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*ALWINTON to BLINDBURN,  
COQUETDALE,  
NORTHUMBERLAND*

**~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A  
NEW ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ROUTE ~**

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MARCH 2023

**The Archaeological  
Practice Ltd.**



# ALWINTON to BLINDBURN, ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ROUTE

## REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



*Frontispiece: Earthworks adjacent to Pole Site 74 below Bygate Hall.*

<b>Report title:</b>	<i>Alwinton to Blindburn, Coquetdale, Northumberland. Archaeological Assessment of a New Electricity Supply Route.</i>
<b>Stage:</b>	<b><i>Final</i></b>
<b>Project code:</b>	<i>AP 22/31</i>
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<b>Client:</b>	<i>Northern Powergrid</i>

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## SUMMARY

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*This document reports on an archaeological assessment conducted between October 2022 and January 2023 to inform plans for the proposed route of new mains electricity supply comprising an Overhead Line (OHL) and up to 5 km of underground sections in the Coquet Valley between Alwinton village and Blindburn farmstead.*

*Assessment of the route has provided evidence for a total of 31 potential cultural heritage constraints along it, the majority of which refer to earthworks in or adjacent to the marked positions of individual poles shown on a works plan dated October, 2022. In addition, it is noted in some locations, notably at and south of the Scheduled Linbrig medieval site, that access works should take care to avoid earthworks between pole sites and between access roads and pole sites.*

*In order to evaluate the risk to archaeological remains associated with groundworks sites a scoring system was invoked to provide an objective assessment of perceived significance of features likely to be impacted and risk level in terms of current distance from marked groundworks sites and ease of avoidance. Thus, four levels of risk and concordant mitigation measures are identified, as follows:*

- Pole and underground cable sites not associated with known or suspected archaeological remains, thus no mitigation measures are considered necessary.*
- Sites associated with known or potential archaeological remains considered of relatively low significance which should be avoided by preference.*
- Sites where known or suspected remains of moderate or relatively high significance which should be avoided or monitored by watching brief if disturbed by groundworks*
- Sites of high significance which must be avoided.*

*Thus, recommendations are provided on the basis of the perceived significance of features likely to be impacted and the level of risk in terms of current distance from marked groundworks sites and ease of avoidance. It should be noted that in all cases mitigation by avoidance is the preferred option, but in some cases – such as where underground routes cut through linear features – this is not an option and alternatives options are provided.*

*Mitigation by avoidance is suggested as the preferred option in the case of suspected or known archaeological remains considered to be of relatively low significance and/or in little imminent danger of disturbance adjacent to four pole sites A3, A12, A53, A133, and two underground routes, a roadside bank occupying part of U3 and a stell above the road within U8.*

*Mitigation by avoidance is strongly recommended in a further 16 pole site locations and three underground routes (at or adjacent to pole sites A40, A41, A74, A76, A84, A107, A110, A110A, A111, A111A, 112, D1, D7, A113B, F2, F3, U2 (part), U3 (part) and U9 (north part)) where known or suspected remains of moderate or relatively high significance are potentially subject to disturbance, but in cases where direct impact to these sites is considered unavoidable it is recommended that groundworks should be monitored by watching brief to ensure appropriate recording of any archaeological remains revealed.*

*Two pole sites (A42 & A43) adjacent to a Scheduled medieval settlement site are highlighted where avoidance of archaeological remains is MANDATORY, both in the siting of poles and during*

*works access, and where it is noted that associated linear features to the south, particularly a roadside bank and parallel low bank & ditch feature, should also be avoided during works access.*

*Finally, four sites are noted (Pole A75 and underground cable sites U3 (across The Street), U5 (across/along old road) and U9 (north part)) where avoidance of direct impact by groundworks appears impossible and watching brief is considered necessary. Furthermore, where cable trenching is required along a revetted trackway (formerly a road) from the main Coquetdale road to Barrowburn Farm within U5, it is recommended that archaeological trenching takes place in advance of main works in order to evaluate nature of archaeological remains present and thus determine the level of monitoring required. In the case of the medieval and later cross-Border routeway known as The Street, within U3, it is recommended that archaeological excavation or intensive archaeologically-controlled monitoring should take place where the underground cable route crosses this cross-Border route and a putative associated dyke to the east.*

*It is considered that all of the active mitigation measures recommended above can be enacted during the works programme necessary and that it is not necessary to carry out any recording or evaluation works of archaeological features prior to the determination of planning consent.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Location, Extent and Context of the site

A new OHL electricity line is proposed in the Coquet Valley between Alwinton village and Blindburn farmstead, the main purpose of which is to supply 3 MOD telecoms masts and connect the various tenanted farms between Alwinton and Blindburn.

The line will comprise a main line divided into overhead and underground sections, as well as five additional overhead branches to outlying farms and masts

The main overhead line is labelled 'A' on overall route plan (Illus. 03) and sectional plans (Illus. 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 & 30) while the five overhead branches are labelled with the prefix 'B' to 'F' and the underground sections along the main valley line and branches to farms and masts are labelled with the prefix 'U'.

### 2.1 Nature of Proposed Developments

The poles will be installed approx. 1.9 to 2.1 m deep, with 1.0 m length x 1.5 m width hole area. Underground cable, installed at 900mm in agricultural land and 600mm in roads.

### 2.2 Potential Impacts – General

Excavation works associated with development are likely to cause physical damage to any surviving cultural heritage remains through groundworks associated with construction operations and ancillary operations such as the provision of services, site compounds, access and landscaping.

### 1.1 Purpose of Assessment

The purpose of the assessment is to inform the planning process regarding cultural heritage significance of the site and the likely or potential impact upon the cultural heritage resource of the proposed development. The study represents the first stage in a programme of archaeological work which may subsequently include evaluation and mitigation works.

### 1.2 Planning Background

The *National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF (MHCLG 2019)* enables planning authorities to request assessments of archaeological potential in order to ascertain the nature and extent of any remains likely to be impacted by development, and inform upon appropriate mitigation measures. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF – see *MHCLG 2019, 5*), which effectively means that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; and will tend to favour granting planning permission to developments which meet this criterion, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits.

NPPF states that:

*“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal” (MHCLG 2019, Note 190).*

The NPPF makes it clear that the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence and historic fabric but also from its setting, although the latter is not specifically considered in this report which focuses on potential direct impacts of development upon material remains.

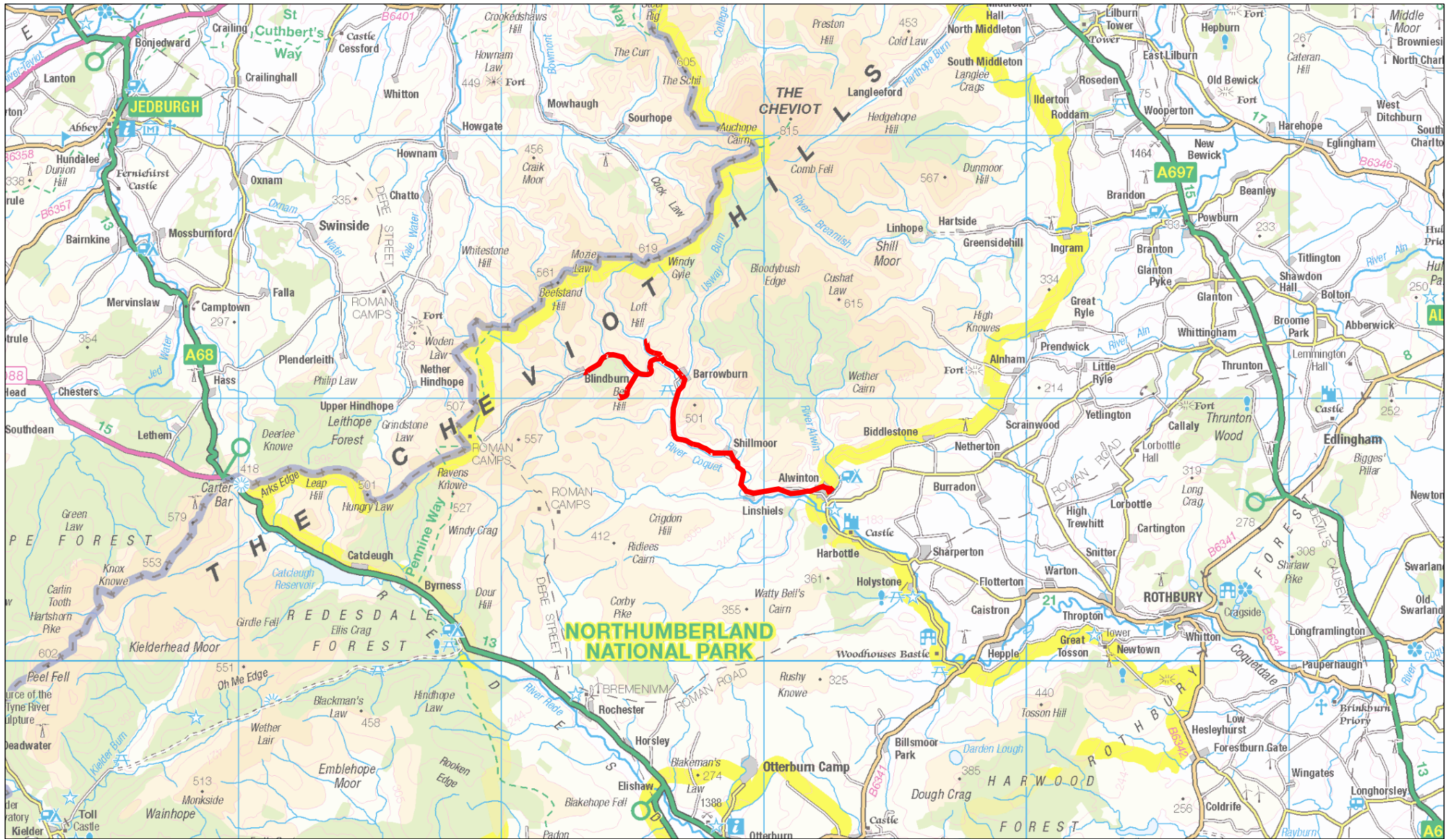
The present assessment, carried out in advance of a formal planning application, has been guided by advice from the Northumberland National Park and Defence estates archaeologists, who, working within the context of the new NPPF, have noted that an archaeological assessment is desirable in the present case particularly because of the position of the site in an area of known high archaeological potential.

### **1.3 Methodology**

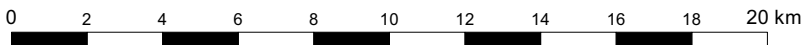
The assessment will include an *Assessment of Heritage Significance* and an *Assessment of Impact*. Specifically, it will:

- Define the principal sources of information available for archaeological assessment (Section 3).
- Present a catalogue (Section 4) and chronological synthesis (Section 5) of archaeological data derived from various sources. Accompanying base maps will locate established structures and features within, or in close proximity to, the development site.
- Provide an assessment of archaeological potential with respect to the development site (Section 6).
- Provide conclusions with respect to the known and potential archaeological significance of the development site (Section 7).
- Recommend further work, if required to define more clearly the nature of the archaeological record and facilitate management or mitigation of this asset (Section 8).

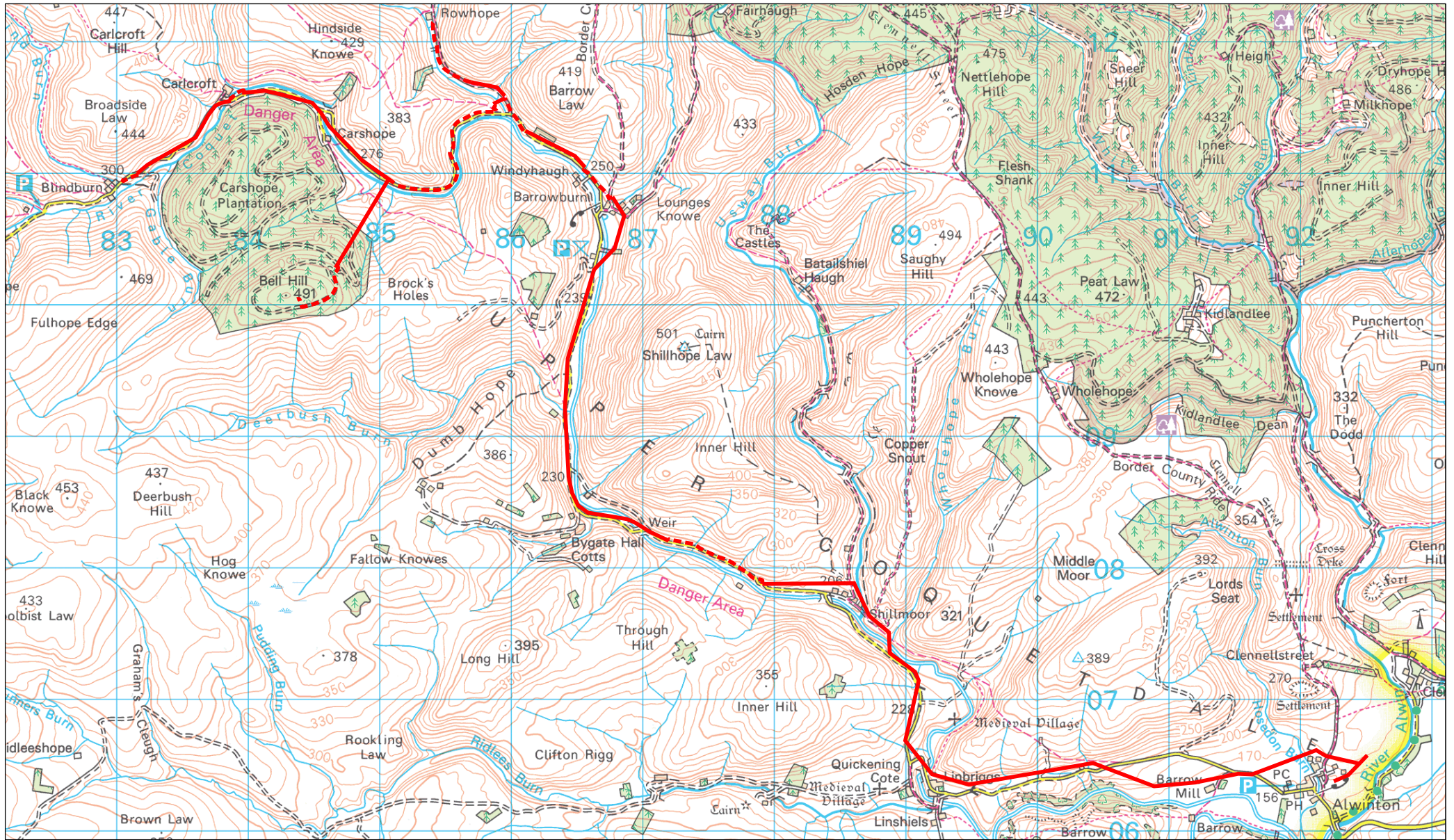




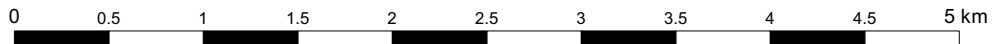
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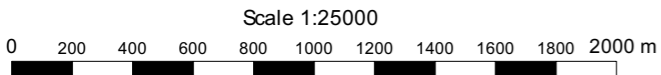
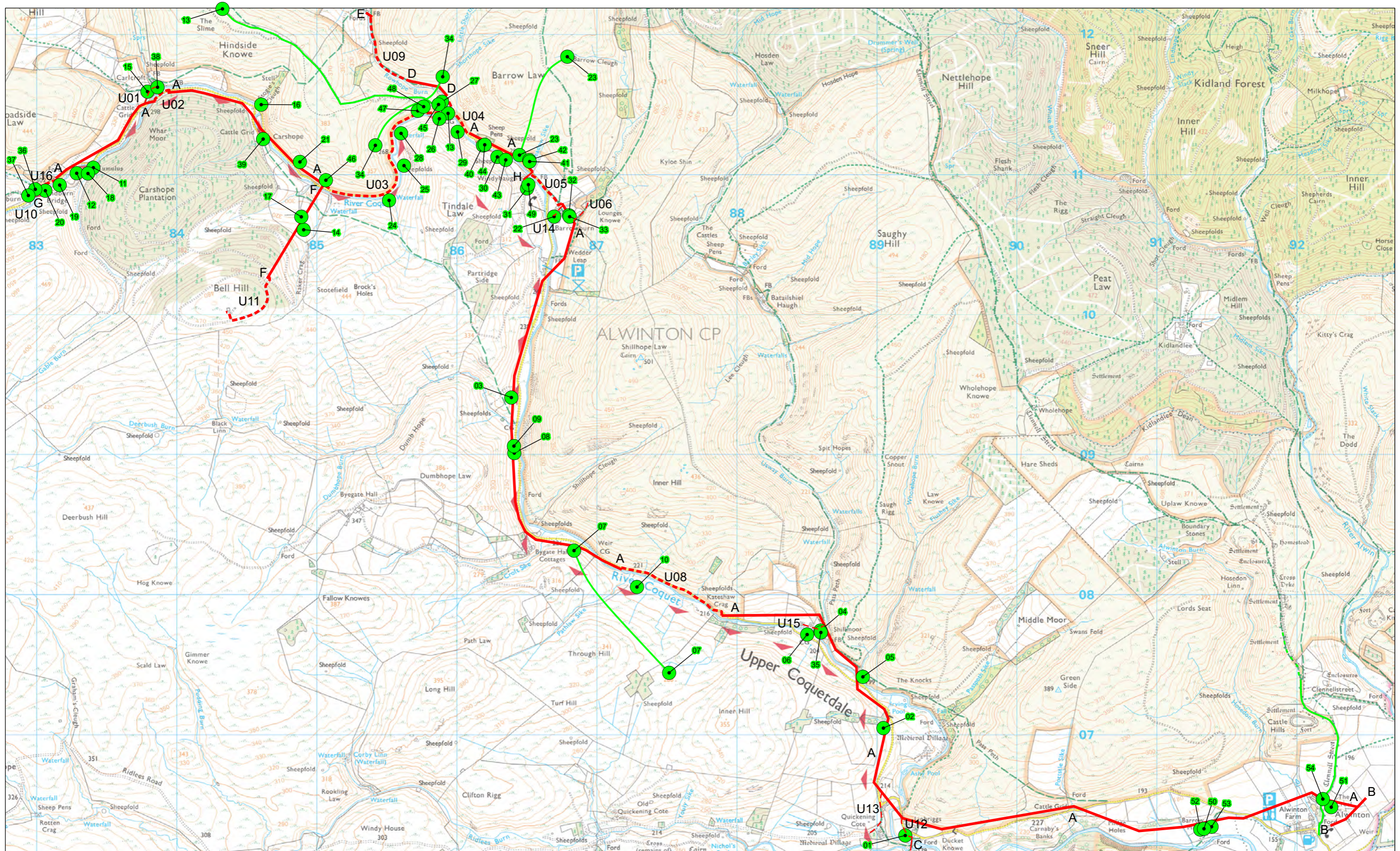
*Illus. 01: Regional view, showing the cable route (in red) from Blinburn to Alwinton in upper Coquetdale, Northumberland.*



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*Illus. 02: Upper Coquetdale view, showing the cable route (in red) from Blindburn to Alwinton.*



Illus. 03: Overview key map, with labelled segments of cable and showing sites of cultural heritage value (green) in the vicinity of the proposed cable route (red line).

## 2. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 Established and Potential Significance of the Assessment Area

The history of the area and its wider environs has been examined in several publications (Dippie Dixon 1903, Hope Dodds 1940, Frodsham 1998, more recently in Carlton and Rushworth 2005, Carlton and Jones 2014 & 2015, Jones 2017 and Nolan and Jones 2018) all of which provide background to the present investigation.

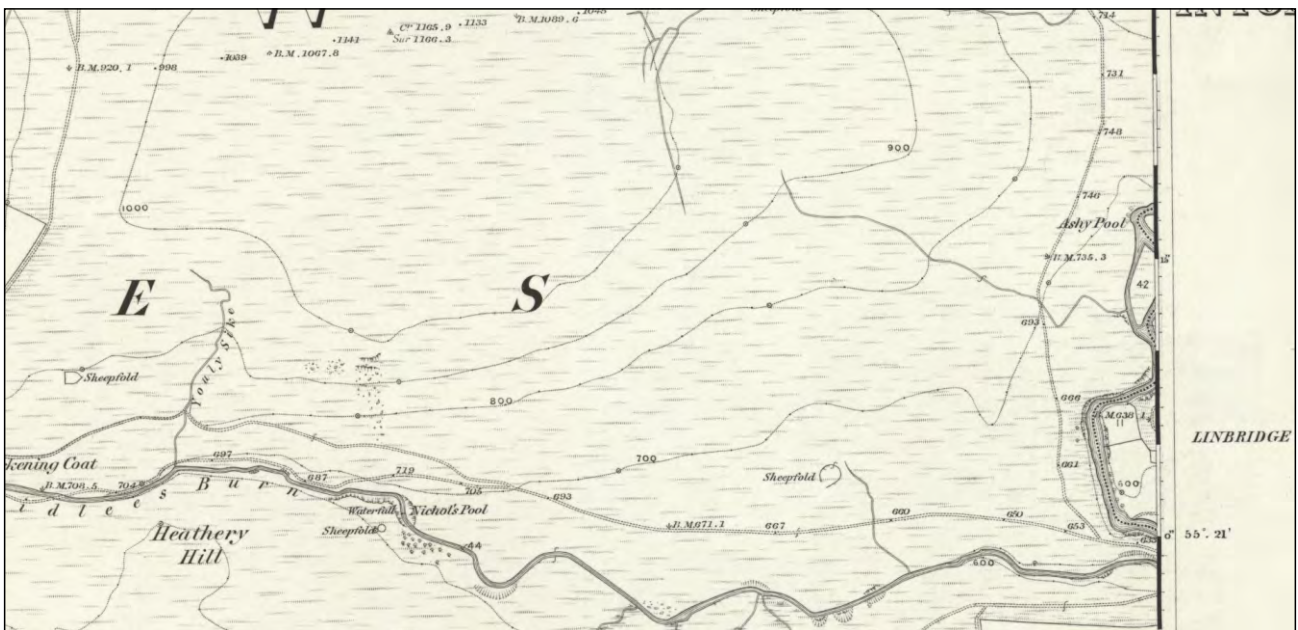
Evidence for prehistoric activity is fairly sparse in the immediate locality, although flint tools are occasionally found in the wider vicinity. Nearby Roman presence is attested by the surviving remains of Chew Green complex on Dere Street 10 km to the west at the head of the Coquet valley, and the Roman road linking Dere Street with the Devil's Causeway crossed the river at Sharperton, some 12 km downstream. By the later twelfth century, when the documented history of the area begins, the Kyloe Shin site and the wider region of Upper Coquetdale had been subsumed within the Lordship of Kidland, an estate which originally formed the north-eastern part of the parish of Alwinton in the Lordship of Redesdale. It was detached later in the century when leased to the Abbey of Newminster by members of the Umfraville family, who at that time held the Lordship. Eventually the Umfravilles gifted the whole area of some 7000 ha to the monks of Newminster Abbey who used it principally for summer upland grazing.

