



**Monkridge Farm, Otterburn, Northumberland:  
Archaeological Survey  
Project 4991**

## Monkridge Farm, Otterburn, Northumberland: Archaeological Survey

**On behalf of:** Forest Direct Ltd

**NGR:** NY 91312 90398 (centred)

**Project Number:** 4991

**Report by:** Christine Rennie

**Illustrations:** Christine Rennie

**Project Manager:** Ronan Toolis

<b>DRAFT</b>  12/07/18	Ronan Toolis Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  12/07/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
52 Elderpark Workspace  
100 Elderpark Street  
Glasgow  
G51 3TR

**Tel: 0141 445 8800**  
**Fax: 0141 445 3222**  
**email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)**



[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Planning Background	5
Forestry Commission Requirements and Guidance	6
Local Planning Policy and Guidelines	7
Other considerations	8
Aims and Objectives	8
Methodology for baseline assessment	8
Baseline Assessment	9
Prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval sites	9
Medieval sites	9
Post-medieval and modern sites	10
Vertical Aerial Photographs	11
Previous Archaeological Investigations	11
Walkover survey	11
Conclusions and recommendations	12
Technical Information	13
Appendices	15
Appendix A: References	15
Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites	15
Appendix C: Archive material	21

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Excerpt from 1866 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Northumberland LXI	10

## List of Plates

Plate 1: Remains of Fell House (CHS 21) viewed from south-east	12
Plate 2: General view of broad rig and furrow cultivation remains (CHS 23)	12

