

**Quarry House,
Rudchester,**

**Heddon on the Wall,
Northumberland**

Heritage assessment

**Archaeo-Environment
on behalf of Napper
Architects**

November 2013

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Archaeo-Environment Ltd

Archaeo-Environment Ltd
Marian Cottage
Lartington
Barnard Castle
County Durham
DL12 9BP

Tel/Fax: (01833) 650573
Email: info@aenvironment.co.uk
Web: www.aenvironment.co.uk

Summary

This report is designed to outline the heritage interest of the site of a proposed new dwelling on the site of Quarry House, near Rudchester in Northumberland (NZ 11293 67245). The proposal is to demolish Quarry House and design a new residential dwelling on a slightly larger footprint. Quarry House is located 134m south of Hadrian's Wall on the south east edge of the hamlet of Rudchester and 12km west of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Quarry House first appears on maps dating to 1963 (OS 1:2,500) and so is a relatively recent building of no historic interest. However its proximity to Hadrian's Wall means that some consideration needs to be given to both the archaeological potential of the site and the impact any development at this location could have on the setting of Hadrian's Wall, Rudchester Roman fort and vicus and the wider World Heritage Site. In particular, much of this report will consider to what extent the Roman period civilian settlement extended from the fort to the site of Quarry House and whether the construction of a new building on its site is likely to disturb archaeological deposits. It will also consider to what extent a new building at Quarry House will affect people's appreciation of Hadrian's Wall and therefore its setting.

The proposed development site is located on the south east edge of Rudchester, a small hamlet (site 10878) located to the south Hadrian's Wall (site 25330) and on the south edge of a Roman fort and civilian settlement known as a vicus. The fort dates to the 1st- 4th century AD and is the fourth fort from the east along Hadrian's Wall. It is located on high ground, about 135m OD with good visibility on all sides, but especially towards the south and east; the ground gradually rises towards the west and to the north (RCHME 1990, 1)

The Roman fort (HER 10856) survives as a turf-covered platform, up to 1.6m high, to the north of Rudchester Farm (site 24707 and 25330). This fort guarded and stood immediately east of the valley of the March Burn, an ancient route to the Tyne ford at Newburn. The Roman fort was very well preserved until the 1720s when Horsley visited Rudchester, he noted: 'This fort has been very considerable, as the ruins of it at present are very remarkable...' (Horsley 1732, 139). It was reduced by stone robbing, presumably to improve the houses of Rudchester, but also to construct the Military Way along the length of Hadrian's Wall and to build stone walled field enclosures as part of agricultural improvements. This was followed by ploughing and cultivation of the area, which accounts for the ridge and furrow overlying the southern part of the fort. There is considerable evidence of a vicus to the south west of the fort, but also more limited evidence that the vicus extended to the fields on the east side of the fort and modern day road. According to Bruce (1850, 151) 'The suburbs have been to the south of the station, but their site has recently been disturbed by the opening of an extensive quarry which has supplied large quantities of stone used in carrying the railway over the Tyne, and through Newcastle' (Bruce 1951, 151). This is presumably the quarry (site B) to the north of Quarry House (and east of the fort). To what extent evidence ever extended southwards to the Quarry House site is less clear. The land around Quarry House has a number of reused dressed stones which have been incorporated into the tracks that led into the quarry (site visit 12.10.13, site O). The land north of the quarry and south of Hadrian's Wall still consists of undulating earthworks (site P) which appear to consist of building platforms and suggests that parts of the vicus do survive here. Immediately north of the quarry, a tumbled down drystone wall has a number of architectural fragments amongst its stonework including what appear to be typical Roman drains (site visit 12.10.13, site I).

The house today is approached along a drive that has made use of the original quarry entrance. The house appears to be cut into an existing terrace and built up at the front. The ground rises to the north where the quarry is located, but drops to the south. The natural orientation of the house is therefore southwards and it overlooks the A69 corridor and a regular enclosure landscape which combines arable and pasture with gappy hedgerows, a busy road network which meets the quieter roads of the Hadrian's Wall area and a skyline dotted with electricity pylons. The land to the rear (north) of Hadrian's Wall forms a dense wooded backdrop – the trees having grown out of the disused quarry that separates the house from Hadrian's Wall.

The areas of significance that require further consideration in any development at Quarry House mainly relate to its archaeological interest and in particular the extent to which below ground remains might survive of any Roman period settlement at this distance from the wall. While there are indications that the vicus did exist to the north of Quarry House and were destroyed by the 19th century quarry, it is not clear to what extent remains might still survive in the proposed development area.

The archaeological interest therefore merits further exploration so that the presence of civilian settlement or associated field systems can be clarified prior to determination. This would best be carried out through geophysical survey in the first instance which could then inform the location for trial trenches.

The significance of adjacent heritage assets whether they be designated or undesignated, does not appear to extend to the Quarry House site, with the exception of the undesignated quarry itself (site B). The quarry is potentially an asset as it creates private space, rich in wildlife and reinforces the sense of tranquility which the World Heritage Site is associated with. The track towards the quarry (site O) forms the drive towards Quarry House and so has been modernised, but part of the track survives intact, complete with what appear to be Roman dressed stones which form the retaining wall. This track is not significant enough to merit retention at any cost, but consideration should be given to retaining it to provide access into the quarry and a possible private space such as a rock garden or fernery (see Belsay Rock Garden as a relatively local example).

However if the development is going to be in keeping with the historic landscape character, there are a number of useful pointers in the surrounding area. The general settlement pattern of isolated groups of buildings, mainly farmsteads and associated buildings (many of which are now converted to residential use) will be retained by the rebuilding of Quarry House and so there will be no impact on settlement pattern, or indeed on the piecemeal enclosure pattern of the area. The existing Quarry House is painted white and so it is visually more prominent than it needs to be and it fails to use any locally distinctive materials. The new development can be designed to sit better within the surroundings if it reflects the natural materials of the area and avoids bright colours. This does not preclude the use of modern materials such as glass, but using wood and stone will help to reference the existing settlement and landscape character.

The site has a number of Roman architectural fragments (sites I, L, M and N) scattered around the area including dressed stones and drains. There is a long tradition of reusing Roman materials in this area and the stonework around Quarry House could be incorporated

into part of the new development such as the patio area where it will be seen on a regular basis by visitors.

The location of Quarry House is not visually obtrusive from any part of Hadrian's Wall as the trees which have grown up in the quarry shield it from view. There is no suggestion that it will be visible from any part of the scheduled area, nor will it be visible from Rudchester Manor (site 10874) or its gardens (site E). The key views from Rudchester Manor terminate long before Quarry House and have since been obscured by tree growth.

Therefore, despite being within the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site there are few setting issues likely to cause any constraint to development, indeed sensitive replacement of the existing building with its stark white elevations, may be seen as an enhancement to the existing cluster of historic buildings at Rudchester atop the hill when viewed from the south. The south facing slopes upon which Quarry House sits, do merit further archaeological investigation for remains associated with Rudchester Roman fort and vicus and any pre-Roman use of the south facing slopes.

CHH 8.11.13

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge the help from Dr Emma Wells who carried out some original research into the evolution of Rudchester and visited the County Archives at Woodhorn on our behalf. We are also grateful to Dr David Mason for allowing us to pick his brains over Roman granaries and Staddles stones.

Report author: Caroline Hardie, Archaeo-Environment Ltd

Fieldwork: Caroline Hardie and Niall Hammond, Archaeo-Environment Ltd

Additional research: Dr Emma Wells

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is designed to outline the heritage interest of the site of a proposed new dwelling on the site of Quarry House, near Rudchester in Northumberland (NZ 11293 67245). The proposal is to demolish Quarry House and design a new residential dwelling on a slightly larger footprint. Quarry House is located 134m south of Hadrian's Wall on the south east edge of the hamlet of Rudchester and 12km west of Newcastle upon Tyne. The B6318 (also known as the Military Road) runs east-west to the north of the site (and for much of its length sits on top of the remains of Hadrian's Wall) and a north-south road runs to the west of the site linking it to the A69 via a large roundabout to the south or the more rural north where it joins a series of scattered farmsteads. Quarry House is separated from Hadrian's Wall by woodland and the remains of a quarry. The ground slopes gradually down to the south away from Hadrian's Wall.

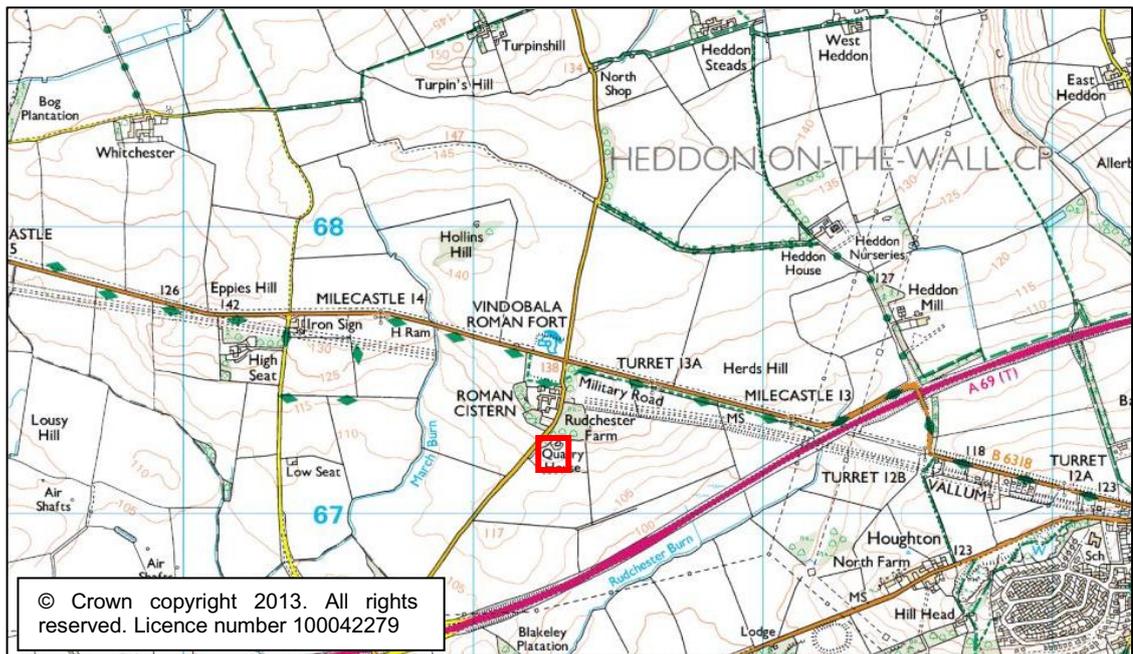


Figure 1. The location of Quarry House

- 1.2 Quarry House first appears on maps dating to 1963 (OS 1:2,500) and so is a relatively recent building of no historic interest. However its proximity to Hadrian's Wall means that some consideration needs to be given to both the archaeological potential of the site and the impact any development at this location could have on the setting of Hadrian's Wall, Rudchester Roman fort and vicus and the wider World Heritage Site. In particular, much of this report will consider to what extent the Roman period civilian settlement extended from the fort to the site of Quarry House and whether the construction of a new building on its site is likely to disturb archaeological deposits. It will also consider to what extent a new building at Quarry House will affect people's appreciation of Hadrian's Wall and therefore its setting.

2.0 Planning Context

The following section identifies pertinent legislation, national and local planning policy, and best practice guidance relating to the historic environment against which the proposed development will be tested.

2.1 *The National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF (2012).*

The government's policy on development and the historic environment is set out within the NPPF which was published on 27 March 2012, replacing all previous Planning Policy Statements. Prior to the publication of the NPPF, the previous policy on the historic environment was contained in PPS 5 (2010) and supplemented by a practice guide produced by English Heritage 'PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010)'. The government and English Heritage have not formally agreed a methodology to meet the NPPF, but the Practice Guide which was originally published with PPS5 has not been withdrawn and EH have confirmed it is still applicable. Therefore the approach to assessing significance in this document follows the approach outlined in the original PPS5 practice guide.

In particular with regard to the historic environment para 157 of the NPPF requires planning authorities within their local plans to 'identify land where development would be inappropriate for instance because of its environmental or historic significance' . In the spirit of the NPPF it may be assumed therefore that unless a local plan specifically identifies an area of land as inappropriate for development due to historic significance then subject to meeting other tests there should not be a presumption against development for historic environment reasons.

The central theme of the NPPF is the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development', set out in twelve core land-use planning principles which underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. Matters relevant to the historic environment are scattered throughout these principles, particularly design, urban and countryside policies, but the significance-led approach to decision taking is mostly set out in the section on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment which specifically superseded PPS5.

Within the NPPF the overall approach to making planning decisions requires an understanding of the significance of a heritage asset before decisions are made relating to the future management of that asset. The government's objectives in paragraph 128 of the NPPF state applicants should be required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by setting. Significance is defined as *the value an asset has because of its heritage interest*, while defining heritage interest as *architectural, archaeological, historic or artistic interest*. The LPA have clearly indicated in correspondence that the proposed development has archaeological interest; this approach has therefore defined the format and content of this report.

Para 126 of the NPPF states that heritage assets are *an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance*. Three key factors are identified to be taken into account by LPAs when considering planning matters affecting heritage assets:

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- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 132 of the NPPF places 'great weight' on the conservation of historic assets when considering the impact of proposed development, and requires clear and convincing justification of any harm or loss. Further to this, it identifies that substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, such as scheduled monuments and world heritage sites should be wholly exceptional. This is therefore of particular relevance to the Quarry House site which is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, 134m south of the scheduled area associated with Hadrian's wall and 40m east of the scheduled area associated with the Roman Fort and vicus of Rudchester and 115m south east of the listed buildings at Rudchester Manor.