At some stage between 1226 and 1245, Gilbert Umfraville granted the monastery a license in connection with its fulling mill on the River Coquet on the Kidland estate between the Hepden and Rowhope burns, the social and economic context of which was investigated following the rediscovery of the mill site adjacent to Windyhaugh. The site is 400 m upstream from the mouth of the Hepden Burn and the mill was identified and excavated by Coquetdale Community Archaeology (CCA) between 2011 and 2014 (Carlton and Jones 2014 & 2015). It would have processed wool from the Abbey's Kidland estate and was probably connected in some way with another structure, set on a small area of haugh-land by the Hepden Burn between Kyloe Shin and Barrowburn, where investigations by CCA revealed the remains of a post-medieval agricultural enclosure partly overlying a medieval structure with a well-laid flagstone floor (Nolan and Jones 2018).

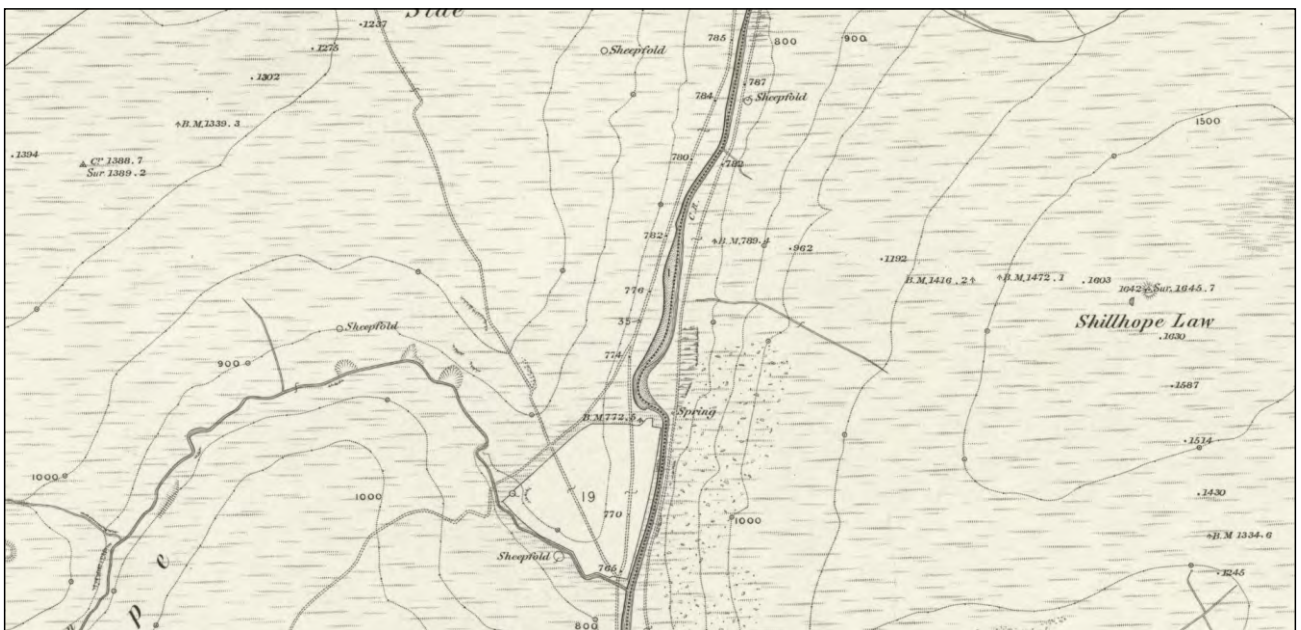
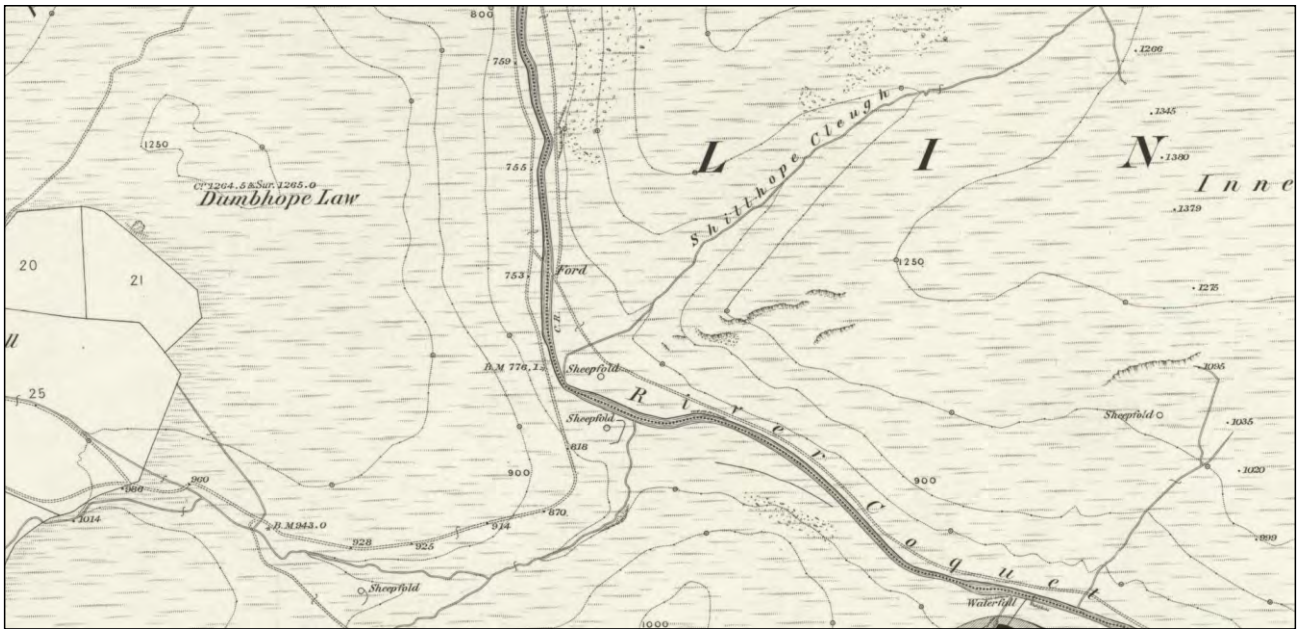
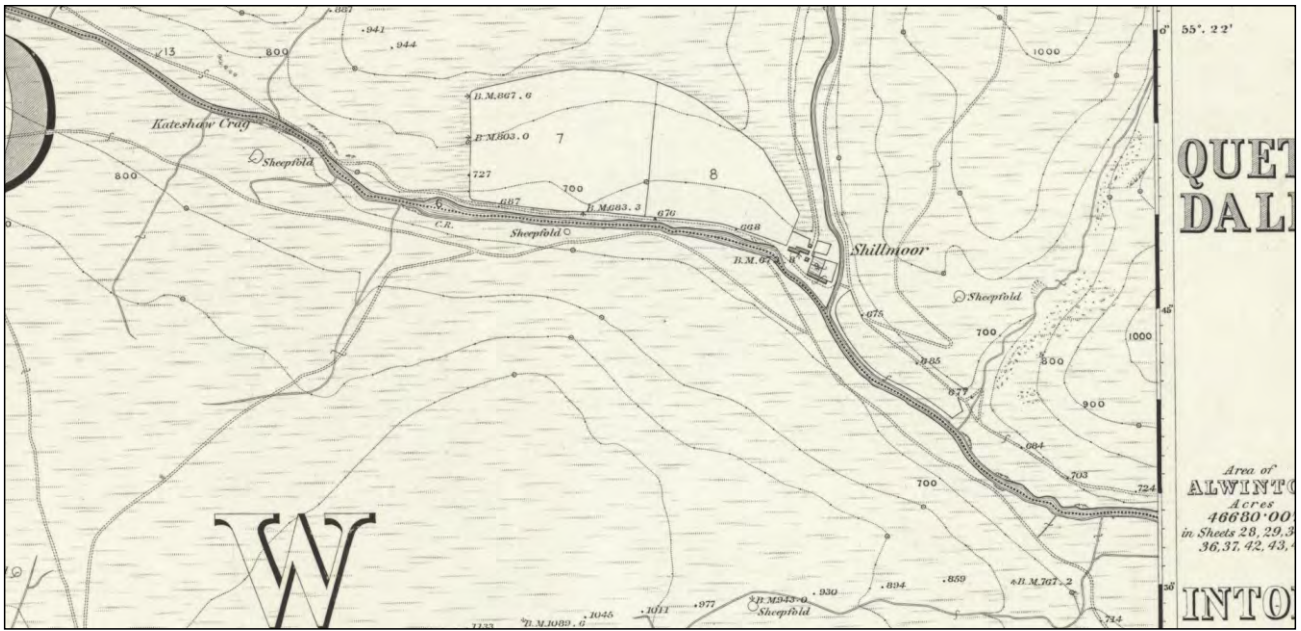
The construction of a mill was only part of the investment made by Newminster Abbey in the area, which also included boundary dykes delineating their landholdings and a grange at Rowhope, suggesting that, for a short time at least, the area supported a significant population which may have been boosted in summer by transhumant farming and related activities, including the procurement and processing of milk and wool. The 1377 Poll Tax return for *Alnewenton, Cokettuer and Kedland* showed a total of some forty taxpayers of whom 90% were male (National Archives 1377). *Cokettuer* can be interpreted as 'the banks of the Coquet' and this figure suggests a population of several hundred in the area.

However, the working life of the mill probably did not extend for long after the outbreak of the wars with Scotland at the end of the thirteenth century when the whole of Kidland became open to incursion by the Scots. In consequence, when the Abbey of Newminster was suppressed in 1536 as part of the dissolution of the monasteries and passed into Crown ownership, the land was assessed as worthless.

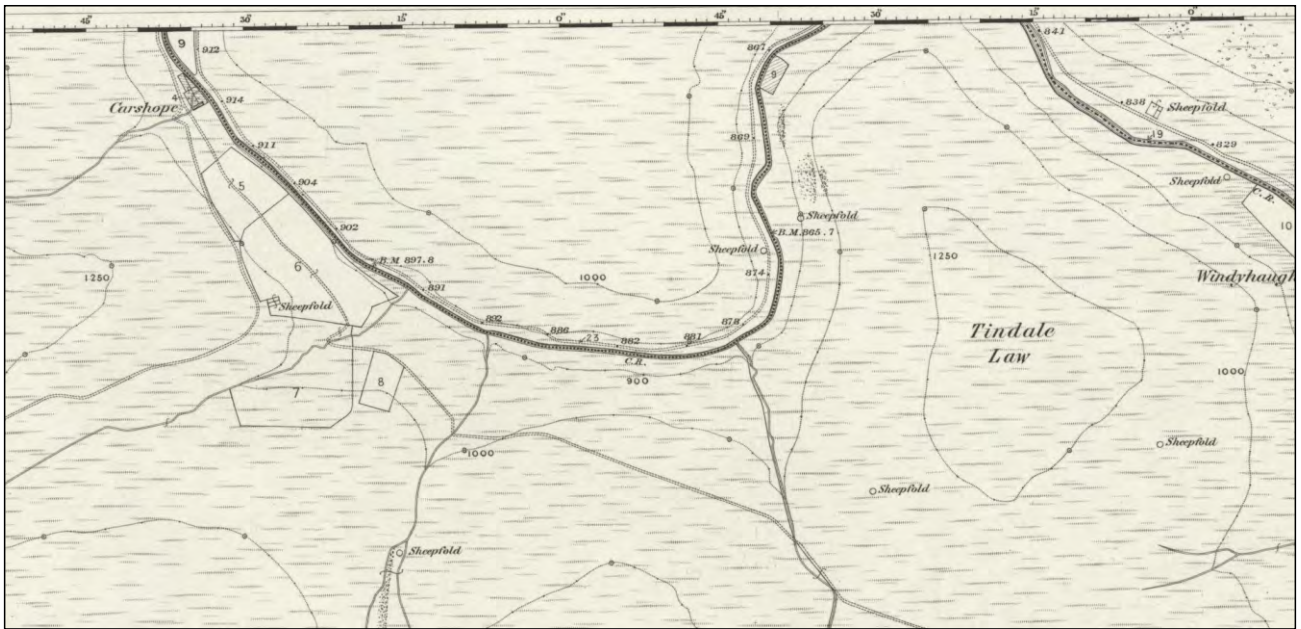
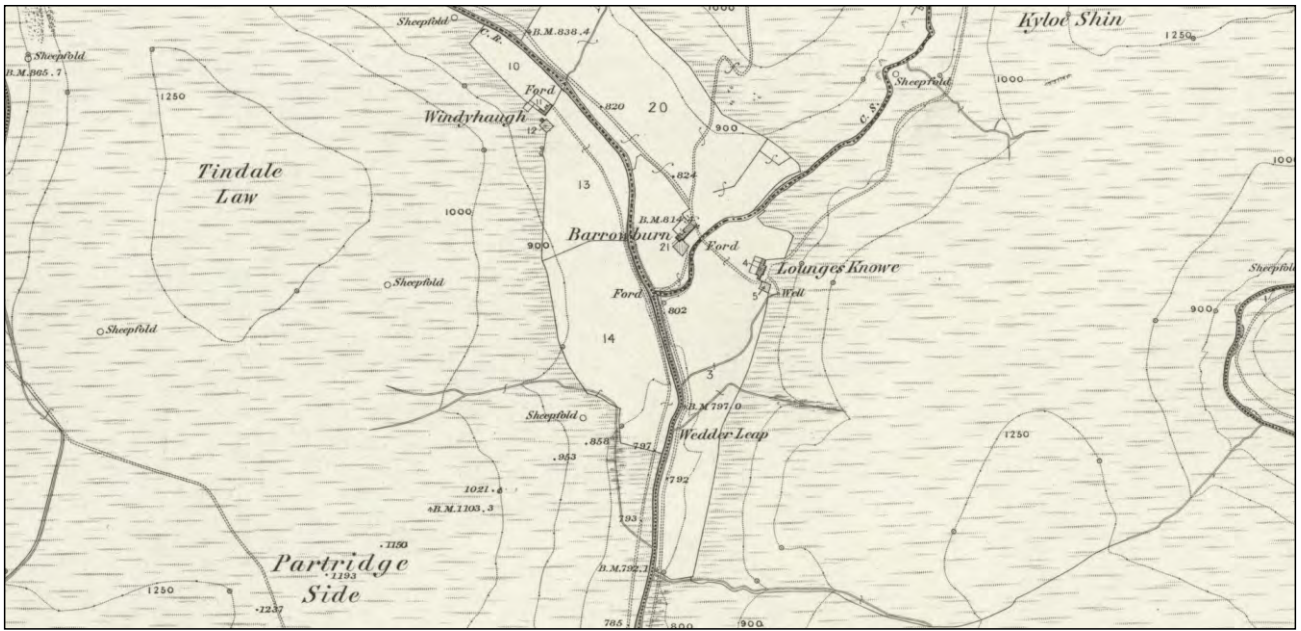
There is evidence that, despite the inherent insecurity of the region in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, a remnant local population probably persisted, operating a



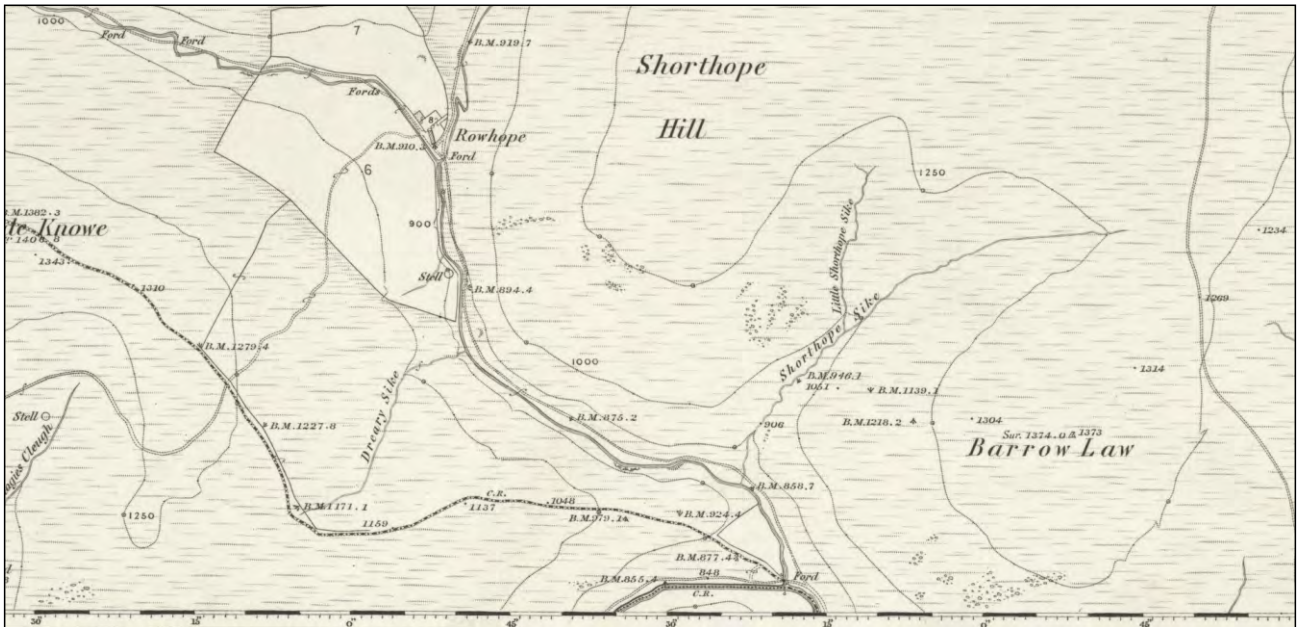
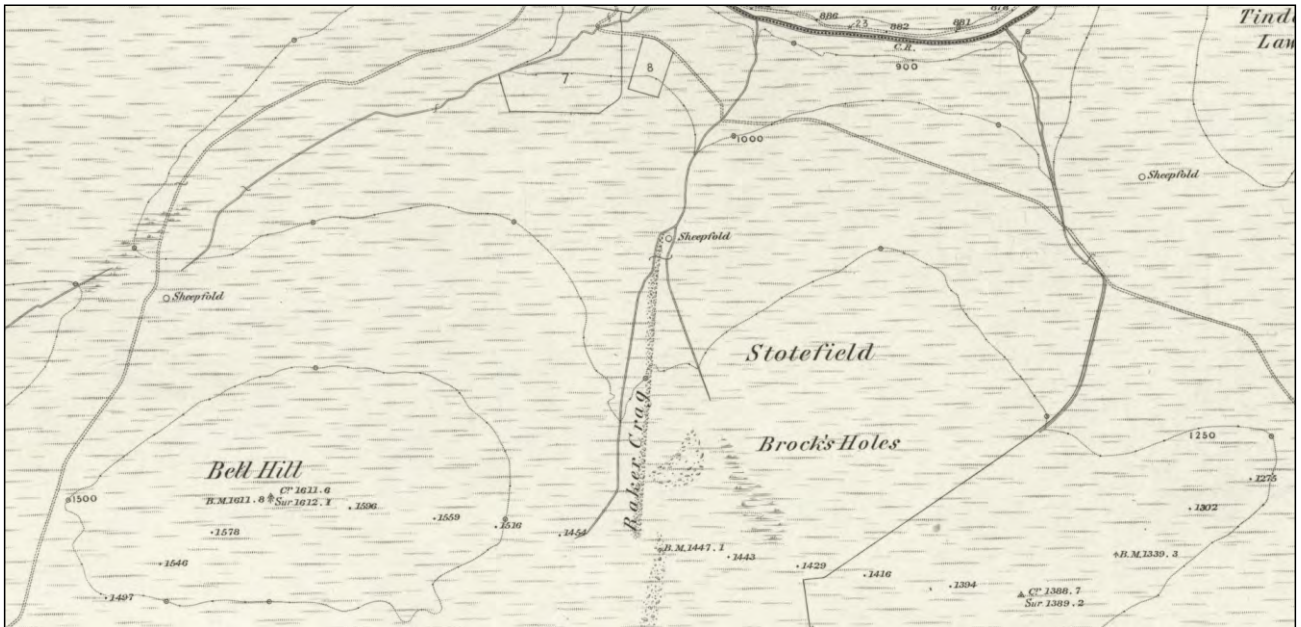
*Illus. 04-06: Running concurrently from east-west and starting at Alwinton, extracts of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland, 6 inch edition 1861.*



*Illus. 07-09: Running concurrently from SE-NW and starting at Shillmoor, extracts of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland, 6 inch edition 1861.*



*Illus. 10-12: Running concurrently from east-west and starting at Wedder Leap and finishing at Blindburn, extracts of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland, 6 inch edition 1861.*



*Illus. 13-14: Proposed cable off-shoots at Bell Hill and Rowhope, extracts of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland, 6 inch edition 1861.*



subsistence-based agricultural economy. However, the 1542 survey of the border marches carried out by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Elleker concluded that it would be dangerous for anyone to live in Kidland, and that summer pasturage there was both uneconomic and life-threatening due to raids from both Scotland and Redesdale (Hodgson 1820, 222-225). This situation continued into the seventeenth century with the Survey of Debatable Lands of 1604 reporting that the area continued to be untenanted and that it was only used for summer grazing by those who could stock it without even paying the small rents due. In 1623, James I granted the whole of Kidland to James Maxwell, Earl of Dirleton, who, in order to make it pay, began to divide it up into farms which could be leased to rent-paying tenants, a process which by the late eighteenth century resulted in the division of Kidland into eight or nine farms.

The development of the area from the seventeenth century onwards does not appear to have resulted in population levels reaching medieval levels, but significant growth is reflected in wills and early censuses that document a population of shepherds and small farmers tending and exploiting flocks of sheep and smaller herds of cattle, perhaps with their families assisting in the processing of wool and milk.

Throughout this post-medieval and early modern period, however, the area continued to be economically inhibited by its isolated position on the border, since, unlike North Tynedale and Redesdale, there was no permanent highway through the Coquet valley into Scotland. As in the medieval period, the only road through the valley followed the river from Alwinton to Chew Green and onwards to the watershed, crossing and re-crossing the river by means of fording points *en route*. Barrowburn, where one of the major fords was located, became a minor hub for trades people and farmers, where goods would be left to be collected by residents in the upper part of the valley at times which were convenient for the purchasers and when the river could be safely crossed. This situation began to change in 1881 when a new bridge was erected across the Alwin near to Alwinton, with access to the valley further up the Coquet facilitated by additional bridges constructed in the 1930s and in the 1950s. The process was only completed in 1968 when small bridges were finally built at Fulhope and Makendon, just over 1 km short of Chew Green, although goods continued to be left at Barrowburn for collection for some time afterwards.

Such limited communication facilities meant that travel to and from much of upper Coquetdale during all periods before the middle of the twentieth century was restricted. Although stock wagons might reach the farms if the weather was good, droving continued to be the usual method of sending stock to market until the second half of the twentieth century. It also meant that, beyond agriculture, there was little other economic activity and the only trades mentioned in contemporary records such as the 1762 *Militia List* for Alwinton township are those connected with rural village life – shopkeepers, innkeepers, cobblers, stonemasons and estate workers such as agents and gamekeepers (see Carlton & Rushworth 2005). Interestingly, the aforementioned Militia list includes two weavers and three tailors, who doubtless exploited the wool from the extensive flocks of sheep which grazed on the surrounding hills, echoing the pursuits of earlier times.

