



ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE
SURVEY

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd

Marwood House
Harmire Enterprise Park
Barnard Castle
Co. Durham
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

e: mt@naaheritage.com

w: www.naaheritage.com

ROSE HILL, WEARDALE,

CO. DURHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE
SURVEY

prepared for

Scottish Woodlands

Project No.: 1497

Text: Oskar Sveinbjarnarson, Damien Ronan

Illustrations: Oskar Sveinbjarnarson

NAA 19/63
June 2019

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
Project Number	1497
Report Number	19-63
Manager	Matthew Town
Draft	Oskar Sveinbjarnarson
Graphics	Oskar Sveinbjarnarson
Edit	Andrew Crowson
Authorised	Matthew Town
<i>Issue 1</i>	17-06-2019

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared in good faith on the basis of information available at the date of publication without any independent verification for the exclusive use and benefit of the named client and for the sole purpose for which it is provided. Northern Archaeological Associates does not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currency of the content of this document nor its usefulness in achieving any purpose. This document is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. Northern Archaeological Associates accepts no responsibility nor liability should this document be used for any alternative purpose other than for which it is intended nor to any third party. Northern Archaeological Associates will not be liable for any loss, damage, cost, or expense incurred or arising by reason of any person using or relying on information in this document.

Author Oskar Sveinbjarnarson, Damien Ronan
Photographs Oskar Sveinbjarnarson
Illustrations Oskar Sveinbjarnarson

Client Scottish Woodlands
Location Rose Hill, Weardale, County Durham
District Wear Valley
Planning Ref -
Grid Ref NY 9255 3975

**ROSE HILL, WEARDALE, CO. DURHAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY**

Table of Contents

	Summary	
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Location, Topography and Geology	1
3.0	Archaeological and Historical Background	2
4.0	Aims and Objectives	6
5.0	Methodology	7
6.0	Background Information	7
7.0	Results of 2019 Survey	7
8.0	Discussion	12
9.0	References	14
	Appendix A Gazetteer of Heritage Assets	16

ROSE HILL, WEARDALE, CO. DURHAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake an archaeological landscape survey of land at Rose Hill, Weardale, North Pennines, County Durham (NGR: NY 9255 3975). The survey is in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for coniferous planting covering 78ha of enclosed upland rough pasture.

This report details the results of the survey and considers the likely impact of the plantation on the heritage assets within the proposed boundary.

The survey was undertaken in March 2019 and identified 44 heritage assets, of which 16 were previously recorded in the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record. None of the recorded sites are designated. The sites range in date from prehistoric to modern and include four possible prehistoric cairns, a possible Bronze Age burnt mound, possible medieval deer park boundaries, a stack-stand, shaft mounds, a leat and other mining remains, boundaries and boundary markers, hollow-ways, quarries, pits, a sheepfold and other possibly agricultural structures.

It is recommended that a 10m planting/machine exclusion zone is established around the assets, effectively preserving them in situ. Should any of the assets be affected by necessary access works, depending on the features involved, a pre-intervention topographic survey followed by a watching brief to monitor and record any exposed evidence, either during or in advance of such works, should be undertaken.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake an archaeological landscape survey of land at Rose Hill, Weardale, County Durham (NGR: NY 925 397; Fig. 1). The survey is in support of a Woodland Creation Planning Grant for coniferous planting covering 78ha.
- 1.2 This report provides 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.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Location

- 2.1 The site is situated in Weardale, in the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, approximately 1.7km northeast of the village of Westgate and 2.7km northwest of the village of Eastgate, Co. Durham.
- 2.2 Covering approximately 78ha, the proposed plantation is centred at NY 925 397 and comprises an irregular-shaped parcel of undeveloped rough pasture just below the moorland line. The area lies to the north of Heights Quarry.

Geology

- 2.3 Weardale forms part of the Alston Block of the North Pennine Orefield, with the mineral-bearing deposits in the region intruding into a series of Lower to Upper Carboniferous sediments, including shales, sandstones, and limestones. Within the proposed planting area, the solid geology comprises bands of limestone of the Great Limestone Member, the Stainmore Formation and Little Limestone, as well as Firestone Sandstone and Stainmore Mudstone and Sandstone (BGS Sheet 26: Wolsingham).
- 2.4 The primary mineral deposits within the region comprise galena, fluorite and quartz. Galena is the principal mineral from which lead ore is recovered; galena deposits are found within veins, which occur as near-vertical fissures within the solid geology. The veins in the region trend southwest to northeast across the Weardale valley, with a secondary cross vein running northwest to southeast (BGS 1990, 197; Fairbairn 1996).

Topography

- 2.5 The proposed planting site is situated along a moderate north-facing dip slope, at approximately 452m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north end, decreasing in elevation to 380m aOD in the south.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Previous archaeological work

- 3.1 There have been several archaeological surveys and field observations within the surrounding landscape. In 2004, the Friends of Killhope conducted a survey in Stanhope Park, which aimed to characterise Stanhope's medieval deerpark and surrounding landscape. A variety of upstanding archaeological remains were identified, ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the 19th century (Nichol and Gledhill 2004).
- 3.2 In 2015, NAA conducted a landscape survey on land adjoining the current survey area to the southwest at Heights Quarry. The survey recorded numerous dams, leats and reservoirs, which formed part of a historic water-management system serving a dressing floor associated with Heights Mine. In addition to water-management features, several shaft mounds connected to the main level for Heights Mine were recorded. No archaeological remains earlier than the post-medieval period were recorded.

