



LANDSCAPE SURVEY

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NORTHUMBERLAND

LANDSCAPE SURVEY

prepared for

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Client	Scottish Woodland
Location	Shiel Dykes, Alnwick
District	Northumberland
Planning Ref	-
Grid Ref	NU 139 075

SHIEL DYKES, ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND

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**SHIEL DYKES, ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND
LANDSCAPE SURVEY**

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological landscape survey of land at Shiel Dykes, Alnwick, Northumberland (NGR: NU 139 075). This survey was in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for coniferous planting, covering some 295ha of moorland and enclosed lowland pasture.

There is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the area, most notably a hut circle close to the survey area. There is limited evidence of Roman, early medieval and medieval activity in the immediate environs of the survey area, with most of the archaeological remains dating from the post-medieval period. These include 15 listed boundary stones, nine parcels of ridge and furrow, eight plantations, 19 boundary walls, and other agricultural and industrial sites, such as a kiln, a clearance cairn, and several buildings or earthworks.

The boundary stones are of high significance and should be granted a 10m buffer along the whole of the boundary in order to preserve their context and significance. The two tracks, the kiln, the bridge and two separate building remains should also be granted a 10m buffer to preserve their significance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake a rapid desk-based heritage assessment and walkover survey of an area of land at Shiel Dykes, Alnwick, Northumberland (NGR: NU 139 075; Fig. 1). This assessment is in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for planting covering 295ha. The proposed tree-planting area has the potential to disturb the archaeological remains within the survey area, including 15 Grade II Listed boundary stones recorded within the site boundary.

1.2 This assessment aims to provide details of all known designated and non-designated historic and archaeological sites ('heritage assets') within the study area that could potentially be affected by the proposed planting. It also assesses the potential for unrecorded heritage assets of archaeological interest within the site boundary and the wider landscape. The potential impact of the proposed planting on these heritage assets is assessed, and mitigation of any adverse effects of impact recommended where appropriate.

1.3 It is the intention that this report will be used by Northumberland County Council to help determine whether the proposals meet national and local planning policy requirements as these relate to the historic environment. All work will be conducted in accordance with relevant standards and guidance as published by Historic England (2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), as well as that contained within Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (City of York Council 2018). The methodology was executed according to a WSI (NAA 2019), which was approved in advance by Northumberland County Council.

2.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 The historic environment legislation and policies relevant to this development are:

- the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHLCLG 2019);
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- the Northumberland Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019)

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2019) establishes that, where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local authorities should require planning applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (para. 199).
- 2.3 The assessment proposed by this WSI is intended to fully establish the archaeological potential of the site to inform a mitigation strategy that meets the requirements of Section 16 of the NPPF.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act

- 2.4 Statutory protection for built heritage is principally provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Sections 16 and 66 of the Act require authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any listed building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission.
- 2.5 Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.6 Statutory protection for Scheduled Monuments is provided by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and applies to '*any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation*' s61 (7) afforded Scheduled status. The legislation is designed to prevent damage to, or destruction/loss of, important historical or archaeological sites without weighted consideration by Historic England and the Secretary of State.
- 2.7 This Act does not require authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Scheduled Monument that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. However, this is a material consideration in the NPPF and local planning policy.

The Northumberland Local Plan draft policies (Jan 2019)

- 2.8 The Northumberland Local Plan is due for adoption in March 2020 but is available in draft form. There are three relevant policies relating to archaeology and designated heritage assets (Policy ENV 1 and ENV 7).

Policy ENV 1

1. The character and significance of Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic and built environments, will be conserved, protected and enhanced. by:
 - a. Giving appropriate weight to the statutory purposes and special qualities of the hierarchy of international, national and local designated and non-designated nature and historic conservation sites and their settings, as follows:
 - i. Greatest weight will be given to international and national designations, in accordance with the obligations set out in relevant legislation and advice;
 - ii. Following this, sites of regional and local importance;
 - b. In applying part (a) above, recognising that:
 - i. Assets with a lower designation or non-designated, can still be irreplaceable, may be nationally important and/or have qualitative attributes that warrant giving these the appropriate protection in-situ;
 - ii. Development and associated activity outwith designated sites can have indirect impacts on these assets

Policy ENV 7

1. Development proposals will be assessed and decisions made that ensure the conservation and enhancement of the significance, quality and integrity of Northumberland's heritage assets and their settings.
2. Development proposals, which will affect a site of archaeological interest, or a site which has the potential to be of archaeological interest, will require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The study area comprised the proposed planting area and a 200m search area along with any sites of relevance within the immediate vicinity. The assessment included a review of published and readily available documentary, cartographic, and aerial

photographic sources, as well as LiDAR evidence and online sources. These were complimented by a site walkover.

3.2 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the following guidance:

- NPPF Planning Practice Guidance (2019) *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*;
- Historic England (2015a) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*;
- Historic England (2015b) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*;
- English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*;
- English Heritage (2011) *Seeing the History in the View: A Method for Assessing Heritage Significance with Views*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment*;
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5 (2007) *Cultural Heritage Sub-Topic Guidance: Archaeological Remains*; and
- Petts and Gerrard (2006) *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF).

Aims and objectives

3.3 The principal aim of the assessment was to provide the Local Planning Authority (LPA) with sufficient information to enable an informed decision on the effects of the development proposals on the historic environment.

3.4 The objectives of the assessment were:

- to identify all recorded heritage assets that could be affected by the proposals;
- to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological assets to be located within the site boundary;
- to understand the significance of any affected assets and the contribution of setting to significance;
- to assess the potential impact of the proposed works on significance and setting of affected assets;

- to identify any heritage assets that would constitute a significant constraint to the proposed works;
- to identify any areas that would require field evaluation in order for the LPA to make an informed planning decision;
- to identify opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- to recommend primary mitigation measures that could be incorporated into development design to avoid or reduce adverse impacts or enable beneficial impacts;
- to recommend secondary mitigation measures to address any remaining adverse impacts in order to reduce these to an acceptable level in terms of planning policy;
- if harmful heritage impacts are identified, to assess whether these constitute substantial or less than substantial harm and whether they are justified in terms of the need for change, the wider public benefit of the proposals and the contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development objective as required by the NPPF; and
- to assess whether, considering mitigation and planning balance, there is any conflict with national and local planning policy as this relates to heritage.

Information sources

3.5 The following repositories and data sources were consulted and will be referred to using the following abbreviations:

- **Archaeology Data Service (ADS):** an expansive list of local and national Historic Environment Records.
- **Northumberland HER:** the Historic Environment Record (HER), which includes previous archaeological assessments, evaluations and excavations;
- **Northumberland Archives:** cartographic and documentary sources;
- **Historic England:** National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), and Pastscape (HE);
- **Online sources:** historic and modern maps, landscape assessment, Google Earth, historical and archaeological studies, Environment Agency LiDAR, and the Keys to the Past (Northumberland and Durham HER) website.

3.6 This report focuses on the survey area, a 200m buffer zone, and any heritage assets in the wider vicinity, in so far as they are directly relevant to a holistic approach assessment

of the site. A catalogue of heritage assets discussed within the report can be found in Appendix A and individual assets are denoted by a number in brackets within the text below (e.g. 020).

Additional sources

LiDAR

- 3.7 Available Environment Agency LiDAR coverage was examined at both 1m and 2m resolution. Only a small portion of the survey area had coverage.

Site Walkover

- 3.8 A site inspection was carried out between the 29th and 30th May 2019. The objectives were:

- to confirm the presence and initial interpretation of features identified on mapping, LiDAR or aerial photography;
- to understand the current context, character, land use and ground conditions of the proposed development site;
- to understand its relationship to nearby previously recorded heritage assets;
- to better understand the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposals;
- to understand the setting of any designated assets and historic landscape character; and
- to identify additional unrecorded heritage assets or the potential for these to survive within the survey area.

Assumptions and limitations

- 3.9 This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information derived from the Northumberland Historic Environment Record, Historic England and other published and unpublished sources. Whilst assumed to be accurate, this information is not a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for the presence of unrecorded heritage assets, including below ground remains of archaeological interest, within the application boundary.
- 3.10 There are no other apparent limitations, beyond the inherent uncertainty of the accuracy of archaeological records from antiquarian periods.

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

- 4.1 Covering approximately 295ha, the proposed development is centred on NU 139 075. The site is situated approximately 7km south-west of Alnwick and 2.65km east from the village of Edlingham, Northumberland (Fig. 1). The north-west corner of the survey area borders on Black Lough, from which it runs south for 2km and east for 2km. The survey area is bounded on three sides by parish boundaries.

Topography and land use

- 4.2 The land within the proposed development area comprises an irregular-shaped parcel of unimproved land and enclosed agricultural fields. The surveyed area is situated along a moderate east-facing slope to the east of Middling Hill. The highest point is in the south-west corner at approximately 264m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the lowest point in the north-east corner at approximately 157m (aOD).
- 4.3 The land within the survey area is primarily as moorland and enclosed lowlands with individual blocks of modern woodland. The agricultural fields are currently used primarily for livestock grazing.