## 2.2 Previous Archaeological Assessment and Investigation

Coquetdale Community Archaeology has carried out reconnaissance survey work throughout the upper valley and carried out focussed work at four sites over 11 seasons of excavation between 2011 and 2022 inclusive (excluding 2020). The sites investigated were **Barrowburn Mill** from 2011 to 2014, **Hepden Burn** from 2012 to 2017, **Kyloe Shin** in 2015 & 2016, and **Linbrig** in 2018, 2019, 2021 & 2022.

Barrowburn Mill is the site of a two-part mill complex which is likely to have included a fulling and corn mills on the River Coquet at a point about nine kilometres upstream from Alwinton. Documentary and excavated evidence confirm that the was in operation between 1226 and 1245, but it was probably abandoned in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century as a result of Scottish incursions (see Carlton & Jones 2014 & 2015).

About 400 m south-east of the mill a set of earthworks in a rectangular shape was excavated in a bend of the Hepden Burn. Excavation revealed an agricultural building of the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries sitting over and slightly offset from a medieval structure, the main remnant of which was a high-quality floor consisting of well-laid large irregular slabs. Pottery evidence suggests is dated to the late 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the earliest radiocarbon dates were from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century (Nolan & Jones 2018).

A little further up the burn a smaller rectangular structure at Kyles Shin was found by excavation to be the remains of a small post-medieval barn or temporary dwelling combined with barn, with pottery evidence suggesting use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Further down the Coquet on its south bank three kilometres west of Alwinton are the remains of a deserted settlement of medieval origin known as Linbrig, where 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> century dates based on pottery finds have been confirmed by radiocarbon dating, although finds of dressed stone suggest earlier origins. Structural and small finds evidence indicates that this set of structures was revisited at some stage after 1680, probably for use in sheep husbandry, before final abandonment by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Only two of these sites are potentially impacted by the proposed power cable route which crosses the western part (i.e. the part west of the road) of the smaller western component of the Scheduled Linbrig medieval settlement site, and further up the valley crosses the periphery of the Barrowburn Mill site, which is likely to have encompassed domestic and workshop buildings as well as corn drying sites in the environs of the excavated riverside mill site itself.

### **2.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

The Scheduling of a site by the Secretary of State denotes it is of at least national significance and provides statutory protection over the defined area of the monument. There are a number of Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity of the proposed power line but only one directly on its course, namely:

- *Site No. 02. Medieval and later dispersed settlement north of Linbriggs.*

### **2.2.2 Listed Buildings**

Listing of built-structures by the Secretary of State denotes historical or architectural interest, but does not necessarily include all buildings of significance or local importance. Two structures, *Shilmoor Farmhouse and the associated stable, granary and pigsty (Site Nos. 35 & 04, respectively)* lie within the 75 m wide assessment area corridor, but the nearest pole site to the farmhouse is some 30-40 m north-east of the farmhouse.

### **2.2.3 Sites Appearing in the Northumberland County Council Heritage Environment Record (HER)**

Northumberland County Council HER has been accessed for entries within and in close proximity to the assessment area which may be impacted upon by proposed development. Consideration of sites outside the defined zone enables better evaluation of its archaeological and historical context, highlighting the nature of potential remains within the assessment area. This has resulted in a total of 60 entries within 75 m of the proposed cable-run:

**Site No. 01. Linbrig Pele. HER ID: 206; NGR: NT89200626; Pele Tower**

Documentary evidence indicates that a pele was built on this site sometime after 1415. It was destroyed by the Scots before 1541, and the owner gathered the stone together with the intention of rebuilding on a different site. No trace of either structure survives.

**Site No. 02. Medieval and later dispersed settlement, 730m north and 860m north of Linbriggs. HER ID: 214; NGR: NT 8906 0705; Enclosure, Settlement etc.; Scheduled Monument No. 28593.**

The Linbrig settlement, located approximately three kilometres west of Alwinton, is divided into two parts. The larger, which covers 1.7 ha (centred on NGR NT 8933 0685), is adjacent to the river Coquet in a curve of its course which surrounds it on the north, east and south sides. The second part is on higher-ground some 350 m to the north-west, and is bisected by the main valley road. The area to the east of the road covers 0.6 ha (centred on NT 8912 0718); that to the west of the road (centred on NT 8906 0706) covers 0.5 ha, although it may have suffered some erosion from a stream on its north-west side. Both areas have the Scheduled Ancient Monument List Entry Number 1016471 and contain an estimated total of some 10 ruined buildings.

**Site No. 03. Ruined buildings by Dumbhope Burn. HER ID: 254; NGR: NT864094; Building**

Five vestigial buildings associated with sod casts. (DJ pers. Comm.: The site is included in the 1604 Survey and was probably still occupied over 100 years later. Harbottle Presbyterian Church 6<sup>th</sup> February 1737'8: *baptism of Anne, daughter of George and isibell Turnbull in Dunghopeburn.*)

**Site No. 04. Shilmoor, stable, granary and pigsty c.20yds east of Shilmoor Farmhouse. HER ID: 267; NGR: NT8860807711; Historic Building; Grade II Listed Building No. 1041302**

Dated 1815 over first floor doorway. Two-storey stable and granary with a lean-to pigsty to the right. Part of an attractive group with the house and of special interest in that precisely dated farm buildings are rare.

**Site No. 05. Ruined building by River Coquet. HER ID: 268; NGR: NT889074; Building & Enclosure**

Building on north bank of Coquet. Vestigial remains of a separate building to rear. Also associated is a small enclosure to south-east of main building.

**Site No. 06. Shilmoor, deserted medieval village. HER ID: 278; NGR: NT885077; Deserted Settlement.**

Shilmoor deserted medieval village.

**Site No. 07. Linear dyke traced over more than 1.0km. HER ID: 304; NGR: NT86880830 - NT87520744; Linear Feature**

Visible on aerial photographs.

**Site No. 08. Remains of a turf stell. HER ID: 310; NGR: NT86420897; Sheep Fold**

Visible on aerial photographs.

**Site No. 09. Group of rectangular buildings and linear dykes. HER ID: 311; NGR: NT86400942; Building**

Visible on aerial photographs.

**Site No. 10. 12-15 Cairns. HER ID: 318; NGR: NT87280805; Cairnfield**

Visible on aerial photographs. The cairns were noted subject to bracken encroachment when visited 2005-06 as part of a field survey assessments within the Otterburn ATE.

**Site No. 11. Round cairn 420m north-east of Blindburn Bridge. HER ID: 441; NGR: NT83401105; Round Cairn; Scheduled Monument No. 25032**

Remains of a substantial round cairn of prehistoric date composed of stone and earth and measuring 12.5m in diameter and up to 1.4m high.

**Site No. 12. Remains of a farmstead. HER ID: 443; NGR: NT83271101; Farmstead & Enclosure**

The remains of a minor and comparatively recent steading and garth.

**Site No. 13. The Street. HER ID: 448; NGR: NT8490011700- NT8412312417- NT8348414905; Drove Road**

The Street enabled the controlled movement of stock in a tightly-regulated and reasonably well-populated landscape during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and later it became a route for smuggling and droving. Visible as a grassy path, climbing from Hownam (Scotland) to the English Border, eventually descending towards Slyme Foot on the Coquet.

**Site No. 14. Stack stand. HER ID: 479; NGR: NT849106; Stack Stand**

Circular stack stand, 10m overall diameter. Partly ploughed out.

**Site No. 15. Building. HER ID: 481; NGR: NT838116; Building**

Building, occupied 1976. Associated with shieling ground (Stokershaugh).

**Site No. 16. Building. HER ID: 484; NGR: NT846115; Building**

Building, reference in deed of 1642. Used by military personnel, 1976.

**Site No. 17. Remains of two buildings. HER ID: 485; NGR: NT849107; Building & Enclosure**

Remains of two buildings situated 30m north of ford across Raker Sike with an incomplete enclosure associated.

**Site No. 18. Possible house site or enclosure and four cairns. HER ID: 486; NGR: NT83381103; Enclosure & Cairn**

Located west bank of the Gable Burn at the point it joins the River Coquet. Cairns between 1m-1.5m in diameter and on average 0.2m high. Cairns are 3m from the enclosure.

**Site No. 19. Two possible shielings. HER ID: 487; NGR: NT83201094; Shieling**

Two house sites, possibly shielings, lie 5m apart in a deep gully (possibly and old river course).

**Site No. 20. Rectangular enclosure. HER ID: 488; NGR: NT83101090; Enclosure**

A rectangular enclosure, defined by banks of earth and stone, south bank of Coquet.

**Site No. 21. Square earthwork enclosure. HER ID: 491; NGR: NT84851110; Enclosure**

Unusual site of a small square enclosure enclosed by a low bank. Situated concentrically upon a square artificial platform.

**Site No. 22. Barrowburn. HER ID: 522; NGR: NT867107; Deserted settlement**

Deserted medieval village at Barrowburn.

**Site No. 23. Barrow Law (North), cross dyke. HER ID: 523; NGR: NT8674111792- NT 86429 11120; Cross Dyke**

Cross/boundary dyke, composed of a bank and ditch skirting the south-east side of Barrow Law, thought to be a boundary dyke.

**Site No. 24. Possible sheepfold. HER ID: 530; NGR: NT855108; Sheep fold**

Circular turf stell(?) between River Coquet and road. Partly destroyed by the road.

**Site No. 25. Sheepfold. HER ID: 531; NGR: NT856110; Sheep fold**

Circular turf stell beneath later stone stell.

**Site No. 26. Field system. HER ID: 534; NGR: NT859114; Field system**

Rectangular turf and stone field, PM.

**Site No. 27. Building. HER ID: 539; NGR: NT859115**

Smaller rectangular enclosure within sub-triangular enclosure [45], which contained a building, measures 10m x 4m. Earliest recorded date 1582 in a reference to a foray at Slymefoot; in 1727-49 Alwinton Parish Registers; 1825 in Mackenzie, 'here formerly stood a whisky house'.

**Site No. 28. Remains of two buildings. HER ID: 540; NGR: NT856113; Building**

Vestigial remains of two buildings, PM.

**Site No. 29. Remains of two buildings and enclosure. HER ID: 541; NGR: NT860113; Building & Enclosure**

Two buildings at the foot of Tindale Law on south bank of Coquet. Associated with a large sod cast enclosure and remains of a second.

**Site No. 30. Remains of two buildings. Included in notes provided to NPG by David Jones of CCA (henceforth 'DJ notes'); HER ID: 543; NGR: NT863111; Building**

Two buildings on the south bank of the Coquet, between Windyhaugh and the junction of Rowhope Burn and the Coquet. One is attached to the remains of a sod cast enclosure wall. DJ identifies this as remains of a substantial longhouse (NT 8628 1114).

**Site No. 31. Building. HER ID: 544; NGR: NT865109; Building**

Present building occupied, 1976. Earliest recorded date c.1200 (Newminster Cartulary); 1715 Poll Book; lintel on door-head bears inscription: 'B/ I C 1760'.

**Site No. 32. Building. HER ID: 546; NGR: NT868107; Building**

Building at Lounges Knowe. Earliest recorded date 1640 (Surtees Society). Last occupied 1914.

**Site No. 33. Building remains. HER ID: 549; NGR: NT868107; Building**

Building on east bank of Barrow Burn, partly destroyed. Associated with a large sod cast enclosure on the west bank of Barrow Burn.

**Site No. 34. Barrow Law (South-East), cross dyke. HER ID: 560; NGR: NT854112-NT859117; Cross Dyke**

Cross dyke, 880m long.

**Site No. 35. Shilmoor Farmhouse. HER ID: 13613; NGR: NT8858907724; Farmhouse; Grade II Listed Building No. 236106**

An early 19th century farmhouse with later 19th century additions.

**Site No. 36. *Blindburn Farmhouse. HER ID: 13918; NGR: NT8300410894; Farmhouse***

A symmetrical two-storey, three-bay house, built in about 1830.

**Site No. 37. *Blindburn stable block. HER ID: 13919; NGR: NT8295310845; Farm building/stable***

A small single storey, symmetrical five-bay stable block. Built in the mid-19th century.

**Site No. 38. *Carlcroft Farmhouse. HER ID: 13982; NGR: NT83871162; Farmhouse***

An L-plan house, built in 1895.

**Site No. 39. *Carshope. HER ID: 13983; NGR: NT8462211251; Farmhouse***

A late 19th century house, built between 1860 and 1870.

**Site No. 40. *Field system, Windyhaugh. HER ID: 22666; NGR: NT8620011200; Field system***

Dykes and field system noted to the north of the River Coquet in field survey work.

**Site No. 41. *Site of old quarry. HER ID: 25037; NGR: NT865111; Quarry***

Hollow just to the north of the road, may be site of an old quarry.

**Site No. 42. *Ditch and a dyke. HER ID: 25038; NGR: NT865111; Ditch***

Ditch and dyke running up hillside north of road.

**Site No. 43. *Sheepfold. HER ID: 25039; NGR: NT8634911104; Sheep fold***

Sheepfold, on the other side of the river from the road, associated low enclosure walls and other features visible on Google earth.

**Site No. 44. *Rectangular enclosure. HER ID: 25040; NGR: NT862112; Enclosure***

Remains of low earth/stone walls at east end of rectangular enclosure.

**Site No. 45. *Field Enclosure. DJ notes; HER ID: 25041; NGR: NT85871147; Enclosure***

Sub-triangular field enclosure. Alongside track before heading away at a right angle. There are others in the Coquet valley with a similar configuration (where two watercourses join). These include one where the Buckham's Wall burn joins the Coquet and one where the Gowkhope Sike joins the Carlcroft Burn.

**Site No. 46. *Ditch on hillside. HER ID: 25043; NGR: NT85051096; Ditch***

2m wide ditch on steep hillside, of unknown function.

**Site No. 47. *Rectangular building. HER ID: 25045; NGR: NT85721145; Building***

Vestigial rectangular building, 11m by 8m, in slight hollow to north of road and river.

**Site No. 48. *Ridge and furrow and lazy beds. HER ID: 25046; NGR: NT85751148; Ridge and furrow & Lazy beds***

16m by 17m area of ridge and furrow. 5 ridges are traceable although more appear on google earth.

**Site No. 49. *Barrowburn Camping Barn/Windyhaugh School. HER ID: 25144; NGR: NT8651010949; School, Hay barn, Shelter***

School building opened in 1879 and operating till 1978. The building was then used as a hay barn, before 1993 conversion to a camping barn.

**Site No. 50. Barrow Mill, remains of. HER ID: 1080; NGR: NT91360632; Corn Mill, Kiln, Race**  
Vestigial remains of a corn mill, corn drying kiln and mill race. Recorded in Alwinton Parish Register 1712 and 1730, and Selby Estate property list 1717.

**Site No. 51. The Creel. HER ID: 13912; NGR: NT9224406477; House**  
A standard mid-19th century house.

**Site No. 52. Farm buildings at Barrow Mill. HER ID: 13916; NGR: NT9133106328; Farm buildings**  
A small, loose courtyard farmstead with a mid-19th century combination barn and byre set around a small yard.

**Site No. 53. Corn drying kiln at Barrow Mill. HER ID: 13917; NGR: NT9138806335**  
The lower few feet only of a circular corn drying kiln of a very rare type in the area. Early 19th century and built of finely dressed sandstone.

**Site No. 54. Clennell Street. HER ID: 13917; NGR: NT9138806335**  
This moorland trackway is one of the great droveways over the Cheviots between England and Scotland. It linked Morpeth with Kelso and crossed the border at Outer Cock Law.

**Site No. 55. Medieval site at Shilmoor. DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 86586 08437; Medieval site**  
North of pole 76, on the north side of the road, there are the remains of probable medieval activity. See Notes provided by D Jones to NPG, based on WILLS, F. A. 1936 'Notes on Site and Objects Found at Shilmoor', PSAN4 7 No. 5, 172-175 and JARRET, M. G. and EDWARDS, B. J. N. 1963 'Medieval Pottery in the Possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne' AA4, 41, 85-106.

**Site No. 56. Medieval fulling mill (site of). DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 8653 1100; Fulling mill**  
Between the road and the river opposite Windyhaugh Farm is the site of a fulling mill, both on the bank and in the river. Investigations from 2011-2014 extended for some 150m along the north bank of the River Coquet opposite Windyhaugh Farm from a point some 250 m north-west of Barrowburn Farm. It would be undesirable to have any heavy activity in this area, although parking of light vehicles would be fine. NB. Extent highlighted in blue.

**Site No. 57. Enclosure. DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 86207 11232; Enclosure**  
Possible medieval or early post-medieval enclosure, used to hold stock brought along The Street from Scotland. It might also have been used by the Newminster monks in the 13th century who are known to have had a grange probably only a few hundred yards away near Rowhope. It would be very helpful if the poles were placed to avoid the enclosure walls or boundaries, esp 111A.

**Site No. 58. Dyke. DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 85921 11445 - NT 85025 12146; Dyke**  
This dyke can be followed for 1.5km, running alongside The Street before looping back towards the farm at Rowhope, where it merges with other enclosed field systems. Probable medieval origins and linked with the 13th-century grange at Rowhope operated by monks from Newminster.

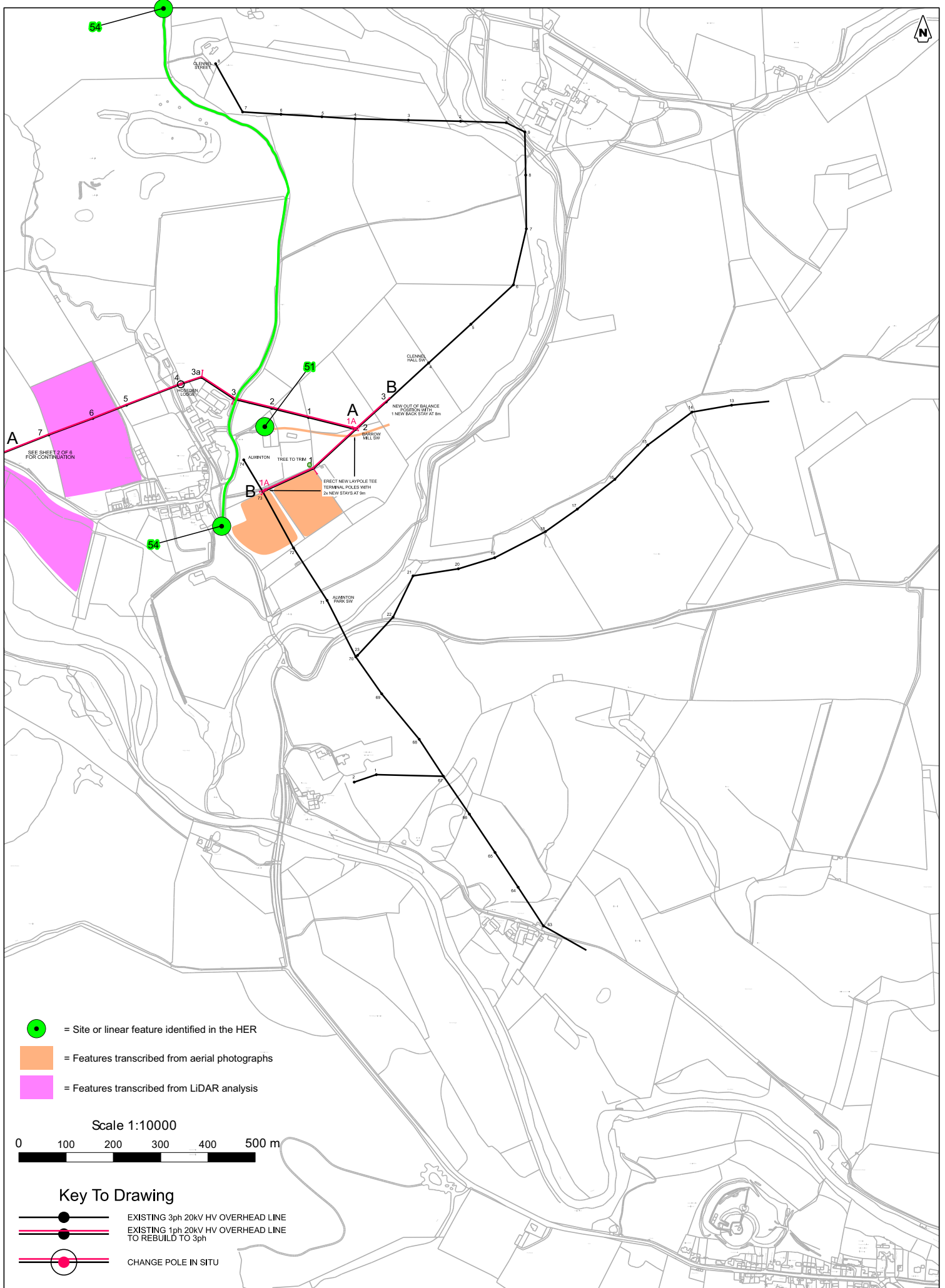
**Site No. 59. Rectangular stock enclosure. DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 8597 1138; Enclosure**

It may be medieval or early post-medieval and could have been used to hold stock that had been brought along The Street from Scotland. DO NOT PARK VEHICLES HERE.

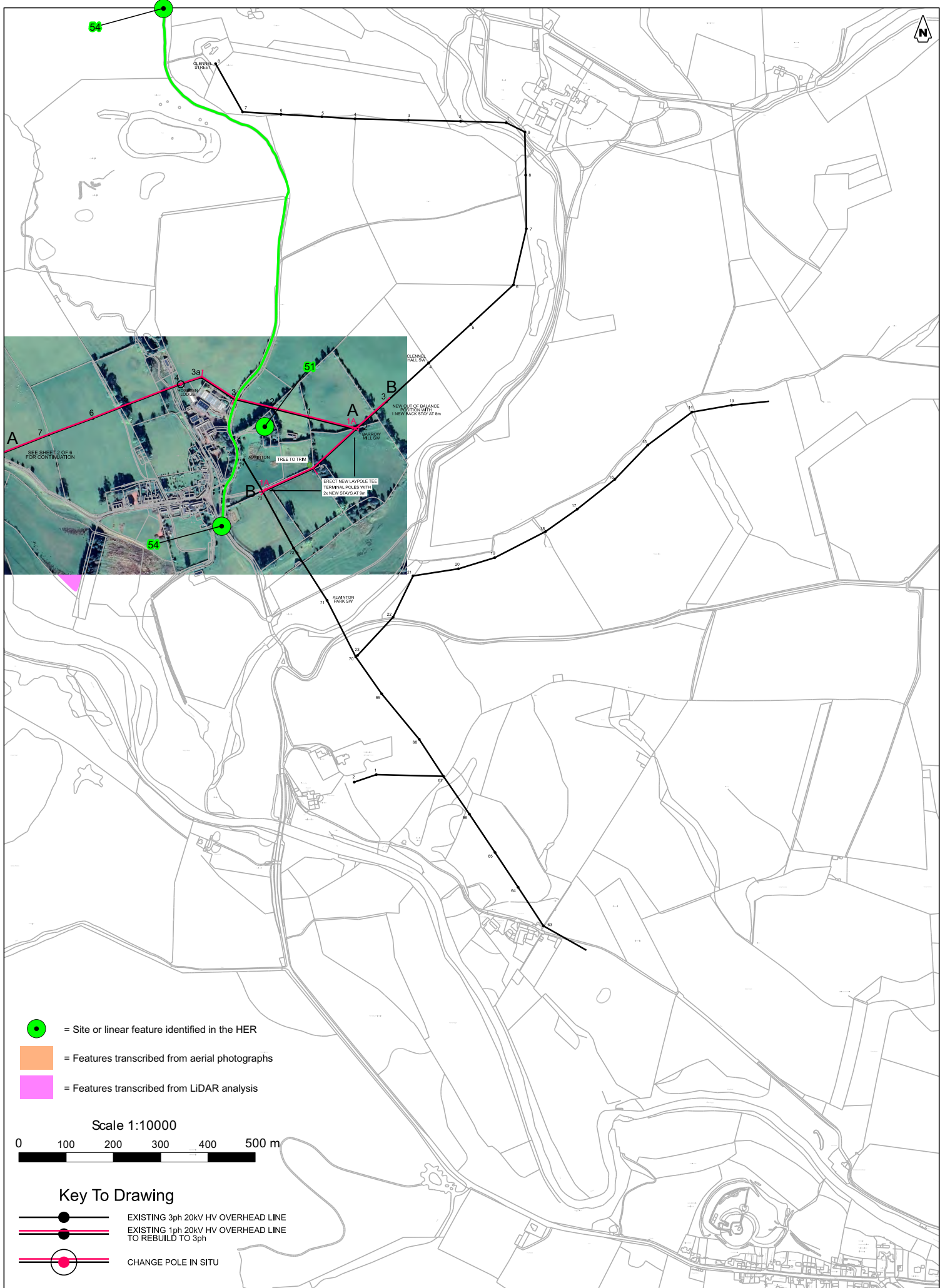
***Site No. 60. Remains of a probable smallholding. DJ notes; not in HER; NGR: NT 8560 1134 - NT 8557 1127; Smallholding***

Small area (c. 1400 m<sup>2</sup>) of narrow rig and furrow on a plateau on the river bank. At the south-west (upstream) end are the remains of a probably domestic structure. Taken together, these probably form the remains of a smallholding of unknown age practicing horticulture rather than agriculture.

