

**LAND AT BLACK CALLERTON,
WOOLSINGTON, NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE,
TYNE AND WEAR**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

MAY 2013

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
LAND AT BLACK CALLERTON, WOOLSINGTON,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, TYNE AND WEAR**

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Land at Black Callerton, Woolsington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

National Grid Reference: NZ 1750 6976

Site Code: BLK 13

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An historic environment desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology ahead of a proposed development of land at Black Callerton, Woolsington, Tyne and Wear. The work was commissioned by Roberts Environmental ahead of a development proposal.
- 1.2 The site is located at central National Grid Reference is NZ 1750 6976 in Black Callerton, a small village which lies approximately mid-way between Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Ponteland. The site lies on the south side of the unclassified road which runs SW-NE through the village, with adjacent road frontage properties either side. To the south-west and south, the site is bounded by arable fields. Comprising a roughly square plot of land covering 0.54 ha the site is currently mostly scrubland with some tree cover and its central eastern portion contains the derelict remains of a west-east range of stone buildings.
- 1.3 The assessment was required ahead of a planning application for the proposed development. The work aimed to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, an understanding of the historic environment resource within a wider study area of 1.5 km radius from the centre of the study site. It involved consultation with the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, an examination of relevant cartographic and documentary material and a visual inspection of the study site and its environment.
- 1.4 The assessment found that there are no designated heritage assets at the study site, while within the wider study area is a Scheduled Monument, 'Dewley Pits', which comprises a group of post-medieval coal workings and associated transport routes, mostly to the south-west of Black Callerton village. In terms of non-designated heritage assets, the core of Black Callerton village appears on the Historic Environment Record and is considered an 'area of archaeological interest' by the Local Planning Authority due to its known medieval origin. In addition, most of the inhabited buildings within the village appear on the Historic Environment Record, as do the derelict remains of a range of likely post-medieval buildings within the central eastern part of study site.
- 1.5 Map regression indicates that the western half of the site saw no development in the post-medieval period, and has remained undeveloped, while the eastern half was probably occupied by buildings from at least as early as the mid 18th century. The Tithe map of 1844 indicates that the site was part of South Farm, with two parallel west-east ranges of buildings depicted. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping confirms that the building remains within the site represent the westernmost portion of the southernmost of the two ranges. The buildings likely fell into disuse in the modern era.
- 1.6 In terms of buried archaeological remains, the assessment has found that the study site has low potential for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains, moderate to high potential for medieval remains related to properties which may have occupied the site during that era and high potential for post-medieval remains related to the properties known to have occupied the site during that period.

- 1.7 The results of an archaeological field investigation/evaluation, considered alongside details of the proposed development, would allow the magnitude of direct impact on heritage assets of archaeological interest to be determined, and thus the overall effect of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment to be established. It would then be possible to formulate an appropriate strategy to mitigate the impact of the development proposals on heritage assets of archaeological interest, *i.e.* buried archaeological remains.
- 1.8 Despite their derelict condition, the historic standing building remains at the site represent a non-designated heritage asset of historic, archaeological and architectural interest. Accordingly, the LPA (Newcastle City Council) is likely to recommend recording of the building remains (probably as part of a programme of archaeological field investigation/evaluation) in order to mitigate the direct impact, and thus the overall effect, of the development proposals on the significance of the historic environment, whatever the magnitude of that impact.
- 1.9 Further information regarding the nature of the proposed development would be required to assess the magnitude of indirect impacts, *i.e.* relating to setting, of the scheme on the significance of heritage assets in the vicinity of the study site, namely the overall village, as well as historic standing buildings within it.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Researched and written by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), this historic environment desk-based assessment was commissioned by Roberts Environmental Limited (the Client) ahead of a proposed development of land at Black Callerton, Tyne and Wear.
- 2.1.2 Current UK Government guidance as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF)¹ indicates that, in submitting planning applications for sites with a historic environment dimension to them, developers/applicants are required to describe the level of significance of any heritage assets affected and, where a proposed development site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest, there is a requirement to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment.
- 2.1.3 In line with current guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA),² the assessment comprised a programme of study of the historic environment of a specified area around the study site in order to place the site in its heritage context; in this case, a 'wider study area', with a 1.5 km radius from the centre of the study site, was examined. Central to the programme of study was an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information, undertaken in order to identify known and potential heritage assets within the wider study area and to establish the interests and significance of those assets.
- 2.1.4 By addressing historic environment issues for the study site and its vicinity, the assessment will assist with the formulation of a strategy or strategies for mitigating the potential impacts of the proposed development scheme on heritage assets.
- 2.1.5 The **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigations** (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-48632.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The study site is located in the village of Black Callerton, which is situated in Tyne and Wear, c. 2.5 km beyond the north-western edge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and c. 3 km SSE of Ponteland (Figure 1). Black Callerton is a small village, straddling an unclassified road which runs SW-NE between Callerton Lane End on Stamfordham Road, the B6324, and Low Luddick, off the A696(T). From a T-junction at the eastern end of the village, another unclassified road runs roughly southwards to meet Stamfordham Road at Callerton, c. 1 km south of the study site.
- 2.2.2 The study site comprises a roughly square plot of land measuring up to c. 82m north-south by up to c. 72m west-east. Situated on the south side of the through road which runs through the village and covering c. 0.54 ha, it has a central National Grid Reference of NZ 1750 6976 (Figure 2).

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

² IfA 2012.

- 2.2.3 The site is bounded to the north by the unclassified road which bisects the village, with adjacent road frontage properties to either side; to the west lies Trelaw (a former Chapel) and to the east is a small cluster of houses, including West Farm Cottages, along with some small allotment gardens and an access road. Opposite the site on the north side of the road is East Farm, with West Farm to the west of this. To the south-west and south, the site is bounded by arable fields which stretch away to Stamfordham Road and the modern outskirts of Newcastle, c. 2 km distant.
- 2.2.4 To the north, along the road frontage, the study site boundary is delineated by a low stone wall, with a roughly central gated entrance. A similar stone wall forms the northernmost portion of the western boundary, *i.e.* between the site and the adjacent property, while the remainder of the western boundary and the entire southern boundary are delimited by a combination of post-and-wire and post-and-rail fencing. To the east, the northern part of the site boundary is delineated by a dilapidated stone wall, while the remainder of the eastern boundary is either not formally delineated or is formed by post-and-wire fencing or, centrally, the heavily overgrown easternmost portion of a former range of stone buildings, the majority of which lies within the study site, as described below.
- 2.2.5 The study site is sub-divided roughly equally into quarters. The north-westernmost portion is overgrown pasture, delimited to the south and east by post-and-rail fencing, with a gated entrance at its south-eastern corner. The north-easternmost portion is lightly overgrown scrubland with occasional trees, the south-westernmost portion is lightly overgrown scrubland with light tree cover, while the south-easternmost portion is heavily overgrown scrubland to the south, with, to the north, the aforementioned derelict remains of a west-east range of stone buildings. The boundary between the southernmost portions of the site is formed by a dilapidated stone wall.
- 2.2.6 Ground level across the site falls away imperceptibly to the south from c. 89m OD along the road frontage to c. 87.50m OD along the southern boundary. Figure 2 shows, in detail, the site at the time of the project herein described and Appendix B comprises a series of photographs of the site and its environs, taken during the site visit in April 2013.

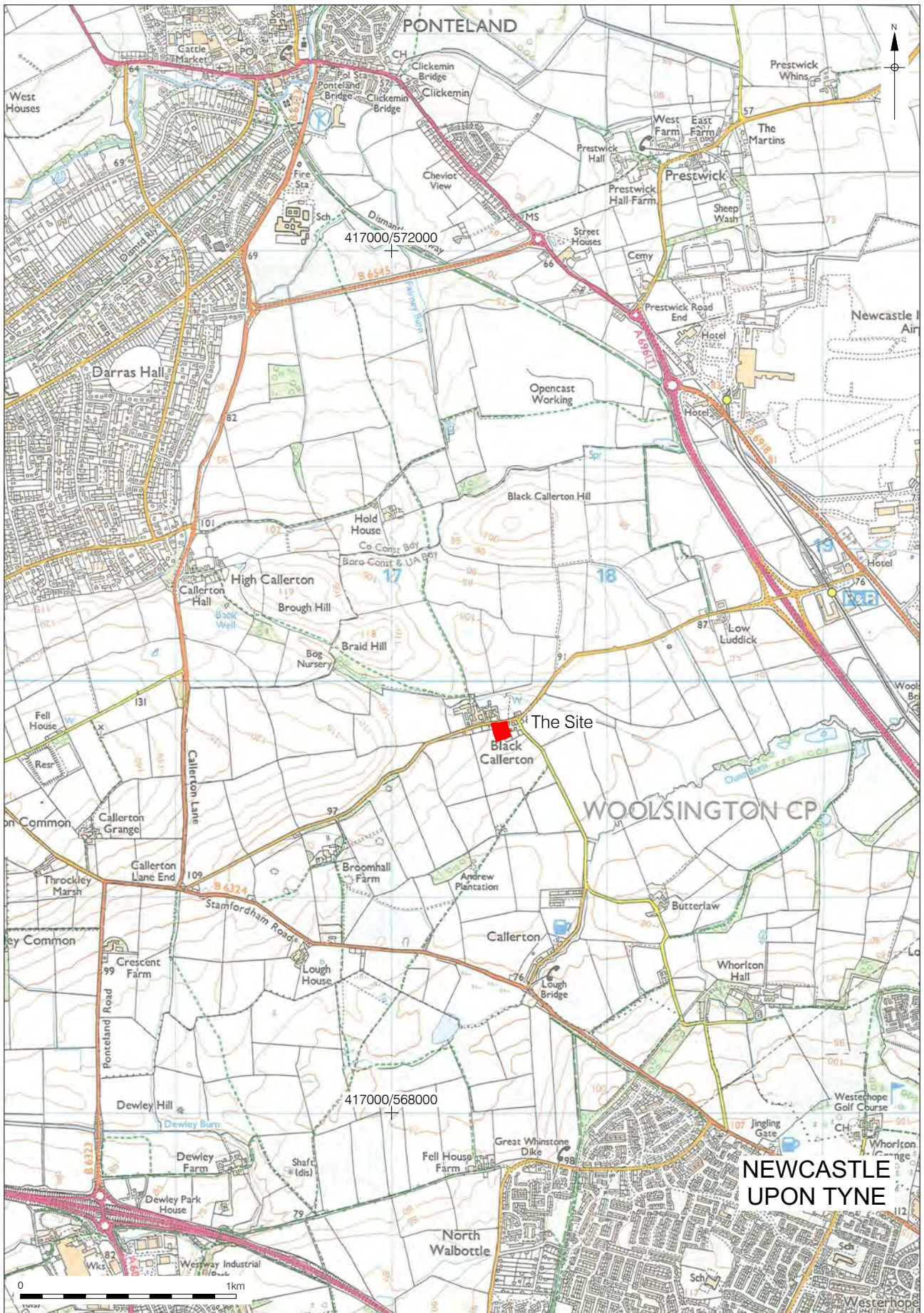
2.3 Proposed Development Summary

- 2.3.1 The study site is proposed for development, although precise details are unknown.

2.4 Scope of Study

- 2.4.1 In line with current UK Government guidance set out in the NPPF with regard to determining planning applications which affect the historic environment, the scope of this assessment was to identify the nature and extent and describe the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting, at a level of detail proportionate to the importance of the assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

- 2.4.2 This national guidance is echoed in the aforementioned IfA guidance, which states that the scope of desk-based assessments should be to undertake a programme of study in order to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource within a specified area – in this case the wider study area of 1.5 km radius from the centre of the study site.
- 2.4.3 The starting point for the programme of study of the historic environment of the study site was data held by the LPA, Newcastle City Council, in the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER), the most valuable source of baseline data for the historic environment of Tyne and Wear, particularly in terms of archaeological information. The assessment also involved an examination of other available, relevant documentary and cartographic sources, the latter held at Woodhorn Museum and Northumberland Archives and a visual inspection of the study site. The collated results of this programme of study were then used to set out a baseline consideration of the historic environment of the study site.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



3. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The overarching aim of the assessment was to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the wider study area. This demonstrates that appropriate measures have been taken to assess the likely impact of the proposed scheme on all components of the historic environment and thus provide guidance on ways to accommodate any historic environment issues identified.

