

# A Survey of Kirkwhelpington and Ridsdale Areas, Northumberland.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a survey of the sites of archaeological and historical interest within the Ordnance Survey grid square NY98 in central Northumberland (Fig 1). This work involved two parallel lines of activities. A programme of field walking was carried out over the survey area, most of it during the period 1987-1990, and this was supplemented by a detailed scrutiny of documentary sources including early Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area.

The work described in this report complements other recent surveys in central Northumberland, in particular those of Davies and Davidson (1988-9) on the sites near Bolam and Shaftoe to the east of the present survey area and that of Day and Charlton in Upper Redesdale to the north of the survey area.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

The region occupied by the OS grid square NY98 lies slightly south of the geometrical centre of Northumberland. It consists mainly of an elevated region bounded on the west by the valleys of the rivers Rede and North Tyne; on the east, the river Wansbeck and its tributaries flow into the coastal plain. Over 90% of the area is at an altitude greater than 200m above sea level and significant areas are higher than 300m above sea level, particularly in the north and west.

The Agricultural Land Classification Map, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, shows that approximately 70% of the land in the area is ranked as Grade V ("very severe limitation (for arable farming) due to adverse soil, relief or climate"). Much of the area is moorland used for rough grazing and also for shooting, the remainder being under forestry. The extent of the afforestation has increased significantly during the past few decades. Overall,

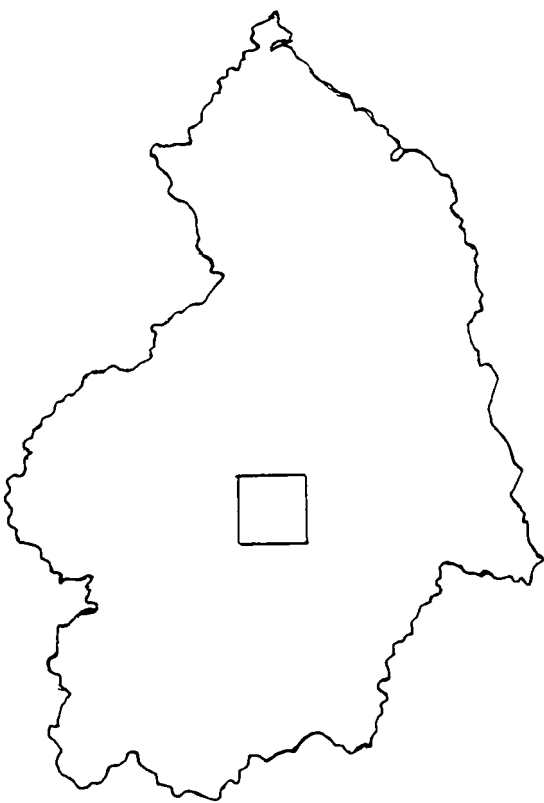
approximately 13% of the survey area is under forestry but in the north west this proportion increases to 25%. There is virtually no land at present under cultivation.

Today, the only communities which exist are at the edge of the survey area. The largest is Kirkwhelpington at the extreme east and Ridsdale (entirely the result of 19th century industry) in the extreme west. Other communities, which have less than a score of dwellings each, are Knowesgate in the east, Great Bavington in the south east and East Woodburn in the east - all three again at the very edges of the survey area. In addition, there are about seventy farms or occupied dwellings. The sites of many of these are quite old, the names of some of them being recorded in a Border Survey dated 1604 (Sanderson, 1891).

The area has been subject to depopulation in recent times. The parish of Kirkwhelpington, which overlaps with the survey area to a significant extent, had a recorded population of 790 in the early 19th century whereas in the 1960s it had a population of only 250 (Jarrett, 1970). It is therefore not surprising that many of the sites recorded in this survey relate to the relatively recent past.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF OCCUPATION IN THE SURVEY AREA

A general history of occupation in the area can be constructed from the evidence from sites described in the gazetteer presented later in this report. This can be supplemented by the work of Davies and Turner (1979) on the carbon dating of pollen samples obtained from borings in four sites in Northumberland. One of these was at Steng Moss (NY 965913) less than one mile to the north of the survey area. The implications of their results have been discussed by other authors, (for example Gates, 1983) and in some cases the authors' original conclusions have been modified.



A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y

Fig. 2. Location grid used for the presentation of this survey.

Fig. 1. Location of survey area in relation to the Northumberland county boundary.

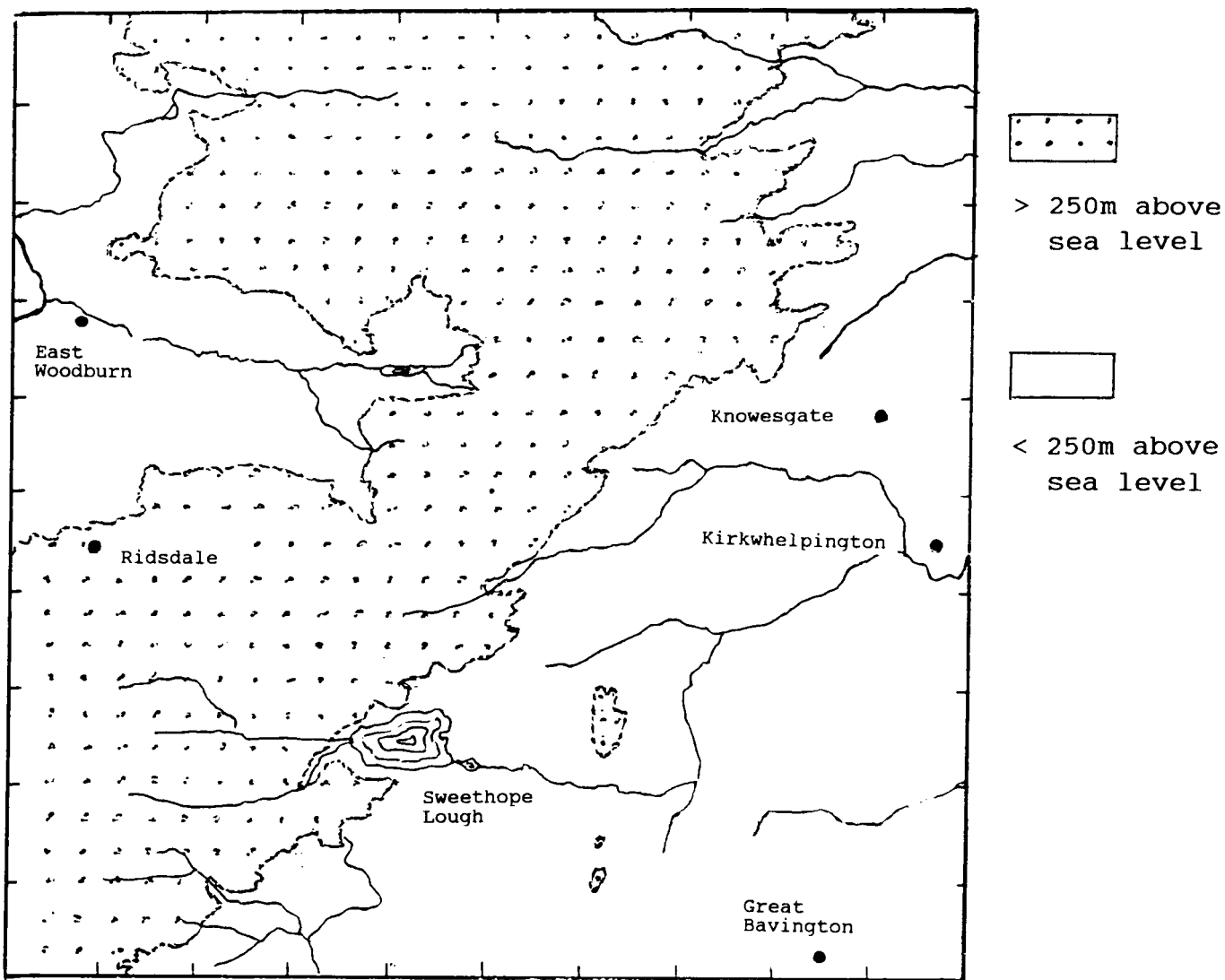


Fig. 3. Extent of Survey Area.

The first evidence of settled occupation occurred during the second millennium BC. The excavated site at Hallshill (site A1 in the Gazetteer of this report) has been dated to this period and other house sites - Staniel Heugh (F12), Sweethope Crag North (X12), Middlerigg (M1) - exist which are almost certainly of the same period. In addition, field clearance or burial sites - such as Darney Crag (F7) - exist which are believed to date from this period. Numerous other cairnfields exist in the area but the date of many of these is uncertain.

The well-known climatic deterioration at the end of the second millennium BC led to an abandonment of these Bronze Age settlements. However, a partial recovery occurred during the Iron Age and a limited number of sites - Wanney Crag (Q3), Camp Hill (J5), Coppingburn Crag (I8) - can be dated with reasonable certainty to this period.

A significant increase in occupation appears to have occurred during the Romano-British period. Five homesteads or settlements of Romano-British date - Quarry House (X16), Sunnyside (M5), Middlerigg (M3), Plashetts North (S7) and Fairnley (E6) - to which may be added the recently identified site at North Heugh (W8) - have been identified within the survey area. In addition, a further 5 sites in the area (E1, O1, O5, T1, X17) may also be of Romano-British date. Most of these sites are in the south and east of the survey area where conditions are more favourable to settlement than they are elsewhere. The Roman Dere Street ran near the western edge of the survey area and some sites and finds relating to the Roman occupation have been known for some time. There is little evidence of the nature of the co-existence between the native Romano-British settlements and the Roman imperial power within the area. The discovery of Samian pottery, reported by Jobey, in the Romano-British settlement at Quarry House appears to be the only known example.

One direct evidence of prehistoric agriculture, which survives as field evidence, is cord rig. Some examples of this (D13, D16, M4, R2, X10) have been found during the present survey.

Davies and Turner report significant forest regeneration during the second half of the 1st millennium AD, indicating a marked decline in agriculture and presumably also in occupation during this period. This is consistent with the absence of any sites in the survey area which can definitely be dated to this period.

A significant increase in settlement occurred during the medieval period, peaking during the 11th to 13th centuries. The most striking evidence for this is the existence of a large number of medieval villages (F6, J6, N8, O2, S2, S17, T2, V1, W6, Y2) most of which - like the Romano-British settlements before them - were located in the south and east of the survey area. The beginning of the 14th century saw the start of a protracted decline in these settlements, caused by a deteriorating climate coupled with other disasters (plague and border raids). By the 17th century, all the medieval villages had gone apart from Kirkwhelpington and Great Bavington (the latter being much reduced in size). The history of one village within the survey area - West Whelpington (S17) - has been studied in depth as a result of the excavations carried out by Jarrett

and his co-workers. The picture that emerges is probably typical of other villages in the survey area and indeed of much of Northumberland. A period of relative prosperity during the 11-13th centuries was followed by a prolonged decline. During the final phase - in the 17th or 18th centuries - the land associated with the village was split up into a small number of farm holdings, resulting in the occupation pattern which is evident today. Not all these farms survived however; a large number of abandoned farms and farm buildings (A6, B1, C7, D2, D10, D14, J1, J2, M2, U2, X7, Y4) have been identified during this survey.

Further evidence of socially unsettled times during the late medieval and early post-medieval period is in the number of fortified houses (fortalices, bastles, etc.), a number of which (F3, J7, N9, O10, O13, T3, V2) exist in the area.

The work of Davies and Turner suggests that an increase in cereal production occurred during the early post-medieval period. This may well have occurred in some parts of the survey area as a result of the change in the occupation pattern caused by the replacement of villages by farmholdings. Certainly much of the ridge and furrow which covers a large part of the south east part probably dates from this period. In addition, a number of lime kilns (F11, K3, L2, N5, P5, S20, X18) and corn mills (N11, O14, R1) have been identified within the survey area. However, it would appear that arable farming within the area largely declined during the 19th century when reduced transport costs made it cheaper to "import" food from more fertile areas.

Evidence of industrial activity, relating particularly to the 18th and 19th centuries, has been found, particularly near the western edge of the area. There was lead mining at Kirkwhelpington (O9), Crookdean (S12) and Quarry House (X14), although all these ventures appear to have been small in scale and short in duration. In addition, there was fairly extensive coal mining, the most extensive remains being at Stiddlehill (K4). This made use of the Wansbeck Railway between Morpeth and Bellingham which was opened by the North British Railway Company in 1865 and lies across the survey area. (This railway does not feature in the gazetteer to this report but a history of it is given by Warn, 1975). The largest and most impressive industrial site, however, is the Ridsdale ironworks (K2) which operated in the second quarter of the 19th century. Its monumental remains are the largest of any site of any description in the survey area; yet the ironworks itself was in operation for barely 20 years.

## METHOD OF STUDY

As already noted, the study involved both field walking and a scrutiny of documentary sources. Regarding the latter, the following were the most useful sources:

- (a) The computerised sites, monuments and finds database maintained by the late Dr Paul Sellers.
- (b) The National Archaeological Record (former Ordnance Survey record cards) for the area.
- (c) The air photographs of the area maintained by the

Archaeology Department of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

(d) Past issues of journals, in particular *Archaeologia Aeliana* and *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne*. In addition, reference was made to specialist works on Bronze Age pottery, deserted medieval villages, and shielings and bastles. These are listed in the References presented later in this report.

(e) Local histories, especially *The History of Northumberland*, part 2, vol 1 by J Hodgson.

(f) Parish records relevant to the area.

In addition, the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey six inch and twenty five inch maps were consulted, together with earlier maps of the area.

The field walking was carried out primarily by one individual on a part time basis over a period of about three years. It soon became clear that it would not be possible systematically to cover the entire 100 square kilometres of the survey area. However, most of the sites known at the outset of the survey have been inspected, together with possible sites identified by a scrutiny of air photographs of the area. General field walking has also been carried out in various parts of the survey area. During this activity, the participation and opinions of others - in particular Ms Margaret Maddison and the late Paul Sellers - proved invaluable. As a result of this, a number of previously unrecorded sites have been identified. These, together with the previously known sites, are included in the Gazetteer of this report.

## PRESENTATION OF SITES

For the purpose of presenting the sites in the Gazetteer, the survey area of 100 square kilometres has been split up into 25 tetrads (2 kilometre x 2 kilometre squares). Each tetrad has been identified by a letter (Figure 2) and the sites within each tetrad have been presented together. It was felt that this was the best way of presenting the results over a relatively large survey area.

The OS grid reference is included in the entry for each site. For some sites an 8 figure grid reference has been given. In some cases, this has been obtained from a previously published source (such as NAR); in other cases, particularly newly discovered sites, this has been estimated using the OS 1:25000 map taking into account the location of the site relative to other features. While the 8 figure references obtained in this manner are unlikely to be accurate to the nearest 10 metres, it should enable the site to be located more easily than if a 6 figure reference had been given. The layout of the entry on each site is broadly the same as that in similar surveys in "Northern Archaeology".

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the following individuals whose generous assistance contributed greatly to the progress of the work: Ms L Allason-Jones, Mr H Beamish, Mr C Burgess, Mr J Davies, Viscount Devonport, Prof P Fowler, Ms M Maddison, the late Dr P Sellers, the staff of Northumberland County Record Office and the Local Studies section of Newcastle City Library. The assistance and co-operation of farmers and other residents in the area are also gratefully acknowledged.

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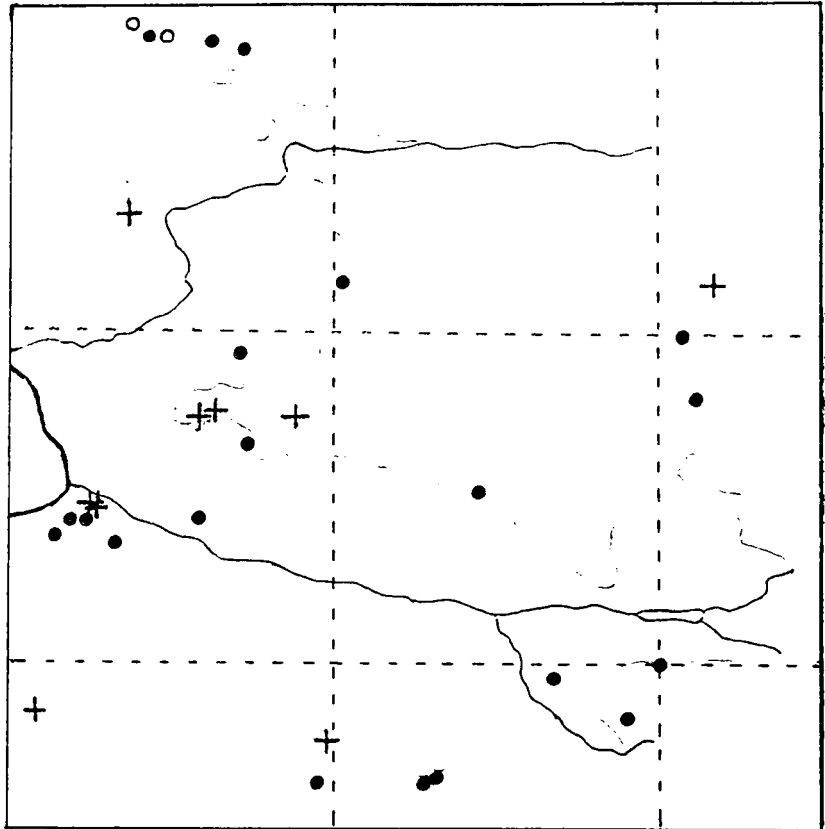


Fig. 4. Location of sites in NW quadrant of survey area.