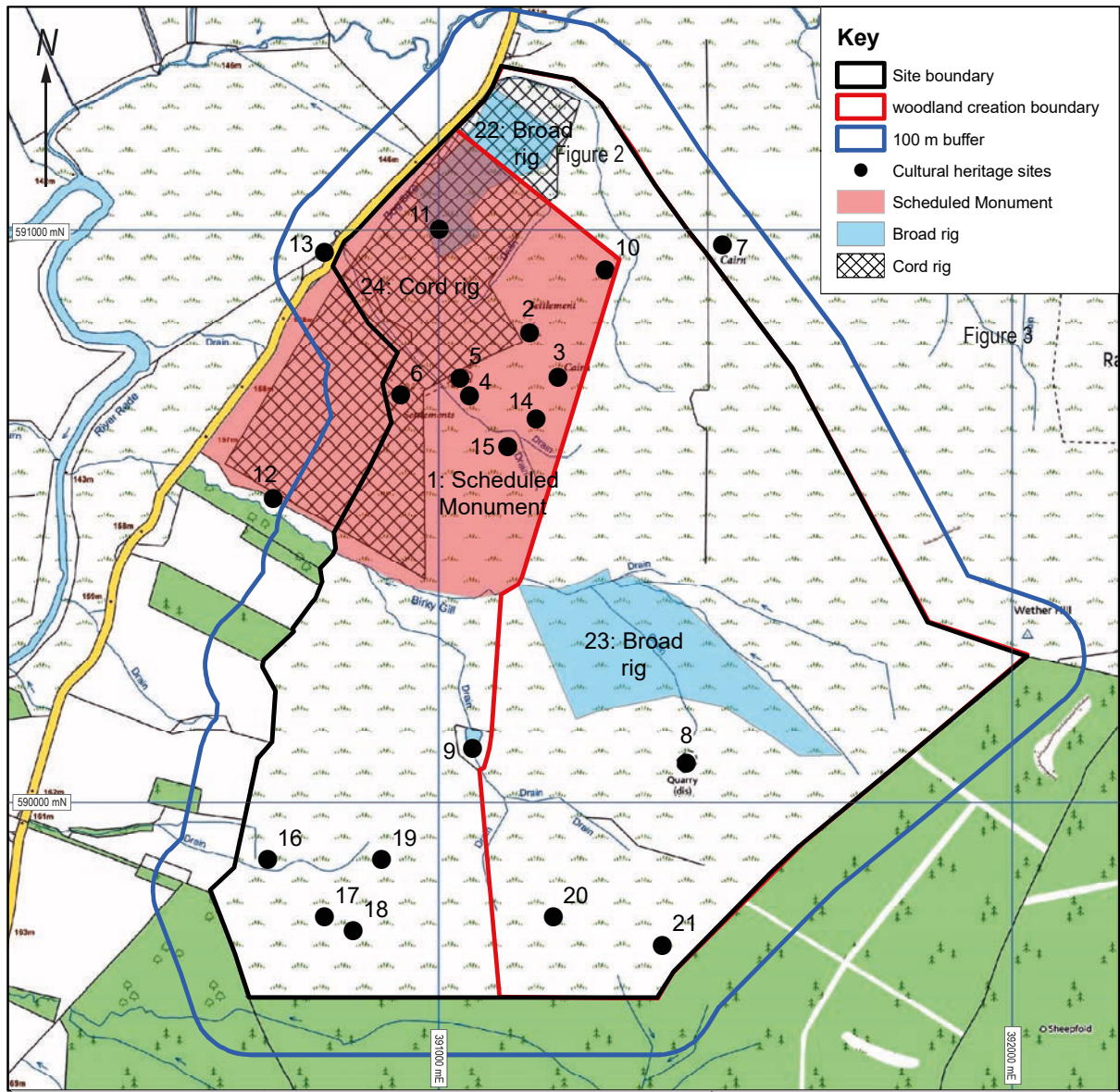
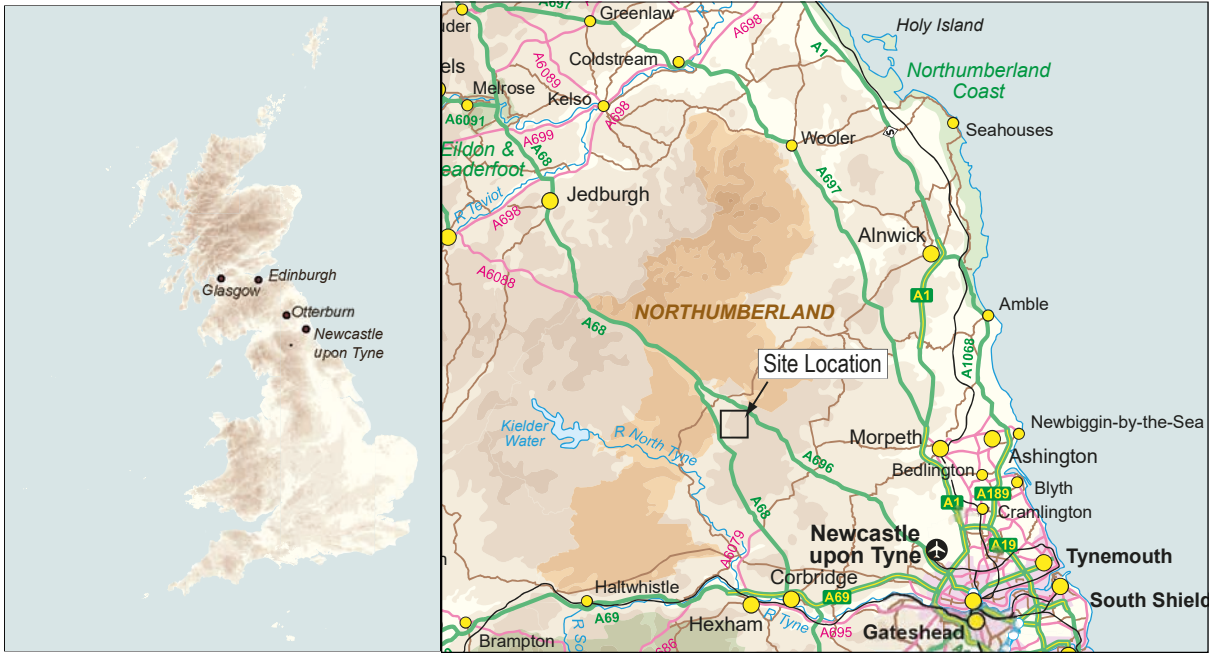


Figure 1: Site location.



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. All rights reserved. Licence number 100050699.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-top study and walkover survey of an area proposed for woodland planting at Monkridge Farm, near Otterburn in Northumberland. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that there are twenty-one known cultural heritage sites within the Site boundary. Of these cultural heritage sites, six are within the area proposed for woodland planting and could potentially be directly affected by the proposal. Measures to mitigate the direct effect on these would include avoidance, in line with The Forestry Commission's Historical Environment Guidance 11, and preservation by record.
- 1.3 A nationally significant Scheduled Monument lies immediately west of the area proposed for woodland planting and could be indirectly affected by the proposal. In line with The Forestry Commission's Historical Environment Guidance 11 an open space of at least 20 m should be established around the Scheduled Monument within which no planting will take place. Consideration of the setting of the Scheduled Monument may mean that Historic England will require an open space greater than 20 m.
- 1.4 While the remainder of the proposed woodland planting area is not considered to be especially archaeologically sensitive, there are significant prehistoric and Romano-British remains immediately adjacent to the proposed woodland planting area. The presence of these known features increases the potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed woodland planting area. In consequence, Northumberland County Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. The specification for any such works would be determined by the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer but may comprise trial trench evaluation of the available undisturbed ground.