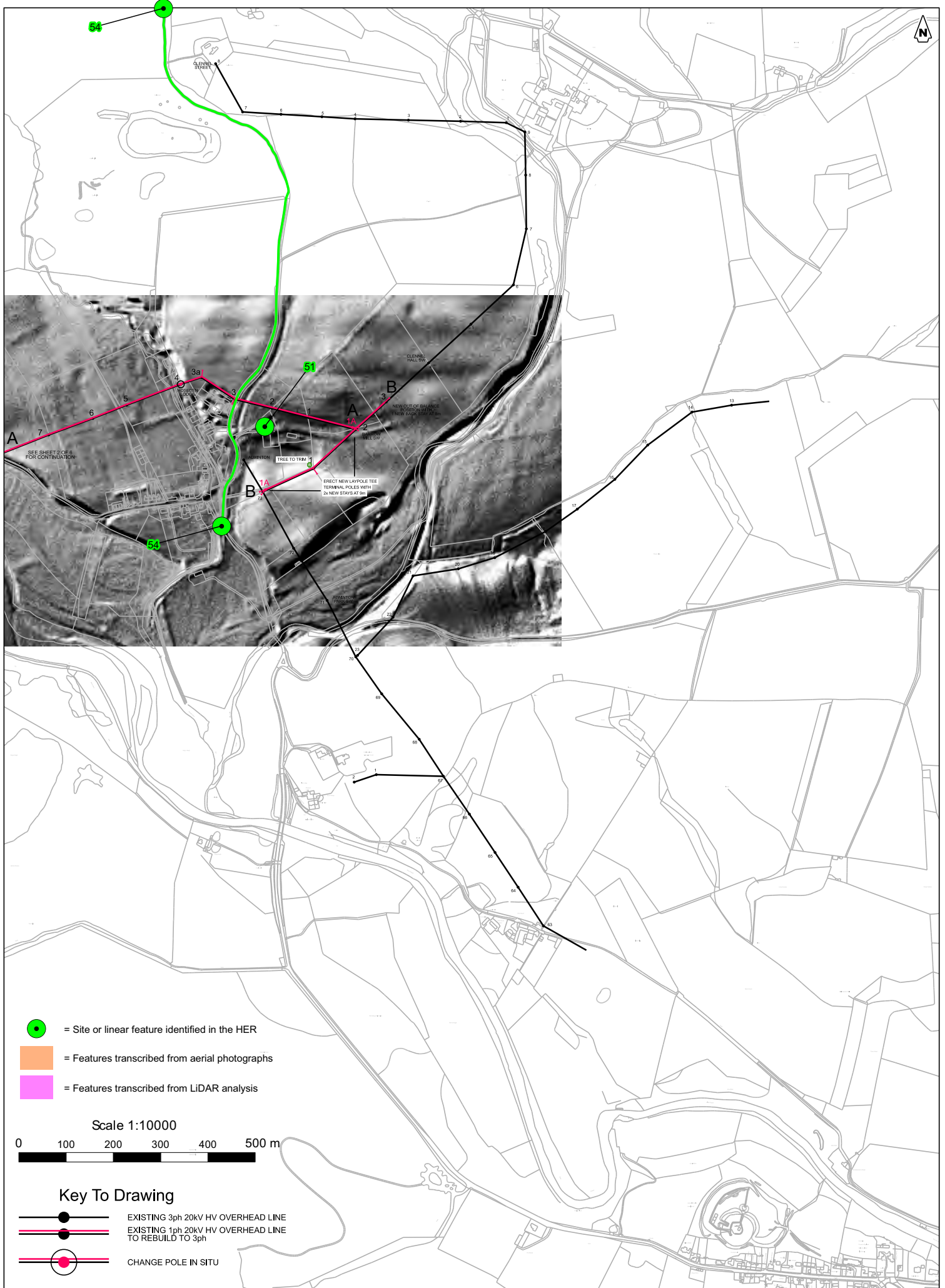




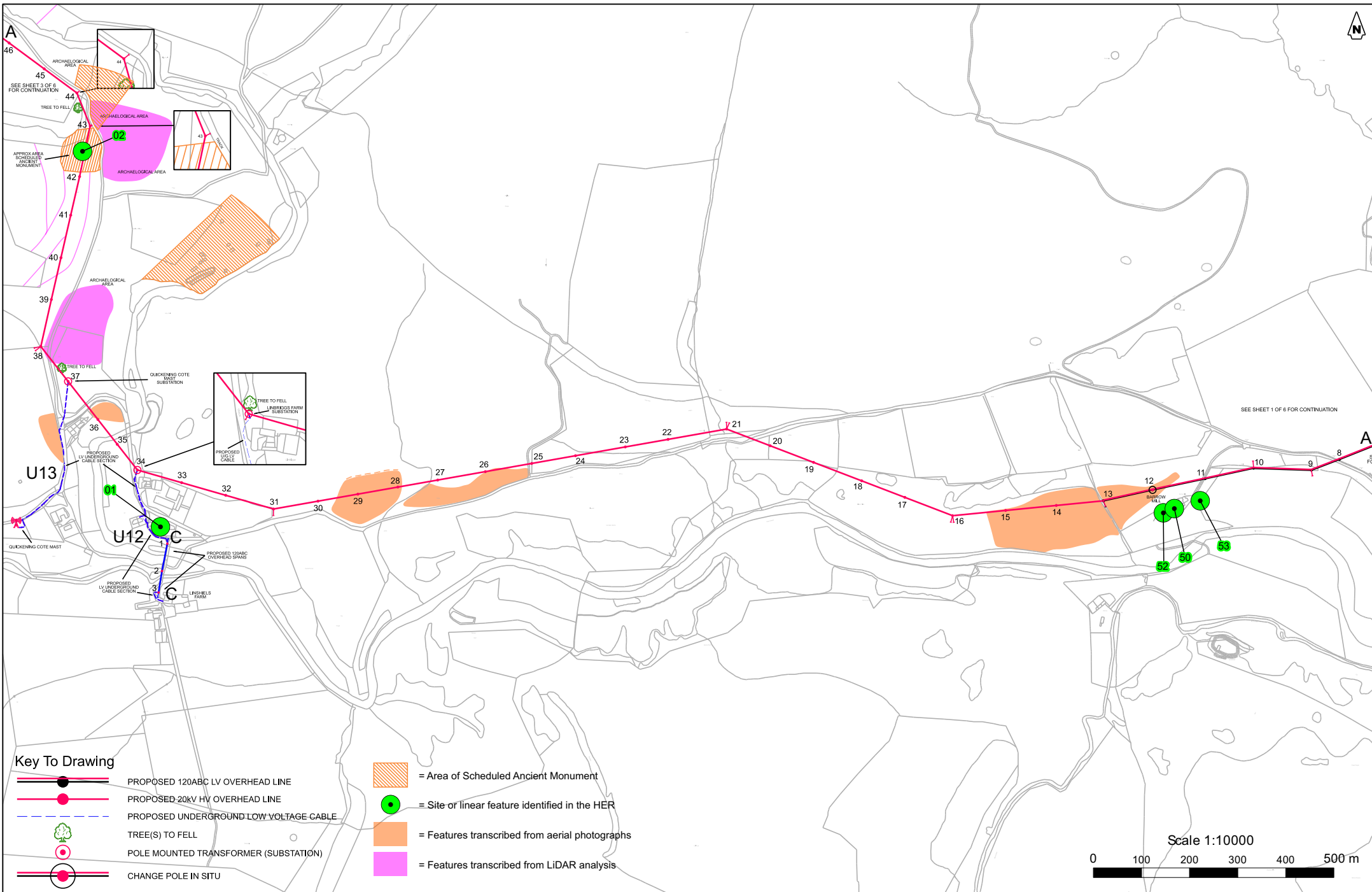
Illus. 15: Master Plan 1 (Alwinton), showing the proposed cable route, pole locations, and identified archaeological features.



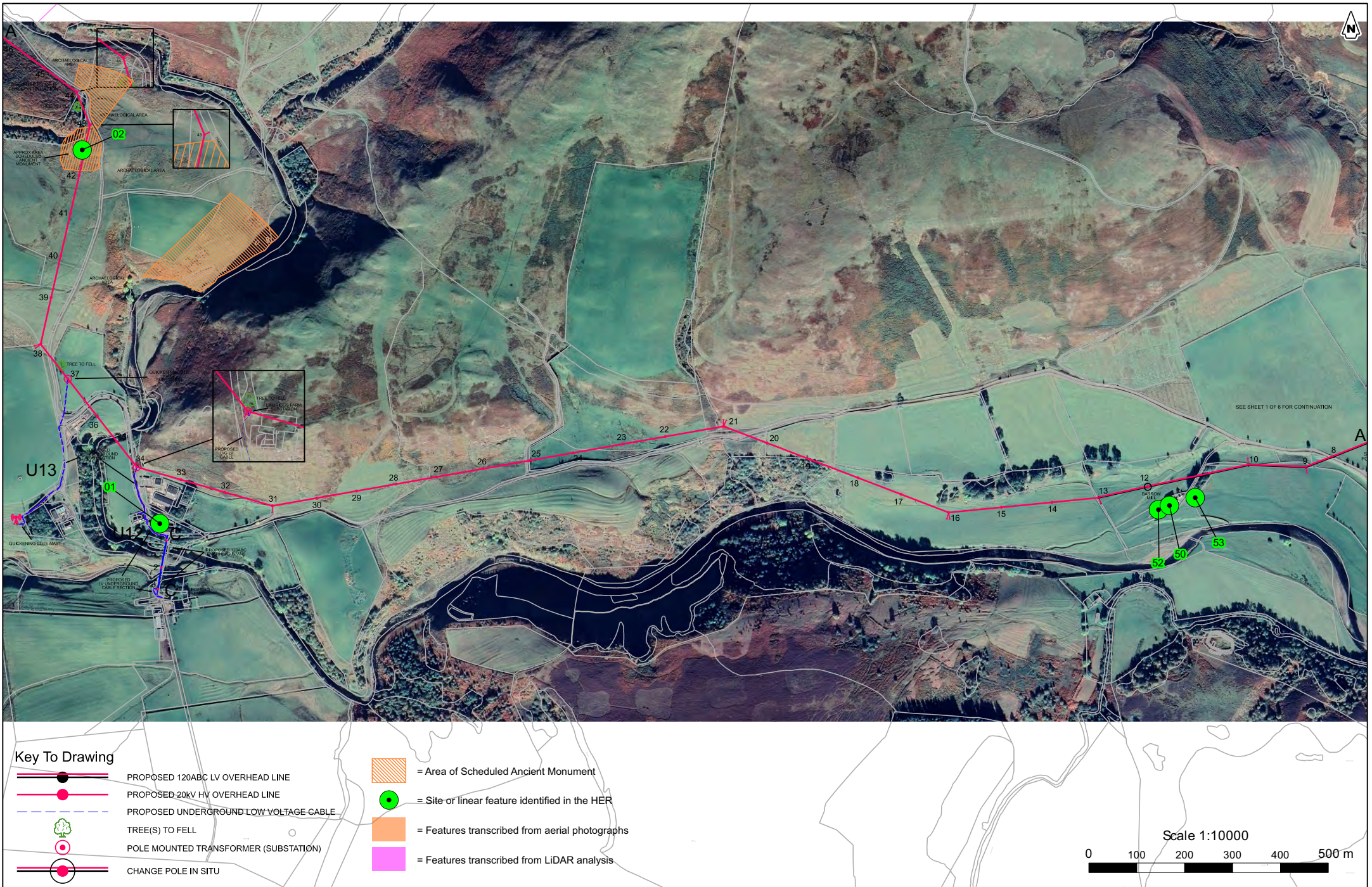
*Illus. 16: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, October 2022), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 1.*



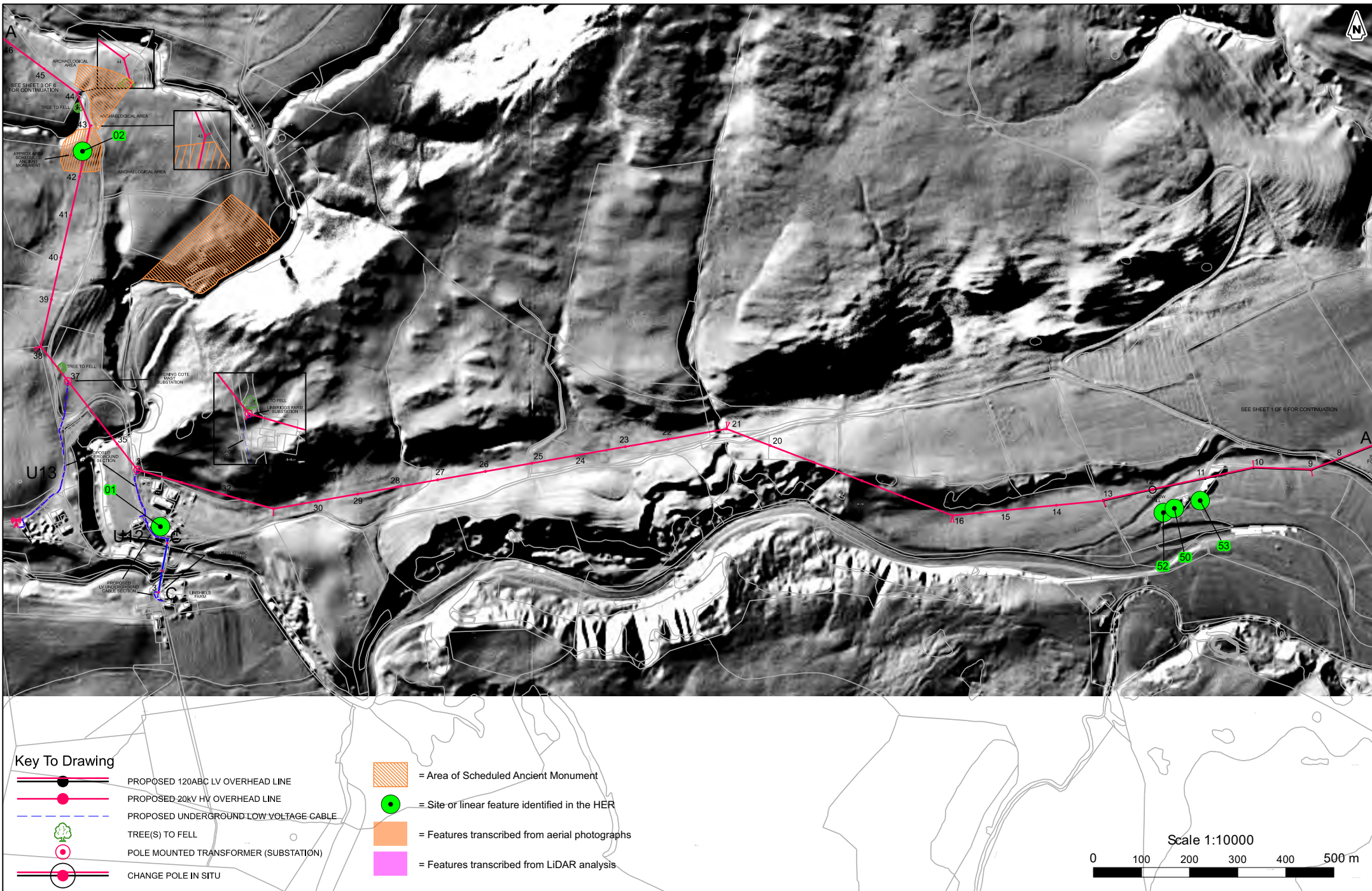
*Illus. 17: Enhanced LiDAR image (© Environment Agency), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 1. 27*



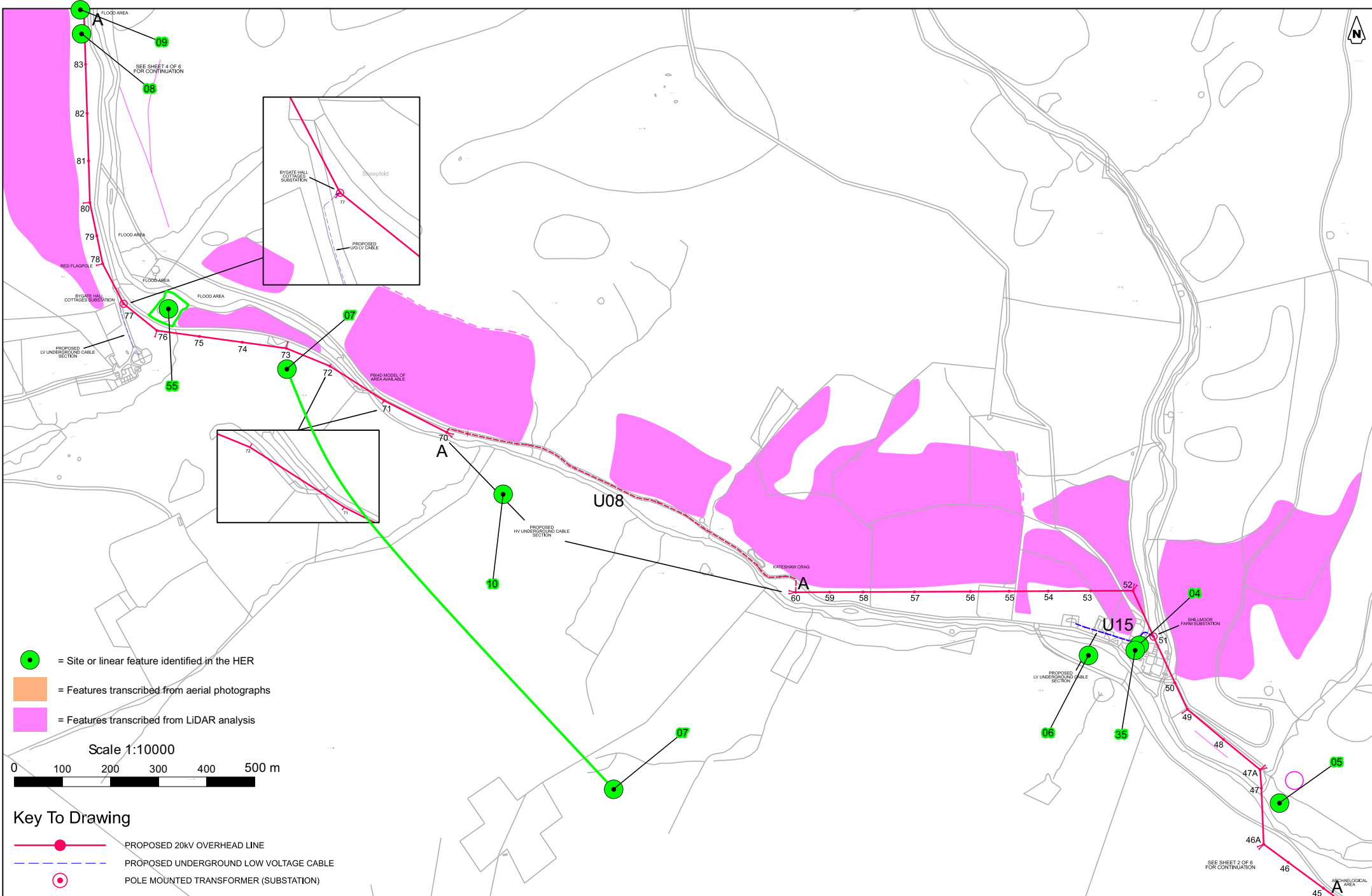
*Illus. 18: Master Plan 2 (Linbrig), showing the proposed cable route, pole locations, and identified archaeological features.*