Geology

- 4.4 The solid geology beneath the site consists south-east dipping sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Scremerston Coal Member, overlain by limestone of the Bernician limestone group. Cutting through the limestone is a dolerite sill likely formed from orogenic events further south. These rocks are Carboniferous, being deposited in a shallow marine environment. Above these stone are superficial deposits of Devensian till (BGS 2019).
- 4.5 Overlying the geology are soils of the Brickfield 3 Association, consisting of loamy and clayey soils replete with surface water. These consist of slowly permeable very acidic upland soils with a peaty surface (Jarvis *et al.* 1984, 123).

Designations

- 4.6 There are 19 listed boundary stones along the perimeter of the study area, although some were found to be no longer extant during the survey. A list of all of the boundary stones can be found in the gazetteer. Many of the are listed under the same entry, so

that most fall under four entries (NHLE 1042030, 1371050, 1051072, and 1054003), all of which are listed as Grade II. There are no scheduled monuments within the study area. The nearest is the cairnfield located 700m south-west of the study area (NMR 1015635).

Archaeological Background

Prehistory

- 4.7 Evidence of prehistoric settlement in the vicinity begins in the Mesolithic as evidenced by a rock shelter and cremation site located at Corby Crag, 1.3km north east of Black Lough (HE 646086). There is also evidence of a small Mesolithic flint scatter 1.3km to the south-west of the survey area (HER 4237). Evidence of prehistoric activity continues into the Neolithic with several examples of rock art, including a cup marked stone (HER 4231) located 1.1km north-east of the site. The scheduled cairnfield, located 700m south-west of the site, dates from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age and includes many examples of decorated stones and several cairns. At least 10 of the cairns are located adjacent to cup marked boulders, indicating that there is likely a correlation between the placement of the rock art and the erection of cairns at this site. Furthermore, some of these cairns had a funerary purpose, indicating that and the site likely held some ritualistic importance (ADS 2019).

Roman

- 4.8 The Roman military arrived in the area in the second half of the 1st century, yet settlement patterns remained relatively unchanged between the Iron Age and Romano-British period. Evidence of this period of habitation is provided by a beehive quern lying 900m south of the site. This beehive quern is likely derived from a coal measure sandstone and, as a large and heavy object, would not have travelled far after falling into disuse, indicating the possible presence of a settlement nearby (HER 4247). A similar settlement may have been located 1.5km to the north-east (NHLE 6628).
- 4.9 The Roman military conquest extended all across Great Britain in the late 1st century. During this time, Roman forts were built across Great Britain as temporary defensive structures. One such fort is Learchild Roman Fort (NHLE 1006440), which was constructed in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. The location of this fort, approximately 4.5km to the north-east of the survey, certainly indicates that the Romans were present in the vicinity of the survey area.

- 4.10 During the 1st century, the Tyne-Solway route across Britain was recognised as an important transport and communication route and was largely considered to be the extent of Roman control. By the early 2nd century, the military largely withdrew from the North and began to construct Hadrian's Wall to demarcate the northern extent of Roman Britain. As a result, there are fewer archaeological remains north of the Wall, which explains the apparent lack of later Roman finds (Historic England 2019).

Early medieval

- 4.11 Following the withdrawal of the Roman military in AD410, the north of England fractured into several kingdoms. North of the wall, the *Votadini*—the Roman name for the indigenous people—would have continued to live in roundhouses much as before. The land around the survey area was soon absorbed into the emerging Kingdom of Brynaich, known more commonly by its Latinised name Bernicia (Frodsham 2004).
- 4.12 Place name evidence suggests that settlements existed at Edlingham and Alnwick in the early medieval period. Alnwick was originally named *Aelnwic*, meaning farm (wic) near the river Aln. Edlingham comes from the 'ing' meaning people of and 'ham', meaning home, combined to mean 'home of the people of Eadwulf.'
- 4.13 In the early 7th century, Bernicia and Deira began to unify as the Kingdom of Northumbria, which was soon Christianised. In 738, King Ceolwulf took the cowl and donated part of his kingdom, including lands at Edlingham, to the monastery at Lindisfarne (Hutchinson 1778). The settlement at Edlingham must have been of some consequence, as indicated by the presence of an Anglo-Saxon cross base (ADS 2019).

Medieval

- 4.14 At the time of the Norman Conquest, the land within the survey area belonged to the Barony of Alnwick, which was granted to Ivo de Vescy; however, Northumberland remained a buffer zone between England and Scotland. In 1093, Alnwick was besieged by Malcolm III of Scotland and thus began the continual back-and-forth between Scotland and England in the border country (Lewis 1848, 39–44).
- 4.15 These continual wars led to the construction of numerous fortifications in the area. In the 12th century, a manor house was built in the village of Edlingham. The standing remains date from the turn of the 13th century, with later expansion throughout the 14th century. The castle became a defensive structure in the late 14th century as the Anglo-

Scottish wars continued. The castle was abandoned in the mid-17th century and was subsequently quarried for stone by locals (English Heritage 2019). Another such defensive structure was a possible beacon called Bigges' Pillar, located 700m east of the survey area. It is unlikely to have been a survey cairn but is thought to have been the base of medieval beacon, as it is located at the most commanding point of the ridge (269m aOD). It is listed as Grade II (NMR 1371072), is 3m tall and is constructed of partially collapsed, roughly-coursed facing.

- 4.16 In 1157, William de Vescy founded Alnwick Abbey. Sometime later, he granted the advowson of Edlingham and lands in the village of Rugley to the new priory. This grant led to the construction of a grange and later a chapel for the small village of St. Margaret's; both the chapel and grange are mentioned in sources from 1715 (ADS 2019). There is no evidence of ecclesiastical characteristics, but some of the farm buildings appear very old (Durham County Council 2019). The farm is located 1.6km north of the site.
- 4.17 During the medieval period, the survey area belonged to the Duke of Northumberland but was on the fringes of Alnwick Common and was part of the Parish of Alnwick. Alnwick Common, also called Hayden Forrest, was land used by the freemen of Alnwick for the grazing of livestock. It was officially granted to the people of Alnwick by William de Vescy between 1157 and 1185 but had long been used before. Local legend says that King John got stuck in a bog on Alnwick Moor and was so enraged he withdrew the town's charter. He was convinced to rescind, but only under the condition that every burgess to acquire freedom should plunge into the bog on 24th of April, the anniversary of the Royal Charter (Tate 1866). This area, now a well, is marked on First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (1866) as Freemen's Well and is located just 250m north-west of the survey area.
- 4.18 Surrounding Alnwick Moor were several small settlements, including two abandoned medieval villages, one at Glantlees Farm (4238) and possibly at Swineleas (4263), which has not been found despite being mentioned in the 16th and 17th century and has only been partly identified due to the presence of ridge and furrow. Glantlees consisted of 10 houses, as shown on a map of 1620. By 1769, it was reduced to a single farm, which is still present today and located approximately 500m south of the survey area (ADS 2019).

Post-medieval

- 4.19 In the post-medieval period, the land of the survey area remained agricultural, owned by the Duke of Northumberland and tenanted out to different farmers. Alnwick Moor and its surrounding land was enclosed in 1854 (Northumberland Archives ref. QRA/3/1-8), but the survey area was not included in enclosure. This implies that the land had long been under the ownership of the Duke of Northumberland. A tithe map from 1840 shows that two large parcels of land dominated the survey area: Shield Dykes Moor to the north, and Shield Dykes Farm to the south (Northumberland Archives ref. EP/32/100). This field system remains intact in the 1866 First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map, along with the historic parish boundaries. To the north lay Aydon (Hayden) Forest, the lands of the Freemen of Alnwick, and part of the detached parish of Denwick. To the south was Newton Grounds, which was associated with the village of Newton-on-the-Moor. Snipe House Grounds was to the east, which was also under the ownership of the Duke of Northumberland, and to the west was Edlingham Moor. This map also shows the nearby farm as Shield Dykes, but by the time of the second edition, the 'd' had been dropped resulting in the modern name 'Shiel Dykes.'
- 4.20 The survey area borders on three different parishes, marked by several boundary stones, all of which are Grade II listed. Several of these are contained within a single listing. Two (NMR 1371050) border Alnwick Moor along the north-east boundary. Another ten are located on the border with Edlingham Moor to the west (NMR 1054003) and two with Newton-on-the-moor (NMR 1051072) to the south. A further three (NMR 1042030) are located on the northern boundary of the site, which extends east toward the Union Stone (NMR 1054060) that lies at the corner of three boundaries: Shield Dykes, Alnwick Moor and Edlingham Moor. Another boundary stone lies just east of the survey area (NMR 1371087).
- 4.21 Located in the middle of the survey is the farmstead of Stirkhill (HER 22400), which is still visible on the 1866 First Edition OS map and sits along a track that cuts across the moorland from east to west. It is uncertain when it was abandoned, but it was advertised to let in 1780, along with 217 acres of land (Newcastle Courant 1780). The building appears on the on the Second Edition 25-inch map of 1897, but by then the access road has gone, implying the building was no longer in use.
- 4.22 Similar farmsteads or farm buildings historically lay just outside the survey area. Lesbury Cottage (HER 20376) is marked on the First Edition OS map as a ruin just south of the

study area boundary. Another farmstead called Avershield (HER 22401), located below the southern boundary, is marked as an extant farmstead but has now been reduced to an earthwork. Another house, Glantlees Spring House (HER 4252) was located to the south-west of the survey. It does not appear on the First Edition OS map but is recorded on the HER as an 18th-century house in poor condition with a quarry (HER 4250) nearby.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The results of the landscape survey are discussed below in chronological order. All sites located on the Geographic Information System (GIS) prior to the site visit were provided a number in the range of 001–099. All sites subsequently found during the survey were given numbers from 100+. A complete list of sites can be found in Appendix A and are included in Figure 2.

