

Bolam and Shaftoe: a Second Survey

John Davies

I would like to dedicate this paper to the memory of Mr. J. David Noble (1930-1995). David unfortunately passed away before he saw the fruits of his work particularly in surveying, and, to a lesser extent, in fieldwalking, published. He was a true friend and I miss him a great deal as will many of his fellow NAG members.

Introduction

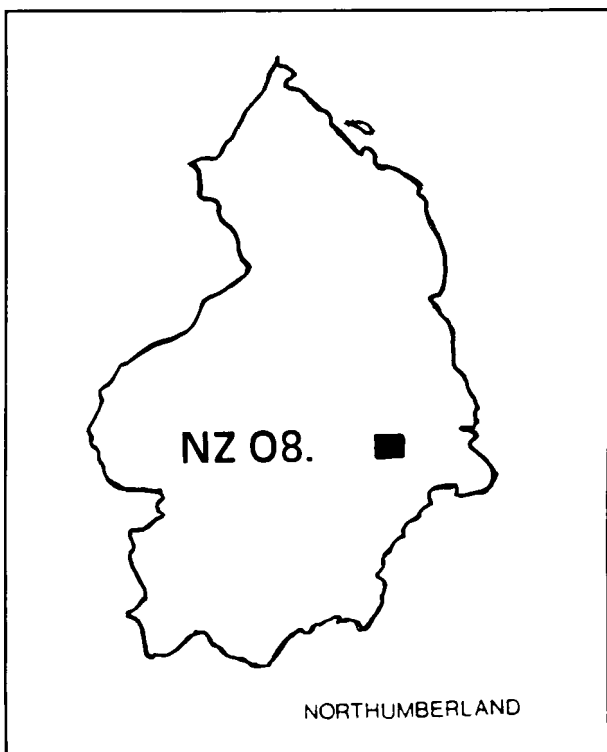
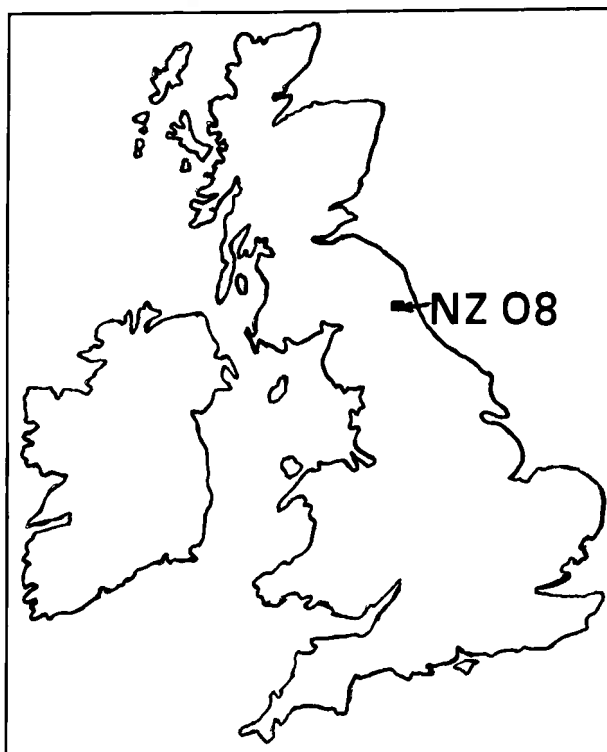
The Bolam and Shaftoe area has revealed a further range of archaeological sites with a wide diversity of type and age. It has become increasingly obvious that substantial upstanding monuments are unlikely to be found except, perhaps, in winter, when there can be a major vegetational change. Air photography does, however, continue to reveal sites which are no longer visible at ground level because of ploughing. Fieldwork continues to be of interest to the author, who has located many small finds such as flints, cup-and-ring marks, trackways and bell pits.

The new plans produced, albeit of known sites, are very important pieces of the archaeological record. They consume vast amounts of time, as only tape triangulation and offset have been used. The plans produced even then have proved to be difficult to interpret. The new documentary evidence that has come to light, mainly in the Northumberland County Record Office, has helped to revise earlier ideas, and to some extent put archaeological evidence in its correct sequence.

Flint evidence is not particularly difficult to find, but tools of diagnostic type are quite rare. It has become obvious that a lot of research is needed to find flint concentrations rather than thin scatters over several acres. This applies particularly to collections made from ploughed fields. The distribution map of flint finds is an excellent example of major input in selected areas not, it is thought, a true reflection of flint evidence.

There is still evidently a lot of scope for further research in this area. Further refinement has been possible to some extent in this second survey; as ever in archaeological research, there is still a lot of evidence to find. The more one looks, the more one finds.

It was obvious, when a halt was drawn in the previous Bolam and Shaftoe area survey report, that sites



Figs. 1 and 2. Location of survey area.

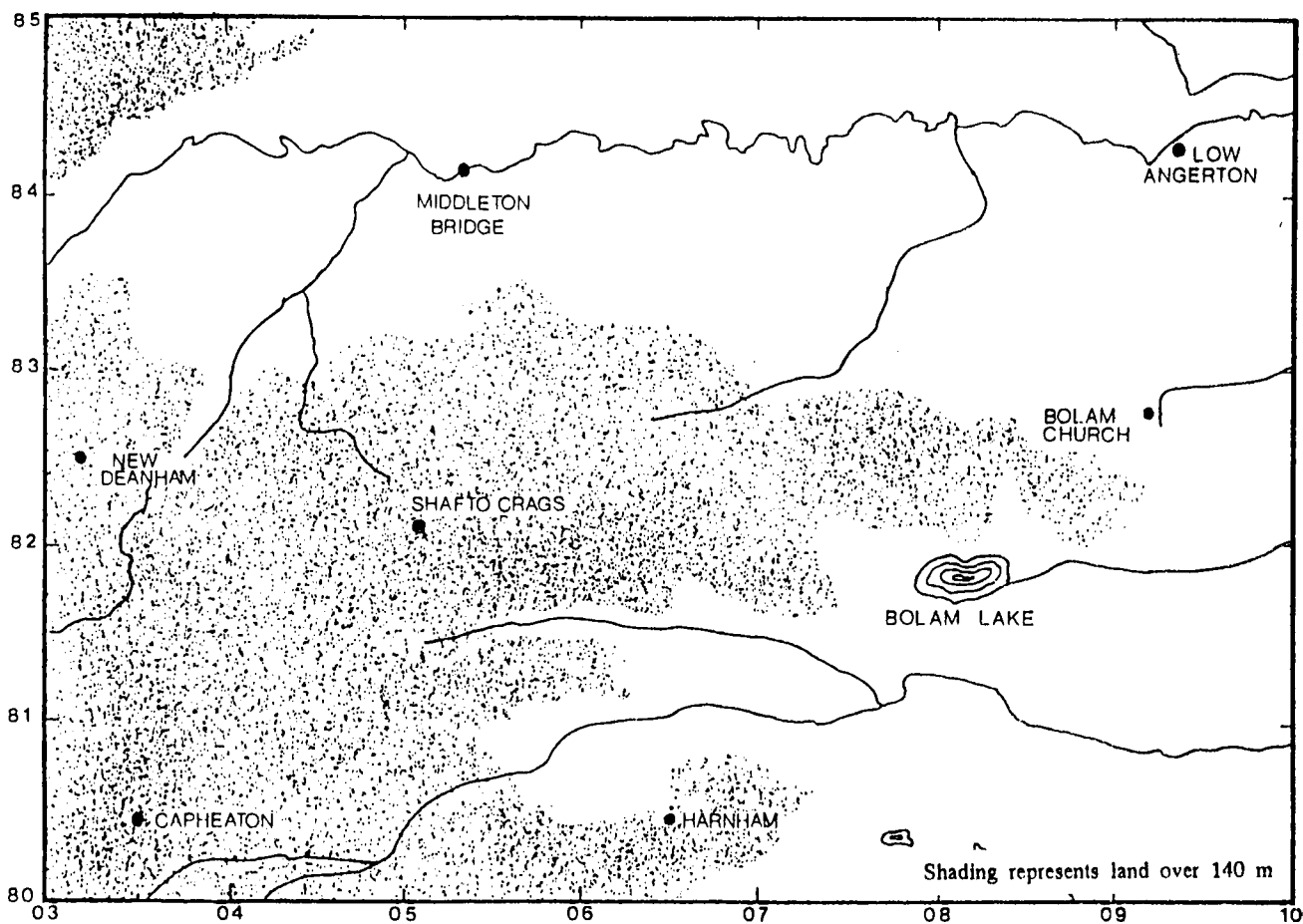


Fig. 3. The survey area.

would continue to come to light after publication. As well as being of interest in their own right, survey projects such as this one are essential to ensure that sites are accurately located so that they can be recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record, and therefore protected from possible damage in the future.

The temptation to pass on to another survey area was resisted, because it was felt that some aspects of the area had not been adequately dealt with. This second part of the survey concentrates on some sites that merited special attention. So many sites have been discovered in this second survey that it was decided once again to call a halt to facilitate publication.

New Surveys

This activity has been concentrated on three sites: Salters' Nick, Old Deanham deserted medieval village, and Middleton Bank Top cairnfield, which has been resurveyed.

Of the three, Old Deanham survey consumed much time over two seasons. It was surveyed because it was a linear settlement: the only one of this type to be found locally. It was also within the capabilities of the surveyors.

Salters' Nick was also surveyed over 1992 and 1993; the domestic enclosure and the field system being surveyed in advance of bracken growth.

The cairnfield was re-surveyed because it became clear that a lot of structures had been missed initially, to be found subsequently by Mr. R. Leiper or ourselves whilst surveying.

Field Walking

This aspect of the survey has again proved worthwhile. May new sites have produced flints, including microliths (both early and late types), scrapers, knives, and blades. Much of the early work concentrated on a valley immediately south of Salters' Nick. More recently flints have been recovered from ploughed fields: not in concentrations, but in sufficient quantity to give hope for richer finds. This aspect of the survey was only started in the autumn of 1993. Almost all finds have been given their own grid reference in this report.

In the Shortflatt and Old Deanham areas the farmers concerned, Mr. W. Robson and Mr. C. Whaley, have recorded and noted sites over the years, and have shared their information to make a more complete record available.

An aspect of fieldwork that had previously been neglected was the question of routes of communication. Trackways are notoriously difficult to date, and knowledge of many of them is restricted to local people, who also often have knowledge of the original use of these routes.

Classification of Sites

As in the original survey report (D&D, 1990), the sites are classified in three sections for the purposes of listing and mapping, and as far as possible are listed in their chronological position. However, some sites are difficult to classify and are listed as seemed most appropriate, even though archaeological and historical facts were lacking.

- P Prehistoric and Roman
- M Medieval
- PM Post-medieval

Listing within the three divisions is by grid reference from west to east, and south to north.

Abbreviations used in the text

- AA Archaeologia Aeliana
- D&D Davies and Davison 1990 (see References)
- NA Northern Archaeology
- MAN Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne
- NAG Northumberland Archaeological Group
- NAR National Archaeological Record, Ordnance Survey record cards
- NMR National Monuments Record, air photos
- NU University of Newcastle upon Tyne, air photos
- PSAN Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne
- RAF Royal Air Force, air photos

Acknowledgements

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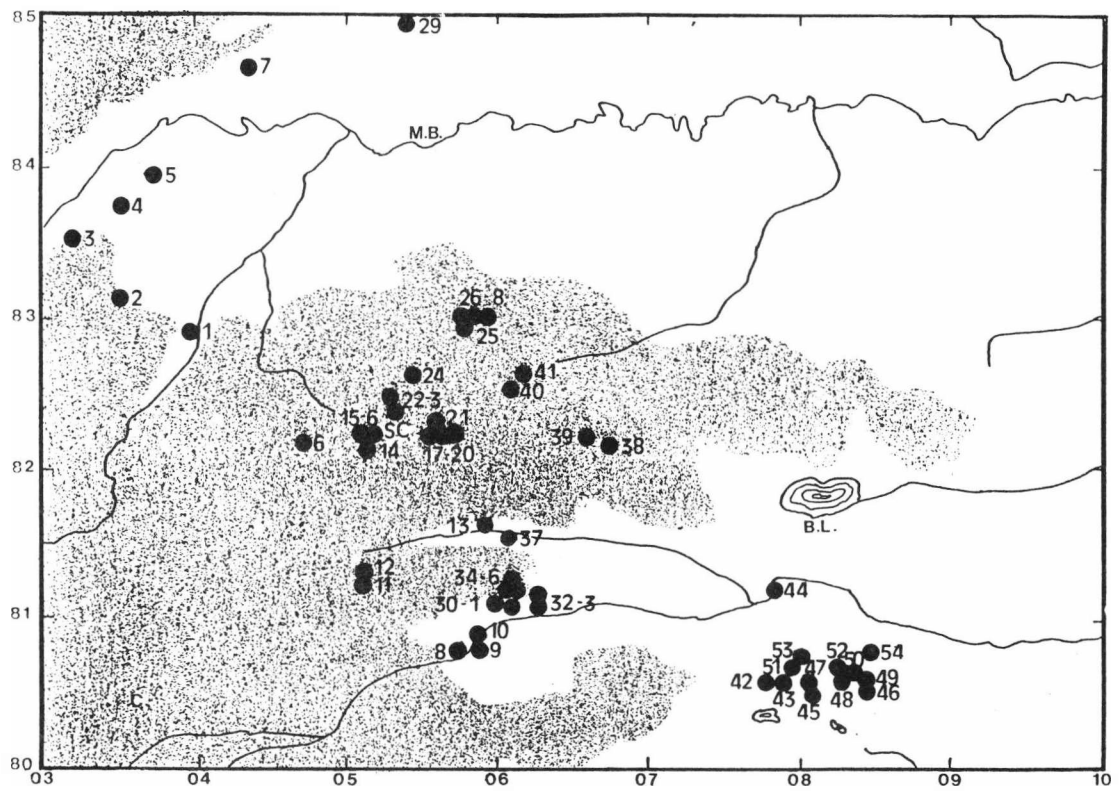


Fig. 4. Distribution of prehistoric sites.

