

Scheduled Ancient Monuments in NT (as of June 2007)

1	Burradon Tower	SAM 32054
2	Clifford's Fort	SAM 44
3	Enclosure 540m NE of Burradon House	SAM 8
4	Tynemouth Castle/Priory/iron age site (including the monk stone)	SAM 25165
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1. Burradon Tower - SAM 32054



Structure Name: Burradon Tower

Description:

Three storey, single bay square tower house constructed from sandstone rubble. The ground floor is vaulted with a newel (spiral) stair in the southeast corner giving access to the upper floors, the first floor contained a garderobe and a fireplace, but both it and the second floor are at present in a ruinous state.

History:

Burradon Tower is a ruinous tower house at Burradon, North Tyneside which is both a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Grade II listed building.

The Manor of Burradon was acquired by John Orde in 1441 when due to the devastation wrought by the Scots and the poor quality of the soil it was valued at only 20 shillings a

year. The tower, originally a three storeyed single square bay, was probably built about 1553 by Bertram Anderson, a nephew of Orde.

The property passed in 1569 to the Ogle family by whom it was extended and improved. A fireplace bears the date 1633 and the initials LO, thought to represent Lancelot Ogle who was resident at that time.

Following the marriage of Jane Ogle to her cousin James Ogle of Causey Park House the tower was abandoned and by 1769 it was reported to be derelict. In the 19th century the structure was incorporated into a farm building

Legal Status: Listed Building Grade II,
Scheduled Ancient Monument
Location: Burradon, NORTH TYNESIDE
Eastings: 427630m / Northings:
573030m

Address
Burradon Farm
NE23 7ND



Structure Types Identified: PELE TOWER, TOWER HOUSE

Historical Background

Burradon Tower is one of the most southerly towers in Northumberland.

Chronology:

1553 Tower possibly constructed at this date by Bertram Anderson, although a fifteenth century construction date has also been mooted.

1633 Fireplace added on first floor by Lancelot Ogle.

Ogle, Lancelot: Added 1st floor fireplace to Burradon Tower.

2. Clifford's Fort – SAM 44

Structure Name: Clifford's Fort

Description:

Fort built to defend the River Tyne from enemy warships during the Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-1674).

The fort was built on a raised platform, surrounded by walls with a three storey redoubt at its centre (housing the governors apartments, a gun powder magazine and an armoury), and protected by a low riverside gun battery. It was irregular in plan, with its long axis running north-south.

History:

Clifford's Fort The surviving west and north walls, of stone rubble beneath brick parapets, with gun ports and musket loops, are probably remnants of the 1672 fort.



This strategic site at the mouth of the Tyne is crucial to North Shields and the nation's history. The story began with a lighthouse on a sandy spit, around which Clifford's Fort was built in 1672 to protect against Dutch warships. 250 years later, after having been much altered and converted to an explosive mine depot, the Fort became redundant and it was consumed by the thriving infrastructure of the Fish Quay. This complex history of navigation, defence and

fishing has left intricate, layered built environment. The scheduled monument was shrouded beneath modern buildings and deemed potentially 'off the map' at a time of renewed interest in the regeneration of Fish Quay

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: North Shields, NORTH TYNESIDE

Eastings: 436320m / Northings: 568500m

Address

Fish Quay

North Shields

Structure Types Identified: ARTILLERY FORT, SUBMARINE MINE DEPOT

Chronology:

1672 Fort built to replace a very basic earlier fort of 1642.

18th Century AD Alterations made to the fort: eastern and southern sections of the wall rebuilt with gun embrasures; several new buildings added including a barracks and a master gunner's house; ditch with a counterscarp wall constructed on the east and south sides.

1881 Fort declared obsolete as a place to mount guns, but suitable as a base for submarine mining.

1888 Fort recommissioned as the HQ of the Tyne Division Royal Engineers (Volunteers) Submarine Miners. Most of the old buildings were destroyed to make way for new buildings, and the old gun placements blocked. A narrow gauge railway was laid to a new gate in the southeast angle (to carry mines to boats), which was defended with two new gun placements. At this time more ground was enclosed in the northwest corner and boundary stones were erected to mark the forts perimeter.

1928 Fort decommissioned and passed to the Tynemouth Corporation for the expansion of the fishery industry.

Second World War recommissioned as an Emergency Coast Battery.