Prehistoric

5.2 There are no prehistoric sites located within the survey area, but there is an Iron Age hut circle (**000**) located 300m from the survey area that is intervisible with it. The hut circle is formed by two concentric circles of stones, creating an earthwork measuring 15m in diameter, which is best observed on satellite imagery. The site is on a south facing slope below the crest of the hill, located just to the north at Thorny Knowe (208m aOD), and would have had good visibility across the area.



Plate 1: hut circle 000 located 300m west of the survey area. This photo is looking south toward the survey area, establishing clear intervisibility with the site.

Post-medieval

Plantation

- 5.3 There are several small plantations across the survey area, most of which appear to date from between the First Edition OS Map (1866) and the tithe map (1840), almost all of which lie nearby the former farmstead of Stirkhill (HER 22400). The location of plantations only in the northern part of the survey area, in the field historically known as Shield Dykes Moor, implies that these plantations were probably used by the tenant of Stirkhill.
- 5.4 A large parcel of plantations lies adjacent to the west of Stirkhill, forming an upside-down J shape, terminating in line with track **111**. There are few trees that remain standing in these plantations, but they are formed from generally elevated ground bounded by boundary walls that remain evident as earthworks. Plantation **007** abuts the earthworks of wall **111** and is generally rectangular. It is defined by a series of earthworks, roughly 3–4m wide and 0.5m high, forming an almost rectangular piece of land that runs 90m by 42m at its largest extent. It is separated from the next plantation, (**008**) by a 15m strip of land (Plate 2). Plantation **008** is curved and bounded by an earthwork that spans 1m in width and 0.3 in height. The longest side of the plantation is 150m, with a width of 42 m, which is similar to **007**.



*Plate 2: the ranging rods are located on the southern boundary of **007** with the 15m boundary between **007** and **008** visible to the left. The trees in the background are located along the northern boundary of **008**.*



Plate 3: boundary wall of 009 looking north. The trees in the background are along the boundary of plantation 008.

- 5.5 Plantation 009 is similarly separated from 008 by 15m of land. The earthwork boundary of plantation 009 spans 1.5m wide and 0.2m high (Plate 3) and creates a swath of land that is L-shaped, the sides being 150m and 210m in length at their greatest extents. Adjacent to this plantation is another, rhomboid-shaped plantation (010). This plantation abuts a gully and a line of trees on its west side (Plate 4). This western boundary contains the visible remnants of a wall, with three levels of coursing visible beneath the trees on the slope down to the gully. The wall is about 0.5m high at its highest extent and 1m wide.



Plate 4: boundary wall of 010 looking east. The plantation is positioned above a gully which separates it from 011.

- 5.6 The western-most of the plantations is **011**. It too is almost rectangular, and is separated from **010** by a gully. It is bounded by an earthwork approximately 1.5m wide and 0.3m high, creating a patch of land that is 120x45m at its longest extent.



Plate 5: boundary wall of plantation 011 looking north-east.

- 5.7 A small square plantation is located just south-west of the Stirckhill remains. Most of the boundaries have been overgrown with gorse and a few trees; however, where visible, the boundary consists of a low earthwork that measures 0.2m high and 0.5m wide, with many of the stones still visible. This forms an area almost 27x27m wide (Plate 6). The plantation is located on a slope that is bounded by a gully to the west and south, causing the south and west walls to be significantly more eroded.



Plate 6: north-east corner of plantation 013 looking south-west. The stone remains of the wall are still visible.

- 5.8 A single plantation (**014**) lies to the east of Stirkill, forming an L-shape. It is nestled beneath what is now a modern plantation to the north and east of it. The remains of this plantation are still present, evidenced by an earthwork, 1.5m wide and 0.15m high that follows the west and south boundaries of the plantation (Plate 7). The shape of the plantation is 35m wide and forms an L with its longest sides measuring almost 200m and 100m.



*Plate 7: western boundary wall of **014** looking north toward the modern plantation that surrounds it.*

- 5.9 Only plantation **016** lies in the parcel of land historically known as Shield Dykes Farm (below **006**). This plantation is also L-shaped, with the shorter end (80m) running parallel to boundary **045** and the longer end (150m) running along the survey area boundary. It has a width of 30m. The plantation still retains trees, yet they are considerably less densely planted than the modern plantations. This suggests that the plantation was likely been planted before the modern plantations (Plate 8). Unlike the other plantations, there were no evident boundary earthworks or walls.



Plate 8: plantation 016 looking south. A clear difference between the modern and historic plantation is visible in the density and height of the trees.

Farming

Ridge and Furrow

- 5.10 There were several examples of ridge and furrow visible across the study area. The area had always historically belonged to the Duke of Northumberland and was leased out for farming. During the late medieval or early post-medieval period, farming plots were much smaller and remnants of some of these can still be found today.
- 5.11 A block of ridge and furrow (055) is located near the southern boundary of the survey area. It appears clearly on satellite imagery but is relatively faint on the ground. The ridges are located approximately 5m apart and are oriented east–west. These ridge and furrow are similar in spacing and direction to that of the adjacent block (057), which is separated by field boundary 045. The ridges are slightly further apart at 7m and are oriented north-east–south-west. Both blocks remain parallel to track 109 and boundary wall 054, indicating they may have been contemporary with each other.
- 5.12 On the other side of wall 109 and track 054 is another block of ridge and furrow (056; Plate 9). It is oriented north-east–south-west, with the ridges spaced 5m apart. This orientation is not parallel to the 054/109 boundary, but instead runs at an angle that terminates at a field boundary that runs perpendicular to 109.



Plate 9: ridge and furrow 056, looking north-west.

- 5.13 A further block of ridge and furrow (**051**) is located just south of, and runs perpendicular to, block **055**. This is not visible on the ground but is very evident on satellite imagery. Each ridge is spaced 5m apart, running parallel to boundary **045**, yet is separated from this boundary by a small gully lined with trees and gorse.
- 5.14 To the west of this is another block of extremely faint ridge and furrow (**118**; Plate 10). The ridges are not visible on satellite imagery but can be perceived faintly on the ground and are spaced approximately 2.5m apart. They are generally oriented south-east–north-west.



Plate 10: ridge and furrow of block 118, looking south-west.

- 5.15 An isolated block of ridge and furrow lies just east of a modern plantation. Block **117** (Plate 11) abuts the plantation to the west and runs east–west parallel to both the modern field boundary and the older field boundary (**110**) to the south of it. The ridges are discontinuous and appear to have largely been eroded by subsequent farming practices. However, where visible, they appear to be approximately 7m across.



Plate 11: ridge and furrow 117, looking north

- 5.16 A large parcel of ridge and furrow (**065**; Plate 12) extends to the south of the historic field boundary **006**. The ridge and furrow are oriented generally east–west and spaced 4m apart. It appears to be truncated by the enclosure and boundary wall **047**, and therefore must pre-date it.



Plate 12: ridge and furrow of 065, looking north-west.

- 5.17 Ridge and furrow blocks **061** and **059** are also oriented east–west along historic field boundary **006**. Block **059** is visible on satellite imagery but was not discernible on the ground. Block **061** (Plate 13) is also very faint but is mostly visible as a small parcel just west of the gully that crosses beneath boundary wall **062**. The ridge and furrow are roughly 5m wide.



Plate 13: ridge and furrow 061 is visible in the distance looking east, just in front of the gully.

Boundary Walls

- 5.18 Several historic boundary walls cut across the survey area. Some of these boundaries pre-date any map of the area and show a very different field system to that of the 1840 tithe map or the 1866 First Edition OS map. It is apparent, therefore, that these boundaries demarcate a field system that had mostly dissolved by the mid-19th century, by which point it had become composed of three fields, all of which were owned by the Duke of Northumberland. Evidence for this earlier field system still lies in the earthworks visible across the survey area.

