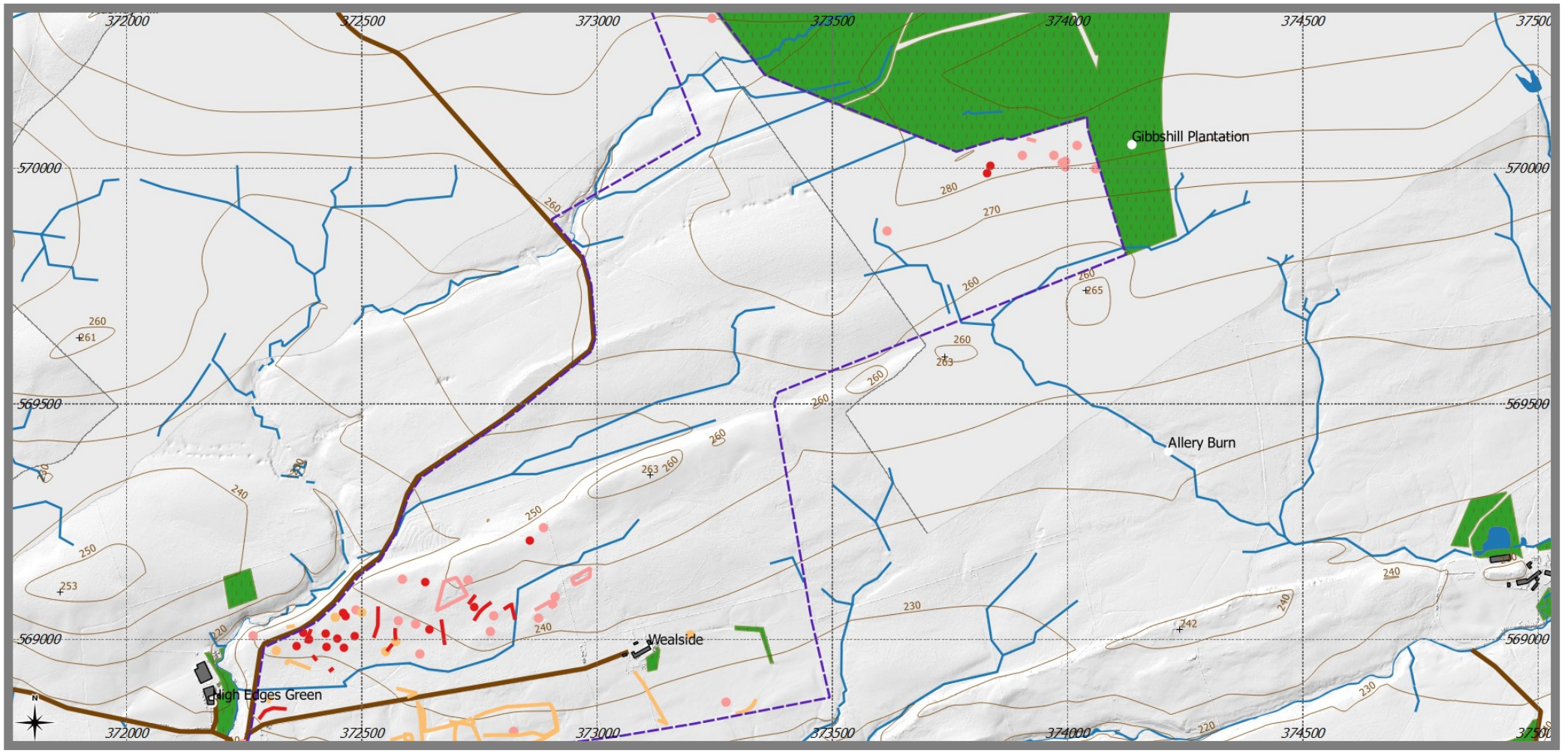
6.5.1 On higher ground 500m NW of Cleughfoot Farm we identified three structures located to the east of a sod cast bank which runs NS across part of the ridge. One of these, CL 022, had been identified by Tim Gates' aerial survey as an enclosure of unknown period (HER 24607). It consists of a banked enclosure 12m x 10m x 0.3m with a possible entrance at its SE corner. On its northern side there is a semi-