Prehistoric period

- 3.3 There is an increasing amount of site-type evidence in the vicinity for settlement in the prehistoric period, ranging from burnt mounds to farmsteads. The sites discovered so far suggest a preference for farming locations on the south-facing slopes of the north side of the valley, though this may be skewed by the greater coverage of survey work on the northern slopes.
- 3.4 The distribution of stone axes and other lithics represents an indication of their original use and ultimately a clue as to how the prehistoric landscape was used. The number of prehistoric finds in Weardale is greatest from the river terraces between the villages of Stanhope and Eastgate (Coggins, Laurie, and Young 1985, 167), but this is more likely to reflect recent archaeological or agricultural activities rather than the original extent of prehistoric activity. The spread of known archaeological sites up the dale corresponds with the maximum extent of ploughing on the terraces and lower slopes (Coggins, Laurie, and Young 1985, 167), with Eastgate being the furthest west for regular arable

ploughing today. Accordingly, it is within these areas of arable production that most finds are uncovered. However, the survey work by the Friends of Killhope has shown that individual finds in the form of worked flints are present immediately west and north of Weardale Works (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 7).

- 3.5 Bronze Age burial mounds have been discovered some 400m a quarter of a mile southwest of Eastgate (D559) and another, 800m south of the village (Pevsner 1990, 259). A mound of possible Bronze Age date was also found to the north of the River Wear (D7280 Heights Quarry Cairn).

Roman period

- 3.6 A Roman altar, possibly dating to the 3rd century, was found near the millrace in Eastgate. Close to the site of the altar, two joining sherds of 2nd-century samian ware Roman pottery were found during pipe laying (Hildyard and Snowdon, 1948, 9–10). This suggests a Roman presence in the area, but not necessarily a permanent (or even temporary) settlement. The altar, dedicated to Silvanus, the god of the woods, erected by a local cavalry commander to mark the occasion of the bagging of a boar of “outstanding size” is significant in suggesting that even at this early date, Weardale was the hunting ground of the powerful elite.
- 3.7 While the presence of the Roman military in Weardale may have been restricted to recreation, it is also clear that the settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads along the dale floor and sides continued throughout the Roman period. The earthwork site at Northgate is thought to be Iron Age or Romano-British and pollen diagrams from elsewhere in Weardale indicate human occupation in the dale in the Iron Age and Roman periods, with abrupt drops in the pollen diagrams for tree cover, particularly pine (Roberts, Turner and Ward, 1973, 216). This has been confirmed by recent work carried out by the Friends of Killhope (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 8–9) on the former parkland between Eastgate and Westgate. Here, archaeological survey has uncovered a complex series of Romano-British farms and their field systems stretching across the former park, north of the Wear. It is clear that the Romano-British remains have survived here only because of the restriction on medieval development of the landscape imposed by the Bishops of Durham, but had they been located elsewhere in the dale, they may have been destroyed by agricultural use.

Medieval period

- 3.8 The most prolific place name element in the area is *hope*, derived from the Anglo-Saxon for a secluded valley opening on to a main valley. This suggests that the area was used in Anglo-Saxon times but tells us little of the existence or nature of contemporary settlement. A lack of physical evidence for early medieval settlement is apparently confirmed by the lack of settlements listed here in the Boldon Book (Austin, 1982), although the book does imply that the forest hunt in Weardale was already a well-established tradition. Westgate and Eastgate are not mentioned, and this combined with a long list of park duties falling on the *villeins* of settlements to the east (Austin, 1982, 41–3), confirms the view that no settlement existed at Eastgate before 1183, when the Boldon Book was compiled.
- 3.9 The Bishops of Durham were granted the forests between the Tyne and Tees in a Royal Charter dating to 1109. Stanhope Park was created by Bishop Bek sometime before 1300 (Nichol and Gledhill 2004, 2). Before that, there is evidence that medieval farming continued the tradition of farming begun in the Roman period.
- 3.10 By 1419, Eastgate was known as *Estyatshelle*. The latter part of the name, *shelle* is used to name shielings, usually temporary homesteads used during summer when stock is grazed on upland areas. This gives an indication of the medieval settlement pattern in the area.
- 3.11 The name Eastgate has relatively late origins. It derives from a combination of the Middle English *Eastt* plus *Yate* from the Old English *geat* (gate). Westgate and Eastgate (Estyat 1508, cited in Watts, 1998, 38) later formed the respective gateways into the Bishop's hunting park and subsequently went on to become villages in their own right.
- 3.12 Development of the land for farming was not permitted between 1300 and 1410 (Bowes 1990, 64, but unsourced). This had the effect of fossilizing any earlier prehistoric or Roman settlement pattern contained within the park boundary and preventing additional development until c.1419. There is some evidence of non-hunting uses of the park before the early 15th century. A late 12th-century reference to grazing and iron workings at Rookhope, and a vaccary, possibly in the upper dale, combined with references to lead working and discretionary grazing in 1211–12, points to certain land uses being permitted within the hunting forest (Bowes 1979, 4).

- 3.13 By the 15th century, the Bishops of Durham no longer hunted in the Weardale Forest or Stanhope Park and it was at this time that settlement was established within the Park walls. This was achieved by letting the land for grazing, initially to Robert Strangways who leased 10 new shielings in 1419 (Bowes 1979, 38).
- 3.14 In 1479, Richard Duke of Gloucester was granted the Park and Forest and their rents, and among the conditions was the maintenance of *habitabilium vocat sheles*, presumably referring to the shielings from 1419.
- 3.15 Medieval lead mining had been small in scale and reliant on hushing, largely focusing on streams and tributary floors (Bowes 1979, 103). Despite this, timber was already becoming a scarce commodity – a source suggests that woodland was long-since gone from the upper dale, when in 1430 Robert Kirkhouse, who was granted the right to win iron ore on the north side of Stanhope Park, was making his charcoal in woods 39km north in the Tyne Valley (Roberts, Turner and Ward, 1973, 219).

Post-medieval period

- 3.16 By the 18th century, the price of lead increased the number of labourers requiring accommodation in the wider area, and this combined with a national building boom led to the construction of numerous 18th century houses in Eastgate. The advent of the London Lead Company and of the Blakett Beaumont Company brought large-scale commercial exploitation of local mineral resources, which had up to that time been exploited by small family businesses (Crosby, 1993, 7). Levels were being driven underground in order to reach the lead veins below the in-bye meadows and pastures and the fell (Bowes 1979, 110), however no veins existed within the immediate area of Eastgate and mining operations concentrated around Westgate and Rookhope.