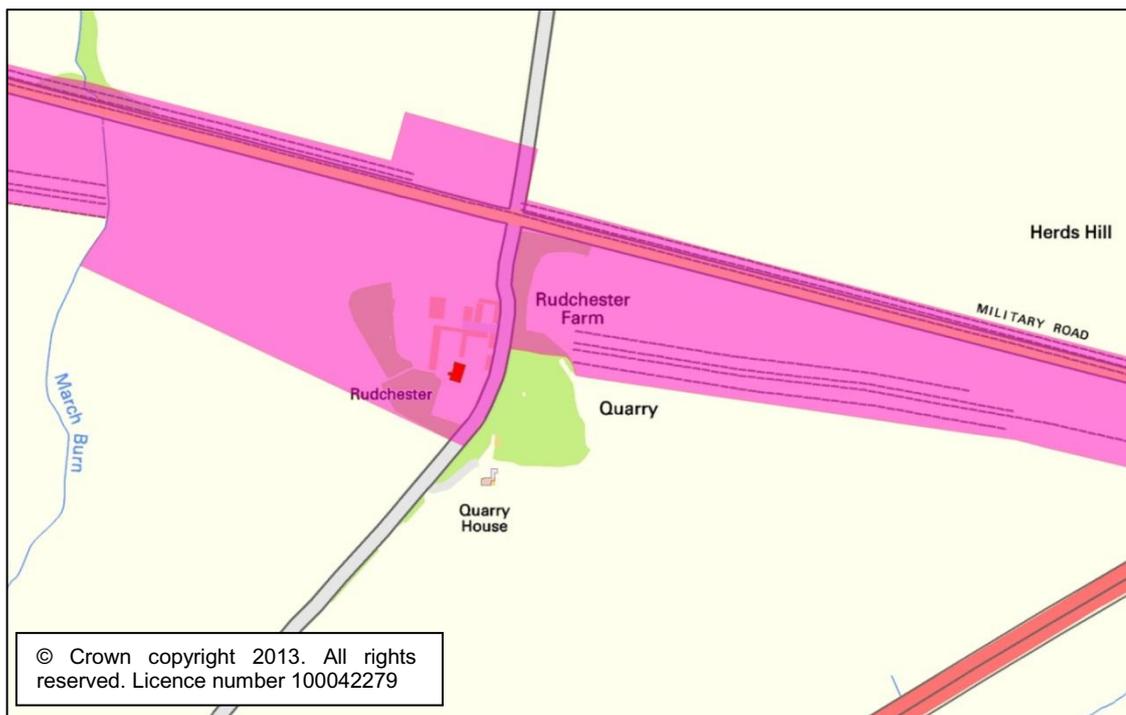


Figure 2. The scheduled area north of Quarry House (in pink) and listed building (in red)

The consideration of the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets is referred to on several occasions in the NPPF where setting is defined as 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.

Further guidance pertinent to this study regarding setting was produced by EH in 2011, 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'. The guidance notes that consideration of

setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgement, and identifies its role as making sure this takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible. In this study setting is therefore considered with this document in mind while addressing how it contributes to the significance and understanding of Hadrian's Wall, Rudchester Roman Fort and vicus and Rudchester Manor. Setting should not be confused with context or curtilage.

Statutory Protection and Designation of Heritage Assets

2.2 *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act. 1990.*

The act allows for the designation and protection of individual historic buildings which may be listed at varying grades of importance. In addition the 1990 act also provides protection under section 66 for the setting of listed buildings. Elements of this Act have recently been updated (2013), but are not of relevance here.

2.3 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended 1983).*

This act allows for the identification, designation and protection of individual and associated groups of archaeological monuments. It places great controls on actions affecting the sites themselves but does not specifically afford protection of the setting of such monuments. Quarry House is outside the scheduled area so works will not require Scheduled Monument Consent, but the planning process does give consideration to the impact on the setting of the scheduled monument (see above).

2.4 Local Plan Policies.

The current planning policy for Northumberland is to be found in the Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework (adopted March 2000) which incorporates a number of planning policies from the former Castle Morpeth Borough Council. The most relevant policies covering the historic environment are as follows:

Policy C38

It will be the policy of the council to protect listed buildings and buildings of architectural merit or historic interest, together with their setting, against unsuitable development.

Policy C39

The council will seek the preservation and enhancement of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings. Development proposals which would be detrimental to those sites and their settings will not be permitted.

Policy C40

The council will not permit development which would be detrimental to regionally or locally important archaeological sites or their settings unless the proposed development is of overriding regional importance and no alternative site is available.

Policy C41

Where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site, or the relative importance of such a site is unclear, the council will require the developer to

Hadrian's Wall is considered to be internationally important as it has been designated as a World Heritage Site. The Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan (2008) has identified a broad swathe of land on either side of Hadrian's Wall known as a buffer zone. This buffer zone is not referred to in the local planning policy (see above) but the setting of Hadrian's Wall is. The buffer zone is not necessarily the same as the setting (the surroundings from which Hadrian's Wall is experienced), but the management plan does state that:

'Policy 3e: Local Authorities will require formal environmental impact assessment for significant developments affecting Hadrian's Wall WHS and its Buffer Zone' (Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd 2008, para 6.3.25).

As this development proposal is for a replacement of an existing building, albeit on a larger footprint, consultation with the planning authority has agreed that the development is not significant and therefore no environmental impact assessment is required. However consideration does need to be given to the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

The Outstanding Universal Value is varied, but of most relevance to this proposal is the setting of the wall and the ability to understand the local topography at the time the Wall was built and to what extent it influenced the location of the forts and other structures (ibid 4.3.18). This is considered in more detail in the section on the setting of Hadrian's Wall below (p35). Another relevant aspect of the OUV of the World Heritage Site is the archaeological evidence and in particular that relating to the vicus, and pre-and post-Roman occupation around the location of the Wall and forts (ibid paras 4.4.4 and 4.4.7-11).

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 The following section describes the method used for identifying and assessing the historic environment assets potentially affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 The historic context for the proposed development site and its surroundings is firstly set out. This is done by researching secondary and primary source material including the Historic Environment Record, local history books, trade directories, historic mapping and other archival material from Woodhorn Colliery as well as a web search for relevant material. This includes an assessment of the historic landscape character of the vicinity of the development site which is identified and assessed in order to gauge the sensitivity of the landscape to change. This is done by comparing the current field and settlement pattern to that portrayed on historic mapping. A landscape which has undergone considerable change is considered to be less sensitive than a landscape which has retained much of its historic character and features.
- 3.3 This research then focuses on the evolution of the immediate surroundings of Quarry House (including the house itself) and the ground upon which it stands in order to determine what the archaeological potential is of the ground and what the

significance is of heritage assets nearby, in particular the designated assets of Hadrian's Wall, Rudchester Roman Fort and the listed Rudchester Manor.

- 3.4 The next stage is to assess the significance of individual heritage assets and their settings in the area of Quarry House. This can then help the developer to design a proposal which minimises impact and where possible, enhances the setting of these designated assets.
- 3.5 All heritage assets were collated within a radius of 1km of the proposal and all designated heritage assets were collated within a 2km radius of the proposal. A number of HAs were scoped out as they were not considered to be affected by the proposal in any way as they were neither visible from Quarry House, nor were they in any views towards Hadrian's Wall which included views through the Quarry House site. Any remaining assets were then assessed for their designatable quality (not all nationally important heritage assets are designated), relevant significance and the potential impact of the development proposal on that significance.
- 3.6 Those sites which required further investigation to confirm the extent of their significance were visited. The fieldwork was carried out in October on a typical autumn day with light showers, some mist and poor visibility at times, interspersed with sun shine and good visibility.
- 3.7 *Significance.*

Significance for each asset as previously noted and in line with earlier PPS5 guidance which is still current, is addressed under the aspects of *Historic, Archaeological, Architectural* and *Artistic* interest as defined in the NPPF and the PPS5 Practice Guidance. The level and extent of this interest is also considered and to what extent the surroundings contribute towards that significance.

4.0 Quarry House – the origins and development of Rudchester

4.1 Roman period

The proposed development site is located on the south east edge of Rudchester, a small hamlet (site 10878) located to the south Hadrian's Wall (site 25330); it derives its present name from 'the red camp' which is thought to originate from the reddening of the stonework associated with the Roman fort of *Vindovalva* (site 10856), one of the forts of Hadrian's Wall (Dodds 1926, 198). Such reddening is usually associated with burning and indeed in 1924, evidence of burning from a late 2nd century fire was excavated amongst the stone rubble of the fort ruins.¹ Its Romano British name of *Vindovalva* however is thought to mean 'White strength'.² The fort dates to the 1st- 4th century AD and is the fourth fort from the east along Hadrian's Wall. It is located on high ground, about 135m OD with good visibility on all sides, but especially towards the south and east; the ground gradually rises towards the west and to the north (RCHME 1990, 1)

¹ <http://www.roman-britain.org/places/vindobala.htm> [accessed 260913]

² <http://www.rudchester.com/Roman.htm> [accessed 260913]

The Roman fort (HER 10856) survives as a turf-covered platform, up to 1.6m high, to the north of Rudchester Farm (site 24707 and 25330). This fort guarded and stood immediately east of the valley of the March Burn, an ancient route to the Tyne ford at Newburn. The size of the fort is 1.80 ha (4.50 acres) and would have accommodated a part-mounted cohort, 500 strong. Only one of the military units that occupied the fort is known. Identified as Cohors of Frisiavonum, it constituted the garrison in both the 3rd and the 4th centuries.

The fort confirms to the standard design of being generally rectangular in shape with curved corners. Four main double gateways were featured on each side with linking roads quartering the fort; the *via principalis* (the main E-W road) becoming fossilised as the B6318. Each gateway housed guard chambers on either side. Several watchtowers were placed along the walls and the ground still dips in the south east corner where one was located.

At every Roman mile (approx. 1500 m) along the wall, a milecastle was constructed to supplement the wall defences. These milecastles housed garrisons of up to 100 men and between each were two smaller defensive structures, known as turrets, which also held a small garrison of men. Rudchester was one of these 16 forts and Turret 13a (HER 10852) is located 369m to the north east of Quarry House.

The defences to the south of the Wall, known as the *vallum*, consisted of a wide, deep, flat-bottomed ditch, approximately three metres deep by six metres wide. An earthwork bank existed on either side of the ditch. The ditch and accompanying bank established the southern boundary of the military zone, which was bounded to the north by the Wall. With the establishment of forts along the wall, came civilian settlements in the nearby vicinity. Known as 'vici' (singular *vicus*), in some areas the *vallum* was flattened in order to accommodate their development. These settlements housed a range of people and activities, attracted by the military presence. Some of the inhabitants may have been families of troops stationed on the Wall. Others may have been retired soldiers and their families. Traders and merchants are also thought to have set up workshops and shops in the *vicus*. The most common type of building found here, as well as in other areas around forts, was the long narrow strip building. These appear to have been used for both domestic and commercial purposes (Durham University Entry).³ The full extent of the *vicus* at Rudchester is unknown, but currently, most visible evidence has been found to the south west of the fort (the proposed development is to the south east).

The Roman fort was very well preserved until the 1720s when Horsley visited Rudchester and noted: 'This fort has been very considerable, as the ruins of it at present are very remarkable...' (Horsley 1732, 139). It was reduced by stone robbing, presumably to improve the houses of Rudchester, but also to construct the Military Way along the length of Hadrian's Wall and to build stone walled field enclosures as part of agricultural improvements. This was followed by ploughing and cultivation of the area, which accounts for the ridge and furrow overlying the southern part of the fort. The fort and its surrounding landscape was shown on the Military Way Map of 1746 which depicted the proposed road and the existing fort within a landscape of

³https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/archaeological.services/research_training/hadrianswall_research_framework/project_documents/Rudchester.pdf (accessed 20/9/13).

arable ploughing, limited enclosures and clumps of trees; it did not depict any ruins to the south or east of the fort and Horsley in 1733 saw no remains of the vicus and assumed it must be located beneath modern Rudchester. This is almost certainly true, but the evidence now also exists that the vicus extended well beyond the limits of modern day Rudchester.



Figure 4. An enhanced image from the Military Way map of 1746 showing only trees to the south east of the fort

It was during a phase of stone robbing in the 1760s that a life sized statue of Hercules and the cistern known as the 'Giant's Grave' (part of HER 10897)⁴ was found to the south west of the fort and the start of a concentration of evidence that placed the vicus to the south west.

A Roman temple dedicated to the Persian god Mithras (site 10898) was discovered to the south west of the fort and was excavated in 1953 by Gillam and MacIvor (1947) who were able to determine the plan of the temple, except for its south-west corner which had been lost in a land slip. Traces of underlying and unrelated buildings associated with Antonine pottery were also uncovered which suggests that

⁴ The Giant's Grave has no dedicated HER reference and so is included under the general vicus records

the extent of the vicus and its plan form varied between the 1st and 2nd centuries and the rebuilding in the 4th century. (Gillam et al. 1954, 183-6). A series of terraces stretch westwards from Rudchester to the Mithraeum and arguably represents the vicus building platforms and trackways (RCHME 1990, 6). In addition to the finding of the 'Giant's Grave' to the south west of the fort in the mid 18th century, in 1766 two labourers found a small urn full of well preserved gold and silver coins on the site of a milecastle near the Rudchester Burn. It is not clear which milecastle this was, but Milecastle 13A (site 10851) is the nearest to Rudchester Burn and 369m north east of the proposed development area.

