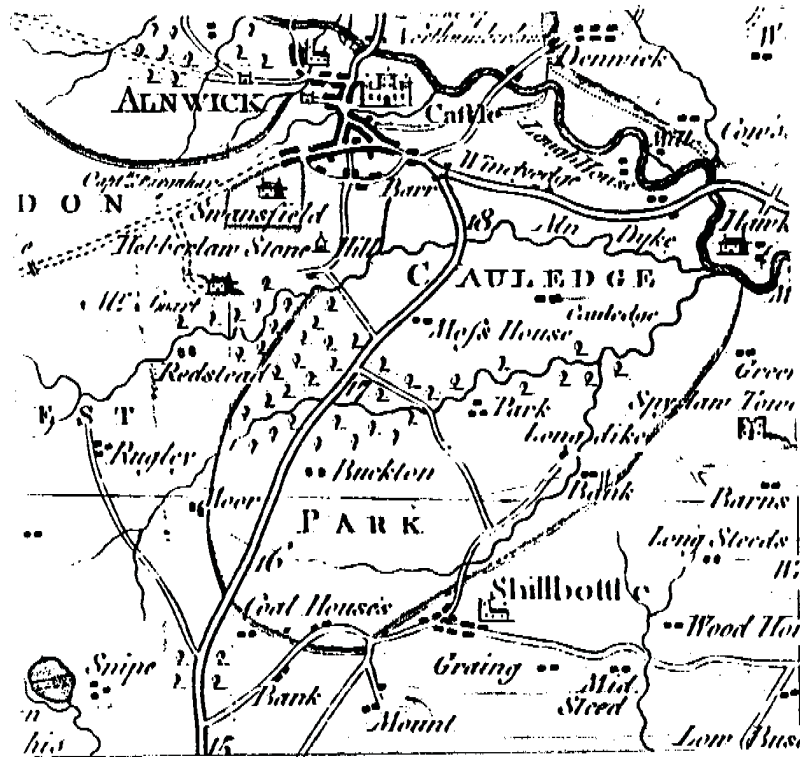


INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A1 Trunk Road Hitchcroft - Cowledge Improvement	Details Archaeological Assessment
Road Number A1	Date October 1993
Contractor Northumberland County Council	
County Northumberland	
OS Reference WU 10	
Single sided ✓ Double sided A3 10 Colour 0	

THE A1 TRUNK ROAD HITCHCROFT TO CAWLEDGE IMPROVEMENT



ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

*Archaeology and Building Conservation Section,
Planning and Environment Division, Technical Services Directorate,
Northumberland County Council, County Hall,
Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF*

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9 Recommendations	page 7
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Appendix 1: Map of Archaeological and Historical Sites

Appendix 2: Armstrong County Map 1769
Greenwood County Map 1828
Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition 1860
Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition 1866
Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd edition 1897
Ordnance Survey 25" 3rd edition 1923

Appendix 3: Documentary sources consulted

Appendix 4: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record data

Appendix 5: Listed Building Records

THE A1 TRUNK ROAD HITCHCROFT TO CAWLEDGE IMPROVEMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

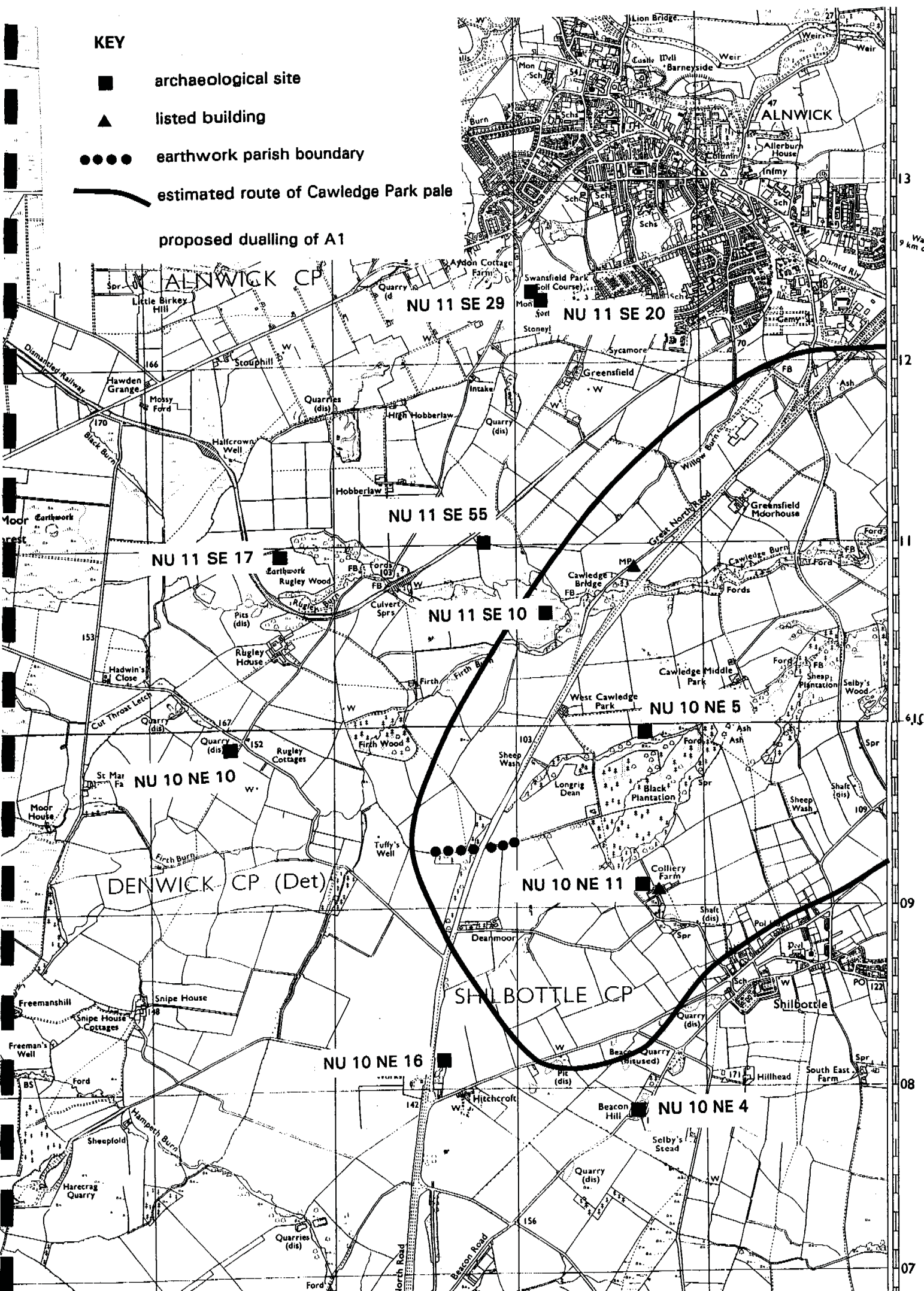
Executive Summary

The land around the area of the proposed route has been the focus of much industrial activity and has more recently been intensively ploughed. The intensive agricultural regime has removed most traces of old field patterns on the east side of the A1, however the field pattern on the west is the same as that first recorded on the 1860 25 inch Ordnance Survey map. Industrial remains of the last century have also been partially removed by land fill. Early map evidence indicates that Cawledge Park was once a deer park, but no features survive from this period. Only one archaeological feature will be affected by the proposed route. This is a parish boundary which still survives as a bank and ditch on both sides of the route of the existing A1. A section of this parish boundary will be affected by the proposals. Some ridge and furrow will also be damaged, however it is not considered sufficiently important to merit preservation. No other features will be directly affected.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

KEY

- archaeological site
- ▲ listed building
- earthwork parish boundary
- estimated route of Cawledge Park pale
- proposed dualling of A1



13
12
11
10
09
08
07

Wa
9 km c

61C

122

156

171

142

148

152

153

167

170

176

109

103

101

100

99

98

97

1 Background

The County Archaeology and Building Conservation Section was commissioned to carry out an archaeological assessment of the proposed route by the County Contracting Services on behalf of the Department of Transport. The archaeological assessment will form part of an environmental assessment.