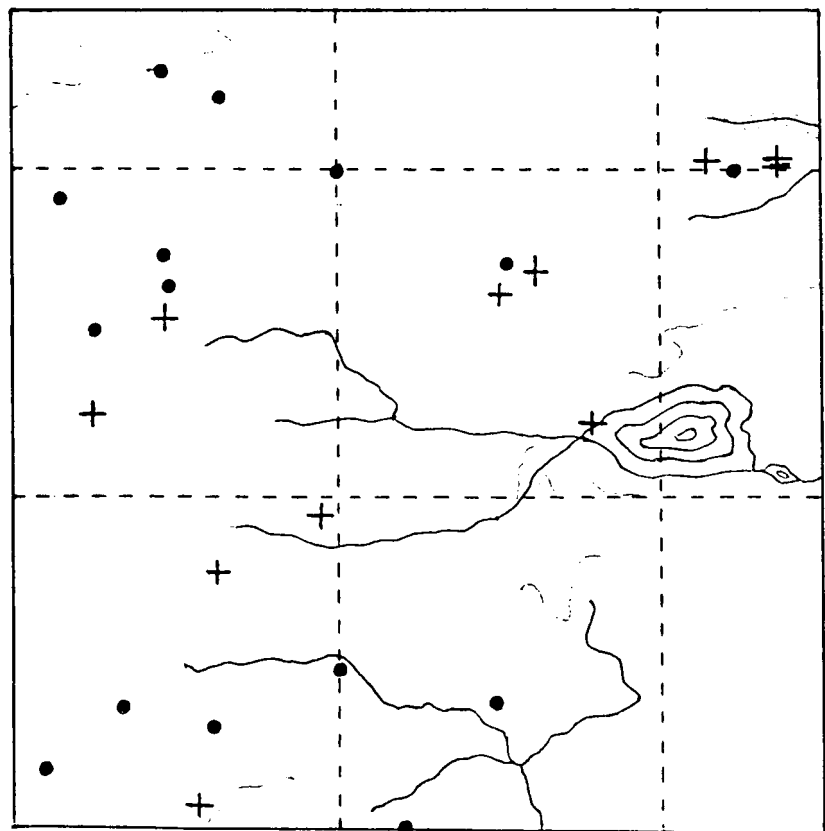


Fig. 5. Location of sites in SW quadrant of survey area.

+ = Prehistoric sites (Romano-British or earlier). ● = Historic sites (post-Roman). ○ = Date uncertain.

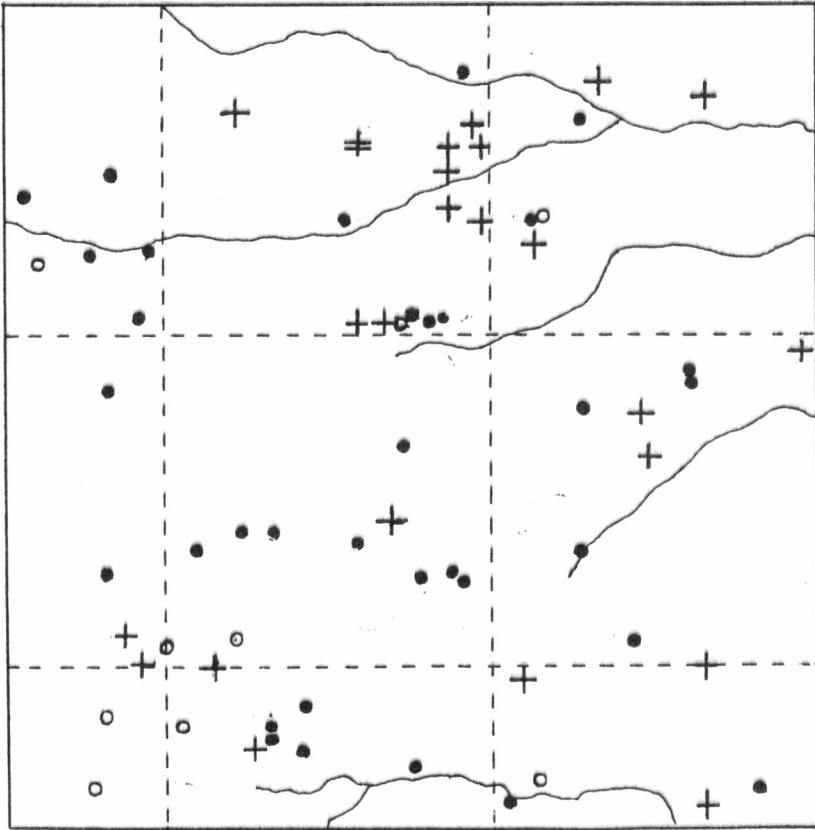


Fig. 6. Location of sites in NE quadrant of survey area.

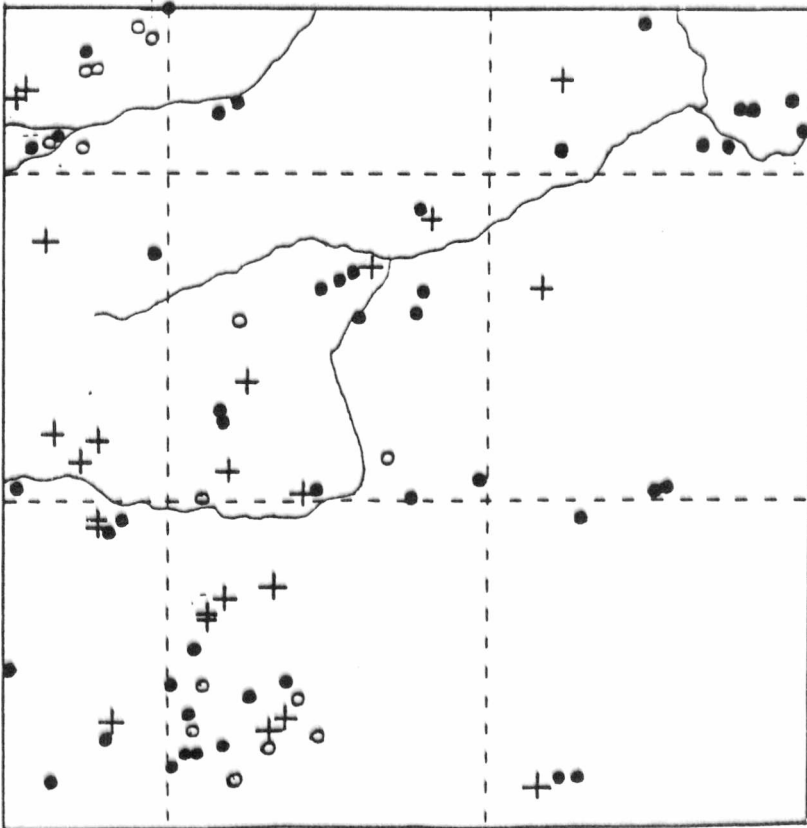


Fig. 7. Location of sites in SE quadrant of survey area.

+ = Prehistoric sites (Romano-British or earlier). ● = Historic sites (post-Roman). ○ = Date uncertain.

## REGION A (SW corner NY 90 88)

A1 UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT Hallshill  
NY 907 887 upstanding: yes elevation: 235m.  
NAR: NY98NW07 APs: NMRSF 1856/15-19; NMRSF 2733/  
143-145. Refs: GATES (1983) includes plan of site: HIGHAM.  
The site consisted of a timber-built round house of diameter  
9m surrounded by a ring bank. To the south of this were the  
remains of 60-70 clearance cairns. Excavation of the site  
yielded palynological evidence for the cultivation of various  
cereals. It was inferred that the site was occupied at the end  
of the 2nd millennium BC and again during the middle of the  
1st millennium.

A2 FIELD BANKS Fellhouse  
NY 907 899 upstanding: yes elevation: 200m & 220m.  
A pair of field banks runs NS for a few hundred metres and  
contours a west facing slope at altitudes of about 200m and  
220m. The latter is a bank, about 0.3m high, with a ditch;  
the former is a slighter lynchet-like feature.

A3 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Fellhouse  
NY 9087 8976 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
Stone foundations of an approximately square building of  
side 8m exist on a knoll on the SW corner of the cairnfield  
(site A4). There is a possible blocked up entrance on the  
south side. The site is marked as a sheepfold in OS 1;  
however the nature of the remains suggest that it may have  
been a house site at an earlier date.

A4 CAIRNFIELD Fellhouse  
NY 910 899 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
About 60 cairns, presumed to be due to field clearance, exist  
over an area of several hectares over ground sloping gently  
westwards. Several of the cairns were over 8m in diameter  
and over 1m high. A survey of the cairnfield, using an EDM,  
showed that most of the cairns occurred in a small number  
of clusters.

A5 HOLLOW WAY Fellhouse  
NY 912 898 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.  
A short trace of a hollow way, a few tens of metres long and  
aligned roughly NS, is evident on the crest of a broad ridge.

A6 RUINED BUILDING Fellhouse  
NY 9139 8975 upstanding: yes elevation: 265m.  
Entries in the Elsdon Parish Register indicate that this site  
was occupied during 1750-1777; it is marked as a "Herd's  
House" on Greenwood's (1828) map and as Fellhouse in  
OS1 (1863). In OS2R (1925) a sheepfold is marked on the  
site. Today, its ruined walled stand up to 1m high. The  
present day remains are of a T shaped building  
approximately 100 sq. metres in area. Adjacent to the  
building and to the east is an area enclosed by a stone wall  
(presumably the later sheepfold).

## REGION B (SW corner NY 92 88)

B1 RUINED BUILDING Grousecrag  
NY 9202 8836 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.  
This isolated building is identified on all OS maps up to, but  
not including, the present. Today, its stone walls, up to 2.5m  
high in places, are visible just inside a forest. It occupies  
an area roughly 20m NS by 10m EW; however felled trees  
prevented any detailed examination of the interior or  
surroundings. No documentary evidence relating to  
occupation of the building has been found.

## REGION C (SW corner NY 94 88)

C1 POSSIBLE STANDING STONE Scald Law  
NY 943 883 upstanding: yes elevation: 305m.  
A single stone, much weathered at the top and with a base  
0.5m square, stands to a height of about 0.8m on a slight  
west facing slope.

C2 BURIAL CAIRN Scald Law  
NY 944 889 upstanding: yes elevation: 310m.  
This massive cairn is located a few metres NW of a sheepfold.  
It is roughly circular with a diameter of nearly 30m and a  
maximum height of about 3m. Its base consists of stones  
covered with turf and is topped by a large pile of rubble  
stones. It is presumed to be a burial cairn, probably dating  
from the Bronze Age.

C3 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Scald Law  
NY 951 888 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.  
The site consists of a rectangular bank approximately 10m  
EW by 7m NS externally, the bank being 0.4-0.6m high  
and about 2m wide. The interior of the site is somewhat  
raised and there are no internal features. The site is  
assumed to be associated with limestone quarrying, traces  
of which are evident nearby to the SE.

C4 CAIRNFIELD Whaup Knowe  
NY 952 884 upstanding: yes elevation: 300m.  
A group of six cairns, were found near the northern edge of  
a plateau and a few tens of metres to the north of a footpath.  
The cairns were well covered with turf and the largest was  
about 0.6m high and 4m in diameter. A short distance away,  
to the south of the footpath, are three further cairns of  
similar size but more widely separated and less well covered  
with turf.

C5 SOW KILN Scald Law  
NY 9555 8848 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.  
Ref: JOBEY (1968), 46.  
Jobey refers to the remains at NY 954 884 of a sow kiln, a  
primitive method of producing lime for agricultural  
purposes. At NY 9555 8848, adjacent to a footpath, there  
exist traces of a low circular bank, about 6m in external  
diameter and with a hollowed out interior. There is  
evidence of turf removal close to the bank. It is assumed  
that this is the site referred to by Jobey.



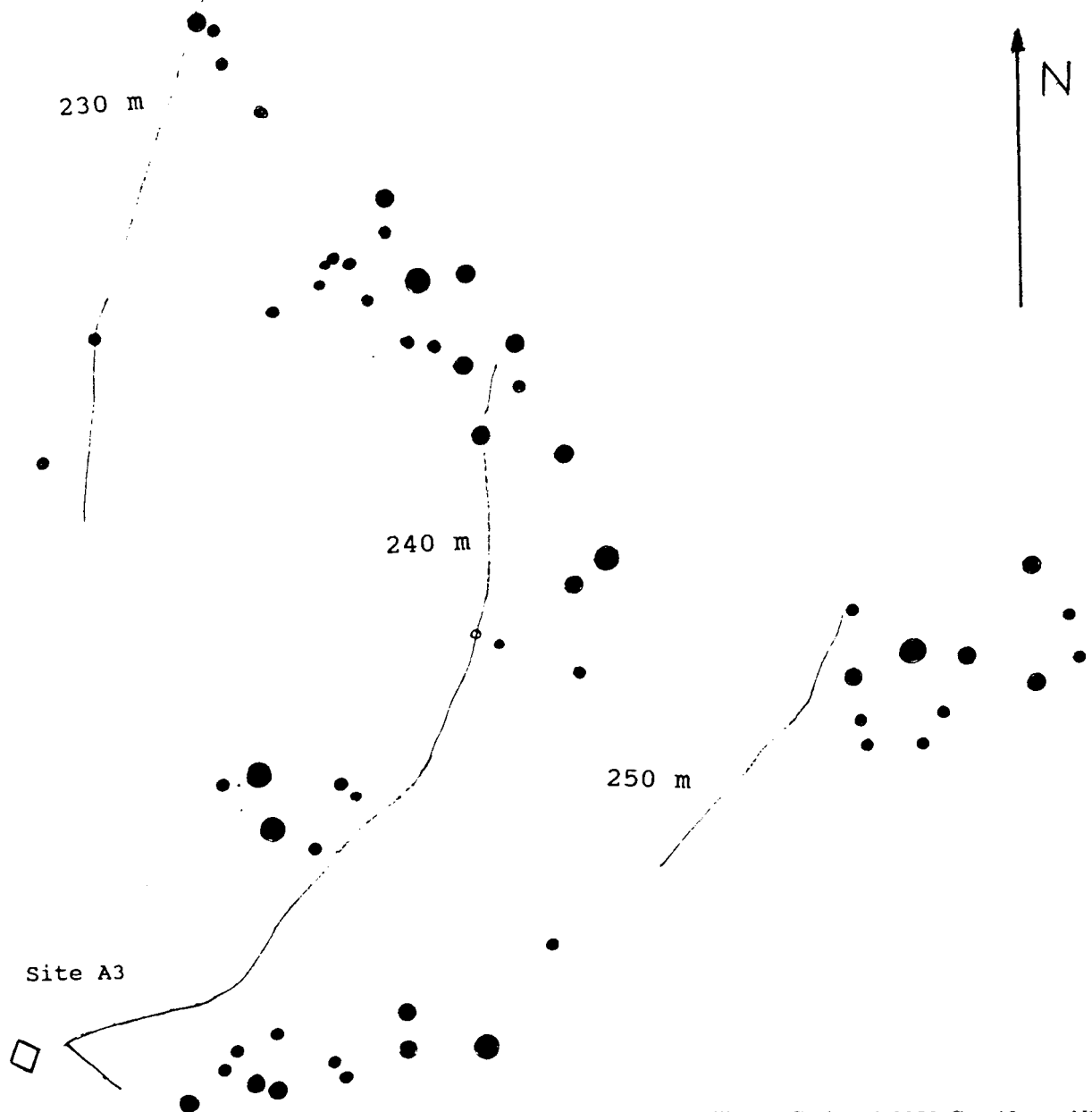


Fig. 8. Plan of cairnfield (site A4) and building foundations (site A3) at Fellhouse. Scale = 1:2350. Site A3 is at NGR NY 9087 8976.

#### C6 BASTLE Ottercops

NY 9568 8895 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.  
NAR: NY98NE08 Ref: RAMM, 85-86 & plate 23;  
SANDERSON.