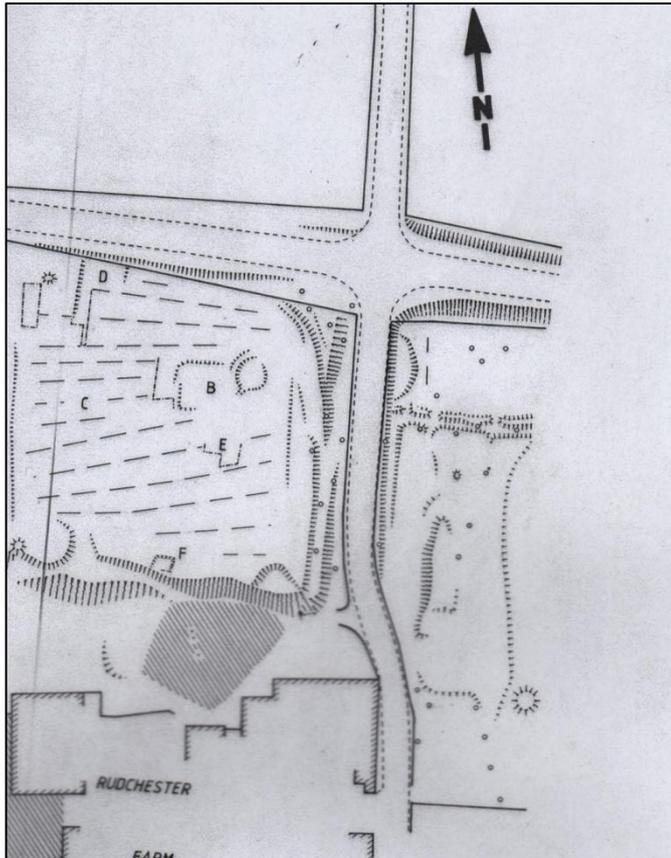


Figure 5. Extract from RCHME survey of 1990 showing earthworks to the east of the road between the quarry to the south and Hadrian's Wall to the north

Despite the concentration of vicus (civilian settlement which grew up around the fort) evidence to the south west of the fort, there is also limited evidence that the vicus extended to the fields on the east side of the fort and modern day road. According to Bruce (1850, 151) 'The suburbs have been to the south of the station, but their site has recently been disturbed by the opening of an extensive quarry which has supplied large quantities of stone used in carrying the railway over the Tyne, and through Newcastle' (Bruce 1951, 151). This is presumably the quarry (site B) to the north of Quarry House (and east of the fort) which did indeed supply stone for the railways and High Level Bridge in Newcastle and as no other quarry exists in the immediate area, suggests that it was this quarry that disturbed building remains.

To what extent evidence ever extended southwards to the Quarry House site is less clear. The land around Quarry House has a number of reused dressed stones which have been incorporated into the tracks that led into the quarry (site visit 12.10.13, site

O). These are a distinctive shape found along Hadrian's Wall and while this is certainly not conclusive proof that they are dressed Roman masonry, they certainly appear to be so.



Plate 1. Retaining walls around the quarry at Quarry House appear to be constructed from dressed masonry which is typical of the shape of stone used along Hadrian's Wall.



Plate 2. Possible Roman drain sections from a tumbled drystone wall north of the quarry

The land north of the quarry and south of Hadrian's Wall still consists of undulating earthworks (site P) which appear to consist of building platforms and suggests that parts of the vicus do survive here. This land was also included in a survey by RCHME in 1990 and the earthworks were plotted, but the accompanying report specifically states that 'There are no definitely Roman features in the field to the east of Rudchester Farm' (p8). Immediately north of the quarry, a tumbled down drystone wall has a number of architectural fragments amongst its stonework including what appear to be typical Roman drains (site visit 12.10.13, site I). It is unlikely that they have been moved from across the road where the fort is located and seem to therefore represent Roman architectural fragments from demolished vicus buildings.

Further, the vallum immediately north of the quarry has been levelled. This might suggest that it was levelled in order to accommodate the vicus, although it is also possible that the levelling took place in association with the much later quarry development.

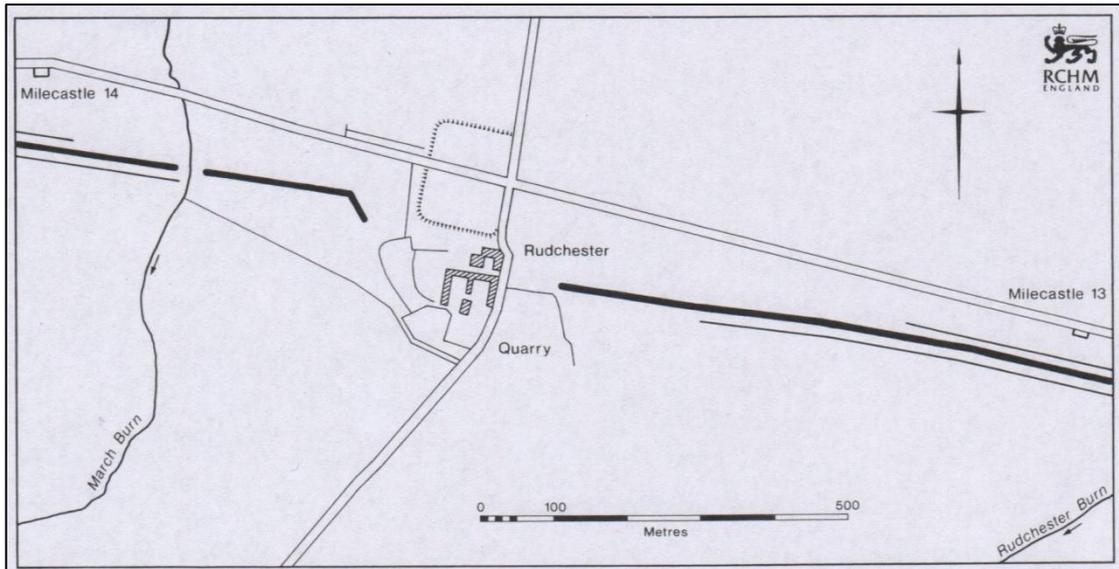


Figure 6. RCHME plan of the fort location. This shows how the vallum banks to the east are levelled towards Rudchester. Such levelling often took place in Roman times to create space for the extending vicus.

It is not clear however, despite the accumulation of fragmentary evidence, if the vicus ever extended southwards to the site of Quarry House.

4.2 Medieval period

During the medieval period, Rudchester was a member of the barony of Prudhoe. Documentary sources first mention the site of 'Rouchestre' in a c.1181 charter by which Odinel de Umfraville (Baron of Prudhoe, 1094-1166) granted the entire land to his son Eilaf which was to be held by him and his heir by the service of half a knight's fee (Dodds 1926, 199; Reid 1926, 199). The estate passed to Odinel's son, Richard (1163-1226) on his father's death. Additional archival materials suggests that in the beginning of the 13th century, Rudchester was held by Simon of Rudchester I, the steward of Richard de Umfraville (1195-1226), and therefore a person of some note in the neighborhood. In 1296, seven people contributed to the subsidy. Sources from 1300/1 denote that Simon of Rudchester gave evidence for proof of his age which was required as part of litigation in order to build his proposed hall in Rudchester in 1285 (ibid). This hall, located towards the south edge of the village, is now incorporated in the Grade II* listed Rudchester Manor/Hall (Figure 2). The south-east corner of the building includes the square three-storey 13th- century Pele tower; however the house was extensively remodeled and extended in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Pevsner et al. 2001, 311-12). It has been suggested that the tower may be slightly later than the 13th-century as it retains an apparently original 14th-century ogee-headed window (N10874). The house and outbuildings also incorporate re-used Roman masonry; it is believed that fragments of a Roman gravestone and a centurial stone were once part of the building (N10862). The land around Rudchester Manor still shows signs of ridge and furrow ploughing, This may have had its origins in the medieval period when an open field system was used, although such ploughing is likely to have continued until the 18th century.



Plate 3. Reverse S-shaped selions can still be seen in this aerial photograph of 2002 which mark the layout of an open field system which pre-dates enclosure. Elsewhere, including at the development site (marked in red circle) the land has been ploughed out. The red arrow marks the location of three linear earthworks which may also be ridge and furrow that has survived the quarry operations (see plate 4 below)



Plate 4. Three N-S running earthworks, probably medieval and post medieval ploughing running between the vallum and the quarry. The ranging pole marks the location of the nearest earthwork.

Closer to the quarry, there are also earthworks still extent south of the vallum, which have the appearance of ridge and furrow which has somehow managed to survive the disruptions of the quarry.

4.3 15th to 17th century

Rudchester Hall was held by Robert of Rudchester IV in 1419, but as he died childless, the property subsequently passed to his sister Margaret. Margaret married William Rutherford and the property was held by the family until the Civil War, when it was taken from them. The property was split and half (referred to as Rudchester Tower, presumably the Pele Tower) was bought from the Treason Trustees by Gilbert Grouch on the 9th December 1653. However, Thomas Rutherford II managed to recover the property soon afterwards. Rudchester then remained in the Rutherford family until the 27th February 1667 when the property was purchased by Thomas Riddell (Reid 1926, 200). In 1685, Rudchester was again sold to John Rogers of Newcastle (*ibid*).

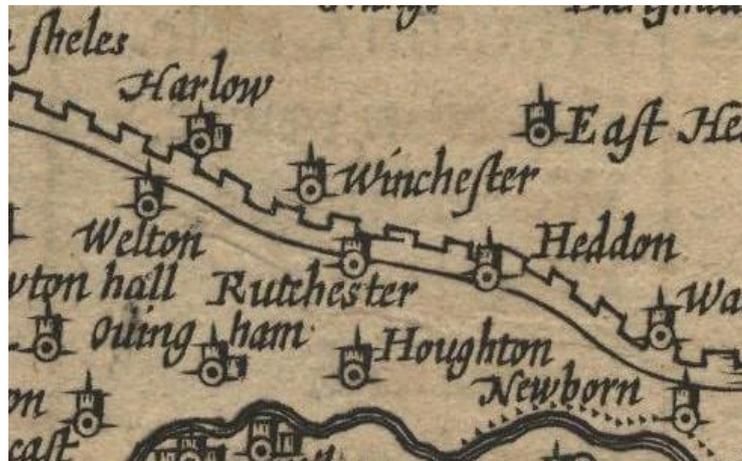


Figure 7 John Speed's map of 1610 identifies 'Rutchester' simply as the location of a building on Hadrian's Wall (Northumberland Communities).⁵

4.4 18th century

John Rogers of Newcastle died childless in 1708; his estate passed to his three cousins and co heirs: Edward Montagu, Anthony Isaacson and William Archdeacon. In 1713, a deed of exchange was struck between the heirs and William became the sole owner. However, the property was yet again sold on to Aysgough Fawkes who passed it to his son Francis on his death on 27th August 1770 (Reid 1926, 207; Northumberland County Archives IDE/1/140). Francis Fawkes died in 1786 and left Rudchester to his friend, Walter Hawkesworth who thereon took the name 'Fawkes' as did his son Walter. His son Walter Ramsden Hawesworth Fawkes inherited on his father's death in 1792 (Reid 1926, 207). The Fawkes/Hawkesworth family appears to have been responsible for the major alterations to the present manor house and tower which included making use of the Roman masonry from the surrounding area.

A large majority of the discoveries of the Roman materials and remains around the fort and vallum area took place during the 18th and 19th centuries as the land became more intensively used for agricultural purposes and thus more buildings were constructed and archaeology uncovered, while the stone was re-used to build the

⁵ <http://communities.northumberland.gov.uk/004872FS.htm> (accessed 20/9/13).

present farm buildings and cottages. It would appear that the Roman fort was still largely standing at this time.

Horsley's Map from *Britannia Romana*, published in 1733, contains the first detailed depiction of the Roman Fort. The full circuit of its walls was complete with the four entrances/gates shown. The vallum is shown as visible to the east of the fort but not the west, where it is shown it is simply as a dotted line. Although no other structures occupy the interior, or exterior of the fort's boundaries, they are discussed by Horsley in the accompanying text.

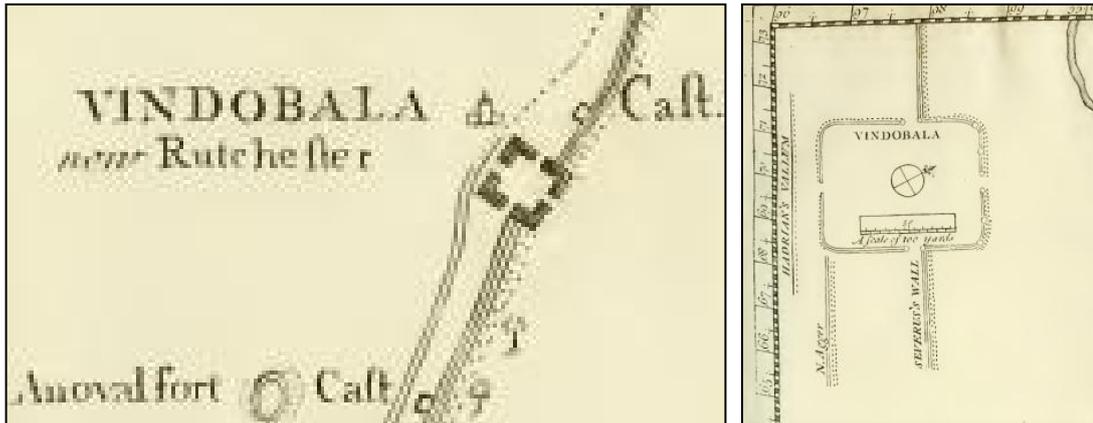


Figure 8. Details from Horsley's map of Rudchester published in 1733

In 1752 the Military Road was erected to the north of Rudchester in response to the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. The road followed the line of the Wall and at Rudchester it was constructed directly over the Wall, using the stone as its foundations (Slater 1850, 112). The 1746 Plan of the (proposed) Military Road, was produced prior to the construction of the road. It showed the fort and its entrance points, but only a cluster of trees to the south east with no evidence for buildings. It also showed the predominantly arable field system around the fort.