## Introduction

- 2.1 In June 2018, Forest Direct Ltd commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-top study and walkover survey of an area proposed for woodland planting at Monkridge Farm near Otterburn, Northumberland (NGR: centred at NY 91312 90398). The Site is located to the south-east of Otterburn and comprises upland rough grazing (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The area proposed for woodland planting is bounded to the north, east and west by upland rough grazing and to the south by existing forestry. The site boundary encompasses an area of 132.3 ha of which 76.43 is proposed for afforestation.
- 2.3 The bedrock over the north of the Site is Scremerston Coal Member - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone a sedimentary rock type that formed approximately 331 to 343 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. To the south of this is Tyne Limestone Formation also a Carboniferous Period sedimentary rock type that indicates an environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Planning Background

- 3.1 The main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is set out in The Town and Country Planning Act 1990, The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. Whilst this legislation affords protection to some archaeological sites recognised to be of national importance, provision for the protection and investigation of the majority of archaeological sites has come about through the development of planning legislation and the recognition of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process.

- 3.2 National planning policies relating to the historic environment are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in March 2012. This is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) which was published in March 2014.
- 3.3 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is responsible for the identification and designation of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Protected Wreck Sites. Historic England identifies and designates Registered Parks, Gardens and Battlefields. World Heritage Sites are inscribed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- 3.4 **National Monuments Record (NMR) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)**
- 3.5 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites as outlined in policy documents such as the DCMS *Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings* (2010) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

### **Forestry Commission Requirements and Guidance**

- 3.6 The Forestry Commission's *the UK Forestry Standard* (2017) contains the following requirements and guidance pertaining to cultural heritage.
- 3.7 Historic Environment Requirement 2: The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds.
- 3.8 Historic Landscape Character Requirement 1: Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
- 3.9 Historic Landscape Character Requirement 2: Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.
- 3.10 Historic Landscape Character Requirement 3: Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services.
- 3.11 Historic Environment Guideline 10: Ensure the historic environment considerations are fully integrated into the forest planning process.
- 3.12 Historic Environment Guideline 11: Plan an appropriate area of open space around features of historical significance; for Scheduled Monuments this will normally be a minimum of 20 m. Consider the setting as well as the individual features.
- 3.13 Historic Environment Guideline 12: Where evidence suggests that significant historical remains may be present, but specific features have not been identified, identify these areas in forest management plans, restrict any planting to smaller trees or shrubs and minimise ground disturbance.
- 3.14 Historic Environment Guideline 13: For new woods in areas where the landscape history is important, consider restoring tree cover on previously wooded sites.

- 3.15 Historic Environment Guideline 14: Take particular care to avoid sites of historic interest where short rotation forestry crops are proposed.

### Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.16 The Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework (2018) details the planning policy documents that are currently used to determine and guide planning applications in Northumberland. This document includes policies from the Alnwick District Wide Local Plan 1997, the Alnwick District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2007 and the Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2031 (2017).
- 3.17 The Alnwick District Wide Local Plan 1997 includes the following policies relating to archaeology that are pertinent to this assessment.

#### POLICY BE1

A presumption will be exercised in favour of the preservation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Nationally Important Archaeological Sites, and their settings. Development which would be detrimental to those sites or their settings will not be permitted.

#### POLICY BE2

Planning permission will not be granted for development detrimental to sites of regional or local archaeological importance, unless there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative location for the development can be found. Where the impact of the development is not clear, the developer will be required to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation as appropriate. Before the development of sites of archaeological interest is permitted, the developer will be required to submit for approval a statement of investigation and proposals to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before the development commences.

- 3.18 The Alnwick District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2007 includes the following policies relating to archaeology that are pertinent to this assessment.

#### Policy S15: Protecting the built and historic environment

The district council will conserve and enhance a strong sense of place by conserving the district's built and historic environment, in particular its listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas and the distinctive characters of Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury and the villages. All development involving built and historic assets or their settings will be required to preserve, and where appropriate, enhance the asset for the future.

- 3.19 The Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2031 (2017) includes the following policies relating to archaeology that are pertinent to this assessment.

#### Policy HD1: Protecting Landscape Setting

Development proposed in the Parishes of Alnwick and Denwick will be expected to be designed to avoid:

- visual harm to the landscape character and setting of town and village;
- the loss of landscape features that contribute to local distinctiveness or historic elements that contribute to landscape character and quality and to the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

Development proposals that would have an effect on the important views identified in Table HD1 should demonstrate that they do not harm the distinctive landscape or historic character of Alnwick.

### Policy HD2: Heritage Assets at Risk

Where a development proposal helps to secure a sustainable future for a heritage asset at risk, or threatened by decay and under use, this will be a factor in its favour. Such proposals are encouraged.

### Policy HD3: Protecting Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Development affecting non-designated heritage assets, whether locally listed, identified in the Historic Environment Record, through characterisation studies or research, or identified as part of the application process, should have particular regard to the conservation of the heritage asset, its features and its setting.