Heights Mine

- 3.17 The following archaeological and historical background information has been taken from an archaeological landscape survey conducted by NAA in 2015 (Northern Archaeological Associates 2015), on land adjoining the current survey area to the southwest at Heights Quarry.
- 3.18 Heights Mine is thought to have been established as a lead mine in the late 18th or early 19th century by the Blakett-Beaumont company; references to 'West Heights' in 1727 may refer to this mine (Fairbairn 1996, 93). The mine is situated at the intersection of

three lead veins: Heights North, Heights South and West Cross veins. The Heights North Vein workings extended to Northgate Level (BGS 1990, 197) approximately 500m to the northeast of the survey area. The mine also adjoined the early 20th-century Heights Pasture Mine, established at the south end of Heights Quarry at the site of earlier mine workings, along Heights South Vein. Most of these latter workings have now been lost to quarrying.

- 3.19 Heights Mine was sold to the Weardale Iron Company for ironstone in 1850, as lead mining became increasingly less financially viable in the second half of the 19th century (BGS 1990, 197; Fairbairn 1996, 93). With the lead veins formed within near-vertical fissures, and the associated ironstone flats in roughly horizontal bodies through the surrounding bedrock, once mining the lead veins became uneconomic, the ironstone flats were often worked utilising the existing mine structures (Forbes *et al.* 2003, 28-29). Ironstone is usually processed away from mining sites, so it is probable the dressing floor was disused after 1850.
- 3.20 By the end of the 19th century, Heights Mine was no longer in use, and is recorded on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map as 'Disused'. The mine may have been derelict for some time, and it is probable that the mine was closed following its abandonment in 1868 by the Weardale Iron Company. The entrance to the level was dynamited by the owners of Heights Quarry during the 1970s to prevent trespassing by fluorspar collectors (NAA 2015).

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The purpose of the project was to identify any heritage assets that could be affected by the proposed planting, assess the significance of these assets and the extent to which this significance could be affected by the proposed planting. It is the intention that this report will be used by Durham 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), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and the *Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (City of York Council 2018).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The Durham County Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted to identify any previously recorded heritage assets within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the proposed boundary. These sites were combined with transcriptions from early historic mapping, lidar coverage and aerial photographs to create a map of locations to visit during the survey.
- 5.2 The survey was undertaken in March 2019 by two experienced archaeological surveyors using a Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude, which can be mathematically converted to Ordnance Survey National Grid Coordinates.
- 5.3 Accuracy levels were in accordance with Historic England guidelines, and the site was surveyed using the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 5.4 Along with digital photographs, notes were made regarding each asset (and later digitised), and a gazetteer was composed (Appendix A).

6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Designations

- 6.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the planting site boundary. The Westgate Conservation Area is situated approximately 1.3km to the southwest. Approximately 600m to the east is the Scheduled prehistoric camp at High Northgate (National Heritage List for England Entry Number 1002326), and approximately 600m to the west of the site is West Rigg Open Cutting, which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). None of these sites will be affected by the proposed development.

7.0 RESULTS OF 2019 SURVEY

- 7.1 This section represents a brief summary of the heritage assets recorded by the survey. Individual assets are described in more detail in the gazetteer (Appendix A).
- 7.2 Four possible prehistoric cairns (**HA16, HA21, HA30, HA32**) were recorded (Figs. 2-3). The cairns comprise low stony mounds between 1.5m and 5.5m in diameter, standing up to 0.3m high. They are all located on higher ground or close to the top of a ridge.

The proximity of **HA16** to the main northern boundary of the site (**HA11**) could suggest that it is an old boundary marker, however its size and condition, and the lack of any accompanying features of a similar nature, do not fully support this interpretation.

- 7.3 A possible Bronze Age burnt mound (**HA23**), recorded in the HER was tentatively identified on the southern side of an east–west flowing watercourse. The feature comprises a faint hollow, roughly 8m in diameter with a shallow up-cast bank to the east, west and south.
- 7.4 Three large medieval earthwork boundary banks (**HA3**, **HA11**, **HA13**) enclose the north, east and west sides of the survey area. Bank **HA3** runs on a roughly north–south alignment both along and/or in the vicinity of the eastern survey boundary, it is around 6m wide and up to 0.7m high, though falling ground to the east makes the height difficult to measure. The bank has been truncated in places by a later railway cutting just outside the survey area boundary. It is unclear whether an associated ditch exists. Boundary bank **HA11** runs under the current northern field boundary wall. It is around 3m wide and up to 0.5m high and has a possible faint ditch along its northern, uphill side. Ditch and bank boundary **HA13** is different in character to the other two boundaries in that it has a much more obvious and substantial ditch. The ditch is located along its northern, uphill side and appears to have been maintained more recently. At its eastern end, the feature is broadly aligned with **HA11**, though offset to the south between 13m and 25m. Approximately 470m to the west, this gap widens out to around 52m and runs for a further 410m before curving to the south and joining the current western survey boundary. The effect of this is to form an elongated funnel shape between the east–west elements of the boundaries, but whether they were ever contemporary, and this is a deliberate shaping for something like a driveway or deer course, is unclear. The bank is c.3m wide and up to 0.6m high, while the ditch measures some 3.5m wide and up to 0.75m deep. The ditch does not continue into the western north–south survey boundary, but the bank does survive and is similar in nature to **HA3**.
- 7.5 Four boundary cairns (**HA1**, **HA2**, **HA4**, **HA5**) are located in the southeast corner of the survey area, irregularly distributed along the western side of boundary **HA3**. The spacing between the cairns varies from 23m to 65m, it is unclear if they were once more regularly spaced but have been randomly robbed out to form the current boundary wall. They comprise earth-fast stones in piles c.2m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. Four more cairns of a similar nature survive along the southern side of an east–west

watercourse (**HA6**, **HA26**, **HA27**, **HA28**). These may be former boundary markers, but due to the proximity and stony nature of the watercourse it is possible they represent stream clearance.