The site, which is now used as a farm building consists of two bastles built directly against each other. A border survey of 1604 noted only one dwelling; hence at least one of the bastles was built after that date. In the Sheriff's list of 1628, a Thomas Hall of Ottercops was listed as the freeholder and the initial H was legible on a stone panel above one of the doorways. The earlier west building is 7.2m square externally with walls 1.1m thick; the later east house is 9.0m by 7.2m externally with walls 1.2m thick.

#### C7 ABANDONED FARM Leehouse Rigg

NY 958 881 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.  
APs: NMR SF 1854/31-32. Ref: SANDERSON.  
At NY 9581 8808 there exist the stone foundations of a linear farmstead with external dimensions 26m EW by 5.5m NS. There appear to be two internal dividing walls with a south facing entrance into the middle room. Near the western end of the farm building are the foundations of a detached

outhouse. To the east of the farm is a field enclosed by an earth and stone bank, typically 0.5m high. There are also three small enclosures centred at NY 9584 8821, NY 9584 8810 and NY 9583 8803. These enclosures have a mean diameter of approximately 20m and are clearly visible on the air photos. Near the first enclosure, at NY 9578 8820 and NY 9579 8821, are traces of the foundations of two small buildings, both about 7m EW by 4m NS externally. The second and third enclosures butt onto the stone bank already mentioned. There are a number of entries in the Elsdon Parish Register to Leyhouses (later Leehouses) Farm; the earliest is dated 1674 (approximately the date when the Parish Register starts) and the latest is 1715. No later reference to the farm has been found apart from it being marked in Fryer's (1820) map. A border survey of 1604 dealing with Elsdon parish has entries on "Attercops and Ye Lees" and "Lee Houses", either of which may refer to this farm.

#### C8 PROBABLE SHEEP STELL Leehouse Rigg

NY 9594 8850 upstanding: yes elevation: 275m.  
AP: NMR SF 1854/31-32.  
A circular bank is located a few metres to the west of a

modern track and close to a small stream. The bank has an external diameter of about 10m, a width of about 1.5m and a maximum height of 0.3m. The bank is of turf with no stones at the surface and there is no entrance. It is assumed to be a sheep stall.

## REGION D (SW corner NY 96 88)

### D1 CAIRNS Wether Lair

NY 964 893 upstanding: yes elevation: 300m.

NAR: NY98NE01 Ref: NEWBIGIN.

Newbigin reports ten 'burial mounds' of stone and earth on or close to a low rounded hill about a quarter or half a mile WNW of the cup and ring marked rock at Tod Crag (site D3). Today, two cairns, probably for field clearance, can be located at NY 9615 8932 and NY 9643 8945; they are both about 0.5m high. A third clearance cairn which has been reported by NAR is in an area which has since been afforested. There is, in addition, a much smaller cairn at NY 9630 8940, and also, at NY 9639 8955 a reasonably circular mound, about 7m in diameter, which may be a burial cairn. No trace of the other cairns claimed by Newbigin have been found.

### D2 ABANDONED FARM (?) Ottercops Burn

NY 9708 8868 upstanding: yes elevation: 255m.

The only visible field traces of this site are the foundations of two walls, 4.5m apart and about 30m long aligned in an ESE-WNW direction, each bank being just over 1m wide and 0.3-0.4m in height. There are also traces of the foundations of two internal dividing walls. From the ESE end of the site the foundations of a third wall run off for at least 20m in a NNW direction. No documentary evidence relating to this site has been found; however, its layout is similar to that of linear farmsteads (for example site C7) for which documentary evidence of post-medieval occupation has been found.

### D3 CUP AND RING MARKED ROCK Tod Crag

NY 9720 8912 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

NAR: NY98NE02 Refs: NEWBIGIN; BECKENSALL.

A prominent boulder lies just inside the northern edge of a conifer forest. On its horizontal upper faces are six cups surrounded by two rings, the outer ring having a diameter of about 0.25m. In addition, there are a number of cups, apparently randomly arranged, without surrounding rings. The discovery of the site was reported by Newbigin and photographs of the rock are given by Newbigin and also by Beckensall.

### D4 CAIRNS Tod Crag

NY 972 891 upstanding: no elevation: 280m.

NAR: NY98NE02 Ref: NEWBIGIN.

Newbigin reported 5 mounds to the E and SE of the cup and ring marked rock (site D3). They were reported as being made of earth without much evidence of stone and, according to NAR, varied from 3m to 6m in diameter and from 0.3m to 0.6m in height. They have since been destroyed by afforestation. Newbigin also reported a low

mound of earth and stone, suspected to be a burial mound, 'just behind' the cup and ring marked rock. NAR suggests that this mound was natural. In any case, it has since been destroyed by subsequent afforestation.

### D5 RING BANK Wolf Crag

NY 9728 8808 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.

NAR: NY98NE09.

This feature is located under a modern wire fence, running SW-NE, and is 20m NE of a gate. It consists of fragmentary traces of a circular bank with external diameter about 10m and width about 1.5m. It may possibly be a pre-historic hut circle.

### D6 FIELD BANKS Wolf Crag

NY 974 881 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

Two earth and stone banks are evident near the north face of Wolf Crag. The shorter bank, centred at NY 9731 8808, is about 20m long and runs roughly NS from a boggy plateau up a knoll. This bank is about 1-1.5m wide and is typically 0.3m high. A second bank is just over 100m in length and 1.5m in width. It is centred at about NY 975 881 and it runs roughly EW over a low ridge. For most of its length this bank incorporates large blocks (typically 0.5m high) of much weathered stone. In spite of their proximity to a post-medieval farmstead (site D10) these banks appear to be of pre-historic date.

### D7 HOLLOW WAY Wolf Crag

NY 975 881 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

A hollow way runs alongside the longer of the two banks of site D6 at its western end. It appears to respect the line of the bank, and presumably post-dates it.

### D8 RING BANK Wolf Crag

NY 9748 8807 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

This feature is located on the plateau above Wolf Crag. It consists of an earth and stone bank, roughly circular, with a mean diameter of about 9m and a height of about 0.5m. Its original purpose is uncertain but the presence of some stones in its interior indicates that it may be a robbed cairn.

### D9 STACK STAND Wolf Crag

NY 9763 8809 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

APs: NMR SF 1367/33-34.

This site is located immediately to the north of a knoll. It consists of a roughly circular platform surrounded by two banks with a medial ditch and an outer ditch. The outer diameter of the work is about 12m. It is assumed to be a stack stand associated with the nearby farmhouse (site D10).

### D10 18TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE Wolf Crag

NY 9770 8813 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

NAR: NY98NE(M) Ref: HODGSON (1827), 190.

Substantial remains exist of a stone building with a number of internal sub-dividing walls, together with the stone foundations of a separate enclosure to the south. Earth and stone walls run for several tens of metres from the building in the ENE and SSE directions. Foundations of further

buildings exist to the SE. The site is the remains of Wolf Crag Farmhouse which was one of the farms built after Whelpington Common was enclosed in 1717. Entries in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register show that occupation of the farm included the period 1729-1778. However, Hodgson records that by 1827 the farm was in ruins.

#### D11 ENCLOSURE Ottercops Burn

NY 977 890 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

The site consists of an enclosing bank, roughly square of side 30m. The north, west and south banks are reasonably distinct and typically 0.3m in height; the east bank is much less well defined.

#### D12 HUT CIRCLES Ottercops Burn

NY 977 891 upstanding: yes elevation: 255m.

Several well-preserved hut circles lie within the enclosure (site D11). In addition, there are at least two unenclosed huts of smaller diameter (typically 5 metres, with a present height of 0.3m) to the north of the enclosure.

#### D13 CORD RIG Ottercops Burn

NY 977 888 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

Cord rig extends for a few hectares immediately north of the burn in the vicinity of the hut circles (site D12).

#### D14 18-19TH CENT. FARM Birkyburn

NY 9773 8955 & 9778 8934 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

Entries in the Elsdon Parish Register indicate that this farm was occupied in 1724. Armstrong's (1769) map shows two buildings north of the burn. A plan from about 1760 of Wallington Demesne and Greenwood's (1828) map both show two buildings but one of these is an outhouse to the south of the burn. Today, one building, serving as a barn, is standing at NY 9773 8956 to the north of the burn. In addition, foundations of a rectangular building - presumably the outhouse in Greenwood's map - are at NY 9778 8934 on a small knoll. The external dimensions of the latter are 9m NS by 5m EW. Facing stones are present on both sides of the east wall, giving an original wall thickness of 0.6m. There are no internal walls.

#### D15 HUT SITE Birkyburn

NY 9780 8930 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

The site consists of a low, roughly circular bank with a diameter of about 8m. The bank is complete except on the east side. It is presumed to be a hut site of prehistoric date.

#### D16 CORD RIG/POSSIBLE HUT SITE Ottercops Burn

NY 979 886 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

Cord rig is visible over an area of nearly half a hectare on a gentle north facing slope to the south of the Ottercops Burn. The rig is aligned roughly NS and the distance between furrows is 1.5m. On the southern side of the cord rig, at NY 9787 8858, are fragmentary traces of a possible hut site which, if circular, would have had a diameter of about 6m.

#### D17 STOCK ENCLOSURE Birkyburn

NY 9792 8921 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

This site consists of a substantial earth and stone bank, up to 1m high, bounding a roughly square enclosure of side 30-40m. The boundary bank is absent over a distance of 13m on the south side. The site is presumably a post-medieval stock enclosure. H Beamish (personal communication) suggests that this could be associated with drovers. Two other, smaller isolated stock enclosures in the vicinity (sites I9 and J3) may possibly have a similar origin.

### REGION E (SW corner NY 98 88)

#### E1 PROBABLE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT North Catcherside

NY 9824 8853 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98NE03. APs: NMR SF 1695/5-7. Refs: HOGG (1943), 140-1 (includes plan of site); JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 92).

A presumed example of a large Romano-British settlement with an inner bank, ditch and outer bank. The inner bank is 100m EW by 80m NS. The interior of the site has been ploughed and is now overgrown with heather; hence no internal features are apparent. The ditch is everywhere prominent and is up to 2m deep in places. The outer bank is up to 1m high on the N and S sides; on the E side it merges with an 18th century field bank which blocks off the presumed E facing entrance to the work. The inner bank is most prominent on the E side where it is up to 0.7m high.

#### E2 HOLLOW WAY Hart Burn

NY 9826 8868 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

A hollow way runs for 50m in a SSE-NNW direction up a south facing slope to the north of a modern fence. On the south side of the fence it is cut by a post-medieval earth and stone bank but continues on the other side of the bank.

#### E3 RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE Ottercops Burn

NY 9827 8869 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

Immediately to the east of site E2 is a rectangular enclosure bounded by a very low bank with dimensions 13m EW by 7m NS. The interior of the enclosure is level and no internal features are apparent.

#### E4 RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE Ottercops Burn

NY 9852 8929 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

The site consists of an enclosure bounded by a very low rectangular bank, 15m EW by 12m NS. Traces of a ditch surround the bank. There are no obvious internal features. The site adjoins the NE corner of a prominent rectangular hayfield enclosed by an earth and stone bank.

#### E5 SETTLEMENT Birky Burn

NY 9865 8952 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98NE04. Refs: HOGG (1945), 81-82 (includes sketch of site); JOBEY (1965), 57.

This site, unusual for this area, consists of three roughly concentric circular banks, of maximum height 0.6m, with ditches in between. There is a SW facing entrance. The overall diameter of the work is about 30m and that of the

space inside the inner bank is about 10m. There are no obvious features within this space but it appears to have been levelled to eliminate the gentle S facing slope on which the site lies. Hogg has suggested a parallel between this site and circular Romano-British settlements in North Wales, but Jobey has dismissed this comparison as 'superficial'. A possible parallel with a site in the former border county of Roxboroughshire has also been claimed.

**E6 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT** Fairley  
NY 993 894 upstanding: yes elevation: 225m.

This site consists of a single rectangular bank with approximate dimensions 24m EW by 17m NS. The bank is typically 1.8m wide and 0.3m high and there is a causewayed E facing entrance. There are faint traces of one hut within the settlement. A field boundary leaves the SE corner of the settlement and proceeds in an easterly direction and another less distinct one leaves the SW corner of the settlement in a westerly direction.

## **REGION F (SW corner NY 90 86)**

**F1 FISHPONDS** Hallyards  
NY 9025 8675 upstanding: yes elevation: 135m.  
NAR: NY98NW04.

The remains of two fishponds bounded by three banks 0.8m to 2.5m high. The westerly fishpond was approximately 35m NS by 15m EW; the easterly one was irregularly shaped but approximately 30m square. The central bank, separating the fishponds, terminates in a rectangular platform.

**F2 MANSION** Hallyards  
NY 9034 8682 upstanding: no elevation: 135m.  
NAR: NY98NW04 Ref: HODGSON(1827), 171-4.  
The mansion was the residence of the de Lisle family and was first mentioned in 1293. It was already a ruin in 1827 and no trace now survives.

**F3 PELE TOWER** East Woodburn  
NY 9045 8683 upstanding: no elevation: 125m.  
NAR: NY98NW03.  
Remains of this tower existed in the 19th century according to early OS maps. The 1869 OS 25 inch map indicates that it had external dimensions of 12m (EW approx) by 5m (NS approx) with walls at least 1m thick. No trace of the tower now exists.

**F4 ROMAN ALTAR** (not in situ) Townfoot Farm  
NY 9043 8686 upstanding: yes elevation: 125m.  
NAR: NY98NW01. Refs: COLLINGWOOD, 396 (no. 1207) (includes sketch and photograph); NCH, vol 15, 139 (includes sketches).  
The altar is 1.0m high and 0.53m across. The front shows a frieze representing a hunter, presumed to be Silvanus Cocidius, flanked by a hound and a stag. Underneath is an inscription of five lines, now illegible. The left hand side shows a doe, a hind and a tree. The altar was found in Townfoot Farm in 1936 and was later built into the interior wall of the garage.

**F5 FRAGMENT OF ROMAN ALTAR** Townfoot Farm  
NY 9043 8686 upstanding: no elevation: 125m.  
Refs: COLLINGWOOD, 412 (no 1253); NCH, vol 15, 142; HODGSON(1827), 186.

The right hand part of a tombstone was discovered in 1826 at Townfoot Farm where it had been cut vertically in half and used as a gatepost. It later came into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. It is 1.2m high, 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep. There exist fragments of legible text which indicate an epitaph in hexameter verse. The text is given in the quoted references.

**F6 MEDIEVAL DEPOPULATION** East Woodburn  
NY 906 867 upstanding: yes elevation: 135m.  
Ref: FRASER, 185

A number of banks, up to 0.8m high, represent the remains of buildings distributed over an area 100m EW by 25m NS in a field adjacent to a modern road. The site is presumed to be associated with the medieval village of East Woodburn; this village was a patrimony of the de Lisle family of Hallyards and is recorded in a survey of 1336.

**F7 PREHISTORIC FIELD SYSTEM** Darney Crag (South)  
NY 912 876 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
NAR: NY98NW08. APs: NMR SF 1854/35-37; NMR SF 1856/2-8; NMR SF 1856/11-14 Ref: GATES(1983), 112 & 127.  
A system of straggly banks, characteristic of a Bronze Age field system, is evident on the ground and from air photographs on the southern edge of the plateau at the summit of Darney Crag. The most distinct banks occur to the west of the modern stone wall, but some fainter banks are also evident on the east. A number of cairns are also present. Some of these are presumably field clearance cairns but the cairns at NY 9115 8753, NY 9116 8753 and NY 9132 8755 are considered by NAR to be burial cairns. The first of these is the best preserved and has a diameter of about 6m and a maximum height of 0.6m; the second has a diameter of about 5m and a maximum height of 0.4m. Some of the retaining kerbstones are evident in both these cairns. The third burial cairn has been badly robbed. No house site associated with this field system has been identified.

**F8 CAIRNS** Darney Crag (North)  
NY 911 877 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
An isolated group of at least six cairns, of maximum height 0.4m, is located about 150 metres to the north of the prehistoric field system (site F7). No field banks are evident and the date of this system is uncertain.

**F9 WAYSIDE CROSS** Woodburnhill  
NY 9113 8689 upstanding: yes elevation: 160m.  
NAR: NY98NW05  
The much weathered socket stone of a probable medieval wayside cross exists in a field close to Woodburnhill Farm. This stone has dimensions 0.8m EW by 0.6m NS.

**F10 SHIELINGS** Darney Crag  
NY 914 879 (approx) upstanding: no elevation: 250m.  
NAR: NY98NW08.

The foundations of two substantial stone settlements, believed to have been shielings, are reported near the eastern end of Darney Crag. The more complete one had dimensions of 12m by 5m. No trace of these was found however during field walking for the present survey.

#### F11 LIME KILN Staniel Heugh

NY 9164 8730 upstanding: no elevation: 240m.

A limekiln is marked on this site on the Woodburn Tithe Map (1839) and in OS1 (1863) but is not marked on later OS maps. No obvious remains of any kiln exist today at the location indicated.