2 Methodology

The following sources have been consulted in the course of the desk top study:

- Northumberland Records Office
- Aerial photographs held in County Hall, National Archaeological Record and Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography
- Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record
- DOE Listed Building records
- Place name evidence

In addition the route corridor was walked and a number of secondary sources consulted; details of documents and bibliographic references are supplied as appendices.

3 Place Name Evidence

The place name evidence is largely contradictory and does not contribute greatly to our understanding of the area.

3.1 Deanmoor and Denwick

Deanmoor is first mentioned in c.1280 in the Percy Chartulary as *Denemora*. It is thought that it is derived from the Old English *denu-ham* and *-mor*, meaning homestead and swamp in the valley¹. Denwick may have similar origins meaning farm in the valley and is first mentioned in 1278 when it was known as *Denewick*². The area is now largely improved agricultural land and does not correlate with these early descriptions. Deanmoor does not appear as a place name until 1828 when it is used on Greenwood's map, making any references to early settlement here dubious.

3.2 Hitchcroft

Hitchcroft meaning *Hicca's Croft* is first mentioned in 1445 in the Calendar of Patent Roles when it was known as *Hitchcroft*. However this name does

¹Mawer, 1920

²Watson, 1970

not appear on Armstrong's map of 1769 and does not seem to be used until the publication of the 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1866, underlying the unreliability of place name evidence.

3.3 Cawledge Park

Cawledge Park has a more interesting history. *Caua* is a personal name and *letch* is used to describe a narrow swamp with slow moving water in rushes and grass. It is first mentioned in c.1190 as *Claubec* and again in 1241 as *Caweleg*. The *Park* element does not appear until 1663 when it was known as *Callis Park*. This park element may be connected to its use as a deer park (see 5.1).

3.4 More recent place name evidence testifies to the use of this area for coal mining. Bilton is referred to as a coal mining area in 1479 when a new coal pit was sunk and 15 cartloads of timber taken from Cawledge and Shilbottle Wood. Colliery Farm, Pit House and Colliery House are testament to the more recent industrial activity of the area. Coal Houses appears on Armstrong's 1769 map, this is the earliest direct indication of coal mining activity in the study area.

4 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Public archives in Swindon, Cambridge, Newcastle and County Hall have been consulted. These collections have produced only 16 photographs of the study area. Few of the photographs include the land immediately adjacent to the road and the majority that do are taken from too great a height to be used for archaeological purposes. Photographs in the archive at Northumberland County Council include aerial photographs of the area taken in 1991 at 1:10,000 scale, these did not reveal any previously unrecognised archaeological features.

5 Documentary Evidence (see Appendix 2)

5.1 Armstrong's County Map 1769

The earliest map coverage of the area is Armstrong's map of 1769. This shows the area as being very sparsely populated with the main settlements located at Alnwick to the north and Shilbottle to the south. The map clearly shows evidence for a deer park of probable late medieval origin in the form of an oval park pale. It extends southwards from Aln Dyke, skirting Shilbottle and extending as far south as Beacon Hill (referred to as "mound" on the map). It extends east as far as Longdike and west as far as the present day Firth and Greensfield. The area appears to have been completely fenced in on all sides, except the north where the Aln Dyke formed the boundary. Water is an effective boundary to deer and it was common practice to use waterways as boundaries for deer parks. Further evidence for this deer park is derived

from the place name *bank* which occurs at two separate locations around the periphery of the enclosure, indicating the presence of an earthen mound on which the fence would have been set. It has not been possible to discover any documentary evidence relating to this park but it presumably belonged to either the Duke of Northumberland or the Shilbottle Estate.

5.2 Greenwood's County Map 1828

By the time of the publication of the 1828 Greenwood County map the park pale is no longer depicted. At this stage four new place names appear: Cawledge East Park, Cawledge West Park, Greensfield Moor and Greensfield. Evidence of industrial activity also increases. The Coal Houses marked on Armstrong's map are now called Pit House and another set of buildings called Colliery House lies to the south of this. Colliery Farm, which still exists, is marked for the first time. A line of coal pits (marked C.P.) on the map run from Colliery House southwards to just north of Newton Steads. A railway line for conveying the coal started at a pit immediately south of Colliery Farm and ran northwards past West Cawledge Park to Great House, just south-east of Alnwick. Two quarries are located to the west of the Great North Road, but well outside the area of the proposed widening. Cawledge Burn and its tributary to the south are shown as being heavily wooded. There are also linear plantations along the Great North Road from Newton Moor to north of Dean Moor.

5.3 Ordnance Survey 25" 1st Edition 1860

By 1860 when the first edition Ordnance Survey map was published the railway line from Colliery Farm was no longer marked. A new area of industrial activity appears with the construction of Greensfield Saw Mill situated south of Cawledge Burn to the west of the Great North Road. The Saw Mill consisted of a long range of buildings orientated east-west and a further set of buildings lying to the east situated in the curve of the Burn. A third range of buildings lay to the north adjacent to the tributary of the Burn. A mill race ran from the saw mill southwards.

West Cawledge Park is shown in detail for the first time. It appears to take the form of an open sided courtyard facing east. The courtyard is formed by an L-shaped range of buildings forming the north and west sides, and an apparently later range of buildings forming the south side. A gin gang is visible on the exterior of the north range.

It is only at this stage that field boundaries are depicted on the maps. The boundaries to the west of the Great North Road are identical to those visible today, however those on the east side of the road have altered. The plantation along the Cawledge Burn appears identical to that of the present day. Trees were also planted along the length of the Great North Road, but the detail is insufficient to determine whether the trees were conifer or hardwood.

5.4 Ordnance Survey 6" 1st Edition 1866

By the time of the 1866 edition the Brick and Tile works make their first appearance north of Hitchcroft. A tramway linking quarries to the west joins the Great North Road immediately opposite the Brick and Tile works. The plantations survive along the length of the Great North Road and the Saw Mill with its mill race are clearly marked.

5.5 Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd Edition 1897

The second edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1897 shows the brick and tile works already out of use indicating that they had a relatively short life. West Cawledge Park farm is unchanged with the gin gang still marked and Greensfield Saw Mill continues in use. The detail on the map makes it clear that the plantation on the side of the Great North Road is a mix of hardwood and conifer except for the area north of the parish boundary which is entirely conifer.

5.6 Ordnance Survey 25" 3rd Edition 1923

By 1923 the third edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that West Cawledge Park farm had added a number of outbuildings around the courtyard and a possible silage tower. Mixed conifer and hardwood plantations still run along the side of the Great North Road. Industrial activity at this stage appears to be restricted to the Saw Mill. Few coal mining areas are marked on the map. It may be that the coal mining was focusing on the important mining areas such as Shilbottle and small rural workings were no longer being used.

6 Field Work

- 6.1 The length of the proposed route was walked by two archaeologists in order to locate any additional features which may not have been located through other means. The land to the east of the route was seen to be intensively used for agricultural purposes and no features outside the wooded area are likely to survive.
- 6.2 A section of the parish boundary bank between Shilbottle and Denwick was discovered in the woodland to the west of the A1; to the east of the road it continues along the side of the track leading to Black Plantation. The boundary consists of a bank measuring 2 metres high and 5 metres wide with a slight ditch to the north. It runs in an east west direction along the existing parish boundary. It has not been possible to date this boundary, however, work on other boundaries throughout England have indicated that some can date as early as the Saxon period. The excellent condition of this boundary would imply that it has a more recent origin. The existing A1 cuts through this boundary and any widening will cut into the boundary further. The bank survives at its best on the west side of the A1 where the widening will take

place. On the east side it survives, but has been encroached on to by a road to the north and ploughing to the south (NU 175094 to NU 185095).

