

Land West of Callerton Lane

Ponteland, Northumberland

Archaeological Survey and Assessment

for

Hellens Land Limited and the Boycott Family Bare Trust 2007

November 2015



Callerton Lane (photo 032)

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

Addyman Archaeology

The Old Printworks, 77a Brunswick Street, Edinburgh, EH7 5HS
admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
0131 555 4678

Land West of Callerton Lane

Ponteland, Northumberland

Archaeological Survey and Assessment

Job number 2095.00

November 2015

by Andrew Morrison

Contents

Illustrations

Executive Summary

1.	<i>Introduction</i>	2
	<i>i. General</i>	2
	<i>ii. Setting and geology</i>	2
2.	<i>Desk Based Assessment</i>	5
	<i>i. General</i>	5
	<i>ii. Statutory Designations</i>	6
	<i>a. Listed Buildings</i>	6
	<i>b. Conservation Areas</i>	7
	<i>iii. The History of the development area</i>	9
	<i>a. General</i>	9
	<i>b. Prehistoric - Roman</i>	9
	<i>c. Medieval</i>	10
	<i>d. Post-Medieval</i>	10
3.	<i>Map Regression</i>	12
	<i>i. General</i>	12
	<i>ii. Ordnance Survey Maps</i>	12
	<i>iii. Summary</i>	13
4.	<i>Aerial Photographs</i>	14
	<i>i. General</i>	14
5.	<i>Walkover Survey</i>	16
	<i>i. General</i>	16
	<i>ii. Summary and discussion</i>	16
	<i>a. Site 001</i>	16
	<i>b. Site 002</i>	17
	<i>c. Site 003</i>	17
	<i>d. Site 004</i>	18
	<i>e. Site 005</i>	18
	<i>f. Site 006</i>	19
	<i>g. Site 007</i>	20
	<i>iii. Potential for the survival of unknown, buried heritage assets within the development area</i>	20

6.	<i>Overall Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	21
7.	<i>Archiving</i>	21
Appendix A	<i>Photographic Register</i>	22
Appendix B	<i>Photographic Thumbnails</i>	23

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site Location	3
Figure 2	Proposed Site Layout. (Image copyright idp partnership)	4
Figure 3	Indicative locations of sites within the development area as taken from the Northumberland HER. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	5
Figure 4	Location of Listed Buildings in relation to the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	6
Figure 5	High Callerton Conservation Area (in purple) in relation to the site boundary (red) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	7
Figure 6	Northumberland HER sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)	11
Figure 7	North end of development area showing Site 002. Ordnance Survey 1 st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. ‘Northumberland’ Sheet LXXXVII. Surveyed 1860, Published 1865. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).	12
Figure 8	South end of development area showing Site 003. Ordnance Survey 1 st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. ‘Northumberland’ Sheet LXXXVII. Surveyed 1860, Published 1865. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).	13
Figure 9	Locations of Sites 004 and 005 as identified in December 1945 Google Earth aerial image.	14
Figure 10	Locations of Sites 006 and 007 as identified on the April 2015 Google Earth aerial image.	15

List of Plates

Plate 1 Location of Site 001, facing south (Photo 032)	16
Plate 2 Location of Site 002, facing WNW (Photo 10)	17
Plate 3 Potential location of Site 003, facing west (Photo 004)	17
Plate 4 Indicated location of Site 004, facing west (Photo 014)	18
Plate 5 Indicated location of Site 005, with Site 006 in the background, facing south-east (Photo 031)	19
Plate 6 Site 006, facing north (Photo 028)	19
Plate 7 View of Site 007, facing north (Photo 025)	20

List of Tables

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Assets within the development area located during the DBA	7
Table 2 Cultural Heritage Assets adjacent to the development area located in the DBA	8

Unless otherwise stated, all content is the copyright of Simpson & Brown *Architects* with Addyman Archaeology.

Land West of Callerton Lane

Ponteland, Northumberland

Archaeological Survey and Assessment : November 2015

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Hellens Land Limited to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of land west of Callerton Lane, Ponteland, Northumberland.

Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a thorough and detailed cartographic regression, the DBA identified a total of seven possible cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the development. Three of these were located during the walk-over survey, with no further sites recorded. The identified sites are all of varying cultural heritage significance, and may be impacted by the proposed development to some degree.

Further investigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation may be required in order to identify the nature, extent and significance of the buried cultural heritage within the boundaries of the development area.

A record of the building recording (OASIS ID: addymanal-228712) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Hellens Land Limited (contact: Katie Rumble) to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed housing development at the site of Land West of Callerton Lane, Ponteland, Northumberland. The proposed development comprises the erection of up to 178 dwellings, including up to eight self-build plots (use class C3), 44 extra care apartments (use class C2), four ancillary ground floor units of a maximum 500 square metres of floor space, including: retail, financial and professional services, food and drink, a health centre (use classes A1, A2, A3, D1), car parking, public open space, and landscaping and associated works.

An initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage importance within the proposed development area. The DBA also included the consultation of historic maps and any aerial photographs readily available online. Further to this, the research was then completed by assessing any known cultural heritage sites immediately beyond the proposed development boundary. The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 1* and *Table 2* below.

A walkover survey of the land at Callerton Lane was undertaken on the 28th of October 2015 by Andrew Morrison. Weather conditions were poor, with persistent thick fog and heavy rain at times. Ground visibility over the majority of the site was excellent, having recently been ploughed, though high vegetation to the west and north may have affected the identification of archaeological remains in these locations. The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and conditions of any sites, monuments, and landscape features identified in the DBA, whilst also identifying and assessing any other features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected in the desk-based study.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, please visit www.nls.uk. This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

ii. Setting and geology

Located to the south of Ponteland and to the east of Darras Hall, the proposed development area at Callerton Lane covers an area of 7.66 hectares, and is roughly centred on NGR NZ 16068 71229. Long, linear, and narrow in shape, the site is bound by Callerton Lane to the east, Edge Hill Road to the south, and the Darras Hall housing estate to the west and north.

The proposed development area is orientated NNE-SSW, and slopes gently from south to north. The site is actively cultivated with recent ploughing having taken place. The plot features high ground to the south, soft waterlogged silty ground to the north with wetland-type vegetation, a small stream to the west with trees and high overgrowth, and a line of hedges to the east.

The underlying geology is predominantly sedimentary bedrock of Stainmore Foundation- Mudstone, Sandstone, and Limestone formed between 313-326 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The southern-most extent of the site is made up of Sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation, also formed during the Carboniferous period, 312-313 million years ago. During the Carboniferous, the local environment was characterised as a marginal coastal plain dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. The overlying superficial geology is a glacial Devensian Diamicton Till, deposited 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period.¹

¹ Geological information taken from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 29/10/15