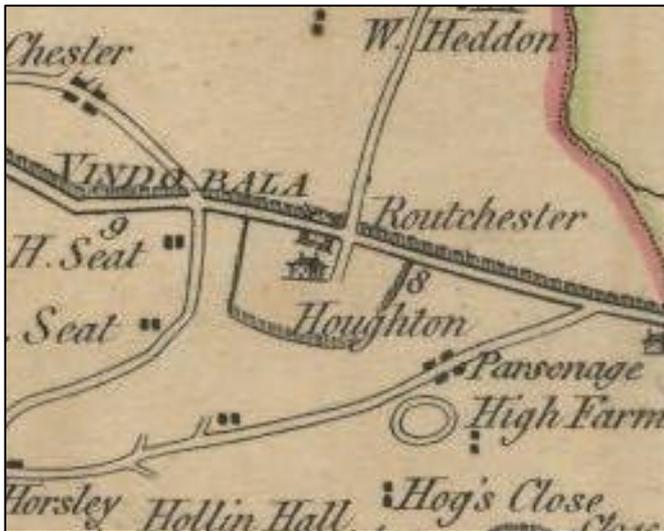
Figure 9. The Military Road Map of 1746 showing 'Rutchester' surrounded by arable fields.

Its construction also appears to have been responsible for a significant amount of stone robbing from the fort. The antiquarian, William Stukeley, wrote at the time that an Act of Parliament allowed workers to '....demolish the Wall and beat the stone into

pieces, to make the road withal. Every carving, inscription, altar, milestone, pillar, etc. undergoes the same vile havoc from the hands of these wretches’.

Consecutively, William Newton wrote in a letter dated 21st July 1752: ‘...there is likewise a bad Stone Wall upon it (the Wall) that Divides the Closes, that must be taken away also; but the Stones of that and other stones that may be early got out of the Ruins of the roman Wall must be reserved to make a Stone Wall in each side of the Road’. (Mouchel 2010, 14). It is clear therefore the field walls adjacent to the B6318 are made of stone from Hadrian’s Wall and Rudchester Roman fort.

Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland dating to 1769 indicated that the settlement had been emparked and contained only the hall and a symbol possibly representing another structure such as a hemmel or perhaps the fort (Wrathmell 1975, 475). The emparkment is interesting as it suggests that the Manor or Hall was perhaps enclosing the land around in the English parkland tradition popularized by Capability Brown in the 1760s. However there is no planting scheme left in the area today to



suggest that this was ever implemented. Such symbols were also used to convey old hunting parks, but again there are no references to a hunting park or forest at Rudchester. It therefore begs the question – what was Armstrong trying to convey?

Figure 10. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Rudchester emparked.

4.5 19th and 20th centuries

In 1815 the awards for enclosure of the land around Rudchester were made and the earlier open field system, still visible in parts on aerial photographs, replaced with larger enclosed fields. It was from this time onwards that the current historic landscape character was formed.

A newspaper clipping dated 1816 described how the manor and township of Rudchester were to be sold by auction on the 24th October. Tithes were described as being let to the present tenants for three years at £200 per year and that the lease had ended 'last midsummer' (NRO SANT/BEQ/18/2/8/187).

It was, however, advertised again in 1818, suggesting that it failed to make its reserve or tenancy was transferred. The latter newspaper advert described the manor and complete township comprising of two farmhouses and outbuildings, cottages for labourers and 640 acres of land, within which the Quarry House site now stands. There was no mention of the quarry.

William Barkass occupied Rudchester before 1819 when his lease was due to expire in May (NRO SANT/BEQ/18/2/199a). The estate was then purchased by William James of Deckham Hall, Gateshead and passed on to his son Thomas in 1820. Thomas James lived in the manor with his land steward Alexander Scott until his death in 1883 (Reid 1926, 207).

Fryer's Map of Northumberland from 1820 shows the area as it was when it passed to the James family. At that time it was referred to as 'Routchester'. The map contains little detail, while the fort has been entirely overlooked or is represented by a

large rectangle on both sides of the road (it is not clear). To the south of the Military Road, a range of buildings are set; however the lack of detail makes it difficult for any identification to be made.



Figure 11. Fryer's map of 1820 suggesting that buildings extended on to both sides of the road. This might depict the smithy and quarry outline.

Greenwood's Map of Northumberland 1828 depicted a more inhabited settlement with a distinct cluster of buildings. The site of the fort was once again overlooked, presumably because the ravages of the 18th century no longer left anything of sufficient substance to depict. The buildings, however, now stretch to the east of the fort's site. By comparing this to the OS maps of the 1860s it is clear that the building is a smithy (sites C and D) and the enclosure shown, the boundary of the quarry.



Figure 12. Greenwood's map of 1828 also suggests that a building and enclosure extended on to the east side of the road. Comparison with later maps suggests that the enclosure is the quarry

According to the tithe award, Thomas James was the landowner of Rudchester in 1841 and John and Thomas Stephenson occupied the property which farmed meadow and pasture land (NRO DT 4035). It also showed cottages on the east side of the road; these were also visible on the earlier Greenwood map of 1828 and Fryer's map of 1820 and is probably the same set of buildings that became the Smithy on subsequent OS mapping. A small enclosure also existed around the building and a further enclosure to the north. However no quarry was shown on this or earlier maps, suggesting that the quarry post dates 1841. More specifically, a newspaper entry from the Newcastle and Tyne Guardian Mercury dated to 29th January 1849 explained that the workmen of Corbridge and Rudchester Quarries, belonging to Messrs Rush and Lawton, assembled at Mr. Blandford's, Angel Inn, Corbridge, and presented to Mr. Isaac Todd, their agent, an excellent lever watch and appendages, manufactured by Lister & Sons, Mosley Street, and which was thus inscribed: '*Presented to Mr. Isaac Todd, by the workmen of Corbridge and Rudchester Quarries, as a token of respect and esteem — January 13th, 1849*' (The Durham Mining Museum).⁶ Rush and Lawton were responsible for a number of



construction projects in the region including parts of the Haltwhistle to Alston railway line, Lambley Viaduct (AE 2013) and the High Level Bridge in Newcastle for the York and Newcastle, and the Newcastle and Berwick, Railways (Timbs 1850, 5). The quarry was mentioned in Whellan's Trade Directory of 1855 (1855, 783) as a large free-stone quarry (site B).

Figure 13. The tithe map of 1841

Whellan's Directory also described how Thomas James Esq was still the landowner and occupied one of the farms (presumably the manor) with Alexander Scott being the land steward and also resident. Whellan further stated that the population of Rudchester or Rouchester in 1851 was 48 which seems quite a large number for so

⁶ <http://www.dmm.org.uk/news18/8490120b.htm> (accessed 21/9/13).

few houses, but this presumably included the labourers, servants and their families as well as the lord of the manor himself (Whellan 1855, 787).

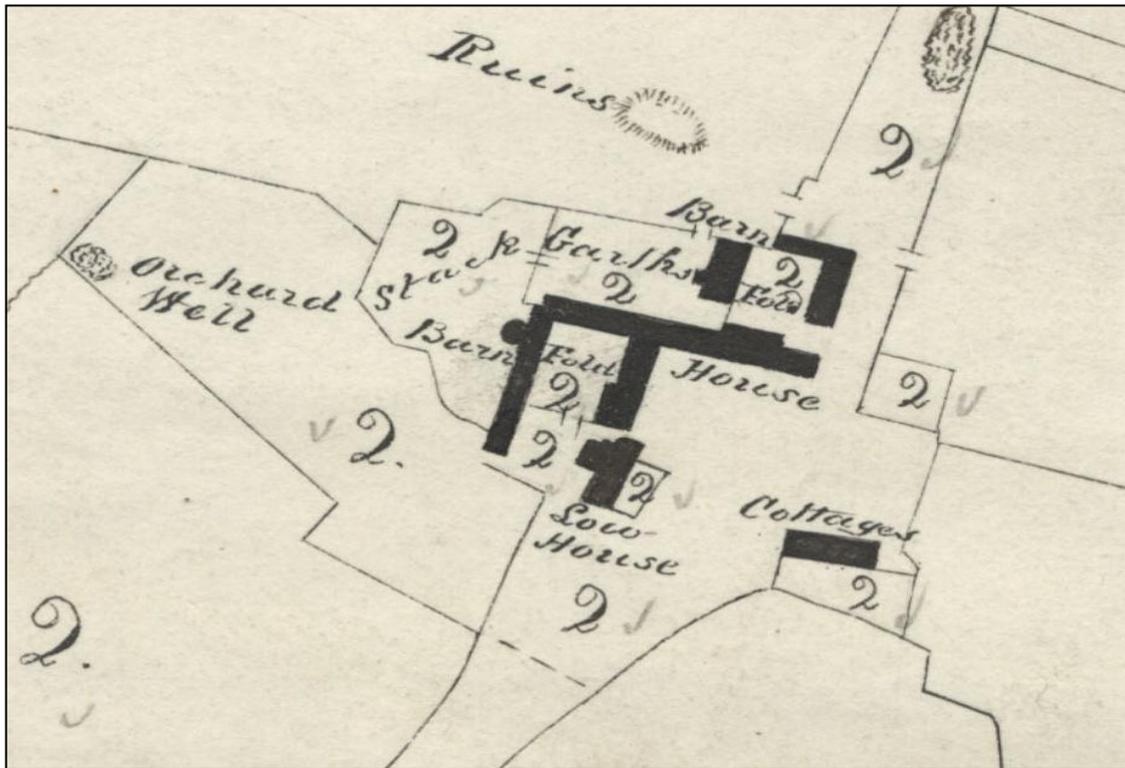


Figure 14. Detail from the tithe map showing the range of farm buildings at Rudchester including a gin gang, folds, garths, stack, barn and orchard well. The cottages to the SE are in the same location as the Smithy which was located on the north side of the quarry on subsequent OS maps dating to the 1860s

By the 1860s (OS 1:1250) the fort, hamlet of Rudchester, the quarry and the smithy were all clearly shown on mapping. The vallum and fort were depicted as a broken line suggesting their ephemeral condition. The formal gardens of Rudchester Manor were located to the south to take best advantage of the sunshine, but also because the topography encouraged better views southwards and the more utilitarian farm buildings blocked views northwards. The quarry was depicted as an earthwork to the east of the manor and farm, directly north of a very small structure identified as a smithy. The field enclosures were shown as hedgerows rather than stone walls, although those walls on either side of the Military Road remained as stone.

'RUDCHESTER, or Rouchester, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, 8½ miles W N W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 644. Pop., 58. Houses, 11. The Roman station Vindobala was here; is still slightly traceable; and has furnished four altars, a Hercules, bricks, coins, and other relics. A mediæval stronghold also was here, and became the nucleus of a modern farm-house' (Wilson, 1870-2, Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales.⁷

⁷ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/descriptions/entry_page.jsp?text_id=945140 (accessed 19/9/13).



Figure 15. the 1st ed OS map (1,1250 scale) showing the extent of the quarry and the location of the smithy to the north. The current outline of Quarry House is added in lilac

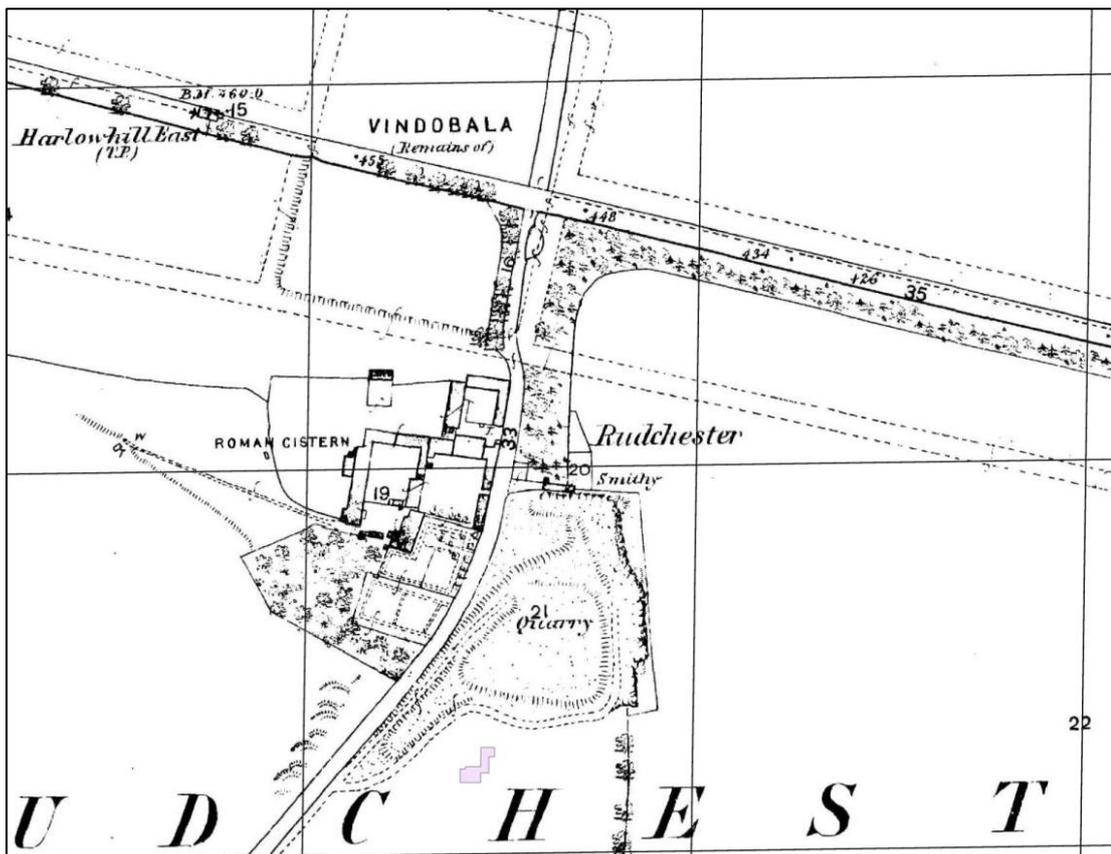


Figure 16. The 2nd ed OS (25 inch) map of Rudchester showing no significant changes since the 1860s. (Current outline of Quarry House has been added in lilac)

Heritage Assessment for Quarry House, Rudchester.