7.6 There are few other banks and ditches that may represent later drainage in the area or be part of later land division. **HA7** is located c.10m east of medieval bank **HA3** and is aligned north–south. The bank measures 4m wide and up to 0.6m high with a 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep ditch on the western side. Feature **HA17** comprises the foundation courses of a robbed stone wall; the foundations are c.1m wide by up to 0.3m high and aligned north–south. It is possible the stones from this wall were removed to construct the nearby extant east–west boundary wall. **HA18** is a north–south boundary bank and ditch. The bank measures 2.5m wide and up to 0.5m high with the ditch located on the western side measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. This appears to represent a continuation of the former boundary **HA17**. **HA38** is a roughly U-shaped bank and hollow, which are open to the south and of unclear purpose. The feature measures 9m long north–south and 7m wide at the southern end, but 3m wide at the north end. The bank is 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m high. In the southwest corner of the survey area is a low, east–west bank and ditch **HA42**. The bank is located c.4m east of medieval bank **HA13** and measures 2.5m wide and 0.6m high. The ditch is located on the north side of the bank and measures 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The feature continues to the west beyond the survey area.

7.7 Evidence of mining and quarrying activities is mainly concentrated in the west half of the survey area either near the summit of Weather Hill or along Park Burn. **HA22** roughly covers an area measuring 100m northwest–southeast and 20m wide. It consists of an apparently irregular series of shallow quarries or hollows with possible associated walls. A probable track or platform runs along the east side of the features and continues for a short distance to the north. It is possible that this represents quarry infilling, but elements of the complex hint at structure and suggest that this could represent some form of temporary settlement, possibly associated with the quarrying to the south. Further detailed survey would be required to confirm this interpretation. About 70m to the south is an area of quarrying (**HA31**), which covers an area 140m northwest–southeast by 40m wide. Unlike **HA22**, this area shows only signs of quarrying. Along Park Burn, there are four further sites of mining and quarrying. **HA33** is the remains of a round shaft mound with an opening on its west side and situated above Park Burn. The mound measures 9m in diameter and is 0.7m deep with up to 0.5m high upcast

material. About 50m to the northwest, on the west side of the burn, is small quarry **HA34**, which has been dug into the hillside. The quarry is c.18m long northeast–southwest and 7.5m wide; it could be no more than a quarry for the nearby boundary wall, though the large amount of upcast below it and its proximity to the watercourse and other shaft mounds suggest it could also relate to mineral exploration. Another probable shaft, **HA43**, is located a short distance further to the north on the east side of the burn. Close to bridge **HA40** is a round pit or shaft **HA41**. The pit is c.2m in diameter with a low bank, 1m wide and 0.2m high, encircling the pit. Towards the northwest corner of the survey areasite, close to the northern boundary wall **HA11**, is a highly eroded sub-rectangular pit **HA19**. The pit is 0.3m deep with surviving banks to the west (4m long) and south (8m long). The banks measure 2m wide and up to 0.2m high. **HA25** appears to be a mine-related, probably blocked, air shaft. It comprises a mound, measuring 8m in diameter and up to 0.5m high, surmounted by a continuous, if dilapidated ovate stone wall, measuring 3m by 2.5m, up to 0.4m high with a wall thickness of 0.65m.

- 7.8 One possible dam and three drains or leats were found. Feature **HA8** is a relatively straight north–south narrow drain/leat located 10m west of and parallel with medieval bank **HA3**. The ditch measures 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with a bank to the west/uphill side measuring 1.2m wide by 0.25m high. The feature appears to be diverting ponding water from the intersection of a watercourse and bank **HA3** towards the north, beyond the bank. Further north and east is the second drain **HA14**, which is aligned north–south and appears to cut through the bank element of **HA13**, effectively diverting some of the flow from the **HA13** ditch down to the watercourse at the bottom of the valley. The drain measures 1m wide and 0.4m deep. An earthen bank with some visible stones is on the east side and measures 1.3m wide by 0.2m high. The third leat (**HA35**) runs from the east side of Park Burn where the possible remains of a dam (**HA44**) are located. The leat is 1.25m wide and 0.2m deep and has a low, 1m wide and 0.2m high bank on its western side. This appears to be the feeder leat for Heights Dam, located further to the southeast beyond the current survey boundary (NAA Ltd. 2015).
- 7.9 The remains of a sheepfold (**HA29**), marked on the 1896 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, was recorded near the summit of Weather Hill. The feature survives as a foundation course with a small portion of higher wall. The sheepfold is circular in shape, measuring 15m in diameter with 1m thick walls and standing up to 0.5m high. A probable stack-stand **HA24** is located on the northern bank of a west–east running

watercourse. It is an embanked sub-rectangular or oval platform, oriented east–west, measuring 19m long and 11m wide. The wall banks measure c.2m wide and up to 0.2m high. A shallow ditch runs along the outside and measures c.2m wide and up to 0.2m deep. A possible sheepfold or structure **HA12** is located up against the northern boundary (**HA11**). The feature is effectively an L-shape, projecting out from the northern boundary bank, and comprises a 6m long western wall/bank and a 10m long southern wall/bank, which measure 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. On the western side of Park Burn towards the western end of the survey area is a partially robbed, small rectangular structure (**HA37**) located on level ground at the bottom of a small valley. The structure's dimensions are c.4m wide by 5m long with an open east side, though partial collapse widens the features footprint by 1m to either side. The internal dimension is 2m wide by 3m long with walls standing up to 0.5m high. This makes the structure's walls relatively substantial at 1m thick, and if considered with the almost hollow appearance of the walls, it could suggest that its function may have been powder storage for nearby mines. In the southwest corner of the survey area are the 3.5m wide foundations of a stone bridge and associated track (**HA40**) that previously crossed over Park Burn. The foundations are c.3.5m wide and up to 2m high. Situated on the western side of Park Burn is **HA36**, a platform cut into the valley edge, with a low bank, 1m wide by 0.3m high, along its eastern edge. The platform measures 21m north–south and up to 14m wide, but no structural remains are visible.