#### F12 UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT/CAIRNFIELD Staniel Heugh

NY 917 875 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98NW09. APs: NMRSF 1856/9-10. Ref: GATES (1983), 139 (includes plan).

An unenclosed round house exists at NY 9167 8750 immediately to the west of a path. The north and east sides are the best preserved parts of the work and there is a possible south facing entrance. The site has an outer diameter of 9m with a bank of typical width 1.6m and height 0.4m. About 45 earth and stone cairns (presumably for clearance) exist in the vicinity, mostly to the east of the house. They are variable in size with a maximum height of about 0.6m. At NY 9185 8751, on the east side of a modern stone wall, is a partly robbed burial cairn of diameter about 8m and maximum height 0.6m. Some kerbing stones are visible on the south side which is the best preserved part of the work.

### REGION G (SW corner NY 92 86)

#### G1 CORNMILL(S) Lisle Burn

NY 924 864 upstanding: no elevation: 175m.

Entries, dated 1747, in the Elsdon and Corsenside Parish Registers refer to a Harewalls Mill in Corsenside Parish. A haugh on the N side of the Lisle Burn, S of Harewalls Farm, is a likely site for this mill although no visible evidence of the mill is now visible. About 300m downstream, S of the abandoned Heads Farmhouse and close to a weir, is another small haugh with earthworks which may well represent the site of a mill.

#### G2 STONE BUILDING East Woodburn Common

NY 9287 8708 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

A rectangular stone building is located immediately to the east of a modern stone wall. Its internal dimensions are 4m NS by 2.5m EW, the thickness of the wall being 0.4m. The west wall, which now forms part of the modern stone wall, has a maximum height of 2.3m, and the east wall of 1.2m. The north wall is much lower and the south wall has largely disappeared. No documentary record relating to this building has been found.

#### G3 COAL WORKINGS Ray Tongue

NY 94 86 (approx) upstanding: no

Ref: HODGSON (1827), 197

Hodgson mentions a coal pit working in this area in the 18th century but its location has not been found.

### REGION H (SW corner NY 94 86)

#### H1 ENCLOSURE Wishaw

NY 941 880 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.

This site consists of a bank, up to 0.6m high, enclosing an area 17m (SW-NE) by 12m (NW-SE). The NW and SE banks are reasonably straight but the SW bank is markedly convex. The NE bank is ill defined with possible traces of another bank or enclosure immediately to the east of it. There are no obvious internal features. The site is assumed to be a stock enclosure of uncertain period.

#### H2 ABANDONED FARMHOUSE Wishaw

NY 9417 8762 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.

A single storey abandoned farmhouse, approximately 20m EW by 6m NS and divided internally into 3 or 4 rooms with an additional room abutting on its north side. It appears to be used as an outbuilding and stands to its full height with a restored roof. There is a field immediately to the south bounded by a stone wall. Entries in the Corsenside Parish Register show that it was occupied c. 1810, and it is marked in Greenwood's (1828) and later OS maps. A legend "T T 1842" is engraved on the lintel above the front door. The date of abandonment of the farm is unknown; however, judging from the design of a surviving fireplace, it may well have been early in the 20th century.

#### H3 ENCLOSURE Churney Burn

NY 9473 8669 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

An enclosure, bounded by a low turf bank about 12m EW by 12m NS, is located about 30m SW of a modern sheepfold. There is no visible entrance and no obvious internal features. It is assumed to be a stock enclosure, probably of medieval or later date.

#### H4 FIELD BANK/CAIRNS Churney Burn

NY 947 867 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

Intermittent traces of an earth and stone bank are visible to the west of site H3. In addition, a few tens of metres to the east, there are two small cairns of diameter about 3m.

#### H5 ENCLOSURE?/FIELD SYSTEM Churney Bank

NY 948 868 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

An irregular system of turf and stone banks are visible over a region which is centred about 140m NE of a modern sheepfold. The most prominent bank, on a west facing slope, runs EW for approximately 40m. To the north and west of this are banks running EW and NS which may possibly form part of an enclosure of uncertain date. To the S of this are intermittent traces of a bank running NS towards the burn. There is also another bank to the SW.

#### H6 HOLLOW WAYS Black Down

NY 956 865 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.

Two hollow ways exist close together and aligned in a ESE-WNW direction over the west ridge of Black Down. The

east one is particularly well pronounced and its line is evident for more than 100m.

#### H7 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Whaup Knowe

NY 956 876 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.

The foundations of three small houses exist in this area. Two are located on the rise to the south of a pond (built in 1984 and unmarked on current OS maps); the third is located a short distance to the north of the pond. All the houses had approximate external dimensions 7m EW by 4m NS. The northerly site is the most clearly defined and has an adjacent enclosure 8.5m EW by 3m NS to the east of it. These house sites are assumed to be associated with extensive turf covered heaps in the vicinity which seem to be result of limestone quarrying. Quarries in this area are not marked on OS1 or later maps and hence could be early 19th century or earlier.

#### H8 BURIAL CAIRN Ray Fell

NY 957 861 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

An earth and stone cairn on a west facing slope. There are substantial remains of two concentric kerbs, the outer one being 11.5m diameter and the inner one 6m in diameter. These surround an earthen mound of height 1-1.5m. Although some of the stones have been disturbed, there is no evidence of extensive robbing.

#### H9 CAIRNS Ray Fell

NY 958 860 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

A low cairn exists approximately 100m SE of site H8 and on a south facing slope. It is oval in shape, approximately 15m EW by 10m NS, and about 1m high. A few metres to the SW are two much smaller cairns.

#### H10 FLINT FRAGMENT Ray Fell

NY 958 860

This was found by Margaret Maddison a few metres to the west of the large cairn of site H9. The fragment is about 80mm long and appears to be one half of an ovoid flint knife finely worked all around its surviving edge. It was probably worked from a large struck flack with a prominent bulb and appears to have been flat on the bulb face and keeled on the other.

### REGION I (SW corner NY 96 86)

#### I1 EARTH AND STONE BANK Blackdown Flow

NY 960 861 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

A continuous earth and stone bank encloses a knoll about 200m EW by 100 NS. The bank itself is typically 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. The knoll itself is a long way from any present day farm and contains no internal features apart from two doubtful cairns.

#### I2 DYKE Blackdown Flow

NY 962 867 upstanding: yes elevation: 300m.

A dyke, about 0.4m high, crosses in a dog-leg fashion the

summit ridge of Black Down just east of the OS triangulation point.

#### I3 ROUND CAIRN Blackdown Flow

NY 9628 8600 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

NAR: NY98NE05.

The cairn is located within a forest, adjacent to the forest fence, but is not planted over. It consists of a mound approximately 9m in diameter and 1.5m high, and topped by a pile of stones. It is presumed to be a burial cairn of prehistoric date.

#### I4 CAIRNS Blackdown

NY 9647 8615 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

Two earth and stone cairns exist in a gap between two small plantations. The cairns are about 3m in diameter, 0.4m high and 20m apart.

#### I5 HOLLOW WAY Blackdown Flow

NY 965 868 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.

A single hollow way crosses the crest of the ENE ridge of Black Down.

#### I6 POSSIBLE SOW KILN Black Down

NY 967 868 upstanding: yes elevation: 290m.

A grassy platform near the top of a ridge is possibly the site of a sow kiln. A heavily quarried outcrop of limestone exists close to the site on the north slopes of the ridge.

#### I7 SHEEP STELL Ray Crag

NY 972 867 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

A turf platform, butting against an east facing rock on the ridge between Coppingburn Crag and Ray Crag, is presumed to be a sheep stell.

#### I8 IRON AGE SETTLEMENT Coppingburn Crag

NY 9731 8682 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

NAR: NY98NE18. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 191.

This site consists of an irregularly shaped enclosure with a mean diameter of about 40m. It is bounded by boulder walling and intermittent orthostats and, on the NW side, by natural outcrops. There appears to have been some subsequent quarrying on the NW side. There is a possible entrance on the E side of the work. Stone foundations of an internal circular feature (possibly a house site) were also discovered butting against the outer wall on the SW side with an entrance which appeared to penetrate the outer wall. NAR suggests that the site is a minor Iron Age settlement.

#### I9 STOCK ENCLOSURE Raechester

NY 974 873 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.

The site consists of a roughly rectangular bank, about 17m (NNW-SSE) by 14m (WSW-ENE) and up to 0.4m high. There is no obvious entrance or internal features (however the interior is overgrown with bracken). The site is assumed to be a stock enclosure of uncertain date (see also note on site D17).

#### I10 CAIRNFIELD Raechester

NY 978 865 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.  
More than a dozen cairns, presumably due to field clearance, exist on the moorland to the S and SW of Raechester Farm. The largest has a height of about 0.5m with a mean diameter of 4m. Most of the cairns exist within about 100m of NY 978 865, but a few exist further away to the NE and one single one exists at NY 974 869.

#### I11 HOLLOW WAYS Raechester

NY 978 865 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.  
Three hollow ways exist close together crossing the crest of a ridge aligned SW-NE.

### REGION J (SW corner NY 98 86)

#### J1 18TH CENTURY FARM Cowford

NY 985 866 (approx) upstanding: no elevation: 240m.  
Ref: HODGSON(1827), 190.

Hodgson records that this farm was located at the foot of Dawes Moss and was built after Whelpington Common was enclosed in 1717. Entries in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register show that the occupation of the farm included the period 1733-85. Armstrong's (1769) map shows two buildings on the site. According to Hodgson, the farm was in ruins by 1827. Today, the site of the farmhouse is not evident although there is an extensive system of field boundaries to the south of the Cowford Sike. The assumed grid reference given here for this farm is based on the location given by Hodgson and in Armstrong's map.

#### J2 18TH CENTURY FARM Busy Gap

NY 9853 8750 upstanding: yes elevation: 255m.  
Ref: HODGSON(1827), 190.

This farm is also recorded by Hodgson as being built after the enclosure of Kirkwhelpington Common but in ruins by 1827. Entries in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register show that the occupation of the farm included the period 1755-1774. The precise location of the farm is identified in the Kirkwhelpington Tithe Map (1844) which shows the sites of two buildings or enclosures. Today, the foundations of the northerly building, 35m EW by at least 20m NS is evident as a low bank a few tens of metres to the north of a modern farm road. The site of the other building is partly underneath the road and is not discernible. Ridge and furrow is evident immediately to the west of the site and there are field boundaries in the vicinity.

#### J3 STOCK ENCLOSURE Knowesgate

NY 9889 8606 upstanding: yes elevation: 245m.  
NAR: NY98NE20.

A sub-rectangular enclosure with dimensions 17m (SW-NE) by 10m (NW-SE). The bank is about 2.7m wide and typically 0.6m high. There appears to be no entrance or any internal feature. Its date and purpose is unknown but it seems most likely to be a stock enclosure of medieval or later date (see also note on site D17).

#### J4 'CAMP' Catcherside

NY 989 875 upstanding: no elevation: 250m.  
Ref: HODGSON(1827), 187 & 191.

Greenwood's (1828) map marks a 'camp' on this site and a plan from about 1760 of Wallington Demesne shows an earthwork at this location. Hodgson refers to a "square camp" in the vicinity. The area indicated by Greenwood is now partly forested and no indication of any settlement can be found.

#### J5 HILL FORT Camp Hill

NY 9896 8725 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
NAR: NY98NE16. AP: NMR SF 1695/10. Refs: HODGSON(1827), 196; JOBEY(1965), 63.

The site is listed by Jobey as an Iron Age univallate fort; it consists of an oval platform, bounded in turn by a rampart, ditch and outer rampart which partly merges with the natural slopes. The site has been considerably levelled by ploughing except on the NW side where the ditch is up to 1.5m deep and the rampart 1m high. No internal features are now evident; however, Hodgson records that during ploughing the site was found to have 'a great number of circular huts which were rudely paved and had strong marks of fire on them'.

#### J6 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE Catcherside

NY 992 877 upstanding: no elevation: 245m.  
NAR: NY98NE23. Refs: HODGSON(1827), 196; FRASER, 26 (no 69).

The village was part of the Barony of Prudhoe; it was held in the 13th century by the Fenwick Family and later by the various owners of Wallington. The 1296 Subsidy noted 10 taxpayers in the village. Hodgson records that the "Scotch Street" (presumably a drover's road) ran through the village and that it contained a mill and an inn. It is marked in Saxton's (1576) map, but by 1827 it was, according to Hodgson, "still and lonely". The village is presumed to have existed near the present site of Catcherside Farm; however there is no visible site of any DMV in the locality, either from the ground or from air photographs. It is quite possible, therefore that the village was a dispersed rather than a nucleated settlement.

#### J7 BASTLE Catcherside

NY 9921 8762 upstanding: yes elevation: 245m.  
NAR: NY98NE21 Ref: PEVSNER, 368.

One of the houses at Catcherside Farm is a modernised bastle.

#### J8 STONE AXE / MACE HEAD Kirkwhelpington Glebe NY 993 860

NAR: NY98NE19. Ref: HEDLEY(1923).

These two finds were discovered some time before 1923. The stone axe was 130mm long, of maximum width 45mm and of weight about 0.5kg. The mace head was triangular in shape with sides about 50mm long; its maximum thickness was 40mm and its weight about 0.16kg. It had two conical depressions opposite each other and about 13mm in depth. Both finds were brown in colour. Both these finds were found at Kirkwhelpington Glebe; this is believed to be close

to East Hill Farm, formerly known as Glebe Farm.

**J9 BURIAL CAIRN/CREMATIONS** Stockcrag  
NY 9989 8787 upstanding: no elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98NE17. Ref: GREENWELL, 433-4 (site no 211);  
NCH, vol 15, 51: GIBSON, 80 & 122 (includes illustration).  
A burial cairn was excavated at this site by Greenwell some time before 1877. He recorded the cairn as being 29 ft in diameter, 1.5 ft in height and already partially robbed. A circle of stones surrounded the base of which three remained and holes due to another three were still evident. Inside the cairn, Greenwell found two cinerary urns which are now in the British Museum. One urn (described and illustrated by Gibson) was inverted and covered by flat stones; it was 0.37m high and 0.32m wide at the mouth. The other urn was also inverted and had three flat stones around it and one underneath; however only the rim of the urn could be identified. Very small quantities of burnt bones were found in both urns. Today, no trace of the cairn survives although a single stone was recorded by NAR at the above grid reference.

## **REGION K (SW corner NY 90 84)**

**K1 RELIEF** Parkhead  
NY 9014 8564 upstanding: yes elevation: 225m.  
NAR: NY98NW02. Refs: HODGSON(1827), 165-6; NCH,  
vol 15, 87 & 142-3.

A figure, known as 'Robin of Risingham', cut in relief on a rock detached from a cliff face in a quarry. The figure is presumed to represent Silvanus Cocidius, a Romano-British hunting god. The figure was mutilated in 1819 and only the lowest portion survives. Sketches exist in the quoted references purporting to show what the figure looked like before mutilation. It stood to a height of about 1.2m and wore a tunic; it held a bow in its right hand and a hare in its left. Today, only the legs, the bottom of the tunic and the hare are visible.

**K2 IRONWORKS** Ridsdale  
NY 9090 8467 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.  
Ref: LINSLEY.  
This site is the remains of the substantial but short lived Ridsdale Ironworks (opened c. 1838 but already closed by 1860). The most substantial remaining structure is the engine house, formerly containing two beam engines to provide an air blast. The site of the blast furnace is marked by a depression in the ground close to and to the south of the engine house. Further south are the sites of coke ovens. The quoted reference includes a plan of the site and describes its history.

**K3 LIMEKILN** Rendel Terrace  
NY 9122 8444 upstanding: no elevation: 280m.  
A working limekiln is marked on this site in OS1 but not in later maps. Today, there are no visible remains, the kiln apparently having been destroyed by subsequent quarrying.

**K4 COAL WORKINGS** Stiddlehill  
NY 919 853 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
Ref: AYRIS & VICKERMAN.

The extensive remains of coal working on this site consist of: (i) The site of a shaft at NY 9192 8536 now in an area of rough ground surrounded by a stone wall; (ii) A blocked up drift mine entrance at NY 9194 8530, the shaft penetrating the sloping ground in a roughly southerly direction; (iii) A stone chimney at NY 9198 8516 - presumably a ventilation shaft. The chimney is approximately 1.5m in external diameter, up to 1.7m high and the shaft penetrates several metres below ground; (iv) A short length of railway running in a northerly direction on the north facing slopes to the NE of the present farm. There are no remains of buildings or pit machinery on the site. All these features are marked on early OS six inch maps which also show that the railway line originally ran from the drift mine entrance (ii) and joined the Morpeth-Bellingham railway at NY 919 859. OS2R also marks the site of Ridsdale Colliery, another drift mine, south of the Knowesgate-Ridsdale road, at NY 91808490. All traces of this site have been destroyed. According to Ayris and Vickerman, Stiddlehill Colliery operated between 1873 and 1920 and Ridsdale Colliery was closed in 1931. However OS2, issued in 1895, marks Stiddlehill Colliery as closed.