- 6.3 Ridge and furrow was located in two areas to the west of the present road. Ridge and furrow was clearly visible centred on NU 175087, this was orientated east-west with an area of headland running parallel to the road. Another area was identified to the north of this, within the woodland opposite Deanmoor Cottages (NU 178093). This ridge and furrow measured 4 metres from furrow to furrow and ran in a north-south direction. Although clearly visible both areas were severely degraded.
- 6.4 Tile ovens (NU 10 NE 16) from the brick and tile works identified on the 1866 map still survive at NU 176082. They stand to their full height but are in a derelict condition, the foundations of an associated building lies to the south of these. A clay pit associated with the brick and tile works still survives and may have become a valuable wildlife habitat in an area where extensive agricultural practices have reduced the number of habitats. A tramway which ran from opposite the tile works to a quarry further west now lies beneath the landfill site opposite Deanmoor Garage.
- 6.5 Other remains which are known to have existed from documentary references have now disappeared including the park pale. The Aln Dyke which formed the northern boundary of the deer park is no longer visible and has presumably been channelled.

7 Archaeological Implications

- 7.1 One archaeological feature identified by the field work will be directly affected by the proposals. The parish boundary will be cut through in order to widen the road. The importance of this boundary is not sufficient to halt any proposed widening, however it should be recorded in section during or before works. This can be achieved through a standard archaeological condition on any planning application. The felling of trees adjacent to the boundary could also damage it (see Recommendation 9.1).
- 7.2 No sites previously recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) will be affected (see Appendix 4). The nearest sites are two prehistoric enclosures the nearest one of which is 600 metres north west of the proposed widening at NU 18171066 (SMR NU 10 NE 10 and 55). Neither site will be affected by the proposed works and their settings will not be affected by a simple widening programme, given that the road will not be more obtrusive and the enclosures exist in a much reduced form.
- 7.3 Colliery Farm is recorded as a deserted medieval village on the SMR (NU 10 NE 11). The source for this information is known to be dubious and there is in fact no evidence that this is the site of a medieval settlement, it is first shown on maps dating to 1828.

- 7.4 The beacon and camp at Beacon Hill (NU 10 NE 4) are situated over 1100 metres away from the works and will not be affected. The landscape changes brought about by the works will be minimal and there will therefore not be any impact on the setting of the site.
- 7.5 A stray find of a Bronze Age axe hammer of fine grained greenstone was found at NU 18690998. This is 500 metres from the proposed works and is the only evidence for any activity of this date in the area. However, stray finds without supporting evidence are not sufficient justification for further archaeological work as they may not necessarily be *in situ*.
- 7.6 The tile kilns (NU 10 NE 16) and clay pit will not be directly affected by the widening of the road, however care should be taken to ensure that off site works do not damage them (see Recommendation 9.2).
- 7.7 Ridge and furrow to the west of the A1 will be partially destroyed, although the amount destroyed by the widening will be small. The ridge and furrow is not considered to be sufficiently important to merit preservation. It is unlikely therefore that there will be any objections from the local planning authority.

8 Listed Buildings

No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed works. The closest listed building to the proposed area is a Grade II Mile Post on the original route of the Great North Road. This road no longer forms part of the A1 and is located to the north of the area to be widened. Colliery Farmhouse is listed Grade II, but will not be affected. The works should not impact on the setting of this farmhouse.

9 Recommendations

Adequate provision should be made for the recording of the section of the parish boundary which will be affected by the road widening, damage to the remainder should be avoided during tree felling operations. The location of any borrow pits has not yet been determined. It is important that the contractor consults the County Archaeologist before removing material from the borrow pits to ensure that no archaeological sites will be affected.

- 9.1 ● **The parish boundary should be recorded in section during or before works. No heavy machinery should be allowed to cross the boundary. No felled trees should be dragged across the boundary.**
- 9.2 ● **Off-site works should avoid the tile kilns and the clay pit associated with the old brick and tile works.**
- 9.3 ● **The contractor must consult the County Archaeologist before finalising the location of the borrow pits.**

10 Bibliography

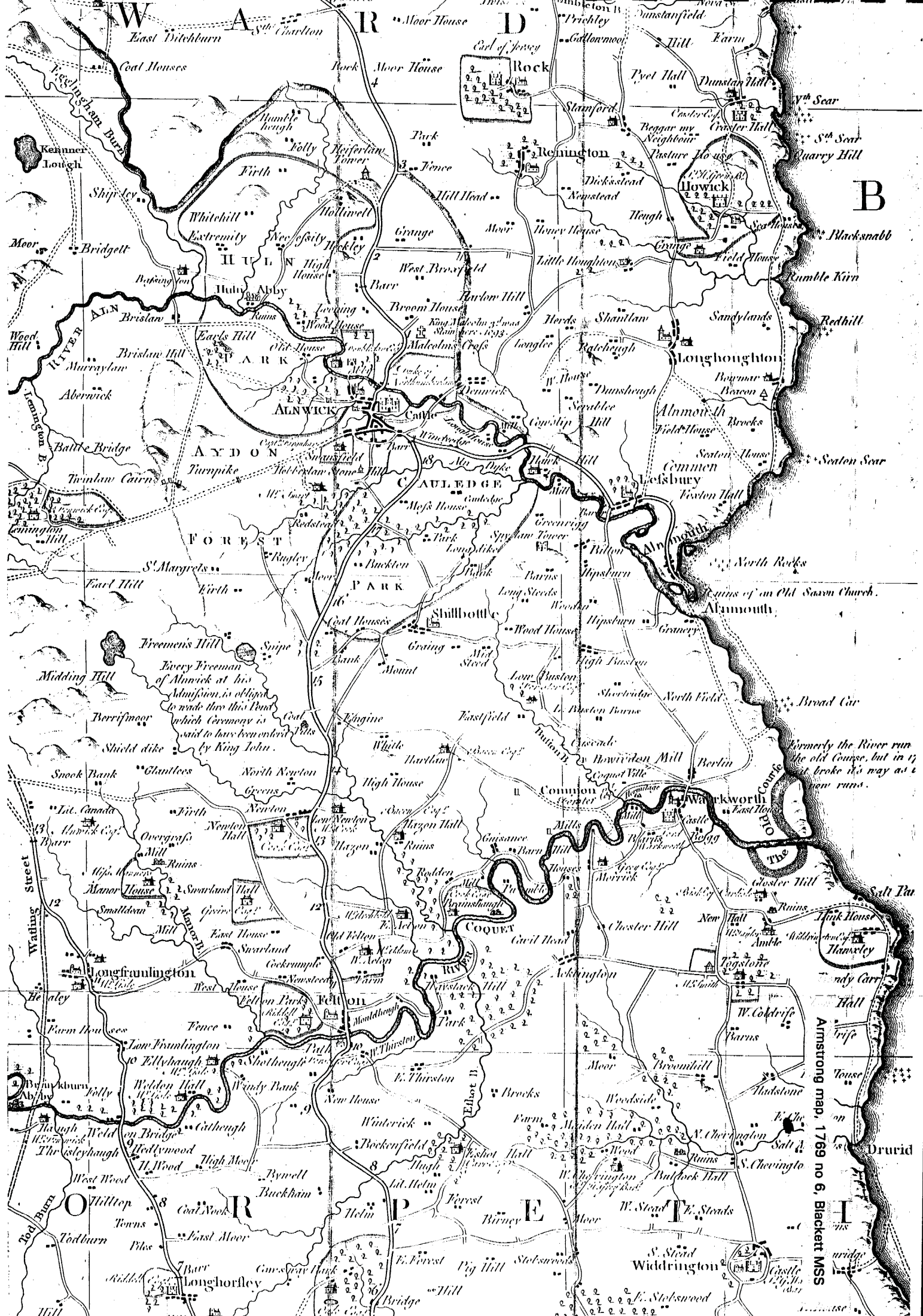
- DIXON, P J, 1984. *The Deserted Medieval Villages of North Northumberland*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Wales.
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- WRATHMELL, S, 1975. *Deserted and Shrunken Villages in Southern Northumberland from the Twelfth to the Twentieth Centuries*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Wales