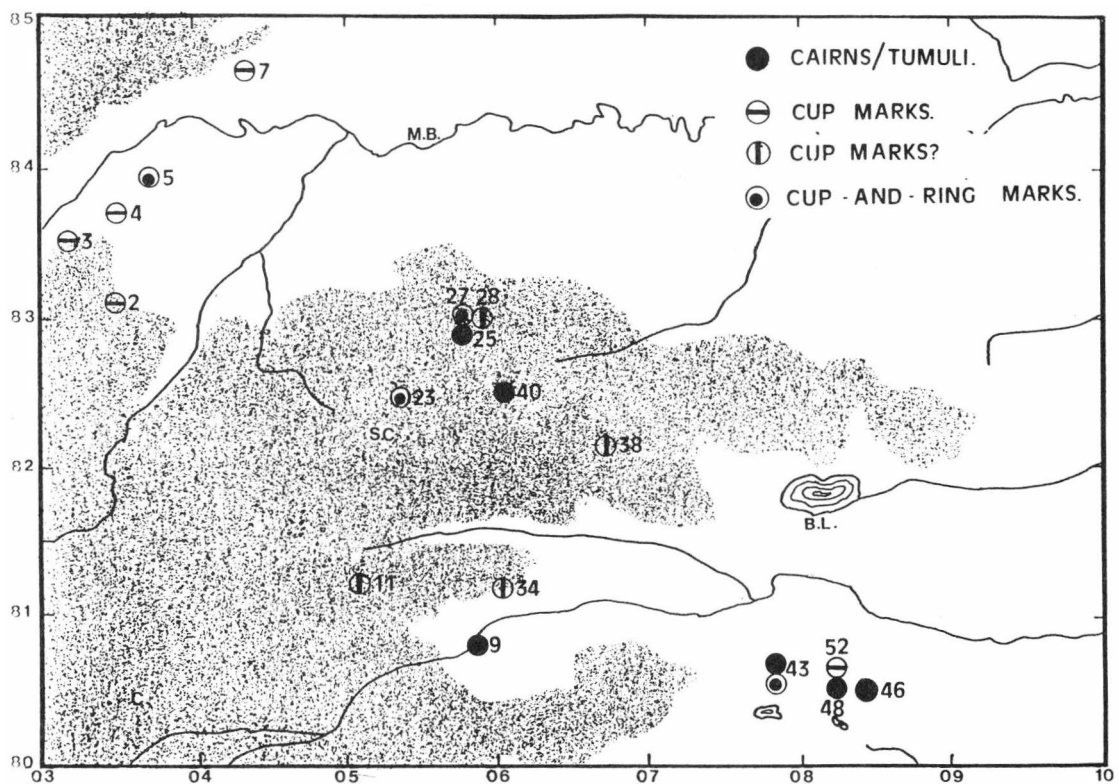


Fig. 5. Distribution of cairns/tumuli, cupmarks and cup and ring marks.



Plate 1. Site P5. Portable cup and ring marked rock found by the author (scale = 30cm rule).



Plate 2. Site P5a. Portable cup and ring marked rock found by Mr. C. Whaley (scale = 30cm rule).

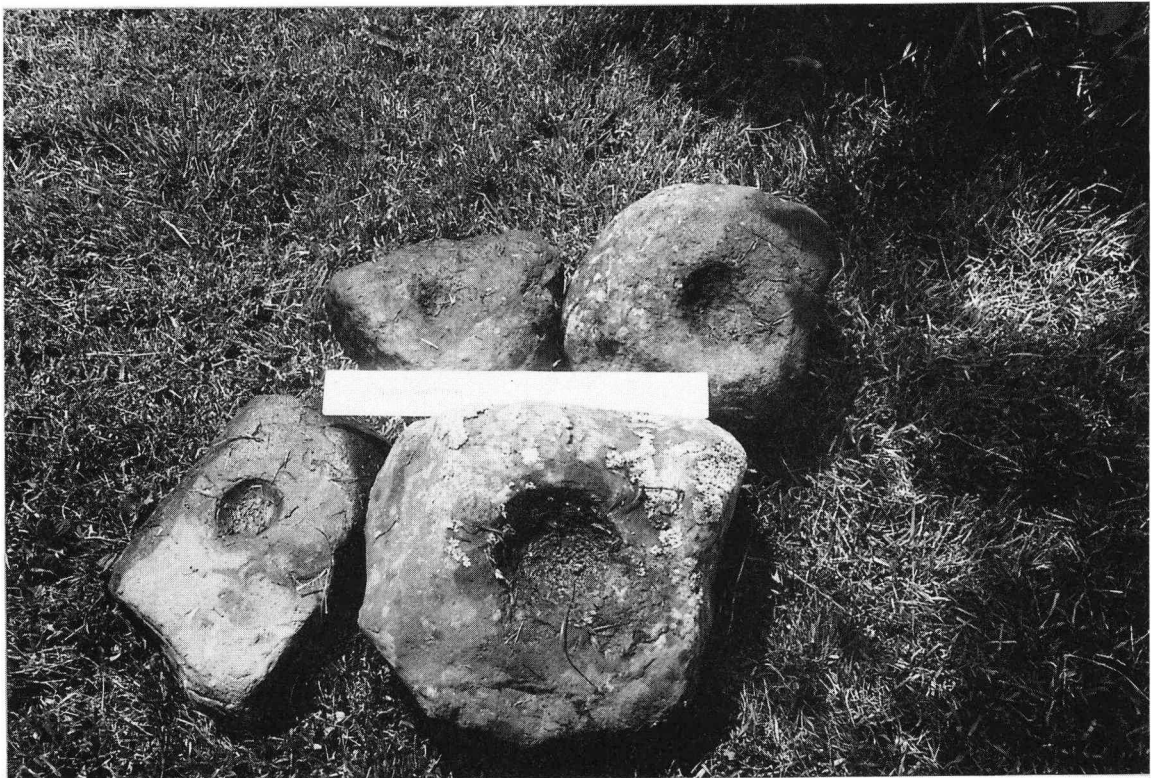


Plate 3. Site P7. Cup marked stones from Romano-British settlement at Wallington Newhouses. The stone at bottom left may perhaps be a pivot stone for a gate (scale = 30cm rule).

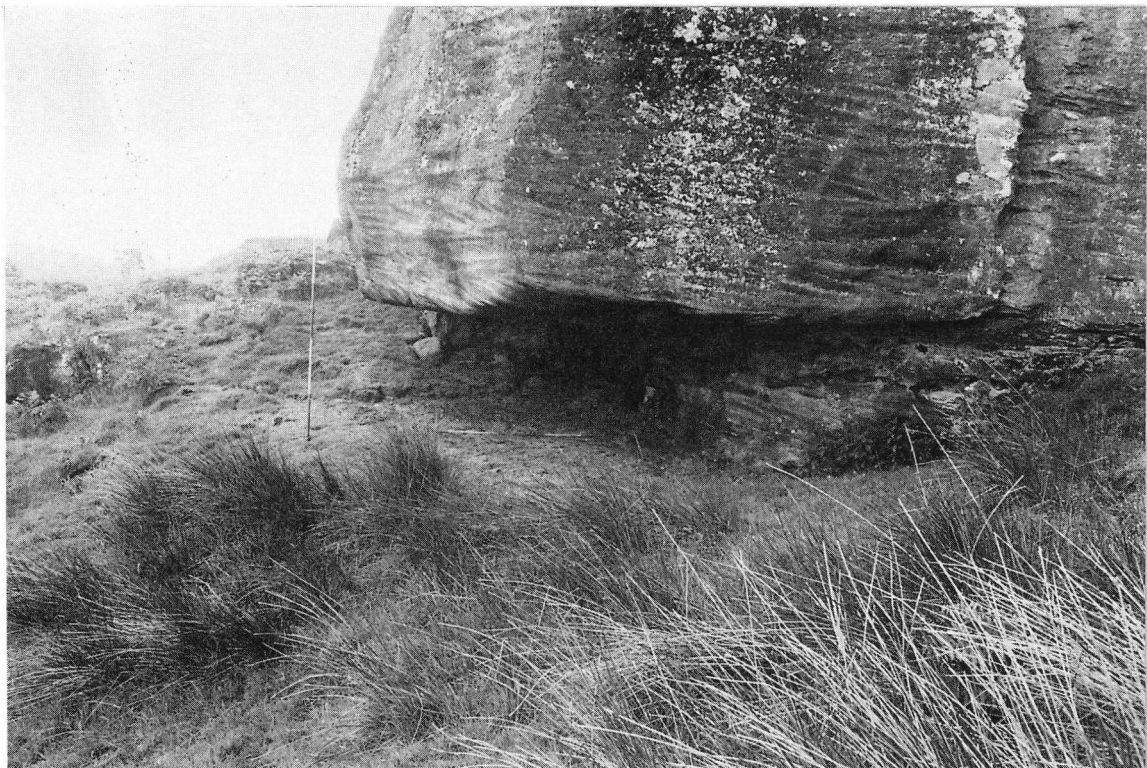


Plate 4. Site P14. Rock shelter at Shaftoe Grange. This is only the second rock shelter to have produced more than three flints (2m ranging poles).

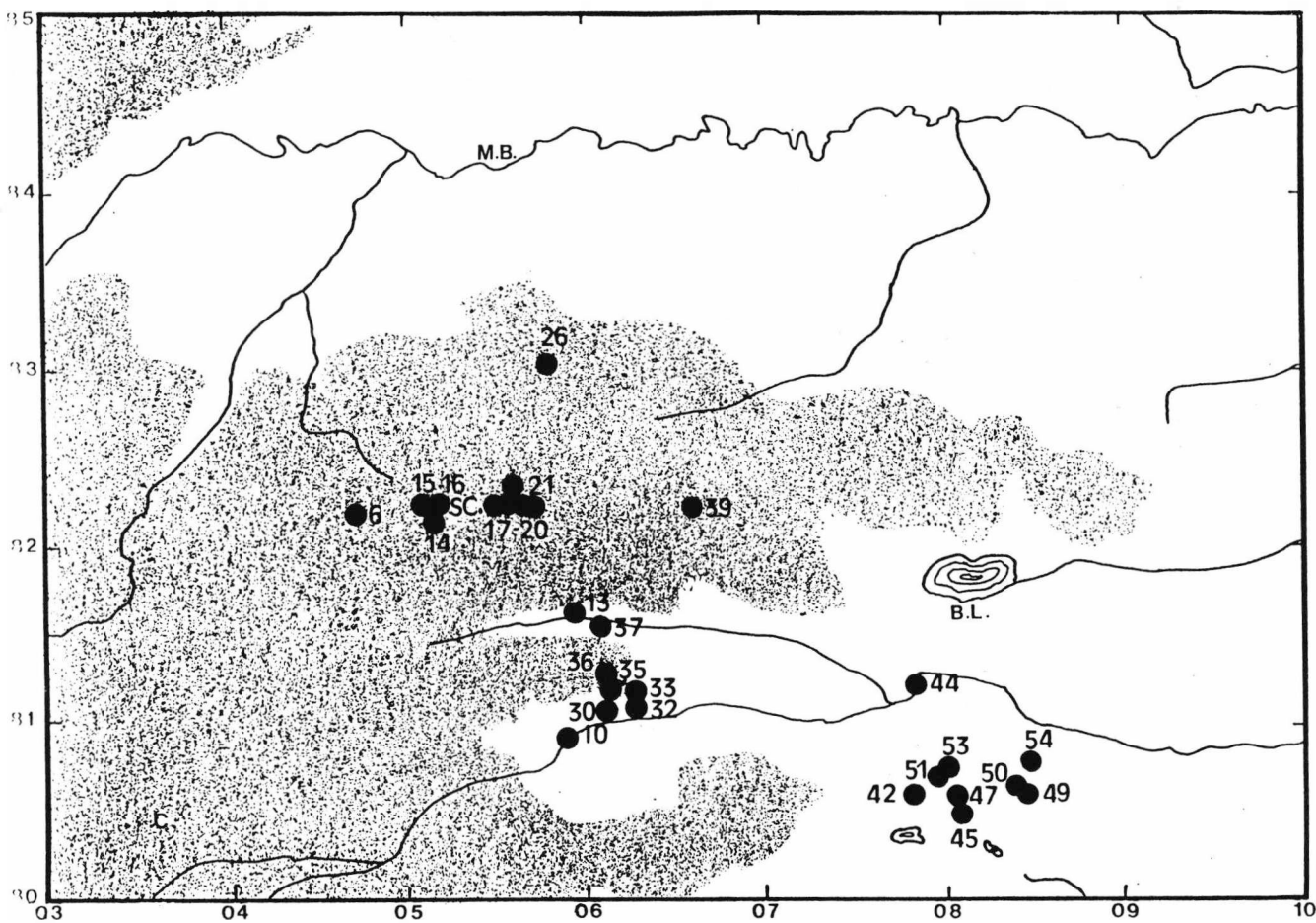


Fig. 6a. Distribution of flint finds.