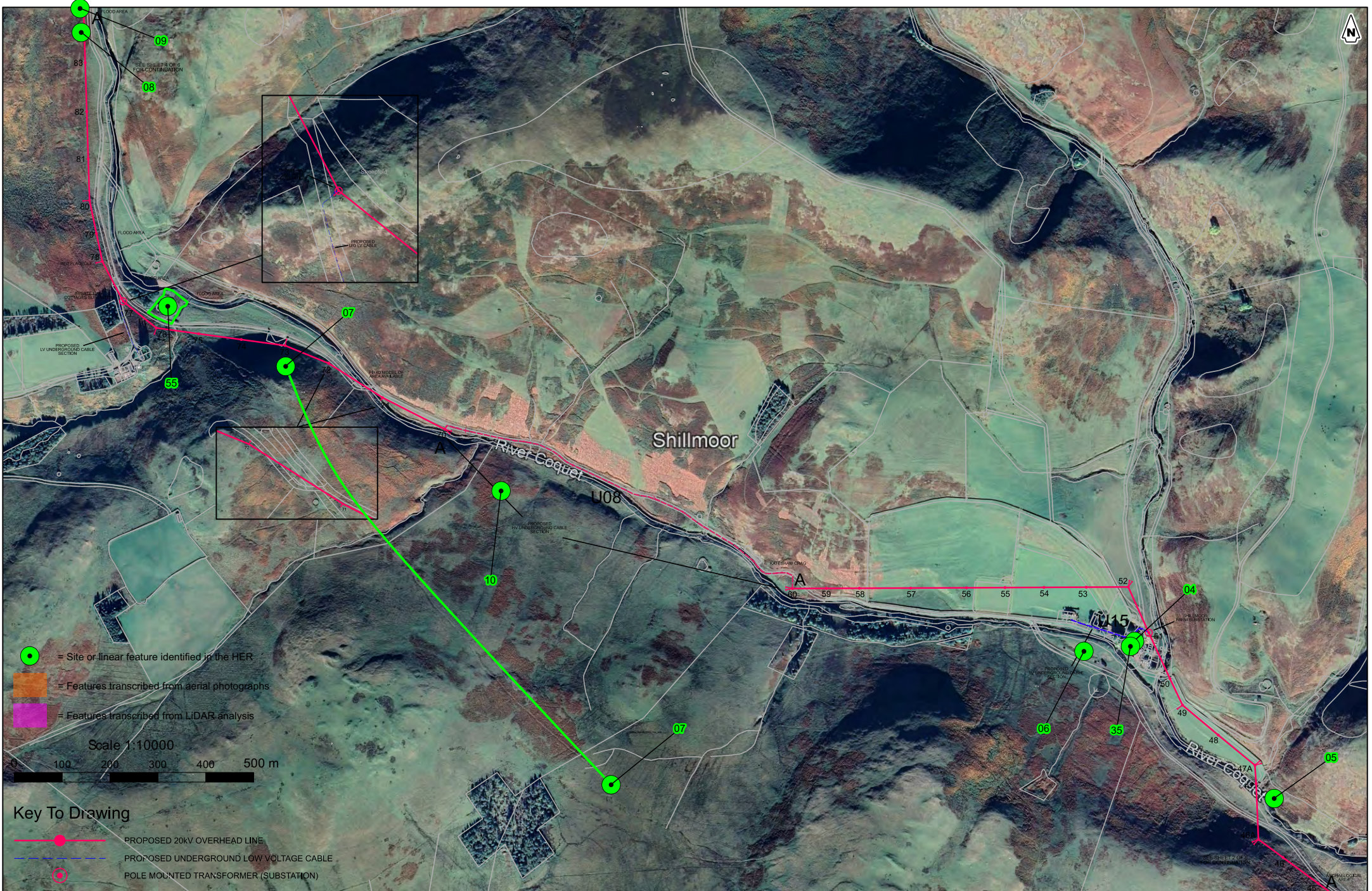
*Illus. 19: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, October 2022), overlain on Master Plan 2.*



*Illus. 20: Enhanced LiDAR image (© Environment Agency), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 2.*

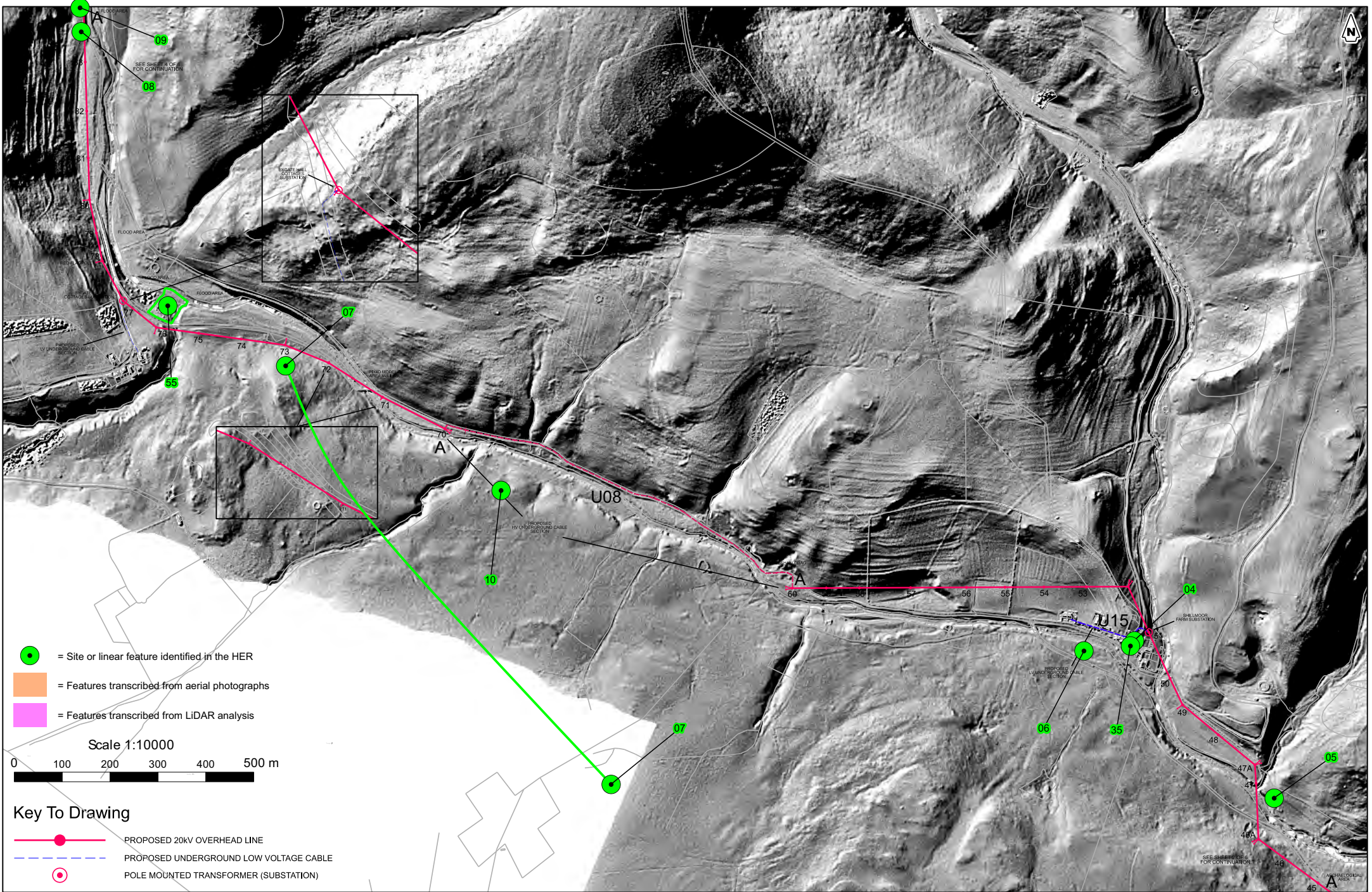


*Illus. 21: Master Plan 3 (Shillmoor), showing the proposed cable route, pole locations, and identified archaeological features.*

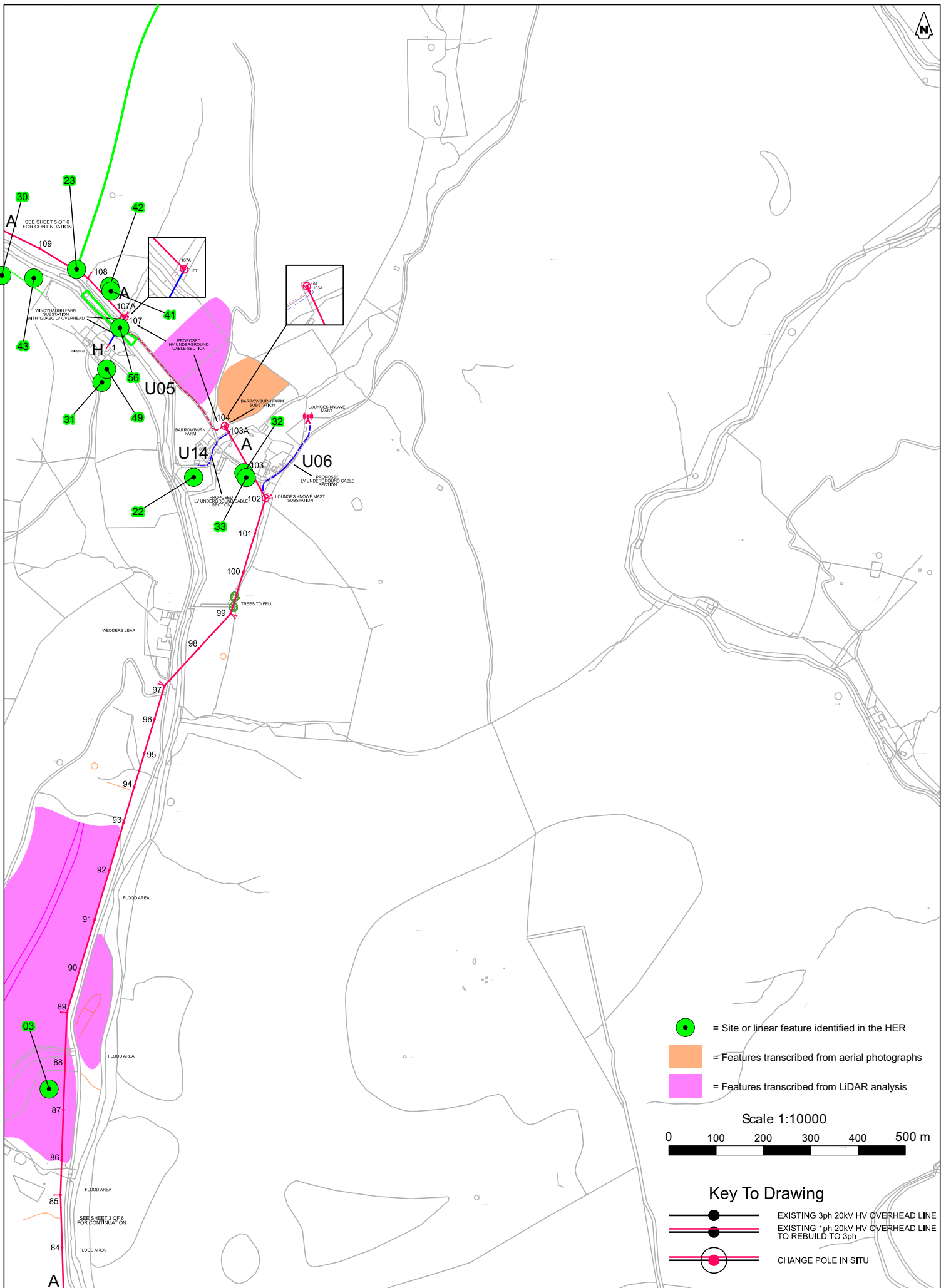


Illus. 22: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, October 2022), overlain on Master Plan 3.

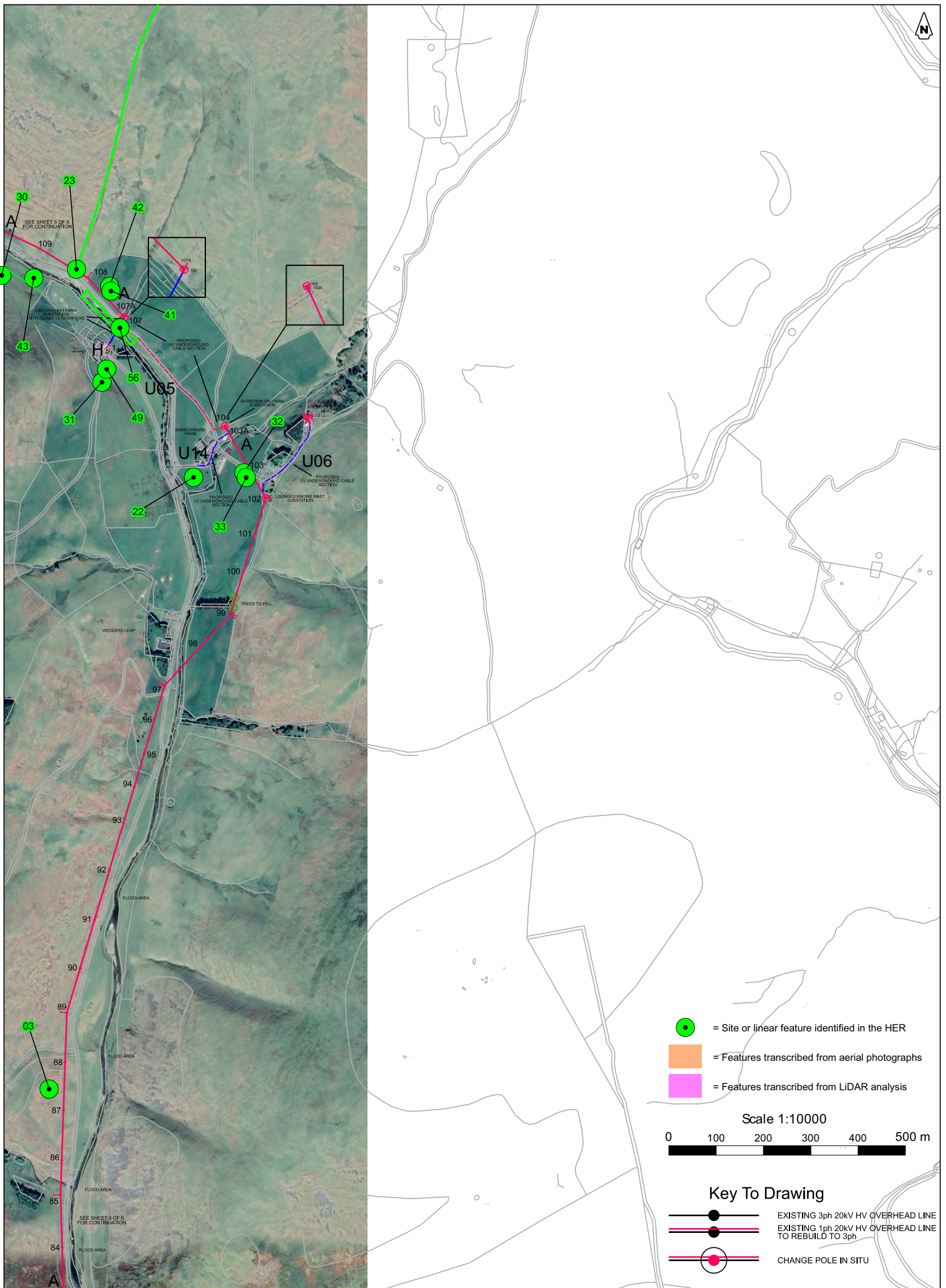




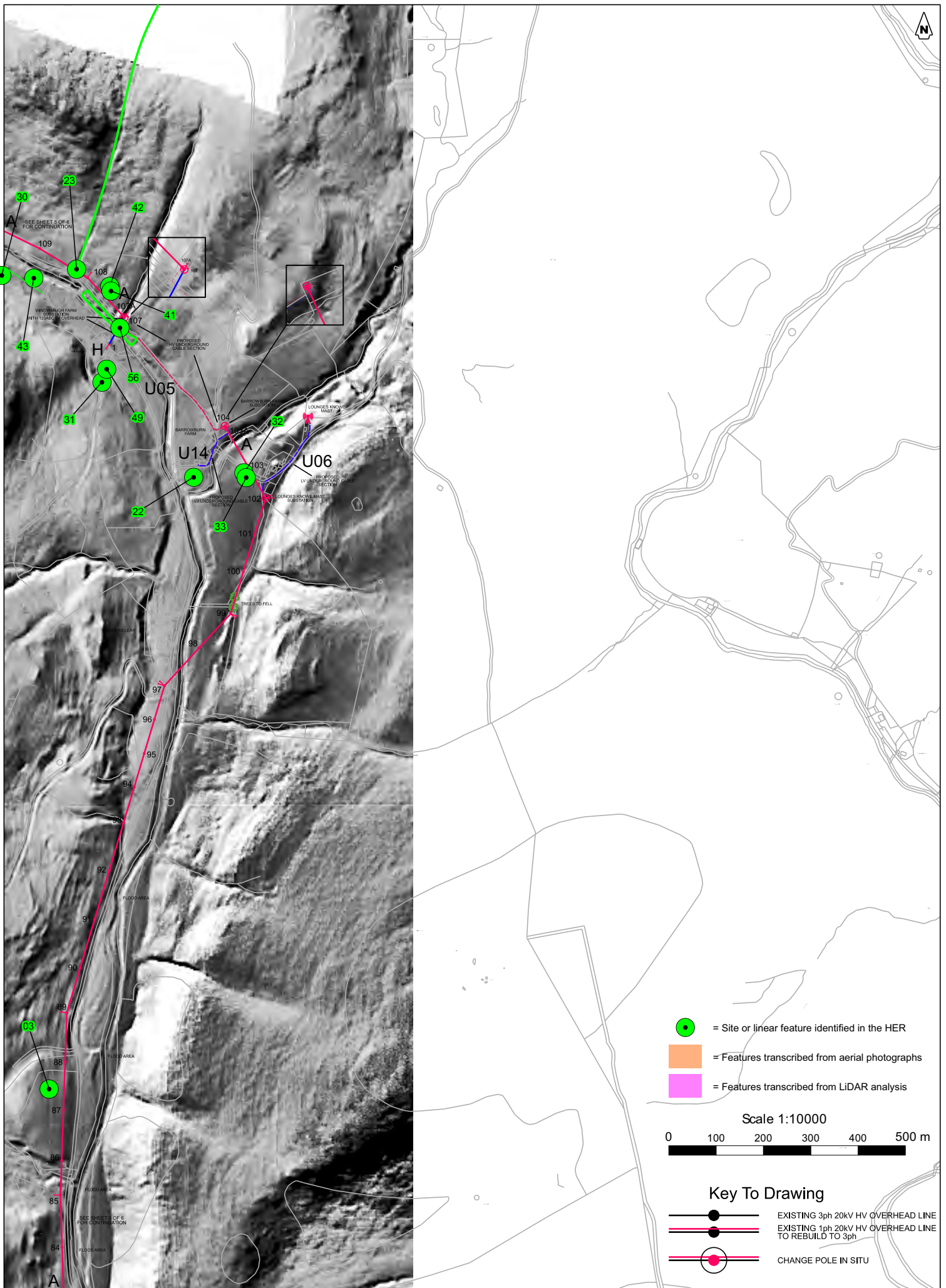
*Illus. 23: Enhanced LiDAR image (© Environment Agency), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 3.*



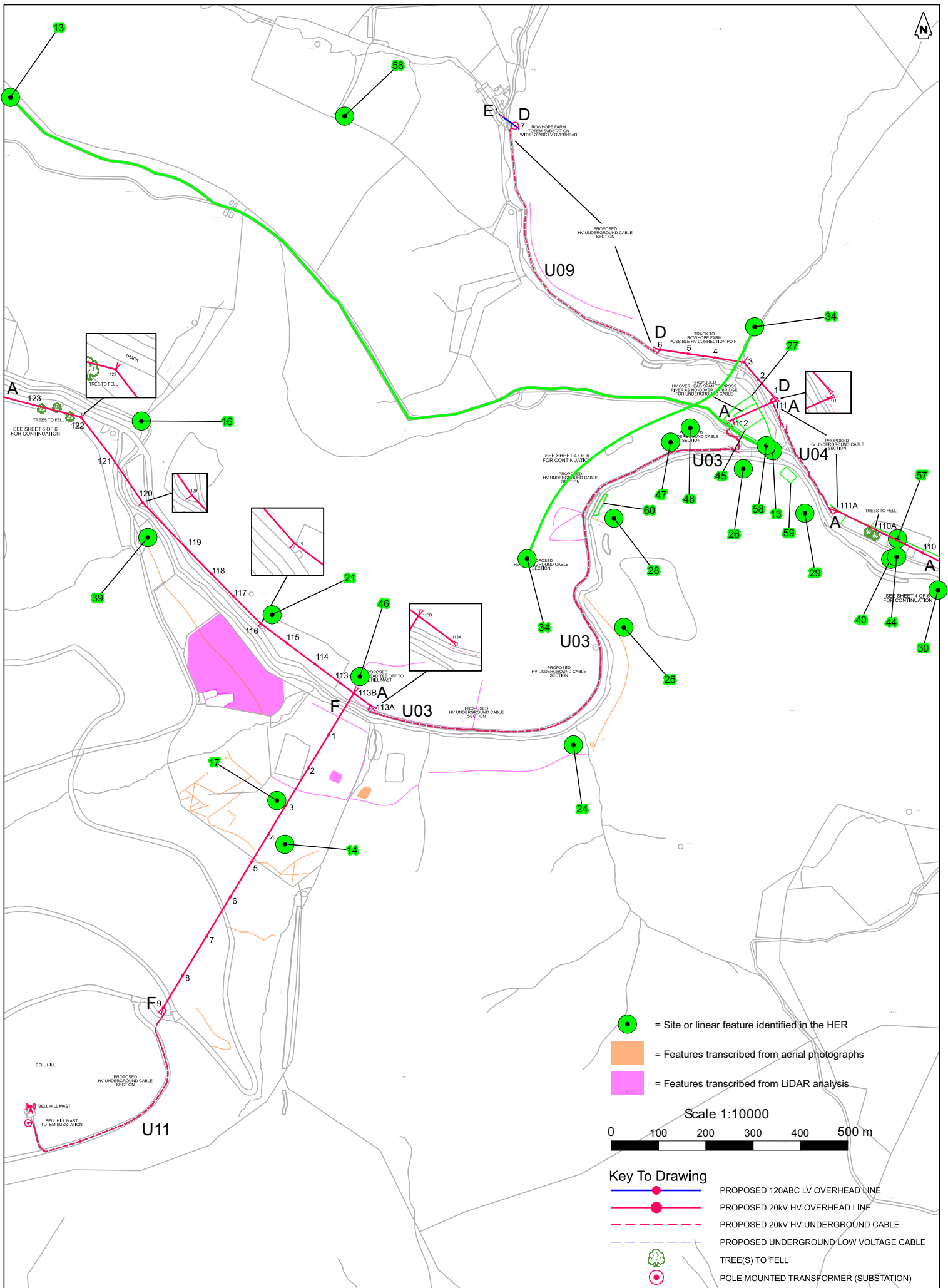
*Illus. 24: Master Plan 4 (Barrowburn), showing the proposed cable route, pole locations, and identified archaeological features.*