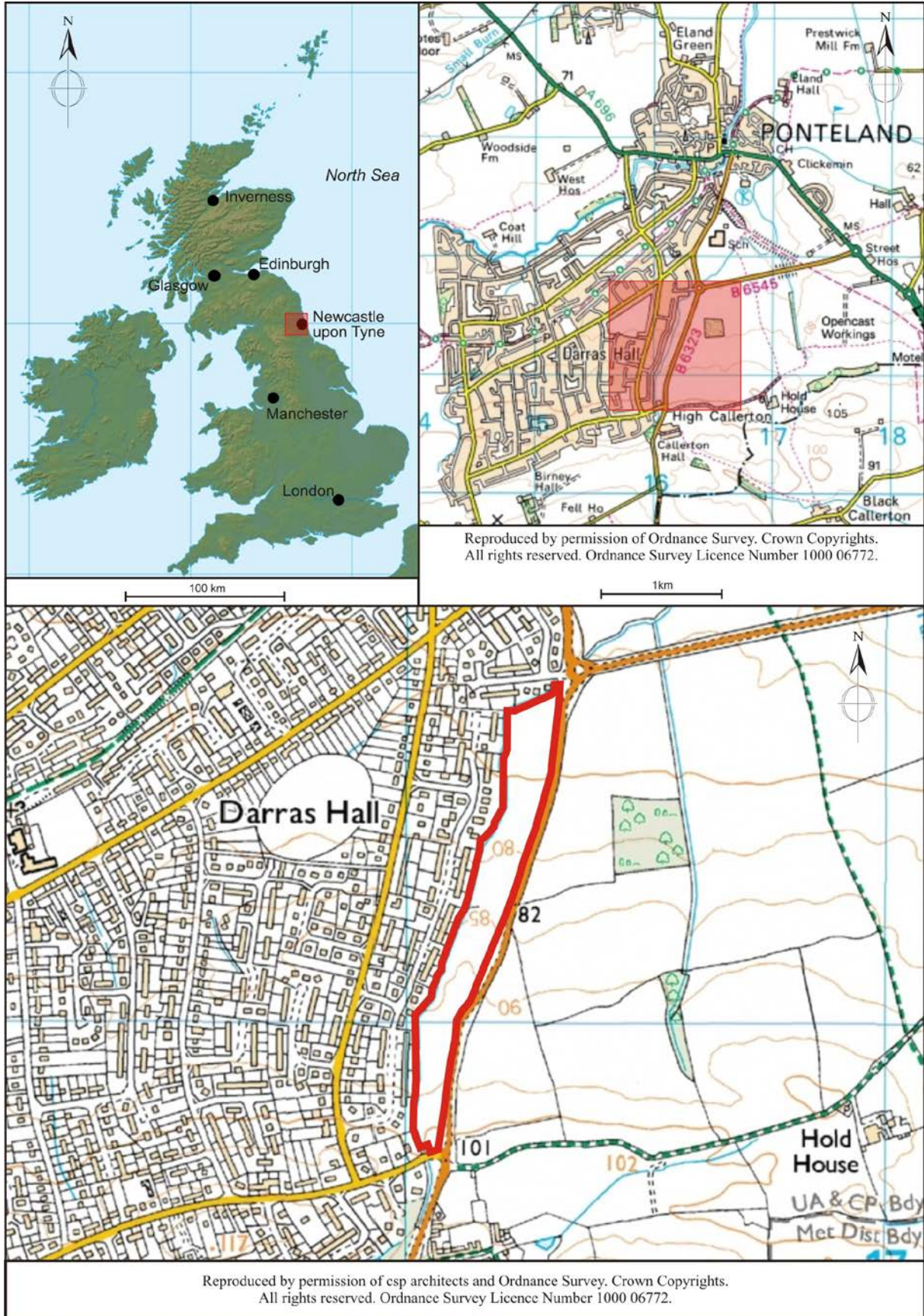


Figure 1 Site Location



Figure 2 Proposed Site Layout. (Image copyright idp partnership)

2. Desk Based Assessment

i. General

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The Historic Environments Records (HER) for England- Heritage Gateway
- Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER)- Keys to the Past
- National Heritage List for England
- Historic England (HE)- PastScape
- National Monuments Record (NMR) Excavation Index
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available OS maps

All sources consulted were the most up to date available.

One known site was identified within the development area as recorded in the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER); this site is identified by its unique HER number and is detailed in *Table 1*. Site 001 as it will be referred to, has been previously identified through the analysis of aerial photographs as an area of cropmarks possibly relating to a Late Prehistoric farmstead likely dating from the fourth millennia BC to the first century AD.

A total of six other potential sites were identified through the interpretation of available aerial photographs and relevant maps; these sites, together with the HER data, are detailed further in *Table 1*.

The following Desk-Based Assessment extensively covers all the known cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of, and thus directly affected by, the proposed development. Due to the nature of the development, it is possible that the proposed scheme may have an indirect impact on the setting of other monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries.



Figure 3 Indicative locations of sites within the development area as taken from the Northumberland HER. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

ii. Statutory Designations

a. Listed Buildings

Listing is the recognition through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 that a building or structure is of ‘special’ interest whether architecturally or historically.

There are no Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the proposed development. There are, however, a number of Listed Buildings in close proximity to the site boundary which have been classified by Historic England as being ‘particularly important (and)...of more than special interest’² (see Figure 3 and Table 2 below).