## Other considerations

- 3.20 The proposed woodland planting area is located within the local authority area of Northumberland which is advised on archaeological matters by the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer.

## Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site through a search of the National Monuments Record and the local Historic Environment Record;
  - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
  - to carry out a walkover survey of the Site;
  - to assess the potential impact of any development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
  - to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

## Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-undiscovered archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and buffer zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Conservations Areas and Listed Buildings was obtained from the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer;
  - GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Monument Record (NMR);



- GIS data on the local Historic Environment Record was obtained from the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps dated from the eighteenth century;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via the National Library of Scotland (NLS) online facility;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2018.

## Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NMR was checked on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018. Any additions to this record made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are twenty-one known cultural heritage sites, including one Scheduled Monument, within the Site boundary. Of these, six are located within the area actually proposed for woodland planting. These consist of a disused quarry, a hollow way, a ruined building and three areas of rig and furrow cultivation.
- 6.3 A further three cultural heritage sites are located within 100 m of the Site.
- 6.4 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and on Figure 1.

### Prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There is one known cultural heritage site of prehistoric date within the area proposed for woodland planting. An extensive area of cord rig (CHS 24) which is visible on satellite images has been dated by HER to the pre-Roman Iron Age (800 BC to AD43).
- 6.6 There are no known Roman or early medieval sites within the area proposed for woodland planting.
- 6.7 Immediately adjacent to the area proposed for woodland planting are prehistoric settlement, funerary and agricultural remains (CHS 1) that are a Scheduled Monument. The monument consists of four Romano-British settlements (CHS 2, CHS 4 to CHS 6) and a Bronze Age cairn (CHS 3).
- 6.8 A further cairn (CHS 7) is located within the surrounding 100 m buffer zone.

### Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.9 There are three known sites of probable Medieval date within the area proposed for woodland planting.
- 6.10 These are two areas of broad rig and furrow cultivation (CHS 22 and CHS 23) and an area of cord rig and furrow cultivation (CHS 24) which are visible on satellite images.
- 6.11 A depopulated Medieval village is believed to have been located at about the position of CHS 11. The National Grid Reference for this cultural heritage site is merely the corner point of the relevant National Grid map-square and may not reflect the actual location of any Medieval settlement.

### Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 6.12 There are three known cultural heritage sites of post-Medieval or modern date within the area proposed for woodland planting. These consist of a disused quarry (CHS 8), a hollow way (CHS 20) and a ruined building (CHS 21).
- 6.13 Seven cultural heritage sites from the post-Medieval and modern periods are located within the Site boundary and a further two are located within the surrounding 100 m buffer zone.
- 6.14 The earliest maps consulted did not specifically record the Site although Munkrise [Monkridge] was recorded by Dorret in 1750.
- 6.15 The Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1866 (Figure 2) was the earliest to accurately depict the proposed afforestation area. This map demonstrated that the area was then utilised for rough grazing. The Romano-British settlements (CHS 2, CHS 4 to CHS 6) were depicted as scatters of stone that marked the locations of the Bronze Age cairn (CHS 3) and the two natural mounds recorded on the NMR (CHS 14 and CHS 15). Fell House (CHS 21) was two roofed buildings within a rectangular enclosure.