Fig 6.4.1a: CL 022 Enclosure from south



Southern section of survey area: sites mapped by historical period

● = Prehistoric ● = Medieval ● = Post-medieval



Northern section of survey area: sites mapped by historical period

● = Prehistoric ● = Medieval ● = Post-medieval

circular annex 9m wide with a more prominent bank and a 0.5m deep ditch on its NW side. There are indications of an external ditch surrounding the entire structure and of possible internal structure within the annex. We consider that CL022 warrants a more detailed measurement survey to Level 3 criteria.

Fig 6.4.1b CL 022 annex from north

Fig 6.5.2 Possible shieling CL021

6.5.2 CL021 is a stony rectilinear enclosure 7m x 4.5m x 0.3m with a raised rectangular area of stone at its eastern end. Although its function is not clear it could possibly represent the remains of a shieling. There is a further, poorly preserved, sub-circular 5m diameter enclosure about 15m NE of enclosure CL022.

Fig 6.5.3a CL 129 Banked Platform

Fig 6.5.3b CL 128 Enclosure bank at north end of ridge and furrow

Fig 6.5.3b CL 128 Enclosure bank & headland at E end of broad ridge and furrow. Figure on left standing on headland

6.5.3 Just east of Cleughfoot Farm is a banked platform/enclosure 35mx 16m of unknown period CL129 identified by Tim Gates' aerial survey (HER24606). The features lies immediately north of stony bank CL128 enclosing an area of ridge and furrow 85m x 67m. Interestingly the northern half of this enclosed area is covered with narrow ridge and furrow whilst the southern half is covered by possibly earlier broad ridge and furrow. Running parallel to the section of bank at the eastern edge of the broad ridge and furrow is a section of 3m wide possible headland indicative of the turnings of the plough team.

6.5.4 There is a further 10m x 7m low enclosure bank, CL 121, adjacent to an EW bank and linear ditch CL120 which appears to constitute part of a more extensive Holloway indicative of a trackway west of Cleughfoot Farm. The signs of the apparent trackway heading in the direction of the present farm continue somewhat intermittently as features CL122 and CL127.

6.5.5 Between Cleughfoot and Close a Burns there are some extensive linear earthen banks, CL131/132/133, probably delineating previous field boundaries. The banks that we recorded accord with existing National Mapping Programme data for the area.

6.5.6 Within the area of the prehistoric field system north of Edges Green Farmhouse we recorded a number of lengths of earthen bank, EG 001/002/005/014, likely to be more recent than the prehistoric features but otherwise of unknown period.

6.5.7 East of Wealside a 68m length of wide (1.8m at top, 6m at base) earthen bank, EG 048, runs parallel to a present day stone wall before curving NE away from the wall.

Fig 6.5.7 Wide earthen bank EG 048

6.5.8 East of Wealside we also discovered two lengths of Holloway probably representing earlier trackways. EG 049 runs beneath current farm buildings and then continues eastwards on the same alignment as the present day road west of Wealside. EG 045/046 passes under two present day stone walls towards Wealside from SSE.

6.5.9 Near the NE limit of our Edges Green survey area structure EG 127 consists of a 12m line of 7 large orthostats with a stony mound immediately south.

Fig 6.5.9 EG 127 Line of Orthostats with stony mound

6.6 Post-medieval features

6.6.1 Many of the banks, enclosures and trackways described in section 6.5 above may well be a post-medieval date but lack sufficient context to be fully confident in ascribing a specific period. The context or the form of the following features give greater confidence in identifying them as post-medieval.

