



LANDSCAPE SURVEY REPORT

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SNOWHOPE, UPPER WEARDALE,
CO. DURHAM

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Client Scottish Woodlands

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**SNOWHOPE, WEARDALE, NORTH PENNINES, CO. DURHAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY**

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SNOWHOPE, WEARDALE, NORTH PENNINES, CO. DURHAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) were commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake an archaeological landscape survey of land at Snowhope, Weardale, North Pennines, County Durham (NGR: NY 9503 3659). The survey was conducted in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for coniferous planting, covering some 126.5ha of enclosed upland rough pasture.

The survey identified 25 heritage assets, of which nine had previously been recorded in the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record. None of the recorded sites are designated. The sites range in date from the medieval period through to modern and include a possible bloomery, a possible medieval deer park boundary, a shaft mound, boundaries, hollow-ways, leats, tracks, quarries, and pits. An extensive network of drainage grips, parts of which may be associated with previous plantation in the area, were not recorded as specific sites. The majority of the recorded assets are located in the northern half of the survey area.

It is recommended to establish a 10m planting/machine exclusion zone around the assets, effectively preserving them in situ. Should it be necessary for access purposes to affect any of the assets, depending on the features involved, a pre-intervention topographic survey followed by a watching brief to monitor and record any exposed evidence, either during or in advance of such works, should be undertaken.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake a Level 2 archaeological landscape survey of land at Snowhope, Weardale, North Pennines, County Durham (NGR: NY 9475 3600; Fig. 1). This survey is in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for coniferous planting covering some 126.5ha of enclosed upland rough pasture.
- 1.2 This survey report provides details and locations of all known designated and non-designated historic and archaeological sites ('heritage assets') within the study area that could potentially be affected by the proposed planting work
- 1.3 All work was conducted in accordance with relevant standards and guidance as published by Historic England (English Heritage 2007), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Location

- 2.1 The site is situated within Weardale, in the North Pennines AONB, approximately 4km east from the village of Westgate and 2.3km south from the village of Eastgate, County Durham. The development area lies almost immediately to the south of Weardale Works Quarry and is bounded by Westernhope Allotment to the west, the lower elements of Snowhope Burn to the east and Snowhope Carrs to the south.
- 2.2 Covering approximately 126.5 ha, the proposed plantation is centred at NY 9475 3600 and comprises an irregular-shaped parcel of enclosed upland rough pastures on the moorland fringe.
- 2.3 Some 11.4ha of the site has previously been under plantation. Formerly known as Blackcleugh Plantation, the area first appears as woodland on the 1896 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping and remains visible until between the 1954 1:10560 and 1976 1:10000 scale editions.

Geology

- 2.4 Weardale forms part of the Alston Block of the North Pennine Orefield, with the mineral-bearing deposits in the region intruding into a series of Lower to Upper Carboniferous sediments, including shales, sandstones, and limestones. Within the proposed planting area, the solid geology comprises bands of limestone of the Great Limestone Member, the Stainmore Formation and Little Limestone, as well as Firestone Sandstone and Stainmore Mudstone and Sandstone (BGS Sheet 26: Wolsingham).
- 2.5 The primary mineral deposits within the region comprise galena, fluorite, and quartz. Galena is the principal mineral from which lead ore is recovered; galena deposits are found within veins, which occur as near vertical fissures within the surrounding solid geology across the study area. The veins in the region trend south-west to north-east across the valley, with a secondary cross vein running north-west to south-east (BGS 1990, 197; Fairbairn 1996).
- 2.6 Because of the variation in altitude across the site the overlying soils are mixed, with the higher areas comprising slowly permeable wet, very acidic upland soils with a peaty surface. While the lower lying areas are of slowly permeable seasonally wet, acidic loamy and clayed soils.

Topography

- 2.7 The proposed plantation site is situated on a moderate, north-facing slope, that descends from approximately 550m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the south to around 360m aOD to the north.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric period

- 3.1 There is an increasing amount of site type evidence in the vicinity for settlement in the prehistoric period, ranging from burnt mounds to farmsteads. The discovered sites so far would suggest a preference for farming locations on the south facing slopes of the north side of the valley, though this may be skewed by the greater survey work carried out on the northern slopes.
- 3.2 The artefact distribution of stone axes and other lithics represents an indication of their original use and ultimately an indication of how the prehistoric landscape was used.

The distribution of prehistoric finds in Weardale is greatest from the river terraces between the villages of Stanhope and Eastgate (Coggins, Laurie, and Young 1985, 167), but this is more likely to reflect recent archaeological or agricultural activities rather than the original distribution of prehistoric activity. The spread of known sites up the dale corresponds with the maximum extent of ploughing on the terraces and lower slopes (Coggins, Laurie, and Young 1985, 167), with Eastgate being the furthest west for regular arable ploughing today. Accordingly, it is within these areas of arable production that most stray finds are uncovered. However, the survey work by The Friends of Killhope has shown that stray finds in the form of flints are present immediately west and north of Weardale Works, just to the north of the survey area (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 7 (D1048 flint finds from spoil heaps at Mary Knotts Quarry, D61797 flints from Snowhope Close, D1069 prehistoric flints at Westernhope Burn)).

- 3.3 Bronze Age burial mounds have been discovered a quarter of a mile south west of Eastgate (D559) and another, half a mile south of the village (Pevsner 1990, 259). A mound of possible Bronze Age date was also found to the north of the river (D7280 Heights Quarry Cairn).