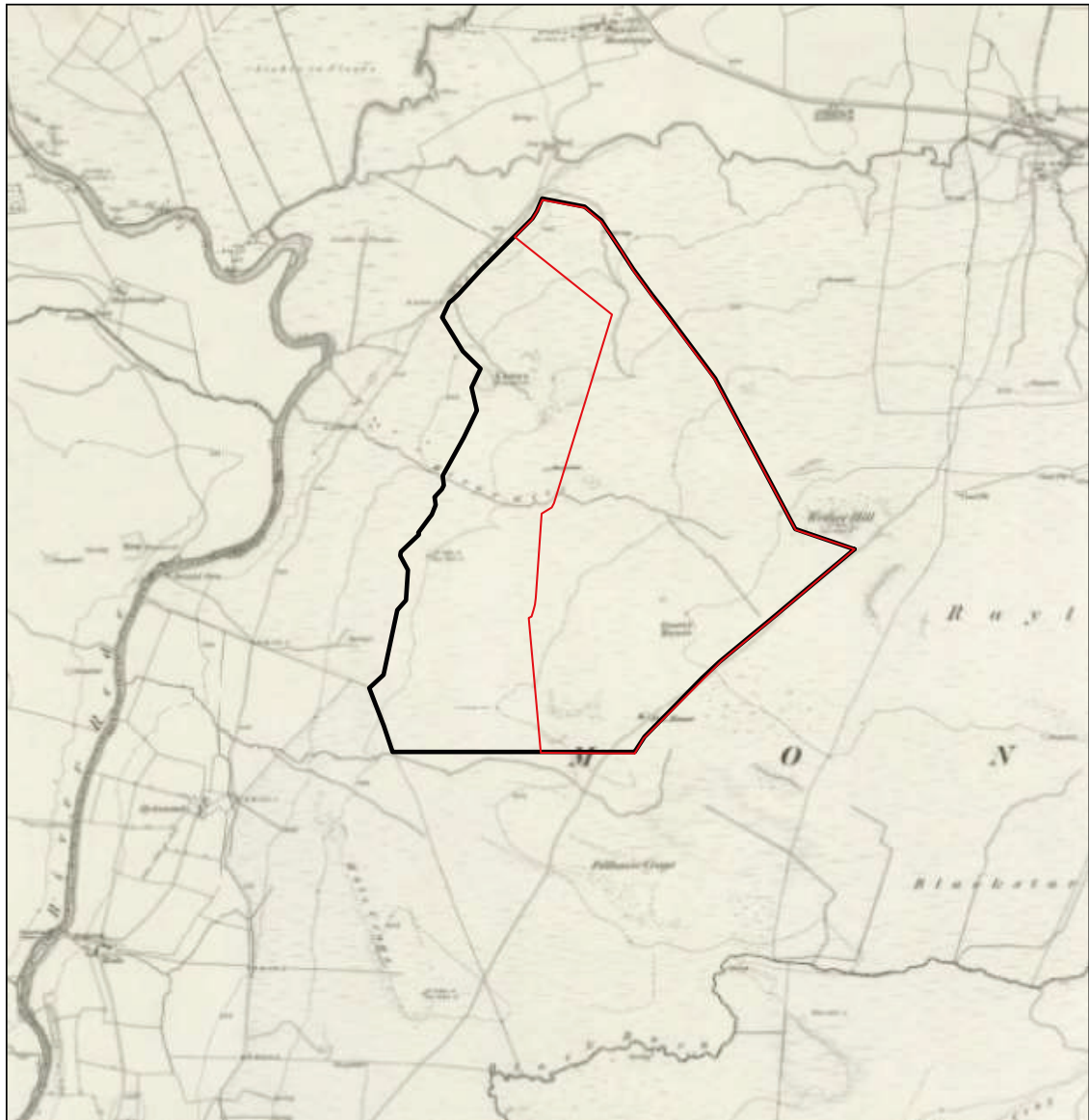


Figure 2: Excerpt from 1866 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Northumberland LXI. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.16 The 1898 Ordnance Survey map (*Northumberland LXI.NW*) recorded the proposed woodland planting area as rough grazing and included the coal workings (CHS 12) within the 100 m buffer zone. Fell House (CHS 21) continued to be recorded but was not annotated, which suggests that the house was no longer occupied. By 1925, Fell House was annotated as a sheepfold (*Northumberland nLVII.SW*).
- 6.17 Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps did not record any changes to the land-use over the proposed woodland planting area or within the Site boundary. Neither were any further cultural heritage sites noted.
- 6.18 None of the maps consulted recorded the round cairn (CHS 7), the sheepfolds (CHS 9 and CHS 18), the clearance cairns (CHS 10 and CHS 19), the field boundary/field bank (CHS 13 and CHS 16) or the building foundations (CHS 17).

### Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.19 No details of vertical aerial photographs of the proposed woodland planting area were supplied by the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer from an HER search request.
- 6.20 Satellite images from Google Earth in 2006 recorded three areas of rig and furrow cultivation (CHS 22 to CHS 24).

### Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.21 The area proposed for woodland planting was included in desk-based assessments carried out in 2006 (HER Event 14601) and 2011 (HER Event 14939). The results of the assessments are not known.

### Walkover survey

- 6.22 A walkover survey for the proposed planting area was carried out on the 2nd and 3rd of July in hot, sunny conditions. The area was walked systematically in parallel transects spaced approximately 40 m apart with the aim of locating both known and previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains.
- 6.23 The survey found that the current land-use is rough grazing. Topographically, the land sloped down from high ground in the south-east to lower ground in the north-west and occasional small gullies for waterways run down the hill side.
- 6.24 The remains of Fell House (CHS 21; Plate 1) consisted of four small piles of turf-covered rubble and shallow ditches.
- 6.25 The hollow way (CHS 20) was approximately 50 m long, 3 m deep and 40 m wide and was aligned approximately north/south. The base was found to be silted up and had been poached by cattle.
- 6.26 The areas of broad rig and furrow (CHS 22; Plate 2) covered much of the north and west of the woodland planting area as well as a substantial area in the centre of it (CHS 23). The broad rigs were approximately 12 m wide and were aligned either north/south or north-west/south-east. The high vegetation over the proposed woodland planting area meant that the cord rig was not visible (CHS 24).
- 6.27 The coal workings (CHS 12) were covered with turf and consisted of a series of oval pits up to 1.2 m in depth and up to 26 m in length.
- 6.28 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted during the walkover.