- 7.10 Four hollow-ways or tracks were identified. One is the previously mentioned track associated with bridge foundations **HA40**, which enters the survey area near the southwest corner and can be traced for 64m before arriving at the stream side. To the east of the stream, the track briefly runs straight before turning to the south and forking, one branch running beneath the current southern boundary wall 38m away and the other running beyond the survey area to the east. **HA10** is a possible track or former boundary located in the northeast corner of the survey area and is visible between the east end of bank **HA13** and the stream to the south. It measures 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a low bank on the western side that measures 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m high. That this feature runs directly down a steep hill suggests it is more likely to be drainage- or boundary-related, possibly a connecting element between **HA13** and **HA3**. **HA20** was recorded running from beneath the northern boundary wall **HA11** heading southeast for c.30m before disappearing into marshy ground. The hollow-way measures 3.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a low earthen bank on the western side, which measures

2.5m wide and 0.2m high. Hollow-way **HA39** is located 30m south of **HA37** in the western part of the survey area. The trackway leads south from a small watercourse and curves westwards where it cuts through medieval bank **HA13**. The trackway is 1.75m wide and approximately 0.3m deep with 0.5m high banks on both sides that are 1.5m wide.

7.11 Immediately south of track **HA10** in the northeast corner of the survey area are two east–west parallel banks (**HA9**) on either side of the stream. The banks have been constructed here to control the flow of the stream and assist with protecting the railway bank from flooding by funnelling the water underneath. The northernmost bank is identified as a dam in the HER. Another dam is marked on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map across Crows Cleugh, just to the northeast of the survey area.

7.12 One isolated boundary stone (**HA15**) was found approximately halfway along the current northern field boundary, immediately south of the wall. Its original age is unknown, but it is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861. The stone is rectangular in section, measuring c.0.2m by 0.35m and stands to 1.2m high, though the irregular nature of the top surface suggests it may have been broken off. It is difficult to tell if any decoration or marking is present on the stone due to weathering.

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 A full walk-over survey has been conducted and all assets found were located, described and photographed. Some locational discrepancies of up to 100m exist between previously identified features and those recorded by the current survey. Whilst not an issue for reidentifying the more obvious features, this does make definitive reidentification of those in a poorer state of preservation more difficult. None of the heritage assets recorded are designated or afforded any current statutory protection.

8.2 Of the features identified, five are thought to be prehistoric—four cairns and one burnt mound—though their current condition renders this interpretation as tentative. Five features are considered likely to date to the medieval period; these mostly comprise boundary banks, possibly associated with deer management, and a small enclosure/structure that appears to relate to one of the boundaries. The bulk of the remaining identified features are post-medieval in date and fall into three broad

categories: mining, agricultural and quarrying, though the latter category probably straddles both other categories as well as standing on its own.

- 8.3 Together, these features make up a good representation of historical upland land use and management in the area and it is recommended to establish a 10m planting/machine exclusion zone around all the assets, effectively preserving them in situ (Fig. 4). Should the needs for access necessarily affect any of the assets, depending on the features involved, a pre-intervention topographic survey followed by a watching brief to monitor and record any exposed evidence, either during or in advance of such works, should be carried out.

9.0 REFERENCES

- Austin, D. (1982) *Boldon Book: Northumberland and Durham* in Phillimore's edition of Domesday Book, volume 35.
- Bowes, P. (1979) *Settlement and economy in the forest and park of Weardale, Co. Durham, 1100-1800: a study in historical geography*. Masters thesis, Durham University.
- Bowes, P. (1990) *Weardale: Clearing the Forest; an evolution of rural life from early settlement to the end of Victorian times*.
- British Geological Survey (1990) *Geology of the Northern Pennine Orefield Volume 1 – Tyne to Stainmore*. Natural Environment Research Council.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- City of York Council (2018) *Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*. York: City of York Council.
- Coggins, D., Laurie, T. and Young, R. (1989) The Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of the Northern Pennine Dales in the light of recent fieldwork in Clive Bonsall (ed.) *The Mesolithic in Europe. Proceedings of the Third International Symposium, Edinburgh 1985*, 164-75.
- Crosby, J. (1993) *Weardale. A Second Selection in Old Photographs*.
- English Heritage (2007) *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Fairbairn, R. (1996) *Weardale Mines*. British Mining No 56. Northern Mine Research Society.
- Forbes, I., Young, B., Crossley, D. and Hehir, L. (2003) *Lead Mining Landscapes of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*. Durham County Council.
- Hildyard, E. F. W. and Snowdon, G. V. (1948) *Archaeology of Weardale 1948*.
- Historic England (2017) *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Second Edition. Swindon: Historic England.

Historic England (2015c) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Swindon: Historic England.

Northern Archaeological Associates (2015) *Heights Quarry, North Pennines, Co. Durham: Archaeological Landscape Survey*. Unpublished NAA report **2016-124**.

Nichol, R. and Gledhill, T. (2004) *Stanhope Park Archaeological Survey for the Friends of Killhope*.



Pevsner, N. (1990) *The Buildings of England*. Durham.

Roberts, B. K., Turner, J. and Ward, P. F. (1973) *Recent Forest History and land use in Weardale, Northern England* in Birks, H. (ed.) *Quaternary Plant Ecology*, 207–221.




Watts, V. (1998) *The Place Names of Weardale in The Bonny Moor Hen No.10*.