Roman period

- 3.4 A Roman altar, possibly dating to the 3rd century, was found near the millrace in Eastgate. Nearby, two fitting sherds of 2nd century Samian Ware Roman pottery were found during the laying of a pipe line close to the site of the altar (Hildyard and Snowdon, 1948, 9–10). This suggests a Roman presence in the area, but not necessarily a permanent (or even temporary) settlement. The altar, dedicated to Silvanus, the god of the woods, erected by a local cavalry commander on the occasion of the bagging of a boar of “outstanding size” is significant in suggesting that even at this early date, Weardale was the hunting ground of the powerful elite.
- 3.5 While the presence of the Roman military may have been restricted to recreation, it is also clear that the settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads along the dale floor and sides continued throughout the Roman period in Weardale. The earthwork site at Northgate is thought to be Iron Age or Romano- British and pollen diagrams from elsewhere in Weardale suggest that the Iron Age/Romano British period was a period of occupation in the dale, with abrupt drops in the pollen diagrams for tree cover, particularly pine (Roberts, Turner and Ward, 1973, 216). This has been confirmed by recent work carried out by the Friends of Killhope (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 8–9) on

the former parkland between Eastgate and Westgate. Here, archaeological survey has uncovered a complex series of Romano-British farms and their field systems stretching across the former park, north of the Wear. It is clear that these Romano-British remains have survived here only because of the restriction on medieval development imposed by the Bishops of Durham on this landscape, but had they been located elsewhere in the dale, they may have been destroyed by agricultural use.

Medieval period

- 3.6 The most prolific place name element in the area is *hope* derived from the Anglo-Saxon for a secluded valley opening on to a main valley This suggests that the area was used in Anglo-Saxon times but tells us little of the existence or nature of Anglo-Saxon settlement. This lack of any early medieval settlement is reinforced by the absence of any settlement here listed in the Bolden Book (Austin, 1982), although the book does imply that the forest hunt in Weardale was already a well-established tradition. Westgate and Eastgate are not mentioned and this combined with a long list of park duties falling on the *villeins* of settlements to the east (Austin, 1982, 41– 3) confirms the view that no settlement existed at Eastgate before 1183, when the Bolden Book was compiled.
- 3.7 The Bishops of Durham were granted the forests between the Tyne and Tees in a royal charter dating to 1109. Stanhope Park was created by Bishop Bek sometime before 1300 (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 2). Before that there is evidence that medieval farming continued the tradition of farming started in the Roman period.
- 3.8 By 1419 Eastgate was known as *Estyatshelle*. The latter part of the name, *shelle* is used to name shielings, usually temporary homesteads used during summer when stock is grazed on upland areas. This gives an indication of the medieval settlement pattern in the area.
- 3.9 The name Eastgate has relatively late origins. It derives from a combination of the Middle English Eastt plus Yate derived from the Old English geat for gate . Westgate and Eastgate (Estyat in 1508 (Watts, 1998, 38)) later formed the respective gateways into the Bishop's hunting park and subsequently went on to become villages in their own right.
- 3.10 Development of the land for farming was not permitted between 1300 and 1410 (Bowes, 1990, 64, but unsourced). This had the effect of fossilizing any earlier

prehistoric or Roman settlement pattern contained within the Park boundary and preventing additional development until c.1419. There is some evidence of nonhunting uses of the Park before the early 15th century. A late 12th century reference to grazing and iron workings at Rookhope and a vaccary, possibly in the upper dale combined with references to lead working and discretionary grazing in 1211–12 all point to certain land uses being permitted within the hunting forest (Bowes, 1979, 4).

- 3.11 By the 15th century, the Bishops of Durham no longer hunted in the Weardale Forest or Stanhope Park and it was at this time that settlement was established within the Park walls. This was achieved by letting the land for grazing, initially to Robert Strangways who leased 10 new shielings in 1419 (Bowes, 1979, 38).
- 3.12 In 1479, Richard Duke of Gloucester was granted the Park and Forest and their rents and among the conditions was the maintenance of *habitabilium vocat sheles*, presumably referring to the shielings from 1419.
- 3.13 Medieval lead mining had been small in scale and reliant on hushing, largely focussing on streams and tributary floors (Bowes, 1979, 103). But despite this timber was already becoming a scarce commodity, a source suggests that woodland had long since gone from the upper dale, when in 1430 Robert Kirkhouse, who was granted the right to win iron ore on the north side of Stanhope Park was making his charcoal in woods some twenty four miles north in the Tyne Valley (Roberts, Turner and Ward, 1973, 219).

Post-medieval period

- 3.14 By the 18th century the price of lead attracted labourers into the wider area, and this combined with a national building boom led to the construction of a number of 18th century houses in Eastgate. The advent of the London Lead Company and of the Blakett Beaumont Company brought large-scale commercial exploitation of local mineral resources, which had up to that time, been exploited by small family run businesses (Crosby, 1993, 7). Levels were being driven underground in order to reach the lead veins below the in-bye meadows and pastures and the fell (Bowes, undated dissertation, 110), however no veins existed within the immediate area of Eastgate and mining concentrated around Westgate and Rookhope.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The principal aim of the project was to provide a Historic England Level 2 record of any heritage assets that could be affected by the proposed planting scheme. This would then be used to inform any management decisions relating to identified sites in order to mitigate any potential adverse impacts.