**K5 COPPER VESSELS** Stiddlehill  
NY91948553.  
NAR: NY98NW06.  
NAR reports that copper vessels, presumed to be 'ancient British', were found on this site some time before 1921.

## **REGION L (SW corner NY 92 84)**

**L1 COAL WORKINGS** Stiddlehill Common  
NY 9255 8530 upstanding: no elevation: 250m.  
OS1 marks an 'old coal shaft' on this site. Today, the site is enclosed by a wire fence and filled with rubbish.

**L2 LIMEKILN** Stiddlehill Common  
NY 9256 8531 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
OS1 marks an 'old limekiln' on this site, but it is not marked on later maps. Today, the kiln mound is evident and one outlet still visible.

**L3 19TH CENTURY BUILDING** Pit House  
NY 9345 8589 upstanding: yes elevation: 225m.  
Substantial remains exist of a linear building, 20m EW by 6m NS. The eastern part of this building appears to have been built later than the western part and is now used as a barn. There are remains of stone walls enclosing small fields adjacent to the building on its north and west sides. The building is marked as a Herd's House in Greenwood's (1828) map and the Ray Tithing Map (c. 1840). OS1 and later OS maps identify it as Pit House. OS1, issued in 1863, shows only the western part of the building, but by 1895, when OS2 was issued, it had expanded to its present size. The history of occupation of the building is not known.



L4 18TH CENTURY MANSION Ray Tongue  
NY 939 856 upstanding; no elevation: 270m.  
Ref: HODGSON(1827), 197.

Hodgson records that a mansion was built on Ray Tongue in the 18th century by a Mr. Jobling but that it was in ruins by 1827. Two entries to Ray Tongue, dated 1740 and 1788, in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register may refer to this building. The location of a ruined mansion at Ray Tongue is shown in Greenwood's (1828) map. Today, the foundations of a rather small building, surrounded by a ruinous stone wall with blocked entrances, is evident on the site indicated by Greenwood. This may have been part of the mansion or an outbuilding.

## REGION M (SW corner NY 94 84)

M1 HUT CIRCLES/CURVED BANKS Middlerigg  
NY 9427 8403 upstanding; yes elevation: 270m.  
AP: NMR SF 2733/142. Ref: EVANS(1988), 167-8 (sketch) & microfiche.

Evans refers to three probable and three possible hut circles on this site, together with two curving stone banks to the west and south. Today, one of the hut circles is clearly defined with an outer diameter of 8m and bounded by a bank of width 1.5m, height 0.4m and a plausible east facing entrance. The curved banks are also evident but traces of the other five circles are not clear, either on the ground or from the air photo. However traces of a possible hut circle, not mentioned in the above reference, exist a little to the south at about NY 9424 8395. This also has an outer diameter of about 8m.

M2 18TH CENTURY FARM Middlerigg  
NY 944 840 upstanding; yes elevation: 260m.  
APs: NMR SF 2733/141-2. Refs: HODGSON(1827), 197; EVANS(1988), 159, 167 & 169-171.

Entries in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register indicate that the occupation of Middlerigg Farm included the period 1721-1778. By 1796, according to Evans, it was abandoned. Hodgson records that the farmhouse was still visible in 1827. Today, a modern sheep pen occupies the site of the farm at NY 9447 8399, but the stone foundations of the house, standing in places up to three courses, can be perceived in and around the pen. This is surrounded by ridge and furrow and an extensive system of earth and stone banks. In addition, the sites of a number of buildings, presumably associated with the farm, have been identified and are described and located by Evans. They include the following: (1) A terrace of possible outbuildings, immediately SE of the farmhouse, and visible today only as an earthen platform. (2) Two rectangular buildings, centred at NY 9458 8400, with a yard or enclosure immediately to the west. Today, the building foundations are visible on the ground; the yard is less well defined but is clear on the air photo. (3) The remains of nine rectangular stone buildings, centred at NY 942 839. Few of these, however, are clear either on the ground or on the air photos. (4) Substantial traces, south of the burn, at NY 9441 8376 of buildings and enclosures. These are still

visible as described by Evans. In addition, there is a probable sheep fold at NY 9433 8391, consisting of a rectangular bank, bounding an area 15m EW by 10m NS, with a smaller enclosure at its NW corner.

M3 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Middlerigg  
NY 9470 8404 upstanding; yes elevation: 260m.  
NAR: NY98SW07. AP: NMR SF 2733/141. Ref: JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 81).

The site consists of a bank enclosing an area 35m NS by 28m EW with a possible entrance on the east side. The bank is surrounded by a prominent ditch (typically 0.6-0.8m deep) with a slight counterscarp bank. There are no internal features.

M4 CORD RIG Middlerigg  
NY 947 840 upstanding; yes elevation: 260m.  
AP: NMR SF 2733/141.

The air photo shows possible areas of cord rig both east and west of the Romano-British settlement (site M3). This rig is measured from the photos to have a distance between furrows of about 1.3m. The rig cannot be discerned clearly on the ground however.

M5 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Sunnyside  
NY 9509 8450 upstanding; yes elevation: 265m.  
NAR: NY98SE07. APs: NMR 3033/771A-772A; NMR SF 2733/135-140. Refs: HODGSON(1827), 198; JOBEY(1960), 37 (no 83); GATES(1982), 40.

A well preserved enclosure bounded by two banks with a medial ditch up to 2m deep. The dimensions of the inner bank are approximately 50m (SW-NE) by 37m (NW-SE); those of the outer bank are approximately 62m (SW-NE) by 50m (NW-SE). There is a SE facing entrance. There are two hut circles close to the inner NW bank. The more easterly of these is clearly defined and has an internal diameter of 4m surrounded by a bank 1m in breadth and 0.3m in height; the dimensions of the other hut circle appear to be similar but this circle is much less clearly defined. Field boundaries emanate from the NW and SW angles of the site and form part of a field system, presumably associated with the settlement.

M6 HUT CIRCLE Sunnyside  
NY 9515 8454 upstanding; yes elevation: 270m.  
NAR: NY98SE07. APs: as in site M5.

This external hut circle is located approximately 30m NE of the outer bank of the Romano-British settlement (site M5). The surrounding bank has an external diameter of 8.5m, a width of 1.5m and a height of 0.3m. There is a possible entrance to the SE. Outside this entrance there appear to be some slight banks producing a "porch" effect. This hut circle is presumably the result of expansion of the neighbouring Romano-British settlement.

M7 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Sunnyside  
NY 9515 8412 upstanding; yes elevation: 250m.  
Ref: EVANS(1988), 165 & 169.

Very faint traces are visible of the foundations of one or two rectangular buildings, presumed to be of medieval or later

date, on a SE facing slope.

#### M8 PLATFORM Ray Burn

NY 9522 8430 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

Ref: EVANS (1988), 165 & 168 (plan) & microfiche.

The site is located high on an east facing slope overlooking the Ray Burn. The platform is approximately 5m wide NS and 3m EW cutting into the hillside. It is lined with a course of stones on its north side. The date of the site is uncertain.

#### M9 STONE BUILDING Ray Burn

NY 9523 8431 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

Ref: as in site M8.

At the foot of a slope, on a mound, are the remains of a stone building with external dimensions 6m EW by 3m NS. A few courses of stone survive on the north side. This building is presumably medieval or later.

#### M10 SETTLEMENT Ray Burn

NY 9546 8423 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98SE08 Refs: JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 82); EVANS (1988), 168 (plan) & microfiche.

The site consists of a collapsed stone wall, of maximum height 0.8m, enclosing an area 40m square. The SE corner has been destroyed and there is a possible entrance at the SW corner. Field boundaries issue from all corners but the SW; one runs parallel to the west bank and resembles an outer bank. Clear traces exist of an internal rectangular building which may be later. Two external hut circles are also recorded by NAR outside the south bank; however, traces of these are now very vague. There are also sites of small rectangular buildings butting onto the field boundaries at the east of the site. The date of the site is unclear; it is possible that the enclosure may be prehistoric but the rectangular buildings and possibly some of the field boundaries are more likely to be of medieval date.

#### M11 CAIRNS Canny Cleugh

NY 955 846 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

Two small cairns, about 2m in diameter and well covered with turf, exist on an east facing slope.

#### M12 HOLLOW WAYS Canny Cleugh

NY 955 847 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.

Three hollow ways exist close together crossing a broad ridge aligned SE-NW. A further single hollow way occurs on the same ridge approximately 200m to the ENE.

#### M13 ENCLOSURE / CAIRNS Canny Cleugh

NY 955 847 upstanding: yes elevation: 265m.

This site is located 100m to the south of a corner of the present forestry fence. It is enclosed by one or two curved earth and stone banks, of total length about 30m, and it backs into a SE facing hillside. It possibly represents the remains of a stock enclosure of uncertain date. About 30m to the south are two well covered cairns about 2m in diameter.

#### M14 ENCLOSURE / FIELD SYSTEM Canny Cleugh

NY 958 849 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

This enclosure is rectangular, 36m (SW-NE) by 25m (NW-SE) with an entrance on the SE side 8m from the S corner. This entrance has a small stone lined cell adjacent to it. The bank, typically 0.2m high, has sharply angled corners and is surrounded by a pronounced ditch and counterscarp bank. An earth and stone bank issues from the north corner of the enclosure and continues in a NE direction for about 200 metres. In addition, a well defined system of earth and stone banks connects this enclosure with a neighbouring one (site M15).

#### M15 ENCLOSURE Canny Cleugh

NY 959 848 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

This site is located about 70-100 metres SE of the east corner of the more prominent enclosure (site M14). This enclosure is subrectangular and is bounded by a bank 30m (SE-NW) by 20m (NE-SW) on a SE facing slope. The bank is 0.6-0.8m high on the NE side but only the stone foundations remain on the SE side. The foundations of possible house sites exist butting onto the bank on the west, north and (possibly) east corners of the site. The west site is circular and 4m in diameter, the north one rectangular and 4m by 5m in dimensions, and the doubtful east one circular and 6m in diameter. As in site M14, a single bank issues from the site in a NE direction, in this case for about 100m.

#### M16 CAIRNS Ray Fell

NY 955 852 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.

Two cairns of maximum diameter 5m, and a few smaller ones, are distributed over an area of nearly half a hectare. (A raised platform at the north of this area is assumed to be the base of an old shooting butt).

#### M17 RING BANK / CAIRNS Ray Fell

NY 956 857 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

This site consists of a closely circular bank, about 4m in diameter, with a ring of stones covering much of its perimeter. The interior of the site is hollowed out, presumably due to robbing. Some cairns are also present in the vicinity.

#### M18 CUP MARKED ROCK Canny Cleugh

NY 959 850 upstanding: no elevation: 260m.

Eleven cups, reasonably close packed and with diameters of about 30mm and with depths of up to 20mm, exist on one face of a rock. This rock, which is now covered with turf, is located in a cairnfield (site M19) approximately 100m SW of the S corner of a modern fence.

#### M19 CAIRNFIELD Canny Cleugh

NY 960 850 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.

APs: NMR3033/768A-770A.

There are at least five cairns to the SE of a modern track and a further two to the NW. The cairns vary in size but are generally 3-4m in diameter, 0.3-0.5m high, and are well covered with turf.

## REGION N (SW corner NY 96 84)

### N1 DYKE Canny Cleugh

NY 961 850 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

APs: NMR3033/768A-770A.

This prominent dyke is aligned NW-SE and it traverses the crest of a broad ridge. It is also prominent for about 100m on the SE side of the ridge; however on the NW side it tapers out after a few tens of metres. At its most prominent, the dyke is about 4m wide and there is a ditch, typically 0.4m wide on its SW side; there is no ditch evident on the other side.

### N2 RING BANKS Canny Cleugh

NY 961 850 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

APs: NMR3033/768A-770A.

Two ring banks are evident. The more prominent one is adjacent to the dyke (site N1) and appears to overlie it. This bank has an internal diameter of about 4m and a depth of 1-1.5m. There is a possible entrance on the E side. The other bank, which is less distinct, is approximately 100m NE of the first and has similar dimensions. There is a possible east facing entrance. The date and function of these banks is uncertain.

### N3 CAIRNS Cushat Wood

NY 9610 8562 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

The site comprises three or four low mounds of earth, together with a short section of bank. The most prominent mound was about 0.4m high and a few metres in diameter; it is located about 20m NE of the corner of a modern fence.

### N4 ENCLOSURES Bewick Hill

NY 963 844 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

Ref: EVANS (1988), 168-9 (includes plan).

Evans describes a cluster of enclosures and associated buildings, believed to be medieval or later in date, on the SE facing slope of Bewick Hill.

### N5 LIMEKILN Larkhall

NY 964 845 upstanding: no elevation: 220m.

This kiln is marked as working in the West Whelpington Tithe Map of 1844 and in OS1. Later OS maps indicate subsequent quarrying in the area.

### N6 SETTLEMENT Ray

NY 9653 8548 upstanding: yes elevation: 235m.

NAR: NY98NE06. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 198.

Hodgson refers to this site as being on sloping ground and consisting of a vallum of earth and small stones enclosing an area about 30 yards square. Since Hodgson's time, the site has been largely destroyed by a railway cutting. Only a sub-rectangular scooped area remains with vestigial banks about 35m long on the north of the site and 15m long on the west.

### N7 FISHPOND Ray

NY 9670 8556 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

NAR: NY98NE07.

Three short banks and ditches exist adjacent to and SE of

the disused railway. The most westerly bank is an old field boundary, but the other two, which are about 30m long and 12m apart, are the surviving sides of a medieval fishpond, presumably associated with the medieval village of Ray (site N8).

### N8 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE Ray

NY 967 856 upstanding: no elevation: 230m.

Refs: FRASER, 25 (no 60); HODGSON (1827), 196-8.

The village was held by the de Lisle family in the 13th century and contributed 6 taxpayers to the 1296 subsidy. It features on Speed's (1610) map, but only two dwellings are shown on Armstrong's (1769) map. By 1827, it consisted, according to Hodgson, of one house, occupied but in a very ruinous state, an unoccupied pele house (presumably the bastle - site N9) and traces of numerous dwellings. The location of these dwellings is not obvious today; the site is partly wooded, a disused railway line runs through it and ridge and furrow covers much of the rest.

### N9 BASTLE Ray

NY 9690 8576 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98NE13. Refs: BOSANQUET, ch. 22; RAMM, 89 (includes plan).

This bastle has external dimensions 9m by 7m; the walls are 1.2m thick and stand to a maximum height of 2m. There are checks for the doors of the east facing entrance and tunnels for two drawbars. The interior features are difficult to discern, due to vegetation, but Ramm reports traces of corbelling on the north, west and south sides to support an upper floor. According to Bosanquet, there was an external stone staircase; this is not obvious from the surviving remains. Bosanquet also implies that the building was occupied as late as the 19th century; an iron door-hinge on one jamb of the entrance and a bolt-hole on the opposite jamb probably relate to this period of occupation.

### N10 CROFT Ray

NY 9690 8549 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

NAR: NY98NE14 Ref: JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 84).

This site, presumed to be associated with the deserted village of Ray, consists of a mutilated sub-rectangular enclosure, of area 40m (SW-NE) by 35m (SE-NW), bounded by a low bank. Inside this enclosure are the remains of a rectangular building.

### N11 CORN MILL Ray Mill

NY 9750 8536 upstanding: yes elevation: 200m.

Ref: HODGSON (1827), 198.

Entries relating to this mill in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register exist from 1738 onwards. It was rebuilt in 1768 and was still in operation in the 1890s (since it is marked as a working mill in OS2). Today, the site of the mill is occupied by a smaller building serving as a barn. The original mill race is clearly visible on the north side of the Ray Burn for at least 150m, ending at the remains of a water wheel pit, a few metres to the west of the present barn.

## REGION O (SW corner NY 98 84)

### O1 PROBABLE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Blackhalls

NY 9817 8598 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

NAR: NY98NE22.

A sub-rectangular enclosure with traces of an inner bank, a ditch and a counterscarp bank. The dimensions of the inner bank are 37m NS by 27m EW and the east bank is penetrated by a causewayed entrance. There are no internal features.

### O2 DESERTED VILLAGE Herpath

NY 981 852 upstanding: no elevation: 190m.

AP: CUAP AQO 28. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 194.

According to Hodgson, Herpath was a little knot of cottages, together with an inn, on the south side of the ford (now the road bridge) in a haugh adjacent to the Ray Burn. He implies that the foundations of the village were taken up in the 18th century. No other documentary evidence relating to this site has been found. Today the only indications of the settlement are a small number of level platforms. More extensive traces are visible from the air photo.