6.6.2 South of the stone wall running east from Edges Green farmhouse is the site of Edges Green East farmstead which is shown on the 1860's first edition OS map. The remaining low earthworks EG 034 consist of a 9.8m x 4.4m rectilinear structure within a 16m x 16.5m enclosure. Just north of the enclosure is a 6m x 2.8m rectilinear structure. There is a length of Holloway suggestive of a former trackway cutting the western side of the enclosure. The whole site is overlain by narrow ridge and furrow. The eastern edge of the area of ridge and furrow is bounded by an NS earthen bank EG 031/032. Just north of the present day stone wall there are two adjacent arcs of earthen bank EG

029 which join near the wall and then continue south beyond the stone wall as a single bank EG 031/032.

6.6.3 To the east of Edges Green East farmstead earthworks there are three enclosures EG 036/037/038 bounded by rectilinear earthen banks and all covered by narrow ridge and furrow. There are indications of an EW trackway running across these enclosures in the direction of Edges Green East farmstead.

6.6.4 It is an interesting contrast to other areas we have previously surveyed north of Hadrian's Wall that we only identified 2 possible stack stands in our total survey area. To the south of the ridge and furrow enclosures described in 5.6.3 above is the only example that we found on Edges Green Farm. EG 044 stack stand consists of a raised rectangular platform with an external ditch 9m x 6m which is clear on its north side, visible on E and S sides but indistinct on the W side. There has been some archaeological debate about the functions and dating of stack stands and it is probable that there are

Fig 6.6.4 Stack stand EG 044

a number of different functions for features currently identified under a single category. The location of EG 044 on high ground would be consistent with it serving as an animal feeding station with the raised platform and surrounding ditch serving to keep fodder drier.

6.6.5 By way of contrast stack stand CL 119 is located adjacent to low lying boggy ground and may well have served a peat or turf drying function.

Fig 6.6.5 Stack stand CL 119

6.6.6 Although located on High Edges Green Farm just beyond our designated survey area we had the opportunity to assess HER site 24509, previously identified from aerial photographs as a possible ring ditch. Examination on the ground suggested to us that the feature, CL 138, was rectangular rather than circular, its central raised area measuring 5.3m x 4.3m, raising the possibility of an alternative interpretation as a stack stand. We were later able to revisit the site with Tim Gates, who verbally confirmed that he felt the stack stand interpretation was appropriate.

Fig 6.6.6 CL 138 Stack Stand

6.6.7 In the steeply sloping field immediately north-west of Cleughfoot farmhouse we encountered extensive narrow cross-slope ridges, 0.5m to 1m wide, cutting perpendicularly across, and therefore post-dating the 3m wide post-medieval ridge and furrow that runs down the slope. Despite our initial enquiries we are yet to ascertain the purpose of this cross-slope ploughing.

Fig 6.6.7 Extensive narrow close-slope ridges north-west of Cleughfoot Farm

7 Priorities for Level 3 Surveys

7.1 Our first of two planned Level 3 detailed measurement surveys, led by archaeologists from Oxford Archaeology North, will focus initially upon the prehistoric field system site at Edges Green. We anticipate that in addition we will have time to extend the coverage of the Level 3 survey to include the post-medieval farmstead and the probably associated enclosures and trackways to the south of the prehistoric field system. Given sufficient time we would also like to be able to examine further route of the Roman aqueduct on Edges Green farm and its relationship to the areas of cord rig.

7.2 Priorities for the second Level 3 survey on Cleughfoot farm scheduled for the autumn will be subject to our discussions with Oxford Archaeology North in the light of the findings of our Level 1 survey, but we anticipate that the prehistoric settlement sites at Ventners Hall will be included as one of the main areas of interest.

Appendix 1

What can the Palynological Record Tell of Human Activity North of the Wall?