Scope of the Project

- 4.2 While the survey mainly covers any features within the proposed area of planting, some features, notably the potential medieval boundaries which run along and sometimes outside the current field boundaries have also been included in their entirety for continuity and ease of understanding.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A consultation was made with Durham County Historic Environment Record (HER) to identify any previously recorded heritage assets within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed boundary. These sites were combined with transcriptions from early historic mapping, lidar coverage and aerial photographs to create a map of sites to visit during the course of the survey.
- 5.2 The survey was undertaken during March 2019 by two experienced archaeological surveyors and comprised walking a series of targeted transects designed to intersect previously identified sites and assess otherwise archaeologically blank areas of ground. Sites were located with current handheld GPS (Global Positioning System) units using a combination of spot and polygon recording. GPS uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be mathematically converted to Ordnance Survey National Grid Coordinates.
- 5.3 Accuracy levels were in accordance with Historic England guidelines, and the site was surveyed using the OS grid.
- 5.4 Each identified and located asset was recorded by both gazetteer entry (Appendix A) and cross-referenced ground photography. Grips and general drainage were not recorded as part of the survey.

5.5 Sites were given a unique number and plotted onto Ordnance Survey grid coordinates using a combination of QGIS and AutoCAD software. Positional accuracy was enhanced where possible with the aid of scaled vertical aerial photographs. The resulting distribution maps are included within this report (Figs. 2-3).

6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Designations

6.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments or designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The woodland creation scheme is within the River Wear catchment and is within the Weardale NFM Pilot Scheme Phase 2. There are no public footpaths crossing the area, however the area is designated by the CROW Act.

7.0 RESULTS

7.1 This section represents a brief summary of the sites recorded during the survey. Individual sites are described in more detail in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

7.2 Two mounds (**HA6** and **HA21**) were found (Fig. 2) during the survey. Mound **HA6** corresponds to site HER9862 which is recorded as a bloomery. The mound is located on the north edge of the bank alongside a watercourse. This made identifying the full extent of the mound uncertain, but it appeared to be around 20m long by 12m wide and upwards of 0.3m in height. Elements of stone were visible in the makeup of the mound along with some slag towards a slight rise at the eastern end.

7.3 Mound **HA21** is located within the former Blackcleugh Plantation at the confluence of three, relatively modern drainage ditches/tracks. The mound measures approximately 9m by 7m, stands up to 1.5m high and appears to be largely made up of soil. It is possible that this represents spoil from one of the adjacent features and is therefore modern in date, but this interpretation is uncertain.

7.4 A large, partially disturbed medieval earthwork boundary (**HA14**) crosses the survey area on a broadly east–west orientation. The boundary comprises a substantial earthen bank of up to 6m in width and 1.2m in height. The bank forms part of two of the current field boundaries, occasionally accommodating a later dry-stone wall, and can be traced for around 1km both within and along the boundaries of the survey area. The feature is identified as part of a medieval deer park in the HER (9864).

- 7.5 Three other boundaries (**HA2**, **HA4**, and **HA8**) were similar in form to boundary **HA14**, albeit with accompanying ditches. Boundaries **HA2** and **HA4**, aligned broadly east-west appear to be possible continuations of each other, but with a 250m wide gap between them. Boundary **HA8** runs for some 256m southeast from the Weardale Works quarry edge to Blackcleugh Burn. Approximately 14m to the west of bank **HA8** is bank **HA7**, which runs parallel to it for roughly 60m, possibly delineating a trackway or route corridor, although it is unclear if both features were in use contemporaneously and a centrally located parallel ditch currently exists between the two features.
- 7.6 One shaft mound (**HA24**) was found on the eastern side of Snowhope Burn (Fig 3), towards the eastern boundary of the survey area. The mound is oval shaped, approximately 15m long by 8m wide and stands around 1m high, a central pit measures some 2.5m by 2m and is around 1.2m deep. No other shafts or evidence of prospection were seen in the vicinity.
- 7.7 Four leats were recorded during the survey (**HA5**, **HA11**, **HA16**, and **HA17**) originating from Blackcleugh Burn. Leats **HA5**, **HA11**, and **HA16** are located on the northern side of the burn, with leat **HA17** on the south. It is unclear where the ultimate destinations, or what the specific purposes of these leats were.
- 7.8 Three pits (**HA1**, **HA3**, and **HA10**) were recorded during the survey. Pit **HA1** measures 2.5m in diameter and comprises a shallow depression with a small up-cast bank to the north, the pit has previously been recorded in the HER as a charcoal pit (HER9858). Some 100m further upslope to the west is an ovate pit (**HA3**), measuring some 2m by 1.5m and up to 0.4m deep. The pit has an opening on the downslope side and a possible up-cast bank to the north. It may potentially have been a mineral prospection or extraction site. Pit **HA10** is possibly the remains of a prospection quarry, it is around 2.5m in diameter and up to 0.7m deep, with up-cast on the south and east sides and an opening towards the northeast.
- 7.9 Seven relatively small quarries or quarry groups (**HA9**, **HA12**, **HA15**, **HA20**, **HA22**, **HA23**, and **HA25**) were recorded within the survey area. They vary in size from around 1m to 18m and are located on areas of higher ground or on the edges of ridges, where rock outcrops may have been found. Quarry **HA12** is the only one to appear to be relatively recent.