Pre-19th century

- 5.19 The majority of the relict field boundaries in the survey area are not visible on either the 1840 tithe map or the First Edition or subsequent OS maps, and therefore must pre-date them.
- 5.20 In the centre of the study area are multiple field boundaries, which are related to one field system centred around an enclosure (**048**) that includes walls **047**, **046**, **108**, and **114**. These are located below track **006**. Although this appears on the tithe and historic

OS maps, it may be a much older field boundary, standing as the last relic of this field system.

- 5.21 Field boundary **046** (Plate 14) consists of a large earthwork, measuring approximately 2m wide and 0.5m high. It runs north to south along the west wall of enclosure **048**. It is intersected at the south-western corner of the enclosure by another boundary wall (**047**; Plate 15), which continues eastwards toward the plantation. This wall measures approximately 2m wide and 0.5m high.



*Plate 14: boundary wall **046** heading south where it joins with the wall of enclosure **046**.*



*Plate 15: boundary wall **047** extending west away from enclosure **048**.*

- 5.22 A third field boundary extends west of enclosure **048**. Wall **108** (Plate 16) follows a curving path to the west, following the curvature of ridge and furrow **065**, which suggests it is contemporaneous with this agricultural feature. The earthwork is similar in size to the other walls branching off **048**, being 0.5m high and 2m across.



Plate 16: wall 108 snaking up slope toward the west.

- 5.23 Wall **114** forms part of the same field system. It extends along the southern boundary of ridge and furrow **065** and toward the small modern plantation to the west, crossing and zigzagging over a small gully (Plate 17). The wall is marked by a low earthwork with some remaining stone foundations and is approximately 2m across and 0.2m high.



Plate 17: boundary wall 114 can be seen across the gully.



Plate 18: boundary wall 119 looking south.

- 5.24 Though unobserved in the field, it is likely that field boundary **114** met with boundary **119**, as is visible on satellite imagery. Boundary **119** trends generally southward, diverting from the survey boundary and heading south before turning slightly and heading south-east. There it joins with field boundary **114**, which, although unobserved, likely cuts across the northern edge of the plantation. Boundary **119** (Plate 18) was observed further north as a faint earthwork. Measuring 2m wide and 0.1m high, it is mostly noticeable from differences in grass cover, with occasional stone outcroppings.
- 5.25 South of this field system is a single low wall (**110**; Plate 19) that runs east–west in parallel with ridge and furrow **117** and the modern boundary that lies directly to the north. It is uncertain how far this wall extended and for what purpose, whether as a field or plantation boundary, but it is formed by low earthwork, measuring c.0.3m high and 2m wide, with its stone base still evident.



Plate 19: boundary wall 110 looking east.



Plate 20: boundary wall 045 looking east.

- 5.26 Another relict field system is visible further south. Boundary wall **045** runs along ridge and furrow **057** along its northern and western boundary, forming a right-angle. This boundary is marked by a low wall, measuring 0.25m high, with some remaining stones in situ (Plate 20). Trees have been planted along the full length of this boundary, following the disuse of the wall.
- 5.27 Perpendicular to boundary **045** is another wall (**054**). This wall stretches east to west and forms the northern boundary of ridge and furrow **055**. It consists of a low earthwork, measuring 0.3m high and 1m wide, on top of which sits a modern fence (Plate 21).



*Plate 21: wall **054** is now superseded by a modern fence, here running to the east.*

- 5.28 In the northern part of the survey area, the boundary walls do not form as clear field system as those in the southern section. A clear earthwork (**111**; Plates 22 and 23) extends north-east from the section of plantations and connects with the modern survey boundary. It then visibly continues on satellite imagery to join up with what is referred to as the 'Union Stone' on the OS map, which is located at Thorny Knowe, being the junction between Edlingham Moor, Alnwick Moor and Snipe Grounds. On the ground, the earthwork varies from a mound that is 2m wide with a height of 0.7m to a shallow earthwork measuring 0.1m high.



*Plates 22 and 23: (left) track **111** looking south-west from the north-east survey boundary and (right) looking south to the junction between **111** and plantation **007**.*



*Plate 24: boundary wall **106** looking west.*

5.29 Field boundary **106** is located south of the historic track to Stirkhill (**003**) and runs parallel to it. In the field, it was observed on the edge of the eastern-most modern plantation, but satellite imagery indicates that it runs west all the way to the next plantation. This boundary wall was a low earthwork, measuring approximately 1m

across and 0.2m high (Plate 24). The boundary may have continued, but if so, it would have been destroyed by the modern tree planting.

19th-century

- 5.30 The 1840 Tithe and 1866 OS map show a much more simplified plan of boundaries within the survey area. It was divided by field boundaries that are no longer in use today, but evidence of which remains. Field boundary **004** (Plate 25) is one such boundary, which runs north–south. It divided Shield Dykes Moor, which was under the tenancy of John Marshal in 1840, from Snipe House Grounds, tenanted to James Huggup. This boundary now consists of an earthwork that measures 0.8m high and 1m across. A ditch runs along the length of the earthwork on its eastern side, which generally measures 0.5m deep and 0.8m wide. This boundary continued south along what is now boundary **107**, which still remains in use and has been reinforced with a modern fence (Plate 26). The base of the wall is still visible and several courses are still in situ in places. However, it remains largely an earthwork, measuring 0.8m high and 1.5m across. Above this is a line of trees.



Plate 25: boundary 004 extending to the south-east.

- 5.31 The other boundary that appears on both historic maps is **006**, which runs east–west as the historical divide between Shield Dykes Moor and Shield Dykes Farm, the latter of which was tenanted by Samuel Huggup in 1840. This boundary is now marked by a modern fence line but still shows signs of the previous existence of a wall (Plate 27). The earthwork runs almost 2m at its widest extent with parts of the stone foundation still present.



Plate 26: the remains of wall 107 looking east.



Plate 27: boundary 006 looking east.

- 5.32 The boundary along the north-east part of the survey area **104** is different from that shown on the tithe and OS maps. The modern boundary begins 50m to the north and runs diagonally joining the modern boundary at the kink in the boundary (Fig. 2). **104** runs east-west and consists of a low earthwork that measures 0.5m wide and 0.2m high, with some stones still visible (Plate 28). It has now been replaced with a modern fence. Another boundary line is evident on satellite imagery that runs just to the north and in parallel to **104**. However, the historic mapping does not seem to show either boundary, instead displaying a diagonal between them.



Plate 28: boundary 104 looking east.

- 5.33 Boundary **044** was a later addition to the landscape, as it only appears on the First Edition OS (1866) map and not on the tithe map. It intersects boundary **044** and heads generally eastwards toward the survey boundary. It is formed by a long line of trees over a low mound. The mound measures 1.5m wide and 0.4m high and is bounded on both sides by modern fence line (Plate 29). Apparently contemporaneous with **044** was boundary **043**, which was not visible on the ground but appears on the First Edition OS map and on satellite imagery.



Plate 29: boundary 044 looking east.

Tracks

- 5.34 A long track (**003**) runs south-east from the north-west corner of the survey area towards Stirkhill, and then north-east toward the modern plantation to the east before running parallel with boundary **044**. This track likely pre-dates the historic OS and tithe maps but is marked on both as the main access route to Stirkhill. It is poorly defined in places but is predominantly visible via differences in grass cover (Plate 30). It is approximately 1.5m wide, with some visible ruts running parallel on either side.



Plate 30: track 003 looking north-east.

- 5.35 A linear feature (**102**) veers off to the north-east from the north-eastern survey boundary and may represent a track (Plate 31). Unlike the boundary walls, this earthwork is flatter and largely denoted by differences in grass cover. There appears to be a central

mound with flatter ditches along the side, possibly indicative of a track, but this interpretation is speculative.



Plate 31: feature 102 looking east beyond the survey boundary.

- 5.36 A long, well-defined track (109) extends from the eastern edge of the survey area along wall 054 to the edge of the modern plantation. It is not marked on the historic OS or the tithe map, yet it is a wide earthwork, 4.5m wide in places and defined by a symmetrical mound almost 0.5m high. The road is very straight and appears to have been paved with cobbles in places (Plates 32). On either side are two ditches, measuring 0.25m deep and 0.5m wide (Plate 33), but these are not present along the whole of the track.



Plates 32 and 33: (left) road 109 looking east, with paving stones clearly visible; (right) road 109 looking west. Although the pavements are not visible, the ditches are clear along both sides of the road.

Other agricultural features

- 5.37 A sub-rectangular enclosure (**048**) lies at the junction of several field boundaries (**046**, **047**, and **108**). The enclosure is approximately 20x20m and is defined by low earthworks that measure 0.6m high and 1.5m wide (Plate 34). It is bounded by, but does not truncate, the surrounding ridge and furrow (**065**), implying that the enclosure is contemporary with the field boundaries and may have been used as a fold or pen.



Plate 34: enclosure 048 looking west. Boundary 108 is visible in the background, stretching uphill.