By 1894, the sole landowner at the manor was listed as Christian H James Esq, presumably the son of Thomas James (Kelly 1894). The directory further described how the lord of the manor was the Duke of Northumberland K.G, P.C. The bailiff to Christian James was Thomas Watson and he also resided in Rudchester (ibid).

Rudchester was advertised for sale by public auction on 29th May 1902 including pastures, arable, woodland, a lake, houses and outbuildings. The manor was described as a comfortable Gentleman's residence and the farm occupied by the bailiff. There were, in addition, three cottages on the homestead and two cottages on the farm (Northumberland County Archives ZSA 50/66; ZSA 78/15). No quarry was mentioned in the sale and based on mapping evidence the quarry appears to have gone out of use sometime between 1897 and 1919 (OS 2nd and 3rd eds).

A surviving indenture dated 9th August 1905 between 11 individuals with interlinking trustee and family relationships, noted that the land south of the military road was sold to Christian Hugh Septimus James and the land north of the road to the Reverend Richard Burdon for a total of £23,000 (Rudchester History).⁸ (Figure 8/9/10). Christian Hugh Septimus James was still the owner in 1926 and he mortgaged his southern part of the Rudchester estate to John Siddell and others for £10,000 on 11th August 1905 (Reid 1926) with various repayments as recently as 1967 (ibid)

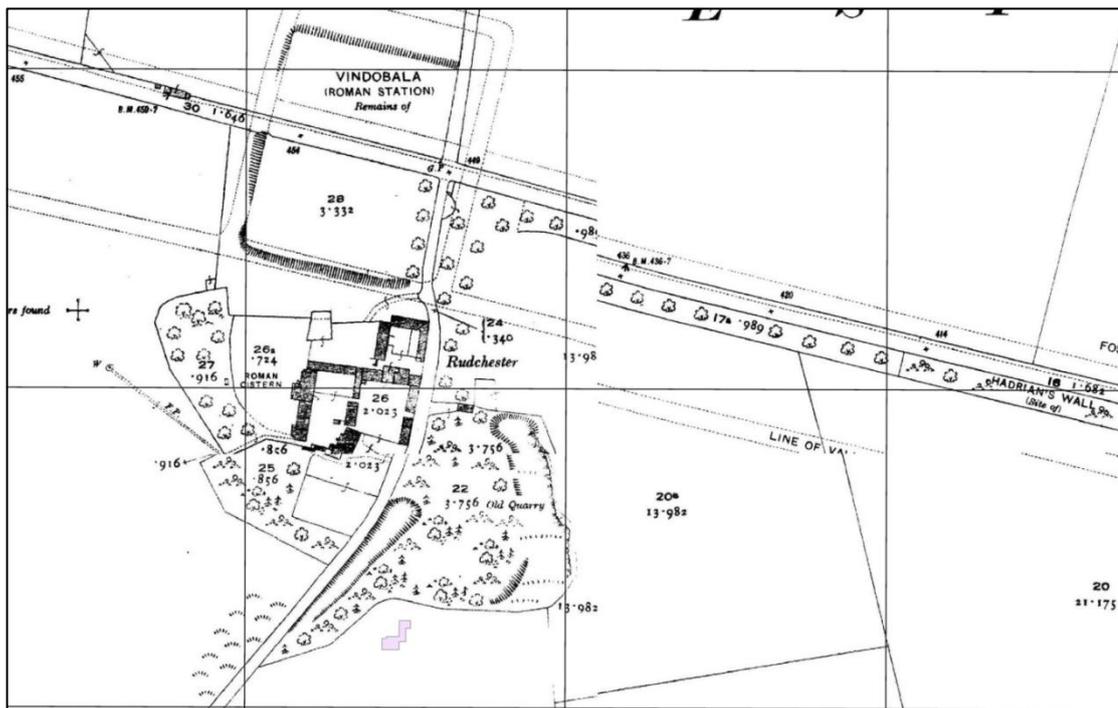


Figure 17. The 3rd edition OS map (1:1250) of 1919 showing the quarry now out of use, but the smithy is still shown. (Current outline of Quarry House has been added in lilac)

Rudchester was next sold in 1936 as a manor house. The sales particulars described how the manor was to be sold but that a lease was still valid and not due to expire until 1951. The brochure gave a detailed account of the manor house and various outbuildings. The outbuildings to the manor were listed as two garages, an old

⁸ <http://www.rudchester.com/1902.htm> (accessed 20/9/13).

harness room, laundry and workshop. The buildings of Rudchester Farm were listed as a byre for 25, hemmel, loose box and store with granary over, a byre for 17, hay barn with granary over, seven bay hemmel and sheep dip (NRO 2176/262).

Christian Hugh Septimus James died on 4th October 1938. He left 'all that mansion house of Rudchester with its outbuildings, gardens and grounds and the several plantations and closes of land containing together two hundred and nine acres or thereabouts situate partly in the township of Rudchester and partly in the township of Houghton and Close House in the parish of Ovingham' to Christian Wilfred James. C. W James died on 24th March 1955 and Rudchester, containing 279.870 acres or thereabouts, passed to Tom James on 24th January 1958.⁹

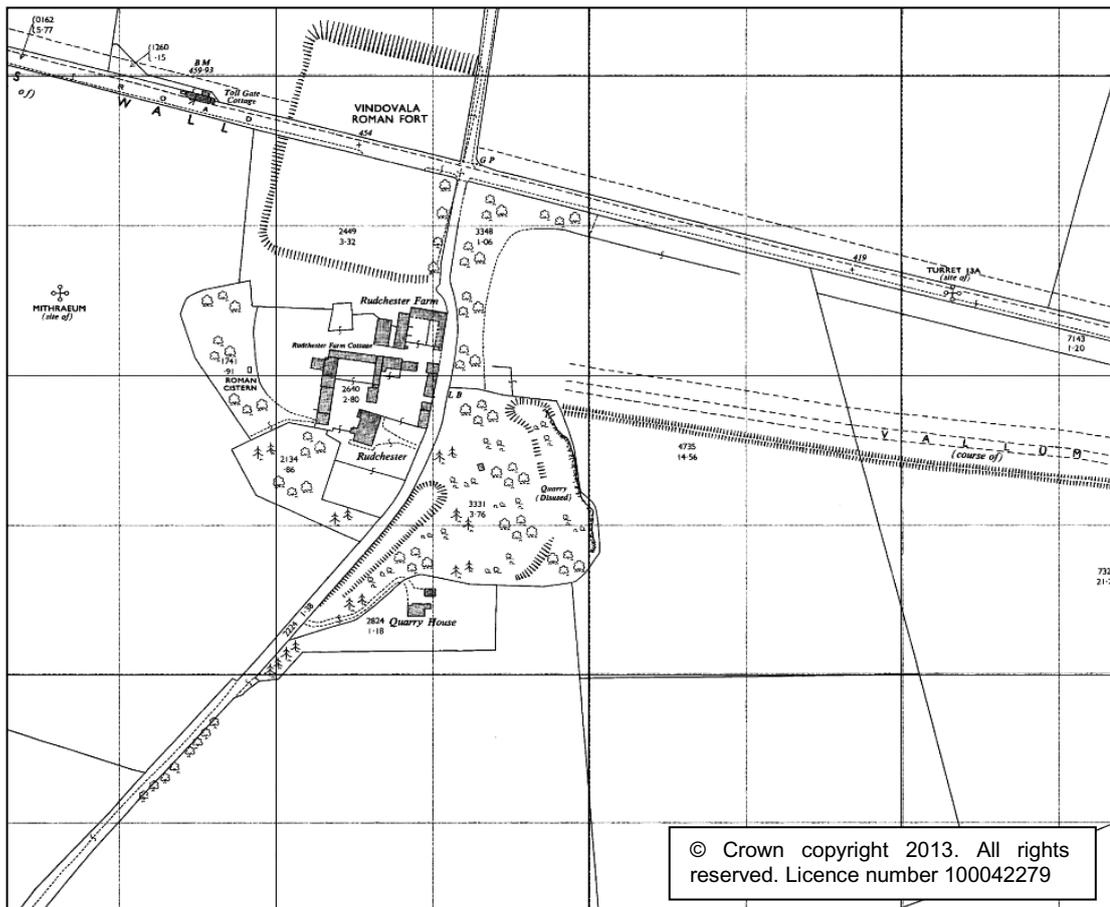


Figure 18. the OS 1963 edition 25 inch is the first map to show Quarry House utilising the original quarry drive from the south. The enclosure abutting the north side of the quarry was all that was left of the smithy. This was also shown on the earlier 1951 OS map (6 inch)

Tom James sold the 2.42 acres woodland to the north and the 3 acre field to the south of Quarry House to Peter Geoffrey and Flossie Lilian Hodgkinson of Quarry House on 4th April 1967 for £1,750 and two smaller areas to the south (0.34 and 0.32 acres) on 17th July 1967. He sold Blakeley Cottage and 2 acres of land (now just to the south of the A69) to William Angus Kennedy on 6th May 1971 for £3,500. 17.82 acres of land were compulsorily purchased from Squadron Leader Tom James to

⁹ <http://www.rudchester.com/1967.htm> (accessed 19/20/13).

build the A69 on 1st June 1976 for £28,335. He sold Rudchester Farm and 253.38 acres to John Campbell and June Stobo on 26th March 1979 for £145,000.¹⁰

Tom James sold some land at Houghton Moor to Edwin Bell on 15th October 1984 for £400. He gave 'the stables' (currently Rudchester Barn and the adjacent half of Stable Cottage) to his son, Adam Christian James on 2nd February 1986 and Stable cottage to his daughter Julia Elizabeth Miranda James on 24th December 1986. He then gave the remaining parts of Rudchester Manor to Adam Christian James on 13th July 1989 (ibid)

Adam Christian Quentin James sold the Bothy to Michael Anthony and Susan McClellan on 9th September 1992. He sold the portion of Stable Cottage adjacent to the Barn to Oliver Kolawolw Ojikutu on 14th April 1998. Mr T James sold the remaining parts of Rudchester to Mark and Margaret Watson in 1999. The Watsons sold Rudchester Manor to Chris & Ruth Plummer on 21st June 2001 (Rudchester History).¹¹ (Figure 11).

4.6 *Quarry House today*

The house today is approached along a drive that has made use of the original quarry entrance. The stone walls which enclose the Quarry House site from the road are topped with rounded copes, but many of these have been removed, presumably stolen, despite being cemented into place. The copes nearest the entrance drive are modern replacements.



Plate 5. The entrance drive to Quarry House makes use of the original access into the quarry and is well shielded from the road by trees (left). The coping stones of the walling around the perimeter of the site are being stolen despite being cemented down

The house appears to be cut into an existing terrace and built up at the front. The ground rises to the north where the quarry is located, but drops to the south. The natural orientation of the house is therefore southwards and it overlooks the A69 corridor and a regular enclosure landscape which combines arable and pasture with gappy hedgerows, a busy road network which meets the quieter roads of the Hadrian's Wall area and a skyline dotted with electricity pylons.

¹⁰ <http://www.rudchester.com/1967.htm> (accessed 19/20/13).

¹¹ <http://www.rudchester.com/1967.htm> (accessed 19/20/13).



Plate 6. The southwards view from the Quarry House garden



Plate 7. The backdrop to Quarry House is of dense woodland that has grown up inside the quarry. Two modern stables have been located here (left). The original entrance into the quarry continues on the north side of Quarry House into the quarry (right)

The land to the rear (north) of Hadrian's Wall forms a dense wooded backdrop – the trees having grown out of the disused quarry that separates the house from Hadrian's Wall. The quarry edges are formed by spoil tips, retained with low lying stone walls constructed from what appears to be Roman masonry. The original quarry entrance heads behind Quarry House and leads into the heart of the quarry and it too is retained with two to three courses of reused Roman masonry (see plate 1, site O). There are also a number of piles of stones scattered around the site, presumably

leftovers from the quarry, although some have been dressed in a style seen on Roman structures in the area (plate 8, sites M and N).



Plate 8. Discarded heaps of stones around the quarry perimeter (sites M and N)

The south side of Quarry House is fronted with an unevenly surfaced patio area. This is interspersed with a number of staddle stones; a further staddle stone is used to prop open the gate near the drive entrance and another can be found in the farm courtyard across the road at Rudchester. Such staddle stones were used in medieval and post medieval times to support granaries and any other structures where there was a need to keep vermin away from the contents of the building. They were normally topped with a flat circular stone which created a mushroom shape and prevented rats and mice from climbing up the stones to reach the granary. There is not a strong tradition of such stones being used in Northumberland, but the site is adjacent to a farm which certainly included stacks and barns, but no granaries. Such stones are not known to have been used in Roman times and it is possible that they have been imported as garden ornaments from another part of the country and probably from one single granary building.