All listed buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development area are located within the High Callerton Conservation Area, and are all listed Grade II. These include: The Gateway (Site A, ref: 1042715) early 19th century gatepiers associated with Callerton Hall; Newton Cottage (Site B, ref: 1156555) a 17th to early 18th century farm cottage; The Garden Walls and Gateways (Site C, ref: 1302824) dated 1862 and located south of Oriel House and the associated coach house; The Callerton Hall Rest Home (Site D, ref: 1302816) dating to the early 18th century; Oriel House and Coach House (Site E, ref: 1370715) both 18th century in date; Callerton House (Site F, ref: 1042716) a two-storey, five bay house dating to 1724; and Rebellion House (Site G, ref: 1370716) a 16th century Bastle, later extended in the 17th century- also known as Cromwell House (see Figure 3, Table 2).

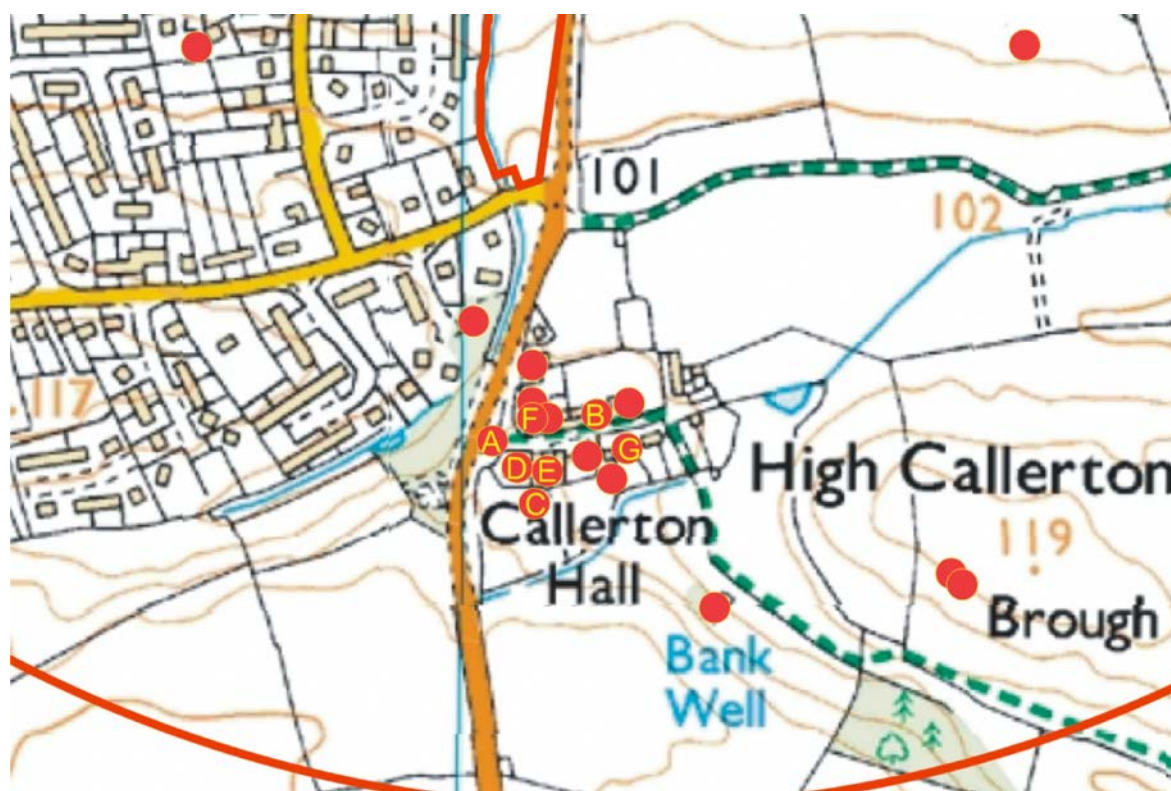


Figure 4 Location of Listed Buildings in relation to the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings>

b. Conservation Areas

A designated Conservation Area is an area deemed to be of special architectural or historic interest that is deserving of careful management by the local council in order to protect its character.