Palynology does provide limited but useful information regarding human activity in a given landscape over time. Off-site analysis of the pollen rain deposited in cores from mires or lakes can not only provide indications of local, extra-local and sometimes more distant flora, but arguably can also provide indications of the type of clearance activities being practised by humans. Moreover, cores taken from such sources also provide material for accurate temporal location through carbon-dating.

Cores obtained by Petra Dark (2004) from the western edge of Crag Lough are perhaps the closest to our current survey site. These indicate that until 2600 cal BC the area was predominantly wooded, with Alnus glutinosa (alder) and Betula (birch) growing around the lake, while Corylus avellana (hazel) and Quercus (oak) present on what must have been better drained soils.

Human intervention is suggested after 2600BC when a decline in Quercus and Corylus pollen is noted. From this time spores from Pteropsida (ferns) increase and there is increase in the micro-charcoal noted, evidence she feels of scrub clearance and subsequent woodland grazing, possibly on the land to the South (ie atop the Whin Sill ridge, as suggested by the ferromagnetic minerals washed into the lough with the spores). With the continued reduction in Quercus/Corylus spores, Hordeum-type (barley) and Poaceae (grass) pollen appear, indicative of developing human activity, using clearings for cereal cultivation as well as pasture.

This appears to decline around 2000 cal BC when the arboreal pollen recovers but the presence of Ilex (holly) and woodland herbs such as Mercurialis perennis (dog mercury) suggests that the tree canopy remained light. By 1200cal BC however Hordeum-type pollen is consistently present and Avena-type (oat) pollens appear, suggesting a sustained and established arablel economy in the Late-Bronze Age. Cereal cultivation stops temporarily from 900cal BC to 600cal BC, but noting an accompanying increase in micro-charcoal deposition, Dark believes this indicates a shift towards pastoralism rather than indication of human absence. From 600cal BC Hordeum and Avena-type pollens are again noted, together with Chenopodiacaea (goosefoot) Rumex acetosa (sheep's sorrel) and Calluna vulgaris (heather): indicative she feels of a mixed farming economy, with open grassland as well as cereal cultivation.

Around 400cal BC she notes a sustained clearance of the Alnus glutinosa, while there is seemingly a reciprocal rise in Corylus avellana and Quercus. Dark suspects that the removal of the alder allowed more distant plants to be represented in the pollen-rain as opposed to significant re-forestation. The removal of the alder (together with increased rainfall) might also have contributed to increased mire formation, evidenced by the appearance of wetland herbs and marginal aquatics, such as Menyanthes trifoliate (bog-bean), Hydrocotyle vulgaris (marsh pennywort), Typha latifolia (bulrush) and Utricularia (bladderwort). Throughout the period 400-50cal BC the presence of charcoal and other charred material suggests that burning was part of the land-management strategy.

By the Late-Iron Age (or perhaps with the coming of the Roman military), Secale cereal (rye) is noted. Dark's indicative carbon-dating from a layer above the rye pollen are a little earlier, but she is reluctant to use the earlier date as other pollen sequences taken near Hadrian's Wall suggest that Secale came with the Roman military. That said she does report a decrease in Poaceae at the same time, possibly suggestive of a switch in the use of former pasturelands being used to grow cereal to supply the wall builders. Betula pollen too subsides at this time perhaps as the wood is used as fuel or as part of land clearance. While Secale continues to be present throughout the Roman occupation, but she suspects that low levels of charcoal through this period suggests a relative decrease in settlement density close to Crag Lough. She questions if this might be indicative of civilians being moved away from the frontier zone. She also notes some evidence for hazel coppicing – sporadic peaks in Corylus avellana pollen – but these are over long cycles of 150 years which would suggest an over-reading of the pollen record.