### O3 POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT Herpath

NY 983 853 upstanding: yes elevation: 210m.

NAR: NY98NE15. Refs: HODGSON (1827), 194; JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 88).

The site consists of two contiguous enclosures, one 50m square and the other 50m by 55m; both enclosures consist of a single bank surrounded by a slight ditch. The area has been levelled by ploughing since at least 1827, and only the general outline of the site is perceptible today.

### O4 MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT Horncastle

NY 984 841 upstanding: yes elevation: 190m.

Refs: HODGSON (1827), 193 & 197; EVANS (1988), 168-9 (sketch).

Hodgson records 'strong traces of the foundations of buildings' on a hill just north of the Wansbeck. The present remains, sketched by Evans, consist of an oval enclosure with the foundations of a building 8m square at its SE corner. A possible second and smaller building exists on the east part of the enclosure. The rest of the interior of the enclosure consists generally of loose stones and incoherent banks.

### O5 POSSIBLE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Horncastle

NY 984 846 upstanding: no elevation: 210m.

NAR: NY98SE18. Ref: NCH, vol 15, 38.

Two rectilinear earthworks, which may have been Romano-British settlements, existed on this site but had been totally destroyed by ploughing some time before 1940.

### O6 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Rowley Hill

NY 9895 8497 upstanding: yes elevation: 210m.

Ref: EVANS (1988), 167 & 169 (sketch).

Faint traces of the foundations of a possible rectangular

building, roughly 10m EW by 3m NS, exist under the cairn at the summit of Rowley Hill. Slight earthworks also exist on the south slope of the hill. Evans considers these features to be of medieval or later date.

### O7 EARTHWORK The Chesters

NY 9928 8514 upstanding: no elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98NE12. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 192; JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 89.)

According to Hodgson, a 'camp' existed at this site, the lines of which were evident in 1827 by whinstones and mounds of earth. Today, no visible trace of this site survives.

### O8 CULTIVATION TERRACES Kirkwhelpington

NY 993 842 upstanding: yes elevation: 180m.

NAR: NY98SE22.

There are three prominent terraces on a north facing slope. These are approximately 100m long with an average width of 7m and they are separated by two steep banks of height up to 2.5m. They are presumed to be of medieval date.

### O9 LEAD WORKINGS Kirkwhelpington

NY 9956 8422 upstanding: yes elevation: 170m.

Ref: MARK.

A lead mine is marked on this site in Greenwood's (1828) map but not on any later map. Today, a mound with a collapsed centre marks the presumed site of the mine. Mark records that lead mining was carried out in the vicinity of Kirkwhelpington before 1734.

### O10 PELE TOWER Kirkwhelpington

NY 9960 8442 upstanding: yes elevation: 170m.

NAR: NY98SE19. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 189; BATES, 46.

The 1541 survey refers to a little tower in good repair and being the mansion of the vicarage. According to NAR, the remains of this tower are incorporated into the kitchen of the vicarage; the east wall of this is 5ft thick and rises to a height of 20ft.

### O11 CHURCH Kirkwhelpington

NY 9964 8442 upstanding: yes elevation: 170m.

NAR: NY98SE31 Ref: PEVSNER, 367.

St Bartholomew's Church in Kirkwhelpington is mainly 19th century but contains fragments from earlier periods. Part of the wall which blocks off the west entrance of the church is Norman, the three bay nave and the south door is 13th century, and the west door is late perpendicular. The west tower is of several builds, the lower masonry courses being 12th and 13th century.

### O12 PASTORAL ENCLOSURE Whitehill

NY 9963 8526 upstanding: yes elevation: 210m.

NAR: NY98NE11.

The work consists of a rectangular enclosure bounded by a ploughed down stony bank of maximum height 0.3m; there is a NW facing entrance and a ditch on the north side. There is a slight oval platform of mean diameter 8m in the centre of the enclosure. On the south side of the enclosure, there is a possible house site (now very vague) bounded by a circular bank of mean internal diameter 5.5m, width 1.5m

and maximum height 0.3m. Ridge and furrow surrounds but does not overlie the enclosure, hence suggesting a medieval date.

#### O13 BASTLE Kirkwhelpington

NY 9984 8458 upstanding: no elevation: 170m.  
NAR: NY98SE25. Ref: HODGSON (1827), 189 (includes sketch).

Hodgson describes a fortified farmhouse, called the Bolt House, on this site, but no visible remains of it now exist.

#### O14 CORNMILL Kirkwhelpington

NY 9988 8430 upstanding: no elevation: 160m.  
Ref: HODGSON (1827), 187.

According to Hodgson, records of a mill at Kirkwhelpington go back to 1325. OS1 and OS2, together with the Kirkwhelpington Tithe Map (1844), show a working mill on this site. The maps show a mill race issuing on the south side of the Wansbeck at NY 9975 8427, crossing the river by a small aqueduct and then running on the north side of the river to the mill. Today, an overshot waterwheel, about 3 to 4 metres in diameter is still in existence, together with some machinery, inside the original mill building. From information kindly supplied by the present occupant of Mill House, Kirkwhelpington, it appears that this building previously had two upper stories which were demolished some time after the mill ceased working early in the present century. The mill race, though somewhat overgrown, can be traced north of the river; no definite trace, however, exists of the aqueduct or the section of the mill race south of the river.

### REGION P (SW corner 90 82)

#### P1 COAL WORKINGS Chesterhope

NY 9025 8383 upstanding: no elevation: 300m.  
A working coal shaft is marked on this site on OS1, but it is marked as disused on OS2.

#### P2 ROMAN CAMP Swine Hill (Fourlaws)

NY 905 825 upstanding: yes elevation: 270m.  
NAR: NY98SW06. AIRPHOTOS: NUAPA54-A57; NUAPA/076715/65-67; NUAPA/078638/7; NUAPA/050610/24. Refs: NCH, vol. 15, 117-8 (includes plan).  
A temporary camp, 162m NS by 155m EW, with a central gate on the west side and with gates at off-centre locations on the north and south sides. All the gates are defended by claviculae. There are no obvious internal features apart from banks of post-Roman date near the NW corner. The period of occupation of the camp is uncertain.

#### P3 CAIRNS Fourlaws

NY 9049 8303 upstanding: yes elevation: 260m.  
NAR: NY98SW05. Refs: NCH, vol 15, 101-2 (includes plan); BINNS.

The site consists of seven platforms arranged along the east side of Dere Street; today, only the two most southerly of these are visible. It was originally thought that these platforms were the bases of Roman signalling stations

(NCH). However, subsequent excavation (Binns) has shown that the site is definitely post-Roman. They are now believed to be the bases of cairns, subsequently robbed for the building of nearby field walls.

#### P4 GOLD NECKLACE AND BRONZE RINGS Chesterhope Common

NY 9093 8306.  
NAR: NY98SW04. Ref: NCH, vol 15, 24.  
These finds were found in a cairn, at the above grid reference, which was discovered in 1814 but has since been destroyed. The beads of the gold necklace were discovered loose; they were hollow bi-conical and in various sizes. They were dated towards the end of the Bronze Age. They are now in the Museum of Antiquities in Newcastle. Two bronze rings were also said to have been discovered at the same time but they have since been lost.

#### P5 LIME KILN Fourlaws

NY 9093 8350 upstanding: yes elevation: 320m.  
This site is marked as an old kiln on OS1. Today, the mound and two outlets are clearly visible, although the more southerly outlet is largely filled with earth.

#### P6 COAL WORKINGS Fourlaws

NY 910 833 upstanding: no elevation: 320m.  
Ref: HODGSON (1827), 167.  
OS1 shows coal levels on this site, and Fryer's (1820) map also shows a working colliery there. Hodgson mentions a colliery working since c. 1800 at Fourlaws.

### REGION Q (SW corner NY 92 82)

#### Q1 ROMAN BRONZE VESSEL Wanney Crag

NY 930 833.  
NAR: NY98SW09. Ref: PSAN, 2 ser, 2 (1885), 63-4 & 129 (includes illustration).  
A Roman bronze vessel (believed to be a skillet) was found by the Rev. T. Stephen (vicar of Horsley-on-Rede) some time before August 1885 and retained by him. It apparently was found on the bed of a stream running north of the crags.

#### Q2 18TH CENTURY HOUSE Wanney Byre

NY 930 834 (approx) upstanding: no elevation: 280m.  
Ref: HODGSON (1827), 198.  
Hodgson mentions a house, called Great Wannehouse; in existence in 1722 and occupied by Alice Hughs; it had apparently been abandoned by 1827. This house has not been traced on any map although OS2 marks two wells in the area. No trace has been found of the house or any associated feature.

#### Q3 HILL FORT Great Wanney

NY 932 834 upstanding: yes elevation: 320m.  
NAR: NY98SW08. Ref: JOBEY (1965), 63.  
The site is an irregular shaped enclosure bounded by a stone rampart, about 0.4m high surrounded by a slight outer ditch. There is a causewayed entrance on the SE side. On the north side, the site is well defended by the steep drop

of Great Wanney Crag. The site is clearly defensive and probably dates from the Iron Age.

Q4 CINERARY URN Sweethope Lough  
NY936825.

NAR: NY98SW10. Ref: NCH, vol 4, 408.

A cinerary urn was found at the west end of Sweethope Lough in 1842. Only the overhanging rim has been preserved and is now in the British Museum. The location of the burial mound, from which the urn originated, is not known.

## REGION R (SW corner NY 94 82)

R1 CORN MILL Sweethope

NY 951 821 upstanding: no elevation: 235m.

Ref: NCH, vol 4, 410.

A number of entries relating to this mill appear in the Kirkwhelpington Parish Register from 1728 onwards. In 1770 it was washed away by a flood. However, Fryer's (1820) and Greenwood's (1828) map both show a working mill at this site; a disused mill is marked on OS1. From OS1, it appears that the site of the mill is close to that occupied by a present-day barn, a little to the south of the present course of the River Wansbeck. Traces of the mill race are visible close to this site.

R2 CORD RIG / CAIRNS Ferneyrigg

NY 9525 8368 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

APs: NMR 3033/767-8.

An extensive area of well defined cord rig is apparent, both from air photos and on the ground, over an area of about 0.3 hectares. The rig is aligned roughly in a ESE-WNW direction and there is a distance of 1.4m between furrows. A small number of earth and stone cairns exist near the northern periphery of the rig and a few more within the rig itself.

R3 POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT Hawick Woods

NY 953 824 (approx) upstanding: no elevation: 240m.

Greenwood's (1828) map shows a 'camp' on this site but no trace of it is evident on the ground today.

R4 SETTLEMENT Hawick Fell

NY 9549 8226 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98SE10. Ref: JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 78).

An roughly oval enclosure, bounded by a bank, ditch and counterscarp bank. The mean internal diameter is about 30m. The ditch is up to 1m deep on the north side but is much less elsewhere. There is an entrance on the east side. Ploughing has largely destroyed all internal features although NAR claims the existence of an internal hut.

R5 ENCLOSURE Hawick Woods

NY 9557 8243 upstanding: no elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98SE11. Ref: HOGG (1947), 171.

This feature, which is now obscured by afforestation, was listed by Hogg as the boundary of a prehistoric settlement; however, NAR records it as a more modern enclosure or plantation bank contemporary with adjacent field banks.

R6 MOATED FARMSTEAD Ferneyrigg

NY 9597 8360 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98SE09. Refs: BALL, 230-2 (includes sketch); JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 80); EVANS (1988), 168 (sketch) & microfiche.

The work consists of a bank with a surrounding ditch and bank on the NW and SW sides and a ditch only on the NE side. Only a small mound remains of the bank on the SE side. The dimensions of the inner bank are 75m (NE side), 50m (SW side) and 120m (NW side). The ditch is most pronounced on the NW side where it has a maximum depth of 1.4m. The present farm of Ferneyrigg occupies the NE part of the interior of the site. Sketches of the site are given by both Ball and Evans. Jobey records the site as a farmstead of post-Roman or medieval date.

## REGION S (SW corner NY 96 82)

S1 SETTLEMENT Hawick Crags

NY 9633 8219 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98SE27. Ref: JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 77).

The site consists of an enclosure, 40m NS by 30m EW, bounded by an oval bank 0.3 to 0.8m high on the down side (the site is on a SE facing slope). NAR records a hut circle, 7m in diameter, near the south side of the work but no other evidence of habitation. There is no obvious entrance.

S2 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE Hawick

NY 963 825 upstanding: no elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98SE13. Refs: HODGSON (1827), 250; FRASER, 26 (no 67); WRATHMELL, 403 (no 111).

This village was held by the lords of Bolam in the 13th century and 6 villagers contributed to the 1296 subsidy. A survey in 1541 refers to a 'bastell house' in Hawick. Wrathmell records that it declined significantly after the 16th century; a survey of 1734 records 6 families and Armstrong's map shows 4 buildings. Hodgson records that Hawick was a small knot of houses and states that it was formerly of much greater extent 'as the sites of many buildings still testify'. Today, most of these sites have been obliterated and only one farmhouse remains. Ridge and furrow define the eastern boundary of the village; a few earthworks are visible to the west of this bank in the field centred at NY 963 825 and in the region immediately to the east of this field. See also site S3.

S3 CHAPEL Hawick

NY 9631 8240 upstanding: no elevation: 250m.

Refs: as in site S2.

Hodgson records that the remains of a chapel were found in the 18th century a little to the east of the village (site S2). A holy water basin was found, together with some bones. According to Wrathmell, a 13th century charter records the existence of St. Katherine's Chapel at Hawick. The site of the chapel is believed to be the summit of the hill, known as Chapel Hill, where a platform exists where no ridge and furrow is present.

S4 ENCLOSURES/BANKS Hawick Craggs  
NY 962 820 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.  
Two slight banks and three small enclosures exist at the foot of Hawick Craggs.

S5 ENCLOSURE South Berry Hills  
NY 964 831 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
NAR: NY98SE12.  
The site consists of an irregularly shaped earthwork of which only the north bank, with a maximum height of 0.5m, is clearly evident. Quarrying within the site has destroyed any internal features apart from an internal bank, aligned NS, which divides the site into two. NAR records a rectangular hut site at the east end of the site. The date and function of the site is unknown.

S6 CUP MARKED ROCK Hawick  
NY 9650 8273 upstanding: yes elevation: 235m.  
About 1-2 sq metres of sandstone is exposed on an east facing slope ENE of Hawick Farm. On the face of this are at least 12 large cup markings and two smaller ones. 5 of the larger markings appear to lie on the rim of a circle. Some possible peck markings are close to the smaller cups.

S7 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Plashetts North  
NY 9677 8201 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98SE29. Refs: JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 76); GATES (1982), 40.  
This site, classified by Jobey as a small Romano-British settlement, is located at the foot of an escarpment immediately north of the infant River Wansbeck. It occupies an area 65m (WSW-ENE) by about 40m (SSE-NNW) - the southern part of the site is poorly defined. The NW corner of the site is scooped against the hillside. There is an east facing entrance, backed by two depressed areas, and at least three internal hut circles. The most distinct of these has an internal diameter of nearly 7m and banks 1.3m thick. The NE corner of the site incorporates several metres of double orthostats with rubble infilling, defining a bank of width 1.5m. Elsewhere, the banks are quite low - typically 0.3m high. A system of field banks exist to the north of the site, connecting with the boundary of the settlement at its NE corner. According to Gates, this field system is contemporary with the settlement. The function and date of a level platform near the NE corner of the site is uncertain; another platform near the NW corner is clearly modern.

S8 TRACKWAY Plashetts North  
NY 968 821 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
A short length of a well-constructed trackway, incorporating both an embankment and a cutting, exists to the north of the River Wansbeck. There were no obvious remains of any bridge where this track may have crossed the river and no traces of any track south of the river. This track was about 100m NE of the Romano-British settlement (site S7), but clearly post-dated it. Judging from its alignment its purpose may have been to connect the medieval villages of Hawick and Great Bavington.

S9 STEADING North Berry Hills  
NY 9690 8342 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98SE17. APs: CUAP/AQ017 & BE63; NUAP/050610/7-10; NMR SF 1531/2-4. Ref: JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 79).

This site is an irregularly shaped enclosure, bounded by a bank of typical height 0.3m. This bank is bounded by a ditch on the north and west sides; this ditch merges into a modern drain on the east side. Two low banks, 11m long, partition off the SW corner of the work. This site is the most westerly of a group of three (see also sites S10 and S11), similar in layout and hence, presumably, in date and purpose. Jobey considers these sites to be steadings of post-Roman or medieval date. Ridge and furrow overlies all three sites. The air photos show traces of banks to the east of site S8 which have been largely obliterated by ridge and furrow.

S10 STEADING North Berry Hills  
NY 9704 8345 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98SE17. Ref and APs: as in site S9.  
This site is a sub-rectangular walled enclosure, bounded by a single bank, 45m (WSW-ENE) by 55m (NNW-SSE), with a surrounding ditch and counterscarp. The bank is most prominent on the ENE side where it has a maximum height of 0.5m; on the SSE side the work is largely obliterated. Two perpendicular banks, approximately 20m long, partition off the NNE corner of the work.