3.1.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:

- to identify known heritage assets within the wider study area and at the study site and assess the level of significance of those assets, in terms of their archaeological, historic, architectural or artistic interest;
- to assess the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest (*i.e.*, buried archaeological remains) to survive below ground at the study site and to predict both the level of significance of any such assets and their likely degree of preservation, through a consideration of the likely extent of previous land use impacts;
- to assess, where possible, the impact of the proposed development on the significance of identified heritage assets, and their settings, and thus enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact;
- to identify the need for historic building recording in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the significance of identified heritage assets of historic/archaeological/architectural interest (*i.e.* standing buildings) at the study site;
- to identify the need for archaeological investigation/evaluation in order to determine the presence, and thus significance, of heritage assets of archaeological interest (*i.e.* buried archaeological remains) at the study site, thereby enabling reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets.

3.1.3 As well as these specific objectives, the project was undertaken with reference to the research framework set out in *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF),³ which highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. By setting out key research priorities for all periods of the past, NERRF allows archaeological projects to be related to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment.

³ Petts and Gerrard 2006.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 In line with the aforementioned IfA guidance, the assessment comprised an examination of existing and available historic environment data for the wider study area. Central to this was an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information, undertaken in order to identify known and potential heritage assets and to establish the interests and significance of those assets.

3.2.2 PCA is an IfA 'Registered Organisation'. The assessment was conducted by PCA under the management of Robin Taylor-Wilson, who was also the principal author, a member of the IfA at Member (MIfA) grade. Research was undertaken by Amy Roberts and Robin Taylor-Wilson. Illustrations were compiled by Mark Roughley.

3.2.3 The general approach and methodology was to consider heritage assets at the study site and within the aforementioned wider study area, an area of radius 1.5 km from the centre of the study site (Figure 3), to allow for greater contextual information to be gathered. Further details of heritage assets are set out in Section 5, but, in sum, heritage assets may be nationally or locally designated (by registration, listing or scheduling) or may appear in the national or local archaeological record or may have been identified during the assessment from scrutiny of historic records or the physical landscape (including, for example, during the undertaking of a site visit). Appendix A comprises a catalogue of all heritage assets – as recorded on the HER - within the wider study area.

3.2.4 In sum, the assessment involved:

- identifying all relevant sources available for consultation;
- examining and transcribing all relevant material available at those sources;
- undertaking a site visit;
- synthesising and analysing the collected data;
- preparing the written report and associated figures.

3.2.5 The *main* sources consulted during the assessment were:

- The Tyne and Wear HER, as maintained by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team and Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council. Data on all known designated and non-designated heritage assets in the form of HER entries in the wider study area was supplied electronically by Jennifer Morrison, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer. A simplified version of the HER is available at the *Sitelines* website and this facility was utilised during preliminary research for the assessment.
- Woodhorn Museum and Northumberland Archives. This holds local history information, historic photographs and historic maps, including comprehensive historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Material was examined or acquired by a visit in person.

3.2.6 Further details of all sources consulted are contained in Section 7.

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICY BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Key national, regional and local planning policies and guidelines relating to the treatment of the historic environment are outlined in this section.

4.1.2 In sum, in considering the re-development proposal, the LPA will be mindful of the planning and legislative framework set by UK Government policy, as well as by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations. The requirements of the LPA regarding the historic environment are considered as these will be critical regarding possible subsequent work relating to known or potential heritage assets at the site.

4.2 Government Legislation and National Planning Policy

4.2.1 Legislation regarding archaeology, including Scheduled Monuments, is contained in the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*, amended by the *National Heritage Acts* of 1983 and 2002.

4.2.2 Legislation regarding buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the 1990 *Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act*.

4.2.3 The aforementioned NPPF came into effect on 27 March 2012, replacing *Planning Policy Statement 5: 'Planning for the Historic Environment'* (PPS5),⁴ to provide up-dated guidance for LPAs, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of the historic environment. Heritage assets - those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest - remain a key concept of the NPPF, retained from PPS5. Despite the deletion of PPS5, the *PPS5 Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*⁵ remains a valid and UK Government endorsed document.

4.2.4 Chapter 12 of the NPPF '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' describes, in paragraph 126, how LPAs should '*...set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*' and details, in paragraph 128, that '*In determining applications, LPAs should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant HER should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, LPAs should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary [the results of] a field evaluation*'.

⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government 2010a.

⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2010b.

4.2.5 As mentioned above, the concept of **heritage assets** had been introduced by PPS5 as ‘A *building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include **designated** heritage assets and [non-designated] assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing)*’. **Significance** was defined in PPS5 as ‘...the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’.

4.2.6 Thus for the purposes of national policy, all heritage assets designated under any legislation, whether that be World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Registered Historic Battlefields or Protected Wreck Sites, fall into the category of **designated heritage assets**. English Heritage maintains ‘The National Heritage List for England’, a searchable database of all nationally designated heritage assets.⁶

4.2.7 In sum, the NPPF provides a framework which:

- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by their proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those heritage assets;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
- protects the settings of heritage assets;
- allows LPAs to require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact upon them, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

4.3 Regional and Local Planning Policy

4.3.1 Regional level planning frameworks provided by regional spatial strategies were proposed for revocation by the UK Coalition Government in 2010. Revocation of the 2008 *Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East of England* (RSSNEE) was confirmed when the *Localism Act* was passed in November 2011⁷ and a statutory instrument was laid in Parliament by the Secretary of State in March 2013 to revoke the RSSNEE.

4.3.2 At a local level, the planning framework is provided by the LPA, Newcastle City Council. Until finalisation of the Local Development Framework (LDF), currently being prepared jointly by the City Council and Gateshead Council, certain policies remain in place to guide and determine planning applications in Newcastle; policies relating to the historic environment are those ‘saved’ from the 1998 *Newcastle City Council Unitary Development Plan* (UDP).⁸ A key element of the emerging LDF will be the Core Strategy, which will contain strategic planning policies with regards development.

⁶ Available online at the *Heritage Gateway* website.

⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2011.

⁸ Available online at the *Newcastle City Council* website.

- 4.3.3 Policies relating to the historic environment which were 'saved' from the 1998 UDP and which are directly relevant to this assessment are described below, with portions directly relevant to the study site included:

POLICY C4. DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HARM SITES OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

POLICY C4.1. THE FOLLOWING SITES AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IDENTIFIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF POLICY C4 INCLUDE:

Scheduled ancient monuments

3. Dewley Hill

Other sites and areas of archaeological interest, as defined on the Proposals Map

52. Dewley Hill – surroundings

53. Callerton Lane Ends

Medieval Village Cores of

54. Black Callerton

POLICY C4.2. WHERE A PROPOSAL MAY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND WHERE NECESSARY UNDERTAKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.

POLICY C4.3. WHERE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU UNLESS THIS IS CLEARLY INAPPROPRIATE OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REMAINS IS DEMONSTRABLY UNAVOIDABLE, IN WHICH CASE A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AND AGREED WITH THE COUNCIL BEFORE THE START OF DEVELOPMENT.

- 4.3.4 The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team and Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council have responsibility for development control in relation to the historic environment throughout Tyne and Wear. In this instance, the Specialist Conservation Team and Historic Environment Section will advise the LPA on the potential implications of the development proposal with regard to the historic environment.

5. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE DATA

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section has, at its core, data acquired from the Tyne and Wear HER, which includes information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, including archaeological sites and historic buildings, and archaeological 'events' (*i.e.* archaeological fieldwork and historic building recording/survey). Each HER entry, whether that is for a site, building or event, is allocated a reference number, *e.g.* HER 1234. As previously mentioned, a wider study area of radius 1.5 km from the centre of the study site was examined in this instance.
- 5.1.2 In addition to the summary discussion of heritage assets in this section, all components of the historic environment resource are plotted, with sequential reference numbers arranged by archaeological period, on a supporting figure (Figure 3). Full details of the HER entries can be found in Appendix A.
- 5.1.3 The assessment does not attempt to set out a comprehensive history of land use of the Black Callerton/Woolsington area. The broad intention is only to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological conditions within the study site from finds and research in the vicinity. Analysis of archaeological discoveries made in the wider area of the study site is a crucial component of the process of assessment, since it is recognised that finds and sites entered onto the HER are at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried archaeological resource.
- 5.1.4 The following sub-section describes the geology and topography of the study site in order to set the subsequent historic environment data in context.

5.2 Geological, Topographical and Landscape Context

- 5.2.1 The study site lies within the south-westernmost portion of 'National Character Area 13: The South East Northumberland Coastal Plain', an area which, historically, was extensively worked for coal, via deep and surface mines. To the west lies 'National Character Area 12: Mid Northumberland', a transitional area between the Pennine uplands to the west and the low-lying coastal plain to the east.⁹
- 5.2.2 The solid geology of the area of study site comprises the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation of the Upper Carboniferous, with bedrock comprising mostly mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with numerous coal seams. The superficial geology of the area in which the site lies consists of glacial debris, technically Devensian Till, generally in the form of 'boulder clay'.¹⁰
- 5.2.3 Much of the coastal plain is relatively low-lying, with little of the land rising above 70m OD, although its south-westernmost portion, in which Black Callerton is located, is relatively elevated. The village lies on the north side of 'Callerton Basin' an area where ground level is in the range 51-100m OD, with higher ground to the north, north-west and south-east.¹¹

⁹ Information available online at the *Natural England* website.