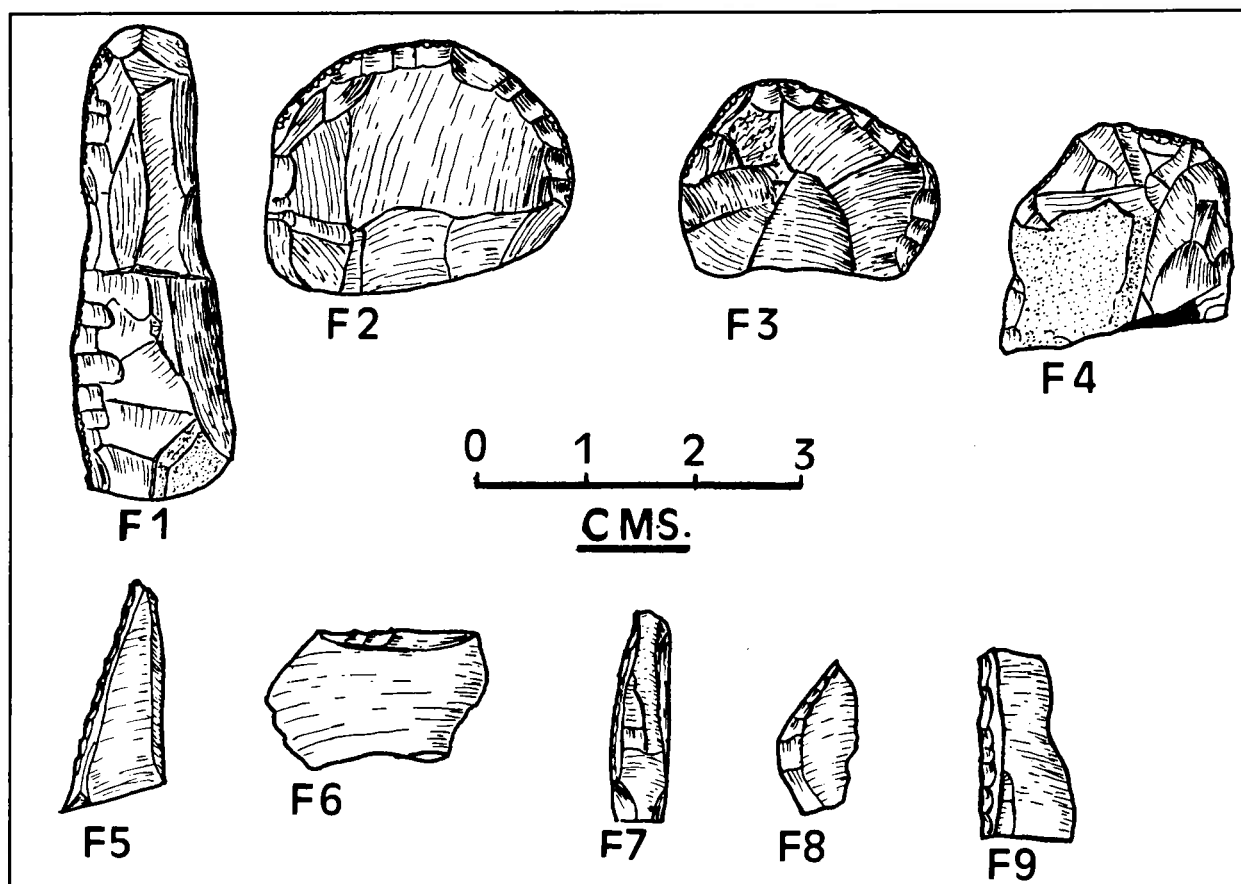


Fig. 6b. Flint finds. F1 knife, P16. F2 scraper, P15. F3 scraper, P26. F4 scraper, P32. F5 microlith, P35. F6 ?microlith, P37. F7 microlith, P21. F8 microlith, P21. F9 microlith, P21.

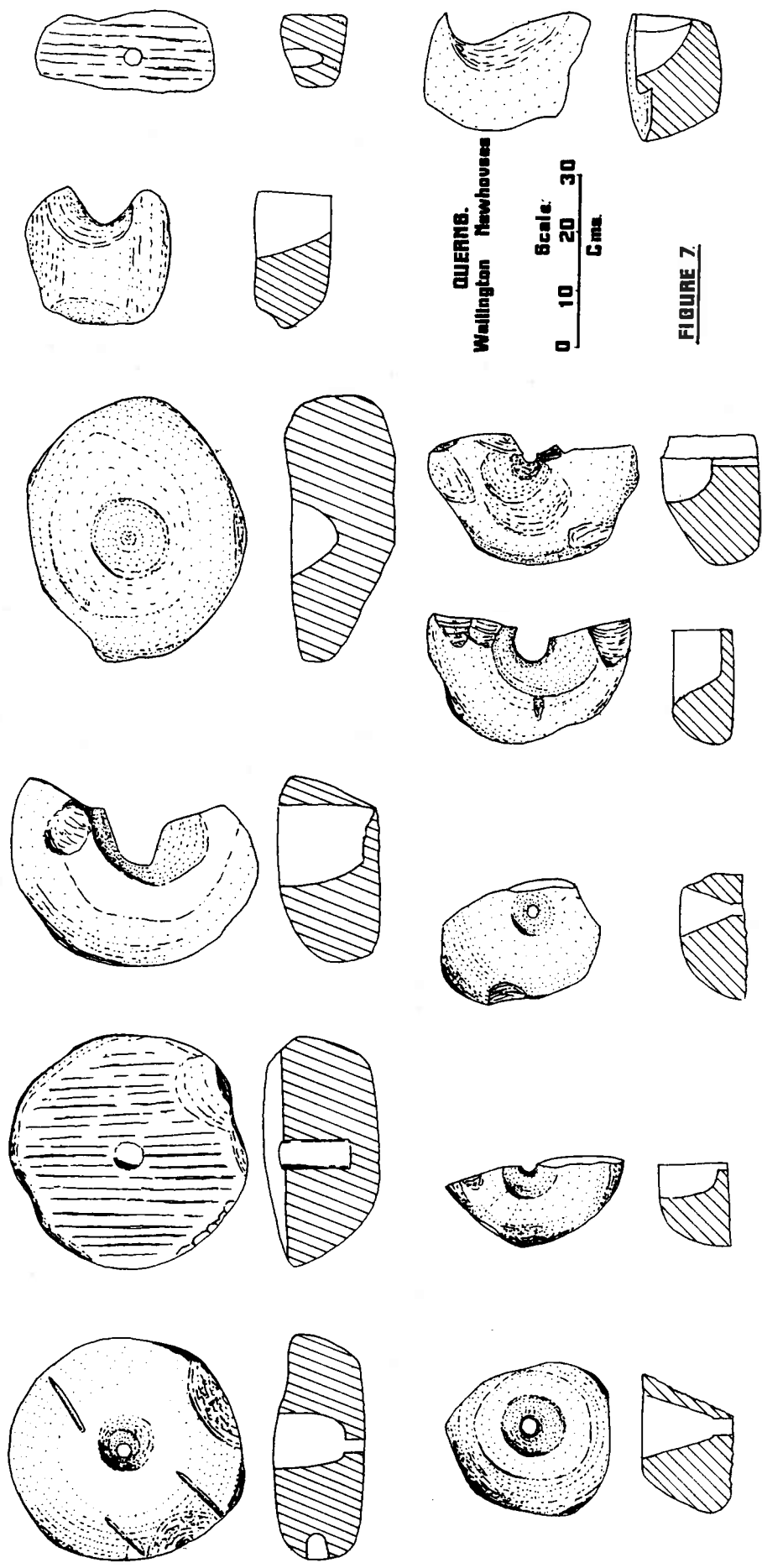


Fig. 7. Querns from Wallington Newhouses Farm (P7).

P11 ?Cup-marked rock, Ferney Chesters.

NZ 0519 8125 Elevation 160m

On a small partially quarried crag is a possible cup-mark, found during fieldwalking in January 1993. This area of sandstone seems to be quite resistant to weathering.

P12 U-shaped enclosure, Ferney Chesters Farm.

NZ 0510 8130 Elevation 160m

A possible U-shaped enclosure runs south from an old field boundary, the eastern and western boundaries of the enclosure being the arms of the U. Most parts of the enclosure are filled with ridge-and-furrow. The boundaries seem to be defined by irregularly spaced orthostats. The ridge-and-furrow skirts the enclosure on the eastern, western and northern sides. The age of this site is uncertain, but is possibly prehistoric.

P13 Flint flake, East Shaftoe Farm - The Devil's Causeway

NZ 0595 8160 Elevation 140m

A single flint flake (30 x 16 x 9mm) was found during fieldwalking in September 1993. It was probably discarded, and retains some of its cortex. Unusually for this area, it is toffee-coloured.

P14 Flints, Shaftoe Grange / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0515 8210 Elevation 195m

Flints have been collected from this rock-shelter over the last few years. Unfortunately, there are no diagnostic tools, but there are four large flakes (up to 31 x 15 x 6mm) and sixteen smaller knapping flakes (up to 12 x 10 x 3mm). One of the large pieces appears to have some retouch on the edge. This site, though facing north, is sheltered from the south and west.

P15 Flint scraper, Shaftoe Grange / East Shaftoe Farm

NZ 0510 8220 Elevation 190m

A single flint scraper (24 x 30 x 12mm) was found in 1992 on a sheep track in an open area. This tool is patinated or has been partially discoloured by fire. Despite further searching no other finds were made. (Figure 6b)

P16 Flints, Shaftoe Grange / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0550 8229 Elevation 185m

Over the last two years 2 flakes have been found under an outcrop. The larger (42 x 14 x 6mm) of these has retouch along one edge and has probably been used as a fabricator (figure 6b). The smaller (19 x 6 x 2mm) appears to have retouch at the point and could possibly be a microlith.

P17 Flints, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0550 8220 Elevation 170m

Six large flakes (27 x 18 x 6mm), six smaller flakes (largest 12 x 7 x 3mm), one possible core (57 x 40 x 20mm), and four discarded pieces were found in the spring and summer of 1993. They were found as the result of erosion of a sheep scrape in an open area.

P17a Flints, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0550 8220 Elevation 170m

Two flints. One large flake (72 x 23 x 8mm) may have been dressed for hafting. The second (30 x 11 x 6mm) has some retouch at its point. These finds are from 50m west of P17.

P18 Flints, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0560 8220 Elevation 170m

Two small undiagnostic (14 x 7 x 3mm) flakes were found in 1993 on an old landrover track. They were from an open area.

P19 Flint flake, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0565 8220 Elevation 180m

A single large flint flake was found on the south side of a small stream in 1992. It measures 28 x 12 x 10mm.

P19a Flint flake, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0560 8220 Elevation 175m

From erosion after heavy rain: a single flint flake (27 x 21 x 4mm) was found amongst rocks on a small crag.

P20 Flints, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0560 8230 Elevation 175m

50m to the west of the next entry there is a further rock-shelter facing south. Two small undiagnostic flakes (largest 15 x 10 x 2mm) of pinkish-buff coloured flint have been found. Both look as if they could be partially burnt.

P21 Flints, Salters' Nick / East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0560 8230 Elevation 175m

References: D&D, p.68, plate V and figure 8.

Further collection of flints from this site (originally reported in Northern Archaeology) over the last three years, has resulted in 2 further broad blade microliths, 1 narrow blade microlith, 22 knapping flakes and discarded pieces, 14 blades (maximum 38 x 17 x 4mm), and one blade with possible retouch (38 x 14 x 3mm). The site, as expected, has clearly been utilised over a long period in both early and late mesolithic periods.