APPENDIX 1

Map of Archaeological and Historical Sites

APPENDIX 2

Armstrong County Map 1769
Greenwood County Map 1828
Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition 1860
Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition 1866
Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd edition 1897
Ordnance Survey 25" 3rd edition 1923

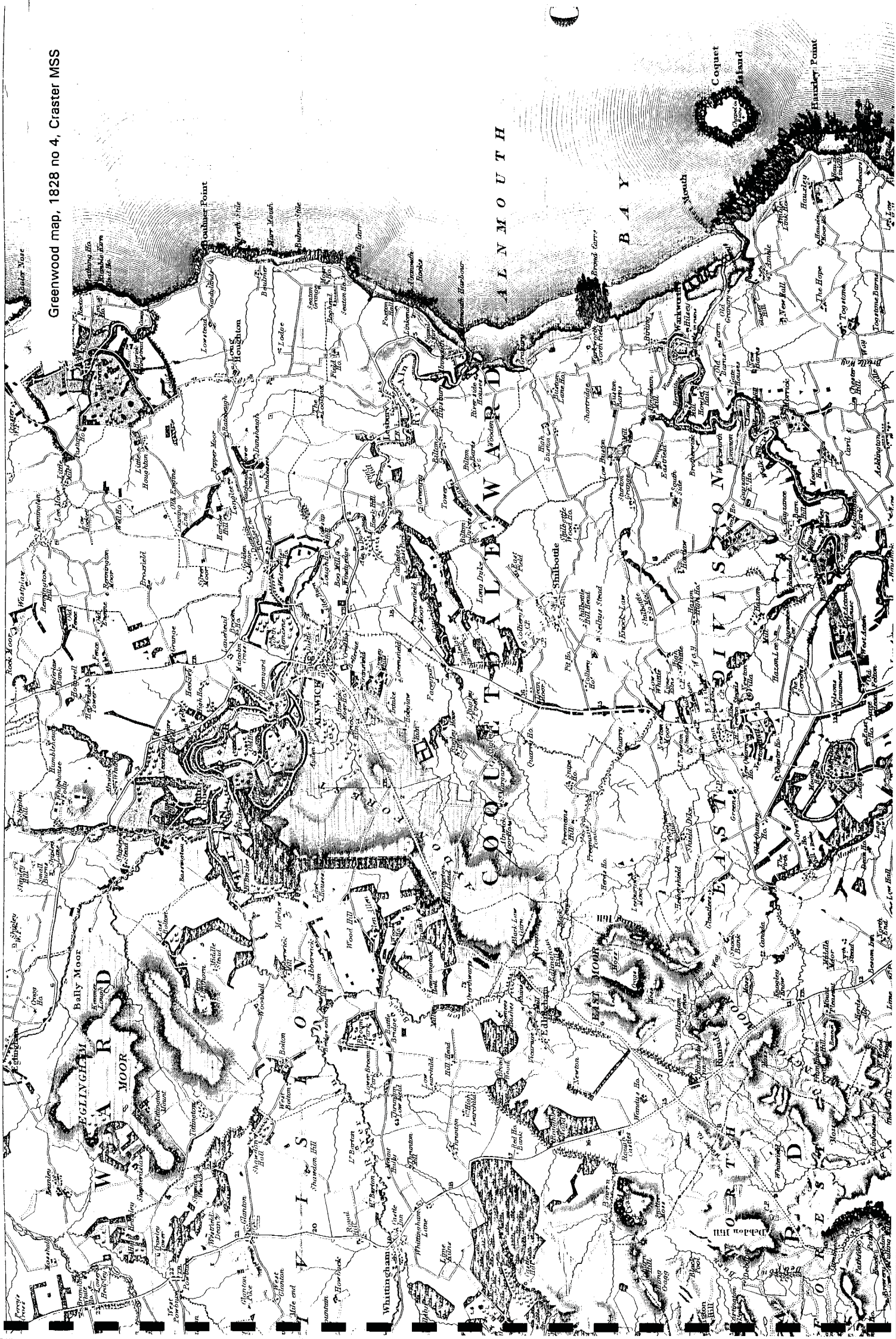


Every Freeman of Alnwick at his Admission is obliged to make thro' this Bond which Ceremony is said to have been ordered by King John.

Formerly the River run the old Course, but in 17... it broke its way as a new runs.

Armstrong map, 1769 no 6, Blackett MSS

Greenwood map, 1828 no 4, Craster MSS



XXXVIII. 4

196

Mill Race

Saw Mill

197

115

262

230

298

223

224

325

246

225

247

West Cawledge Park

B.M. 348.2

248

272

330

274

249

25

Cawledge Bridge Cawledge B

1863 to 1866

ALNWICK



OS map Roll 8, 1866 6"

SHILBOTTLE PH.

50

97.794

49 To Alnwick

48

803

451

267

F.P.

Old Clay Pit

47

5.575

Brick & Tile Works (Disused)

46

11.626

Hitchcroft

39

104

W 2U

Alnwick 4 Morpeth 14

G.P.

34

18.577

B.M. 466.0

468

478

36

1.995

37

1.981

35

21.844

487

B.M. 478.1

466

OS map no 38.12, 1897 (2nd edition) 25"

45

17.159

60.157

43

564

18.974

4

Old Quarry

41

22.912

38

47.210

17.942

4

R.H.

H.R.

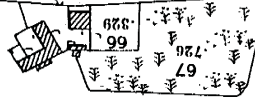
OS map no 38.8, 1897 (2nd edition). 25"

XXXIX. 5.

69

68
89.71

Deerhoor



B.M. 404.9

400

391

381

378

368

R.H.