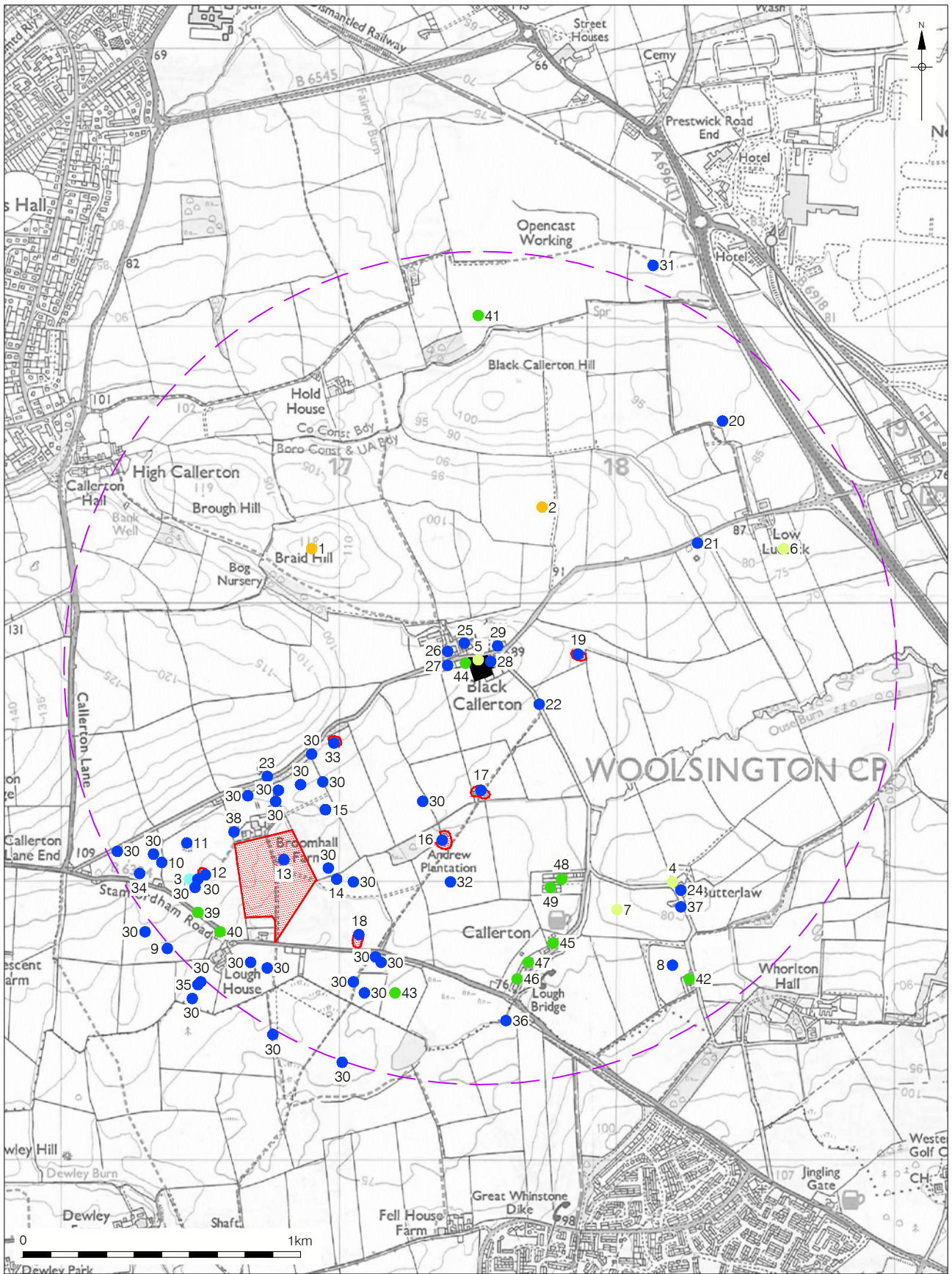
¹⁰ Information available online at the *British Geological Survey* website.

¹¹ Newcastle City Council conducted a 'Character Assessment' of the areas within its boundaries and rural area 'Zone B Callerton Basin' was one such designation; information available online at the *Newcastle City Council* website.

- 5.2.4 Ground level at the study site lies at c. 89m OD. To the west of the village is Callerton Fell/Common, a spur of land rising to c. 145m OD, while to the north is a cluster of low hills, Brough Hill, Braid Hill and Black Callerton Hill, all with peaks of 100-120m OD. Callerton Pond, immediately south-west of Callerton (a separate village of more recent origin than Black Callerton and c. 1 km to the south), is the source of the Ouseburn, a tributary of the River Tyne; the course of the Ouseburn takes it c. 0.5 km to the south-east of the study site, while the Tyne itself lies c. 5 km to the south.
- 5.2.5 The landscape setting of the study site, on the north-western margin of the urban area of Newcastle, falls closely into one of the 'key characteristics' defined for the South East Northumberland Coastal Plain, namely: widespread and industrial development, extending north from the urban edge of Newcastle across the coastal plain, with mining towns and villages, merging into the rural landscape of large open arable fields, towards the north.

5.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 The study site does not lie within a World Heritage Site, Registered Historic Battlefield, Registered Park and Garden or Conservation Area, nor does it contain a Scheduled Monument and there are no Listed Buildings upon it. Within the wider study area, there are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.
- 5.3.2 Within the wider study area there is one Scheduled Monument, 'Coal workings at Dewley Pits, 650m south west of Black Callerton' (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923), which comprises the earthworks and other remains of a number of late 18th-century mine shafts, the earthwork remains of part of an associated transport system and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. The surface remains include dispersed shaft mounds which provide evidence for the transition from small, low investment, dispersed collieries of the 18th century and earlier, to the capitally intensive nucleated mines which emerged in the later 18th century.
- 5.3.3 In addition to these nationally important industrial archaeological remains, Dewley Pits are historically important as they are known to have been the workplace of George Stephenson during the early part of his career; this is commemorated by a plaque at the entrance to West Farm in Black Callerton (Appendix B, Plate 20).
- 5.3.4 Dewley Pits Scheduled Monument comprises seven separate areas with the main area incorporating the site of Lady Pit, c. 1 km to the south-west of the study site (Figure 3; Ref. 13), and the remaining elements being the sites of a group of associated workings (Figure 3; Refs. 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 33). The nearest scheduled areas to the study site are the sites of Brass Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 17), c. 0.4 km to the south, and the site of an unnamed working (Figure 3; Ref. 19), c. 0.3 km to the east.
- 5.3.5 The surviving remains of Lady Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 13) include a large sub-circular shaft mound measuring c. 50m by 40m and other features associated with the operation of the shaft probably survive as buried remains. The earthwork remains of Lady Pit and its associated transport system overlie an area of ridge and furrow cultivation, which illustrates the impact that the working of Dewley Pits had on the earlier rural landscape.



- Prehistoric (1-2)
- Roman (3)
- Medieval (4-7)
- Post-Medieval (8-38)
- Early Modern (39-49)
- ▨ Scheduled Monuments
- - - 1.5km Search Radius

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 29/04/13 MR

Figure 3
 HER Entries
 1:20,000 at A4

- 5.3.6 Approximately 260m south-west of the site of Lady Pit, in a separate area (Figure 3; Ref. 12), is a further shaft mound with an irregular-shaped shaft collar. The remains of a waggonway which originally ran along the south side of the mound have been modified by ploughing, therefore the route is not included in the scheduling.
- 5.3.7 To the east of Lady Pit, in four separate areas, are the earthwork remains of four widely-spaced shaft mounds which are aligned SW-NE. Map evidence indicates that at least three of these shafts were originally linked by a waggonway which ran adjacent to each shaft. This waggonway has been modified by ploughing along much of its length and thus its route is not included in the scheduling, although it is marked by a public footpath that follows its course. The southernmost shaft mound, known as Engine Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 18), is situated immediately to the north of Stamfordham Road. With an irregular plan, it measures c. 50m by 40m.
- 5.3.8 Further to the north-east, on the east side of Andrew Plantation, lies a large shaft mound and its associated spoil heap (Figure 3; Ref. 16). Both are irregular in plan and overlie the earthwork remains of earlier ridge and furrow cultivation. A sample area, 20m wide, of the ridge and furrow on the south-west and south-east sides of the shaft mound is included in the scheduling in order to preserve the relationship between these features.
- 5.3.9 Approximately 160m to the north-east of the site of Andrew Pit are the earthwork remains of the shaft mound and spoil heap of the mine formerly known as Brass Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 17), whilst 580m further north-east, to the east of Black Callerton village, are the remains of a sub-circular shaft mound (Figure 3; Ref. 19), which is also included in the scheduling. This lies c. 0.3km from the study site.
- 5.3.10 A further sub-circular shaft mound (Figure 3; Ref. 33) is visible c. 350m to the north-east of Lady Pit on the south side of the road to Black Callerton, and is included in the scheduling in a separate area, measuring c. 40m by 30m.
- 5.3.11 Although lying beyond the wider study area - c. 2 km to the south-west of the study site - another Scheduled Monument is worthy of brief note, this being 'Dewley Hill round barrow and associated features, 350m north west of Dewley Farm' (National Heritage List Entry Number: 1018678, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 32048). It is a well-preserved example of an exceptionally large round barrow which has provided evidence of Neolithic date, while the area around the barrow has provided evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity.

5.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.4.1 The distribution of non-designated heritage assets, as discussed below, is plotted on the supporting figure (Figure 3).

Prehistory

- 5.4.2 The South East Northumberland Coastal Plain, including the relatively elevated portion in which the study site lies, will have seen at least transient human activity since the end of the last glaciation, around 10,000 years ago.

5.4.3 In addition to early prehistoric transient activity, a pattern of late prehistoric and early Roman small farmsteads is now well documented across the coastal plain, particularly as a result of large-scale developer funded archaeological excavations in advance of housing schemes and opencast mining in recent years. This which has revealed evidence for a wider range of settlement types than was previously thought and in some case for extensive field systems associated with settlements.¹² Notable amongst this body of work are two sites off the A1 at West and East Brunton, these lying north of the Ouseburn, c. 6km to the north-east of the study site.

5.4.4 However, there is very little archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site. As mentioned above, Dewley Hill round barrow lies c. 2 km to the south-west, while within the wider study area the very limited evidence for prehistoric activity amounts to a lithic implement (Figure 3; Ref. 1) found in 1907 on Braid Hill, c. 0.8km to the north-west and a possible polygonal rectilinear enclosure (Figure 3; Ref. 2) identified as a cropmark south of Black Callerton Hill, c. 0.6 km to the north-east.

Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

5.4.5 There are no HER entries from the Roman period on the study site and just a single entry within the wider study area. This comprises air photographic evidence of a possible rectilinear enclosure (Figure 3; Ref. 3) close to the junction of Stamfordham Road and Callerton Lane, c. 1.3 km to the south-west of the study site.

5.4.6 The major Roman period site beyond the wider study area is Hadrian's Wall - part of the UNESCO transnational World Heritage Site, 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' - the line of which runs through Walbottle, following the line of Hexham Road, c. 2.5 km to the south-west of the study site.

Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon (410 – 1066 AD)

5.4.7 There are no HER entries from the early medieval/Anglo-Saxon period on the study site or within the wider study area.

Medieval (1066 - c. 1540 AD)

5.4.8 There are four HER entries relating to the medieval period within the wider study area; two relating to villages and two relating to agricultural activity. The locations of these entries are shown on Figure 3 (Refs. 4-7) and summary details are provided in Appendix A.

5.4.9 Black Callerton village (Fig 3; Ref. 5) itself has a documented medieval origin and the village core is listed in Newcastle City Council's UDP as an 'area of archaeological interest'. The village is first mentioned in 1246, when Eustace Delaval made a grant of half the manor of Black Callerton, comprising twelve bovates (a medieval landholding unit) and three cottages. There were ten taxpayers in 1296 and the village evidently then increased in size, with a document of 1519 recording one manor, thirty-six tenements and one cottage. Reorganization led to a fall in the number of tenants in the late 16th century, there being only seven tenants recorded in 1584.

¹² Proctor 2009, 101; Hodgson *et al.*, 2012.

- 5.4.10 It is assumed that the nucleus of the medieval village lay in the area occupied by the existing buildings, although the current form presumably represents a 'shrunk' settlement compared to that seen in the medieval period. Nevertheless, the original village was probably of simple regular row plan form,¹³ with no green and the farms and cottages arranged along either side of the through road. The plot boundaries defining the crofts on which the buildings stood would have run at right angles to the road with gardens and outbuildings to the rear of each building and fields beyond; any manor house would have presumably occupied the largest plot in the village.
- 5.4.11 Butterlaw (Fig 3; Ref. 4) also has a documented medieval origin, a village is first mentioned there in 1242; now a mere hamlet, it lies c. 1 km to the south-east of the study site.
- 5.4.12 The remaining two HER entries for the medieval period are for ridge and furrow earthworks - reflecting heavy ploughing of arable fields - around Low Luddick (Figure 3; Ref. 6) and Butterlaw (Figure 3; Ref. 7). Much of the landscape around each settlement nucleus would have been turned over to arable cultivation and the HER entry for Black Callerton Village mentions ridge and furrow of probable medieval date on fields to the north of the village.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – c. 1870)

(The end of the post-medieval period is defined herein as c. 1870, so that all sites/buildings, etc. which first appear on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1898 are considered 'early modern')

- 5.4.13 There are 54 HER entries for the post-medieval period within the wider study area (Figure 3, Refs. 8-38, with Ref. 30 having 24 separate elements). The majority lie to the south, particularly south-west, of the study site and are related to the coal workings of Dewley Pits (Figure 3; Refs. 9-19, all 24 elements of Ref. 30, and Ref. 33). As described above, there are seven separate elements of the aforementioned Dewley Pits Scheduled Monument and in each the area immediately surrounding the former shaft is likely to retain buried features, including evidence of timber supports for winding gear, which will contribute towards an understanding of how the shafts were worked. It is worthy of note that not all the HER entries relating to former coal workings lie within scheduled areas (Figure 3 and Appendix A should be consulted for further details). Again, as mentioned above, the nearest elements of the scheduled area to the study site are the sites of Brass Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 17), c. 0.4 km to the south, and the site of an unnamed working (Figure 3; Ref. 19), c. 0.3 km to the east.
- 5.4.14 In summary, coal extraction began at Dewley Pits in the 17th century and workings continued well into the 19th century. Lady Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 13), the site of which lies within the largest portion of the scheduled area, is documented as having been mined in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" scale map of 1865 provides an excellent overview of the remaining coal workings at that date in the Black Callerton area and this depicts 'Lady Pit (Coal)' with an associated 'Gin' to the immediate north-west, south of Broom Hall, c. 0.8 km to the south-west of the study site (Figure 9).