APPENDIX A
GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS




Table A1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
1		Small circular cairn located a few metres to the west of medieval bank (HA3). Probable boundary marker cairn.	Post-medieval	NY 93316 39558	
2		Circular cairn, measuring 2m in diameter by up to 0.6m high. Located to the west of medieval boundary (HA3). Probable boundary marker cairn.	Post-medieval	NY 93305 39590	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
3	7442 / 7440	Medieval boundary bank located beneath a later drystone wall boundary. The bank is aligned roughly north-south and measures up to 6m wide. Part of the bank has been damaged by later railway cutting to the east.	Medieval	NY 93307 39609	
4		Small circular boundary cairn located west of medieval boundary (HA3). Measures 2m in diameter by up to 0.6m high.	Post-medieval	NY 93270 39647	
5		Circular cairn measuring c.2m in diameter by up to 0.6m high, located to the west of medieval boundary (HA3). Probable boundary marker cairn.	Post-medieval	NY 93271 39672	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
6		Oval-shaped cairn located to the south of a watercourse. The cairn is aligned southwest–northeast and measures 1.7m wide by up to 0.5m high. Possible boundary marker cairn, though proximity to watercourse could suggest stream clearance.	Post-medieval	NY 93230 39709	
7		Bank and ditch aligned north–south. The bank measures 4m wide by up to 0.6m high. The ditch is on the west side of the bank and measures 3.5m wide by up to 0.6m deep.	Post-medieval	NY 93253 39739	
8		Narrow north–south drain or leat, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. On the eastern side of the feature is a low bank that measures 1.2m wide and 0.25m high. Appears to be drainage/pond diversion, probably relating to the railway.	Post-medieval	NY 93194 39886	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
9	7439	Two parallel banks, both aligned east–west and spaced c.17m apart on either side of a watercourse in the northeast corner of the survey area. The southern bank measures 3.5m wide, 15m long and 1m high. The northern bank measures 3.5m wide, 23m long and up to 1.5m high and merges into feature HA10 at its western end. The banks have been constructed to control stream flooding and appear to be contemporary with or post-date the railway embankment immediately outside the survey area. Northern bank recorded as a dam in the HER.	Post-medieval	NY 93135 40079	
10	7440	Hollow-way heading down slope from the east end of HA13 to the stream, close to the northern bank of HA9 . The track measures 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. A bank was recorded on the western side of the track, which measures 1.5m wide by up to 0.2m high. Alternatively, feature could represent a largely infilled former boundary ditch and bank, possibly a continuation of HA3 , linking it to HA13 .	Medieval to post-medieval	NY 93120 40091	
11		Medieval, east–west earthen boundary bank located underneath the current drystone northern boundary wall. The bank is c.3m wide by up to 0.5m high with a possible ditch on the north side.	Medieval	NY 93080 40125	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
12	7443	Slightly irregular sub-rectangular enclosure/structure, visible as an earthwork next to boundary HA11 . The southern and western walls still survive but there is no visible trace of an eastern wall. The feature measures 6m by 10m but is partially obscured by vegetation. The banks measure 2m wide by up to 0.5m high	Medieval to post-medieval	NY 92965 40104	
13	7441 / 7448	Large east-west bank with an associated ditch on the north side. The bank measures 3m wide by up to 0.6m high. The ditch measures 3.5m wide by up to 0.75m deep.	Medieval	NY 92953 40090	
14	7444	North-south drain, comprising a ditch measuring 1m wide by 0.4m deep with a 1.3m wide by 0.2m high earthen bank containing stones on the eastern side. The feature appears to cut through the boundary bank element of HA13 but linked to the ditch.	Post-medieval	NY 92870 40071	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
15	7445	Possible boundary stone located next to the northern drystone boundary wall. The stone bears no visible markings and measures 0.2m by 0.35m by up to 1.2m high. The irregular top could be a result of weathering but suggests it has been broken off.	Post-medieval	NY 92696 40090	
16		Possible prehistoric cairn. The cairn measures approximately 2.5m by 2m by up to 0.3m high.	Prehistoric	NY 92526 40075	
17	7446	North-south wall foundation. The foundations measure 1m wide by up to 0.3m high. The stones from this wall were probably robbed to construct the nearby boundary wall.	Post-medieval	NY 92485 40050	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
18	7447	North-south boundary bank and ditch. The bank measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.5m high. The ditch is located on the western side of the bank and measures 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep.	Post-medieval	NY 92487 40028	
19		Sub-rectangular pit located close to boundary HA13 . Because of rough grasses the feature is more visible as a bank, which survives along the western and southern edge of the pit. The bank measures 2m wide and 0.2m high and measures c.4m north-south and 8m west-east. The pit is c.0.3m deep.	Unknown	NY 92224 40100	
20		Trackway/hollow-way running southeast from beneath northern drystone wall, track is visible for 30m before entering area of rough grass/reeds. The trackway measures 3.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a low earthen bank on the western side, which measures 2.5m wide by 0.2m high.	Post-medieval	NY 92136 40113	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
21		Possible prehistoric cairn, measuring 1.5m in diameter by up to 0.2m high.	Prehistoric	NY 92214 39941	
22	7469	Complex comprising an apparently irregular series of shallow quarries or hollows with possible internal walls. A probable track or platform runs along the eastern side of the features and continues for a short distance to the north. It is possible that this relates to quarry infilling but elements of the complex hint at structure and suggest that this could represent some form of temporary settlement, possibly associated with the quarrying to the south. The area measures c.100m northwest-southeast and is 20m wide.	Post-medieval	NY 92236 39823	
23	7473	Possible burnt mound on the south side of a watercourse. The feature is very faint but horseshoe-shaped with a possible opening towards the stream to the north. It measures 7m east-west by 8m north-south and up to 0.3m deep.	Prehistoric	NY 93105 39798	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
24		Oval shaped banked platform with a possible ditch running along the outside. The structure measures 19m (east–west) by 11m (north–south) . The wall banks are c.2m wide by 0.2m high. The ditch measures 2m wide and 0.2m deep. Feature appears to be a stack-stand.	Post-medieval	NY 92968 39806	
25	7474	Large shaft mound, measuring 8m in diameter by up to 0.5m high. Mound is surmounted by an ovate partially collapsed stone wall, measuring 3m (north to south) by 2.5m (east–west) and standing up to 0.4m high. The stone wall measures 0.65m in thickness. Appears to be a former mine airshaft.	Post-medieval	NY 92673 39710	
26		Possible clearance cairn located close to the watercourse. The cairn measures 2.5m (north–south) by 2.7m (east–west) and stands up to 0.5m high.	Post-medieval	NY 93134 39680	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
27		Cairn measuring 3m in diameter and up to 1m high. Possible clearance cairn located close to the watercourse.	Post-medieval	NY 93095 39687	
28		Cairn measuring 3m in diameter and up to 0.7m high. Possible clearance cairn located close to the watercourse.	Post-medieval	NY 92918 39623	
29	69291	Foundations of a circular sheepfold with a small section of upstanding wall in the southwestern corner. No obvious entrance is visible. The sheepfold measures 15m in diameter with walls measuring approximately 1m wide by up to 0.5m high.	Post-medieval	NY 92806 39505	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
30		Cairn surviving as a low earthwork measuring 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m high.	Prehistoric	NY 92662 39496	
31	7459	Area of quarrying covering approx. 140m (northwest-southeast), 40m wide and up to 1m deep.	Post-medieval	NY 92348 39606	
32		Cairn visible downslope from area of quarrying (HA31). The cairn measures approximately 5.5m in diameter by up to 0.15m in height and has stone visible within its make-up.	Prehistoric	NY 92309 39606	




Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
33	7467	Circular shaft mound which has an opening on its western side and is located close to the eastern break of slope leading down to Park Burn. The feature measures 9m in diameter by up to 0.7m deep with 0.5m high upcast bank.	Post-medieval	NY 91882 39719	
34	7466	Area of quarrying measuring 18m long (northeast – southwest) by 7.5m wide dug into the hillside above Park Burn.	Post-medieval	NY 91851 39773	
35		North-south leat, runs southwards from the eastern side of Park Burn before curving to the east towards heights Dam. The leat measures up to 1.25m wide by up to 0.2m in depth. A low bank measuring 1m wide by up to 0.2m high runs along its western side.	Post-medieval	NY 91868 39676	



Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

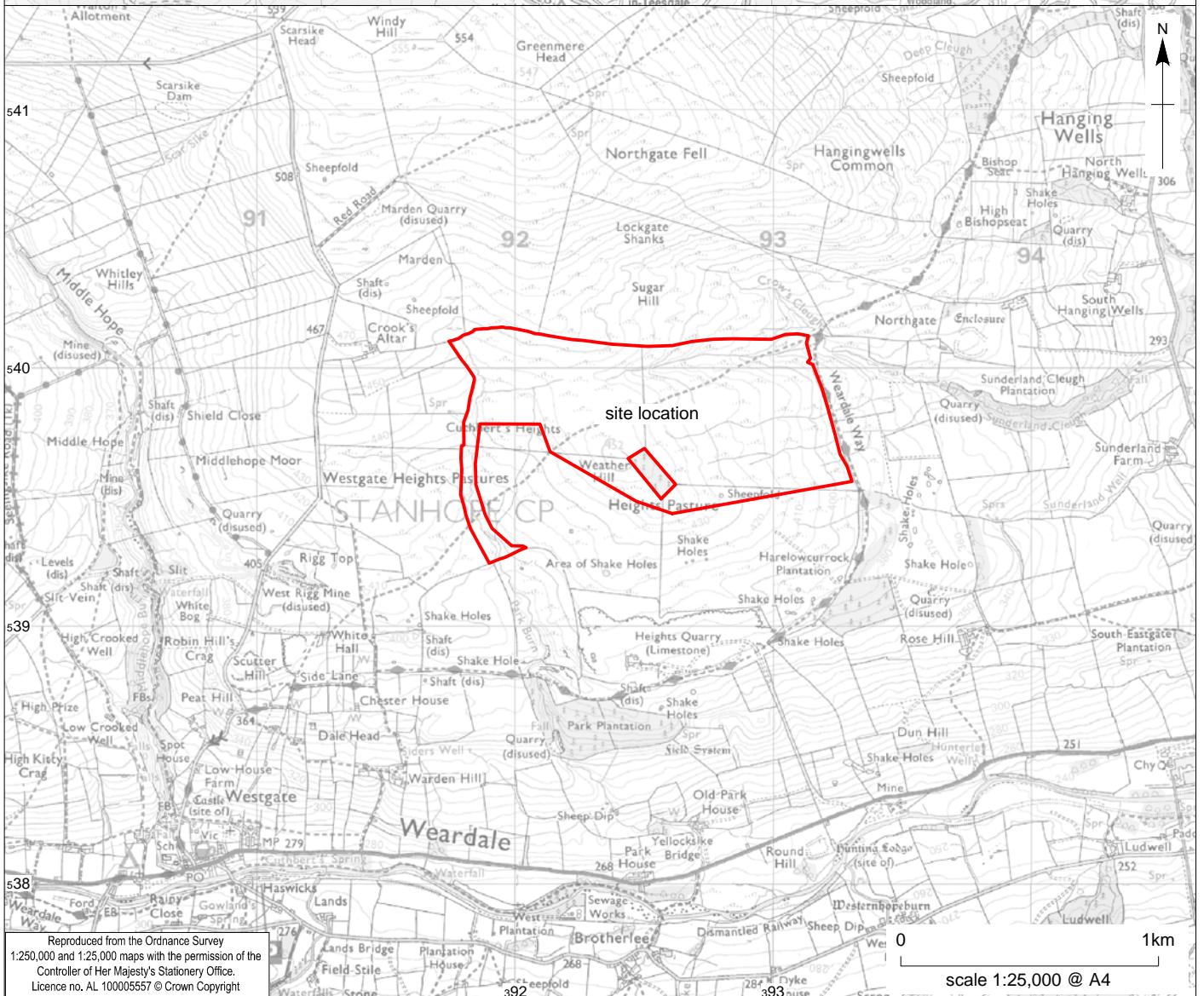
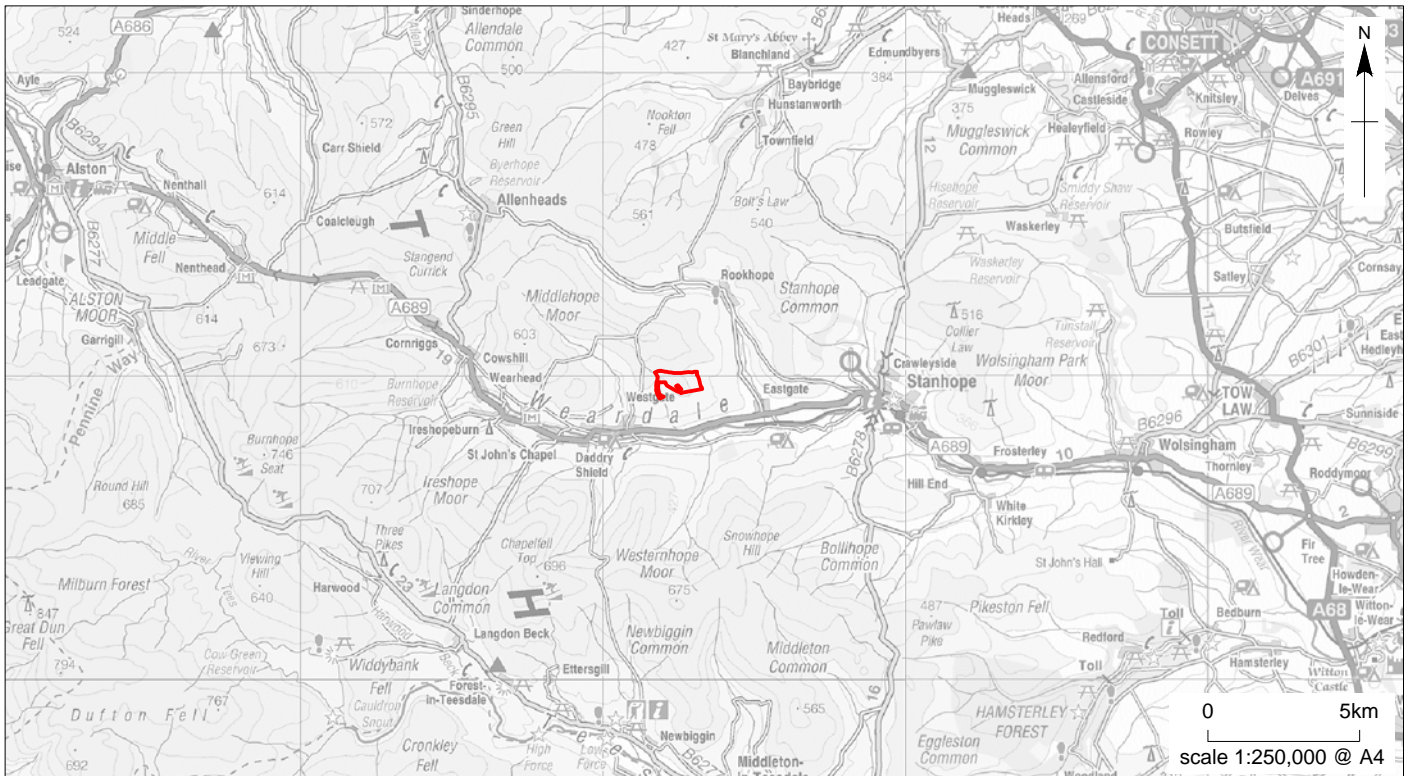
Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
36		A rectangular levelled-off area, forming a possible building platform or conceivably a quarry which measures 21m by 14m. Along the eastern edge of the platform is a low bank which measures 1m wide by 0.3m high. No structural remains are visible.	Unknown	NY 91828 39523	
37		Rectangular structure located on levelled ground west of Park Burn. The structure measures 4m (north-south) by 5m (east-west) with an opening on the eastern side. Internal space measures approximately 2m (north-south) and 3m (east-west) with walls standing up to 0.5m high. Robbed, with a penumbra of collapse. Wall thickness and structural nature suggestive of powder house.	Post-medieval	NY 91840 39441	
38		Roughly U-shaped bank and hollow which opens to the south, overlooking the stream. The feature measures 9m long (north-south) and 7m wide at the southern end and 3m wide at the northern end. The bank is approximately 0.7m wide by up to 0.6m high. Function unknown.	Unknown	NY 91833 39423	

Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
39		Hollow-way leads south from the Park Burn and curves westward where it cuts through the medieval boundary (HA13). The trackway measures about 1.75m wide and is approximately 0.3m deep with banks on both sides measuring up to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide.	Medieval to post-medieval	NY 91845 39403	
40		The remains of a stone bridge support and associated track, visible on both sides of Park Burn. The foundations are c.3.5m wide and up to 2m high. A trackway can be seen on both sides of the stream leading from the bridge supports towards the survey boundaries to the west and south.	Post-medieval	NY 91955 39297	
41	7451	A round pit measuring 2m in diameter is located on levelled ground above and to the west of Park Burn, beside the trackway and bridge (HA40). There is a vague hint of a bank encircling the pit which measures up to 1m wide by 0.2m high, with a break on the eastern side.	Post-medieval	NY 91944 39289	

Rose Hill, Upper Weardale: Landscape survey

Record no.	HER	Description	Period	NGR	Image
42		Low east–west bank with an associated ditch on the northern side. The bank measures 2.5m wide by up to 0.6m high. The ditch measures 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The bank does not connect to medieval wall HA13 but can be seen continuing to the west outside the survey area.	Post-medieval	NY 91928 39254	
43	7468	Remains of a shaft mound on eastern valley side above Park Burn, approximately 8m in diameter. Located 90m north of shaft mound HA33 .	Post-medieval	NY 91874 39820	
44		Possible remains of a breached dam across Park Burn, feature appears to relate to leat HA35 .	Post-medieval	NY 91861 39751	



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 and 1:25,000 maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence no. AL 100005857 © Crown Copyright

©NAA 2019

Rose Hill: site location

Figure 1