380

M.P. Alnwick 8
Morpeth 16
B.M. 357.8

127

1.625

126
27.406

37.057 129

Longrigg Dean

30

131
3.607

343

341

10.476

B.M. 352.8

354

363

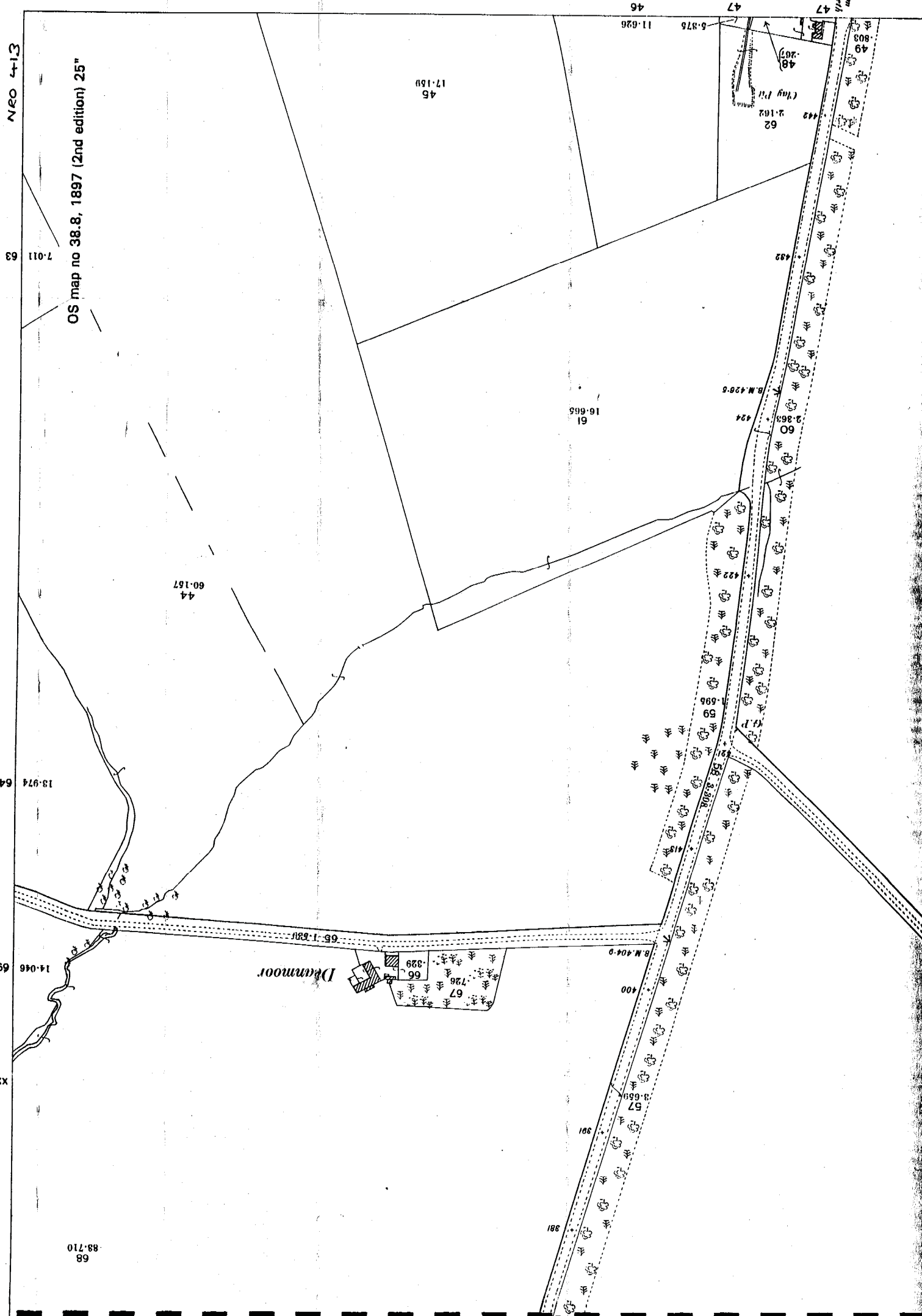
357

134
42.766

135
35.732
361

To Alnwick

NORTH BRITAIN AND THE NORTH SEA



OS map no 38.8, 1897 (2nd edition) 25"

N 413

63

64

69

XXXIX.

46

47

47

From Hospital

45
17.180

48
2.207

62
2.102

61
16.665

B.M. 4286

424

60
2.868

44
60.167

Dunmoor

67
726

66
1.329

B.M. 4040

400

57
3.660

391

381

68
89.710

13.974

14.046

7.011

County

Urban Districts

Municipal Wards

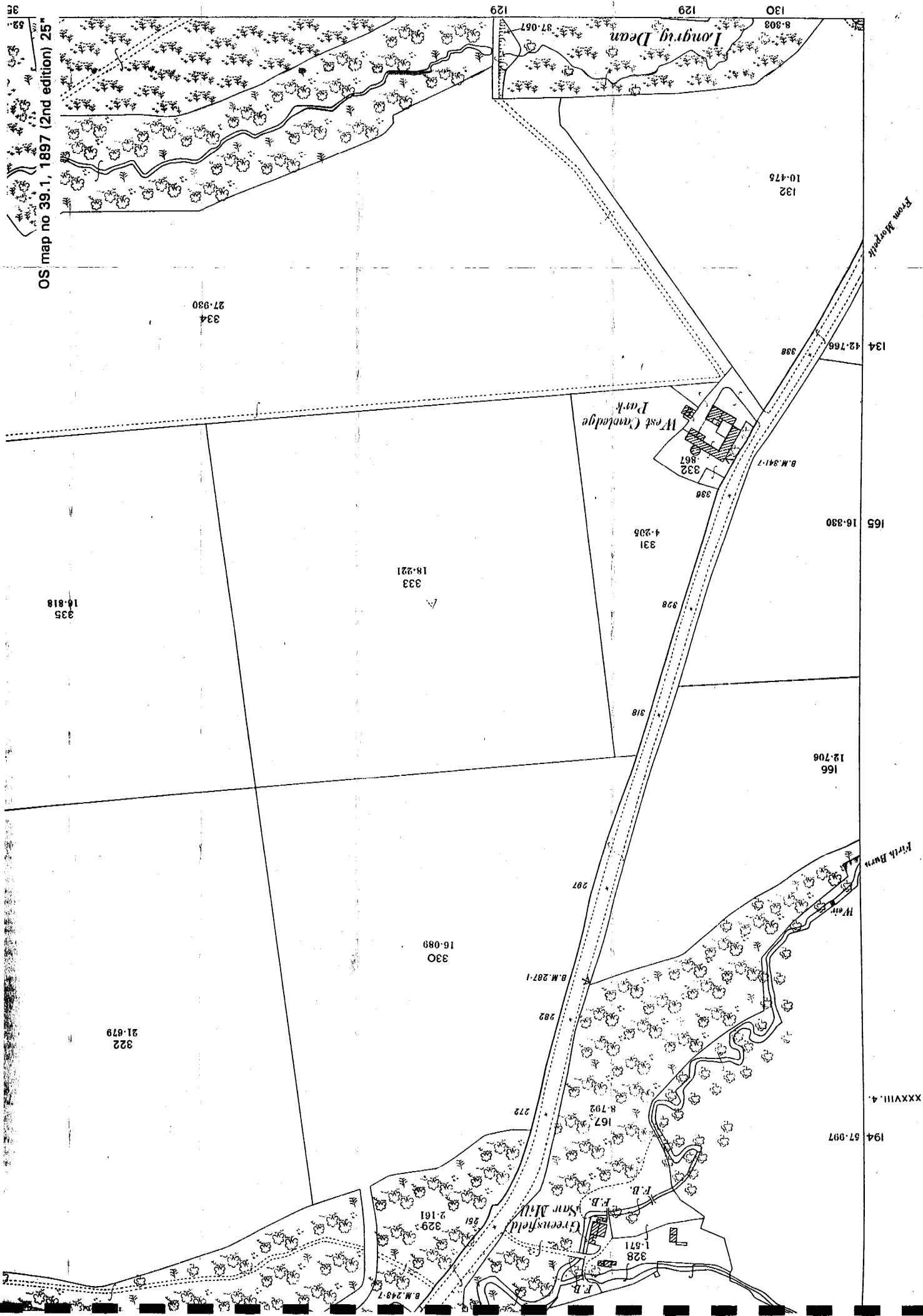
W

Change of boundary, indicating the points at which the character of a boundary changes

Every

CHARACTERISTICS AND SYMBOLS FOR BOUNDARIES, &c.