¹³ Aston 1985, 75.

- 5.4.15 It is worthy of further note that the Dewley Pits scheduled area includes the earthwork remains of the transport system associated with the workings. Ahead of the introduction of railways proper in the early 19th century, waggonways were the key element of the extensive transport system which served the Northern Coalfield.¹⁴ The year 1794 is often quoted as the date of the first recorded use of malleable iron rails on a colliery waggonway, replacing the timber rails previously used, and this reputedly occurred at Walbottle Colliery, just a few kilometres to the south of the study site. A survey of 1810 noted that although 'traditional' wooden waggonways remained in extensive use in the Tyneside area, replacement of wooden rails with metal ones was taking place on most routes. There have now been several examples of detailed archaeological investigation of former colliery waggonways in Tyne and Wear.¹⁵
- 5.4.16 There are HER entries for waggonway routes in the wider study area (Figure 3; Refs. 8, 22 and 23). Of particular note are sections of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway which were closely associated with Dewley Pits (Figure 3; Refs. 22 and 23). The overall system was extensive and some parts of it, such as a section which served Throckley Colliery, are known to pre-date 1767; the portion in the wider study area linked to Walbottle Colliery, Duke Pit.¹⁶ To the west of the shaft mound at Lady Pit of Dewley Pits are the well-preserved earthwork remains of a waggonway embankment running north-south and linked to the site of Lady Pit by short branch lines; the section of this waggonway just south of Broomhall Farm lies within the main part of the scheduled area of Dewley Pits, that which incorporates the site of Lady Pit. Two other short sections of waggonway in the wider study area lie within separate parts of the scheduled area of Dewley Pits - at Brass Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 17) and Andrew Pit (Figure 3; Ref. 16), both components of the overall HER entry for this portion of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway (Figure 3; Ref. 22). The route of Holywell Reins Waggonway (Figure 3; Ref. 8) is recorded on the HER towards Whorlton Hall, well to the south-east of the study site, while the route of Woolsington Waggonway (Figure 3; Ref. 31) is recorded at the northern margin of the wider study area, near Newcastle Airport.
- 5.4.17 The majority of the standing buildings or building complexes in Black Callerton village appear on the HER as non-designated heritage assets, namely East Farm (Figure 3; Ref. 25), West Farm (Figure 3; Ref. 26) and East Cottage (Figure 3; Ref. 29). In addition, also with HER entries are the site of the former Endowed School (Figure 3; Ref. 27), on the western edge of the village, and former buildings on the eastern edge of the village, 'Black Callerton Cottages' (Figure 3; Ref. 28). The latter are represented within the study site by derelict building remains, described further in sub-section 5.7, below.
- 5.4.18 Documentary records indicate three farms in Black Callerton village in 1636, while in 1666 there were eleven houses, including the manor. The village has potentially altered relatively little in form between then and the 20th century. A summary description of the village in 1825 stated that it consisted of three farmholds and a few cottages and ownership was divided between Matthew Bell, Esq., Thomas Henry Graham, Esq. and Miss Bonner.¹⁷

¹⁴ Lewis 1970; Warn 1976.

¹⁵ Ayris *et al.* 1998; Glover 2005; PCA 2010; PCA 2012. T&WM 2005.

¹⁶ Turnbull 2012.

¹⁷ Mackenzie 1825; Thomas Henry Graham (1793-1881) was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1824; the family seat was Edmond Castle, east of Carlisle.

5.4.19 A trade directory entry for 1855 describes the township and village of Black Callerton as being the property of Henry Graham, Esq. and gives the population of the overall township (including Low Luddick, Callerton Lane End, Broom Hall, etc.) as 495 in 1801, 176 in 1811, 173 in 1821, 438 in 1831, 158 in 1841 and 200 in 1851.¹⁸ The village day school is described as being founded by the will of N. Blackiston in 1721 and endowed with a rent charge of £9 10s per annum; it mentions that the school is free to the children of the poor inhabitants of Callerton and names James Thompson as the teacher at the time. The inhabitants of the village and associated hamlets are listed in the directory, including Anthony Forster, coal owner, Black Callerton Colliery (in a subsequent directory entry, from 1858, this person is listed at Broom Hall and, therefore, was probably occupied at the Dewley Pits),¹⁹ and Jane and John Cairns, farmers, Black Callerton.

5.4.20 Further afield, the remaining HER entries of the post-medieval period reflect a variety of occupations, activities and routeways, namely: the site of Luddick Brick and Tile Works (Figure 3; Ref. 21), Butterlaw Farm (Figure 3; Ref. 24), a stack stand recorded at Callerton Lane End (Figure 3; Ref. 34), a boundary marker at Walbottle (Figure 3; Ref. 35), and the routes of two historic routes, Dissington Road (Figure 3; Ref. 36) and Whorlton Lane (Figure 3; Ref. 37).

Early Modern (c. 1870 – 1939)

5.4.21 There are eleven HER entries for the modern era within the wider study area. In Black Callerton village, a Chapel (Figure 3; Ref. 44) was built on the south side of the through road, immediately to the west of the study site, sometime after c. 1860. It survives today as a private house, 'Trelaw'.

5.4.22 The entry for Black Callerton in the 1894 *Kelly's Directory of Northumberland* describes Reginald John Graham Esq. J.P. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland as being lord of the manor and principal landowner.²⁰ The population is listed as 187 in 1891, again presumably taking into account the inhabitants of the associated hamlets in the 'township'.

5.4.23 Callerton Colliery (Figure 3; Ref. 40) was established on the south-western margin of the wider study area, close to Stamfordham Road, in the second half of the 19th century and the nearby site of an air shaft (Figure 3; Ref. 39) depicted on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition mapping was probably a related feature. Callerton village, c. 1 km to the south of the study site, was the creation of Messrs. Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery. Terraced rows of brick cottages with front gardens and rear yards were built there in 1898 (Figure 3; Refs. 46, 47, 48 and 49) and a public house was added soon after (Figure 3; Ref. 45). West of Callerton, a drift mine was established at Loughbridge (Figure 3; Ref. 43). The remaining HER entries for the early modern period are a munitions dump (Figure 3; Ref. 41) and a school at Whorlton (Figure 3; Ref. 42), on the northern and south-eastern margins of the wider study area, respectively.

¹⁸ Whellan and Co. 1855.

¹⁹ Kelly 1858.

²⁰ Kelly 1894.

5.5 Historic Maps, Plans and Other Documentary Material

5.5.1 Selected historic maps have been reproduced herein as Figures 4-10.

Pre-Ordnance Survey Mapping

5.5.2 Speed's map of Northumberland (1610) does not show Black Callerton. Armstrong's 1769 map (Figure 4) depicts the village 'B. Callerton' with buildings arranged around a road junction which resembles the existing T-junction layout at the eastern end of the village. The study site appears to be occupied by buildings but it is difficult to be certain given the scale. 'Butter law' is depicted as a similarly-sized village to the south-east, with the name 'Col. Schutz' between the two villages. Armstrong's map shows the course of the Ouseburn.

5.5.3 Fryer's map of 1820 (Figure 5) shows buildings along both sides of the road in Black Callerton with 'Broom Hall' depicted to the south-west and 'Butterly' to the south-east. It is a simple map, although with hachured topographical detail, but indicates that the easternmost portion of the study site was developed at this date. The village is similarly depicted on Greenwood's map of 1828 (Figure 6), which also indicates the extent to which coal mining was becoming a noteworthy element of landscape activity with, for example, 'Co. Pit' depicted off the Stamfordham Road and 'New Pit' shown to the east, close to the Ouseburn. Broom Hall is named 'Low Dyke', with what appears to be the route of the waggonway linking the road to Black Callerton to Stamfordham Road.

5.5.4 The Tithe map of 1844 (Figure 7) depicts the coal workings and waggonway to the south and south-west of the study site and Black Callerton village and the study site are depicted in detail for the first time. The village appears to be divided into four separate farms, with the apportionment giving the owner of them all as Thomas Henry Graham Esq. The names and occupiers of the landholdings within the village are given in the apportionment as:

- 1 – West Farm, occupier James Colbeck
- 2 – North Farm, occupier James Colbeck
- 3 - South Farm and Broom Hall, occupier James Colbeck
- 5 – East Farm, occupier Michael Cairns
- 8 – School Premises

5.5.5 The Tithe map depicts two parallel continuous west-east ranges of buildings in the eastern end of the village, these presumably the core of 'South Farm'. The study site is shown sub-divided north-south, as it is today, with the south-western quarter having further sub-division. From this map, therefore, the derelict building remains within the central eastern part of the study site represent the westernmost portion of the south range of farm buildings, while the westernmost portion of the north range and a building between the two ranges do not survive above ground. Elements of the easternmost portions of both ranges may survive within the small group of buildings, West Farm Cottages, in the eastern end of the village today.

Ordnance Survey Mapping

- 5.5.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" scale map of c. 1860 (Figure 8) shows the core of Black Callerton village in detail. On the north side of the road the complexes of buildings at West and East Farms are depicted (although the farms are not named), as is the Endowed School to the west of the study site. The road frontage plot immediately to the west of the study site is occupied by a pond. Both ranges of buildings of 'South Farm' (again not annotated) are depicted in detail, with the south range shown interrupted. The overall form appears to be an 'elongated U' courtyard plan farm, open to the east with direct access onto the road running roughly southwards from the T-junction; width variations along the length of both ranges suggest buildings of different purposes, presumably livestock ranges, feed stores, barns and probably some small cottages for farm workers.²¹ The westernmost portions of both ranges lie within the eastern half of the study site.
- 5.5.7 While the existing standing building remains at the study site correspond closely with the western end of the south range of 'South Farm', there are no standing remains of the north range, or of a rectangular north-south aligned building, probably the farmhouse, situated between the two ranges. The central north-south divide within the site is depicted, along with the west-east sub-division of the western half. The existing access to the north onto the through road appears to be in place and presumably allowed access to the postulated farmhouse, as well as to a pasture to the south of the south range, now the south-eastern portion of the study site.
- 5.5.8 While the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" scale map of 1865 (Figure 9) shows essentially the same layout at the study site as the earlier, larger scale, map, as mentioned above it provides an excellent overview of the remaining coal workings in the area at that date. The extract of the map reproduced in this report shows the various workings of Dewley Pits and associated waggonway routes at Broom Hall, to the south-west and south of Black Callerton; all of which have been described above.
- 5.5.9 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" scale map of 1898 (Figure 10) shows the same layout of the study site as the previous edition and in the overall village there is little or no change with the exception of the addition of the Chapel to the immediate west of the study site, on the plot previously occupied by a pond.
- 5.5.10 The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 6" scale, of 1921 was examined but no extract is reproduced herein. The study site and Black Callerton village as a whole appears largely unaltered from the previous edition. Subsequent editions up to 1993 were also examined and again no extracts are reproduced herein. The sequence demonstrates that the portion of the north range of buildings within the study site was demolished by c. 1951, while the south range probably fell into decline thereafter.