S11 STEADING North Berry Hills  
NY 9708 8351 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98SE17. Ref and APs: as in site S9.  
This site is a subrectangular enclosure, bounded by a single bank, 55m (WSW-ENE) by 55m (NNW-SSE), with a surrounding ditch and counterscarp. There is a possible entrance on the WSW side. The bank is also most prominent on this side where it is up to 0.5m high. The SSE side of the site is largely obliterated. Two banks, at right angles to each other and approximately 20m long, partition off the NNE corner of the site.

S12 LEAD WORKINGS Crookdean  
NY 9707 8319 upstanding: no elevation: 210m.  
Ref: HODGSON (1827), 199.  
Hodgson records an unsuccessful working on this site, the location of which is shown on OS2R.

S13 BURIAL CAIRN North Berry Hills  
NY 9716 8355 upstanding: yes elevation: 210m.  
NAR: NY98SE23.  
This cairn, which is situated at the summit of a small knoll, is 8m in diameter and about 0.7m high. It has a hollow at its centre, presumably due to robbing.

S14 FARMSTEAD Crookdean  
NY 9733 8232 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
NAR: NY98SE24. Refs: JOBEY (1960), 37 (no 85); JOBEY (1961), 100-2 (includes plan).  
The work consists of a level platform, 40m NS by 35m EW, built into a west facing slope. There are also two house sites, one at the NW corner and the other against the middle

of the west bank. The latter has banks up to 0.3m high; the former much less. Both house sites are 9m EW by 6m NS externally and have a porch at their eastern ends. There are also traces of a possible internal partition near the SE corner, possibly similar to those in the nearby sites S10 and S11. The work is believed to be of medieval date.

#### S15 HERD'SHOUSE CrookdeanHill

NY 9751 8201 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
The site is located 70m SE of a ruined sheepfold. It consists of an earth and stone bank, 7m NS by 7m EW; there is a possible entrance on the south side and an annexe, about 5m EW by 4m NS, adjoining its east side. Immediately to the south of this site is a rectangular enclosure, 20m NS by 15m EW, and this is presumed to be a stock enclosure. The banks are typically 1m wide and 0.3m high. This site is presumed to be the Herd's House marked in this area in Greenwood's (1828) map but not in later OS maps.

#### S16 MOATED FARMSTEAD Crookdean

NY 9753 8324 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.  
NAR: NY98SE16. Ref: JOBEY (1960), 33 & 37 (no 86).  
The site consists of a bank located on the west side of the present farm buildings. This bank is bounded by a broad ditch, now only a shallow depression with a slight counterscarp. There appears to be a causewayed entrance on the south side. Jobey considers the site to be a post-Roman or medieval moated farmstead.

#### S17 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE West Whelpington

NY 975 838 upstanding: partly elevation: 210m.  
NAR: NY98SE21. APs: CUAPBE64 (taken in 1948); CUAP UX72 (taken in 1957); NUAP G/016830/1-2 & G/017030/1-4 (taken in 1959); CUAP AQO 20,21 & 26 (taken in 1967); NUAPA/050610/1-6 & 11-12 (taken in 1967); NMR SF 1531/1 & 5 (taken in 1979). Refs: FRASER, 27 (no 72); JARRETT; EVANS (1987); EVANS (1988); PEVSNER, 369.

This village is believed to date from the late 11th or early 12th century. It originally consisted of about 30-35 dwellings surrounding a village green. Several buildings were damaged by fire in the early 14th century (presumably due to border raids). The village was rebuilt on a smaller scale some time after 1350, but progressively declined during subsequent centuries. In the late 17th century, the terraced houses were replaced by discrete farmsteads; by then the village is believed to have consisted of 13 farmsteads, 3 cottages and a forge (see below). Habitation in the village ended c. 1720 when the remaining villagers were evicted or relocated. From 1958 onwards, a number of excavations were carried out while a large part of the village was progressively destroyed by quarrying so that only the western part of it now remains. In addition to identifying a number of buildings, numerous finds (coins, clay pipes etc) and a number of features were identified. These included: (a) a blacksmith's forge, containing a number of horse shoes, buckles, etc., dated to the period 1640-1710; (b) an oval enclosure in the village green, interpreted as a pound for stray animals. A pele tower, with dimensions 7.2m by 6.5m, originally stood close to the latter but is believed to have

been destroyed in 1942 and was not found during the excavations.

#### S18 PALISADED ENCLOSURES West Whelpington

NY 975 838 upstanding: no elevation: 210m.

Ref: JARRETT (1989).

Two palisaded enclosures were discovered during excavation of the deserted village at West Whelpington (site S17). They are believed to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Traces of a palisaded trench were discovered in the eastern enclosure, together with foundations of circular timber buildings of diameter between 6 and 11 metres. The badly robbed foundations of stone buildings were also found. In the western enclosure, which is believed to be of earlier date, only traces of a palisade trench were found.

#### S19 DESERTED VILLAGE (?) Crookdean

NY 976 833 upstanding: no elevation: 230m.

Refs: JOBEY (1960); WRATHMELL, 553.

Jobey refers to a deserted hamlet beneath the present Crookdean Farm; however, Wrathmell considers it doubtful whether a nucleated settlement ever existed there and no trace of one now exists.

#### S20 LIME KILN West Side

NY 9795 8210 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

A limekiln is marked on this site on OS1 (1863) but not on later maps. Today, the kiln mound is evident but no outlets are visible.

## REGION T (SW corner NY 98 82)

#### T1 POSSIBLE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT BieldHill

NY 9827 8341 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98SE15. Refs: HODGSON (1827), 193; JOBEY (1960), 37 (site no 87).

Although this site is marked on modern OS maps, it was ploughed over at the beginning of the nineteenth century and little of the work remains. The west ditch can be followed for about 70m and the north ditch for a much shorter length. Ridge and furrow covers the interior.

#### T2 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE West Harle

NY 990 820 upstanding: no elevation: 200m.

NAR: NY98SE20. AP: NMR 2015/36. Refs: HODGSON (1827), 201; FRASER, 21 (no 56); WRATHMELL, 396 (no 105).

At one time this village contained 16 houses and 9 contributors were recorded to the 1296 subsidy. By the 17th century, the village was largely depopulated since in 1666 only 3 houses are recorded in West Harle and Wallridge. Armstrong's (1769) map records 3 buildings in West Harle. Today, the site is occupied by one farm. Incorporated in its stone walls are the walls and roofing slabs of earlier houses. Earth and stone banks, possibly the remains of two houses, exist to the west of this farm. The air photo shows no evidence of other dwellings; however, there has been



ploughing on all sides of the present farm except the west.

### T3 PELE TOWER West Harle

NY 9904 8203 upstanding: no elevation: 200m.

NAR: NY98SE20. Ref: HODGSON(1827), 201.

A fortalice was recorded in West Harle in 1415. The present farmhouse is believed to be on the site of this and also of a later mansion recorded by Hodgson. The kitchen of the present farmhouse is vaulted (possibly dating from the original tower). Additions were made here in 1629.

## REGION U (SW corner NY 90 80)

### U1 MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT Tone

NY 902 803 upstanding: no elevation: 260m.

Ref: NCH, vol 4, 296-301.

According to NCH, a single farm existed at Tone originally owned by Newminster Abbey and Hexham Priory. After the dissolution of the monasteries, it was owned by various families. Hodgson, writing in 1814, noted that Tone mansion was then occupied by pitmen and that the colliery in Tone employed about 8 people.

### U2 18TH/19TH CENTURY FARM Tone Hill Head

NY 9070 8065 upstanding: no elevation: 290m.

This farm, consisting of at least two buildings, is marked in all maps from Armstrong's (1769) to OS2 (1895), but is not marked on OS2R (1925). Today, a small plantation occupies the site and, apart from a few banks, no trace of the farm exists. It would therefore appear to have been abandoned and demolished early during the present century.

### U3 EARTHWORK Tone

NY 9113 8010 elevation: 250m.

NAR: NY98SW03 Ref: MACLAUHLAN.

MacLauchlan refers to a nearly rectangular earthwork about three quarters of an acre in area at this site. NAR refers to a denuded plantation, about 0.3 acres in area and surrounded by a sub-rectangular bank at the above grid reference. It further states that the larger earthwork is not evident either on the ground or from air photos. An inspection for the present survey failed to find any earthwork in the area.

### U4 ROMAN MILESTONE Comb Hill

NY 9121 8156 upstanding: yes elevation: 300m.

NAR: NY98SW02.

This uninscribed Roman milestone was found at NY 9107 8085, twelve Roman miles from Corstopitum, during alterations to the modern A68. It was then moved to its present location. It is today somewhat weathered and stands to a height of 1.5m

### U5 BRICK AND TILE WORKS Carrycoats

NY 9125 8060 upstanding: no elevation 265m.

This site, now occupied by a saw mill, was marked as a brick and tile works in OS2 (1895). OS2R (1925) marks the site as disused.

### U6 ENCLOSURE Green Rig

NY 9187 8187 upstanding: yes elevation: 280m.

NAR: NY98SW12.

The site is a much mutilated circular enclosure of height about 30m bounded by a bank of width 4m and maximum height 0.3m. A break of 3m in the bank on its south side is presumably the entrance. The northern part of the bank has largely been destroyed and there are no internal features. The date and purpose of the site are uncertain.

### U7 COAL WORKINGS Tone/Felton Hill

NY 92 81 upstanding: yes.

Armstrong's (1769) map shows two coal pits working in this area and Hodgson also refers to coal working here in 1814 (see site U1). OS1 and OS2 show numerous disused coal shafts in the locality and also a level at NY 9196 8124. Mounds and spoil heaps relating to some of these workings are still evident.

## REGION V (SW corner NY 92 80)

### V1 MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT Carrycoats

NY 924 800 upstanding: no elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98SW01. Refs: NCH, vol 4, 403-7; WRATHMELL, 33 (no 44); BURNS, 1 & 13-19.

The manor of Filton was granted to Newminster Abbey in the 12th or early 13th century and was used by them as a summer pasture. The 1541 Border survey records two bastles in Filton, apparently built c. 1500 and site V2 is one of these. The only other building at that time, according to Burns, was a shieling. Filton was seized by the Crown in 1536 and was subsequently leased to tenants. By the end of the 16th century it was renamed Carrycoats. No trace of any medieval settlement has been found in the vicinity.

### V2 BASTLE Carrycoats

NY 9296 8078 upstanding: no elevation: 230m.

NAR: NY98SW11. Ref: NCH, vol 4, 397, 404-5 & 475.

A survey of 1541 refers to a bastle at Filton Moor (now Carrycoats - see site V1) called the White house. The name survives on modern OS maps but refers to a later building. No visible traces of a bastle are evident.

## REGION W (SW corner NY 94 80)

### W1 HERD'S HOUSE Sweethope

NY 95 81 upstanding: no elevation: 240m (approx).

Armstrong's (1769) map indicates a 'Herd's House' in this area and entries in the Thockrington Parish Register indicates that the occupation of this site includes the period 1781-1802. It would appear to have been abandoned shortly afterwards as it does not appear on Greenwood's (1828) or later maps. Its location on Armstrong's map suggests that it was close to the old roadway which is now the right of way between Thockrington and Sweethope Lough; however it has not been located during the present survey.

**W2 TILEWORKS/ABANDONED 19TH CENTURY BUILDING** North Heugh

NY 953 803 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

OS1 shows a tileworks at NY 9539 8027 with a clay pit to the south of it. A building is also indicated at NY 9533 8030. The tileworks are not marked in later OS maps and no trace of it or the clay pit is visible today. The nearby building was in ruins in 1988-90 but has since been renovated.

**W3 CIST INHUMATION** Sweethope Farm

NY 9561 8188.

NAR: NY98SE06. Ref: NCH, vol 4, 408.

The cist was discovered in 1842, 1.2m below ground level, when levelling the ground for building the present farmhouse. The cist dimensions were 0.9m (length) by 0.55m (breadth) by 0.43m (depth) and it contained fragments of the skull and thigh bone of an adult.

**W4 IRON SPEARHEAD** Sweethope Farm

NY 9561 8188.

NAR: NY98SE06.

An iron spear, 0.4m in length and 0.2m from the point to the shoulder was found a few metres from the cist (site W3) and is now in the British Museum.

**W5 FRAGMENTS OF MASONRY** Sweethope Farm

NY 9561 8188.

About 1970, Mr Robson of Sweethope Farm discovered about 10 pieces of masonry including a chamfered window mullion and a lintel. These appear to have come from a manor house or a chapel, presumably from the deserted village at Sweethope (site W6 below).

**W6 DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE** Sweethope

NY 957 819 upstanding: no elevation: 240m.

NAR: NY98SE14. Refs: NCH, vol 4, 408; FRASER, 26 (No 68); WRATHMELL, 502 (no 195).

Sweethope was a small manor in the 13th century which provided 4 contributors to the 1296 subsidy. The survey of 1541 refers to a defensive house in good repair at Sweethope. The hearth tax (1666) listed 6 houses but Armstrong's (1769) map shows only 3 dwellings. Some traces ofcroft boundary banks are evident to the north of the present farmhouse together with a small series of cultivation terraces at NY 957 820.

**W7 19TH CENTURY FARM BUILDING** North Heugh

NY 956 806 upstanding: no elevation: 230m.

A building is marked on the site in Greenwood's (1828) map and in OS1 (1863) but not in later OS maps. Today, no clear evidence of the building is visible.

**W8 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT** North Heugh

NY 9567 8086 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

Ref: SELLERS (includes plan).

This site, which is located near the SW corner of a plantation, is an enclosure bounded by a bank of sides 30m NS by 40m EW. There are sunken areas at the NE and SE corners of the site on either side of a causewayed entrance. There appears to be at least one internal house site. The site is therefore

believed to be a homestead or settlement, probably of Romano-British date.

**REGION X (SW corner NY 96 80)**

**X1 RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS** North Heugh

NY 960 804 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

Ref: SELLERS.

Substantial remains of the foundations of a rectangular building exist at NY 9601 8040 at the foot of a steep south facing slope. The external dimensions of the building are 9.5m EW x 5.5m NS and clear traces of an entrance are visible at the middle of the south side. Traces of stone banks are visible to the south and west. To the south of this, at NY 9601 8032, is a stony area with approximate dimensions 10m x 6m; this is interpreted to be the ruined remains of another building. Both buildings are believed to be of medieval date.

**X2 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS** North Heugh

NY 9600 8087 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

Ref: SELLERS.

The site consists of the foundations of a small stone structure - presumably a building. Its external dimensions are 4m by 3.5m, with walls at least 0.6m thick, and it stands one or two courses high. It is located at the foot of Sweethope Crag, close to the southern edge of an area which has been cleared of stones.

**X3 ENCLOSURES** North Heugh

NY 9607 8041 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

Ref: SELLERS.

Two square enclosures, bounded by earth and stone banks, are located at the foot of a steep and stony south facing slope. The smaller enclosure, which is the more prominent of the two, is about 10m square with rounded corners. This lies on the NW corner of the larger enclosure which is about 20m square. Neither enclosure has an obvious entrance. It is presumed that they are stock enclosures of uncertain dates, the smaller one being later.

**X4 FIELD SYSTEM, CAIRNS AND BUILDING FOUNDATIONS** North Heugh

NY 961 806 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.

Ref: SELLERS.

An intricate system of field banks and cairns exists over an area 200m EW by 300m NS and centred at NY 961 806. This area is bounded by steep drops of about 20m on its southern and western sides. A modern drystone wall running roughly NS through this area post-dates this field system. There are cairns at NY 9608 8066, NY 9609 8067, NY 9615 8058 and NY 9618 8060. In addition, at NY 9603 8052, there are faint traces of the foundations of a rectangular building with external dimensions 10m x 6m. No ridge and furrow has been detected within this field system either from field walking or from air photos. Inspection on the ground suggests that field systems from two different periods are present. The earlier one is probably medieval and associated with the rectangular building; the later one is post-medieval and is probably associated with the

farmhouse of Crag End (site X7).

X5 HOLLOW WAYS Quarry House/North Heugh  
NY 961 807 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
Ref: SELLERS.

A number of hollow ways, aligned EW, exist to the south of the modern tarmac road and are presumably precursors of it. A few tens of metres to the SW, there is a single hollow way, aligned NNW-SSE and running diagonally across a west facing slope.

X6 RECTANGULAR BUILDING, CAIRN AND BANKS  
Sweethope Crag (South)  
NY 961 811 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.