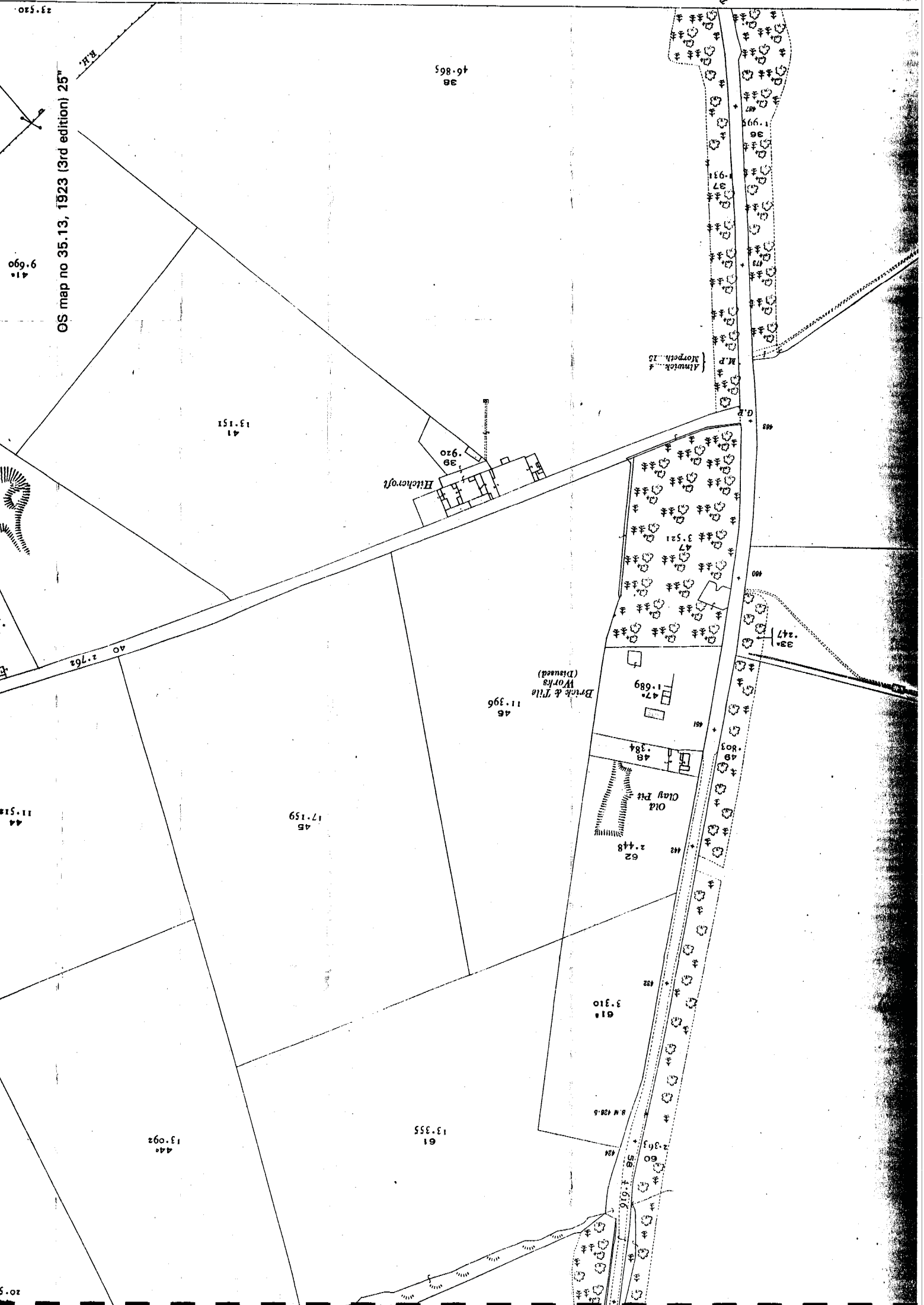
Surveyed in 1864. Revised in 1898.



OS map no 39.1, 1897 (2nd edition) 25

Blank Presentation

OS map no 35.13, 1923 (3rd edition) 25"



23.520

41
9.690

41
13.151

44
11.518

20.5

46.865
38

Hilchroft

38
920

Brick & Tile
Works
(Disused)

45
11.396

45
17.159

61
3.310

44
13.092

61
13.355

62
2.448

48
1.384

47
1.689

32
247

M.P.
(Morpeth)

OLD SERIES
PLAN LINE
XXXVIII.4.
XXXIX.1.

195

325

15.961

24.668

194
55.009

F.B.
Sluice

Rugley Burn

Cowledge Burn
To Alnwick

328
1.494

286

329

15.748

330

166
179

166
12.557

B.M. 287-1

297

318

163
17.968

164
11.612

331
2.987

18.221

333

165
16.330

B.M. 341-3

West Cowledge
Park

332
2.185

OS map no 35.9, 1923 (3rd edition) 25"

NXXXV. 10.

133
5.913

33

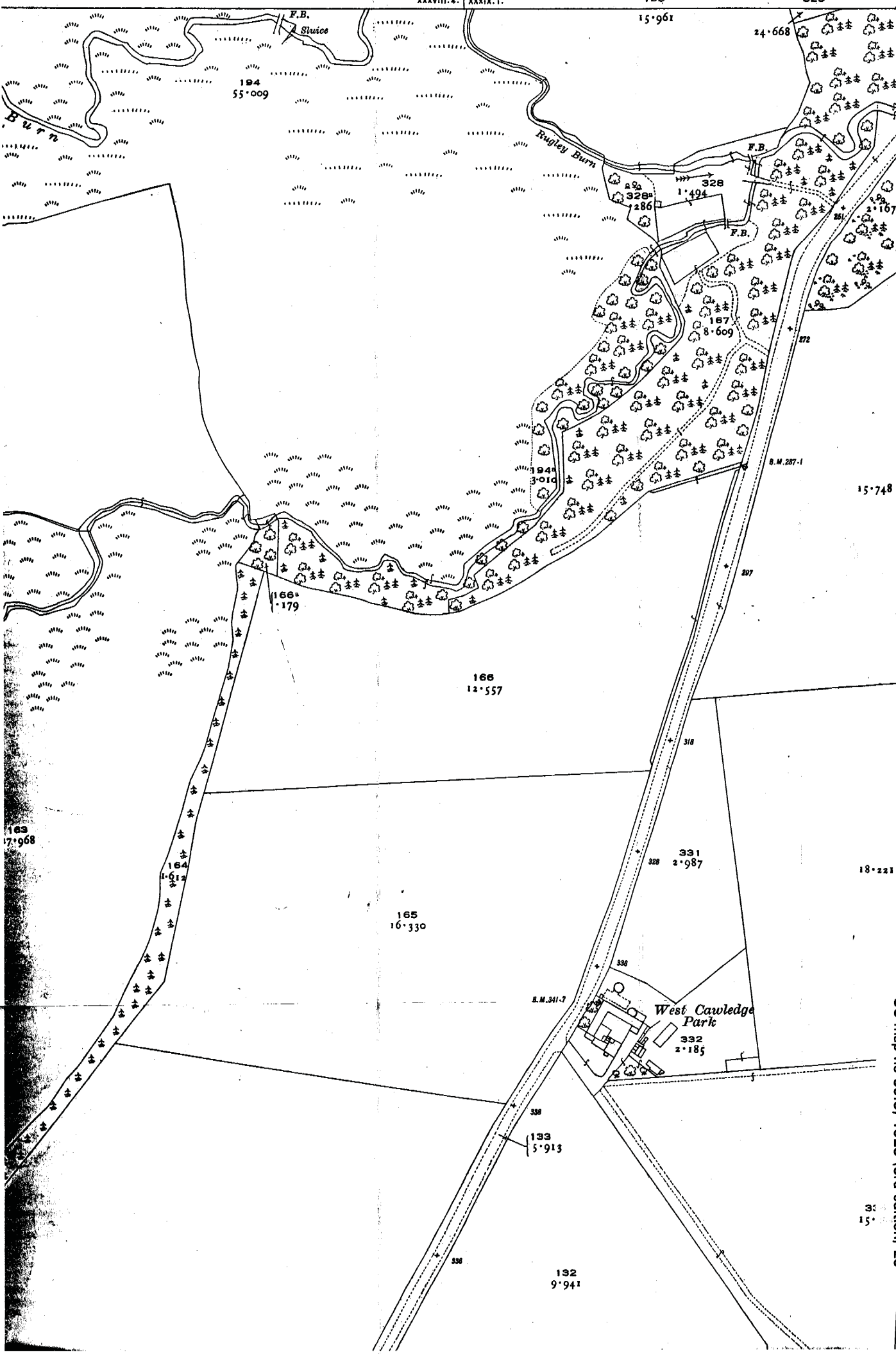
15

132
9.941

40 Chains
Public Act 1877

38

30



APPENDIX 3

Documentary sources consulted

Documentary sources consulted at Northumberland County Records Office

Armstrong Map 1769 no.6, Blackett MSS

Fryer Map, 1820 no.4

Greenwood Map 1820 no.4, Craster MSS

OS map no 39.1, 1860 (1st edition) 25"