5.6 Previous Archaeological Work

- 5.6.1 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken on the study site.

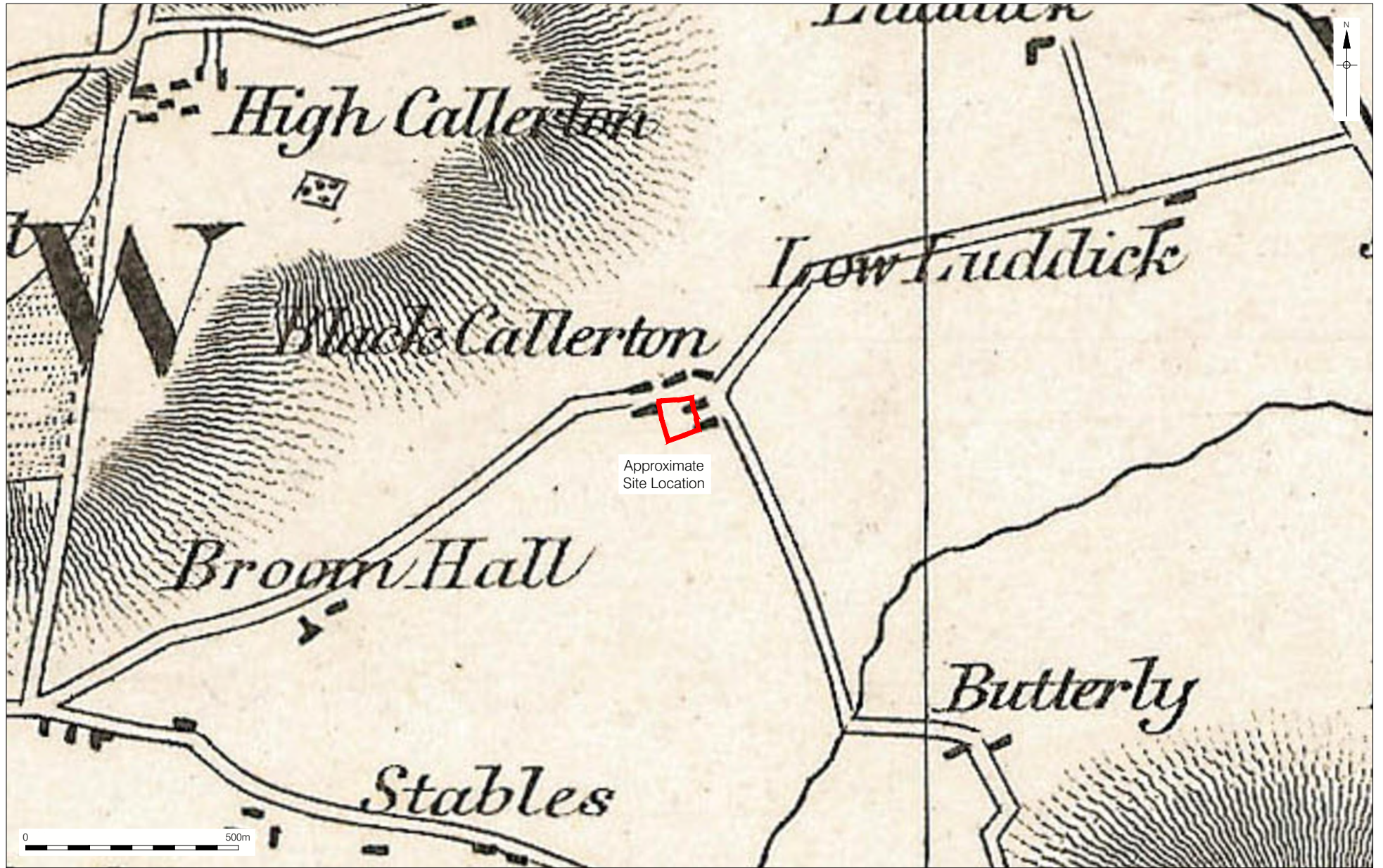
²¹ Lake and Edwards 2006, 45.

5.7 Site Visit

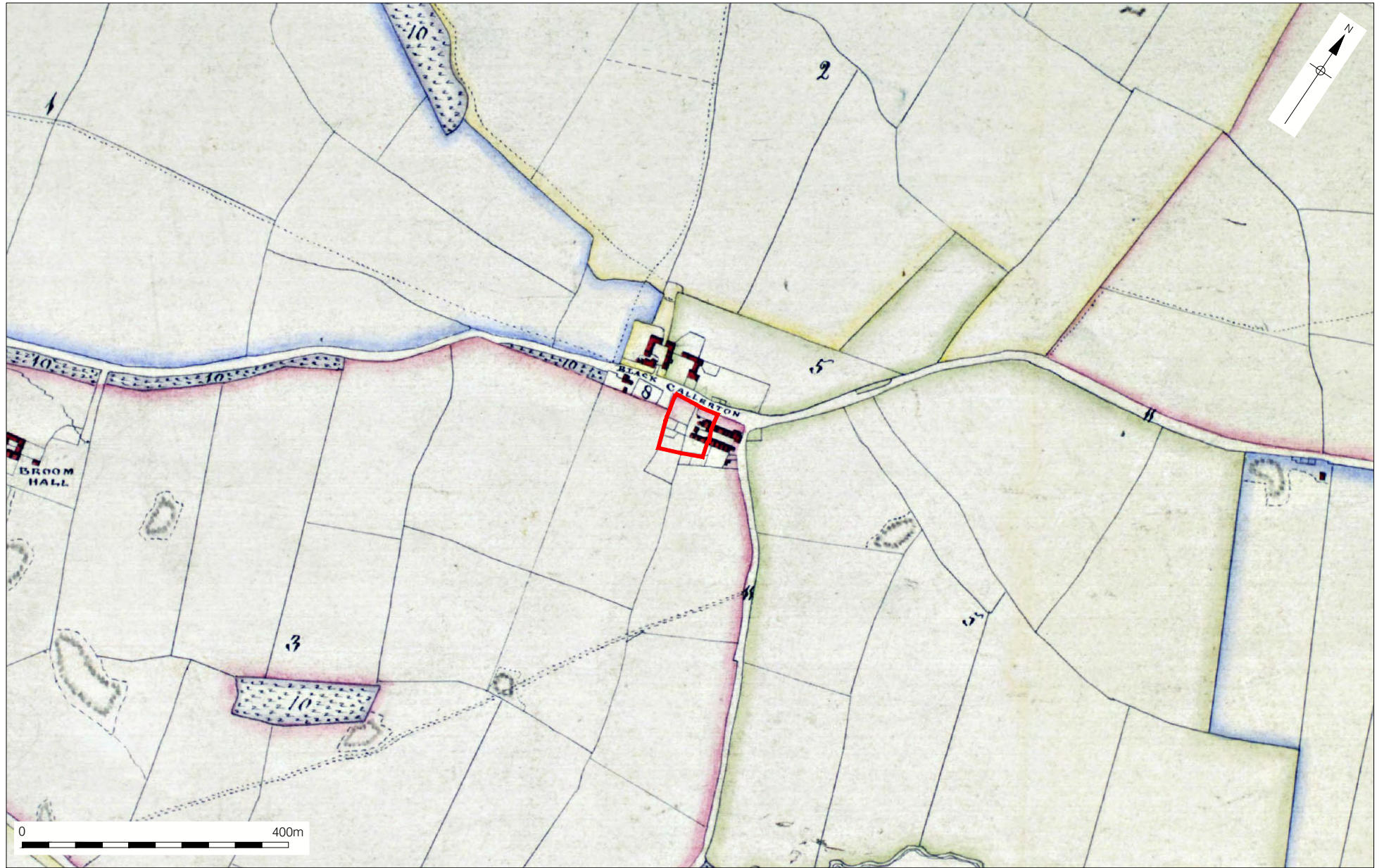
- 5.7.1 A site visit was undertaken in April 2013. Appendix B contains photographs (Plates 1-20) of the study site and its environs.
- 5.7.2 The study site lies in the eastern part of the village, on the south side of the through road (Plates 2 and 3). To the east is a small group of dwellings, including West Farm Cottages (Plate 1), to the west is Trelaw (the former Chapel) (Plate 18), while across the road to the north is East Farm (Plate 19). To the north, along the road frontage, the study site boundary is delineated by a low - c. 0.80m high - stone wall (Plate 5), mortared rubble with triangular copings, with a roughly central, recessed, gated entrance (Plate 4).
- 5.7.3 The site is sub-divided roughly equally into quarters. The north-westernmost portion is overgrown pasture grassland (Plate 6), the north-easternmost portion is overgrown grassland/scrubland with occasional trees (Plate 8), the south-westernmost portion is scrubland with light tree cover (Plate 10) and the south-easternmost portion comprises heavily overgrown scrubland to the south (Plate 7), with, to the north, the aforementioned derelict remains of a west-east range of stone buildings (Plates 11-16). The boundary between the southernmost portions is formed by a dilapidated rubble stone wall (Plate 18).
- 5.7.4 The standing building remains within the study site comprise the derelict and heavily overgrown westernmost portion of the south range of buildings depicted as 'South Farm' on the 1844 Tithe Map. Within the site, the buildings' footprint is c. 30m in length and c. 6.50m wide and the remains survive to a maximum height of c. 2.0m, with the best preserved portion to the west. The structure is principally constructed in squared random stone rubble, built to courses, with stressed quoins. Probably two conjoined structures are represented with a north-south dividing wall partially surviving; this wall includes some brick fabric, which appears to be early 19th century or earlier in date. The westernmost structural element, c. 17.50m in length, has two cells, a smaller almost square western cell, with an entrance in its west wall, and a larger rectangular eastern cell. A modern era pre-fabricated concrete 'garage-type' building occupies the western cell (Plate 14).