P22 Enclosure and trackway, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0535 8235 Elevation 192m

NAR: NZ08SE22

Air photos: NU Neg A 78, 79, Salway; NMR SF 3376/41, 42, 47, 48 (11/3/87), T. Gates

References: D&D p.68 P22; Jobey (1947a) p.36; PSAN 3 series, vol.10 (1921-22), p.244-6; PSAN 4 series, vol.11 (1947), p.172. Bosanquet 1929 (rep. 1989) p141 & 179.

This site (Figures 8a and 8b), originally surveyed and published in PSAN in 1921-2, was originally planned by Mr. T. Ball.

In May 1992 after notification of the discovery of hut circles inside the fort (Mrs. M. Maddison pers. comm.), it was decided to survey the site in advance of bracken growth. The results of this survey and comparison with the old plan are summarised below.



Plate 5. Site P22. Detail of construction of outer rampart on northern side of Salters' Nick. The rampart is clearly constructed of an inner and outer face of large sandstone blocks infilled with rubble (2m ranging pole).



Plate 6. Site P22. Salters' Nick cutting. In the foreground the cutting has slighted the outer rampart and some stones can be seen remaining. Further down the cutting are quarrying marks at the bottom of the cutting. The cutting as can be seen from the plan divides the settlement into two unequal portions.

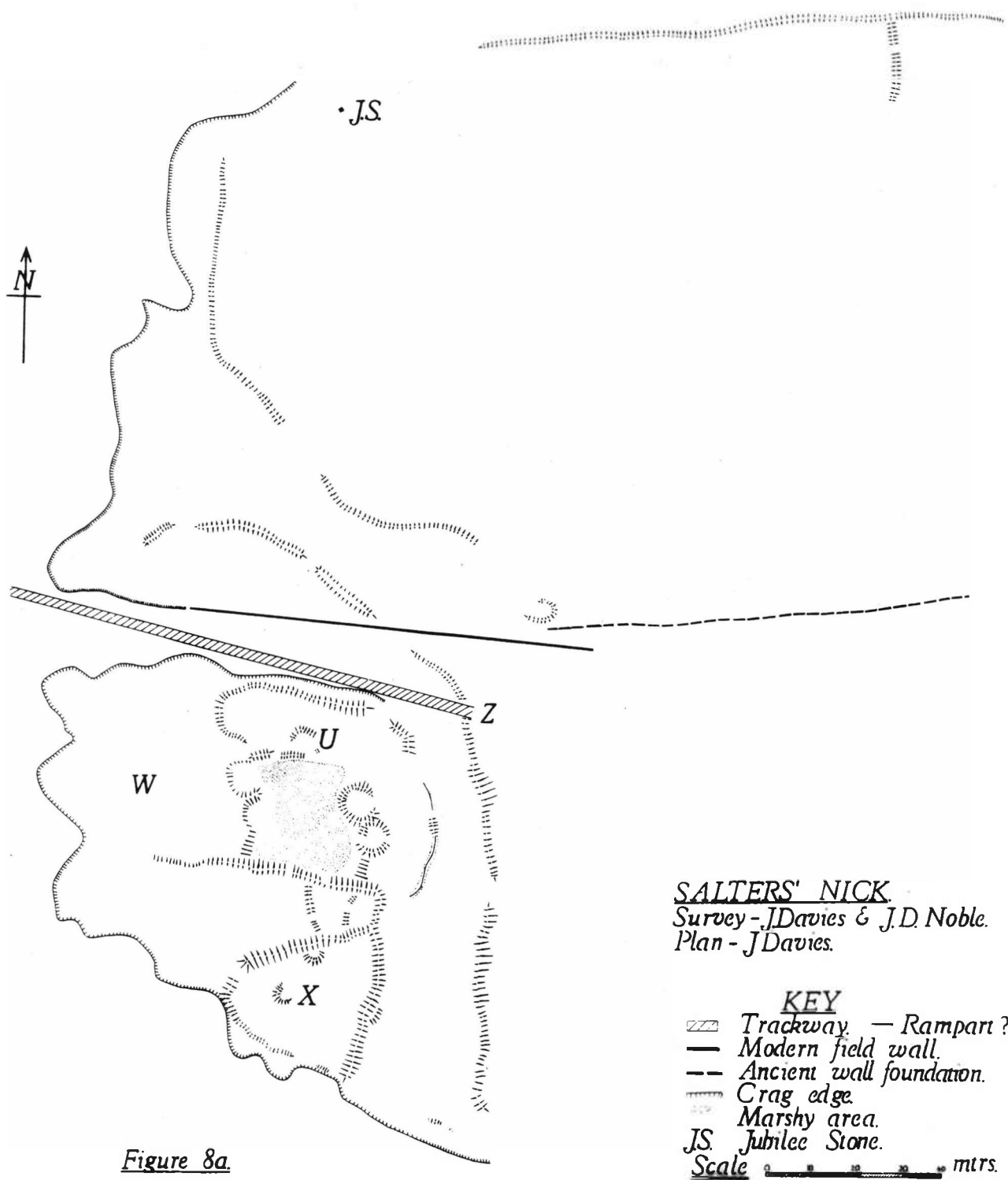


Figure 8a.

Fig. 8a. The new Salters' Nick survey.

The fort is naturally defended on the west and south sides by steep crags of millstone grit; it is unequally divided into two parts by the trackway known as Salters' Nick. This trackway is known to have been used for the smuggling of both salt and whisky. "Mr. Gelling of Hartburn told me that the smugglers of salt used to stay there during the day, hiding their ponies in a cleft in the rocks which is difficult to find" (Bosanquet). The track cuts through the outer rampart at point Z (new plan). In the area marked A on the old plan, we could only find the remains of one of the hut circles at point X (new plan), though there are several spreads of stone that could, in the past, have been thought of as hut circles. The only other feature that we noted was one recorded on the original plan at point H, where a D-shaped structure was recorded against an inner partition wall. This structure could be an earlier hut circle partially buried under the partition wall. The walls connecting two radial partition walls, recorded in the original plan (area B) were in fact found to be curved. The entrances were also found to be placed more centrally than originally suggested. These seem more likely to have been stock enclosures. The entrance to the inner area could only have been via the outer enclosure. In area C (old plan), our survey found two semi-detached pairs of houses at the eastern and western sides of a marshy area shown on the original plan as a dotted circle. A possible fifth hut can be seen at point U on the new plan. The original plan omits entirely the enclosure area alongside the Nick, which uses the present, but perhaps not the original, land form of this fort: there has evidently been extensive modification and quarrying of the original land surface. Of the ramparts, the best preserved section is on the north side of the Nick, where the outer rampart is of

two lines of orthostats filled with smaller stones (Plate 5). The area of the outer rampart to the south of the Nick is at best badly preserved, and in some areas the rampart line can only be inferred. The inner rampart is well preserved up to a height of some 1.5m in places, and seems to be constructed of earth and stone: it is difficult to find details of its construction, but it is massive. The outer rampart is cut by the Nick on the east at point Z (new plan), continuing intermittently to the modern boundary dyke, to reappear on the north side of the dyke. The Nick, then, is almost certainly a later adaptation of this part of the site, and indeed has quarrying marks in its cutting (Plate 5). In the southern area of the fort (old plan, A) there are signs of walling along the crag edge that were not noted before. The area W (new plan) is totally devoid of archaeological features, perhaps because the very thin soil and bare rock prohibited agricultural or residential use.

Salters' Nick as it proceeds west is clearly a trackway of many dates: an old waggonway and a green road, as well as a public footpath. Just to the west of the fort the track runs through a narrow defile which is probably of the same date as the cutting to the east in Salters' Nick itself.

The site is interesting in that it poses several problems of chronology. Was the enclosure alongside the Nick made after the cutting? If it was, then clearly the breach of the rampart on the east side of the Nick and the enclosure are successive phases. What phase of building do the stone houses belong to? Are they contemporary with the enclosure alongside the cutting, and was there a timber phase that can no longer be recognised? The D-shaped structure also remains a mystery: was it built before or after the inner partition? This inner partition

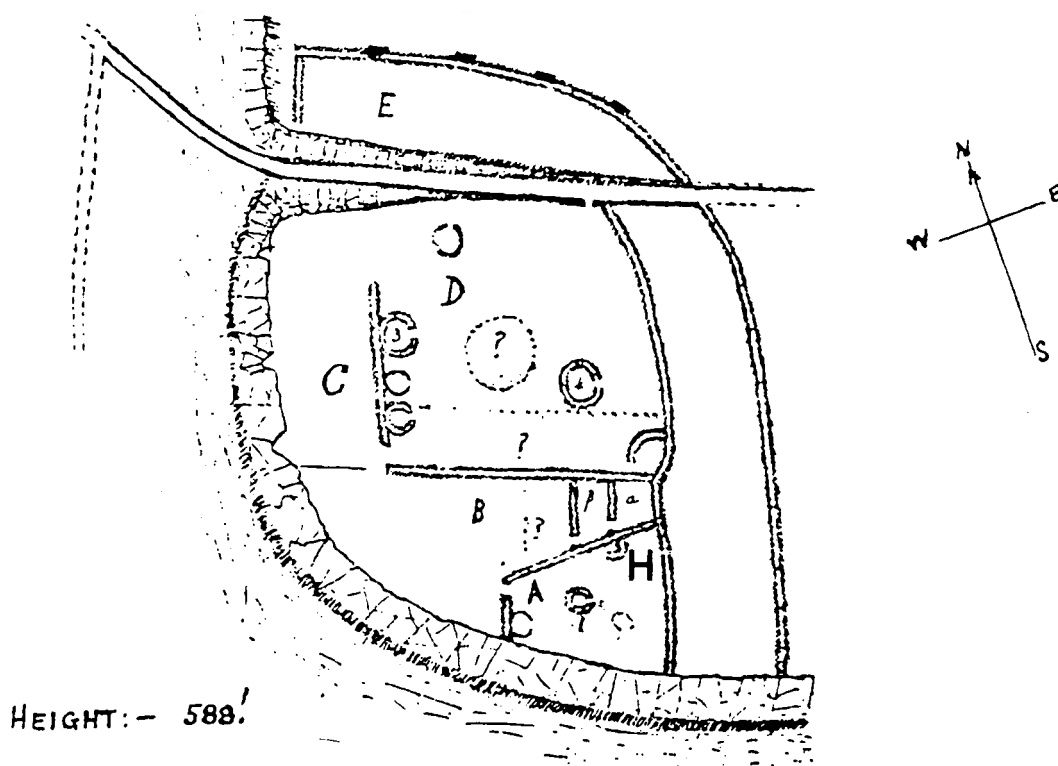


Fig. 8b. The Salters' Nick Survey produced by T. Ball (1922). (Reproduced by permission of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle upon Tyne).

wall is in fact the most upstanding part of the whole site.

On the north side of the enclosure is a field system probably contemporary with the fort. One section of this was shown to the writer by the late Dr. Paul Sellers some time ago: this was the northern field boundary that runs east - west, and has a south lateral wall. In 1993, during survey work on this section, a further field boundary was noted on the western side, terminating just south of the Jubilee Stone. This joins a further discontinuous southern field boundary running along a natural joint in the millstone grit. All parts of the field system are quite faint and use natural boundaries for their foundation. A further possible structure was also found outside the outer rampart: the only one found in the area.

Although there are quite recent air photographs of the enclosure, the coverage only illustrates a very small percentage of the western and southern parts of the field system.

The only finds known and now lost were found probably early in this century. "There was a place on Salters' Nick at Shaftoe Crags where Mr Isaac Percival was digging once when he came upon big round stones and bones. The bones went to dust" (Bosanquet).

P23 Cup-and-ring marked rock, Middleton Bank Farm.

NZ 0530 8245 Elevation 200m

References: Beckensall 1992, p63 (illustrations 'a' & 'b') Site 'a' is located 10m south-west of the Jubilee Stone, on a bearing of 204 degrees, showing a faint cup and partial ring. Site 'b' is 8m from the Jubilee Stone on a bearing of 32 degrees: a long groove originating in cup-and-ring marks (Plate 7).

This may be the site noted by Dr. G. Moir in the late 1980s. It was noted again in 1992. Both sets of marks are very eroded. There are excellent views in all directions, except southwards.

P24 Cord rig (possible), Jubilee Stone - Salters' Nick.

NZ 0545 8260 Elevation 185m

North of the field system surveyed at Salters' Nick is a possible area of cord rig. The area of cultivation is only c 70m², although there is another possible area to the north and on the opposite side of this slight hollow. There could be other less noticeable cultivation on this 'green' area of hill. The site was confirmed by NAG members visiting in 1991.

P25 Cairnfield, Middleton Bank Top Farm.

NZ 0580 8290 Elevation 155m

References: D&D (P24, P26)

The cairnfield (Figure 9) was resurveyed in 1992 because of the alteration in the vegetation. This was the result of spraying with selective weedkiller, which killed a lot of rush on the hill. When this was combined with dry summers, large areas of hill could be clearly seen.