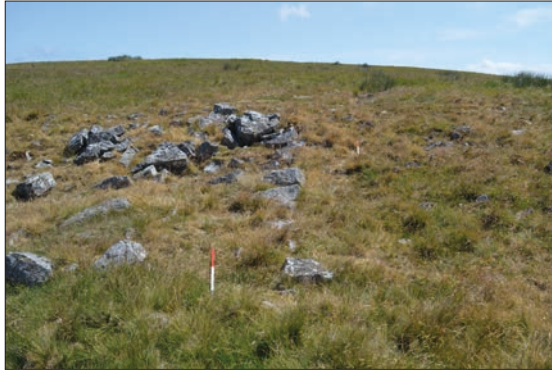


Plate 1: Remains of Fell House (CHS 21) viewed from south-east.



Plate 2: General view of broad rig and furrow cultivation remains (CHS 23).

## Conclusions and recommendations

- 7.1 The cultural heritage assessment at Monkridge Farm has shown that the proposed woodland planting area was partly cultivated in the Medieval period and has been upland rough grazing since at least the mid-nineteenth century.
- 7.2 There are six sites of cultural heritage interest within the proposed woodland planting area, none of which is designated. These are a disused quarry (CHS 8), a hollow way (CHS 20), the remains of a house (CHS 21), two areas of broad rig cultivation (CHS 22 and CHS 23) and an area of cord rig cultivation (CHS 24). All of these could potentially be directly affected by the proposal and will require mitigation.
- 7.3 In accordance with The Forestry Commission's Historical Environment Guidance 11, mitigation of direct impacts should primarily involve the establishment of an appropriate area of open space around the cultural heritage feature. GUARD Archaeology Limited would recommend an open area of approximately 5 m around the disused quarry (CHS 8) and the limits of the ruinous structure of Fall House (CHS 21) within which no planting will take place.
- 7.4 Due to the size of the hollow way (CHS 20) and areas of rig and furrow cultivation (CHS 22 to CHS 24), it may not be possible to retain the appropriate open space recommended by the Forestry Commission. GUARD Archaeology Limited would suggest that these features be preserved by record. This could be achieved through undertaking a photographic survey of the hollow way and the rig and furrow that would utilise GPS to record their extent and precise locations. Preservation by record could remove the direct effect on the hollow way and rig and furrow cultivation remains, and would require the agreement of the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer.
- 7.5 A Scheduled Monument (CHS 1) that consists of Romano-British settlements (CHS 2, CHS 4 to CHS 6) and a Bronze Age cairn (CHS 3) is located immediately west of the proposed woodland planting area. The proposal could have an indirect effect on this nationally important monument and mitigation of this effect will be required by Historic England and Northumberland County Council.
- 7.6 In accordance with The Forestry Commission's Historical Environment Guidance 11, an open space of at least 20 m should be established around the Scheduled Monument within which no planting will take place. Consideration of the setting of the Scheduled Monument may mean that an open space greater than 20 m is required by Historic England.
- 7.7 While the proposed development area is not considered to be especially archaeologically sensitive, the presence of the prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval remains within and immediately adjacent to the proposed woodland planting area increases the potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains.
- 7.8 Given this potential, Northumberland County Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or

absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. The specification for any such works would be determined by the Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer but may comprise trial trench evaluation of the available undisturbed ground.

## Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Monument Record. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are no current management plans for the proposed woodland planting area.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2014);
  - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and
  - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2017).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-322048) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by Northumberland County Council, and with the consent of Forest Direct Limited, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. The Northumberland County Council Heritage and HER Officer will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Monkridge Farm, Otterburn,  
Northumberland:  
Archaeological Survey**

**Section 2: Appendices**



[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)

## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

#### Documentary Sources Consulted

Alnwick District Council 1997 *The Alnwick District Wide Local Plan*. Available at <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk>

Alnwick District Council 2007 *The Alnwick District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document*. Available at <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk>

The Forestry Commission 2017 *The UK Forestry Standard*. Available at <https://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs>

Northumberland County Council 2017 *The Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2031*. Available at <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk>

Northumberland County Council 2018 *The Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework*. Available at <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk>

Prothero, H 1998 'A survey of Kirkwhelpington and Ridsdale areas, Northumberland' in *Northern Archaeol Vol 15-16*, 109-144.

#### Cartographic Sources Consulted

Dorret, J 1750 *A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging*. London.

Cary, J 1794 *Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland Sheets 68-69*. London: John Cary.