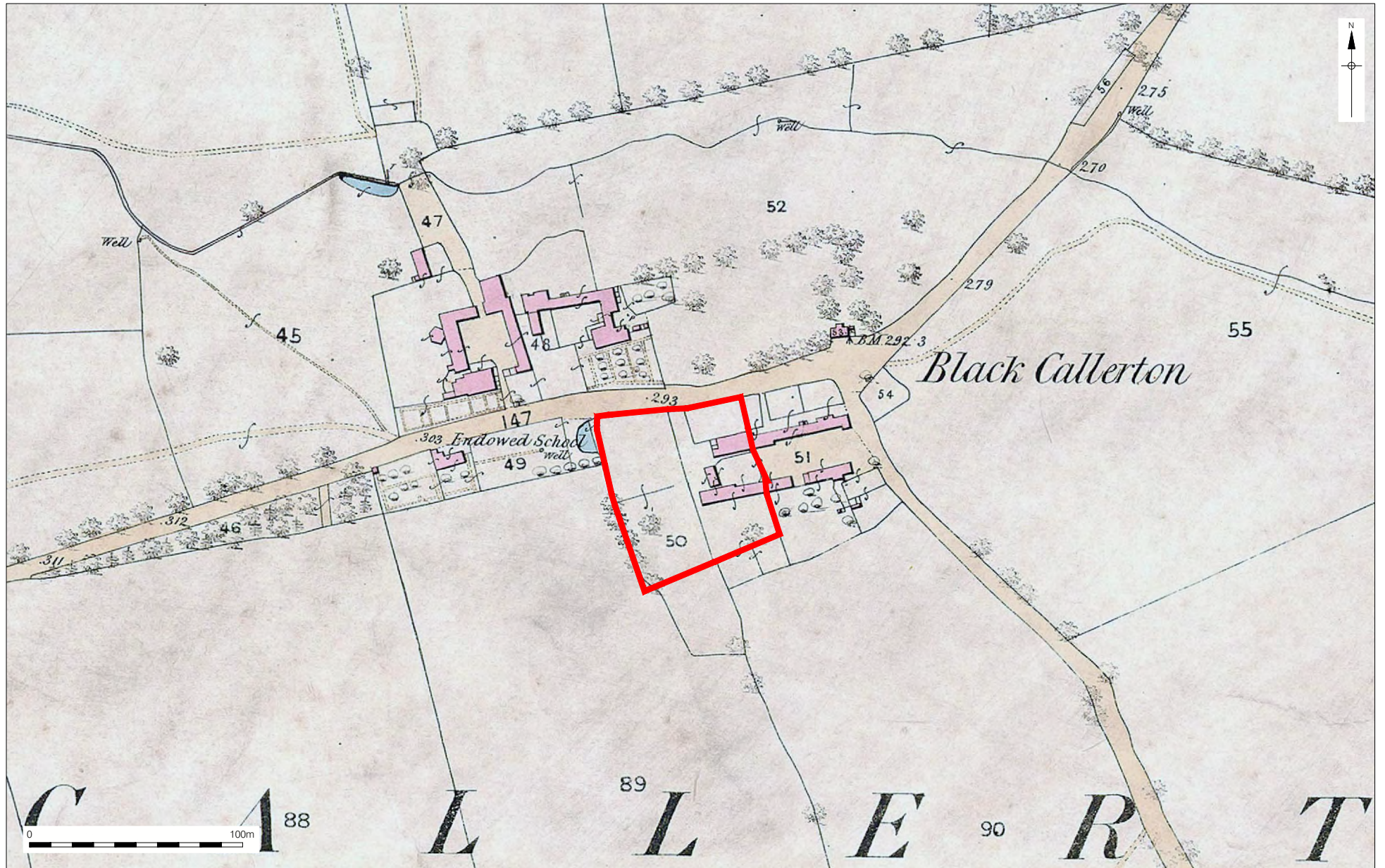


Figure 4
Armstrong's map, 1769
Approx. 1:20,000 at A4

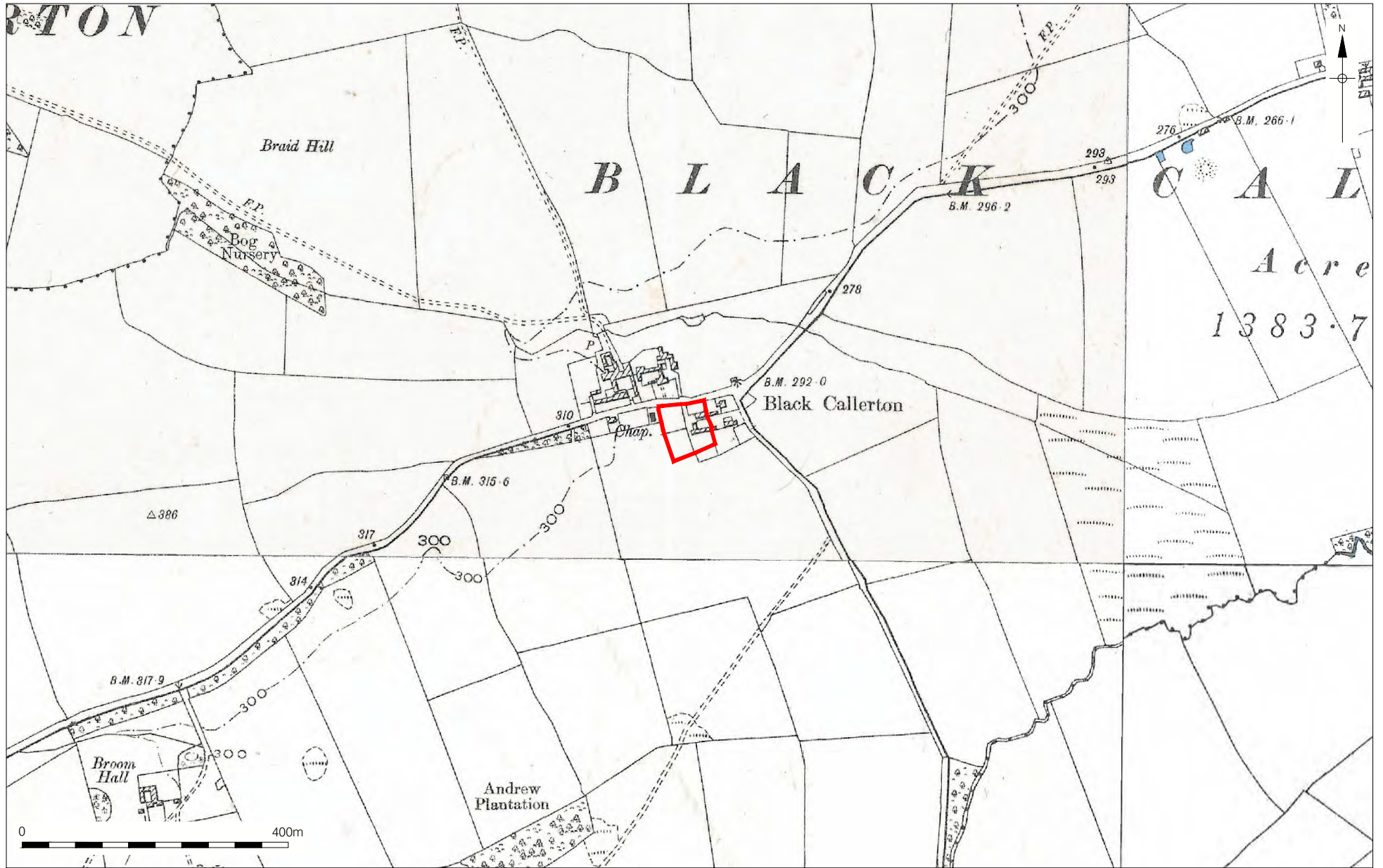












6. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Summary of the Known Historic Environment Resource

6.1.1 There are no designated heritage assets upon the study site. Within the 1.5 km radius wider study area there is a single designated heritage asset, 'Dewley Pits' Scheduled Monument, which comprises the earthworks and other remains of a number of late 18th-century mine shafts, the earthwork remains of part of an associated transport system and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation; the scheduled area has seven separate components, the nearest lying c. 0.3 km to the east of the study site.

6.1.2 Black Callerton village contains non-designated heritage assets comprising the village itself, the medieval core of which is listed in Newcastle City Council's UDP as an 'area of archaeological interest' and its main historic structural components: West Farm, East Farm and East Cottage, all situated on the north side of the through road, within c. 0.1 km of the study site. In addition, an HER entry for 'Black Callerton Cottages' refers to a building complex in the eastern end of the village, named as 'South Farm' on the 1844 Tithe Map, of which the westernmost elements lie within the study site. The derelict remains of a west-east range of buildings within the central eastern portion of the site are surviving standing remains of the southernmost range of this complex; the buildings are of post-medieval, or possibly earlier, origin, probably first appearing on mid 18th-century mapping. These standing building remains are a non-designated heritage asset of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and of low or moderate significance, with potential to contribute to local or regional archaeological research objectives.

6.2 Summary Statement of Archaeological Potential

6.2.1 Assessment of the historic environment of the study site allows the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest – specifically buried archaeological remains – to be determined for the site itself. The potential for each archaeological era is summarised below.

6.2.2 Although the study site lies only c. 2 km north of the scheduled site of Dewley Hill round barrow and the South East Northumberland Coastal Plain as a whole was relatively densely settled and farmed during the Late Iron Age, there is very limited evidence of prehistoric activity in general in the wider study area. In sum, therefore, the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of prehistoric date at the study site is considered low. Any such remains would be a non-designated heritage asset of moderate significance, with potential to contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.

6.2.3 Although the study site lies only c. 2.5 km north of Hadrian's Wall - part of the UNESCO transnational World Heritage Site 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' - there is very limited evidence of Roman activity in the wider study area. In sum, the potential for Roman archaeological remains at the study site is considered low.

6.2.4 There is no evidence of early medieval/Anglo-Saxon activity in the wider study area, therefore the potential for archaeological remains of that era at the study site is considered low.

- 6.2.5 The documented medieval origin of Black Callerton village suggests that the study site, fronting onto the through road, is likely to have been occupied for some purpose, possibly for housing, during that period. The potential for medieval archaeological remains at the study site is therefore considered moderate to high, with the road frontage area probably having higher potential for remains of higher importance than the 'backlot' area to the south. Any such remains would be a non-designated heritage asset of low or moderate significance, with potential to contribute to local or regional archaeological research objectives.
- 6.2.6 The study site is known to have been occupied during the post-medieval period and buildings are potentially first depicted on the site on mid 18th-century mapping. The derelict standing building remains within the site represent the westernmost portion of the southernmost range of buildings of 'South Farm', as depicted on the 1844 Tithe Map and it is considered likely that remains of other elements of the complex survive as below ground archaeological remains within the site. The westernmost portion of the site may have remained undeveloped for much, if not all, of the post-medieval period. In sum, the potential for post-medieval archaeological remains is considered high. Any such remains would be non-designated heritage assets of low or moderate significance, with potential to contribute to local or regional archaeological research objectives.
- 6.2.7 Despite the abundance of post-medieval industrial era archaeological remains in the wider study area, and the high significance of elements of the resource, the potential for sub-surface archaeological features directly related to post-medieval industrial activity, specifically coal mining, at the study site is considered low because of the documented use of the site during that era.

6.3 Summary of Past Impacts

- 6.3.1 The road frontage portion of the site may have seen development in the medieval period. In terms of documented usage, only the eastern half of the site has been previously developed and the western half may have remained in use as a garden or for pasture grazing throughout the post-medieval period. The extent of post-medieval development of the eastern half of the site is well documented through historic mapping and there has been little or no change to the layout – with the exception of buildings being demolished in the modern era - since the mid 19th century. In sum, the impact of previous development of the site on potential archaeological remains of earlier eras is likely to have been minimal.

6.4 Summary of Potential Impacts

- 6.4.1 With no designated heritage assets upon the study site, it is concluded that the proposed development would have no direct impacts on designated heritage assets.
- 6.4.2 Given the size of the study site and its distance from the nearest designated heritage asset within the wider study area – various elements of the scheduled site of Dewley Pits - it is concluded that the archaeological interests of that asset will not be diminished by the proposed development, and thus that there would be no indirect impact upon it as there would be no appreciable change in its setting. The overall effect of the development on that asset would, therefore, be neutral. In sum, it is considered that designated heritage assets in the wider study area will not present any historic environment constraints to the proposed scheme.

- 6.4.3 The presence of a non-designated heritage asset - the standing building remains of likely post-medieval date - in the central eastern portion of the site indicates that the proposed development is likely to have a detrimental impact on the significance of the historic environment by impacting directly on a heritage asset of historic, archaeological and architectural interest. However, further information regarding the nature of the proposed development would be required to assess the actual magnitude of impact.
- 6.4.4 In terms of potential heritage assets with archaeological interest at the study site – specifically buried archaeological remains - only field investigation/evaluation can firmly establish the actual magnitude of direct impact on such assets, and thus the actual overall effect of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment. The magnitude of direct impact on buried archaeological remains could be major, if any such assets were to be totally altered by development and much of their significance was lost. However, in order to confirm the magnitude of direct impact, the presence, character, date and extent of archaeological remains would first need to be established by field investigation/evaluation and then the results of that work would need to be considered against details of the proposed scheme.
- 6.4.5 Further information regarding the nature of the proposed development would be required to assess the magnitude of indirect impacts, *i.e.* relating to setting, of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the study site, namely the village as a whole, an ‘area of archaeological interest’ as defined by local planning policy, as well as the historic standing buildings in the village.