The result was that 41 cairns and several previously unknown field boundaries were located: almost twice the number of cairns recorded in the original survey. Two further stone settings, like the one marked X on the

original plan, were located. A cup-and-ring marked rock and a possible cist were also recorded. It has also been noted that the original stone setting was part of a complex that includes a field boundary which curves to include the feature. The second structure, of similar size, does not appear to be connected to any other feature. The third (and by far the smallest) is, however, backed by a small outcrop. The field walls discovered tended to be fragmentary, and do not appear to make a recognisable pattern. It may well be that there are other sections of wall awaiting discovery. Unfortunately the survey, for a second time, failed to record any definite houses.

Our thanks to Mr. R. Leiper, whose regular working visits have enabled him to point out small details that would probably otherwise have been missed.

P26 Flint scraper, Middleton Bank Top Farm - cairnfield.

NZ 0580 8300 Elevation 155m

A single brownish-black scraper (20 x 24 x 11mm: figure 6b) was found in a rabbit scrape in a mound of soil moved and re-deposited some years ago during road-making.

P27 Cup-and-ring marks, Middleton Bank Top Farm.

NZ 0587 8300 Elevation 155m

References: Beckensall 1992 p63 (illustration at bottom of page); D&D p.69, P25, P26.

On a low linear crag, with a scarp side to the north, are some simple cup-marks spread over a small area. In this group, which was examined by Mr. S. Beckensall in Spring 1992, are several sets of cup-and-ring marks: one cup with a single ring, one cup with two rings overlapping a faint design, which also consists of a single cup and two rings (Plate 8). The first of these is now covered with growing turf in order to 'protect it from erosion' (Mr. R. Leiper, pers. comm.). The site is in a cairnfield/field system re-surveyed in 1992 by the author and the late David Noble, which was originally surveyed in 1987 (D&D). There are good views from the site in all directions except the south.

P28 ?Cup-marked stone, Middleton Bank Top Farm.

NZ 0590 8300 Elevation 153m

This portable stone, with two possible cup-marks, was found in 1982 by Dr. Gordon Moir, whilst on a Northumberland Archaeological Group field visit. The stone had been used to fill a gap underneath a gate. The cups seem likely to be natural features, as they are on the roughest surface of a dressed block. (Now in the collection of Dr. G. Moir.)

P29 Rectilinear settlements, Middleton Mill.

NZ 0540 8490 Elevation 125m

Air photos: NMR Neg. No. 3942/17-22, 28/3/89 (T. Gates).

Two rectilinear enclosures, probably Romano-British, lie on a well drained area of flat ground on a south-facing slope. There were no signs of these sites on the surface. On the air photos they show as rectangular crop marks without visible internal features.



MIDDLETON BANK TOP - CAIRNFIELD.

0 50 100 MET
SCALE.

KEY

POSSIBLE CAIRNS	●	POSSIBLE CIST	X
CAIRNS	●	MODERN TRACKWAY	===
STONE SETTING WITH ACCESS	○	HOLLOW-WAY?	---
RING BANK STRUCTURE	○	MODERN WALL	
CUP-AND-RING	*	FENCE	+ - + -
DYKES - ANCIENT	—		

SURVEY - J.DAVIES & J.D.NOBLE, PLAN - J.DAVIES.

FIGURE 9.

Fig. 9. Middleton Bank Top Cairnfield (Site P25).

P30 ?Flint core, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0612 8107 Elevation 132m

Large flint (45 x 30 x 20mm) found during field walking in October 1993. It has some flake scars and was probably rejected because of poor quality.

P31 Devil's Causeway, Ferney Chesters Farm.

NZ 0600 8110 Elevation 135m

The 'road' is visible for c. 100m, as it runs diagonally uphill, east of the grid reference given, where it can be seen as a transversely level cutting angling up the slope.

P32 Flint scraper, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0630 8110 Elevation 135m

Small flint scraper with some damage (Figure 6b). Found during field walking in December 1993, this scraper (24 x 17 x 11mm) is almost black in colour, has very steep retouch along the working face, and retains some cortex at the butt end. It could be Mesolithic, as it resembles scrapers from coastal sites such as Hauxley.

P33 ?Flint core, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0630 8115 Elevation 140m

Found during fieldwalking in December 1993, this flint has evidence of flake removal at one end, as well as some scaling which may be preparation for flake removal. It is pinkish buff in colour, and measures 35 x 27 x 10mm.

P34 ?Cup marked stone, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0615 8120 Elevation 140m

A possible cup-marked stone was found next to a gateway during field walking in September 1993. The stone has apparently been dressed on both of the larger flat faces. The seven cups are located on the outer edge of the stone rather than on the larger flatter surfaces.

P35 Flint microlith, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0615 8122 Elevation 140m

A single microlith (24 x 10 x 2mm) was found during field walking in October 1993 by the late Mr. J. David Noble. It is of high quality toffee-coloured flint and could be an Early Mesolithic broad blade microlith (Figure 6b).

P36 Flint, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0613 8122 Elevation 140m

Discarded flint (15 x 10 x 7mm) showing signs of scorching and cortex.

P37 Flint core and microlith, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0616 8150 Elevation 140m

A single pyramidal core (30 x 30 x 20mm) showing signs of preparation for flake removal (scaling) on four edges. The microlith is an obliquely truncated blade (20 x 10 x 3mm) of high quality flint and could be an Early Mesolithic broad blade (Figure 6b).

P38 ?Cup-marked stone, Near The Poind and His Man

NZ 0675 8215 Elevation 160m

Possible portable cup-marked stone found in a field dyke in July 1993. The stone is water-worn sandstone, and has

a single possible cup.

P39 Flint flake, Near The Poind and His Man.

NZ 0660 8620 Elevation 160m

A single flint flake (25 x 18 x 5mm) was found in 1990 and was omitted from the previous publication.

P40 ?Cairn, Middleton Bank Top Farm.

NZ 0620 8250 Elevation 160m

Alongside a field boundary separating moor from ridge and furrow is a possible cairn 4m in diameter. It is totally separate from the nearby cairnfield. This area of the landscape has been extensively drained.

P41 ?Burnt mound, Middleton Bank Top Farm.

NZ 0610 8250 Elevation 155m

References: D&D, p.74: P37

This site was found whilst field walking in the winter of 1992. There is a large area covered with a very black, almost sooty, soil and the remains of heat-discoloured stones. Though the depth of the deposit is not known, in some places there are rabbit burrows which reveal a depth of not less than 0.5m. The site is at the junction of two walls, which meet at the eastern edge of the mound, and there is a small spring drained by a modern ditch nearby. Though the site has not been excavated, the sample of material collected compares favourably with the Titlington Mount site excavated by NAG in 1992 and 1993. It is situated around 300m from the site published in Northern Archaeology 1988-89.

P42 Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0785 8060 Elevation 125m

Flake (34 x 25 x 8mm) is unusual in that it appears to have been taken off across a pebble, to produce a disc-shaped flake rather than a conventional blade. It has cortex around almost all of its perimeter.

P43 Cup-and-ring marked stone, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0790 8060 Elevation 120m

Reference: Beckensall 1992 p64 (illustration 'c')

This stone (Plate 9) has two penannular ring designs surrounding cups with ducts. The designs do not seem to be as weathered as most examples from the area. The most suitable flat surface seems to have been ignored: the designs being placed on areas where the stone is more angular. It was discovered by Mr. W. Robson, farmer, after ploughing (pers. comm.). The stone had been in a quarry for some time; the face dried out and the design was revealed in November 1991. Now at Shortflatt Farm.

P44 ?Cairn / tumulus, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0790 8060 Elevation 130m

Associated with the cup-and-ring marked stone in the previous record is another possible cairn of unknown diameter (Mr. W. Robson, pers. comm.). This site is indicated on the ground by the number of large stones that stand out in the field, which also has numerous scatters of small stones over much of its surface. The soil is very thin on a shaley sandstone subsoil.



Plate 7. Site P23. Jubilee Stone. Examples of eroded cup and ring marks on the edge of a quarried area (scale = approx. 5cm).



Plate 8. Site P27. Eroded cup and ring marked rock in the Middleton Bank Top cairnfield. (scale approx. 5cm).

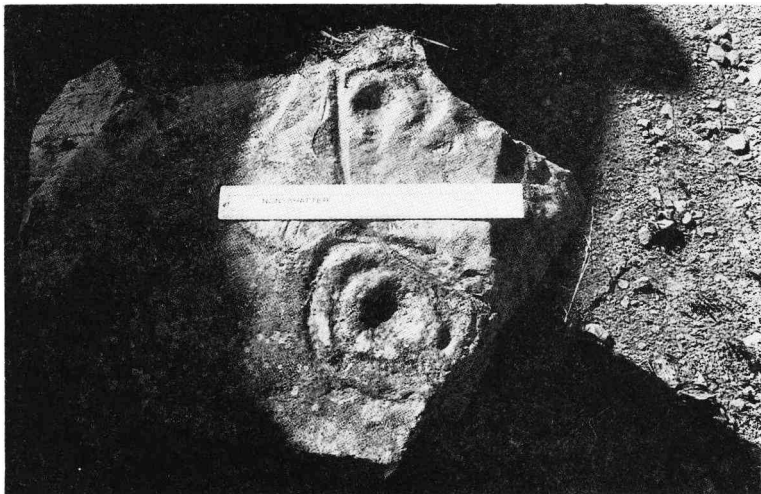


Plate 9. Site P43. Shortflatt Farm. Cup and ring marked rock possibly from a cairn. This rock is not as weathered as most of the others in the area and may have been buried for longer. One design has been damaged during cultivation.

P45 Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0815 8050 Elevation 130m

This flake (25 x 18 x 3mm) was found during fieldwalking in October 1993. It is badly damaged and looks as if it could have been shattered by fire.

P46 Cairn, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0850 8055 Elevation 125m

12m north of the extreme western edge of the Shortflatt Tumulus, a small cairn was noted in October 1993. The stones have been removed during field clearance for cereal crops. Mr. W. Robson confirmed the existence of this site, and stated that the cairn had not been visible until the present cultivation of the field. It was possibly a satellite of the tumulus. So little could be seen on the surface that it was not possible to estimate the size of the cairn.

P47 Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0810 8060 Elevation 125m

This small flake (14 x 13 x 7mm) looks as if it may have been scorched, showing probable thermal fractures.

P48 Cairn / tumulus, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0835 8060 Elevation 120m

According to Mr. W. Robson (pers. comm.), there has been a great deal of stone ploughed up, over a period of several years, at one particular location 30m from the western edge of the field boundary. This site is on the same ridge, and directly west, of the Shortflatt Tumulus, and could possibly be a second tumulus. Today the site shows up as a slightly different-coloured and roughly circular patch of clayey soil (lighter, no doubt, because the soil underneath the cairn has been protected from ploughing for a number of years). The putative cairn is c. 15m in diameter. It now shows a slight disc-shaped swell rather than a major rise in the land surface.

P48a Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0835 8060 Elevation 130m

During fieldwalking in October 1993, a flint flake (29 x 25 x 7mm) was found in close proximity to the putative cairn/tumulus P48, but before the existence of the cairn was known. It is very calcined or possibly burnt, and has retouch on one edge.

P49 Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0850 8060 Elevation 130m

This flint flake (18 x 17 x 5mm) was found during fieldwalking in October 1993, and is badly damaged and possibly fire shattered.

P49a Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0850 8060 Elevation 125m

This small white flint (13 x 10 x 4mm) is also fire shattered; it was found during fieldwalking in October 1993.

P50 Flint flake, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0840 8065 Elevation 125m

A broken and abraded flint blade (22 x 13 x 5mm) was found by Mr. J. Robson, during fieldwalking in October 1993. It is a broken and damaged blade, in colour grey with white flecks.

P51 Flint core, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0800 8070 Elevation 122m

Heavily corticated flint core (30 x 20 x 15mm) shows signs of the removal of at least three small blades. It is almost milky white in colour, and pyramidal in shape, retaining some cortex on the base.

P52 Cup-marked stone, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0830 8070 Elevation 135m

Reference: Beckensall 1992 p.64 (ill. d)

This small stone with a single cup, was found in the same quarry as P43, by Mr. W. Robson. Now at Shortflatt Farm.

P53 ?Flint core, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0805 8075 Elevation 125m

Large flint (53 x 50 x 35mm) looks as if some attempt has been made to remove flakes from several places. It may well have been abandoned because of its poor quality.

P54 ?Flint core, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0850 8080 Elevation 120m

Flint (27 x 24 x 14mm) found during fieldwalking in October 1993. The core appears to have had flakes struck off two faces, and shows signs of scorching.

Medieval Sites

M1 Deserted medieval village, Old Deanham Farm.
 NZ 0340 8380 Elevation 125m

References: D&D p.77, M1; Hodgson part 2, vol. 1, p.287, p.294-295; Jarrett & Wrathmell p.108; Wrathmell p.356 - 357

General: The history of the site is not well documented at all. In the previous publication we stated incorrectly that the site was on Scarlett Hall land rather than Old Deanham. As mentioned then, it stretches from NZ 0340 8380 to 0385 8410.