7.10 Two trackways (**HA13** and **HA19**) were recorded. Track **HA13** is of relatively modern date and appears to relate to the former Blackcleugh Plantation, which is shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey six-inch map. It has been created by levelling off the medieval bank **HA14** and the overlying stone wall. The other track, **HA19**, is a double north-south oriented hollow-way which seems to cut through, or possibly be contemporary with an east-west section of **HA14** but has subsequently been blocked by the current stone boundary wall north of a small area of sparse plantation.

7.11 In an improved field towards the eastern survey boundary is what appears to be the remnants of a former boundary or lynchet (**HA18**) with a possible entrance break. The feature is approximately 15m long by 2m wide, up to 0.3m high with a roughly central 2m break.

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 Of the heritage assets recorded during the survey, none are designated or afforded any current statutory protection. Two sites, the probable bloomery (**HA6**) and the deer park boundary (**HA14**), potentially date to the medieval period and as such warrant special consideration.

8.2 Of the remaining sites, two of the other boundaries (**HA2**, and **HA4**) may represent variations of, or early enclosure descendants of, the medieval deer park, as neither element reflects a previously mapped boundary. The other two boundaries (**HA7** and **HA8**) fall completely within the footprint of the former Blackcleugh Plantation, shown on Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1896 to 1960. These boundaries are in a similar location and alignment to the former eastern plantation boundary. As the plantation boundary does not change on any of the maps on which it is represented it makes it unlikely that features **HA7** and **HA8** could be this boundary. It is possible that they are internal woodland features and therefore modern, but the nature and form, especially of boundary **HA7** suggest they may pre-date both the woodland and OS mapping.

8.3 The isolated shaft mound (**HA24**), represents an early form of mineral prospection and as such could date anywhere from the Roman to post-medieval periods. The form and survival of this example suggest it is more likely to be post-medieval in date.

8.4 None of the other recorded features are represented on any Ordnance Survey mapping. Without additional intrusive investigation it is unlikely that any firm dating to ascertain



their full significance can be established. To avoid this additional expense, it is recommended to establish a 10m planting/machine exclusion zone around the assets, effectively preserving them *in situ* (Fig. 4). Should it be necessary for access purposes to affect any of the assets, depending on the features involved, a pre-intervention topographic survey followed by a watching brief to monitor and record any exposed evidence, either during or in advance of such works, should be undertaken.

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**APPENDIX A
GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS**




Table A1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
1	9858	Shallow circular pit, 2m internal diameter with possible small upcast area visible on the northern side. Listed as a charcoal pit in HER due to visible charcoal in molehills at the time of the previous survey.	Unknown	NY 95330 36720	
2	9859 9860	Former east-west orientated boundary consisting of a bank with associated ditch on the northern, downhill side. The bank measures 2.5m wide and 0.4m in height. The ditch measures 2m wide and 0.2m deep and can be traced for some 180m within the survey area before fading out further uphill to the west. Appears to have been reworked as a later drainage feature towards its western end. Though a gap of some 250m exists the location, orientation and nature of the feature suggest it could link to Feature 4 and form part of a larger enclosure system.	Unknown	NY 95308 36675	




Snowhopte, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
3		Roughly circular pit with an opening/outflow on the east side. The pit measures 1.5m north-south and 2.0m east-west with possible upcast visible on the north side. Pit is within the footprint of former Blackcleugh Plantation and could possibly represent a tree throw, though is slightly different in character than more definite tree throws observed in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval	NY 95228 36680	
4	9861	Possible boundary. Short straight roughly east to west oriented ditch with a bank on the uphill, southern side. The ditch measures 12m long east to west, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The bank is 2m wide and up to 0.3m in height. The ditch is next to but does not connect with a seasonal water course to the north. A continuation of the ditch and bank is visible on the northern side of the watercourse and runs for a further 68m before crossing the survey limit. It is possible that this is a continuation of Feature 2. The feature possibly equates to HER site 9861, listed as a wartime practice trench, though the listed co-ordinate places the feature some 35m to the north, closer to the quarry edge outside the survey area.	Medieval – Post-Medieval	NY 94930 36644	
5		Leat oriented west-south-west to east-north-east which comes off the northern side of Blackcleugh Burn. The leat is around 0.4m wide and up to 0.2m deep. A bank along the downhill side of the leat measures about 1m wide and 0.1m high. The leat can be traced for around 214m before it is disturbed by the current track, a possible continuation is visible to the north of the track though this may be a more recent drain.	Post-Medieval	NY 94835 36409	




Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
6	9862	Discrete east to west oriented oval spoil mound located next to a stream. Slag is visible in erosion on the east side of the mound. The full extent of the mound is not visible but measures at least 20m by 12m and is up to 1.25m high. Listed as possible bloomery site in HER.	Medieval Post-Medieval	NY 94729 36603	
7		North to south oriented boundary consisting of a bank with associated ditch on the east side. Bank measures 2.5m wide and 0.6m high. Ditch measures 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. Remains of old hawthorn tree boles visible in bank. Feature is visible for some 85m.	Post-Medieval	NY 94732 36508	
8		North to south oriented boundary consisting of a bank with a ditch on the west side which is partially obscured by modern drainage upcast. Bank measures 2.5m wide and 0.4m high. Ditch measures approx. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Feature is located approximately 14m east of and runs parallel to ditch and bank 7. Feature is visible for some 256m within the survey boundary.	Medieval - Post Medieval	NY 94756 36493	




Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
9		Oval shaped shallow quarry located near edge of Blackcleugh Burn north valley slope. The quarry measures around 10.5m long north-west to south-east by 5.5m wide and up to 0.7m in depth. A low upcast bank of up to 0.4m in height surrounds the quarry.	Post-Medieval	NY 94736 36359	
10		Circular depression of some 2.5m in diameter and around 0.7m deep, with opening on the north-east side. Could be remains of a prospecting quarry with possible upcast on the south and east side.	Post-Medieval	NY 94645 36445	
11	9865	Leat running from north side of Blackcleugh Burn. The leat is 0.5m wide, up to 0.2m deep and oriented roughly from west-south-west to east-north-east following the contour around east part turns further northwards. A low upcast bank, of around 0.1m high can be seen on the downslope side of the leat. The leat can be traced for approximately 177m but is disturbed by drains to the north.	Post-Medieval	NY 94702 36328	




Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
12		Large shallow quarry on SE facing slope above Blackcleugh Burn with entrance on downslope side. Upcast banks can be seen on both sides of the quarry, measuring 3.75m wide and up to 0.75m in height. Internal dimensions of the quarry are 13m by 16.75m and around 0.4m high.	Post-Medieval	NY 94666 36302	
13		Forestry road within the former Blackcleugh Plantation. Road is around 3.5m in width and 0.3m high and has been constructed by levelling off the top of medieval boundary bank (14) and demolishing the later stone wall located on top.	Modern	NY 94650 36344	
14	9864	Discontinuous Medieval earthwork boundary measuring up to 6m wide and 1.2m high, roughly orientated north-north-west to south-south-east in the western side of the survey area but turns to east to west south of Blackcleugh Burn. Bank can be traced for some 1km within the survey area, though has been disturbed along parts of its length and remodelled into a forestry track (13). On top of the earthwork is a later drystone wall which measures 0.6m wide by 1.3m high.	Medieval	NY 94582 36430	




Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
15	9863	Series of quarry pits located around the intersection of current and former field boundaries on east facing slope. The quarry consists of a row of 4 scoops measuring around 13m in length and up to 1m deep. With a larger interlinked scoop some 5m to the south. Upcast overburden can be seen around these pits.	Unknown	NY 94542 36446	
16	9866	Leat located on the valley slope on the north side of Blackcleugh Burn. Channel is approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.2m deep and can be traced for some 120m. Bank on downhill side is barely visible in places. The leat runs from west to east before turning north to follow contour.	Post-Medieval	NY 94583 36267	
17		Leat located towards the valley bottom on the south side of Blackcleugh Burn. Channel is approximately 0.7m wide and up to 0.2m deep, a large upcast bank is visible on the downhill, northern side of the leat. The bank is approximately 1.5m wide and stands to around 0.4m high. The leat can be traced for approximately 78m.	Post-Medieval	NY 94750 36322	



Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

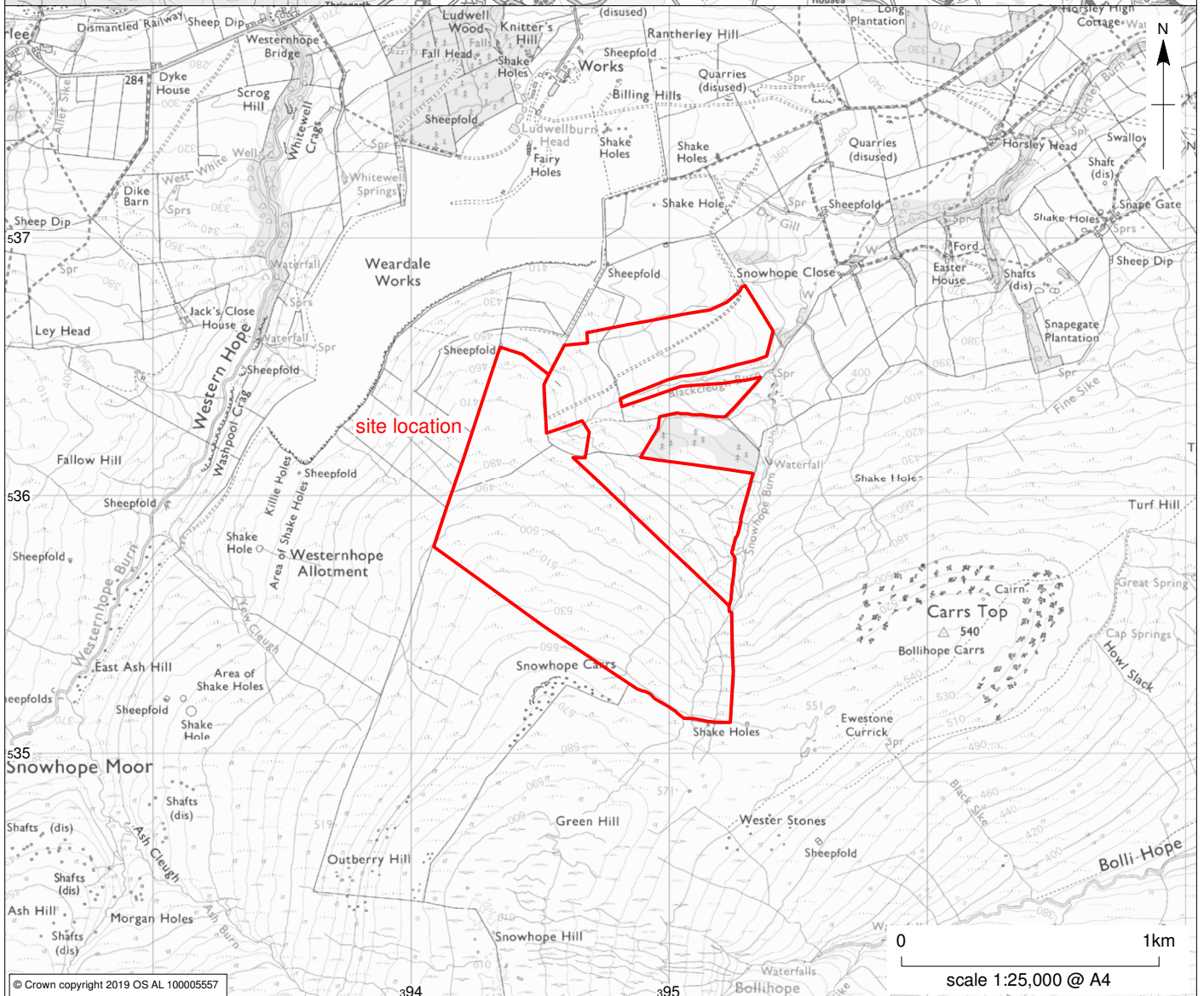
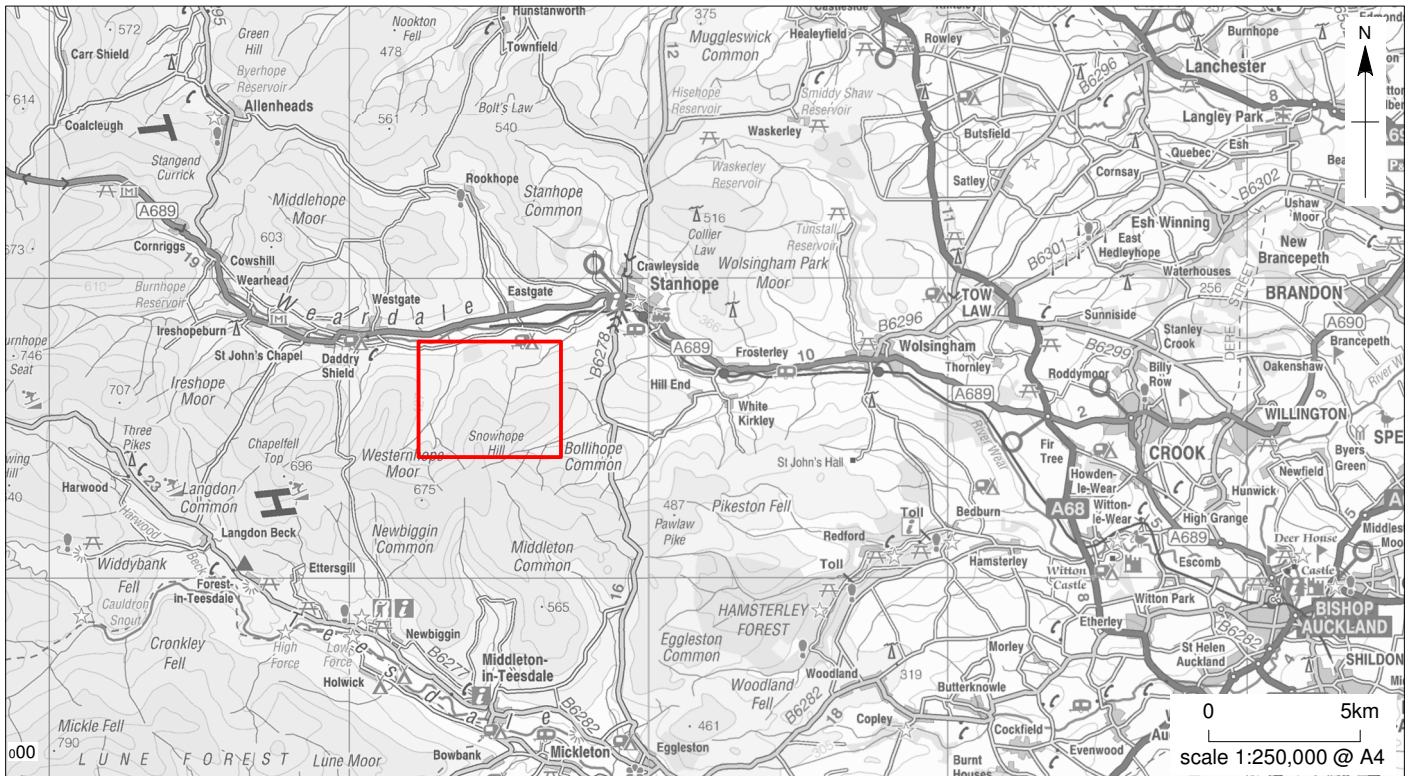
Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
18		Possible bank or lynchet in improved pasture field. Oriented north-west to south-east, the bank is in two segments, southern one is 7m long, 2m wide and 0.3m high; the northern segment is 6m long, 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a gap 2m wide between these segments.	Unknown	NY 95272 36431	
19		Two parallel adjacent hollow-ways, oriented north to south and measuring some 14m long by 3m wide with banks on both sides. Banks are 2.5m wide and are 0.5m high on east side and 1.25m high on west side. The features cut the east to west element of probable medieval boundary bank 14 but have been blocked by the current drystone boundary wall which forms a corner on the western side of the hollow-ways. It is unclear whether these features are a contemporary access break in the boundary or whether they reflect a later access point into Blackcleugh Plantation.	Post-Medieval?	NY 95009 36324	
20		Quarry located below the medieval boundary (14) on the edge of the break of slope above Blackcleugh Burn. Quarry measures 8.5m east to west and 2m north to south with a low upcast bank of around 1.5m in width on the northern edge. Running east from the east end of the quarry is a trackway. It is unclear whether this was a source for the medieval bank material or for the later wall on top.	Post medieval	NY 94739 36294	

Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
21		Oval mound, 9m north to south by 7m east to west measuring about 1.5m high of unknown function or origin but could be related to drainage construction or forestry as it is located at the confluence of three tracks/drains (modern) within the former Blackcleugh Plantation. The mound has large erosion scar on the east side.	Unknown	NY 94954 36278	
22		Quarry hollow with upcast mound within and to south. Three probable prospecting pits to east, each between 1m and 3m in diameter and up to 0.7m deep, with upcast to northern downhill side. Possible 5m diameter embanked enclosure on northern edge of spoilheap. Bank approx 1m wide and 0.2m high. Group covers an area of some 19m by 11m and main quarry has a maximum depth of 1.5m.	Post-Medieval	NY 94360 36495	
23		Series of small quarry/prospection pits c.2-4m diameter with spoil on downhill northern side, leading to larger quarry pit with northern entrance. Slightly pushed out apron of spoil forming entrance ramp. Radiating small scoops around outer upper edge. Group measures some 27m across and up to 1.75m deep.	Post-Medieval	NY 94438 36496	

Snowhope, Upper Weardale: Archaeological Landscape Survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
24		Probable shaft mound, measuring some 15m by 8m and standing around 1m high, on the eastern side of Snowhope Burn. Mound is eye shaped with central pit. Pit is 2m north to south by 2.5m E-W and contains reeds and standing water. Some stone visible in mound.	Post-Medieval	NY 95222 35498	
25		Group of three consecutive quarries cut into break of slope. Quarries extend for around 70m and are a maximum of 18m wide and 1.2m deep. Spoil upcast bank on northern downhill side stands up to 0.6m high. Drain cut in hillslope above appears to be part of a larger grip system and probably unrelated.	Post-Medieval	NY 94594 35963	