6.5 Potential LPA Investigation and Mitigation Requirements

- 6.5.1 Despite their derelict condition, the historic standing building remains at the site represent a non-designated heritage asset of historic, archaeological and architectural interest. Accordingly, the LPA is likely to recommend recording of the building remains (possibly as part of a programme of field investigation/evaluation) in order to mitigate the direct impact of the development proposals on the significance of the historic environment, with any such decision being subject to consideration of further details of the proposed scheme when these are available.
- 6.5.2 Given the moderate to high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of low or moderate significance at the study site, the LPA will likely require archaeological investigation, possibly pre-determination of the planning application, to test for the presence, extent and significance of buried archaeological remains. Again, any such decision will be subject to consideration of further details of the proposed scheme when these are available.
- 6.5.3 Field evaluation can comprise of one or more of the following procedures:
- geophysical survey;
 - surface artefact collection (‘fieldwalking’);
 - trial trenching.

- 6.5.4 In this instance, geophysical survey would not be a suitable method for the initial identification of sub-surface archaeological features due to existing ground conditions. Surface artefact collection is only suitable on fields that have been recently ploughed, harrowed or drilled and particularly after a period of weathering, therefore this method is also unsuitable for the study site.
- 6.5.5 In sum, therefore, a trial trenching evaluation is considered the most suitable method for the identification of any sub-surface archaeological features at the study site.

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Maps, Documents and Other Sources

Woodhorn Museum and Northumberland Archives

Paper copies of the following historical maps were examined during the visit and digital copies (supplied on CD) of relevant extracts were requested:

Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong's map of Northumberland, 1769 (extract reproduced as Figure 4).

John Fryer's map of Northumberland, 1820 (extract reproduced as Figure 5).

John Greenwood's map of Northumberland, 1828 (extract reproduced as Figure 6).

Plan of the Township of Black Callerton in the Parish of Newburn, 1844 ('the Tithe Map') (extract reproduced as Figure 7) the accompanying apportionment tables ('*Apportionment of the Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes....*') were also examined for information relating to land use, ownership and occupancy.

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (25" to 1 mile), c. 1860 (extract reproduced as Figure 8).

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (6" to 1 mile), 1865 (extract reproduced as Figure 9).

The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (6" to 1 mile), 1898 (extract reproduced as Figure 10).

Online Sources

The **British Geological Survey** website: www.bgs.ac.uk. To provide information regarding the geology of the study area.

The **Durham Mining Museum** website: www.dmm.org.uk. Consulted for information about the collieries in the vicinity of the study site.

The **Genmaps** website: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com>. Consulted for historic pre-Ordnance Survey mapping of south Northumberland and the Newcastle area.

The **Heritage Gateway** website: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway>. Consulted for information on 'The National Heritage List for England'.

The **MAGIC** website: www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/. MAGIC is a partnership project involving six government organisations including English Heritage and Natural England. The website is essentially an interactive map collecting information on key environmental schemes and designations.

The **Natural England** website: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications>. Consulted for information about 'National Character Areas'.

The **Newcastle City Council** website: <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/>. Consulted for information on local planning policy and the 'Newcastle Character Assessment'.

The **Northumberland Communities** website: www.communities.northumberland.gov.uk/. This site contains a range of resource material that reflects Northumberland's heritage. This was consulted for pre-Ordnance Survey mapping of the Ponteland area.

The **SiteLines** website: <http://www.twsitelines.info/>, the online version of the Tyne and Wear HER.

APPENDIX A
CATALOGUE OF HER ENTRIES

BLK 13: Land at Black Callerton, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear - Catalogue of HER Entries

Fig. 3 Ref.	NGR	HER No.	Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Description
1	416900 570200	1326	Chert Object	Lithic Implement	Prehistoric	Chert object found in 1907 on a "heap of stones" on the summit of Braid Hill, near High Callerton; its dimensions were recorded as 5 inches long x 3.5 inches wide x 1.5 inches thick, and the material identified as freshwater chert, perhaps of the Lower Purbeck, in the south of England.
2	417730 570350	4841	Polygonal Enclosure	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Polygonal, single-ditched, rectilinear enclosure with interior round houses; visible as a cropmark on the south-facing slope of Black Callerton Hill.
3	416460 569010	189	Rectilinear Enclosure	Enclosure	Roman	Aerial photographic evidence suggests a possible probable rectilinear ditched enclosure, c. 47m long, c. 42m+ wide, with a single entrance, close to Stamfordham Road, west of Broomhall Farm, Callerton. An alternative interpretation is that these are the remains of post-medieval bell pits or mine shafts.
4	418200 569000	1301	Butterlaw Village	Shrunken Village	Medieval	The earliest reference to the village of Butterlaw is from 1242, and in 1296 it is documented that there were 6 taxpayers. The village was certainly shrinking while held by the Percy family, and by 1620 there was only one farm at Butterlaw, as is the case today; much of the surrounding land has been opencasted.
5	417500 569800	1302	Black Callerton Village	Shrunken Village	Medieval	The earliest reference to the village of Black Callerton is 1246, when Eustace Delaval made a grant of half the manor of Black Callerton, comprising twelve bovates and three cottages. There were ten taxpayers in 1296. The village then increased in size: George Delaval in 1519 died in ownership of one manor, 36 tenements and one cottage. Reorganization led to a fall in the number of tenants in the late 16th century, there being only seven in 1584. Three farms were recorded in 1636, and in 1666 there were eleven houses, including the manor. Today there are two farms - West and East Farm - and approximately six cottages. Some earthworks indicating ridge and furrow have been noted on the fields to the north of the farms.
6	418600 570200	11480	Low Luddick, Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	Possible medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks on aerial photographs near Low Luddick, Woosington, west of the A696(T).
7	418000 568900	11496	Butterlaw, Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	Possible medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Butterlaw village; most of the ridge and furrow around Butterlaw is straight and narrow, perhaps suggesting a post-medieval date.
8	418200 568700	1941	Holywell Reins Waggonway	Waggonway	Post-medieval	Holywell Reins Waggonway led to the Tyne near Lemington, although until recently the only discernible section was indicated where field boundaries traced a near straight line between NZ 182 687 and NZ 195 695. This waggonway was in operation by 1767 but appears to have closed by 1800. Part of its alignment was later used by collieries on the North Walbottle Railway.
9	416380 568760	3972	Dewley Pits, Hopewell Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Hopewell Pit (Coal)' at this location, south of Stamfordham Road and west of Lough House. This site is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
10	416360 569070	3973	Dewley Pits, Unnamed Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Shaft (Coal)' at this location, south-west of Broom Hall and Jocky Pit No. 2 and adjacent to a curving waggonway which runs southwards to Stamfordham Road. This site is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
11	416450 569140	3974	Dewley Pits, Jocky Pit No. 2	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Jocky Pit No. 2 (Coal)' at this location, south-west of Broom Hall. This site is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
12	416517 569025	3975	Dewley Pits, 'Old Coal Pit'	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a probable working on the north side of a curving waggonway and immediately north-west of 'Old Coal Pit'. The site is separate from and to the west of the main part of the scheduled area which includes the site of Lady Pit (see Ref. 13).
13	416800 569080	3976	Dewley Pits, Lady Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923). Coal extraction began here in the 17th century and the Dewley Pits continued to be worked into the 19th century when they were the workplace of George Stephenson during the early part of his career. The largest portion of the scheduled area includes the earthwork remains of Lady Pit, which was mined in the later 18th century and early 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Lady Pit (Coal)' with an associated 'Gin' to the immediate north-west, south of Broom Hall. The surviving remains include a large sub-circular shaft mound measuring c. 50m by 40m and other features associated with the operation of the shaft probably survive as buried remains. To the west of the shaft mound are the well-preserved remains of a waggonway embankment running north-south, which is linked to Lady Pit by two short branch lines. Both the shaft mound and the waggonway overlie an area of ridge and furrow cultivation, which illustrates the impact of the Dewley Pits on the earlier rural landscape.
14	416990 569010	3977	Dewley Pits, Sally Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Sally Pit (Coal)' at this location, to the east of Lady Pit. It lies to the immediate east of the main part of the scheduled area which includes the site of Lady Pit but is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
15	416950 569260	3978	Dewley Pits, Jocky Pit No. 1	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Jocky Pit No. 1 (Coal)' at this location, east of Broom Hall. It lies to the north-east of the main part of the scheduled area which includes the site of Lady Pit but is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
16	417370 569150	3979	Dewley Pits, Andrew Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Andrew Pit (Coal)' beside Andrew Plantation, to the east of Broom Hall. This site is separate from and to the east of the main part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13) and the surviving remains comprise a large shaft mound with associated spoil heap.
17	417510 569330	3980	Dewley Pits, Brass Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Brass Pit (Coal)' to the north-east of Broom Hall and on the line of the waggonway; the surviving earthwork remains represent the shaft mound and spoil heap. The site is separate from and to the east of the main part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
18	417070 568810	3981	Dewley Pits, Engine Pit No. 2	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Engine Pit No. 2' on the north side of Stamfordham Road to the south-east of Broom Hall. The site is separate from and to the south-east of the main part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13) and the surviving earthwork remains measure c. 50m by 40m and have an irregular plan.
19	417860 569820	3982	Dewley Pits, Unnamed Workings	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the site of 'Old Workings Coal' to the east of Black Callerton village. The site is separate from and well to the north-east of the main part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
20	418380 570660	3988	Black Callerton Hill, Unnamed Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Coal Shaft' at this location, on the south-east slopes on Black Callerton Hill and north of Low Luddick.
21	418290 570220	3989	Luddick Brick and Tile Works	Brick and Tile Works	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts 'Luddick Brick and Tile Works' at this location, to the west of Low Luddick and on the south side of the road to Black Callerton; a gin is also shown, suggesting underground working.