Towards the Fifth Century AD and coinciding with the Roman withdrawal, Secale pollen disappears from the cores, while Poaceae and Plantago lanceolata (English plantain) once again increase, indicative of a partial return to pastoralism as the region demilitarised. Betula also starts to return at this time, indicating that land use might be rather less intensive in the early medieval period, although there is still Hordeum-type pollen present throughout the 500 years to 1000AD. In the eleventh century AD Cannabis sativa (hemp) appears in the pollen sequence until about 1700. While Secale and Avena-type pollens reappear in the thirteenth century. They too remain a feature of the record until the 1700's when the 'Little Ice Age' again triggered a move away from arable farming.

Roger Owen

June 2016

Appendix 2

The Archive Group:

Finding evidence for past use of the survey area

The Archive Research group has been established and has been working hard to make inroads into the discovery of data and evidence regarding the use of the survey area. This is a very wide brief as physical examination alone of the site, in its various parts, reveals active usage which predates the Roman occupation and continues in an unbroken line to industrial usage in the late 20th century. Agriculture has been a dominant feature throughout this period.

The approach which is being adopted is one of retrogressive analysis; working backwards to establish the earliest archival references and data relating specifically to the survey area which can then be linked to its physical features by way of corroboration and explanation of "on the ground" findings and measurements. It is a challenging process and there is much further work to be done.

In respect of the post Roman period, the earliest general references to the survey area, so far uncovered, date back to the 14th and 16th centuries. The picture becomes more detailed from the end of the 18th century with the Enclosure Act of 1787 ('the Act') relating to the Melkridge area. Enclosure 4 to the Act includes a detailed map of Edge's Green, which is included overleaf The map is dated 23rd year of George's reign and was prepared in or about 1783. The map therefore predates the Act itself. It shows that John Tweddell, John Lowes, Edward Blackett and John Dryden were allocated parcels of land pursuant to the Act. Examination of the family tree of the Dickinsons family of Whitfield reveals that the Lowes family were resident at (Low) Closeaburns from at least 1762 (recorded death of an infant), being prior to the Act and remained in possession as farmers until at least 1891. Investigation of the family trees of the Lowes and other families named in the Enclosure Act for the period prior to the Act is ongoing.

Initial work has been carried out at Woodburn upon the papers related to the Blackett and Ridley Estates. This will be developed further. The team has investigated, in some detail, the use of adjoining land for coal mining and the evidence collated to date does not suggest use of the land for that purpose any earlier than the beginning of the 20th century. This is under continuing review.

Ralph Wrighton

July 2016

Fig: A2: 1783 map of our survey area, which predates the Enclosure Act of 1787.

Thanks to all the volunteers who have been involved to date. In alphabetical order:

Jon Allison
Sarah Armstrong
Ian Batey
Steve Batey
Helen Billham
Ian Blackie
Phil Bowyer (Chairman)
Anne Bowyer
Lynn Bridgett
Caroline Burns
Rachel Chappell
Lorraine Clay
Dot Coe
Steve Cunningham
Andy Curtis
Steve Douglas
Mark Gatter
Linda Gatter
Colin Goodfellow
Martin Green
Derek Gunby
Derrick Gwynne
Jenny Gwynne
Michael Hall
Harry Hawkins
Hugh Jackson
Liz Keerey
Liz Kirsopp
Laureen Kirtley
Cezary Namirski
Alan Newham
Roger Oram
Roger Owen (Treasurer)
Tom Russell
Fransje Samson
Andrew Tate
Anne Tate
Ian Wilson
Luke Wootten
Ralph Wrighton

Apologies if we have missed anyone out. Please let us know and we will correct this for future reports, but you have our thanks for taking part.

Thanks to all our volunteers

"Everything was a new experience; so enjoyed the learning curve and reading the landscape. A great crowd to work with".

All are welcome to come & take part.

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Thanks to our trainers and professional archaeologists:

Tim Gates (left) shown here with group member Andy Curtis

Paul Frodsham, Oracle Heritage Services

Dr Elizabeth Pickett

Pete Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North

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From both the Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group Committee

and the

Beyond The Wall: Edges Green Management Group.

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This report has been compiled and edited with contributions from the following volunteers:

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