History: The village was confirmed by King John in 1207. In 1240 Denum was a part of the Barony of Bolam, and the land was held by John of Haulton. In 1271 Walter de Cambo had right of free chase. In 1285 Maria de Gosebeck, heiress of the house of Bolam, died possessed of lands there. In 1350 Thomas of Broomhope stole 70 two-year-old sheep from Richard Scot of Denome, and, in 1353 60 more were stolen by Roger Thurbrand. In the second year of Richard II (1379) John de Strivelyn died seized of lands there. In 1391 Alan de Strother is of the Manor of Denom. In the reign of Henry IV Thomas Heron of Meldon owned one quarter of the site and John de Strivelyn owned one fifth (the remaining landowners are unknown). In 1437 Sir Robert Ogle died having a messuage and forty acres of land there. In 1568 Alexander Heron

and John Fenwick were proprietors of Deneham. The land then passed to Randal Fenwick, and in 1663 to his widow Katherine (daughter of Sir Edward Gray of Morpeth Castle, knight). In 1670 John Fenwick (son of Randal Fenwick) built New Deanham Hall. In 1698 New Deanham, Old Deanham, Crookden and the lady lands at Kirkwhelpington were conveyed to Sir John Swinburn of Capheaton, Bart. On 17th April 1705 the latter willed the lands to his son Edward, who took part in the 1715 rebellion, but under the Disabling Act of William III, 1700/1701, he was unable to hold land since he was a papist. The land should have passed to his elder brother (Sir William), but the commissioners for forfeited land sold both Denehams, Little Swinburn and part of Bavington to Sir William Lorraine, Bart.

It is also known that the farm at one time belonged to the Gallowhill Estates (Mr. C. Whaley, pers comm). The parish registers for Hartburn, which start in 1678, do indicate by the sparse entries that the village was at this time very small, as stated by Wrathmell.

The Old Deanham Survey (Figure 11)

The village is of a linear type, and is for the most part a single row of houses. It is situated on the top of a slight ridge overlooking, and sloping down to, the River Wansbeck on the north side. On the north, west and east sides the land is covered by ridge-and-furrow, which in turn is overlain by field walls of the enclosure period. The first field south of the site is covered by narrow, later, ridge-and-furrow. Further south there is broad ridge-and-

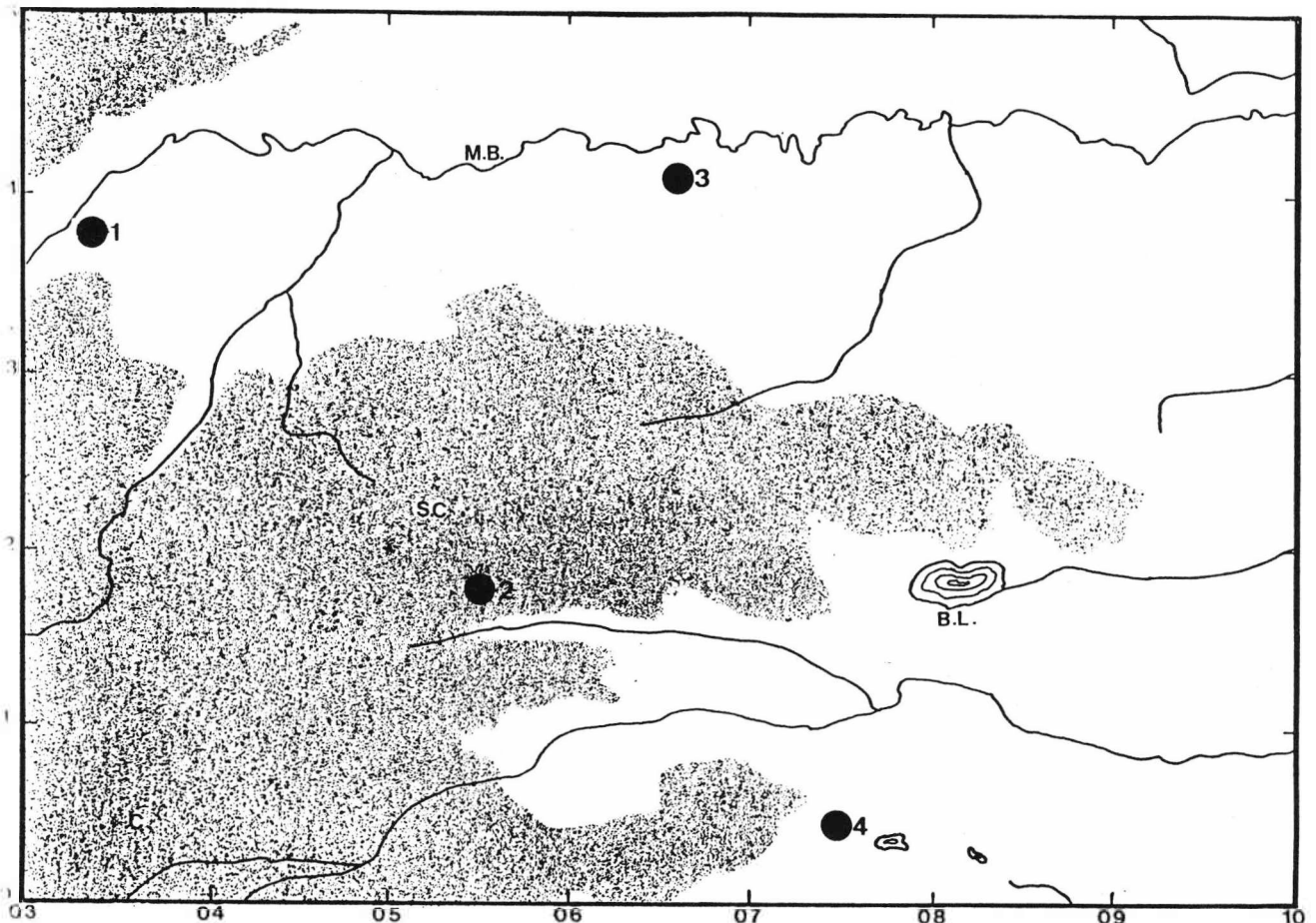


Fig. 10. Distribution of Medieval Sites.

OLD DEANHAM D.M.V
Survey - J.D.Noble & J.Davies.
Plan - J.Davies.

FIGURE II.

Scale - 0 _____ 50m.





Fig. 11. Deserted Medieval Village, Old Deanham Farm (Site M1).

furrow, as on the rest of the surrounding land.

Most of the buildings are orientated so that the long sides are facing north and south. The eastern end of the site terminates in a large raised elliptical feature surrounded by a ha-ha. This is thought to have been the site of a raised wood, where the ground has been raised above the level of the surrounding land. Mr. C. Whaley (pers. comm.) states that he remembered that there were stumps of trees inside the feature earlier this century; this tends to be borne out by the indentations in the site. To the south and west the village is bounded by a ruined wall of the enclosure period. To the north the site is bounded by a modern estate wall, though this does not follow the original plan, as the ridge-and-furrow continues into an area of woodland north of the wall.

The site was extensively surveyed in 1991 and 1992 by the late Mr. J.D. Noble and the present writer. The aim was to survey as many of the upstanding remains as we could find. We also decided that it was as important to record the field systems as well as the buildings. Many of the features are tenuous, indistinct, incomplete or baffling. Certain facts do, though, appear to stand out. The largest building, placed centrally, is almost certainly a large steeple. It has the remains of a rectangular building to the south-west and some possible pens to the south. The buildings to the west of the steeple are very fragmentary, though some of them do have the remains of terraces to the north. This area is also filled with north-south earthworks with a regular spacing. Some of them are stone walls or stone-faced banks. They terminate at a broad earthwork that, on this part of the site, forms a division between ridge-and-furrow and localised land holdings attached to buildings. To the north and east of the steeple is an area of small paddocks, scoops and fields, and there is a possible village entrance with a rubbing stone (R.S. on the plan). In amongst these are the remains of the only building that is detached by any great distance from the rest of the village. East of the steeple the buildings tend to be in a better state of preservation, having walls of up to one metre thick and high. Most of the buildings appear as long terraces, sometimes having yards between them; the yards are bounded on the south by fragmentary walls. Some of the buildings also have the remains of a terrace on the north side. The structures at this end of the site are set well above the surrounding land on the south.

The site is known to have been depopulated by 1670, when New Deanham House was built. Jarrett and Wrathmell mention that few villages were depopulated between 1300 and 1600: 'there was, however, permanent shrinkage in the size of many village settlements, and this led to the redistribution of lands amongst the farmholds. Such re-organisations seem typical of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Further shrinkage, and in most cases desertion, occurred as part of the better documented re-organisation of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fields and pastures were enclosed, customary tenancies were abolished and farmsteads with adjacent cottages were established' (Jarrett & Wrathmell, p.108).

The records of the deserted medieval villages in the vicinity show that the majority fit this pattern. Only

certain specialised areas, contained modern villages or hamlets, do not fall into this category.

M2 Chapel, East Shaftoe Farm.

NZ 0552 8175 Elevation 167m NAR NZ08SE2
References: D&D M12; Hodgson, part 2, vol. 1, p.293; PSAN 3 series, vol. 10, 1922; Tomlinson p.271-2
Letter from John Hodgson dated 1831 published in AA 1st ser Vol II p412-418 (1832).
Air Photos: AQO, 43, 11/1/67; Cambridge University SF//3376/40, SF/3376/46 T. Gates 11/3/87

This site was looked at again in the winter of 1992-3. The walls were visible, but the whole structure was in a dilapidated state. Further information came to light in the form of a letter written by John Hodgson in 1831, which describes the site in some detail. He states that it stood near a solitary ash tree, known as the 'Chapel Tree'; this could in fact be a single oak that stands there today and not an ash tree. Hodgson also recorded that 'the Chapel Yard [is] an oblong square of one acre of sandy ground on millstone grit. The road from East Shaftoe to Deanham runs past on the north side'. Fenced with a deep ditch and an earthen wall, the present trackway or paved road as previously recorded (D&D) cuts the churchyard in two places, and so must be later than that described by Hodgson in 1831, and therefore not Roman, as we suggested. Hodgson continues 'the middle of the Chapel Yard is covered with the foundations of buildings lying in lines, some so sharp that they required little imagination to trace, among the turf covered remains, the site of the chapel'.

Some historical facts are available on the Chapel as follows. 'In 1378 an inquest was held before William Ergun, the King's escheator for Northumberland, and to enquire, before a jury, to check on benefactions to chapels and to enquire how revenues were being used. William Ergun found that John de Shaftoe or possibly Thomas Shaftowe who alienated a part of his possessions for religious uses around 1349 (Hodgson) - founded a chantry in the Chapel of Shaftoe - endowed it with five score acres of arable and meadow land to fund a chaplain to celebrate divine services there for the souls of the King and his ancestors.'

The Jurors said that the Vicar of Hartburn 'took the profit of the land for his immediate use, to the damage of the King and the founders, and the land and meadow were worth thirty shillings a year'. (Quotation from document sent to Hodgson by Henry Petre, keeper of Records at the Tower of London).

Hodgson also states that the transept appended to the south side of the nave was the chantry where the services were held for the 100 acres of land, the proceeds of which had been withdrawn as early as 1378. The chapel was therefore 'more ancient than the chantry'.

On May 17th 1831 Lady Decies employed a party of workmen to dig among the ruins, hoping to find some monumental device or inscription. The first trench was six feet wide, and found a floor paved with thick stone with holes for a picket (altar rails); inside was the

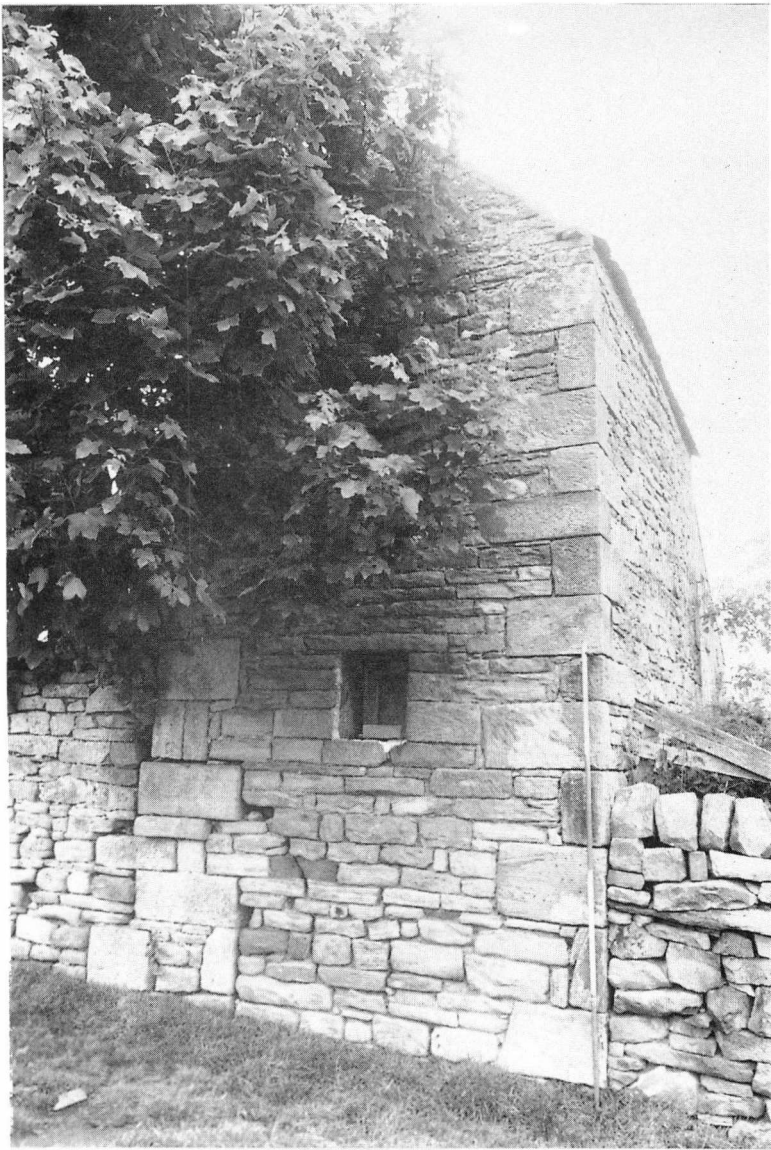


Plate 10a. Site M4. ?Mortuary/dovecote at Harnham. Note curious tying in to walls. This view is of the south side showing lower window, above which one dovecote entrance can just be made out behind the tree.