At NY 961 811 are significant traces of the foundations of a rectangular building with external dimensions 10m EW by 6m NS and with a possible entrance on the east side. There are earth and stone banks running from the SE and SW corners of the site. South of this, but north of the modern stone wall, are at least five cairns, presumably for clearance. Further south again, and south of the stone wall, there are two very short lengths of earth and stone bank aligned roughly EW. No ridge and furrow is evident in this area.

X7 ABANDONED FARMHOUSE Crag End  
NY 9615 8042 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.  
Ref: SELLERS.

This farmstead is marked on Greenwood's (1828) map and OS1 but not on later OS maps. Today, only slight traces of the foundations of the house (approximately 25m EW by 10m NS) are visible. OS1 shows an enclosure at the east end of the house; a stone wall, about 1.5m high, exists there today. This wall consists mainly of rubble stone, but squared stonework (presumably originally from the house) is present where the east end of the farmhouse butted onto the enclosure. A lintel stone is also present at the south side of the enclosure wall. OS1 also shows a small enclosure at the west end of the farmhouse and the foundations of this are still visible. No documentary evidence relating to the occupation of the farmhouse has been found during the present survey.

X8 PLATFORM Quarry House  
NY 9616 8087 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
Ref: SELLERS.

This site is small turf platform, roughly 4m square, which may be a shieling.

X9 UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS Sweethope Crag (North)  
NY 962 812 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
NAR: NY98SE30. APs: NMR SF 2015/24-26. Ref: GATES (1983).

Two badly robbed unenclosed settlements are recorded by NAR at NY 9616 8121 and NY 9623 8124. The former was not located during the present survey but slight traces of the latter were found. Gates also records a possible unenclosed settlement in the area.

X10 CORD RIG Sweethope Crag (North)  
NY 962 812 upstanding: yes elevation: 250m.  
Two areas of cord rig were identified, both aligned roughly EW and with a distance between furrows of 1.4m. The first is centred approximately at NY 9625 8127. It is bounded on its west side by a prominent earth and stone bank and appears to overlie a much fainter bank. The second area is about 100m to the south and is bounded on its north edge by an earth and stone bank.

X11 FIELD SYSTEM AND BUILDING FOUNDATIONS  
Quarry House  
NY 963 805 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.  
Ref: SELLERS.

A field system occupies the area to the south and west of a modern stone wall and is bounded on its WNW edge by a steep natural slope. The system includes a number of earth and stone banks, roughly parallel to each other, and faint traces of ridge and furrow are present. At NY 9622 8053 and NY 9639 8054 are substantial earth and stone foundations of two rectangular buildings, believed to be farm houses of medieval date. The westerly site has external dimensions 8m by 6m; it has an internal dividing wall and an enclosure adjacent to it. The easterly site has external dimensions 10m by 5.5m; it has traces of a possible internal dividing wall and a small annexe at its western end.

X12 FIELD SYSTEMS/CAIRNS/ENCLOSURE Sweethope Crag (North)  
NY 963 813 upstanding: yes elevation: 240m.  
NAR: NY98SE30. APs: NMR SF 2015/24-26. Ref: GATES (1982).

A complex system of field boundaries and cairns lies on the east facing slopes of Sweethope Crag. Gates considers these to correspond to at least two separate periods of occupation during the Bronze Age and Romano-British periods. The former period is represented by irregular banks and the prominent robbed cairn, 11m in diameter and 0.5-1.0m in height, at NY 9636 8122. The latter period is represented by parallel banks and lynchets and is presumably associated with the probable Romano-British settlement at Plashetts (site X17). A roughly oval shaped enclosure at NY 9615 8136, about 10m in mean diameter and bounded by earth and stone banks, is believed by Gates to be associated with this field system.

X13 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS AND CULTIVATION  
North Heugh  
NY 964 803 upstanding: yes elevation: 225m.  
Ref: SELLERS.

Two superimposed systems of ploughing are apparent over an area of about 4 hectares, centred at NY 964 803, on a gentle east facing slope. The more distinct system consists of straight ridges, about 3 to 6m apart, and presumably represents post-medieval ploughing. The less distinct, and presumably earlier, system consists of a series of lynchets more widely spaced and running transversely across the slope. To the north of this area, at NY 9636 8043 on levelled ground between two lynchets, are the remains of a possible house site about 8m square.

#### X14 LEAD WORKINGS Quarry House

NY 965 808 upstanding: yes elevation: 230m.

Refs: NCH, vol 4, 403; SELLERS.

According to NCH, a lease was issued in 1736 for Messrs Lee, Cragg, Armstrong and others to work for lead ore at this site. In 1828 the site was again worked but was found to be unproductive. The site is marked in Greenwood's (1828) map and is marked as disused in OS1. Today, a fenced-off area, filled with rubbish, marks the presumed site of the mine shaft. To the east of this are spoil heaps. A deep trench, which runs from the shaft in a SE direction, may have been a ditch or alternatively a trial trench for locating lead ore. These features are enclosed by a low bank enclosing an area of about 1 hectare. To the west of this, at NY 9638 8081, is a small enclosed area on level ground; this may well have been a pond to provide water for washing the ore.

#### X15 CLEARANCE CAIRNS Quarry House

NY 966 805 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

Refs: HEDLEY (1886); SELLERS.

A number of clearance cairns exist bounding an extensive area of ridge and furrow. These include a line of cairns, centred at NY 966 805, which were incorrectly interpreted by Hedley as being a third bank of the Romano-British settlement (site X16). Further to the east, a number of other cairns exist in a line centred at NY 968 805; to the SW there are five more cairns centred at NY 965 804.

#### X16 ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Quarry House

NY 966 806 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98SE02. Refs: HEDLEY (1886); JOBEY (1960), 4, 10, 16, 18, 36 (no 74); JOBEY (1974), 36 (no 21); SELLERS. The site is enclosed by two banks, the inner bank being 46m EW by 57m NS and the outer bank 70m (maximum) EW by 77m NS. Within the SE and SW parts of the area enclosed by the inner bank there appear to be two yards separated by a causewayed entrance. The expected south facing entrance is not visible, being presumably blocked at a later date. An isolated circular house site, with a porch or shelter wall on its east side, exists in the northern part of the area enclosed by the inner bank. Badly mutilated traces of possible house sites exist along an EW axis at the centre of the site. A number of features exist which appear to be later modifications to the original plan of the site. These include the blocking of the presumed original south facing entrance, a house site built over the SW corner of the original bank and two house sites built over the causeway. The outer bank, surrounding the complete site, also appears to be a later addition. Jobey records that Samian pottery has been found at this site.

#### X17 PROBABLE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT Plashetts (Sweetthope Crags)

NY 9661 8138 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98SE01. APs: NMR SF 2015/21-24; NUAP G/014294/18. Ref: BALL, 232-3 (includes sketch); JOBEY (1960), 36 (no 75).

The work consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by double earth and stone banks and a medial ditch 1-1.5m deep. The inner bank encloses an area 32m

EW by 25m NS. A modern farm track and wall running EW through the site has destroyed the entrance (presumed to be at the east) and obscured most of the internal features apart from fragmentary traces of two hut sites.

#### X18 LIMEKILN Quarry House

NY 9665 8090 upstanding: yes elevation: 225m.

Ref: SELLERS.

A limekiln is marked on this site in OS1 but not in later maps. Today, the mound of the kiln is visible, together with a trackway on the SW side for loading the kiln, but no outlets are visible. To the south east of the kiln is a disused quarry marked in OS2.

#### X19 TRACKWAY AND FIELD SYSTEM Quarry House

NY 967 806 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

Refs: HEDLEY (1886); JOBEY (1974); GATES (1982); SELLERS.

An alignment, formed by two rows of stones and centred at NY 9667 8063, runs for about 70m approximately in an EW direction. The rows are approximately 7m apart. An extensive field system, incorporating field banks and cairns, exists on both sides of the alignment and to the east of the Romano-British settlement (site X16). These banks pre-date the ridge and furrow which now covers the area. The alignment is therefore likely to be a trackway, possibly of Romano-British date, through the surrounding field system.

#### X20 PLATFORMS AND ENCLOSURE Quarry House

NY 967 808 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

Ref: SELLERS.

An enclosure 17m EW by 20m NS is located at NY 9674 8078 to the south of a modern stone wall. To the west are two or three platforms where the slight east facing slope of the ground has locally been levelled. The nature of these features is not clear but they appear to post-date the ridge and furrow to the south of them.

#### X21 CAIRN Thockrington Burn

NY 9691 8056 upstanding: yes elevation: 215m.

NAR: NY98SE05. Refs: HEDLEY (1886); SELLERS.

This site, marked on modern OS maps, is a low mound with a maximum height of 1.0m and with a shallow, irregularly shaped depression at its centre. Hedley considered this site to be a burial cairn but its location, adjacent to the Thockrington Burn, makes this doubtful.

### REGION Y (SW corner NY 98 80)

#### Y1 AXE HEAD Great Bavington

NY 9880.

NAR: NY98SE04. Ref: PSAN4 ser, 5 (1932), 328.

A polished stone axe head, approximately 110mm long, was found at Great Bavington. It is now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle.

#### Y2 SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL VILLAGE Great Bavington

NY 985 803 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.

NAR: NY98SE28. APs: NMR SF 2015/27-29. Refs:

HODGSON (1827), 201-2; BOSANQUET; FRASER, 19 (no 52); WRATHMELL, 126 (plan) & 296 (no 9); PEVSNER, 289. Hodgson states that records on this village go back to the 12th century. There were 18 contributors to the 1296 subsidy and 37 poll-tax payers were recorded in 1377. It is believed to have been sacked by the Scots at about this time. There were 14 houses in 1666 but Armstrong's map (1769) shows only 6. Today, about half a dozen houses and a farmstead remain. Most of the remaining houses lie on an EW line which originally extended further east as is evident from earthworks of house sites and crofts visible in the field centred at NY 985 803. A parallel row, now completely deserted, existed to the north of this. The house sites of this are not easily visible but are bounded on the north by ridge and furrow. Some houses in this row were marked as occupied in Armstrong's map. Between the two rows was a wide village green which by 1844 had been divided up among the remaining holdings. A small series of cultivation terraces exists to the SE of the village.

Y3 MEETING HOUSE Great Bavington  
 NY 9842 8028 upstanding: no elevation: 220m.  
 NAR: NY98SE26. Ref: HODGSON (1897).

The chapel of Great Bavington was founded as a Dissenters' meeting house in 1693. The present chapel, occupying the same site, is modern.

Y4 19TH CENTURY FARM West Side  
 NY 9854 8193 upstanding: yes elevation: 220m.  
 This farm is marked on Greenwood's (1828) map and OS1 but not on later maps. Today, only the foundations of the farm buildings remain, together with stone walls bounding an adjoining farmyard.

## APPENDIX 1: BOUNDARY STONES

These features have been treated collectively because they are similar to each other. More than a dozen boundary stones exist in the surveyed area and, with one exception, all those encountered during field walking are marked on the current OS 1:25 000 map. Most of the existing boundary stones fall into one of two groups:

(i) From Great Wanney Crag (NY 933 833) to a point (NY 957 833) near Ferneyrigg. These mark the boundary between West Whelpington and Hawick townships. The faces of these stones bear the initials 'MM' (Mark Milbank, the landowner of West Whelpington in the early 18th century) and the south faces 'WB' above and 'Th S' below (Walter Blackett and Thomas Smith). The line of the boundary was agreed between the landlords in 1736 (Evans (1988), 155).

(ii) From Wolf Crag (NY 978 884) to near Brock Crag (NY 968 872). These mark the boundary between Kirkwhelpington and Ottercops. The faces towards Kirkwhelpington bear the initials 'DN' (Duke of Northumberland) and the faces towards Ottercops 'WT' above and 'O' below. The 'O' stands for Ottercops and 'W T' for Walter Trevelyan of Netherwitton who acquired Ottercops in the late 18th century (Hodgson (1827), 106).

In addition to these, there exists a single boundary stone, south of the latter series, which is not marked on the current OS map. This is located at NY 973 865, near Raechester Plantation, and marks the boundary between Kirkwhelpington and Ray townships. It bears the initials 'DN' in the face towards Kirkwhelpington and, on the opposite face, 'WT' above and 'R' below. The 'R' obviously stands for Ray and 'WT' again for Walter Trevelyan of Netherwitton who became landlord of Ray township in 1796 (Hodgson (1827), 197).

All these boundary stones were in place by 1827 as they are mentioned by Hodgson (1827).

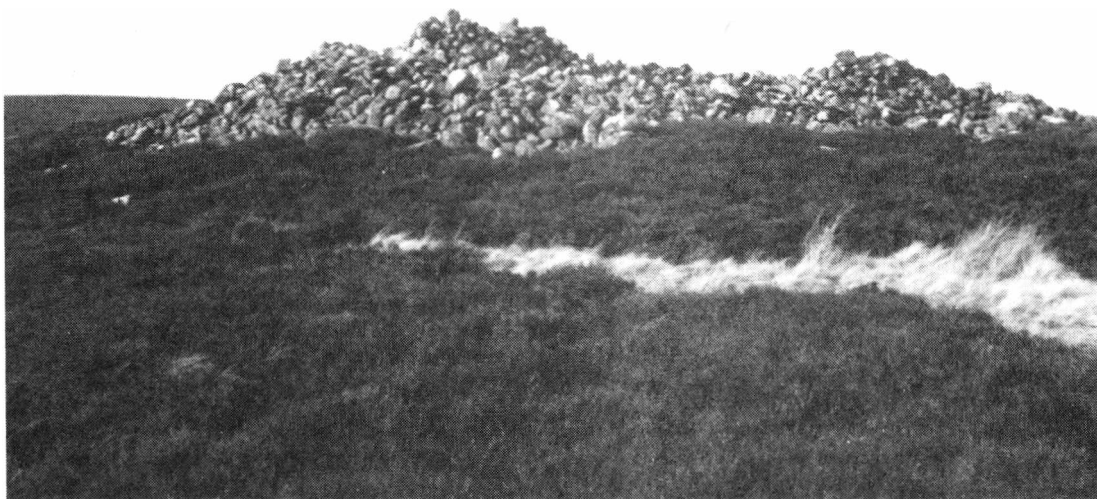


Plate 1. Burial Cairn, Scald Law (site C2). Note metre stick on right hand side.



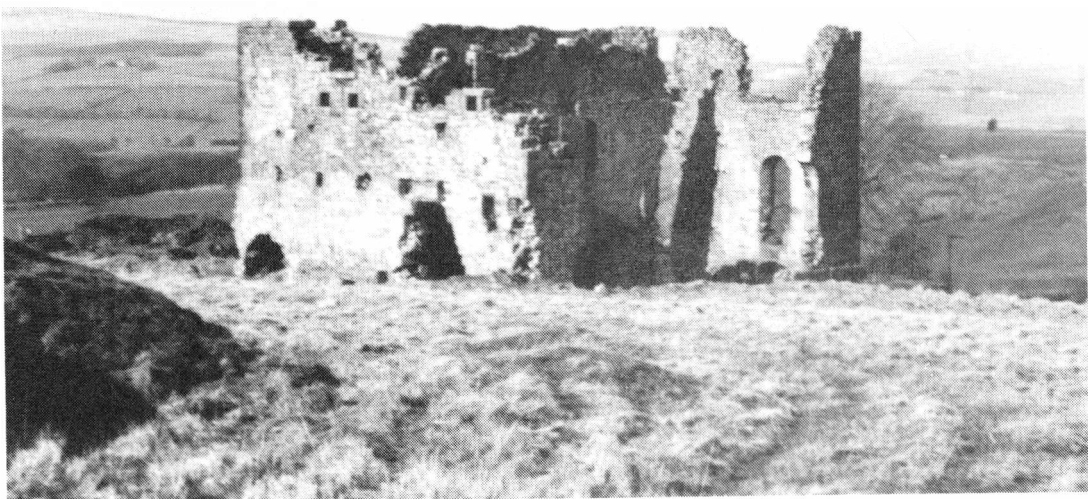
*Plate 2. 18th century farmhouse, Wolf Crag (site D10).*



*Plate 3. Socket of wayside cross, Woodburnhill (site F9).*



*Plate 4. Relief - Robin of Risingham,  
Parkhead (site K1).*



*Plate 5. 19th century ironworks, Ridsdale (site K2).*



*Plate 6. Coal workings (stone chimney for ventilation shaft), Stiddlehill (site K4).*



*Plate 7. Footings of stone building, Ray Burn (site M9).*





*Plate 8. Race of corn mill, Ray Mill (site N11).*



*Plate 9. Cultivation terraces, Kirkwhelpington (site O8).*



*Plate 10. Remains of limekiln, Fournalaws (site P5).*



*Plate 11. Roman milestone, Comb Hill (site U4).*



*Plate 12. Presumed medieval house site at NY 9601 8040, North Heugh (site X1).*



*Plate 13. Trackway, Quarry House (site X19).*



*Plates 14 and 15. Both faces of a boundary stone at NY 9730 8817 near Wolf Crag.*