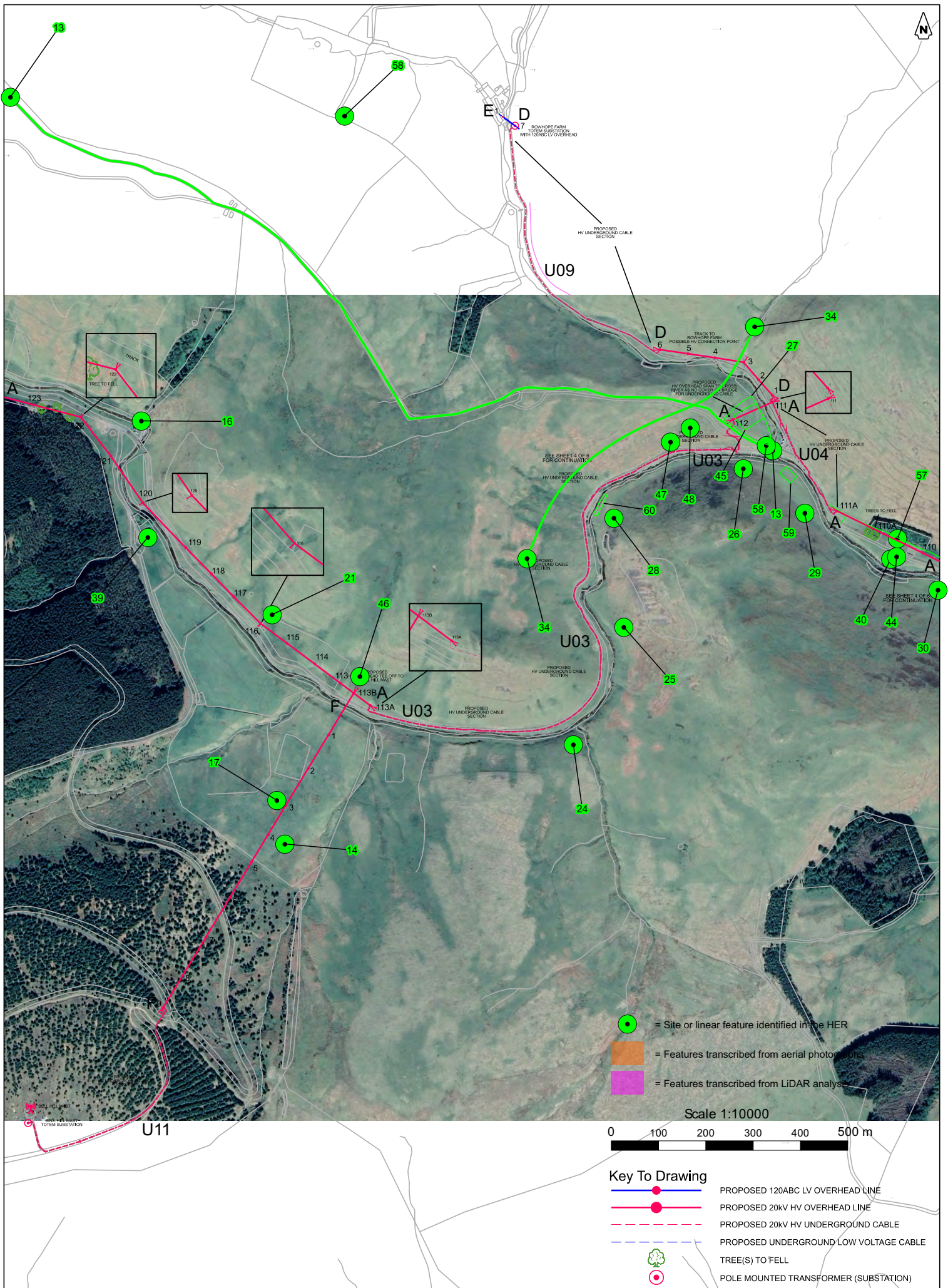
*Illus. 25: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, October 2022), overlain on Master Plan 4.*



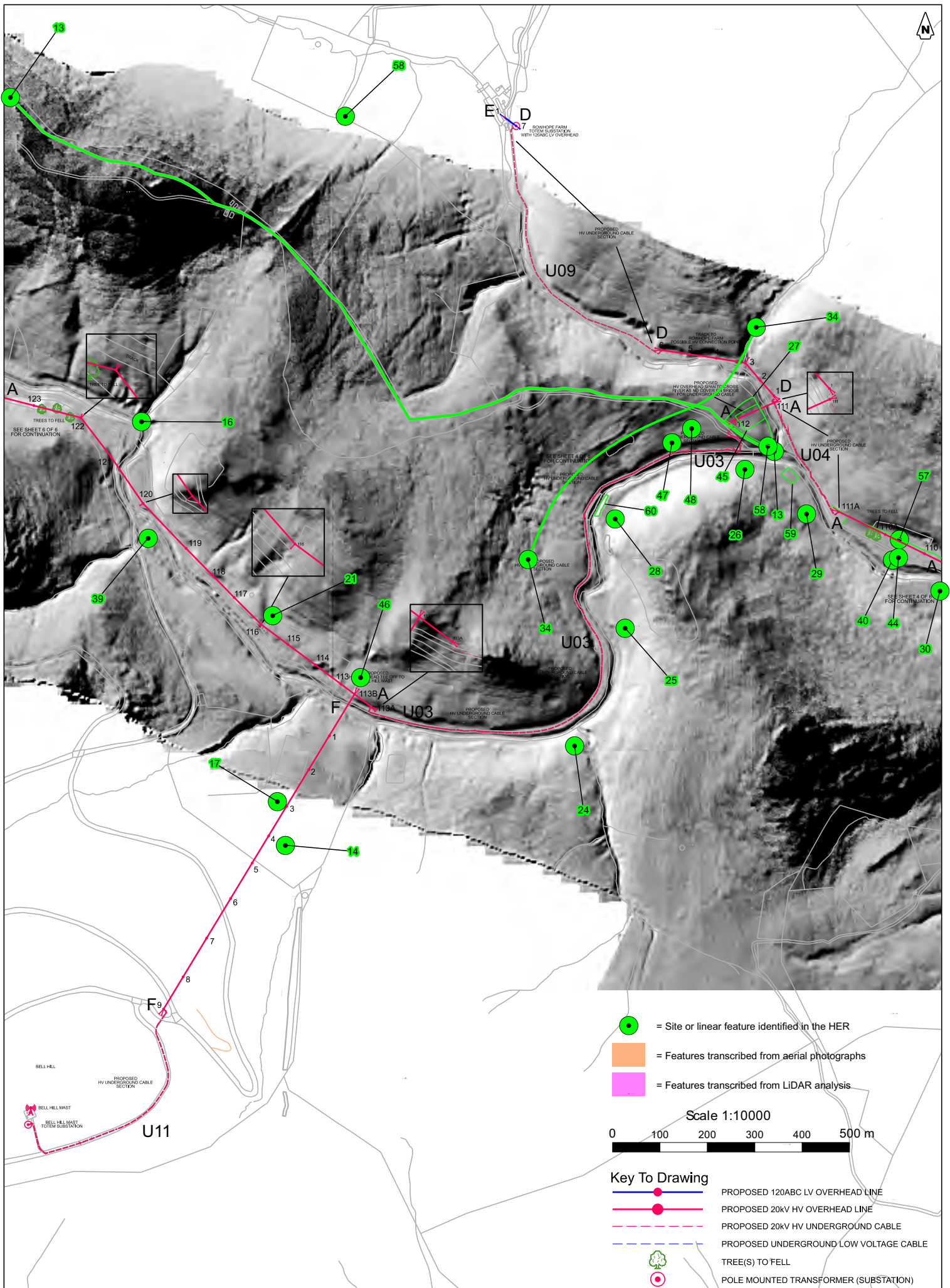
Illus. 26: Enhanced LiDAR image (© Environment Agency), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 4. 36



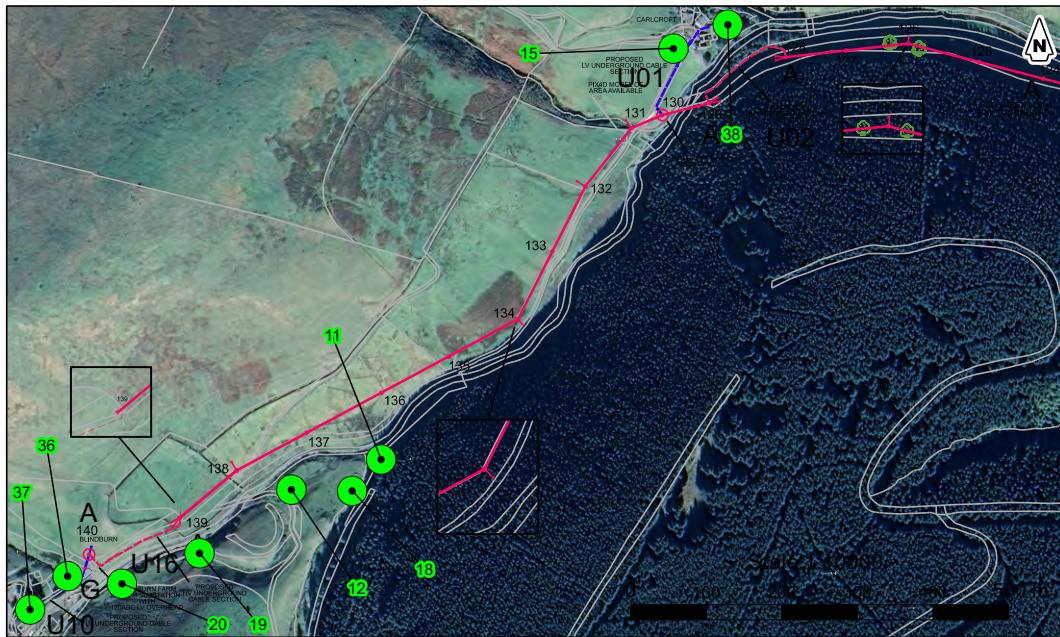
*Illus. 27: Master Plan 5 (Rowhope and Bell Hill), showing the proposed cable route, pole locations, and identified archaeological features.*



*Illus. 28: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, May 2020), overlain on Master Plan 5.*



Illus. 29: Enhanced LiDAR image (© Environment Agency), overlain on relevant area of Master Plan 5. 39



**Key To Drawing**

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | PROPOSED 120ABC LV OVERHEAD LINE       |  | = Site or linear feature identified in the HER |
|  | PROPOSED 20kV HV OVERHEAD LINE         |  | = Features transcribed from aerial photographs |
|  | PROPOSED 20kV HV UNDERGROUND CABLE     |  | = Features transcribed from LiDAR analysis     |
|  | PROPOSED UNDERGROUND LOW VOLTAGE CABLE |  |  |
|  | TREE(S) TO FELL                        |  |  |
|  | POLE MOUNTED TRANSFORMER (SUBSTATION)  |  |  |

*Illus. 31: Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Google Earth, October 2022), overlain on Master Plan 6.*



## 3. SOURCES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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### 3.1 Archival Material and Secondary Sources

The following sources of documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence were consulted:

- ***Northumberland County Record Office, Woodhorn (NRO)***
- ***Northumberland HER, Planning Department (Conservation Team), Northumberland County Council, Morpeth (HER)***
- ***National Monument Record, English Heritage, Swindon (NMR)***

### 3.2 Types of Information

Included amongst the various kinds of information used from each of the above sources are the following:

#### 3.2.1 HER, Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Records (see *Illus. 03*)

Linbrig medieval settlement is the single Scheduled site listed in the Historic Environment Record within the defined 75 m wide corridor around the proposed power line courses, but a further 59 sites are listed by the HER, including two Listed Buildings at Shilmoor farm.

#### 3.2.2 Primary documentary sources

The majority of sources were consulted through published synthesis, but a number of original documents were also examined, in particular early maps and aerial photographs.

#### 3.2.3 Secondary and Published Information

##### ***Local and Regional Histories***

Published works and unpublished reports which shed general contextual light upon the assessment area or upon particular aspects of its archaeology or history are included in the bibliography and cited in the text where relevant.

#### 3.2.4 Historic Map Evidence

The following historic maps covering the area have been found useful in compiling a catalogue of monuments and history of the assessment area, amongst which the historic Ordnance Survey series has proven most useful (see *Illus. 04-14*):

*Armstrong's Map of Northumberland c.1769.*

*Fryer's Map of Northumberland c.1820.*

*Greenwood's Map of Northumberland c.1828.*

*1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland c.1863, 1:2500 series.*

*2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland c.1896, 1:2500 series.*

*3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Northumberland c.1922, 1:2500 series.*

### **3.2.5 Aerial Photographs**

Only modern Google Earth aerial photographs were used in the current assessment (see *Illus. 16, 19, 22, 25, 28 & 31*), although historic coverage from c WW2 onwards is available for the area at the Historic England National Monument Record (SWINDON) and in the county archaeologist's archives (Morpeth), which may show some of the features highlighted in the current report in more detail.

### **3.2.6 LiDAR Analysis**

A detailed LiDAR image of the wider study area was obtained from the Environment Agency (DTM 50cm-1m 2019/20) via the National Library of Scotland. The LiDAR image was enhanced using image manipulation software to assess the proposed study area for earthworks of potential archaeological interest. Evidence of medieval and later activity on the LiDAR image is suggested by the remains of numerous linear earthworks as well as ridge and furrow earthworks, which can be seen in abundance within, bordering and immediately adjacent to the assessment area (see *Illus. 17, 20, 23, 26 & 29*). [N.B. There is currently no Lidar coverage for the western, Blindburn section of the proposed route.]

### **3.2.7 Site Inspection and Local Information**

Following desk-based investigations using historic maps, aerial images and Lidar, visits were made to the site by staff of the Archaeological Practice Ltd. on seven occasions between October 2022 and late January 2023 to 'ground truth' desk-based findings and capture photographic images of all proposed pole and underground cable sites (see *Appendix 1: Photographic Record*). The principal observations derived from the inspection have also been included in the synthesis below (see *Section 5*).

The work of Coquetdale Community Archaeology (CCA) has already been highlighted (see *Section 2.6*, above), but the current assessment additionally benefitted from direct advice provided by its Chair, David Jones, who provided a summary of significant constraints prior to fieldwork and on two occasions accompanied members of the project team during site visits.

## 4. RESULTS

Locations for electricity poles and underground cables proposed by Northern Powergrid between Alwinton and Blindburn in Upper Coquetdale, Northumberland.

Key:

The main overhead cable route is listed below and in the accompanying photographic record (Appendix 00) using the prefix 'A'. Subsidiary routes are identified by the prefixes 'B' – 'H', as follows:

'B' – Tee from Alwinton (Poles B1A-B3, intersecting with A1A at B2)

'C' – Tee to Linshiels Farm (Poles C1-C3)

'D' – Tee from Rowhope Farm (Poles D1-D7)

'E' – Tee north of Rowhope (Single pole E1 going to D7)

'F' – Tee to Bell Hill (Poles F1-F9, with F1 connecting to A113B)

'G' – Tee at Blindburn (Single Pole G1 going to A140)

'H' – Tee at Windyhaugh Farm (Single Pole H1 going to A107)

For ease of reference the numerous sections of underground cable routes within the main power supply route along the valley and branching from it to adjacent farms and mast sites are listed below and in the accompanying photographic record (Appendix 00) using the prefix 'U', as follows:

U01 – LV Tee from Carlcroft to A130

U02 – HV Tee in road verge opposite Carlcroft between A129-A128

U03 – HV Tee between A113A-A112

U04 – HV Tee between A111-A111A

U05 – HV Tee between A107A (opposite Windyhaugh) to A104 (Barrowburn Farm)

U06 – LV Tee from A102 (Lounges Knowe Mast Substation) to Lounges Knowe Mast

U07 – LV Tee from A77 (Bygate Hall Cottages Substation) to Bygate Hall

U08 – HV Tee between A60 (Poteshaw Crag) to A70

U09 – HV Tee between D6-D7 (Rowhope Farm)

U10 – LV Tee from G1 to Barn in Blindburn

U11 – HV Tee from F9 to Bell Hill Mast Substation

U12 – LV Tee from A34 (Linbriggs Farm Substation) to C1

U13 – LV Tee from A37 (Quickening Cote Mast Substation) to Quickening Cote Mast

U14 – LV Tee from A103A (Barrowburn Farm)

U15 – LV Tee from A51 (Shillmoor Farm Substation) westwards to cottages

U16 – HV Tee from A139-A140 (Blindburn NE)

**Table 1:**

NPG Sheet No	Pole No. & (Photo. No.)	NGR	Description	Issues
1	B1A (south) (Ph 141)	NT 92244 06348	By a modern field boundary in Improved Grassland (IP) with traces or remnant rig & furrow to south	No Issues [NI]
"	B1 (Ph 140)	NT 92348 06398	At a junction of modern field boundaries in IP, with remnant rig & furrow to south	NI

"	B2 (Ph 142)	NT 92432 06479	By a field boundary in IP on the northern edge of what appears to be a small enclosure bounded to the south by an E-W dyke	NI
"	B3 (Ph 143)	NT 92490 06537	Within IP. The line crosses and older stone-dyke field boundary	NI
"	A1A (north) (Ph 02)	NT 92429 06480	On the NW side of a field boundary in IP on the northern edge of what appears to be a small enclosure bounded to the south by an E-W dyke	NI
"	A1 (Ph 01)	NT 92331 06504	By a modern field boundary in IP	NI
"	A2 (Ph 03)	NT 92257 06521	By a modern field boundary in IP just north of a heavily tree-screened 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.	NI
"	A3 (Ph 04)	NT 92176 06541	By a modern field boundary bordering a farmyard with IP to the north, on the western edge of Clennel Street, a cross-border routeway and former driveway over the Cheviots linking Morpeth with Kelso.	NI By pref. avoid digging into the road surface
"	A3a (Ph 05)	NT 92107 06587	On the edge of the modern, fenced farm boundary and IP to north	NI
"	A4 (Ph 06)	NT 92064 06570	On the edge of the modern, fenced farm boundary with IP to NE and a stream below to the west	NI
"	A5 (Ph 07)	NT 91960 06528	Within IP	NI
"	A6 (Ph 08)	NT 91886 06500	Within IP with possible remnant rig & furrow visible	NI
"	A7 (Ph 09)	NT 91786 06460	On the west side of a drystone wall within IP	NI
2	A8 (Ph 10)	NT 91678 06421	Improved Grassland (IP) by roadside fence. [line of poles continues across same IP field ENE towards the village.]	NI
"	A9 (Ph 11)	NT 91622 06401	IP on fenceline	NI
"	A10 (Ph 12)	NT 91490 06407	IP on fenceline above ?mill leat	NI
"	A11 (Ph 13)	NT 91402 06389	Rough Grassland (RG)/coppice	NI
"	A12 (Ph 14)	NT91285 06362	IP by dry dykes/drains which may be associated with former water supply to the adjacent mill.	NI By pref. avoid dykes/channels
"	A13 (Ph 15)	NT 91182 06338	IP on fenceline by stream	NI
"	A14 (Ph 16)	NT 91045 06322	IP within possible slight rig & furrow.	NI
"	A15 (Ph 17)	NT 90966 06313	IP on edge of haugh by ephemeral modern track	NI
"	A16 (Ph 18)	NT 90878 06302	IP within shallow, remnant rig & furrow.	NI
"	A17 (Ph 19)	NT 90781 06341	IP hillside within shallow, remnant rig & furrow.	NI
"	A18 (Ph 20)	NT 90681 06379	IP hillside.	NI

"	A19 (Ph 21)	NT 90583 06417	IP on hedgeline	NI
"	A20 (Ph 22)	NT 90496 06452	IP on hedgeline	NI
"	A21 (Ph 23)	NT 90408 06486	Rough IP	NI
"	A22 (Ph 24)	NT 90281 06466	Rough IP hillside	NI
"	A23 (Ph 25)	NT 90193 06451	RG	NI
"	A24 (Ph 26)	NT 90093 06433	IP	NI
"	A25 (Ph 27)	NT 89998 06416	RG by hedge and modern track	NI
"	A26 (Ph 28)	NT 89876 06396	RG bog	NI
"	A27 (Ph 29)	NT 89791 06382	RG bog, by stream	NI
"	A28 (Ph 30)	NT 89727 06370	Edge of IP with rough trackway entrance through or next to distinct terrace edge	NI
"	A29 (Ph 31)	NT 89636 06354	IP within an area of possible remnant terracing	NI
"	A30 (Ph 32)	NT 89559 06341	RG with some irregular raised areas of prob. Outcrop.	NI
"	A31 (Ph 33)	NT 89462 06325	RG hillside nr corner of walled field (wall continues as earthwork foundation for another c 50 m ESE before curving towards the road and ending before site of Pole 30)	NI
"	A32 (Ph 34)	NT 89366 06350	RG bracken-covered hillside	NI
"	A33 (Ph 35)	NT 89270 06375	RG hillside above field wall	NI
"	A34 (Ph 36)	NT 89184 06397	Stoney roadside bank	NI
	C1 (Ph 144)	NT 89 06	North bank of Coquet river at bridge entrance	NI
	C2 (Ph 145)	NT 89 06	Area between trackway and stream	NI
	C3 (Ph 146-148)	NT 89 06	West side of Linshiels farm-steading boundary wall	NI
"	A35 (Ph 37)	NT 89138 06457	Gently-sloping IP field.	NI
"	A36 (Ph 38)	NT 89098 06509	Gently-sloping IP field.	NI
"	A37 (Ph 39)	NT 89036 06589	Gently-sloping IP field. (Underground cable trench continues from Pole site 37 south across IP to the road opposite entrance to Quickening Cote access track).	NI
"	A38 (Ph 40)	NT 88986 06655	RG by corner of fenced field.	NI
"	A39 (Ph 41)	NT 89007 06746	Within an area of narrow earthworks, curving and on various alignments, but	NI

			probably relatively modern track marks rather than rig & furrow.	
"	A40 (Ph 42)	NT 89029 06837	Gently-sloping RG 20 m west of N-S boundary earthwork feature (as at Point 42), c 6 m north of return of the same boundary feature (i.e. part of large enclosure?)	Avoid linear earthwork in direct works and access works
"	A41 (Ph 43)	NT 89050 06929	Gently-sloping RG c. 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch (as Points 40 & 42).	Avoid linear earthwork to the east in <u>both</u> direct groundworks and access works; otherwise NI
"	A42 (Ph 44)	NT 89070 07013	Gently-sloping RG 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch.	Avoid Scheduled Area to immediate north and (?)associated linear earthwork to east in <u>both</u> direct groundworks and access works.
"	A43 (Ph 45)	NT 89091 07103	Roadside RG east of fence-line on the opposite side of the unnamed stream to pole site 44	Avoid Scheduled Area to immediate south of pole site 43 in <u>both</u> direct groundworks and access works.
"	A44 (Ph 46)	NT 89056 07188	Roadside RG north of corner of fence-line on the opposite side of the unnamed stream to pole site 43.	NI
2-3	A45 (Ph 47)	NT 88980 07242	RG hillside.	NI
"	A46 (Ph 48)	NT 88913 07291	Slight terrace or break in slope on RG hillside.	NI
3	A46A (Ph 49)	NT 88866 07325	Top of roadside bank, some scree and landslip below	NI
"	A47 (Ph 50)	NT 88856 07438	Rough grassland [RG] bankside	NI
"	A47A (Ph 51)	NT 88852 07485	Improved pasture [IP] nr field-wall	NI
"	A48 (Ph 52)	NT 88779 07543	Hilly IP	NI
"	A49 (Ph 53)	NT 88702 07606	IP on slight platform, prob. natural	NI
"	A50 (Ph 54)	NT 88676 07662	By field-wall with RG on Shilmoor farm side, IP on east side. Suggested as the possible site of an historic farmstead, but lacks map evidence and no indications present in situ.	NI
"	A51 (Ph 55)	NT 88635 07754	Steep RG hillside near sheep stells.	NI
"	A52 (Ph 56)	NT 88590 07850	Steep IP hillside.	NI
"	A53 (Ph 57)	NT 88504 07851	IP west side of fence, to the east is a series of terraces, perhaps agricultural or remains of an old trackway	Avoid earthworks by preference; otherwise NI
"	A54 (Ph 58)	NT 88425 07851	IP	NI