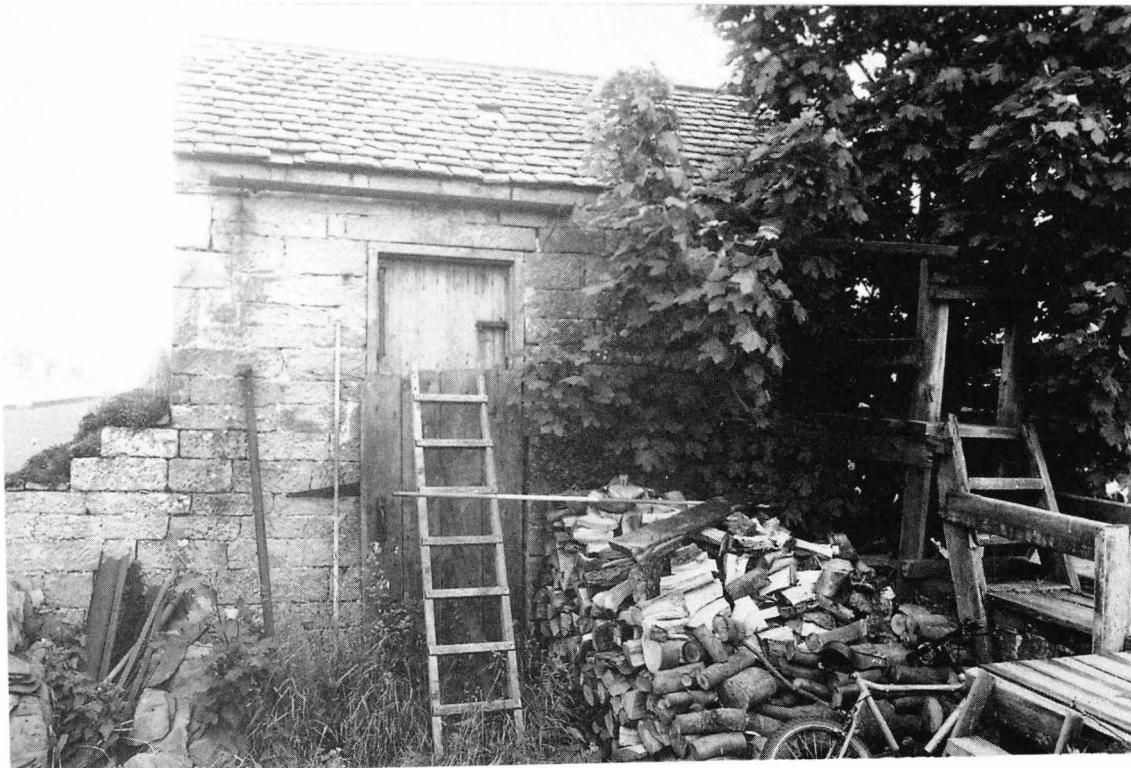


Plate 10b. Site M4. Mortuary/dovecote entrances from the western side.

gravestone which can now be seen at East Shaftoe Hall. It was well mortared into the floor and measured 6 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet wide at the top and 2 feet 6 inches at the foot, and was 6 inches thick. On it were described 'funeral symbols for a warrior and his wife, possible the founders of the building' (p416, illustration of gravestone p417, AA).

The chapel was 66 feet long overall, and the chancel 15 feet long and 4 feet wide; the transept was 14 feet square. The opening between the chancel and the nave had been walled up and the floors of both had been used for barns, stables, or dwellinghouses, and there were strong marks of fire on the floor of the chancel.

Also of interest is that Mr Forster, Agent for Lord Decies the owner of East Shaftoe, mentioned 'shafts of a colliery - worked out not many years since, ... large basin believed to be the bowl of a font, formerly lay in, or near the Chapel Yard; but after the colliery ceased to be worked was thrown down the shaft by some idle people. The coals of the colliery were of the splint or kennel kind, and of very high quality but the seam was thin' (p418 AA).

Two finds mentioned, the grave cover and font, are undoubtedly those from the chapel as alleged by Mrs. E. Robson of East Shaftoe Hall (pers. comm.).

M3 Field system, Corridge Farm.

NZ 0660 8410 Elevation 85m

Reference: D&D, PM28

The site is a small field system or series of stock enclosures overlying broad ridge and furrow. On the north and south sides revetments have been built on the edges of the ridges. The interior has three north - south walls enclosing small paddocks. The eastern end of the site has no definite boundary; the ridge-and-furrow can be seen between the revetments at this end. The site could be late medieval or later.

M4 Village Mortuary, Sundial House, Harnham.

NZ 0750 8045 Elevation 154m

References: D&D M16

This building is situated at the rear of Sundial House on the south side. It is 3.9m long, 2.4m wide, and 4.6m high at its highest point. It is of one-and-a-half storeys. The upper half storey is a dovecote of freestone roofed brick nest boxes. The lower floor is the more interesting, having four bays of dressed sandstone arches. The quality of the vaulting is unusually high in so small a building. Entrances to both floors are on the western side, the upper by ladder and the lower through a normal height door (Plate 10b).

There is reason to believe that there is a considerable depth below the present floor to foundation level, as the outer wall on the south side extends to a greater depth, and can be seen in a field boundary wall. The south wall is pierced by a window on the ground floor and dove cote entrances in the upper floor (Plate 10a).

Post-Medieval Sites

PM1 Bell pits, Shaftoemoor Farm.

NZ 0370 8240 Elevation 130m

These three bell pits were found during field walking during the winter of 1991. They are sited in a much lower position than most of them in this area, alongside the Swildur Burn.

PM2 ?Boundary stone, Shaftoe Grange Farm.

NZ 0490 8210 Elevation 180m

Next to a gateway, this block is set into the ground, and could be either a boundary stone or a possible gate stop. It seems unusually heavy for the latter purpose, unless it is a recycled section of a gatepost.

PM3 Rectangular building, South Middleton Farm.

NZ 0470 8310 Elevation 145m

The remains of a building lie in the junction of a north - south, east - west wall. This is known locally to have been the remains of a blacksmith's shop. The east and west gables stand to head height, as does the north wall; this wall has two entrances that are walled up, one of which appears to be for carts as it is quite wide. The original structure was lime mortar built and almost certainly freestone roofed. The wall nearby to the east of the site has a lot of former roof slabs which have been used to top the wall. The site was probably still in use early this century (Mr. R. Leiper pers comm) and may have been used to service carts and equipment for the quarries nearby. A hard road leads east to the next field boundary and then south to South Middleton Farm.

PM4 Creeing troughs, Wallington Newhouses Farm.

NZ 0433 8461 Elevation 130m

References D&D PM12

Two sandstone creeing troughs were found in 1992. They had been used as supports for an old water butt. The provenance of these is uncertain, but they are probably local, like the one ploughed up at Scarlett Hall Farm.

PM5 Hand pump and well, Ferney Chesters Farm.

NZ 0535 8130 Elevation 155m

A hand pump, well and stone trough are sited in front of the farmhouse on the south side. These are the original farm supply. The trough was used to water stock.

PM6 Trackway and wagonway, Shaftoe Grange/ Shaftoemoor Farm.

NZ 0500 8200 Elevation 180m

A trackway runs north-east from Shaftoe Grange to Salters' Nick at NZ 0520 8240. The trackway has a metallised surface and is very broad - far wider than is necessary for farm carts. The roadway then turns north-west and again is very broad, raised above normal ground level and has a ditch on either side as far as Half Moon Plantation (Plate 11). From here it is less distinct, but a wide farm track runs downhill to Shaftoemoor Farm. The track then joins up with the present access road from Shaftoemoor Farm to the Wallington-Deanham road. The

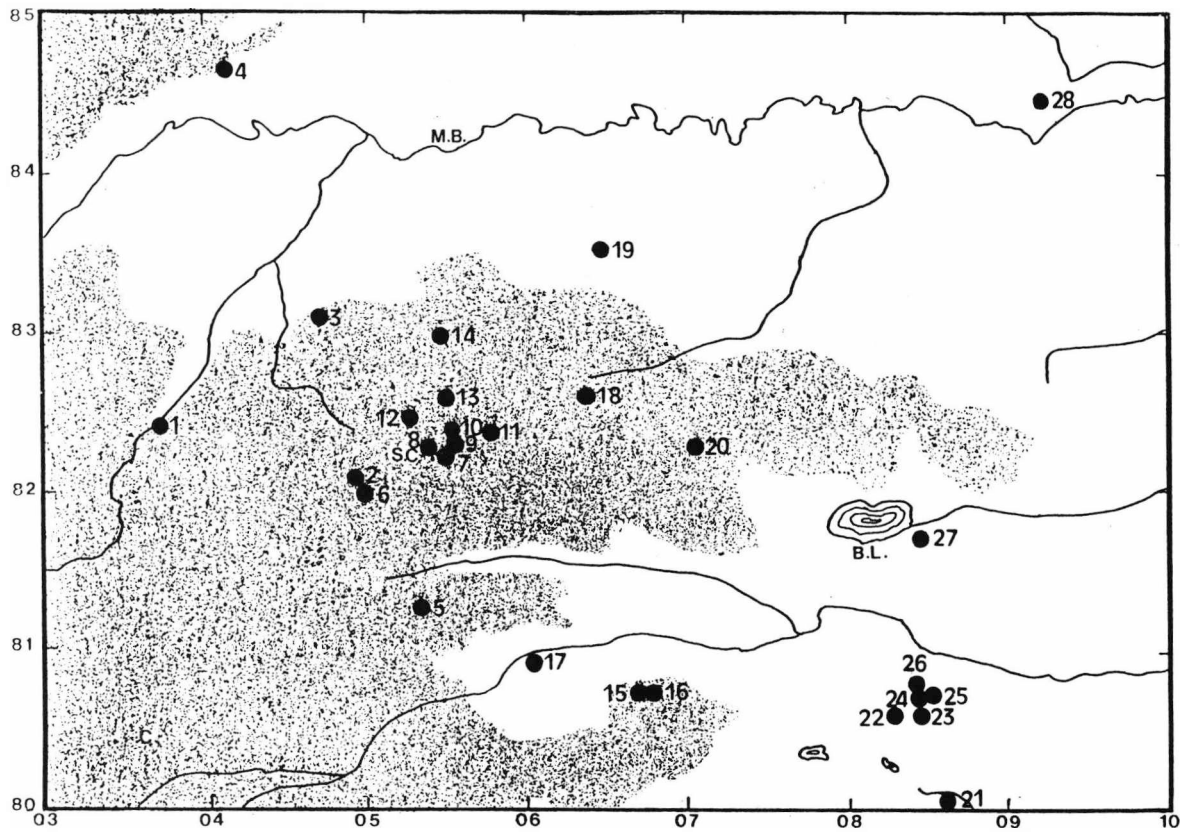


Fig. 12. Distribution of Post-Medieval sites.