- 5.38 A clearance cairn (**105**) is located along Hampeth Burn, in the north-east corner of the survey area. It is located near the bottom of the slope and is composed of large stones. It measures approximately 0.8m high and 1m wide (Plate 35) and was likely created to rid the field of stones to facilitate ploughing.



Plate 35: clearance cairn 105 looking north-east.

Built heritage

Agricultural

- 5.39 There are various structures related to the agricultural history of the area, most notably the remains of Stirkhill, the farmstead located in the centre of the survey area. Low earthworks (**012**) are all that remain of the farmstead. Visible on the ground are two square earthworks that connect track **003** with another small earthwork. The more prominent of these earthworks are 0.3m high and 1m wide, but many have been reduced to a shallow depression, with none of the house left extant (Plate 36).



Plate 36: remains of Stirkhill Farm 012 evident in the small depression and the square earthworks to the south-east in the background.

- 5.40 A small structure (**113**) is located along the beck just north of Stirkill. It is considerably more modern, made of brick, and is U-shaped with an opening to the south. The building consists of a low wall, measuring 0.2m high on the east and west sides and 0.4 on the north side, on which are nine brick columns that measure 1.5m high on the eastern and western sides and 1.7m high on the northern side (Plate 37). These columns are approximately 0.4m wide with three metal rods between them. The whole structure measures 4.5m by 6m. Around 6m to the south of this building are the remains of a small wooden bridge over the beck. The bridge is 1.25m long and 2m long. It is now reduced to two large beams, with the slats fallen in (Plate 38).
- 5.41 Another, significantly larger bridge (**112**) is found across one of the tributaries of Newton Burn and lies just to the south of the eastern edge of plantation **009**. This bridge is formed of two large stone platforms on either side of the stream, with a narrow gap (0.5m) between which wooden remains can still be found (Plate 39). The bridge is approximately 5m wide and 10m long with a maximum height of almost 0.5m. There is no visible track leading to this bridge on either side of the beck, but its considerable width implies that it must have been used to transport heavy goods, either wood from the nearby plantations or large amounts of seed or hay.



*Plate 37: structure **113** looking north.*



Plate 38: the adjacent bridge looking east.



Plate 39: bridge 112 looking south across the beck.

5.42 Further south along boundary **114** is a possible kiln (**116**). The structure has a rounded end to the west with a long entrance toward the east in a sort of P shape (Plate 40).

The earthworks are only 0.1m high, 2.2m wide and 5m long. This structure likely served as a kiln for potash to create fertiliser for fields in order to improve agricultural yield.



Plate 40: kiln 116 looking west.

Political

- 5.43 There are 15 extant boundary stones along the northern and western boundary of the survey area that mark the boundaries between Alnwick Moor, Edlingham Moor, and Newton Grounds. The survey area lies entirely within the detached parish boundary of Denwick but abuts several parishes. The boundary stones for each are discussed in terms of the boundaries they represent.

Alnwick Moor

- 5.44 There is only one extant boundary stone that marks the boundary with Alnwick Moor, although the Historic England entry lists two stones. Stone **103** lies just north of the modern fence line. It is 0.6m tall, 0.4m wide and 0.3m thick and stands erect, facing east and west (Plate 41). Unlike the other stones discussed below, it has no markings. It is located significantly further south than where the OS and tithe map indicate the parish boundary should be. Furthermore, this boundary stone is located along wall **104** (discussed above), indicating that the historic boundary, which on the OS map forms a diagonal above this wall, may have historically always lain at this marker, but was drawn slightly offset.



Plate 41: boundary stone 103 looking north-west. The stone is located across the fence from the survey area.

Newton Grounds

- 5.45 Newton Grounds belongs to the parish of Newton-on-the-Moor and consists of a thin strip of land extending west from the village of the same name along the southern boundary of the survey area.
- 5.46 Three of the four listed boundary stones exist along this boundary. These are spaced about 100 metres apart. Stone **037** is rounded, measuring 0.4m high, 0.4m wide and 0.3m thick, and is tilted, having partially fallen (Plate 42). Stone **038** is of similar dimensions and rounded but is upright and stands 0.6m high. Inscribed on the north face is the letter 'N' (Plate 43). Stone **039** is also inscribed with 'N', is of similar height and width, but is square in shape (Plate 44).



*Plates 42–43: the three boundary stones along Newton Grounds looking south, with (left) **037** partially fallen, (centre) **038** hidden in the grass, and (right) **039**, which is upright and more square than the others.*

Edlingham Moor

- 5.47 Edlingham Moor lies on the western boundary and along the north boundary of the survey area, east of Black Lough. Considering the placement of the extant stones, a boundary stone likely lay every 100m along the boundary, although many of these have now gone. Of the 13 listed boundary stones on this boundary, 12 remain extant, although one of these lies outside the survey area and is therefore not discussed.
- 5.48 Near the south-western corner of the survey area lies a series of three boundary stones, which are spaced approximately 100m apart. Stone **034** lies at the corner of a modern fence line. It is rounded, measuring 0.55m high, 0.4 m wide and 0.3m thick (Plate 45). A large inscribed 'N' is visible on its eastern face. Stones **033** and **032** are very similar in dimension. Stone **033** is inscribed with 'S' on the east-facing side (Plate 46). Stone **032** is mostly sunken; covered in lichen, it rises 0.3m from the ground and is too low to see whether it is inscribed (Plate 47).



Plates 45-46: boundary stones 032-034. Boundary stone 034 (left) is the most visible, as seen from the northwest. Stones 033 (centre) and 032 (right) are similar and are less visible when seen looking west.

- 5.49 Stone 031 stands slightly further afield, approximately 175m to the north, raising the possibility that there may have been an intermediate stone. It is also 0.3m thick and 0.4m wide, but is slightly slanted and stands only 0.5m tall (Plate 48). Visible through the lichen is the inscription 'N.'



Plates 48 and 49: boundary stone 031 looking west, with the 'N' inscription barely visible beneath the lichen; (right) boundary stone 027 looking east with the 'S' clearly visible.

- 5.50 The next boundary stone (**027**) is a considerable distance away (560m) implying there are likely several stones missing. This stone is 0.3m thick, 0.4m wide and 0.5m tall and is slightly squarer than the other stones (Plate 49). It is inscribed with 'N' on its east-facing side and 'S' on its west-facing side.
- 5.51 Further north are two more boundary stones, spaced approximately 100m apart along the survey (and parish) boundary. **024** is smaller than many of the other stones. It stands 0.4m high, is approximately 0.3m by 0.3m wide and is sub-rounded (Plates 50). It is largely hidden by grass and no inscriptions were visible. Stone **025** is similar, but is more rounded and stands slightly taller, yet remains hidden in the grass (Plate 51).



Plates 50 and 51: (left) boundary stone 025 looking north-west; (right) 024 looking west.

- 5.52 Both stones **021** and **022** are smaller still and very easily overlooked. Stone **021** is rounded but has mostly sunk into the grass. It measures 0.3m by 0.4m and only sticks out of the ground by 0.2m (Plates 52). Stone **022** is unlike many of the others. It is square, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.3m high, and stands at an angle, having succumbed to the grass. There is no visible inscription (Plate 53).



*Plates 52 and 53: boundary stones **021** (left) and **022** (right) looking west.*

- 5.53 Along the northern boundary with Edlingham Moor are two more boundary stones, spaced 80m apart. Lost in the grass is stone **017**, a sub-rectangular boundary stone that stands 0.4m high, 0.4m wide and 0.2 thick (Plate 54). On its north-facing side is inscribed 'S' with 'N' on its south facade. Stone **018** is very visible, standing 0.6m high, and is flush with the modern fence line. The stone is sub-rounded, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m thick (Plate 55). An 'S' is inscribed on its north face.



*Plates 54 and 55: (left) boundary stone **017** looking south; (right) boundary stone **018** looking north.*

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 A full walk-over survey has been conducted and all assets found were located, photographed and described. There are 15 listed buildings within or in the immediate

vicinity of the survey area, all of which are boundary stones marking the various parish or union boundaries. These sites are all post-medieval in date.

- 6.2 It is uncertain when the ridge and furrow were created but they are likely to be late medieval or post-medieval in date. The parcels of ridge and furrow and the field boundaries that surround them suggest a field system that likely dates from long before the 1840 tithe map. However, it is possible that the enclosure **048** was built within this historic field system but after the abandonment of ridge and furrow as an agricultural practice. A possible use for the enclosure would be for sorting livestock, which would not have been left to graze the fields if they were actively planted, as the ridge and furrow suggests. Such an interpretation would therefore date the enclosure to after the abandonment of ridge and furrow as a farming method, but during the period that the historic field system was still in use.
- 6.3 It is uncertain when lands at Snipe House Grounds, including Shield Dykes, were enclosed but it was likely in the late 18th or early 19th century, contemporaneous with Alnwick Moor. Following enclosure, the field system was enlarged and the old fields combined to make the two larger fields visible on the tithe map: Shield Dykes Farm to the south and Shield Dykes Moor to the north. The field system changed little following enclosure, with the sole division of two fields in the east by boundaries **043** and **044**.
- 6.4 Subsequent alterations to the landscape included the planting of trees in several plantations across the survey area. Field boundaries **111** and **106** are in alignment with these plantations, yet do not appear on the tithe or OS maps, implying that some of these plantations may have been planted along historic field boundaries that were disused by the time of the First Edition OS map. These plantations were later supplanted by modern plantations, some of which are slightly offset from the historic plantations, while others are in completely new locations.
- 6.5 The paved track **109** that cuts east-west is likely post-medieval, although this is uncertain. Furthermore, it does not seem to correlate with any specific landmarks. It is possible that the modern plantation just to the south has obscured the destination of this track, as it currently does not appear to go anywhere. However, such a built-up trackway would have served a specific purpose, likely for the transportation of heavy loads, but there appears to be no historic quarry or plantation in the vicinity. Therefore, its use remains an uncertainty.