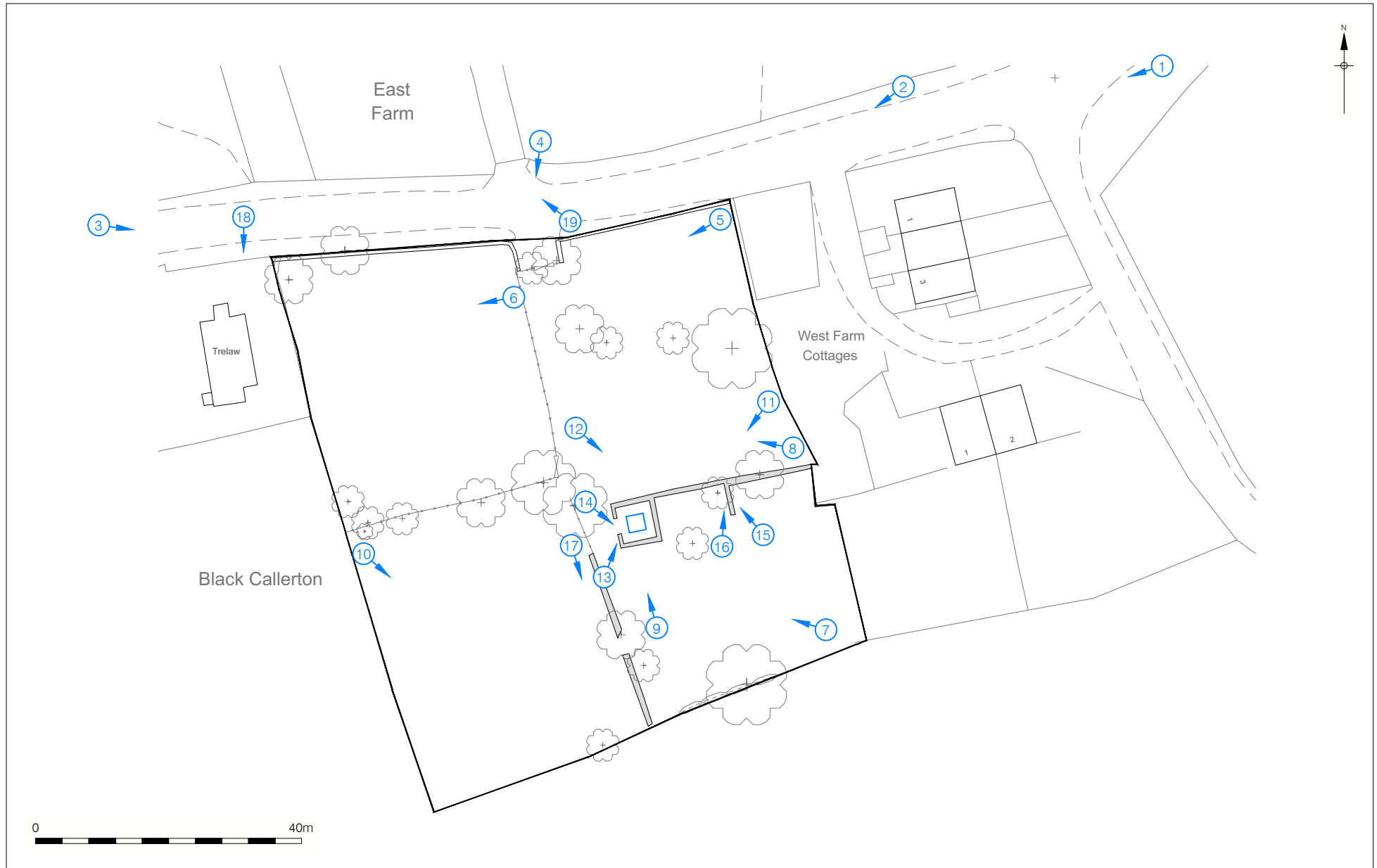
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22	417720 569640	4271	Walbottle Moors Waggonway	Waggonway	Post-medieval	This route was part of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway owned by the Duke of Northumberland. Some parts of the overall system pre-date 1767 and it was working by 1780, but had closed by the mid 19th century. It is the only surviving 18th-century waggonway in Newcastle, in the area immediately north of the Tyne. It survives in an excellent state of preservation as an original feature, not having been overlain by a later railway. The line has an association with George Stephenson, who was employed on the line as a boy, and later in its associated pits. Two small sections of the waggonway are scheduled - at Brass Pit (see Ref. 17) and Andrew Pit (see Ref. 16). The waggonway linked these pits with Walbottle Colliery, Duke Pit.
23	416740 569380	4273	Walbottle Moors Waggonway (east branch)	Waggonway	Post-medieval	This route was part of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway (see Ref. 22). A section of this waggonway, just south of Broomhall Farm, is scheduled along with the site of Lady Pit (see Ref. 13). The well preserved remains of the waggonway embankment lie to the west of Lady Pit, to which it was linked by two short branch lines. The waggonway overlies an area of ridge and furrow, which is included in the scheduled area because its relationship to the mining features which illustrates the impact of the Dewley Pits on the earlier rural landscape.
24	418230 568970	6883	Butterlaw Farm	Farmstead	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts this farm, which survives today.
25	417450 569860	6973	Black Callerton, East Farm	Farmstead	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts this farm (now known as East Farm) on the north side of the road, as a complex of buildings arranged around a yard, open to the south-west, with a formal garden or orchard on the road frontage.
26	417390 569830	6974	Black Callerton, West Farm	Farmstead	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts this farm (now known as West Farm) on the north side of the road, as a complex of buildings arranged around an almost enclosed yard, with a polygonal gin-gan on the west range and a series of gardens or allotments on the road frontage.
27	417390 569780	6976	Black Callerton, Endowed School	School	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts an Endowed School on the south side of the road in the westernmost part of Black Callerton; the building appears on the 2nd edition but does not survive today.
28	417545 569794	6977	Black Callerton, Cottages	Housing	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts parallel west-east ranges of cottages, one to the north and an interrupted range to the south, on the south side of the road in the easternmost part of Black Callerton; part of the north range may survive as one of West Farm Cottages, while the westernmost portion of the south range survives in derelict form and the easternmost portion of the south range may survive as two separate cottages.
29	417570 569850	6978	Black Callerton, East Cottage	House	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts this property, isolated on the north side of the road at the eastern end of Black Callerton; the property survives today.
30	Ref. 30 covers a group of 24 separate HER entries in the vicinity of Dewley Pits (see Ref. 13). The entries are mostly located around Broomhall Farm and while none lie north of the road to Black Callerton, some extend beyond Stamfordham Road to the south. All likely represent disused mine shafts, many of which are visible as circular crop marks on aerial photographs. Their precise dating is uncertain, but coal mining is known to have been carried out in the area from at least the early 17th century and may have been practised at an even earlier date. Small workings of this sort may have been exploited up to the late 19th century.					
	416300 568820	7775	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416500 568640	7777	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416470 568580	7778	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416680 568710	7780	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416740 568690	7781	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416760 568450	7782	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417010 568350	7796	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417090 568600	7797	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417050 568640	7798	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417150 568710	7799	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417130 568730	7800	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417050 569000	7801	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416960 569050	7802	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	417300 569290	7803	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416940 569360	7804	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416860 569350	7805	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416900 569460	7806	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416780 569330	7807	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416770 569290	7808	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416670 569310	7809	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416480 568980	7810	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416490 569010	7811	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416330 569100	7812	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
	416200 569110	7813	Shaft	Colliery	Post-medieval	See note above.
31	418130 571220	11483	Woolsington Waggonway	Waggonway	Post-medieval	A probable waggonway seen as a cropmark and earthwork on aerial photographs (1946 and 1988); it continues the line of Walbottle Moors Waggonway (HER 4271); after a gap, the waggonway continues as an earthwork running towards a mine at Prestwick Pit, just north of Black Callerton Hill.
32	417400 569000	11497	Callerton, Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Narrow ridge and furrow of likely post-medieval date seen as earthworks on aerial photographs to the north-west of Callerton village.
33	416980 569500	11502	Dewley Pits, Shaft?	Colliery	Post-medieval	Part of Dewley Pits (National Heritage List Entry No. 1016194, formerly Scheduled Monument No. 30923) (see Ref. 13). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts (but does not annotate) a possible shaft and spoil heap south of the road to Black Callerton; low earthworks now mark the site. The site is separate from and to the north-east of the main part of the scheduled area which includes the site of Lady Pit (see Ref. 13).
34	416280 569030	11503	Callerton Lane End, Stack Stand	Stack Stand	Post-medieval	A stack stand (a platform for storing winter fodder) was noted as an earthwork on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Callerton Lane End; it was considered to be of probable post-medieval date.
35	416490 568630	11563	Walbottle, Boundary Stones	Boundary	Post-medieval	The HER entry states that a map of 1620 depicts a single stone and 'a rondell hill of stones' on the northern boundary of 'Newburne, Walbottle and Butterlaw Comon' .
36	417600 568500	11594	Dissington Road	Road	Post-medieval	A road between Newcastle and Dissington is depicted on a plan of 1710; in all probability it is the line of the road between Newcastle and Stamfordham.
37	418230 568910	11598	Whorlton Lane	Road	Post-medieval	Whorlton Lane linked Butterlaw to Whorlton Hall and then ran south to join the road between Newcastle and Stamfordham.

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38	416620 569180	15483	Dewley Pits, Unnamed Working	Colliery	Post-medieval	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts an area of possible coal workings (or a small woodland) to the immediate west of Broom Hall. This site is not part of the scheduled area (see Ref. 13).
39	416490 568890	4233	Air Shaft	Ventilation Shaft	Early Modern	Air Shaft', possibly related to Callerton Colliery, first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map.
40	416570 568820	4234	Callerton Colliery	Colliery	Early Modern	Callerton Colliery is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map.
41	417500 571040	5853	Callerton, Ammunition Depot	Munitions House	Early Modern	Site of former ammunition depot on the north side of Black Callerton Hill. Strictly speaking this is in Northumberland, but the site is included on the T&W HER as it is probably connected with the RAF base at Newcastle Airport (HER 5676) and associated defence sites. Photographed in 1993, when a complex of concrete buildings, roads and earthwork remains survived. The site has probably now been cleared.
42	418260 568650	6882	Whorlton, Board School	School	Early Modern	School first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Built in 1878, this school was also used as a centre of many social activities. The building is now Whorlton House.
43	417200 568600	6956	Callerton, Loughbridge Drift	Drift Mine	Early Modern	Loughbridge Drift Mine was located south of Stamfordham Road, west of Callerton. Its date of origin is uncertain, but it is recorded as having closed in 1963.
44	417454 569788	6975	Black Callerton, Chapel	Chapel	Early Modern	Chapel first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map on the south side of the road in the central part of Black Callerton; the building survives today as private residence 'Trelaw'.
45	417770 568780	11520	Callerton, The Burnside	Public House	Early Modern	Public house built in Callerton between 1898 and 1921. Known as The Burnside in 1960, later The Poacher's Pocket, now Poacher's Cottage. Messrs Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery, were the creators and owners of Callerton village.
46	417640 568650	11521	Callerton, Severs Terrace	Terrace	Early Modern	Terraced row of brick cottages with front gardens and rear yards. Built by 1898 as part of Callerton village and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Messrs Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery, were the creators and owners of Callerton village and the housing was erected for the colliery workers.
47	417680 568710	11522	Callerton, Morton Crescent	Terrace	Early Modern	Terraced row of brick cottages with front gardens and rear yards. Built by 1898 as part of Callerton village and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Messrs Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery, were the creators and owners of Callerton village and the housing was erected for the colliery workers.
48	417800 569010	11523	Callerton, Armstrong Street	Terrace	Early Modern	Terraced row of brick miners cottages with front gardens and rear yards. Built by 1921 and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Messrs Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery, were the creators and owners of Callerton village.
49	417760 568980	11524	Callerton, Burn Close	Terrace	Early Modern	Terraced row of brick cottages with front gardens and rear yards. Built by 1898 as part of Callerton village and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Messrs Severs and Morton, directors of North Walbottle Colliery, were the creators and owners of Callerton village and the housing was erected for the colliery workers.

APPENDIX B
PLATES 1-20 (SITE PHOTOGRAPHS)



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Location and Direction of Plates
 1:800 at A4



Plate 1. View into Black Callerton village from the T-junction, looking west



Plate 2. Overview of study site setting from the through road, looking south-west



Plate 3. Overview of study site setting from West Farm, looking south-east



Plate 4. Entrance to study site, looking south



Plate 5. View along the eastern half of the study site northern boundary, looking west



Plate 6. View along the western half of the study site northern boundary, looking west



Plate 7. View across south-eastern portion of study site, looking north-west



Plate 8. View across north-eastern portion of study site, looking north-west



Plate 9. View across central portion of site, looking north



Plate 10. View across south-western portion of study site, looking south-east



Plate 11. Derelict buildings in central eastern part of study site, looking south-west



Plate 12. Derelict buildings in central eastern part of study site, looking south-east



Plate 13. Western end of derelict buildings, looking north-east



Plate 14. Detail of western entrance to derelict buildings, looking south-east



Plate 15. View of partition wall in derelict buildings, looking NNW



Plate 16. Detail of partition wall in derelict buildings, looking north



Plate 17. View along central division wall, looking SSE



Plate 18. Trelaw (former Chapel), looking south



Plate 19. East Farm, from the study site, looking north-west



Plate 20. Stephenson commemorative plaque at West Farm, looking west

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