"	A55 (Ph 59)	NT 88331 07851	IP	NI
"	A56 (Ph 60)	NT 88251 07851	IP	NI
"	A57 (Ph 61)	NT 88142 07852	RG on gentle hillside near landslip	NI
"	A58 (Ph 62)	NT 88036 07852	RG hillside before modern field-wall	NI
"	A59 (Ph 63)	NT 87951 07852	RG hillside	NI
"	A60 (Ph 64)	NT 87887 07853	RG haugh	NI
"	A70 (Ph 65)	NT 87162 08185	RG haugh	NI
"	A71 (Ph 66)	NT 87028 08258	RG hillside	NI
"	A72 (Ph 67)	NT 86919 08320	RG hillside. Slight mound to the south could be a barrow (there are others marked in the vicinity)	NI
"	A73 (Ph 68)	NT 86829 08359	Next to corner post of car park fence in RG, on or near the line of the remnants of stony bank which is clearly visible west of the car park and continues to the east in remnant form, curving to the road after c 40 m. Note: Another linear dyke (Catalogue Site No. 07 [HER ID 304], potentially related to the E-W dyke noted above and a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the west (Site 55) is marked on the HER just south of pole site 73 and extends for over 1 km to the SE	NI (as linear earthwork is heavily disturbed or absent here)
"	A74 (Ph 69)	NT 86732 08374	Natural terrace above haugh, with a stony linear earthwork/embankment c 6 m to the north (likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the west (Site 55).	Avoid stony bank or carry out WB
"	A75 (Ph 70)	NT 86649 08385	Within earthworks on RG, likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the north-west (Site 55), which include a stony bank heading towards the car park to the east and a small, linear enclosure formed by a short section of bank running parallel with the north side of the main stony bank - a possible house or shieling enclosure c 9 m long x 3 m wide.	Avoid the stony linear earthwork/embankment & related earthworks, especially the suspected structure, and carry out WB as the wider site is still likely to be impacted.
"	A76 (Ph 71)	NT 86560 08397	On a slightly 'lumpy', possibly natural platform on RG hillside. North of pole 76 the remains of probable medieval activity are recorded (Wills 1936 and Jarret & Edwards 1963) – see Site 55	In view of the recorded presence of medieval remains in the vicinity, a WB is advised here
"	A77 (Ph 72)	NT 86491 08457	By fence at top of RG hill	NI
"	A78 (Ph 73)	NT 86451 08536	On RG hillside track or path	NI
"	A79	NT 86436 08601	Steep RG hillside	NI

	(Ph 74)			
"	A80 (Ph 75)	NT 86422 08663	West of a small enclosure or platform which contains some included stone above the road	NI (being sufficiently distant from the small enclosure)
"	A81 (Ph 76)	NT 86419 08744	Boggy haughland RG	NI
"	A82 (Ph 77)	NT 86416 08850	Boggy haugh-land RG	NI
"	A83 (Ph 78)	NT 86412 08958	Haugh c 2 m east of modern drain	NI
"	A84 (Ph 79)	NT 86410 09070	Flat terrace at top of RG bank. The HER shows two non-designated sites in the area, the remains of a turf stell midway between poles 83 & 84 (Site No. 08) and a group of rectangular buildings and linear dykes (Site No. 09) – not seen during site visits but perhaps in the valley bottom at the foot of the hillside upon which the pole site sits	Avoid HER 311 (Site 09); otherwise NI
4	A85 (Ph 80)	NT 86408 09170	Natural platform above road c 30 m N of an E-W bank	NI
"	A86 (Ph 81)	NT 86411 09253	RG hillside slope on modern trackway with roadside banks c 20 m to the east	NI
"	A87 (Ph 82)	NT 86414 09380	RG slope	NI
"	A88 (Ph 83)	NT 86417 09457	Gentle hillside RG c 20 m east of ruinous fieldwall/dyke, with another L-shaped earthwork 30 m north by the road	NI
"	A89 (Ph 84)	NT 86419 09555	Terraced RG above road	NI
"	A90 (Ph 85)	NT 86448 09652	RG hillside	NI
"	A91 (Ph 86)	NT 86471 09729	G at break in slope	NI
"	A92 (Ph 87)	NT 86507 09849	RG hillside	NI
"	A93 (Ph 88)	NT 86539 09952	Edge of hill. Boggy (ditch?)	NI
"	A94 (Ph 89)	NT 86561 10026	RG edge of hillside	NI
"	A95 (Ph 90)	NT 86579 10087	Flat RG next to open drain	NI
"	A96 (Ph 91)	NT 86603 10168	Flat RG	NI
"	A97 (Ph 92)	NT 86626 10243	Flat RG	NI
"	A98 (Ph 93)	NT 86701 10326	Flat RG	NI
"	A99 (Ph 94)	NT 86766 10397	RG on prob. natural terrace (outcrop?)	NI
"	A100 (Ph 95)	NT 86792 10489	IP	NI
"	A101 (Ph 96)	NT 86818 10576	IP with some undulations	NI
"	A102 (Ph 97)	NT 86839 10648	At fenceline on edge of track	NI



"	A103 (Ph 98)	NT 86810 10700	Trackside bank	NI
"	A103A (Ph 99)	NT 86758 10791	Fenceline edge next to Pole site 104	NI
"	A104 (Ph 100)	NT 86756 10796	RG hillside above Barrowburn	NI
"	H1 ?	NT 86509 10964	Overhead at Windyhaugh connecting to A107 over the river	NI
"	A107 (Ph 101)	NT 86535 11016	RG by road opposite Windyhaugh – associated with the adjacent Barrowburn medieval mill site which would have been part of a larger complex of buildings & features.	WB merited here by proximity to the medieval mill. Note that parking & manoeuvring heavy vehicles on the haugh south of the road opposite Windyhaugh should also be avoided in order to avoid potential damage to possible mill-related remains there.
"	A107A (Ph 102)	NT 86532 11020	In syke by road	NI
"	A108 (Ph 103)	NT 86464 11103	RG by field-wall (part of an apparent enclosure potentially associated with the medieval mill site to the south). Barrow Law (North) cross dyke [HER ID: 523] lies adjacent to the west (Site No. 23) and, while not impacted by pole site 108, draws attention to the range of medieval features in this area which means any interventions here should be treated with care.	NI (considered sufficiently peripheral to the mill site not to warrant WB)
"	A109 (Ph 104)	NT 86368 11170	RG hillside	NI
5	A110 (Ph 105)	NT 86255 11218	Flat RG just south of likely E-W medieval/post-medieval boundary feature, part of Site 57.	Avoid boundary earthwork; otherwise NI
"	A110A (Ph 106)	NT 86170 11259	Woodland edge – some undulations in this area result from removal of former (modern) sheep pens but include a prob. path to a stell, south of a likely E-W medieval/post-medieval enclosure or field boundary dyke (Site 57) on the current E-W fenceline.	Avoid boundary earthwork; otherwise NI
"	A111A (Ph 108)	NT 86061 11311	RG hillside – break in slope 6-10 m from roadside drain may be part of a medieval or post-medieval enclosure or field system (Site 57) extending further to the west – potentially precursor of modern enclosures beyond woodland to the east (which appears to have expanded to east and west since its appearance on 1 <sup>st</sup> edn. OS plan) – perhaps later used as a sheep track/pathway westwards to the road.	Avoid possible enclosure boundary or mitigate direct impact of groundworks by WB
"	A111 (Ph 107)	NT 85933 11535	RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known	Potential for settlement activity

			to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	here merits mitigation by WB
"	A112 (Ph 109)	NT 85856 11501	<p>Within an area of RG, adjacent to a smaller internal enclosure to the south-east, both part of a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.</p> <p>The original pole position was within a sub-triangular field enclosed within the area between the Rowhope Burn and the route of the medieval and probably prehistoric track known now as The Street, with a smaller rectangular enclosure within this field. A dyke shown on the HER running from the NW corner of the larger enclosure alongside The Street does not appear to exist on the ground, suggesting that its presence may have been mistakenly charted from historic aerial views which show courses of the Street rather than more substantial earthworks. It was recommended that the original position of A112 should be moved NW out of the larger enclosure so that it does not impact on any features within or bordering it, including the smaller enclosure. Siting it here also obviates the need to cut across its SW boundary.</p>	<p>After early consultation with NPG it was considered preferable to avoid both the enclosure and its boundary by moving the site of post A112 N-westwards from its original position to a position outside the enclosure, thereby also obviating the need for an underground route through the enclosure boundary which does not appear to continue westwards beyond the enclosure.</p> <p>The trench from the newly-sited 112 and south side of The Street should, however, be excavated archaeologically to ensure proper recording of any features associated with The Street and the associated, putative dyke extending NW from the NW corner of the larger enclosure.</p>
"	D1 (Ph 149)	NT 85933 11545	RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB
"	D2 (Ph 150)	NT 85905 11581	RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB
"	D3 (Ph 151)	NT 85876 11616	RG in fenceline	NI
"	D4 (Ph 152)	NT 85818 11627	Rocky outcrop above road	NI
"	D5 (Ph 153)	NT 85756 11636	RG bluff.	NI
"	D6 (Ph 154)	NT 85690 11647	RG steep bankside by road	NI
"	D7 (Ph 155)	NT 85390 12119	On raised haugh within partial enclosure on a possible medieval grange site.	NI
"	E1 (linked to D7)	NT 85370 12139	On semi-enclosed raised haugh-land – poss. building remains(?)	Potential for settlement activity

	(Ph 156)			here merits mitigation by WB
"	A113A (Ph 111)	NT 85091 10891	RG	NI
"	A113B (Ph 112)	NT 85046 10923	On the east edge of a bank forming the south end of Site 46 [ <b>HER 25043</b> ], a c. 2 m wide ditch with made bank to the west which appears to form part of a large, elongated (field) enclosure.	The ditch and its bank to the west should be avoided, or a WB carried out during excavations
"	F1 (Ph 157)	NT 85007 10860	Route to Bell Hill – within rig & furrow earthworks	NI
"	F2 (Ph 158)	NT 84961 10780	Route to Bell Hill – within rig & furrow earthworks adjacent to east side of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin.	Avoid enclosure boundary; otherwise NI.
"	F3 (Ph 159)	NT 84918 10708	Route to Bell Hill F3 (Route to Bell Hill) Pole site south of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin. Google Earth images suggest the presence of another possible enclosure immediately bordering pole 3 on its NW side, with its west side arguably heading SSW from the SW corner of the larger enclosure to the north and returning to the west close to the site of pole F3 (information provided by David Jones).	By preference avoid this possible boundary feature by moving Pole F3 a few metres to S or E
"	F4 (Ph 160)	NT 84874 10635	Route to Bell Hill	NI
"	F5 (Ph 161)	NT 84831 10557	Route to Bell Hill	NI
"	F6 (Ph 162)	NT 84785 10481	Route to Bell Hill – on fenceline separating forestry and RG.	NI
"	F7 (Ph 162)	NT 84741 10407	Route to Bell Hill – within dense conifer plantation	NI
"	F8 (Ph 162)	NT 84698 10333	Route to Bell Hill – within dense conifer plantation	NI
"	F9 (Ph 163)	NT 84655 10260	Route to Bell Hill – within dense conifer plantation	NI
"	A113 (Ph 110)	NT 85020 10941	RG by fence NW of stream/drain.	NI
"	A114 (Ph 113)	NT 84964 10980	RG on bank.	NI
"	A115 (Ph 114)	NT 84906 11021	RG below a modern, narrow drainage gully	NI
"	A116 (Ph 115)	NT 84847 11063	By burn some 15 m west of a shed on the other side of the burn SE of the position of Site No. 21, 'a square earthwork enclosure [HER ID: 491] enclosed by a low bank situated concentrically upon a square platform'.	NI (being sufficiently distant from Site 21 some 30-40 m further from the river)
"	A117 (Ph 116)	NT 84788 11128	Within RG	NI
"	A118 (Ph 117)	NT 84743 11180	RG on slight hill above the road, 2 m below sheep track	NI
"	A119 (Ph 118)	NT 84698 11231	RG on roadside haugh	NI
"	A120	NT 84609 11332	RG on roadside haugh	NI

	(Ph 119)			
"	A121 (Ph 120)	NT 84543 11439	RG on roadside haugh, with stiel c 40 m north.	NI
"	A122 (Ph 121)	NT 84467 11524	Foot of RG bank, with slight earthen linear bank feature c 3 m below	NI
"	A123 (Ph 122)	NT 84368 11546	RG on steep bank	NI
6	A124 (Ph 123)	NT 84281 11572	RG/bedrock outcrop, with drainage gully and dyke parallel with road c 3 m below.	NI
"	A125 (Ph 124)	NT 84193 11595	RG on steep bank	NI
"	A126 (Ph 125)	NT 84104 11617	RG border. Small mound c 2 m diam. near poss. quarrying earthworks	NI
"	A127 (Ph 126)	NT 84033 11610	IP verge with low earthwork incorporating stone upstream	NI
"	A128 (Ph 127)	NT 83953 11601	Fenceline by roadside verge.	NI
"	A129 (Ph 128)	NT 83857 11538	RG grassy bank above road.	NI
"	A130 (Ph 129)	NT 83791 11513	Corner of fenceline in IP	NI
"	A131 (Ph 130)	NT 83746 11491	In IP against tumbling field-wall by stream, a spur of which goes towards and over(?) the stream.	NI
"	A132 (Ph 131)	NT 83685 11412	Fenceline in IP on edge of a dyke defining the border of IP and a natural channel.	NI
"	A133 (Ph 132)	NT 83642 11330	North edge of 4 m wide linear ?holloway or drain in IP.	Avoid linear feature.
"	A134 (Ph 133)	NT 83592 11236	RG (bracken).	NI
"	A135 (Ph 134)	NT 83505 11187	IP, 3-4 m from straight, dry gully bordering rougher ground.	NI
"	A136 (Ph 135)	NT 83418 11138	IP, some 3 m from modern, open drain.	NI
"	A137 (Ph 136)	NT 83320 11081	IP	NI
"	A138 (Ph 137)	NT 83234 11032	IP. 'Lumpy' ground – poss. resulting from dumping or clearance activities.	NI
"	A139 (Ph 138)	NT 83159 10967	By modern field wall and road	NI
"	A140 (Ph 139)	NT 83039 10921	Within IP	NI
	U1 (Ph 164-165)		Along the connecting road to Carlcroft, built on a slight terrace. Site No. 15, a building [HER 481] associated with Stokershaugh shieling ground is not impacted here.	NI
	U2 (Ph 166-167)		Road verge opposite Carlcroft where there is an earthen (part-stone) dyke around a small plantation, its north-west corner c 20 m from an existing electricity post, with its SW corner against the road north of the pole. South of this small enclosure is a slightly larger enclosure,	Avoid by preference; otherwise record and WB

			open to the road, the south end of which is at the roadside c 80 m south of the aforementioned post.	
	U3 (Ph 168-172)		Underground cable route between pole sites 113A (to SW) and 112 (to NE). From the SW a 1 m wide low bank parallel runs by the road but disappears after a steep bank where the ground flattens out, then reappears before the road enters a craggy section and reappears again after the UCA Fishing sign for a short distance. The foundations of a stell are at the road edge opposite a modern stell (HER 25). No trace could be found of Site No. 47, a rectangular building listed by the HER [HER 25045] which lies on raised ground to the north of the road and river. The following section is featureless but it then ascends a trackway towards a medieval or post-medieval routeway known as The Street, which it crosses to reach pole site 112.	Roadside bank in SW section to avoid by preference; Stell remains in central section to avoid; crossing of the Street and putative associated dyke (and SW boundary of enclosure (if pole site 112 cannot be moved) subject to archaeological excavation/intensive WB.
	U4 (Ph 173-175)		Roadside between Pts. 111-111A; steep RG hillside to road, steepest along south section.	NI
	U5 (Ph 176-179)		Roadside adjacent to Barrowburn mill then along the course of the old road to Barrowburn Farm	WB along unexcavated area adjacent to the mill site; WB along the old road, with extent of WB determined by a post-determination evaluation trench cut across the road.
	U6 (Ph 180-181)		Along track to Lounges Knowe extending to mast site.	NI
	U7 (Ph 182-183)		Along the road to Bygate Hall from pole site 77.	NI
	U8 (Ph 184-186)		Along road from pole positions 60-70 (ending by the Policeman's Pool to east). Foundations of a presumed stell 2 m from the roadside at NT 87692 07992. Roadside mound at NT 387884 607874 is probably natural.	Avoid remains of the stell which abuts the roadside; otherwise NI
	U9 (Ph 187-192)		From pole sites D6 to D7 at Rowhope farm, north of a stell within sight of Rowhope an earthwork crosses the road then follows its east side to the farm, ending where it forms the curved northern border of a haugh east of the farm.	Avoid the earthwork running on the east side of the road to the farm; carry out monitoring where the route crosses a raised haugh to pole site D7 east of the farm.
	U10 (Ph 193-195)		Underground at roadside in Blindburn farm.	NI

	U11 (Ph 196-198)		Along trackway from pole 'F9' to the Bell Hill mast site.	NI
	U12 (Ph 199-202)		Between Linbriggs farm substation and Linshiels farms – from pole site 34 the underground route continues S/SE down the road to farm gate, across farmyard then bends around farm-buildings to a road leading to the bridge to Linshiels farm which it approaches between the farmstead boundary wall and the approach track. Linbriggs farm is given in the HER as the nominal site of a 'pele' known in the area from historic sources.	NI
	U13 (Ph 203-205)		Branch from pole site 37 across featureless IP to the road opposite entrance to Quickening Cote access track, then along the track to the farm and mast sites.	NI
	U14 (Ph 206)		Branch from pole site A103A to Windyhaugh Farmhouse.	NI
	U15 (Ph 207)		Branch from pole site A51 (Shillmoor Farm Substation) westwards within the more modern west part of the farmstead to farm cottages	NI
	U16 (Ph 208)		Branch between pole sites A139 & A140 NE of Blindburn	NI

## 5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 *Table 2: Summary of potential, constraints and recommended mitigation strategies*

<b>Pole or underground site</b>	<b>Potential constraint</b>	<b>Significance of potential constraint</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact to potential constraint</b>	<b>Recommended type and level of mitigation</b>
		Scored 1-5: Low (L) - Moderate (M) - High (H)	Scored 1-5: Low (L) - Moderate (M) - High (H)	Cumulative scores 1-10: i.e. Avoid by preference (AP) - Mandatory Avoidance (AM)
<b>A3</b>	By a modern field boundary on the western edge of Clennel Street, a cross-border routeway and former driveway over the Cheviots.	<b>Moderate (M)</b>	<b>Low (L)</b>	<b>Avoid by preference (AP)</b>
<b>A12</b>	By dry dykes/drains which may be associated with former water supply to the adjacent mill.	<b>L1</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>AP2</b>
<b>A40</b>	North and west of east and south sides of a boundary earthwork feature with remains of external ditch (as also Point 41) possibly related to Linbrig medieval settlement, c 6 m north of return of the same boundary feature, with a roadside earthwork embankment further east.	<b>M3</b>	<b>M</b> (incl. access works) <b>2</b>	<b>Avoid (A) or Watching Brief (WB) if impacted 5</b>
<b>A41</b>	Gently-sloping RG c. 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch (as Point 40) and a roadside earthwork embankment further east.	<b>M3</b>	<b>M</b> (incl. access works) <b>2</b>	<b>A/WB 5</b>
<b>A42</b>	Gently-sloping RG c. 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch (as Points 40 & 41) and earthwork components of Scheduled Site to immediate north.	<b>H5</b>	<b>M</b> (incl. access works) <b>3</b>	<b>AM 8</b>
<b>A43</b>	Roadside RG east of fence-line on the opposite (S) side of the unnamed stream to pole site 44, with earthwork components of Scheduled Site to immediate south.	<b>H5</b>	<b>L-M</b> (incl. access works) <b>3</b>	<b>AM 8</b>
<b>A53</b>	IP west side of fence, to the east is a series of terraces, perhaps agricultural or remains of an old trackway	<b>L1</b>	<b>L-M 2</b>	<b>AP 3</b>
<b>A74</b>	On a natural terrace above the haugh, with a stony linear earthwork/embankment c 6 m to the north which is likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the west (Site 55) and possible building remains adjacent to Pole site A75	<b>M3</b>	<b>M-H 4</b>	<b>A/WB 7</b>
<b>A75</b>	Within earthworks on RG, likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the north-west (Site 55), which include a stony bank heading towards the car park to the east and a small, linear enclosure formed by a short section of bank running parallel with the north side of the main stony bank - a possible house or shieling enclosure c 9 m long x 3 m wide.	<b>M-H 4</b>	<b>H 5</b>	<b>A/WB 9</b>

<b>A76</b>	On a slightly 'lumpy', possibly natural platform on RG hillside. North of pole 76 the remains of probable medieval activity are recorded (Wills 1936 and Jarret & Edwards 1963) – see Site 55.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>6</b>
<b>A84</b>	Flat terrace at top of RG bank; the HER shows two non-designated sites in the area, the remains of a turf stell midway between poles 83 & 84 (Site No. 08) and a group of rectangular buildings and linear dykes (Site No. 09), but these are likely to be in the valley bottom at the foot of the hillside upon which the pole site sits.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	? (not located on the ground) <b>3(?)</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>6</b>
<b>A107</b>	By the road opposite Windyhaugh – associated with the adjacent Barrowburn medieval mill site which would have been part of a larger complex of buildings & features.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>H</b> <b>3</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>6</b>
<b>A110</b>	Position just south of likely E-W medieval/post-medieval boundary feature, part of Site 57.	<b>L-M</b> <b>2</b>	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>3</b>
<b>A110</b> <b>A</b>	South of a likely E-W medieval/post-medieval enclosure or field boundary dyke (Site 57) on the current E-W fenceline.	<b>L-M</b> <b>2</b>	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>3</b>
<b>A111</b> <b>A</b>	RG hillside – break in slope 6-10 m from roadside drain may be part of a medieval or post-medieval enclosure or field system (Site 57) extending further to the west – potentially precursor of modern enclosures beyond woodland to the east.	<b>L-M</b> <b>2</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>6</b>
<b>A111</b>	(Just south of D1) RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>7</b>
<b>A112</b>	New position close to an enclosure with smaller internal enclosure to the south-east, both part of a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>5</b>
<b>D1</b>	(Just north of A111) RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>7</b>
<b>D2</b>	RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>7</b>
<b>D7</b>	On raised haugh within partial enclosure on a possible medieval grange site.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>7</b>
<b>A113</b> <b>B</b>	On the east edge of a bank forming the south end of Site 46 [HER 25043], a c. 2 m wide ditch with made bank to the west which appears to form part of a large, elongated (field) enclosure.	<b>L-M</b> <b>2</b>	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>5</b>
<b>F2</b>	Pole site within rig & furrow earthworks adjacent to east side of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>4</b>
<b>F3</b>	Pole site south of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin. Google Earth images suggest the presence of another possible enclosure immediately bordering pole 3 on its NW side, with its west side arguably heading SSW from the SW corner of the larger enclosure to the north and returning to the west close to the site of pole F3 (information provided by David Jones).	<b>L-M</b> <b>2</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>PA</b> <b>6</b>
<b>A133</b>	North edge of 4 m wide linear feature in IP.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>PA</b>



		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>U2</b>	Road verge opposite Carlcroft where there is an earthen (part-stone) dyke around a small plantation, its north-west corner c 20 m from an existing electricity post, with its SW corner against the road north of the post. South of this small enclosure is a slightly larger enclosure, open to the road, the south end of which is at the roadside c 80 m south of the aforementioned post.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>6</b>
<b>U3</b>	Underground cable route between pole sites 113A (to SW) and 112 (to NE). The foundations of a stell are at the road edge almost opposite a more modern stell (HER 25) on the other side of the river.	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>H</b> <b>5</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>8</b>
<b>U5</b>	Roadside adjacent to Barrowburn mill then along the course of the old road to Barrowburn Farm	<b>M</b> <b>3</b>	<b>H</b> <b>5</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>8</b>
<b>U8</b>	Along road from pole positions 60-70 (ending by the Policeman's Pool to east). Foundations of a presumed stell 2 m from the roadside at NT 87692 07992.	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>L</b> <b>1</b>	<b>PA</b> <b>2</b>
<b>U9</b>	From pole sites D6 to D7 at Rowhope farm, north of a stell within sight of Rowhope an earthwork crosses the road then follows its east side to the farm, ending where it forms the curved northern border of a haugh east of the farm.	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>M-H</b> <b>4</b>	<b>A/WB</b> <b>8</b>

### 5.1.1 Summary of Potential Constraints with 3-level mitigation (colour-coded blue to red according to priority)

Pole and underground sites scored with a combined potential/impact score below 4 are considered low priority where **avoidance by preference** should be considered in mitigation of any direct works impact. Sites scored between 4 and 7 **should be avoided or subject to mitigation by watching brief** if direct works impacts are unavoidable. Sites scored 8 or above must be **subject to mitigation by watching brief if avoidance is impossible**, but any sites scored 5 for significance alone **MUST be avoided**.