3. Enclosure 540m NE of Burradon House – SAM 8



Structure Name: Enclosure

Description:

Enclosure 540m NE of Burradon House

History:

A Listed Grade II Building, which lies within an area containing several prehistoric and Romano-British settlements. The area was occupied during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although there was no evidence that the site itself was occupied, a lack of modern development suggested that any archaeological deposits from previous periods had the potential

to survive.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Burradon, NORTH TYNESIDE

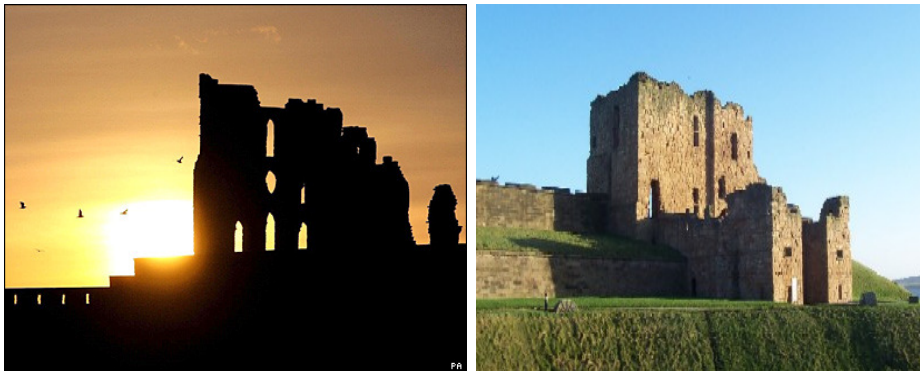
Eastings: 427090m / Northings: 572490m



Address
Burradon Farm
NE23 7ND

Structure Types Identified: ENCLOSURE

4. Tynemouth Castle/Priory/iron age site (including the monk stone) – SAM 25165



Structure Name: Tynemouth Priory

Description:

Ruined remains of a Priory. A fortified manor built in 1296 on the site of an 11th century priory, which in turn was erected on the site of a Saxon 7th century priory. Much remains of the priory structure as well as the 15th century castle gatehouse and walls which are 3200 feet in length. The castle was used during the 2nd World War as a coastal defence unit.

History:

Tynemouth Castle was originally a Norman earthwork motte and bailey fortress, founded by Robert de Mowbray. The castle is built on the site of an early Christian monastery, which was founded by Edward, the Saxon king of Northumbria, in 625. In 1085, a Benedictine priory was founded within the fortified enclosure and in 1296, King Edward I granted the priory a licence to crenellate. The Prior, founded the stone castle, when adding a continuous stone curtain wall, flanked by semi-circular towers, around the headland. In the 14th century, Prior John of Wethamstede strengthened the gateway, adding a three storey gatehouse, with an inner and outer barbican, behind a huge ditch.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Tynemouth, NORTH TYNESIDE

Eastings: 437300m / Northings: 569400m

Address

Pier Road

Tynemouth

Structure Types Identified: BENEDICTINE
MONASTERY

Chronology:

651 St Oswin allegedly buried on the site of
Tynemouth Priory.

800 Priory sacked by Danes.

875 Priory destroyed.

1083 c.1083 Priory restored.

1090 - 1110 Priory Church constructed.

13th Century BC Chapterhouse built.

Early 13th Century Prior's Chapel built.

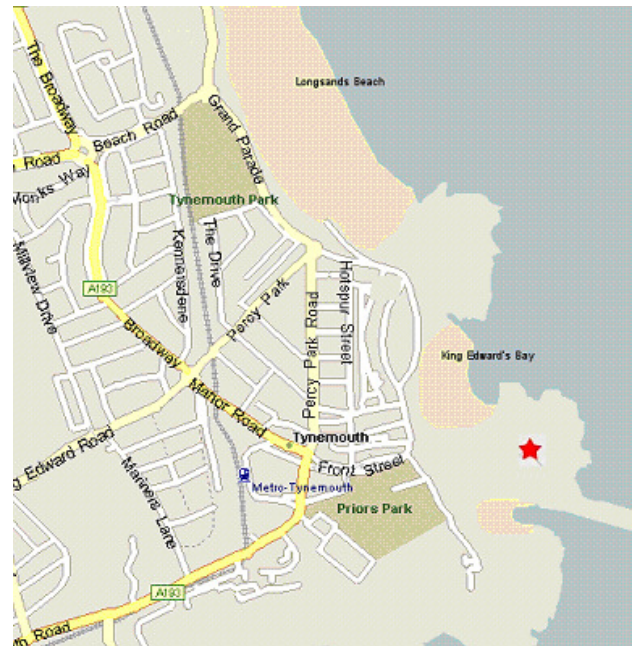
1296 Priory granted a licence to crenellate, curtain wall and towers probably renewed shortly after.