6.6 A similar situation exists for bridge **112**. It is also of substantial construction but shows no indication of a track on either side of it. However, a bridge of such size must have been constructed to carry large loads across the beck, despite the lack of trackway. The presence of this bridge, track **109**, and the kiln **116**, indicates the presence of some industrial activity in the survey area, evidence of which may have been destroyed by subsequent planting.

6.7 It is uncertain what purpose the structure and bridge, together numbered **113**, served but it likely fits with the agricultural history of the site. The structure is clearly not domestic. It may have been used as a hay barn, providing ample ventilation for hay, while also providing a roof to keep it dry. The small bridge alongside the site may have been used to transport hay to and from the barn.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 As listed buildings, the boundary markers along the survey area boundary are of high significance. The hut circle located outside the survey area is also of high significance due to its rarity as a prehistoric site.

7.2 The earthwork remains of the farmstead at Stirkhill and the track that runs by it (**003**) are of moderate significance. These earthworks are all that remain of the historic environment visible on the tithe and First Edition OS map.

7.3 Kiln **116**, bridge **112**, and road **109** are all indicative of an industrial past. Though their uses are unclear, they have moderate significance as considerable built structures in an otherwise dispersed agrarian landscape.

7.4 The structure and bridge **113** are of moderate to low significance. They appear to be more modern and relate to the recent agricultural history of the area.

7.5 All other site—the ridge and furrow, boundary walls, and tracks—are of low significance.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 A 10m buffer should be maintained for all sites with moderate to low significance and above (Figure 3). This includes the structure and bridge (**113**), bridge **112**, kiln **116**, road **109**, and the earthworks and track at Stirkhill (**003** and **012**). A buffer of 10m should also be created along the entire length of the survey boundary on the south, west, and

north sides to protect the listed boundary stones and the intervisibility between them in an effort to maintain context.

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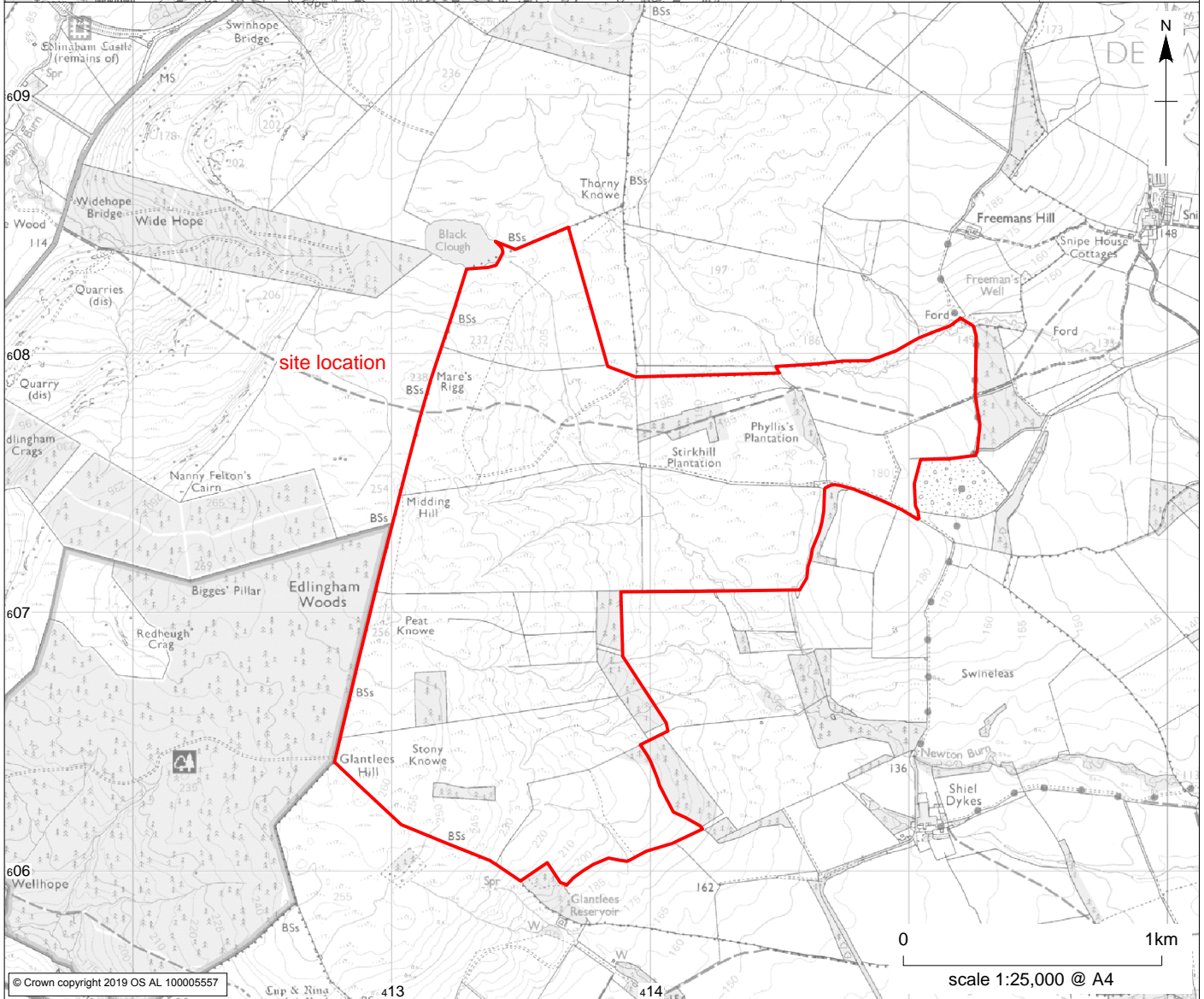
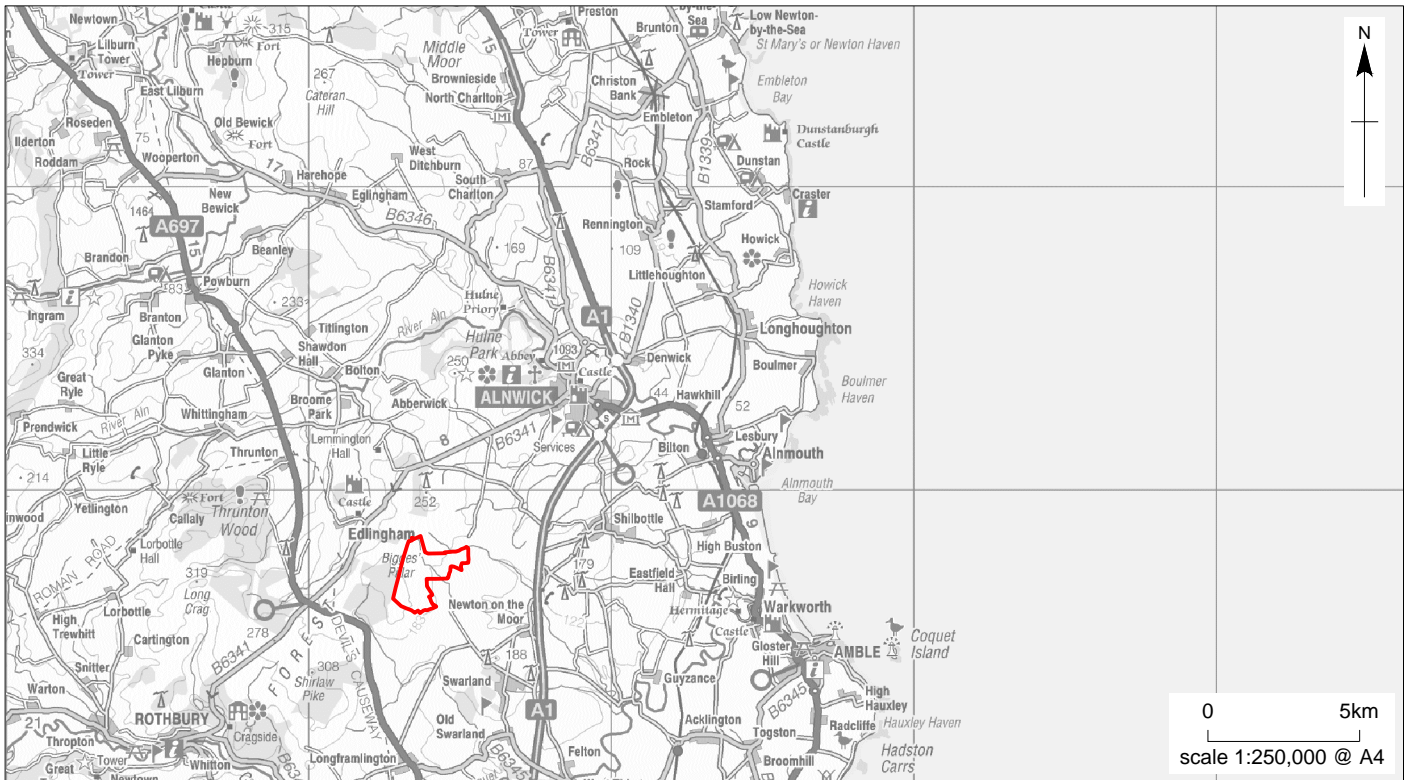
APPENDIX A
GAZETTEER OF SITES