Ordnance Survey 1866 *Northumberland LXI*. Six-inch maps England and Wales, 1842-1952.

Ordnance Survey 1898 *Northumberland LXI.NW*. Six-inch maps England and Wales, 1842-1952.

Ordnance Survey 1925 *Northumberland nLVII.SW*. Six-inch maps England and Wales, 1842-1952.

Ordnance Survey 1951 *Northumberland nLVII.SW*. Six-inch maps England and Wales, 1842-1952.

#### Other sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 18/6/2018. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

### Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

CHS No:	1
Name:	Prehistoric settlement, funerary and agricultural remains, 650m south of South Monkridge Bridge
NGR:	NY 90947 90738
NMR No:	NY 99 SW 1
HER No:	9730, 9735
Significance:	National: Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467
Description:	The monument includes the remains of several Romano-British enclosed settlements and a round cairn, group of clearance cairns and field systems of prehistoric date, situated on the north west facing slope of Wether Hill.

- CHS No: 2  
Name: Wether Hill, settlement  
NGR: NY 91158 90820  
NMR No: NY 99 SW 6  
HER No: 9730  
Significance: National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467  
Description: Earthwork remains of a Romano-British enclosed settlement consisting of two rectangular enclosures adjoining one another; they are bounded by banks of earth and stone. The south-east enclosure has an entrance in the north-east side, and contains two hut circles of 3.0 and 4.0m diameter, with entrances in their north-east sides. A scatter of loose stones may indicate the site of another hut circle to the north-east of them. The north-west enclosure has an entrance against the north corner. There are no traces of interior occupation.
- CHS No: 3  
Name: Wether Hill, cairn  
NGR: NY 91208 90743  
NMR No: NY 99 SW 8  
HER No: 9737  
Significance: National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467  
Description: Earthwork remains of a Bronze Age round cairn consisting of a heather-covered mound of stones 0.5m maximum height and 5.0m diameter. The centre has been slightly hollowed but is still above ground level.
- CHS No: 4  
Name: Wether Hill, settlement  
NGR: NY 91053 90710  
NMR No: component part of NY 99 SW 1  
HER No: 9730  
Significance: National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467  
Description: A small circular enclosure with single hut circle set into its surrounding wall on its north west and south east sides. To the south east of the small enclosure are two further hut circles and a 2m wide hollow way, which leads down slope towards the valley bottom. The enclosures are surrounded, especially to the south and north east, by the remains of a prehistoric field system visible as low earth and stone banks and occasional clearance cairns.
- CHS No: 5  
Name: Wether Hill, settlement  
NGR: NY 91036 90741  
NMR No: component part of NY 99 SW 1  
HER No: 9730  
Significance: National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467



**Description:** An irregularly-shaped enclosure surrounded by an intermittent earth and stone bank. Set into the bank are at least six hut circles with diameters ranging from 4m to 6.5m and with entrances facing into the interior of the enclosure. A seventh hut circle is located just outside of the enclosure to the north east and has a diameter of 6.5m.

**CHS No:** 6

**Name:** Wether Hill, settlement

**NGR:** NY 90933 90711

**NMR No:** NY 99 SW 1

**HER No:** 9730

**Significance:** National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467

**Description:** A Romano-British settlement consisting of enclosures and hut circles with an associated field system surviving as earthworks.

**CHS No:** 7

**Name:** Raylees Common round cairn

**NGR:** NY 91495 90973

**NMR No:** NY 99 SW 3

**HER No:** 9732

**Significance:** Regional

**Description:** This cairn was originally described as a long cairn, or long barrow. Closer examination shows it is a round cairn that has been robbed of stone. It is 10m in diameter and the centre has been removed. A small pile of stones a few metres to the south is probably a spoil heap from the disturbance.

**CHS No:** 8

**Name:** Wether Hill, quarry (disused)

**NGR:** NY 91432 90068

**NMR No:** -

**HER No:** -

**Significance:** Unknown

**Description:** A disused quarry is recorded at this location on the current Ordnance Survey map (Kielder Water & Forest - OS Explorer Map OL42).

**CHS No:** 9

**Name:** Wether Hill, sheepfold

**NGR:** NY 91059 90095

**NMR No:** -

**HER No:** -

**Significance:** Unknown

**Description:** A sheepfold is recorded at this location on the current Ordnance Survey map (Kielder Water & Forest - OS Explorer Map OL42).