#### A3

By a modern field boundary on the western edge of Clennel Street, a cross-border routeway and former driveway over the Cheviots.

**By pref. avoid digging into the road surface**

#### A12

By dry dykes/drains which may be associated with former water supply to the adjacent mill.

**By pref. avoid dykes/channels**

#### A40

North and West of east and south sides of a boundary earthwork feature with remains of external ditch (as also Points 41 & 42) possibly related to Linbrig medieval settlement, c 6 m north of return of the same boundary feature

**Avoid linear earthwork in both direct works and access works, or carry out WB if impacted**

#### A41

Gently-sloping RG c. 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch (as Points 40 & 42).

**Avoid linear earthwork to the east in both direct groundworks and access works.**

A42

Gently-sloping RG c. 20 m west of 2.5 m wide, shallow N-S boundary feature with remains of external (E side) ditch (as Points 40 & 41).

**AVOID SCHEDULED AREA TO IMMEDIATE NORTH AND LIKELY-ASSOCIATED LINEAR EARTHWORK TO THE EAST IN BOTH DIRECT GROUNDWORKS AND ACCESS WORKS.**

A43

Roadside RG east of fence-line on the opposite side of the unnamed stream to pole site 44

**AVOID SCHEDULED AREA TO IMMEDIATE SOUTH OF POLE SITE 43 IN BOTH DIRECT GROUNDWORKS AND ACCESS WORKS.**

A53

IP west side of fence, to the east is a series of terraces, perhaps agricultural or remains of an old trackway

**Avoid earthworks by preference**

A74

On a natural terrace above the haugh, with a stony linear earthwork/embankment c 6 m to the north which is likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the west (Site 55) and possible building remains adjacent to Pole site A75

**Avoid stony bank to the north, or carry out WB if impacted.**

A75

Within earthworks on RG, likely related to a probable medieval site opposite Bygate Hall to the north-west (Site 55), which include a stony bank heading towards the car park to the east and a small, linear enclosure formed by a short section of bank running parallel with the north side of the main stony bank - a possible house or shieling enclosure c 9 m long x 3 m wide. **Avoid the stony linear earthwork/embankment & related earthworks, especially the suspected structure, and carry out WB as the wider site is still likely to be impacted.**

A76

On a slightly 'lumpy', possibly natural platform on RG hillside. North of pole 76 the remains of probable medieval activity are recorded (Wills 1936 and Jarret & Edwards 1963) – see Site 55.

**In view of the recorded presence of medieval remains locally, monitoring is advised here**

A84

Flat terrace at top of RG bank; the HER shows two non-designated sites in the area, the remains of a turf stell midway between poles 83 & 84 (Site No. 08) and a group of rectangular buildings and linear dykes (Site No. 09), but these are likely to be in the valley bottom at the foot of the hillside upon which the pole site sits.

**Avoid HER 311 (Site 09)**

A107

By the road opposite Windyhaugh – associated with the adjacent Barrowburn medieval mill site which would have been part of a larger complex of buildings & features.

**WB merited here by proximity to the medieval mill.**

**Parking & manoeuvring heavy vehicles on the haugh south of the road opposite Windyhaugh should also be avoided in order to avoid potential damage to possible mill-related remains there.**

A110

Position just south of likely E-W medieval/post-medieval boundary feature, part of Site 57.

Avoid boundary earthwork to the north

A110A

Some undulations in this area result from removal of former (modern) sheep pens but include a prob. path to a stall, south of a likely E-W medieval/post-medieval enclosure or field boundary dyke (Site 57) on the current E-W fenceline.

Avoid boundary earthwork to the north

A111A

RG hillside – break in slope 6-10 m from roadside drain may be part of a medieval or post-medieval enclosure or field system (Site 57) extending further to the west – potentially precursor of modern enclosures beyond woodland to the east.

Avoid possible enclosure boundary or mitigate direct impact of groundworks by WB

A111 (just south of D1)

RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.

Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB

A112

New position close to an enclosure with smaller internal enclosure to the south-east, both part of a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.

Avoid disturbance to enclosure to the south in both direct and access works

D1 (Just north of A111)

RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.

Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB

D2

RG flat area, a potential settlement/activity site in an area known to have been something of a meeting/settlement hub in the post-medieval period.

Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB

D7

On raised haugh within partial enclosure on a possible medieval grange site.

Potential for settlement activity here merits mitigation by WB.

A113B

On the east edge of a bank forming the south end of Site 46 [HER 25043], a c. 2 m wide ditch with made bank to the west which appears to form part of a large, elongated (field) enclosure.

The ditch and its bank to the west should be avoided, or a WB carried out during groundworks.

F2 (Route to Bell Hill)

Pole site within rig & furrow earthworks adjacent to east side of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin.

Avoid enclosure boundary

F3 (Route to Bell Hill)

Pole site south of a large, rectilinear enclosure of medieval or post-medieval origin. Google Earth images suggest the presence of another possible enclosure immediately bordering pole 3 on its NW side, with its west side arguably heading SSW from the SW corner of the larger enclosure to the north and returning to the west close to the site of pole F3 (information provided by David Jones).

Avoid this possible boundary feature by moving Pole F3 a few metres to S or E

A133

North edge of 4 m wide linear ?holloway or open drain in IP.

Avoid linear feature by preference.

U2

Road verge opposite Carlcroft where there is an earthen (part-stone) dyke around a small plantation, its north-west corner c 20 m from an existing electricity pole, with its SW corner against the road north of the post. South of this small enclosure is a slightly larger enclosure, open to the road, the south end of which is at the roadside c 80 m south of the aforementioned pole.

Avoid the enclosure boundaries; otherwise record and WB

U3

Underground cable route between pole sites 113A (to SW) and 112 (to NE). From the SW a 1 m wide low bank parallel runs by the road but disappears after a steep bank where the ground flattens out, then reappears before the road enters a craggy section and reappears again after the UCA Fishing sign for a short distance. The foundations of a stell are at the road edge opposite a modern stell (HER 25). No trace could be found of Site No. 47, a rectangular building listed by the HER [HER 25045] which lies on raised ground to the north of the road and river. The following section is featureless but it then ascends a trackway towards a medieval or post-medieval routeway known as The Street, which it crosses to reach pole site A112.

Roadside bank in SW section to avoid by preference; avoid stell remains in central section; Carry out archaeological excavation/intensive WB through the underground cable route crossing the Street and putative associated dyke to the east.

U5

Roadside adjacent to Barrowburn mill then along the course of the old road to Barrowburn Farm

WB along unexcavated area adjacent to the mill site; WB along the old road, with extent of WB determined by a post-determination evaluation trench hand-cut across the road.

U8

Along road from pole positions 60-70 (ending by the Policeman's Pool to east). Foundations of a stell are 2 m from the roadside at NT 87692 07992.

Avoid remains of the stell which abuts the roadside

U9

From pole sites D6 to D7 at Rowhope farm, north of a stell within sight of Rowhope an earthwork crosses the road then follows its east side to the farm, ending where it forms the curved northern border of a haugh east of the farm.

Avoid the earthwork running on the east side of the road to the farm; carry out monitoring where the route crosses a raised haugh to pole site D7 east of the farm.

## 5.2 Conclusions

Assessment of the new Coquetdale electrification route has provided evidence for a total of 31 potential cultural heritage constraints along the route, the majority of which refer to earthworks in or adjacent to the current marked positions of individual poles. In addition, it is noted in some locations, notably at and south of the Scheduled Linbrig medieval site, that access works should take care to avoid earthworks between pole sites and between access roads and pole sites.

## 5.3 Recommendations

Recommendations are provided on the basis of the perceived significance of features likely to be impacted and the level of risk in terms of current distance from marked groundworks sites and ease of avoidance. In order to evaluate the risk to archaeological remains associated with groundworks sites a scoring system was invoked (see *Table 2*) which leads to the mitigation strategies recommended here. It should be noted that in all cases mitigation by avoidance is the preferred option, but in some cases – such as where underground routes cut through linear features – this is not an option and alternative options must be provided. It is not considered necessary on the basis of the above assessment, however, to carry out any recording or evaluation works prior to the determination of planning consent.

### 5.3.1 Avoid by Preference (coded light blue, above)

Sites for which mitigation by avoidance is suggested as a preferred rather than mandatory option are considered to be of relatively low significance and/or in little imminent danger of disturbance. These sites are at or adjacent to pole sites [A3](#), [A12](#), [A53](#), [A133](#), [U3 \(SW part\)](#), [U3 \(roadside bank\)](#) and [U8 \(steep above the road\)](#) (see full listing, above).

### 5.3.2 Avoid or consider watching brief in mitigation (coded purple, above)

Sites for which mitigation by avoidance is strongly recommended are considered to be of moderate or relatively high significance or potential interest and/or in danger of disturbance in relation to current plans. In cases where direct impact to visible archaeological features or other sites of perceived potential interest are considered unavoidable, it is recommended that groundworks should be monitored to ensure appropriate recording of any archaeological remains revealed. These sites are at or adjacent to pole sites [A40](#), [A41](#), [A74](#), [A76](#), [A84](#), [A107](#), [A110](#), [A110A](#), [A111](#), [A111A](#), [112](#), [D1](#), [D7](#), [A113B](#), [F2](#), [F3](#), [U2 \(part\)](#), [U3 \(part\)](#) and [U9 \(north part\)](#).

### 5.3.3 Avoid or monitor groundworks by Watching Brief (coded red, above)

Sites for which avoidance is MANDATORY or strongly recommended and monitoring by watching brief considered necessary in cases where avoidance is impossible are considered to be of high significance and in danger of disturbance under current plans. In two cases, pole sites [A42](#) and [A43](#), avoidance of the adjacent Scheduled site of Linbrig medieval settlement is MANDATORY due to the designated protection afforded to this site by law. In other cases, where direct impact to visible archaeological features or other sites considered to be of relatively high significance are considered unavoidable, it is strongly recommended that groundworks should be monitored by watching brief to ensure appropriate recording of any archaeological remains revealed.

The sites subject to mandatory avoidance of associated features or monitoring of groundworks are [A42](#), [A43](#), [A75](#), [U3 \(across The Street\)](#) [U5 \(across/along old road\)](#) and [U9 \(north part\)](#).

In one case, on the revetted course of a trackway from the main Coquetdale road to Barrowburn Farm, archaeological trenching is recommended prior to main works in order to evaluate the nature of archaeological remains present and thus determine the level of monitoring required.

In the case of the north end of U3 archaeological excavation or intensive archaeologically-controlled monitoring is again suggested where the underground cable route crosses the route of The Street and a putative associated dyke to the east.

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*Photo 01. A1.*



*Photo 02. A1A-B2.*



*Photo 03. A2.*



*Photo 04. A3.*



*Photo 05. A3A.*



*Photo 06. A4.*





*Photo 07. A5.*



*Photo 08. A6.*



*Photo 09. A7.*



*Photo 10. A8.*



*Photo 11. A9.*



*Photo 12. A10.*



*Photo 13. A11.*



*Photo 14. A12.*



*Photo 15. A13.*



*Photo 16. A14.*



*Photo 17. A15.*



*Photo 18. A16.*



*Photo 19. A17.*



*Photo 20. A18.*



*Photo 21. A19.*



Photo 22. A20.



Photo 23. A21.



Photo 24. A22.



Photo 25. A23.



Photo 26. A24.



Photo 27. A25.



Photo 28. A26.



Photo 29. A27.



Photo 30. A28.



Photo 31. A29.



Photo 32. A30.



Photo 33. A31.



*Photo 34. A32.*



*Photo 35. A33.*



*Photo 36. A34.*



*Photo 37. A35.*



*Photo 38. A36.*



*Photo 39. A37.*



*Photo 40. A38.*



*Photo 41. A39.*



*Photo 42. A40.*



*Photo 43. A41.*



*Photo 44. A42.*



*Photo 45. A43.*



*Photo 46. A44.*



*Photo 47. A45.*



*Photo 48. A46.*



*Photo 49. A46A.*



*Photo 50. A47.*



*Photo 51. A47A.*





*Photo 52. A48.*



*Photo 53. A49.*



*Photo 54. A50.*



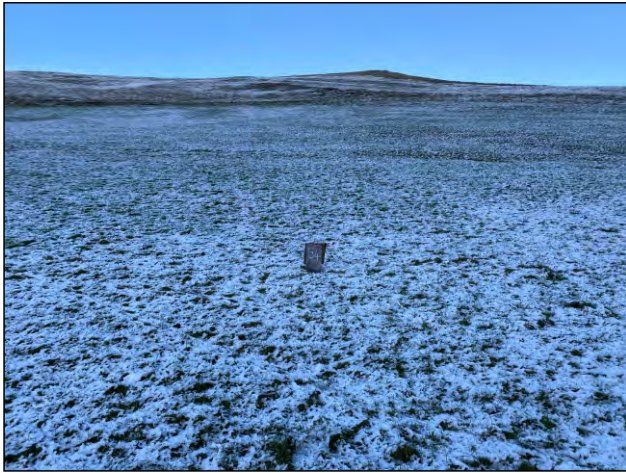
*Photo 55. A51.*



*Photo 56. A52.*



*Photo 57. A53.*



*Photo 58. A54.*



*Photo 59. A55.*



*Photo 60. A56.*



*Photo 61. A57.*



*Photo 62. A58.*



*Photo 63. A59.*



*Photo 64. A60.*



*Photo 65. A70.*



*Photo 66. A71.*



*Photo 67. A72.*



*Photo 68. A73.*



*Photo 69. A74.*



*Photo 70. A75.*



*Photo 71. A76.*



*Photo 72. A77.*



*Photo 73. A78.*



*Photo 74. A79.*



*Photo 75. A80.*



*Photo 76. A81.*



*Photo 77. A82.*



*Photo 78. A83.*



*Photo 79. A84.*



*Photo 80. A85.*



*Photo 81. A86.*



*Photo 82. A87.*



*Photo 83. A88.*



*Photo 84. A89.*



*Photo 85. A90.*



*Photo 86. A91.*



*Photo 87. A92.*



*Photo 88. A93.*



*Photo 89. A94.*



*Photo 90. A95.*



*Photo 91. A96.*



*Photo 92. A97.*



*Photo 93. A98.*



Photo 94. A99.



Photo 95. A100.



Photo 96. A101.



Photo 97. A102.



Photo 98. A103.



Photo 99. A103A.





*Photo 100. A104.*



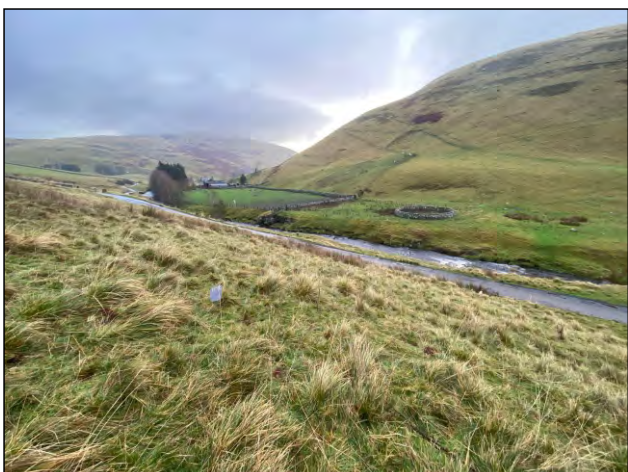
*Photo 101. A107.*



*Photo 102. A107A.*



*Photo 103. A108.*



*Photo 104. A109.*



*Photo 105. A110.*



*Photo 106. A110A.*



*Photo 107. A111.*



*Photo 108. A111A.*



*Photo 109. A112.*



*Photo 110. A113.*



*Photo 111. A113A.*



*Photo 112. A113B.*



*Photo 113. A114.*



*Photo 114. A115.*



*Photo 115. A116.*



*Photo 116. A117.*



*Photo 117. A118.*



*Photo 118. A119.*



*Photo 119. A120.*



*Photo 120. A121.*



*Photo 121. A122.*



*Photo 122. A123.*



*Photo 123. A124.*



*Photo 124. A125.*



*Photo 125. A126.*



*Photo 126. A127.*



*Photo 127. A128.*



*Photo 128. A129.*



*Photo 129. A130.*



*Photo 130. A131.*



*Photo 131. A132.*



*Photo 132. A133.*



*Photo 133. A134.*



*Photo 134. A135.*



*Photo 135. A136.*



*Photo 136. A137.*



*Photo 137. A138.*



*Photo 138. A139.*



*Photo 139. A140.*



*Photo 140. B1.*



*Photo 141. B1A.*



*Photo 142. B2-3.*



*Photo 143. B3.*



*Photo 144. C1.*



*Photo 145. C2. Linshiels*





*Photo 146. C3. Linshiels*



*Photo 147. C3. Linshiels*



*Photo 148. C3. Linshiels*



*Photo 149. D1. Rowhope*



*Photo 150. D2. Rowhope*



*Photo 151. D3. Rowhope*



*Photo 152. D4. Rowhope*



*Photo 153. D5. Rowhope*



*Photo 154. D6. Rowhope*



*Photo 155. D7. Rowhope*



*Photo 156. E1. Rowhope from D7*



*Photo 157. F1. Bell Hill*



*Photo 158. F2. Bell Hill*



*Photo 159. F3. Bell Hill*



*Photo 160. F4. Bell Hill*



*Photo 161. F5. Bell Hill*



*Photo 162. F6. Bell Hill*



*Photo 163. F9. Bell Hill*



Photo 164. U1a. LV - south end looking NE along drive to Carlcroft.



Photo 165. U1b. LV - north end location looking east at Carlcroft.



Photo 166. U2a. HV - looking NE



Photo 167. U2b. HV - looking SW



Photo 168. U3a. HV - west end looking east



Photo 169. U3b. HV - near CAT24 looking east



*Photo 170. U3c. HV - opposite CAT25*



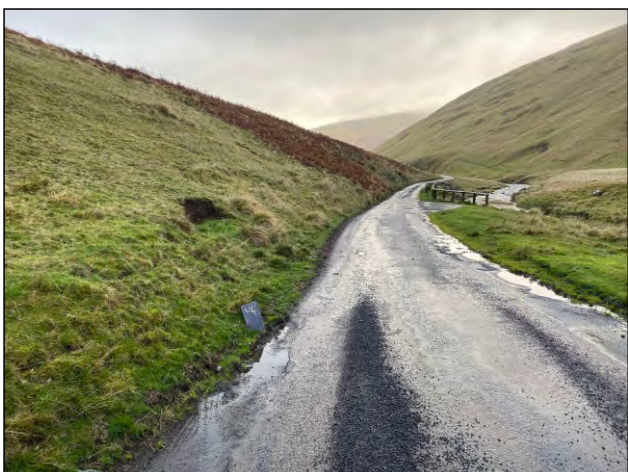
*Photo 171. U3d. HV - opposite CAT28 and 60 looking NE*



*Photo 172. U3e. HV - east end near A112 in CAT27 looking SE*



*Photo 173. U4a. North end looking SSE*



*Photo 174. U4b. Midway looking SSE*



*Photo 175. U4c. South end looking south*



*Photo 176. U5a. North end looking SE*



*Photo 177. U5b. Midway looking SE*



*Photo 178. U5c. South end Barrowburn*



*Photo 179. U5d. SE terminus*



*Photo 180. U6a. South end looking NE*



*Photo 181. U6b. North end looking NE*



*Photo 182. U7a. Looking NNW*



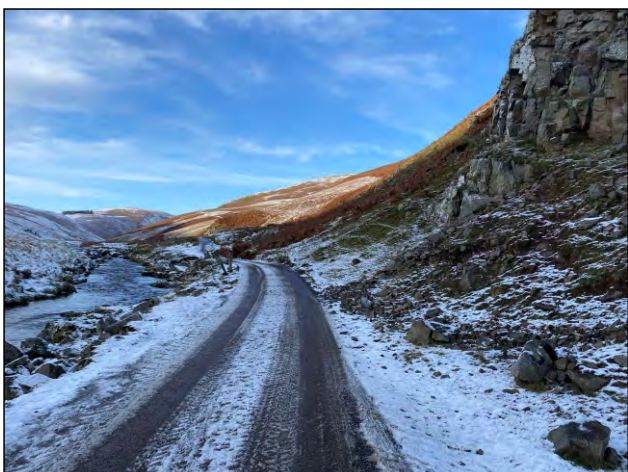
*Photo 183. U7b. Looking SSE*



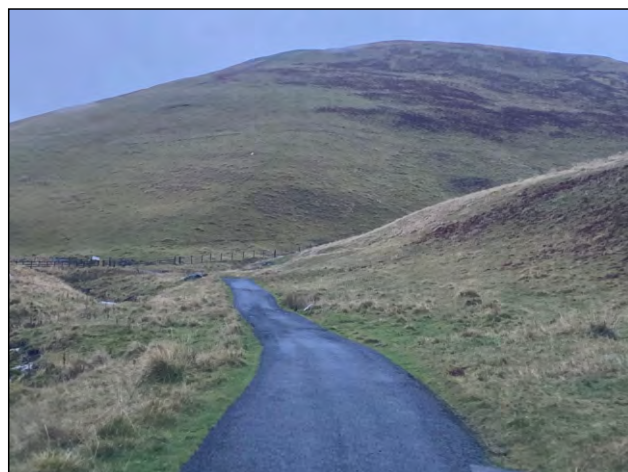
*Photo 184. U8a. West end*



*Photo 185. U8b. Mid*



*Photo 186. U8c. East end*



*Photo 187. U9a. South end looking NW*



*Photo 188. U9b. View of stall*



*Photo 189. U9b. View looking south*



*Photo 190. U9c. Midway, looking north*



*Photo 191. U9d. North end, looking south*



*Photo 192. U9e. North end*



*Photo 193. U10a.*





Photo 194. U10b.



Photo 195. U10c. SW of 140, in verge at Blindburn



Photo 196. U11. Bell Hill



Photo 197. U11. Bell Hill



Photo 198. U11. Bell Hill



Photo 199. U12. Linbriggs modern village



Photo 200. U12. Linbriggs



Photo 201. U12. Linbriggs



Photo 202. U12. Linbriggs



Photo 203. U13. Quickening Cote Mast



Photo 204. U13. Quickening Cote Mast



Photo 205. U13. Quickening Cote Mast



*Photo 206. U14.*



*Photo 207. U15.*



*Photo 208. U16a.*