ID	NGR	Monument Type	Site Description	Period	Photo
0	414001, 608487	Hut circle	(GIS) Hut circle outside of survey boundary (Survey) Two concentric stone circles on hillside	Prehistoric	1517_19_1.jpg
3	413954, 607667	Trackway	(GIS) Trackway depicted on OS mapping which cuts across the survey area leading to Stirkhill. (Survey) Remains as linear earthwork	Post-medieval	1517_3_1.jpg
4	414621, 607741	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping. Seems to be cut by trackway 2. (Survey) no evidence of cutting by Track 2. Survives as linear bank.	Post-medieval	1517_4_2.jpg
6	413888, 607080	Boundary wall	(GIS) Long east to west boundary wall which seems to be associated with a number of blocks of ridge and furrow. (Survey) Superimposed by a modern fence	Uncertain	1517_6_1.jpg
7	413350, 607827	Plantation	(GIS) Small rectangular plantation depicted on historic OS. (Survey) Linear feature extending with a few remaining trees.	Post-medieval	1517_7_4.jpg
8	413315, 607747	Plantation	(GIS) Plantation depicted on historic OS mapping. (Survey) built stone wall the foundation of which remains largely intact.	Post-medieval	1517_8_2.jpg
9	413375, 607519	Plantation	(GIS) Plantation depicted on historic OS mapping. (Survey) Remains of boundary wall remain extant as earthwork	Post-medieval	1517_9_1.jpg
10	413299, 607501	Plantation	(GIS) Small rectangular plantation depicted on historic OS. (Survey) the boundary wall remains extant, up to 0.25m in places.	Post-medieval	1517_10_4.jpg
11	413193, 607493	Plantation	(GIS) Small rectangular plantation depicted on historic OS. (Survey) linear earthwork or boundary wall remains	Post-medieval	1517_11_1.jpg
12	413886, 607618	Building	(GIS) Stirkhill building depicted on historic OS. (Survey) shallow earthworks visible with an accumulation of larger stones. Earthworks indicate the presence of several buildings, typical of a small farmstead.	Post-medieval	1517_12_1.jpg
13	413836, 607570	Plantation	(GIS) Small plantation associated with Stirkhill. Building and plantation look to be linked via a small trackway. (Survey) evidence of boundary wall remain as earthworks with a few remaining trees.	Post-medieval	1517_13_3.jpg
14	414188, 607715	Plantation	(GIS) Plantation depicted on historic OS. (Survey) linear earthwork implies location of boundary wall	Post-medieval	1517_14_1.jpg
16	413978, 606445	Plantation	(GIS) Plantation depicted on historic OS. (Survey) large trees remain in place of plantation	Post-medieval	1517_16_1.jpg
17	413501, 608407	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone marked 'S' and 'N' on respective sides.	Post-medieval	1517_17_3.jpg
18	413565, 608435	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone marked 'S' on one side.	Post-medieval	1517_18_1.jpg
21	413274, 608247	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) small boundary stone, largely fallen	Post-medieval	1517_21_1.jpg

Shiel Dykes, Alnwick, Northumberland: Landscape Survey

ID	NGR	Monument Type	Site Description	Period	Photo
22	413256, 608182	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded and largely weathered boundary stone	Post-medieval	1517_22_1.jpg
24	413157, 607845	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) small boundary stone largely hidden in the grass	Post-medieval	1517_24_2.jpg
25	413113, 607672	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) small boundary stone along fence line. North side inscribed with 'S'	Post-medieval	1517_25_1.jpg
27	413049, 607480	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SE side marked 'N', NW marked 'S'.	Post-medieval	1517_27_1.jpg
31	412918, 606928	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SE side marked 'N', NW marked 'S'.	Post-medieval	1517_31_1.jpg
32	412875, 606763	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SE side marked 'N', NW marked 'S'.	Post-medieval	1517_32_1.jpg
33	412844, 606650	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SE side marked 'N', NW marked 'S'.	Post-medieval	1517_33_1.jpg
34	412812, 606518	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone beside modern gate	Post-medieval	1517_34_1.jpg
37	413063, 606176	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) partially fallen rounded boundary stone	Post-medieval	1517_37_1.jpg
38	413175, 606131	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SW side marked 'S', NE marked 'N'.	Post-medieval	1517_38_1.jpg
39	413264, 606093	Boundary Stone	(GIS) BS depicted on OS mapping. (Survey) rounded boundary stone. SW side marked 'S', NE marked 'N'.	Post-medieval	1517_39_1.jpg
43	414967, 607548	Boundary Wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping and on satellite imagery (Survey) not observed in survey.	Post-medieval	No photo
44	414906, 607686	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping (Survey) linear earthwork with several trees	Post-medieval	1517_44_3.jpg
45	413773, 606384	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping (Survey) linear earthwork with several trees	Post-medieval	1517_45_1.jpg
46	413502, 606949	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall visible on satellite imagery (Survey) linear earthwork as rounded mound	Post-medieval	1517_46_1.jpg
47	413511, 606911	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping (Survey) linear earthwork as rounded mound	Post-medieval	1517_47_2.jpg
48	413511, 606911	Enclosure	(GIS) Small square enclosure visible in the corner of an enclosed field. (Survey) square created by earthwork banks connected to several other linear earthworks.	Post-medieval	1517_48_2.jpg
51	413791, 606133	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Visible on satellite imagery (Survey) not observed in the field	Uncertain	No photo
54	413522, 606335	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on visible on satellite imagery (Survey) now marked by modern fence line.	Post-medieval	1517_54_2.jpg
55	413686, 606318	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) visible on the ground, but much clearer in satellite imagery	Uncertain	1517_55_2.jpg
56	413625, 606422	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) very visible on the stretching downslope	Uncertain	1517_56_1.jpg

ID	NGR	Monument Type	Site Description	Period	Photo
57	413947, 606344	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) very faint but visible from the ground	Uncertain	1517_57_1.jpg
59	414400, 607323	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) very faint but visible from the ground	Uncertain	1517_59_1.jpg
61	413855, 607287	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) small sections remain visible	Uncertain	1517_61_1.jpg
62	413968, 607546	Boundary wall	(GIS) Boundary wall depicted on OS mapping (Survey) now marked by modern fence line.	Post-medieval	1517_62_2.jpg
65	413417, 606961	Ridge and Furrow	(GIS) Block of ridge and furrow. (Survey) very visible on the stretching downslope	Uncertain	1517_65_2.jpg
101	414004, 608493	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall not visible on historic OS but follows modern field boundary	Uncertain	1517_101_1.jpg
102	413815, 608021	Boundary wall	(Survey) Wall or track not visible on historic OS. Lies on a general east–west axis.	Uncertain	1517_102_2.jpg
103	413995, 607909	Boundary Stone	(Survey) Boundary stone along Moor boundary	Post-medieval	1517_103_1.jpg
104	414155, 607911	Boundary wall	(Survey) Wall along historic Moor boundary	Post-medieval	1517_104_1.jpg
105	414817, 607916	Cairn	(Survey) Pile of large stones—possible clearance cairn.	Uncertain	1517_105_1.jpg
106	414557, 607848	Boundary wall	(Survey) Wall along the north edge of plantation toward plantation 14.	Post-medieval	1517_106_1.jpg
107	414636, 607261	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall along east edge of survey area. Visible on historic OS.	Post-medieval	1517_107_3.jpg
108	413502, 606933	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall extending west from foundations at 47.	Uncertain	1517_108_1.jpg
109	413528, 606342	Road	(Survey) Well developed stone paved road running east–west along modern plantation	Post-medieval	1517_109_1.jpg
110	413458, 606569	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall extending west parallel to 67.	Uncertain	1517_110_3.jpg
111	413315, 607828	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall extending south along historic plantations	Post-medieval	1517_111_1.jpg
112	413571, 607489	Bridge	(Survey) Rubble stone bridge creating a ford across the gully. A track follows the bridge across the gully but then disappears.	Post-medieval	1517_112_1.jpg
113	413724, 607654	Building platform	(Survey) A small building platform with remains of a wooden bridge nearby.	Uncertain	1517_113_1.jpg; 1517_113_2.jpg
114	413336, 606775	Boundary wall	(Survey) Boundary wall along crest of gully	Uncertain	1517_114_2.jpg
116	413285, 606769	Kiln	(Survey) Possible kiln. Is a round structure with a narrow extending entrance.	Post-medieval	1517_116_1.jpg
117	413285, 606769	Ridge and Furrow	(Survey) Visible ridge and furrow in the field	Uncertain	1517_117_1.jpg
118	413304, 606183	Ridge and Furrow	(Survey) Visible ridge and furrow in the field	Uncertain	1517_118_3.jpg
119	413044, 607337	Boundary wall	(Survey) Former boundary wall	Post-medieval	1517_119_1.jpg