OS map Roll 8, 1866 6"

OS map no 39.1 1897 (2nd edition) 25"

OS map no 38.8, 1897 (2nd edition) 25"

OS map no 38.12, 1897 (2nd edition) 25"

OS map no 35.9, 1923 (3rd edition) 25"

OS map no 35.13, 1923 (3rd edition) 25"

DT 132M Tithe Award 1841 (Denwick)

ZHE 41/53 = 54 Plan of Township and Village (Denwick)

ZHE 41/55-65 Tithe Award Drafts (Denwick)

ZHE 64/4,8-16 Plans of Villages and Farms (Denwick)

(7)EP 132.30 101 Denwick Township Tithe Award

QRA.3 Enclosure Awards 1854 (Denwick)

DT 12M Tithe Award Alnwick South Side

Northumberland County Records Office Farm Index

APPENDIX 4

Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record data

NAR NO: NU 10 NE 4
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Shilbottle ;
SITE NAME: Beacon Hill
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 18640787 () ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Beacon / M / Earthwork
Camp / IA / Earthwork

RCHME (AND FORMER OS) FIELD SURVEY(S):
INVESTIGATED: 08/01/54
INVESTIGATED: 17/02/54

DESCRIPTION:
[Name centred NU 18640787] Beacon Hill. (1)

Half a mile to the SW of Shilbottle is a camp. The site was planted by the first duke of Northumberland and called Beacon Plantation. It appears to have been nearly circular, or perhaps oval with greatest diameter of 70 [?10] paces. The agger, now nearly all gone, was of rough stone. Up to 1758, a causeway called 'the old camp road', 13yds wide, could be traced near the camp, but is merged in the modern road. Situation is suited for a look-out, and a beacon formerly kept there was discontinued in 1809. (2)

[NU 18630788] The Beacon Hill, which is topped by an oval plantation, has been much quarried and the nature of the ground makes it impossible to determine the site of the camp and beacon referred to in T2. A scattering of stones from the rocky sub-soil, undergrowth and fallen trees have hidden any traces which may have remained of these sites. No surface finds were made during field investigation. (3)

SOURCES:
1 OS 6" 1926
2 F1 JO 08-JAN-54
2 a Northumberland County History, vol 5. 1899 416
2 b Castles and Camps (Sir David Smith).
3 F2 JO 17.02.54

COMPILERS:
Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler F1 JHO 08/01/54
Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler F2 JHO 17/02/54

NAR NO: NU 10 NE 5
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Denwick ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 18690998 () ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Axe Hammer / BA / Find

RCHME (AND FORMER OS) FIELD SURVEY(S):
INVESTIGATED: 17/02/54

DESCRIPTION:

On the farm of Shilbottle Dene Moor, in a field known as Long Ridge, a skilfully made axe-hammer of fine grained greenstone was found some years ago c3ft 6ins below the surface. It is 6" long and 2½" wide with circular perforation. Now in Alnwick Castle Museum, case E No 91. (1)

[Area centred NU 18690998] The Long Rigs. (2)

I have not heard of anything having been found in these fields which are still known as The Long Rigs. One, the western, is permanent pasture and the other is arable. (3)

No information about the exact provenance of this find was received during field investigation. This axe-hammer, which is of the Bronze Age, is in Alnwick Castle Museum as per T1. (4)

SOURCES:

- 1 Northumberland County History, vol 5. 1899 416
- 2 Alnwick Southside PI No.1 1849, Terrier 1850 p29 Field 156. TA Plan (Alnwick Castle Estate Office).
- 3 F1 JO 17-FEB-54
- 3 a Oral Mr W Thompson, 17.2.54. Farmer, West Cawledge Park
- 4 F2 JO 17-FEB-54

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler F1 JHO 17/02/54
Up to authority 4 recorded by compiler F2 JHO 17/02/54

NAR NO: NU 10 NE 10

COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Denwick ;

SITE NAME: Rugley, Deserted Medieval Village

HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):

NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 164099 (LO) ; NU 165099 (LO) ;

AREA STATUS:

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):

LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:

Deserted Village / M / Documentary Evidence

Deserted Village / PM / Earthwork

DESCRIPTION:

NU 164099. Rugley deserted medieval village. (1)

Rugley/Denwick DMV. (2)

Documentary references: 1296, 1472, 1498, 1566, 1586, 1624, 1702. Some earthworks of the former village are preserved in a close with a hemmel in it at NU 165009. These comprise a couple of enclosures with house sites on the western side fronting the road which follows the line of the old town gate. The earthworks visible today are perhaps equated with the late 18th century occupation. (3)

SOURCES:

- 1 Beresford, M and Hurst, J G, eds 1989. Deserted Medieval Villages. Gloucester: Alan Sutton (199)
- 2 Archaeology in the North Gazetteer 1975 (94)
- 2 a AP (J K St Joseph)
- 3 Dixon, P J, 1984. The Deserted Medieval Villages of North Northumberland, vol 2. Unpublished PhD Thesis University of Wales

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler R1 EHW 24/02/92
Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler R2 CJS 18/06/92

NAR NO: NU 10 NE 11

COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Shilbottle ;

SITE NAME: Colliery Farm, Deserted Medieval Village

HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):

NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 187091 (LO) ;

AREA STATUS:

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):

LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:

Deserted Village / M / Documentary evidence

DESCRIPTION:

NU 187091. Colliery Farm deserted medieval village. (1)

SOURCES:

1 Archaeology in the North Gazetteer 1975 (94)

1 a Godwin, P, 1971. List of Deserted Medieval Villages. Unpublished (NRO)

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 1 recorded by compiler R1 EHW 13/03/92

NAR NO: NU 10 NE 16
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Shilbottle ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES): 135
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 17580816 (FCE) ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Brick Kiln / PM / Ruined Building
Brickworks / PM / Ruined Building
Tile Kiln / PM / Ruined Building
Tile Works / PM / Ruined Building

DESCRIPTION:
Brick and Tile Works. (1)

Brick and Tile Works (Disused). (2)

Brick and Tile Works (Disused). (3)

NU 176082. Tile kilns. A very derelict pair of tile kilns adjacent to road; masonry rear, sides and buttresses.
Pointed arch kilns in brick. (4)

SOURCES:
1 OS 6" 1st edition 1866
2 OS 25" 2nd edition 1897
3 OS 25" 3rd edition 1923
4 S M Linsley, Industrial Archaeology file (unpublished)

COMPILERS:
Up to authority 4 recorded by compiler R1 EHW 29/10/93

NAR NO: NU 11 SE 10
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Denwick ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 18171066 () ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Enclosure / IA / Earthwork

RCHME (AND FORMER OS) FIELD SURVEY(S):
INVESTIGATED: 02/02/70

DESCRIPTION:
(NU 18171066) Circular enclosure visible on aerial photographs. (1)

A sub-circular enclosure, approximately 60m in diameter, formed by a bank and ditch greatly reduced by rig and furrow ploughing. It occupies an elevated position at the bifurcation of two streams, but is non-defensive, and its proportions and construction suggest one of the local Iron Age works. Surveyed at 1:2500. (2)

SOURCES:
1 APs (RAF 1946 106G/Scot UK 24/4012-13
2 F1 RE 02-FEB-70

COMPILERS:
Up to authority 1 recorded by compiler R1 DS 27/10/69
Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler F1 RWE 02/02/70

NAR NO: NU 11 SE 17
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Denwick ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 16711095 () ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Enclosed Settlement / RO / Earthwork
Quern / RO / Find
Rectangular Enclosure / U / Earthwork

RCHME (AND FORMER OS) FIELD SURVEY(S):
INVESTIGATED: 17/02/54
INVESTIGATED: 28/01/70

DESCRIPTION:
(NU 16711095) Camp (Site of). (1)