Plate 9. Staddle stones around the south facing patio at Quarry House

The house itself is a 1960s construction, but designed to reflect a combination of 1960s and 1920s fashions in architecture, the latter being represented by chimney detailing and arched windows. Dwarf kneelers have been used in a style often used in houses in the 1950s to 70s. The building is brick at the base, but otherwise is painted and rendered which masks any additions. The windows and doors are all modern plastic replacements and the roof is in concrete tiles.



Plate 10. The south facing elevation with wooded backdrop (left) and the rear elevation of Quarry House

5.0 Statement of Significance

It is clear that Hadrian's Wall and its associated vallum, Rudchester fort and its vicus are nationally important. Their designation as part of a World Heritage Site would also suggest that they are internationally important. Further, the listed building of Rudchester Manor, being grade II* is also nationally important. Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*. ¹² It is more difficult to assess the importance of the area of the proposed development.

The broad divisions of national, regional or locally important convey an indication of overall importance, but such broad divisions need to be refined in order to provide a basis for decisions about intervention and management, not only articulating the key values, but relating them to specific elements of the site. Each historic asset has a unique cultural significance derived from a wide range of varying interests and perspectives encompassing not just the physical fabric of the site but also its setting, use, history, traditions, local distinctiveness and community value. Successful management or development of a site is based on protecting these various elements, foreseeing any potential conflicts of interest within them, and minimising any potential threats arising in the future.

The following section looks at just what it is that contributes to the unique site significance of the development site itself based on information outlined above. This is to help make informed decisions regarding the form and micro positioning of the development in order to minimise impact on below ground archaeological deposits and the settings of the other designated assets around Rudchester as outlined in the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide 2010 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

This assessment of significance includes an assessment of the nature, extent and level of significance of the proposed development site and how this helps to understand its importance. The *nature of any heritage asset's significance* is divided into archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest (HEPPG 2010, para 12). This includes an assessment of what is important about the surroundings of known

¹² <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings/>

heritage assets in order to understand how development at Quarry House might affects their significance.

Consideration is also given to the *extent of that significance* (HEPPG 2010 para 55). Not all aspects of a heritage asset are equally significant. For example, a later extension or a later re-arrangement of rooms may detract from the architectural or historic interest of a building, and it is important to know this when making decisions about its future management. This statement of significance helps to distinguish between what should be cherished and what should be changed and can help to inform future management. At Rudchester, defining the extent of archaeological interest is likely to be most difficult based on research carried out thus far and so will most likely require additional work.

The *level of significance* is also important and this is based on to what extent a particular element contributes to the asset's heritage significance. For example a 19th century staircase might make a considerable architectural contribution to the character and significance of a particular Victorian building, but a mid 20th century extension might make a limited or no contribution to significance.

Within this report the following terms are used to define significance and are designed to aid informed conservation and the need to balance heritage significance with the wider public benefit of any forthcoming proposals which is the spirit of the National Planning Policy Framework:

Considerable: aspects of the site considered as seminal to the architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest of the site, the alteration or development of which would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of the site.

Some: aspects that help to define the architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest of the site, without which the character and understanding of place would be diminished but not destroyed.

Limited: aspects which may contribute to, or complement, the architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest of the site, but are not intrinsic to it or may only have a minor connection to it, and the removal or alteration of which may have a degree of impact on the understanding and interpretation of the place.

Unknown: aspects where the significance is not clearly understood possibly because it is masked or obscured and where further research may be required to clarify its significance.

None: aspects which may make a negative contribution or a neutral contribution where its loss would make no difference to our understanding and interpretation of the place.

Having established the nature, level and extent of the asset's significance, it is then possible to recommend suggestions for the future development at Quarry House and to make recommendations for how future development might protect or enhance significance through innovative design.

5.1 *Archaeological Interest*

There is currently no direct evidence that the Quarry House site is of any archaeological interest, but it is clear that the land to the north and west have contained the remains of the Roman vicus. The clearest evidence for this is the reference by Bruce to buildings being demolished by the quarry construction in the early 1850s (1851, 151) and the present day architectural fragments and earthworks to be found north of the quarry. It is possible that the quarry entirely removed any remains of the vicus and no further remains are to be found. Following a failed attempt by Haverfield to find the site of the vicus to the east of the fort in 1897 (RCHME 1990, 2), several successive excavations have discovered variable amounts of evidence pertaining to its possible location(s). The RCHME conducted a measured survey of Rudchester Roman Fort and vicus in 1990 on behalf of Northumberland County Council for which the remains of the vicus to the south west of the fort were mapped, including the site of the Mithraeum (Bowden and Blood 1991), and included the identification of earthworks on the east side of the road, but no direct evidence that they were Roman.

In 1999 a watching brief was carried out east of the fort while groundworks were carried out to lay out the new Hadrian's Wall National Trail. Nothing was found of any archaeological interest.¹³ Another archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to Quarry House by The Archaeological Practice in 2001. No evidence of any features of archaeological significance was observed. While there was a high incidence of re-used masonry blocks of possible Roman origin around the development area (which are still there), none lay within the foundation trenches, yet these were only small trenches in the areas of land adjacent to the house site and thus may not be representative of the archaeological activity in other areas of the Quarry House site (The Archaeological Practice, 2001).

The natural topography can tell us something about the likelihood of settlement in the area. The south west area near the fort consistently produces evidence, while the east and south east do not despite being ploughed for many years. While any vicus remains may have been destroyed by the quarry, it is possible that the south and south west area was most attractive as it was south facing and so had more sunshine, and it had a ready source of water which flowed from the March Burn, fed the Roman cistern and appeared to then cross the site heading south east. In the 19th century this was exploited to build a well, but the watercourse appeared to then continue southwards and so would not extend into the south east sector and the proposed development site. The Rudchester Burn was located c.800m to the east, but bringing water to the vicus from there may have required moving it uphill and so not practical. Although drain stones have been found on the east side of the fort suggesting that there were Roman buildings north of the quarry, or indeed on the site of the quarry, no aqueduct channels were found to suggest that water was transported here. This suggests that the core of Roman civilian settlement was most

¹³ Full report Lancaster University Archaeological Unit watching briefs for Hadrian's Wall Path Lancaster University Archaeological Unit Redmayne P/1999/Rudchester Roman Fort, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland: archaeological watching brief/Report No 1999-2000/(003).

likely to be south of the fort and south west, closest to the water supply, but over time, it may have extended eastwards in which case some sort of infrastructure would be required to transport water eastwards.

The area around Quarry House is still regularly under plough despite its proximity to nationally important archaeology. If the remains of the vicus do extend this far, they are likely to be badly truncated by the plough action.



Figure 19. The 1st edition OS map showing the March Burn and other water features suggesting the flow of underground water towards the south, avoiding the Quarry House area. Water would need to be diverted to the vicus if it extended eastwards

The evidence combined would suggest that the Quarry House site is potentially of **considerable archaeological interest**, but this will have to be explored further through geophysical survey and trial trenching in the development area.

Plate 11. The extent of ploughing in 2002 and in other years suggests that any archaeological deposits in the Quarry House area will be badly truncated. Ridge and furrow only survives in the top left / west of the fort



5.2 *Historic interest*

The site is of **limited historic interest** and has no particular historic associations. There is some historic documentation relating to its enclosures and land tenure, mainly in relation to the west side of the road, in the county records office, but little else to suggest that it is of any significant historic interest.

5.3 *Architectural interest*

Quarry House is of **limited architectural interest**. As a relatively recent building of unprepossessing design it contributes little to the landscape and is of little architectural merit.

5.4 *Artistic interest*

No artistic images have been found of Quarry House to suggest that it is of any artistic interest. Its principal elevation faces south (away from Hadrian's Wall and the Quarry) to capture the best views, but there is no further evidence of any artistic appreciation.

6.0 **Setting issues**

There are a number of historic assets both designated and undesignated, in the surrounding area which need to be assessed to understand both their heritage significance and the contribution of setting to their significance. The following section identifies where setting contributes to the significance of heritage assets and how this may be impacted upon by any redevelopment of Quarry House. Once the findings of this report, any subsequent archaeological fieldwork and discussions with the planning authority have been taken into account and a design for the new development been produced a Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken.

6.1 **Designated heritage assets**

6.1.1 **Hadrian's Wall**

Hadrian's Wall marks one of the frontiers of the Roman Empire. The international importance of the surviving remains has been recognised through designation as a World Heritage Site and a statement of significance has been prepared for the wall, as part of the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008-14, 26 which outlines a number of special values and interests that need to be taken into consideration in any development in close proximity to the wall. Clearly the wall is significant for its archaeological interests and evidential value, but this is considered in more detail for the Quarry House site above. The most relevant values and significance outlined in the management plan include issues such as setting where significance can extend beyond the physical fabric of the wall defences. Hadrian's Wall was skilfully sited to take full advantage of the natural terrain and allow maximum visibility to the north as well as along the frontier system itself. The landscape setting of the Wall is predominantly rural and it is still possible along most of the length of the frontier to appreciate fully why it was sited where it was, and how it functioned. The section of

wall at Rudchester perhaps conforms a little less to this ideal of landscape positioning as by far its best views are southwards. The visual links between the wall and the landscape to the south have however been severed by the disused quarry which is now full of trees which prevent views between the wall and the Quarry House. This continues to be the case along the wall eastwards, where views back towards Quarry House are prevented by the quarry woodland. The ground also rises to the west and so views westwards are constrained by the hamlet of Rudchester and views from the west to Quarry House are prevented by the quarry trees; only the roofs of the farm buildings at Rudchester are visible.



Plate 12. A view from ½ mile east on the Hadrian's Wall National Trail back towards Quarry House. Quarry House is invisible, but the woodland on the horizon is the site of the old quarry.



Plate 13. The view from the vallum north of Quarry House back towards Quarry House. The trees mark the site of the quarry, but Quarry House is hidden by the drop in ground levels and the tree cover.

Other aspects of significance and which are relevant here are group value and the links between the wall and its associated structures. At Rudchester, these links are between Rudchester fort, the known remains of the vicus to the south west, the

milecastles and turrets, but based on current evidence, they do not appear to extend south towards Quarry House.

The Hadrian's Wall Management Plan also flags up the values tranquility in the wall area, particularly in the areas away from roads and populated areas. It is a vulnerable and fragile value, easily disturbed by intrusions of modern everyday life, such as traffic noise from the Military Road and low-flying aircraft. However, at Rudchester, these values are already eroded by traffic noise from the A69 and to a lesser extent the more local roads and the proximity to Newcastle airport which manifests itself in aircraft noise regularly throughout the day, supplemented on occasion by military aircraft from Lincolnshire (seen and heard during fieldwork).

The presence of the Wall has had a lasting effect on the landscape and perceptions of it, and on the evolution of ways of life. Examples are the legacy of the fortifications in the form of re-use of building materials, as at Rudchester Manor, and in the re-use of stone to build the adjacent farm buildings, field walls and the Military Road. Particular characteristics of the landscape, according to the Management Plan, are its open aspect, the maintenance of space between rural settlements, the existing patterns of fields and open country, the use of traditional local materials in building, and woodland developed to reinforce the patterns of the landscape. The Historic Landscape Character of the Rudchester area, as defined by Northumberland County Council, has been defined as being part of the Central Southern Northumberland character area which is characterised by large blocks of planned enclosure, interspersed with irregular fields and piecemeal enclosure. The wider area is also characterised by designed landscapes and settlement is dominated by planned farmsteads dotted amongst planned enclosures. Indeed, in the area around Rudchester, small planned farms cluster around road junctions, but very little other settlement exists apart from a scattering of a few modern houses, such as Quarry House.

Therefore any development proposal at Quarry House will need to consider this existing historic landscape character and respect the open aspects, field patterns, open country and use of traditional materials, as outlined in the Outstanding Universal Value, if it is to avoid having an adverse impact on the significance of Hadrian's Wall's setting. The significance of the wall is therefore in its evidential values of landscape value, group value, location and setting as outlined in the Management Plan.

Heritage Assessment for Quarry House, Rudchester.