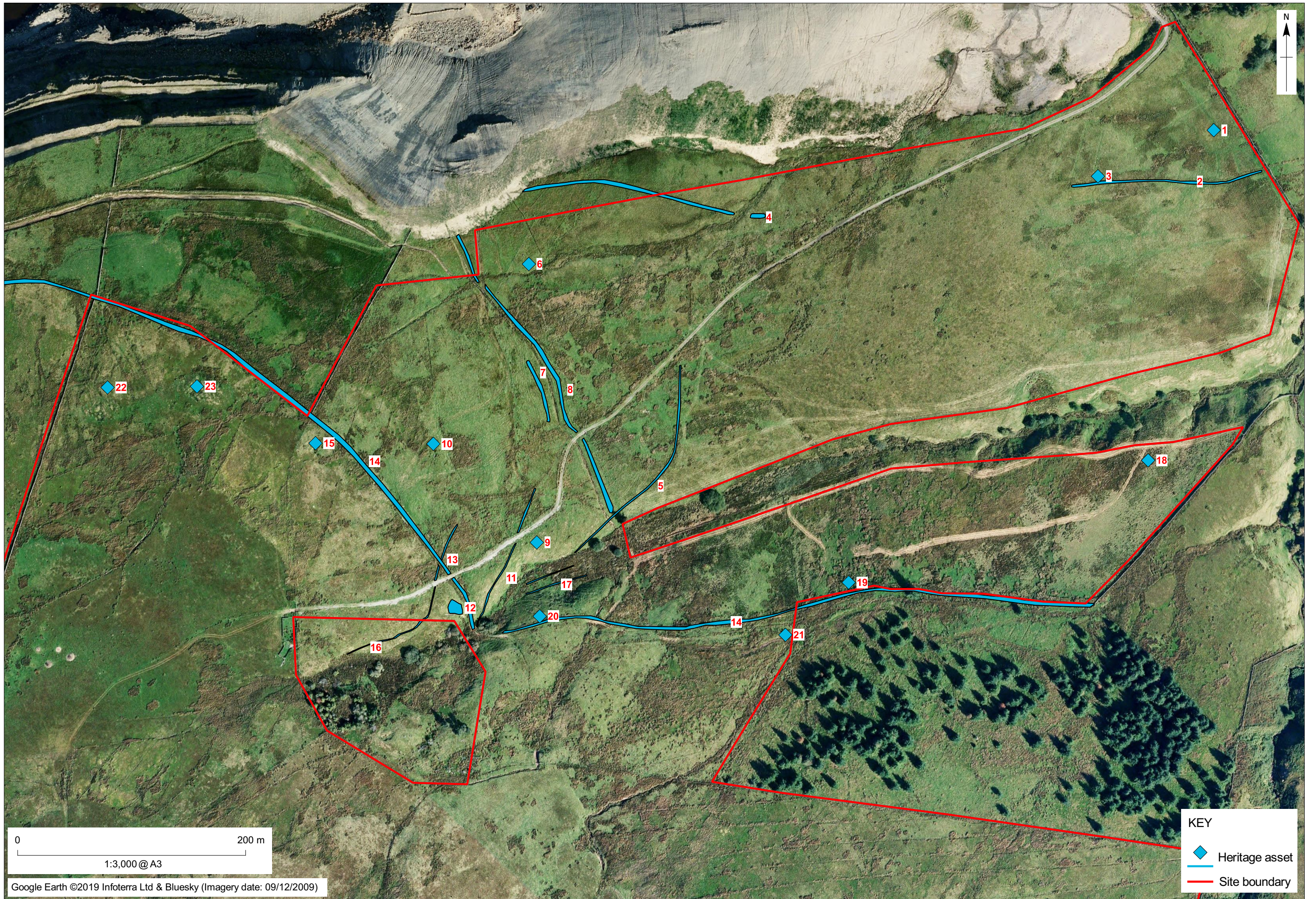


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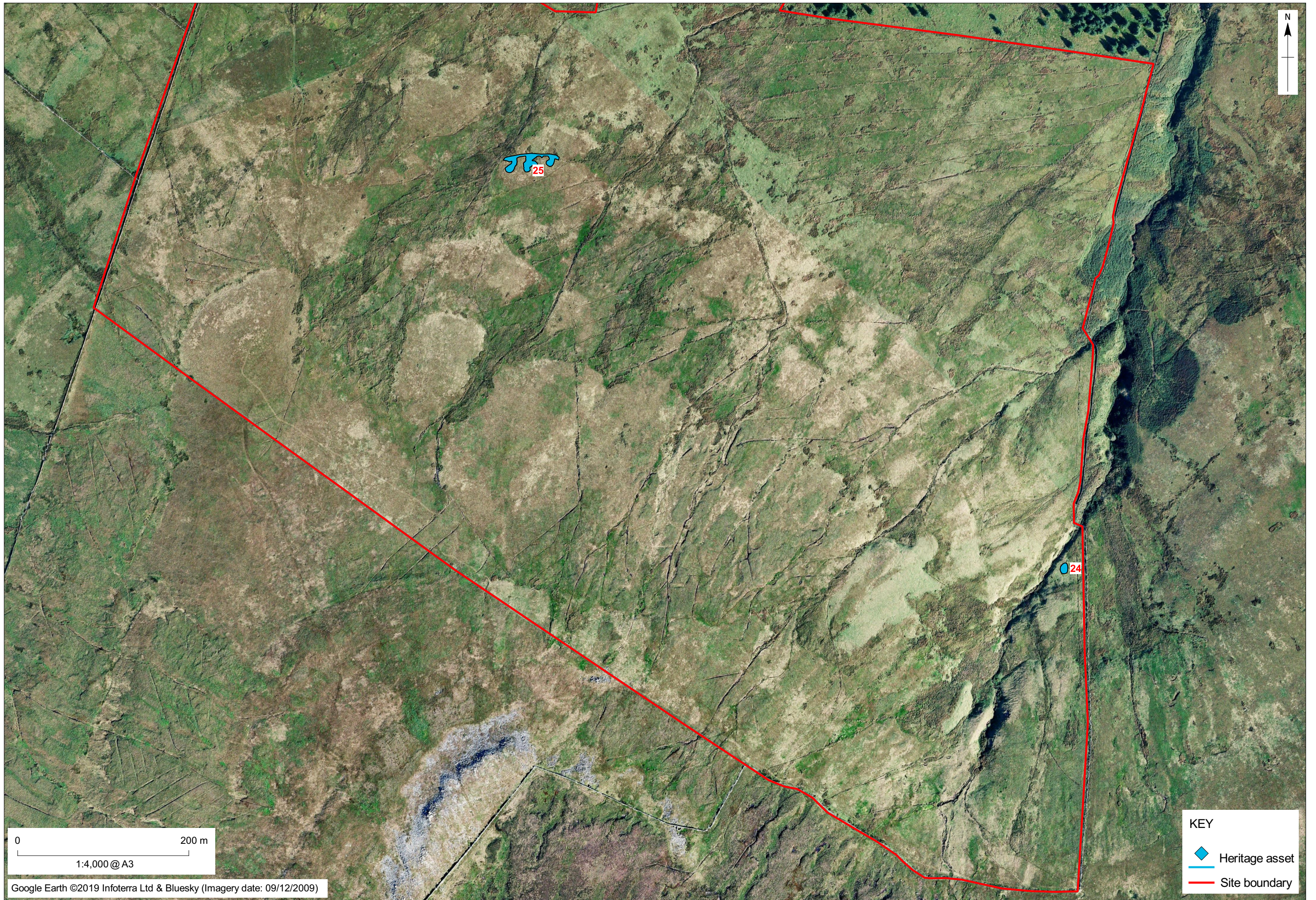
Snowhope, County Durham: site location

Figure 1



Snowhope: location of heritage assets

Figure 2



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Snowhope: location of heritage assets

Figure 3