- CHS No: 10  
Name: Wether Hill, clearance cairns  
NGR: NY 9129 9093  
NMR No: NY 99 SW 2  
HER No: 9731  
Significance: National: component of Scheduled Monument HE List No 1006467  
Description: Four mounds may be part of a prehistoric cairn cemetery but are more likely to be clearance cairns. They are probably associated with the nearby field system on Wether Hill.
- CHS No: 11  
Name: Monkridge, depopulated medieval village  
NGR: NY 91 91  
NMR No: NY 99 SW 22  
HER No: -  
Significance: Unknown  
Description: The NGR refers to the area around the farmstead of Monkridge. No evidence of depopulation is visible and it is possible that the entry is a duplication of Heatherwick DMV centred on Monkridge Hall (NY99SW 20).
- CHS No: 12  
Name: Wether Hill, coal workings  
NGR: NY 9071 9053  
NMR No: NY 99 SW 34  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Earthworks associated with post medieval coal workings have been recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photography taken on 2nd February 2013. The coal workings are visible as a series of coal shafts and associated spoil heaps. The workings were depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1898 (*Northumberland LXI.NW*).
- CHS No: 13  
Name: Elsdon, field boundary  
NGR: NY 9080 9096  
NMR No: -  
HER No: 9736  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: The remains of this old field bank have been cut through by a later road.
- CHS No: 14  
Name: Elsdon, natural mound

NGR: NY 9117 9067  
 NMR No: -  
 HER No: 9733  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A mound of earth, stones and large boulders measures 75m long and between 14m and 28m wide. The highest part is 6m high and the mound seems to be entirely natural, and probably glacial.

CHS No: 15  
 Name: Elsdon, natural mound  
 NGR: NY 9112 9062  
 NMR No: -  
 HER No: 9734  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A mound of gravel and boulders, first thought to be a prehistoric cairn, is a natural glacial mound. It measures 24m in diameter and is about 3m high.

CHS No: 16  
 Name: Fellhouse, field banks  
 NGR: NY 9070 8990  
 NMR No: -  
 HER No: 9387  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Two old field banks run for a few hundred metres across the land at Fellhouse. One is a bank about 30cm high with a ditch and the other is a lynchet-like feature.

CHS No: 17  
 Name: Fellhouse, building foundations  
 NGR: NY 9080 8980  
 NMR No: -  
 HER No: 9388  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: The stone foundations of a roughly square building were found at Fellhouse during a field survey. It measures about 8m across and stands on a knoll. An entrance may lie in the south side, but has been blocked. The structure is marked as a sheep fold on the first edition Ordnance Survey map but it may have been a house originally.

CHS No: 18  
 Name: Fellhouse, sheepfold  
 NGR: NY 90850 89775  
 NMR No: -

- HER No: 21995  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: A sheepfold is shown at this location on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 (*Northumberland LXI*).
- CHS No: 19  
Name: Fellhouse, cairnfield  
NGR: NY 909 899  
NMR No: -  
HER No: 9389  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Approximately 100 probable clearance cairns are scattered over several hectares of sloping ground at Fellhouse. Some of the cairns are over 8m in diameter and over 1m high.
- CHS No: 20  
Name: Fellhouse, hollow way  
NGR: NY 912 898  
NMR No: -  
HER No: 9390  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: A section of an old hollow way runs over the crest of a broad ridge at Fellhouse. Its date is uncertain.
- CHS No: 21  
Name: Fell House, ruined building  
NGR: NY 9139 8975  
NMR No: -  
HER No: 9391  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: The remains of a T-shaped building, covering about 100 square metres, lie on the hillside at Fellhouse. Next to it is an enclosed area surrounded by a 1m high stone wall. The Elsdon Parish Register shows that the house was occupied between 1750 and 1777. It was marked as a Herd's House on a map of 1828 and as Fell House on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (*Northumberland LXI*; 1866). By the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1898) it was shown as a sheep fold.
- CHS No: 22  
Name: Monkridge, broad rig and furrow  
NGR: NY 91076 91119 (centred)  
NMR No: -  
HER No: -

Significance: Local

Description: An area of broad rig and furrow cultivation is visible on the north-west facing slopes on satellite imagery.

CHS No: 23

Name: Wether Hill, broad rig and furrow

NGR: NY 91392 90253 (centred)

NMR No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Local

Description: An area of broad rig and furrow cultivation is visible at this location on satellite imagery.

CHS No: 24

Name: Monkridge, cord rig

NGR: NY 90947 90848 (centred)

NMR No: -

HER No: 9730

Significance: Local

Description: An extensive area of cord rig is visible at this location on satellite imagery. The HER dates this to the pre-Roman Iron Age (800 BC to AD43).

### Appendix C: Archive material

	Description	Format	Number	
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	83	
	Report	PDF	1	
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg		1
		.dbf		1
		.prj		1
		.sbn		1
		.sbx		1
		.shp		1
		.shx		1

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
**52 Elderpark Workspace**  
**100 Elderpark Street**  
**Glasgow**  
**G51 3TR**

**Tel: 0141 445 8800**

**Fax: 0141 445 3222**

**email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**