Figure 20. Historic Landscape Character as defined by Northumberland County Council

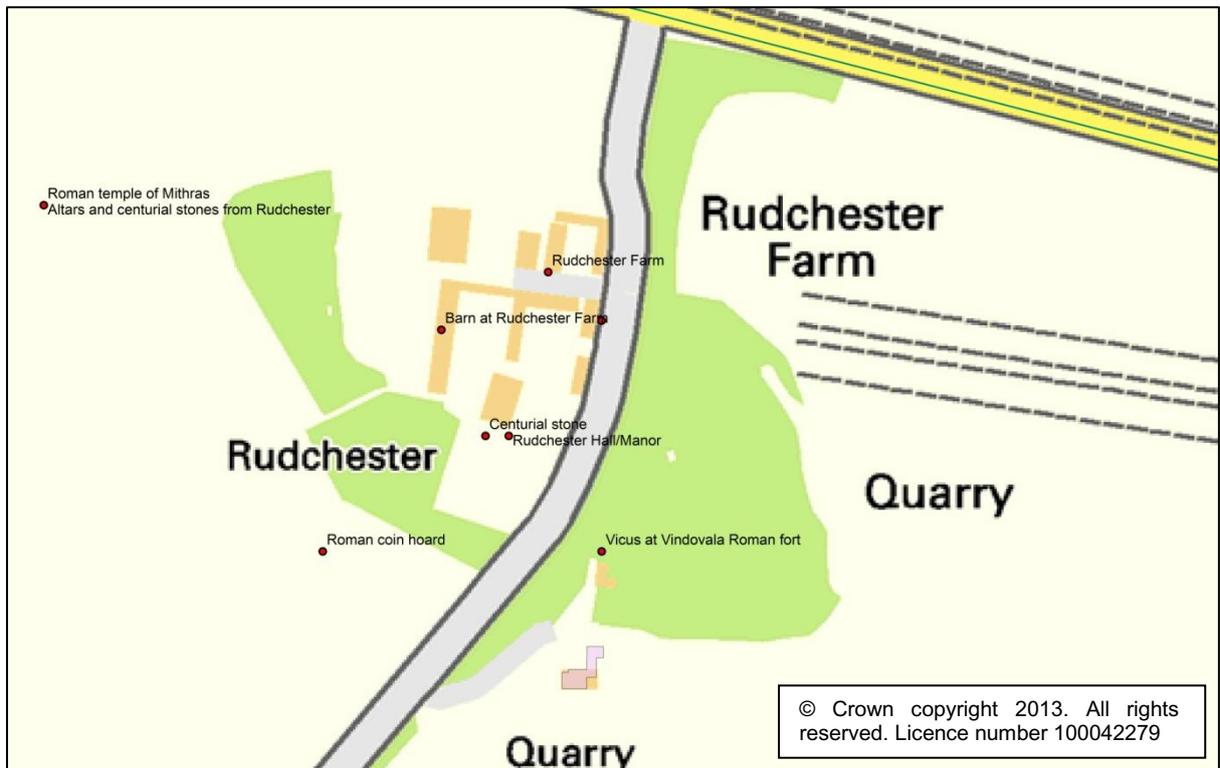


Figure 21. Sites recorded on the HER with the location of Quarry House shown

6.1.2 Rudchester Roman Fort and vicus

The wall fort at Rudchester, its associated civil settlement and Hadrian's Wall and vallum from the A69 to the March Burn, survive well as upstanding turf-covered features. Rudchester is one of the best surviving examples of a Roman fort and has produced significant archaeological finds from the fort and vicus including a life-size statue of Hercules and five altars dedicated to Mithras. Significant information on the development of the frontier system over time will be preserved in the area, but the **extent of archaeological interest is unknown**. The silted ditches will contain environmental evidence which will allow the character of the surrounding area in the Roman period to be better understood (SM record). However the proposal will not affect the Roman fort itself, but as with Hadrian's Wall the fort's significance extends beyond its limits and are generally the same as those of Hadrian's Wall including its group value with the vicus, the farm buildings and Manor House at Rudchester and Hadrian's Wall itself.

There are no views between Quarry House and the fort today as the hamlet of Rudchester acts as intervening development, and the trees to the north of Quarry House, also shield the proposed development site from the fort and the earthworks between the vallum and the Wall.

The archaeological interest is also apparent in the present day farm buildings which have reused Roman masonry incorporated into their fabric.

The significance of the fort and vicus is therefore in their **considerable archaeological interest**, but it is less clear how far this interest extends.

6.1.3 Milecastle 13 (HER 10851)

This milecastle was excavated in 1930 and a watching brief in 1986 by English Heritage nearby confirmed that the ground was disturbed. Its archaeological interest is reduced a little by the earlier excavations, but it still has some potential and can be discerned on the ground so that an understanding of the topographic setting can still be obtained. The site is therefore of some archaeological interest, but this interest does not extend to the development site 369m to the south and so is not considered further here.

6.1.4 Turret 13A (HER 10852)

There are no visible remains of this turret and it is now buried beneath the modern road. Its interest is largely therefore archaeological and includes any below ground remains and its position within the wider landscape. As neither will be affected by the proposal, it is not considered further here.

6.1.5 Rudchester Manor (site 10874)

Rudchester Manor is a grade II* listed building located 113m to the north west of the proposed development site and on the opposite side of the road to Heddon on the Wall. It is thought to be late 13th century in origin, but much remodelled and extended in the late 18th century and early 19th century. While the building has a number of features of interest internally, it is to the exteriors that the relevant significance need

to be explored in order to assess if there is any interest which might extend to the east and the proposed development site.

Architectural interest

Its **considerable architectural interest** is in its form, materials and design consisting of dressed stone materials, Welsh slate hipped roof with banded ridge stack, forming an L-plan with later buildings filling the re-entrant angle. It is designed in a neo-Gothick style which is particularly evident in its Gothic tracery door and pointed arched windows with intersecting glazing bars; those on the ground floor in raised surrounds. The positioning of the Gothic windows to the approach and towards the south with the principal views are also of interest as is the sense of symmetry to the east, the gatepillars and the matching railings in a neo-Gothick style.



Plate 14. The original approach to the manor with neo-Gothick windows and doors and matching gates

Archaeological interest

The building is of **considerable archaeological interest** for the different phases that are evident in its construction, especially evidence of medieval fabric such as on 1st floor to the left of a door, a small 14th century window with cusped ogee head. The walls in the south east corner are 5 ft thick where the building incorporates a tower and within the roof space a parapet and stone water spout remain. Internally there are a number of surviving features of 13th or 14th century date including a window embrasure with Caernarvon lintel.

Historic interest

The Manor is of **some historic interest** as its occupants and owners are fairly well documented, but there is no evidence that it was associated with any particularly notable individuals or events.

Artistic interest

The building itself does not appear to have been the subject of many artistic views or prints, but the orientation of the buildings and the layout of its gardens suggest that its principal elevation was to the south, although that facing east was also designed to impress visitors approaching from the entrance gates. The windows were designed to look out upon the gardens to the south where maximum daylight could be obtained. On the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps these gardens appear to be formally laid out, but by the 1860s the tree cover around the gardens would have precluded any views beyond the garden. There is no visible evidence of any emparkment as suggested by Armstrong's map of 1769 (see fig 10). The darker north side, towards the Roman fort and Hadrian's Wall was therefore on the side occupied by the business end of the Manor consisting of farm buildings and presumably servants' outbuildings. The Manor is therefore of **limited artistic interest** and there is no evidence that designed views towards or including the land to the south east (and the proposed development site) was of any significance.

6.1.6 Close House, Lodge and Gateway (LB UID 238612-3)

Close House is a grade II* listed building located 1.94km to the south east of Quarry House. It was built in 1779 for Calverly and Margaret Bewick. Its architectural interest is in its form, materials and design, but the building is located in a dip which shields the house from view and suggests that views towards the north (where Quarry House is located) were never part of its design and could not be valued today. However the associated Lodge and Gateway are located adjacent to the B6528, 1.02km to the south east and on ground at a higher level than Close House, but lower than Quarry House; these are listed grade II. A view is possible from the lodge and gates towards Quarry House but this is restricted because of the hedgerows and so realistically can only be obtained from the Lodge where the ground is higher. The view towards Quarry House also includes a substantial electricity pylon which is particularly obtrusive. The walls on either side of the octagonal gateposts are 6 feet high and form a serpentine boundary which does much to exclude views in to the grounds of Close House and views outside. The architecture of the boundary features are therefore more concerned with excluding the outside world than framing views towards it. The view from Close House and its Lodge and Gates towards Quarry House are therefore not considered to be significant and are not considered further here.



Plate 15. Left: the views from the Lodge to Quarry House and a pylon. The view is not centred and the white paintwork of the existing Quarry House makes the building more prominent in the landscape than it needs to be. Right: views from the listed gates towards Quarry House are limited by hedgerows (an aircraft is passing – it is one of the characteristics of the area that aircraft noise features through the day)

6.2 Non-designated heritage assets

6.2.1 The quarry, quarry track and smithy (sites B, C, D and O)

The quarry is located 11m north of Quarry House and the Smithy on its northern edge 138m north. The original 19th century trackway into the quarry survives in part and is constructed of imported materials to form a terrace with a retaining wall which appears to be constructed from reused Roman masonry. The stretch of track between the road and the west of Quarry House has been reused to form the driveway, but it continues in its original form to the north of the house and into the quarry.

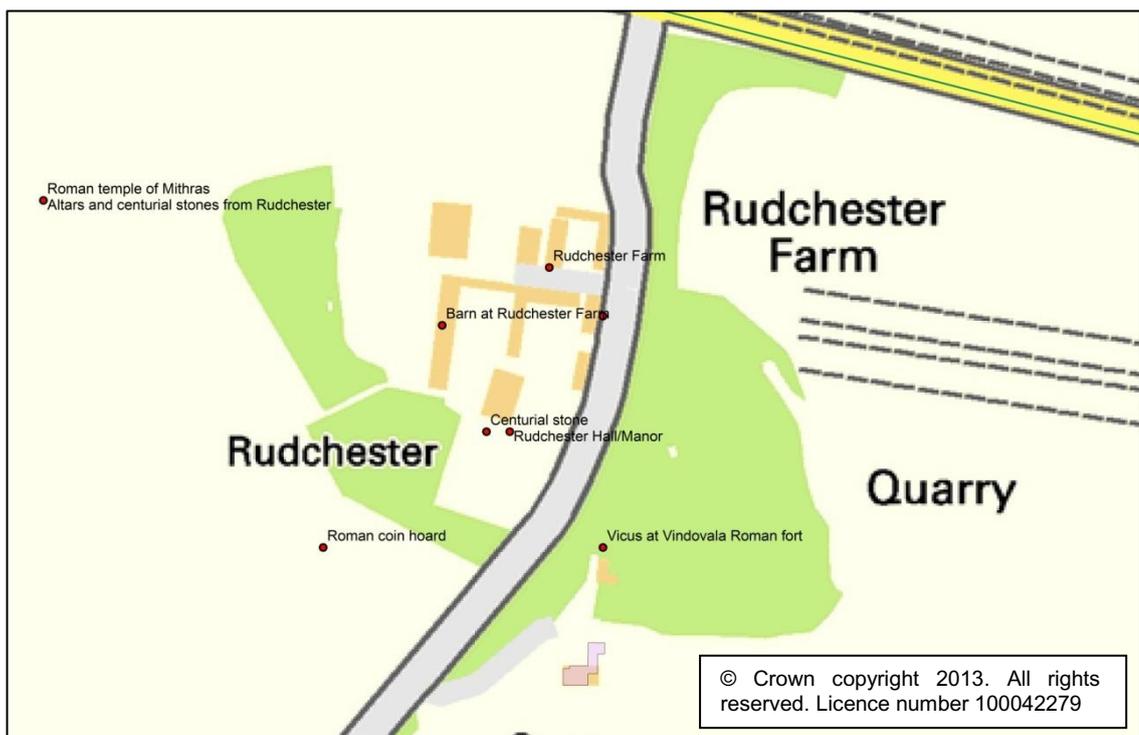


Figure 22. Sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record

The perimeter of the quarry also consists of spoil tips of substantial size and occasionally discarded mounds of stones. These too are dressed in a style similar to those found in Roman sites. The site is of **limited historic interest** because some details of its ownership and end uses for its stonework are known. It is also of **limited archaeological interest**, partly because it is a surviving 19th century quarry, but more particularly, because it appears to have demolished Roman buildings and fragments of these buildings survive to the north and south of the quarry. With the exception of the quarry features, these remains have lost their original context and with it some of their archaeological interest. The smithy may still survive as foundations as there is a clump of overgrown vegetation at the place the smithy was located, but this is well away from the proposed development. Neither the quarry nor the smithy are of any architectural or artistic interest.

6.2.2 Rudchester (HER 10878, 24707, 25330 and sites E and Q)

The hamlet of Rudchester is of **some historic interest** because archival material survives in relation to its existence in the 13th century and for subsequent landholdings, layout in the 19th century and enclosure awards. The layout of the farm (HER 24707) is also of historic and architectural interest because it is associated with improvements in agricultural practices. However the buildings are also of **limited archaeological interest** because the buildings incorporate Roman masonry, but the ground beneath is likely to be of **considerable archaeological interest** as they are located on what was probably the heart of the Roman vicus. Architecturally, the buildings are of **some interest**, although this varies from building to building and part of this interest is their association with the Manor House. Some of the farm buildings have steeply pitched roofs suggesting former thatching and the plan form and use of local materials (and latterly Welsh slate) is also of interest. The strong boundary features in the form of stone walls which cut off the farm from its surroundings to the east are also of interest, but from the west, the farm is more exposed from high ground which looks down on some of its corrugated iron roofs. The Victorian post box (site Q) on the wall adjacent to the road is also of **considerable historic and architectural interest**. Such post boxes are increasingly rare and merit protection.



Plate 16. The Victorian post box, courtyard layout, form, use of materials at the farm are all of interest

6.2.3 Well (site F)

A well is shown on the 1st edition OS map dating to the 1860s; it is outside the development area and as its interest is primarily archaeological, it will not be affected by the proposed development and is not considered further here.

6.2.4 Ridge and furrow (site G)

Ridge and furrow located north west of the known site of the vicus and of Rudchester farm and visible on Google Earth aerial photographs (2009). This may overlies earlier Roman deposits and so is of archaeological interest and is of limited historic interest because it is evidence of how the land was farmed in the post Roman period. However it is separated from the proposed development site by the road, Rudchester Manor and farm and the Roman fort and so is not considered further here.

6.2.5 Ridge and furrow (site H)

Possible faint remains of ridge and furrow near the site of the former 19th century smithy. This area must have been disturbed by quarry operations, so any survival here is of interest and may overlies earlier Roman remains. It is therefore of unknown archaeological interest and limited historic interest, but as it is separated from the proposed development site by the 19th century quarry, it is not considered further here.