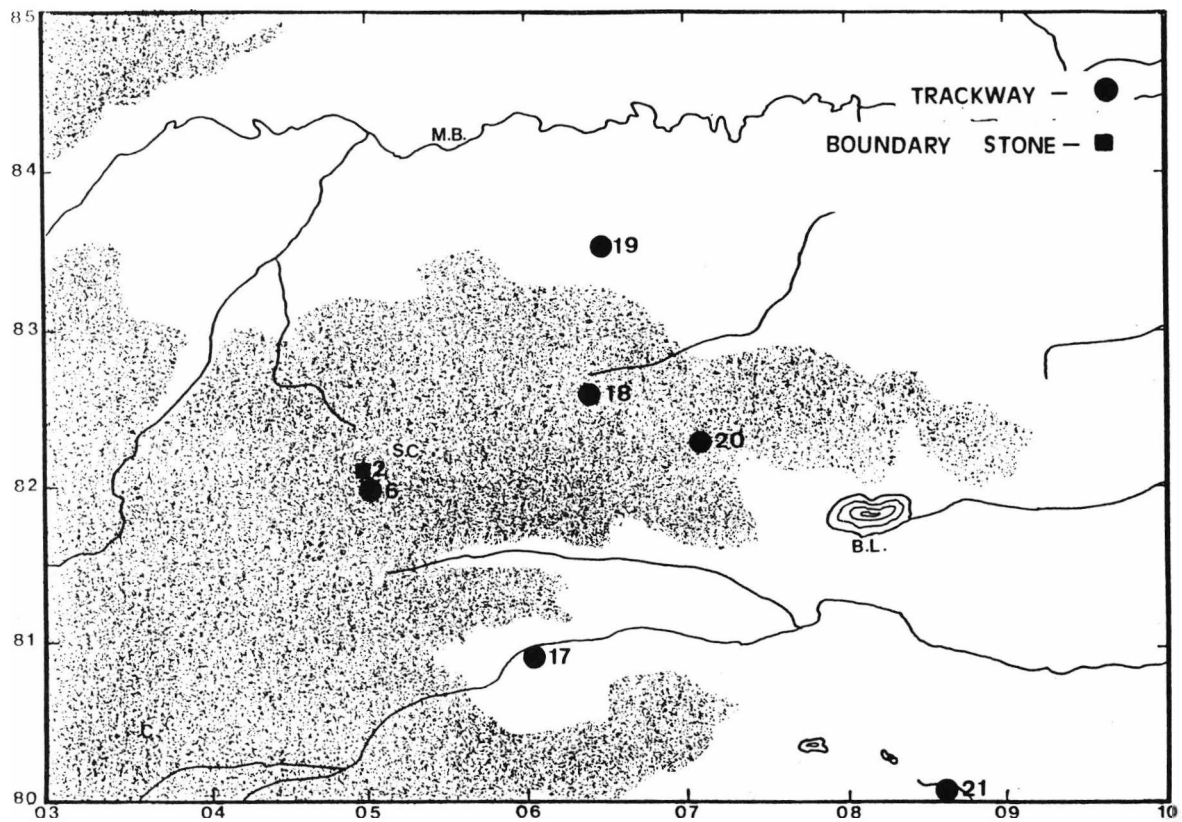


Fig. 13. Distribution of trackways and boundary stone.

whole of the course is a public footpath and is therefore likely to be of some antiquity. The section proposed as a wagonway also leads from one of the largest areas of bell pits in the area. From Shaftoe Grange a link track goes east to East Shaftoe Hall through the old churchyard associated with East Shaftoe deserted medieval village.

PM7 ?Carved rock, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0050 8220 Elevation 180m

On an outcrop of millstone grit a possible engraving is visible (Plate 12). It seems impossible to be certain whether this is natural or man-made. Several NAG members saw the site in the summer of 1993, and they were of the opinion that it could well be artificial but not very old (Dr. G. Moir and others, pers. comm.).

PM8 Earthwork, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0540 8230 Elevation 180m

Running north-west for a distance of 30m from the stream below Salters' Nick, is an earthwork 1m wide. There also seems to be a continuation of it parallel to the stream. The area is under dense bracken and also covered with arcs and circles of stone that formerly surrounded trees: the overall picture is unclear.

PM9 ?Millstone extraction site, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0555 8230 Elevation 190m

On a flat area of land is a circular indentation which could be the site where a small millstone was quarried.

PM10 Gatepost quarry, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0555 8235 Elevation 192m

On an area of quarried rock a gatepost is marked out, but not quarried. Until two years ago there was a complete post on the site, which had been extracted but not used; it has since been cut up to make stone troughs (Mrs. E. Robson, pers. comm.).

PM11 Earthwork, Salters' Nick - Lang Byres.

NZ 0580 8242 Elevation 180m

An earthwork 2m wide and c 100m in length terminates at the natural feature known as Lang Byres. Though it is comparatively close to the Salters' Nick field system it appears different in date and type.

PM12 Earthwork, Salters' Nick.

NZ 0530 8245 Elevation 185m

Air Photos: Neg. nos. SF/3376/41, SF/3376/47, SF/3376/48 (T. Gates. 11-3-87)

Some 25m west of the northern section of Salters' Nick enclosure is an earthwork that runs north, parallel to the crag for 80m. It then turns north-north-west for 40m to a modern field boundary. The rest of the earthwork continues parallel to the field boundary for 80m. It is c 2m wide. Part of the earthwork can be seen on the air photographs disappearing under a drystone dyke.

PM13 Earthwork, Jubilee Stone - Salters' Nick.

NZ 0550 8260 Elevation 185m

This site is unique in the Shaftoe area. An artificial, very

steep, stone-faced bank has a levelled surface at the upper part of the slope. The lower part of the slope terminates in a flat-bottomed ditch with a slight outer bank (Plate 13). The site connects with Salters' Nick field system. The earthwork is discontinuous and does not seem to have been completed; it also seems unlikely to be of the same date as the Salters' Nick enclosure. There has been some disturbance of the site, and there could have been some quarrying.

PM14 ?Millstone extraction site, Middleton Bank Top.

NZ 0547 8300 Elevation 155m

Situated on a natural slope are several circular hollows that may have been extraction sites for millstones. The surrounding area has been extensively quarried for building stone.

PM15 ?Rubbing stone, Toft Hill.

NZ 0675 8077 Elevation 153m

This stone, just over waist height, is visible from the bottom of the hill on the road running between Sandyford and the present house, Toft Hill. Close inspection indicates that the stone is unlikely to be an antiquity as it has none of the weathering one would expect on a standing stone. The stone stands on the summit of a ridge, the surrounding field being covered by ridge-and-furrow. It is situated 150m west of the hemmel known as Toft Hill.

PM16 Creeing trough, Toft Hill.

NZ 0680 8075 Elevation 153m

On the top of a ridge almost due east of West Toft Hill House is an agricultural building, or hemmel, used to shelter stock in bad weather. The open side is supported in several places by masonry buttresses. One of these is made of three sections of masonry: the central one of which is a square creeing trough which has been placed on its side, the hole being filled with concrete. The upper and lower stones are also re-used carved masonry, probably from the local area.

PM17 Footbridge, ford, trackway, Ferney Chesters Farm.

NZ 0605 8095 Elevation 130m

On the line of a public footpath, from a point 0.5km south-west of West Toft Hill, to East Shaftoe Farm is a modern footbridge. The ford seems likely to be of some age as it lies on what are known locally known as 'green roads', often used as footpaths.

PM18 Trackway, Bolam West Houses.

NZ 0640 8260 Elevation 160m

A beech-lined avenue leads from this grid reference north-north-west to join the Bolam Middleton road at NZ 0645 8275. The trees are of great age, and the trackway is now used for feeding stock, particularly in the winter.



Plate 11. Site PM6. Pack horse and waggonway west of Salters' Nick. The cutting in the foreground may be for packhorses and farm carts: the old Salters route. Beyond the gate the routeway is probably a waggonway.

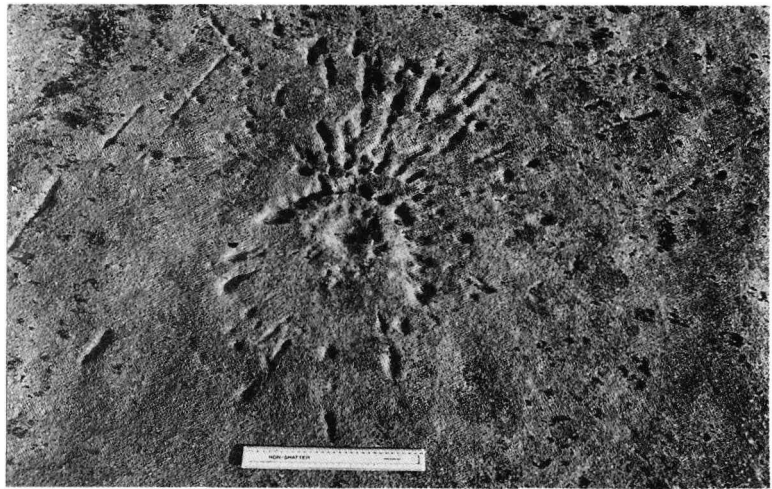


Plate 12. Site PM7. An unusual feature on an outcrop of Millstone grit. The rock is weathered in this area but the author has not noticed anything like this locally. It could be natural or man made. it is best examined in low light.



Plate 13. Site PM 13. The stone faced bank lies to the left of the vertical ranging pole. The horizontal pole lies across the ditch. The slight outer bank cannot be seen.

PM19 Trackway, Corridge Farm.

NZ 0650 8350 Elevation 130m

Reference D&D PM27

A trackway runs north-north-west from Corridge Farm down to the River Wansbeck to a crossing just west of Middleton Mill, where there is an old footbridge at NZ 0610 8420. The trackway then continues on the north side of the river to emerge at Middleton Village at Middleton Home Farm (NZ 0590 8510). Parts of this track are still in use at Corridge Farm; the 'chapel' sited at Corridge Farm could have been used as a chapel of rest (Mr. J. Thompson, pers. comm.). There is a southward extension of this road which joins the Bolam West Houses - Middleton Road between Bolam West Houses and the Corridge Farm entrance. This could be on the line of the present public footpath.

PM20 ?Trackway, Bolam West Houses.

NZ 0710 8230 Elevation 145m

Reference D&D PM27

An old road used to link Bolam West Houses to Corridge Farm (Mr. J. Thompson, pers. comm.). It joins the road leading to Middleton Village (see PM19).

PM21 Trackway/footpath, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0865 8000 Elevation 105m

This trackway starts on the southern boundary of the survey area where the River Blyth is crossed by a footbridge. Though there are now no visible remains, it may have continued south as far as Belsay Castle (Mr. W. Robson, pers. comm.). The route then continues slightly west of north to NZ 0850 8080, near Oven Wood, after climbing past the Shortflatt Tumulus. It then drops downhill to cross the How Burn by another footbridge at NZ 0850 8150. The track continues north to join the Bolam-Belsay road at Milestone Wood. Much of this routeway has a good hard surface and is used by farmers. The southern part has recently been ploughed, but there is plenty of evidence of stone along the eastern boundary of the field to mark its course. The trackway is also on the route of a public footpath.

PM22 ?Turf stell, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0830 8060 Elevation 135m

A circular bank of soil was ploughed out c 1985 (Mr. W. Robson, pers. comm.). The structure was roughly annular, but somewhat uneven in height, and c 15-20m in diameter. There was very little stone in the core of the earth walls.

PM23 Artificial fox earth, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0850 8060 Elevation 125m

About 30m north of the eastern edge of the Shortflatt Tumulus a collection of large stones was noted during field walking. Mr. W. Robson (pers. comm.) stated that it had always been known as a 'false earth' for foxes. This area is regularly frequented by the local hunt.

PM24 Dew pond, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0845 8070 Elevation 120m

This site is situated at the bottom of a small incline and is

thought to be an old dew pond (Mr. W. Robson, pers. comm.). It is c 10m in diameter, and up to 1.5m deep. It is now used as a dump for field-gathered stones.

PM25 Musket ball, Shortflatt Farm.

NZ 0855 8075 Elevation 115m

A musket ball, diameter 17mm (5/8 inch) was found by the late Mr. J.D. Noble during fieldwalking in September 1993. It was found near an old ploughed-out field boundary.

PM26 ?Old steading, Shortflatt Tumulus.

NZ 0845 8080 Elevation 120m

This site was known to Mr. W. Robson for some time (pers. comm.). It lies on the line of an old trackway that leads past the Shortflatt Tumulus. The site is bisected by a modern wall. On the north side the site truncates some ridge-and-furrow. On the south side, much of which has been ploughed, there is a concentration of stone and pottery. Next to a field gate are earthworks that suggest part of a rectilinear building.

PM27 ?Rubbing stone, Bolam Kennels.

NZ 0850 8170 Elevation 125m

A waist-high stone standing in a ridge-and-furrow field. It seems unlikely to be prehistoric, as it is flat-topped and unweathered. A second stone in an adjacent field near Bolam Low House was removed some years ago. Both were known as rubbing stones (Mr. J. Whaley, pers. comm.).

PM28 Narrow gauge railway, Angerton Hall.

NZ 0930 8440 Elevation 85m

This former railway runs under the present roadway between NZ 0934 8438 and NZ 0930 8445. From here its line is shown as a field boundary (on the present 1:25,000 OS map) proceeding north as far as NZ 0935 8465. It was probably a mineral line.