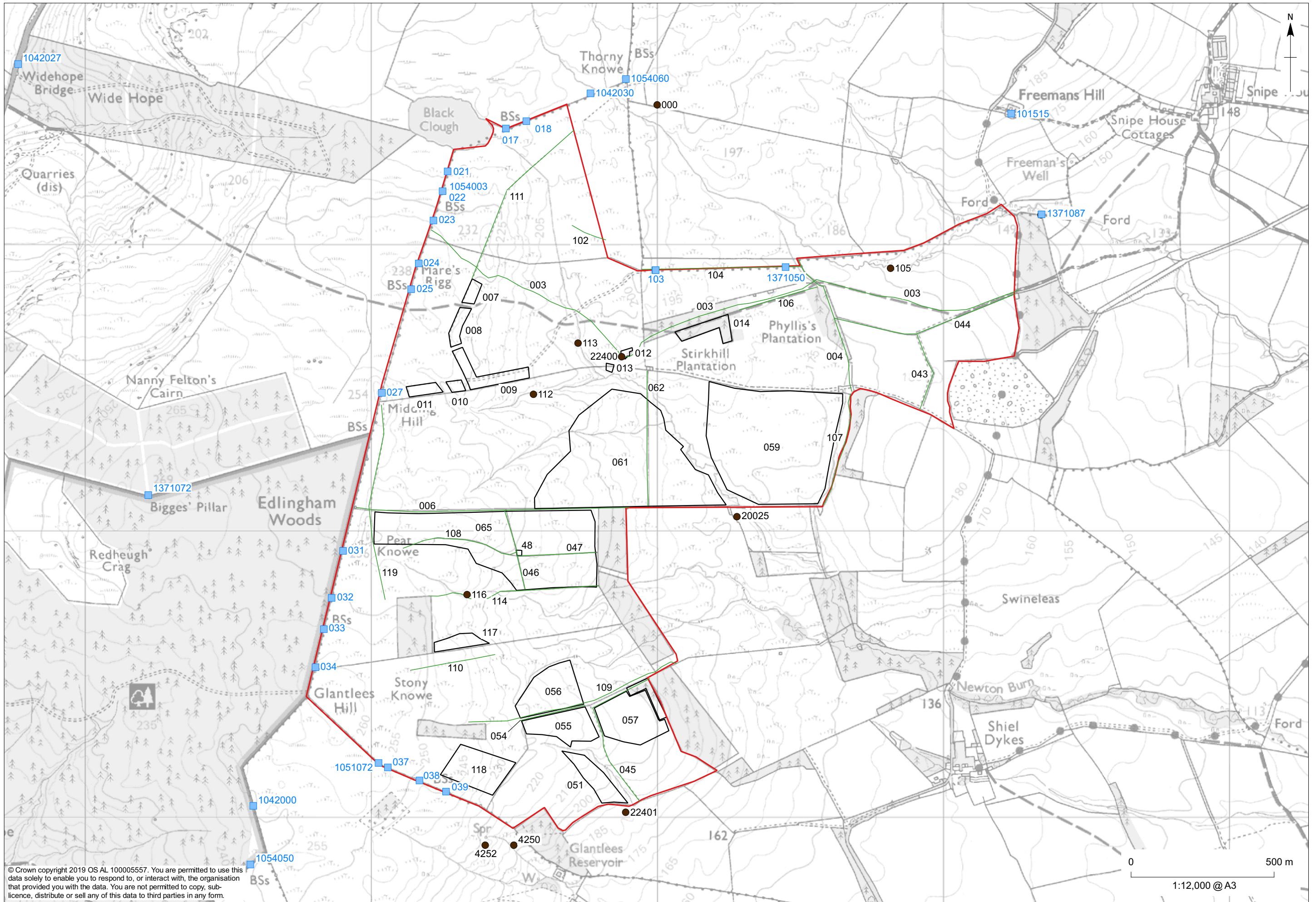


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Shiel Dykes, Northumberland: site location

Figure 1

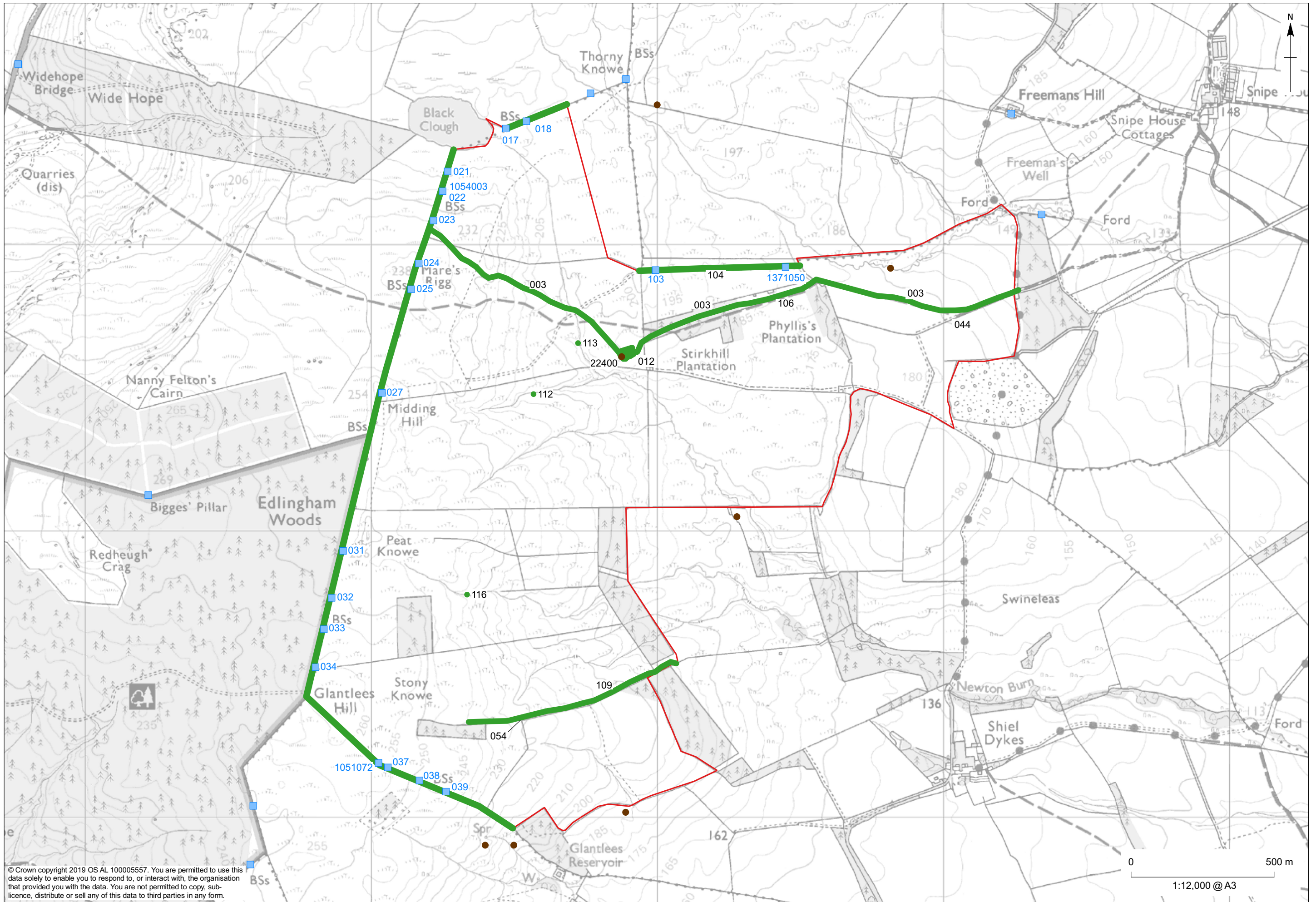


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Shiel Dykes, Northumberland: location of heritage assets

Figure 2



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Shiel Dykes, Northumberland: buffer around heritage assets

Figure 3