6.2.6 Architectural fragments (sites I, L, M and N)

A number of architectural fragments of possible Roman origin survive around the development site and to the north. Those fragments to the north, north of the quarry are most distinctive, consisting of drain sections and may have been located around the base of vicus buildings to catch rainwater. This supports earlier accounts that the construction of the quarry destroyed Roman buildings. Although they are out of context, their presence is of archaeological interest because they support the general assumption that buildings existed in this area. However the drain fragments are about 160m north of the proposed development site and so it does not necessarily follow that Roman buildings extended this far south. Closer to the proposed development are less distinctively dressed stones which exist in a few piles around the site. These may be Roman and being located much closer to the development are possible indicators of Roman activity in this area and so contribute towards the case that the development area should be evaluated for evidence of archaeological survival. They are therefore of archaeological interest, but the level of that interest is unclear.

6.2.7 Staddle Stones (sites J and K)

About fourteen staddle stones are located in the patio and drive area of Quarry House and another is located in the entrance drive to Rudchester Farm. The provenance of these stones is unknown and as there is no tradition of staddle stone usage in this area, they may have been brought in from elsewhere. Their significance is therefore unclear.

6.2.8 Military Way/ Road (part of 10044)

An 18th century road constructed using stone from Hadrian's Wall and often located on the foundations of the Wall. The road is included in the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and is 279m north of the proposed development site and so is not considered further here.

6.2.9 Toll House Cottage (HER 10893)

A toll house was shown on maps in the 1860s and 18970s but is no longer extant. It is included within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall 366m NOW of the proposed development site. IT is separated from the site by Rudchester and the quarry and s is not considered further here.

6.2.10 Earthworks (site P)

A mixture of possible medieval lynchets and possible Roman vicus remains can be seen in the field north of the quarry, close to the drain fragments (site I). These are potentially of considerable archaeological interest, but being separated from the proposed development by the quarry, are not considered further here.

6.2.11 Spoil heap (NMP FID 30, Site R)

A spoil heap 187m south of Quarry House was mapped as part of the National Mapping Programme. It was based on evidence from RAF aerial photographs from the 1930s but is still on site. It suggests that there have been earth moving operations in the area, but its significance is not clearly understood.

6.2.12 Historic landscape character

Those elements considered characteristic of the historic landscape and therefore of significance are as follows:

- large blocks of planned enclosure (historic interest)
- Irregular fields and piecemeal enclosure (historic interest)
- Designed landscapes in the wider area (artistic interest)
- Settlement is dominated by planned farmsteads dotted amongst planned enclosures, often at road junctions (architectural interest)
- Incorporation of reused Roman masonry into later buildings (archaeological interest)

By retaining the planned enclosure field pattern and the overall settlement pattern, the proposal will not have any adverse impact on the historic landscape character.

8.0 Conclusion and recommendations

The areas of significance that require further consideration in any development at Quarry House mainly relate to its archaeological interest and in particular the extent to which below ground remains might survive of any Roman period settlement at this distance from The Wall. While there are indications that elements of the vicus did

exist to the north of Quarry House and were destroyed by the 19th century quarry, it is not clear to what extent remains might still survive in the proposed development area.

The archaeological interest therefore merits further exploration so that the presence of civilian settlement or associated field systems can be clarified prior to determination. This would best be carried out through geophysical survey in the first instance which could then inform the location for trial trenches.

The significance of adjacent heritage assets whether they are designated or undesignated, does not appear to extend to the Quarry House site, with the exception of the undesignated quarry itself (site B). The quarry is potentially an asset as it creates private space, rich in wildlife and reinforces the sense of tranquility which the World Heritage Site is associated with. The track towards the quarry (site O) forms the drive towards Quarry House and so has been modernised, but part of the track survives intact, complete with what appear to be Roman dressed stones which form the retaining wall. This track is not significant enough to merit retention at any cost, but consideration should be given to retaining it to provide access into the quarry and a possible private space such as a rock garden or fernery (see Belsay Rock Garden as a relatively local example).

However if the development is going to be in keeping with the historic landscape character, there are a number of useful pointers in the surrounding area. The general settlement pattern of isolated groups of buildings, mainly farmsteads and associated buildings (many of which are now converted to residential use) will be retained by the rebuilding of Quarry House and so there will be no impact on settlement pattern, or indeed on the piecemeal enclosure pattern of the area. The existing Quarry House is painted white and so it is visually more prominent than it needs to be and it fails to use any locally distinctive materials or vernacular architectural themes. The new development can be designed to sit better within the surroundings if it reflects the natural materials of the area and avoids bright colours. This does not preclude the use of modern materials such as large sheets of glass, but using wood and stone will help to reference the existing settlement and landscape character.

The site has a number of Roman and later architectural fragments (sites I, L, M and N) scattered around the area including dressed stones and drains. There is a long tradition of reusing Roman materials in this area and the stonework should be retained and used in landscaping around Quarry House and could for instance be incorporated into part of the new development such as the patio area where it will be seen on a regular basis by visitors.

The location of Quarry House is not visually obtrusive from any part of Hadrian's Wall as the trees which have grown up in the quarry shield it from view from the north and on approaches from east and west along The Wall and Military Road. There is no suggestion that it will be visible from any part of the scheduled area, nor will it be visible from Rudchester Manor (site 10874) or its gardens (site E). The key views from Rudchester Manor terminate long before Quarry House and have since been obscured by tree growth.

Heritage Assessment for Quarry House, Rudchester.

Therefore, despite being within the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site there are few setting issues likely to cause any constraint to development, indeed sensitive replacement of the existing building with its stark white elevations, may be seen as an enhancement to the existing cluster of historic buildings at Rudchester atop the hill when viewed from the south. The south facing slopes upon which Quarry House sits, do merit further archaeological investigation for remains associated with Rudchester Roman fort and vicus and any pre-Roman use of the south facing slopes.

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APPENDIX A

Site name	NGR	HER/NMR number or new letter for sites not recorded in HER/NMR	Description
Barn at Rudchester Farm	411229 567431	N25330	A barn has been studied in detail at Rudchester Farm prior to its conversion. This was constructed in the later 18 th century for threshing cereals. This was added to in the 19 th century, as well as converted to house pigs and later again to be a mill. A gin-gan wheel house was also one of the later additions.
Hadrian's Wall	41100 56762	N25330 / SAM: 1009052	The greatest surviving monument of the Roman period in the north-east are the walls and forts of the fortified frontier known as Hadrian's Wall, which runs from the mouth of the River Tyne to the west coast of Cumbria. An earthwork vallum runs along the south side of the fort and consists of two banks and a ditch.
Milepost east of Rudchester	411961 567380	N16898	A milestone is shown on the 1 st ed OS map by the B6318 east of Rudchester. Such monuments were set up to mark the distances between major centres, in this case Newcastle 8 miles and Hexham 12 miles. Probably 18 th or 19 th century in date
Milepost west of Rudchester	412083 567320	N16895	A milestone was shown on the 1 st ed OS map here marking distances to Newcastle and Hexham
Rudchester deserted medieval village (site of) and present day hamlet	411278 567461	N10878	Site of the deserted medieval village of Rudchester. It was first recorded in 1296 and shown on a map of 1749, though it was not shown on a map made in 1769. No remains can be seen here today (Wrathmell 1975, 475), although it is likely that it was a predecessor of the hamlet that is there today and was largely rebuilt in the 18 th century.
Rudchester Farm	411255 567371	N24707	The farm was probably built in the late 18 th or early 19 th century and has a regular E-plan arrangement of farm buildings.
Rudchester Hall/ Manor	411257 567367	N10874	Although Rudchester Hall appears to be a late 18 th century building from the outside it includes large parts of a late 13 th /14 th -century hall. The south-east corner of the building includes the square Pele tower (Dodds 1926, 199). This is a Grade II* listed property protected by law.
Rudchester Roman Fort	411538 567420	N10856 / SAM: 1017533	This is the site of the Roman fort of Rudchester (Vindovala). The fort guards the valley of the March Burn. The site was very well preserved until the 18 th century when many of the stones were removed to be used elsewhere. (Gillam, et al. 1972, 81-5; Bowden and Blood 1991, 25-31).

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Site name	NGR	HER/NMR number or new letter for sites not recorded in HER/NMR	Description
Vindovala Vicus	41115 56740	N10897/ SAM: 1012722	This is the site of the civilian settlement, or vicus, outside the Roman fort of Vindovala at Rudchester. All that can be seen from the surface is a basin carved out of the rock, known as the 'Giant's Grave' and the remains of a mithraeum. No Roman earthworks can be seen as the area is covered by ridge and furrow. (Gillam and Maclvor 1954, 176-8). The area is fed by the March Burn which flows south west of the fort and appears to continue southwards to feed a later 19 th century well by the roadside (site F)
Milecastle 13	412083 567320	N10851 / SAM: 22784 1017533	This is the site of a milecastle on Hadrian's Wall. It was excavated in 1930, and the site is still visible as a mound. (Bruce 1947, 48-9).
Milecastle 14	410659 567688	SAM 1010618	The outline is shown on the 1 st ed OS map
Turret 13A	411618 567442	HER 10852	The location is shown on the 1 st ed OS map but the site is now below the modern road
Rudchester Mithraeum (site of) (part of vicus)	41106 56745	N10898 / SAM: 1012724	This is the site of a temple to the Roman god Mithras. Excavations showed that it was built in two stages. The earliest building was built in a north-south direction and had an apse at the west end. It was built in the early third century. It was rebuilt in the late third century, but was finally destroyed in the fourth century. At least nine altars to Mithras have been found in this area. However, there are no remains to be seen here today. (Gillam and Maclvor 1954, 176-219).

Heritage Assessment for Quarry House, Rudchester.

Site name	NGR	HER/NMR number or new letter for sites not recorded in HER/NMR	Description
Cistern	411180 567395	Part of HER 10897	A cistern was found in the 18 th century of Roman date which was part of the vicus; it may have been a central water feature or trough in the town. It has therefore been assessed as part of the vicus.
Military Way/Road	411340 567532	Part of 10044	This was constructed in the 18 th century on top of Hadrian's Wall so that troops could be more easily moved across the countryside in response to the Jacobite Rebellions
Toll House Cottage (site of)	411142 567586	N10893 / SAM:1007945	Site of a toll house marked by dog-legs in the field wall. Shown on 1 st and 2 nd ed OS map when it was known as Harlowhill East Toll. However, no remains can be seen here now.
Findspots of two Roman inscription fragments (site of) (part of Rudchester Manor and Farm)	41125 56735	HER 10891	Site of finding of Roman inscription fragments (now lost) that were built into farm buildings associated with Rudchester Hall. The first is a gravestone inscribed (D(is)M(anibus) Avr(eil)(..) Rini (vi) xit (AN) nis (..) and the second is a Roman centurial stone. This inscription reads (Co) H 1111 (Bruce 1947, 62)
Turret 13B	411140 567580	HER 10853	The proposed site of Roman turret 13B, part of the defences on Hadrian's Wall. It is located under Rudchester fort, there are no visible remains
Find spot of coin hoard (site of) (part of vicus)	41115 56740	A	In 1706 a hoard of 15 gold and nearly 500 silver coins were discovered. The earliest AD 168, was found in the area of the Giant's Grave. (Bruce JC 1851; Gillam and MacIvor 1954)
Quarry (disused)	411355 567321	B	Site of mid 19 th -century quarry which appears to have been disused around the turn of the 20 th century. The site is now protected by a Woodland Preservation Order.
Smithy (site of)	411329 567388	C	A smithy is shown on the 1 st and 2 nd ed OS maps of the area, just north of the quarry. An enclosure is shown at this location from 1820 and cottages on the 1841 tithe map
Smithy enclosure	411333 567402	D	An enclosure is shown on Fryer's map of 1820 which later became the location of the smithy.

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Gardens (part of Rudchester Manor)	411249 567339	E	Formal 19 th century gardens (and possibly earlier) to the south of Rudchester Manor
Well	411167 567192	F	Shown in the 1 st ed OS map
Ridge and furrow	411145 567470	G	Shown on Google Earth 2009
Ridge and furrow	411340 567392	H	Near site of smithy, north of quarry
Architectural fragments	411388 567405	I	Possible Roman drains from vicus; such drains might be positioned around the base of buildings to catch rainwater from their roofs
Staddle stones	411290 567235	J	Unknown provenance and now used as garden ornaments
Staddle stone	411280 567392	K	Unknown provenance and now used as garden ornaments
Roman masonry	411303 567260	L	Possible Roman masonry reused to construct quarry retaining walls

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Site name	NGR	HER/NMR number or new letter for sites not recorded in HER/NMR	Description
Roman masonry	411290 567262	L	Possible Roman masonry reused to construct quarry retaining walls
Stone pile	411263 567259	M	Pile of quarry waste, some possible dressed stones of Roman date
Stone pile	411304 567275	N	Pile of quarry waste, some possible dressed stones of Roman date
Quarry track	411314 567263	O	19 th century track on south side of quarry leading into the quarry. The track has stone wall abutments close to the house 2-3 courses high of possible reused dressed Roman masonry (see site L).
Earthworks	411348 567470	P	Mixture of medieval lynchets and possible Roman vicus remains
Post box	411303 567400	Q	Wall mounted post box of Victorian date with initials VR, now increasingly rare
Spoil Heap		R	A spoil heap south of Quarry House was mapped as part of the National Mapping Programme. It was based on evidence from RAF aerial photographs dating to the 1930s, but is still extant. It may relate to road building.