On Rugley Moor House farm there was a camp; but it is now barely traceable. It was of squarish form with rounded corners and contained 1 1/8 acres; it had a rampart and ditch. Close to, but outside, the camp a stone quern was found. (2)

This earthwork is situated on a slight rise in a gentle southern slope. It is not primarily defensive, being overlooked by the higher ground to the north. It was originally of irregular polygonal shape, but has been mutilated by the plough. The only portions now remaining are the western side and a fragment of ditch in the SE corner. The rest can be traced but is not surveyable. The western side consists of a ditch 5m wide between tops of banks, with an average depth of 0.6m. There are no signs of internal habitation. The whole area is under pasture with faint traces of ridge and furrow ploughing. The scanty nature of the remains preclude the drawing of any conclusions regarding the age or purpose of this earthwork. No further information was discovered regarding the quern. (3)

(Subsequently published) Earthwork (Remains of). (4)

The work from its form and method of construction, looks to have been one of the local Romano-Birish homesteads; and this is supported by the recovery of a quern in the vicinity; but the remains are very slight. Published survey (25") revised. (5)

SOURCES:

- 1 OS 6" 1921-38
- 2 Tate, G, 1866. History of Alnwick, vol 1. (9)
- 3 F1 EG 17-FEB-54
- 4 OS 25" 1959
- 5 F2 RE 28-JAN-70

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 1 recorded by compiler R1	DWP 10/12/53
Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler R2	FC 13/01/54
Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler F1	EG 17/02/54
Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler R3	RWE 16/12/69
Up to authority 5 recorded by compiler F2	RWE 28/01/70

NAR NO: NU 11 SE 20
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Alnwick ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 18141236 () ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Fort / IA / Earthwork

RCHME (AND FORMER OS) FIELD SURVEY(S):
INVESTIGATED: 17/02/54
INVESTIGATED: 24/01/70

DESCRIPTION:
(NU 18141236) Camp. (1)

The remains of a camp are traceable on Camp Hill on the Swansfield Estate. It is obliterated save on the South side; the form is oval. There is little to mark it except its rounded shape. (2)

It measures c.130x x 90x internally and probably had triple ramparts, with an entrance to the north where the inner rampart overlaps as a defence. (3)

Situated at the end of a spur, this oval-shaped earthwork overlooks a fairly steep natural slope on the north side, but is itself overlooked by a slight rise to the south. On the north side the natural defences have been augmented by scarping the hill to form a bank 7m wide with an average height of 1.8m. On the south side where there are no natural defences, a ditch with a slight outer bank has been added. The remains of what is probably the inner rampart exist at NU 18091236. There is a possible entrance with inturned banks at NU 18111242, but this may be the result of quarrying. There may also have been an entrance at NU 18181235, there being no trace of a bank at this point. The interior of the enclosure is tree planted except for the SW corner which has been utilised as part of the Alnwick Golf Course with slight mutilation of the banks. There are no indications of habitation and no visible source of water supply in the near vicinity. Although in their present condition the defences are very weak, the general situation and method of construction are those of an Iron Age Fort. (4)

(Subsequently published) Camp. (5)

Published survey (25") revised. Probably an Iron Age Fort, as previously concluded. (6)

SOURCES:

- 1 OS 6" 1921-38 A
- 2 Tate, G, 1866. History of Alnwick, vol 1. (9)
- 3 MacLauchlan, H, 1867. Notes on Roman Roads in Northumberland. (1)
- 4 F1 EG 17-FEB-54
- 5 OS 25" 1959
- 6 F2 BHP 24-JAN-70

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 1 recorded by compiler R1	DWP 10/12/53
Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler R2	FC 13/01/54
Up to authority 3 recorded by compiler R3	RWE 16/12/69
Up to authority 4 recorded by compiler F1	EG 17/02/54
Up to authority 6 recorded by compiler F2	BHP 24/01/70

NAR NO: NU 11 SE 29

COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Alnwick ;

SITE NAME: Camphill Column

HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES):

NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 18131236 () ;

AREA STATUS:

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):

LISTED BUILDING GRADE: II*

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:

Commemorative Monument / PM / Stnading Monument

DESCRIPTION:

(NU 18131236) Monument. (1)

Camphill Column, Swansfield Park. NU 1812. Grade II* building. Erected 1814 to commemorate the Peace of 1814, set on site of a British Camp. Two steps to square vase with inscriptions to Pitt, Wellington, Nelson and Henry Collingwood Selby who built the monument. Tall column with high base, apparently following 'Vitruvian' principles, and surmounted by a ball. All of stone, constructed by John Hall, mason. (2)

SOURCES:

1 OS 1:10 000 1977

2 DOE (HHR) Parish of Alnwick Northum Aug 1977 93

COMPILERS:

Up to authority 2 recorded by compiler R1 ANON mm/dd/yy

NAR NO: NU 11 SE 55
COUNTY/DISTRICT/PARISH: Northum / Alnwick / Denwick ;
SITE NAME:
HEIGHT O.D. (IN METRES): 105
NGR (WITH QUALIFIER): NU 178110 (LO) ;

AREA STATUS:
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO(S):
LISTED BUILDING GRADE:

TYPE/PERIOD/FORM:
Enclosure / U / AP Site

DESCRIPTION:
Unclassified sub-rectangular enclosure; possibly earthwork. Visible on aerial photograph. (1)

SOURCES:
1 AP Geonex (1991) 119-91-111 (1:10000)

COMPILERS:
Up to authority 1 recorded by compiler R1 SR 09/10/92

APPENDIX 5

Listed Building Records

NU 11 SE

DENWICK (DETACHED)

AI (East side)

10/82

Greensfield Moor
Farmhouse

II

House, late C18 with C19 porch. Good-quality squared stone except for roughly-coursed stone on right return; porch tooled-and-margined stone; Welsh slate roof with left end old brick stack and right end C20 brick stack. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys, 3 bays, symmetrical. Plinth. Central gabled porch with sill band, small sash window and door on right return. 4-pane sash windows in older openings with slightly-projecting sills. Gables show raised reverse-stepped coping. Left return shows central arched stair window holding 12-pane sash with intersecting glazing bars. Right return shows blocked 1st-floor door in alternating-block surround. Rear elevation shows central door with renewed double doors under plain overlight, and blind window above.

Pent single-storey additions on returns, and attached garden walls, are not of special interest.

NU 11 SE

NU 18621084

DENWICK (DETACHED)

A1

(West side, off)

10/83

Milepost on east
side of old A1,
210 metres north
of Cawledge Bridge
II

Milepost, probably mid-C19. Cast iron, painted white, with black figures. Triangular plan with open back. Raised legend M (Morpeth) 17, A (Alnwick) 2.

M1870 0407

NU 10 NE (31)

SHILBOTTLE

COLLIERY FARM

9/221

Colliery Farmhouse

II

House, c.1800 with later C19 outshut. Squared stone, except rubble outshut, with cut dressings; Welsh slate roof with rebuilt brick stacks. Near-square plan; former front door on left return enters stair hall, from which all rooms open. 2 storeys, 3 bays, symmetrical. Plinth. Central blind doorway. 12-pane sash windows, the lower renewed, with slightly-projecting sills. Tall steeply-pitched roof; stepped end stacks. Right return shows pent outshut with 3 small-paned windows and boarded door. Left return shows left-of-centre renewed door into added sun lounge, 12-pane sash window and arched stair window holding renewed 15-pane sash with intersecting head. Rear elevation as front except for one small inserted window on ground floor right.

Interior: 6-panel doors. Open-well stair with stick balusters, moulded newels and moulded ramped handrail.

One of a small but distinctive group of farmhouses on the Duke of Northumberland's estate; other examples at Alndyke (Alnwick parish), Greensfield Moor (Denwick detached parish) and Rennington North Farm (Rennington parish).

C20 sun lounge is not of special interest.