1393 - 1419 Gatehouse constructed some time during the reign of Prior John de Whethamstede.

15th Century AD Percy Chantry constructed.

1593 Priory dissolved.

1852 Percy Chantry restored by John Dobson.



5. Hadrian's Wall (1) Segedunum Fort – SAM 28/1



Structure Name: Roman Fort

Description:

Excavated fort. Headquarters building, Commanding Officers house (he would have lived there with family and servants) Infantry barracks, Cavalry barracks, hospital, Granary (held the food for the men and horses) South Gateway, The Branch Wall, the end of Hadrian's Wall, The baths, Hadrian's Wall, The Wallsend colliery B pit, Roman garden, Builders of Wall monument, Route to Hadrian's Wall / Colliery sites.

History

For almost 300 years Segedunum, which translates as 'Strong Fort' was home to 600 soldiers, both infantry and cavalry. Segedunum is at the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall and stands on the banks of the River Tyne. The wall was built by order of the Emperor Hadrian to defend the Roman Empire from the barbarians to the North. Segedunum was the last fort on the mighty frontier system which stretched across the country from coast to coast.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Wallsend, NORTH TYNESIDE

Eastings: 430133m/ Northings: 566049m

Address

Buddle Street

Wallsend

Structure Types Identified: ROMAN FORT & BATHS

6. Hadrian's Wall (2) – SAM 28/2



Structure Name: Hadrians Wall & the Wallsend Colliery B Pit

Description:

The Wall from Newcastle abuts onto the south-western side of the fort, at its porta principalis sinistra, where the gate itself opened out onto the north side of the Wall. The Wall was also continued from the south-eastern corner tower of the fort a further ¼ mile to the River Tyne where it was extended into the stream down to the low-tide level. It is thought that a monumental statue of the emperor Hadrian himself once adorned the very end of the Wall at Segedunum, perhaps placed so as to face ships arriving at the busy port which nestled within the protective walls of his great fortification, and impressing upon their passengers who it was that built it.

History

Hadrian's Wall was not meant to be defended like a castle. Instead it was a barrier that allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain. This allowed the Roman army to make sure that troublemakers could not move easily either north or south.

The Wall was also a good place to keep a watch over the frontier. The turrets and milecastles allowed Roman soldiers to watch what was happening along the whole length of the frontier.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Wallsend, NORTH TYNESIDE

Eastings: 430132m/ 566048m Northings:

MAP

Address

Buddle Street
Wallsend

Structure Types Identified: HADRIAN'S WALL & THE WALLSEND COLLIERY B PIT

7. Church of Holy Cross – SAM 32053



Structure Name: Holy Cross Church

Description:

There has been a church on the Holy Cross site since the time of the Norman conquest. It was an offshoot of the monastery at Tynemouth.

History

Holy Cross Church was built between the villages of Wallsend and Willington by the monks of Jarrow about the year 1150. Parish church. C12; C17 porch; restored 1909; roughly coursed and squared sand- stone rubble; coursed squared sandstone porch. Nave, chancel and south porch. South doorway of nave has inner arch behind corbelled arch; elliptical-headed door opening in porch has chamfered surround and impost blocks.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Howdon, NORTH TYNESIDE

Eastings: 431100m / Northings: 567500m

MAP

Address

Church Valley Gardens

Wallsend

North Tyneside

Chronology:

c.1797 roof removed by William Clarke of Dockwray Square, North Shields, who intended to repair the church, but sold his property in Wallsend without any work being done

Structure Types Identified: Remains of Holy Cross Church, The last remaining Coat of Arms in the Church Yard. They belong to the Bonner family. Arms: Gules (Red), a lion passant between two escallops. Crest: A hand holding a sword.

8. West Backworth Medieval Settlement - SAM 32067

Structure Name: West Backworth Medieval Settlement

Description: Medieval Settlement



History

The site was identified as being within the heart of the medieval village of East Backworth. This was one of ten manors that came into the possession of Tynemouth priory during the 12th to 13th centuries although the village could have had earlier Saxon origins. Cartographic evidence showed that the site had then remained free of development and had most recently been used as a market garden.

Legal Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Location: Backworth, NORTH TYNESIDE

Easting: 430200m / Northing: 572130m

MAP

Address

Just off Station Road (within the boundary walls of the welfare miners hall)

Backworth

NE27 0AT

Structure Types Identified: Settlement Walls

Chronology

During the post-medieval period the site became part of the grounds within the Grey estate, associated with a house built in 1675

In 1780 a new hall had replaced the old and the site became a formal garden.