The proposed development site does not lie within a designated Conservation Area, however the Conservation Area of High Callerton is located approximately 200m south (*Figure 4*). High Callerton has been protected as a conservation area in order to preserve the character of the numerous high quality 16th – 18th century buildings lining a single street within an idyllic country setting.



Figure 5 High Callerton Conservation Area (in purple) in relation to the site boundary (red) (Adyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Assets within the development area located during the DBA

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
001	Cropmark	NZ 16100 71100	N11002	HER	Cropmarks of Late Prehistoric possible farmstead.
002	Field Boundary, orientated east-west	NZ 16087 71255	1865-1979 OS; 1945, 2002 aerial	Map Regression, Air Photo	Field Boundary to north, likely drystone, shown as hedged in 1945, Removed late 20 th C.
003	Field Boundary, Orientated north-west / south-east	NZ 15973 71030	1865 OS	Map Regression, Air Photo	Field boundary to south. Not shown on 1898 OS. Possibly seen in 1945, 2002 Aerial
004	Linear Feature, Orientated east-west, North of Site 002	NZ 16161 71471	1945 aerial	Air Photo	Appears as continuation of field boundary to west.
005	Circular Feature, North of Site 004	NZ 16133 71488	1945 aerial, pos. 2002	Air Photo	Possibly circular feature, potentially also seen on 2002. Ephemeral.

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
006	Subrectangular Feature	NZ 16141 71480	2002-2015 aerial	Air Photo	In same area as Sites 004-007
007	Oblong feature, Orientated north-south	NZ 16169 71492	2002-2015 aerial	Air Photo	Site avoided by plow, other similar sites appear to south by 2012.

Table 2 Cultural Heritage Assets adjacent to the development area located in the DBA

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
A	Gateway 20 yards west of Callerton Hall	NZ 16029 70480	1042715, N14911	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, early 19 th C.
B	Newton Cottage	NZ 16102 70515	1156555, N14933	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, 17 th -early 18 th C.
C	Garden Walls and Gateways south of Oriel House and Coach House	NZ 16086 70460	1302824, N14913	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, 1892
D	Callerton Hall Rest Home	NZ 16063 70479	1302816, N14910	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, early 18 th C.
E	Oriel House and Coach House	NZ 16072 704705	1370715, N14912	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, 18 th C.
F	Callerton House	NZ 16064 70512	1042716, N14914	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, 1724
G	Rebellion House	NZ 16151 70494	1370716, N10995	Grade II, HER	Post-medieval, 16 th C. Bastle.
H	Findspot- Ponteland Carr, Two Neolithic polished axe heads	NZ 160 719	N10993	HER	Prehistoric- Neolithic 4000-2200BC
I	Findspot- Ponteland, Bronze Age Beaker	NZ 160 719	N10996	HER	Prehistoric- Bronze Age 2600-700BC
J	Ford across Burn	NZ 16657 72052	N19493	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
K	Cropmarks- Rectilinear Enclosure east of Darras Hall	NZ 16711 71929	N26990	HER	Iron Age 800BC-43AD, Roman 43-410AD
L	Cropmarks- Rectilinear Enclosure east of Darras Hall	NZ 16698 71819	N26991	HER	Iron Age 800BC-43AD, Roman 43-410AD
M	Bell Pits	NZ 16694 71103	N11030	HER	Med./Post-med., 1066-1901AD
N	Spring north-east of High Callerton	NZ 16491 70844	N19500	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
O	Cropmark, Late Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure	NZ 11496 70400	N11003	HER	Late Prehistoric 4000BC-43AD
P	Cropmark, Medieval Rectangular Enclosure	NZ 16496 70395	N11007	HER	Medieval 1066-1540AD
Q	Bank Well, south of High Callerton	NZ 16233 70350	N19503	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
R	Farm Building Range at Home Farm High Callerton	NZ 16149 70519	N22888	HER	Post-medieval, c.1883
S	Stable Block at Home Farm, High Callerton	NZ 16060 70520	N22996	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, Feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
T	Farm Cottage at Home Farm	NZ 16128 70519	N22887	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
U	Well north of High Callerton	NZ 16031 70620	N19499	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
V	Farmbuildings at Home Farm, High Callerton, Threshing Barn	NZ 16069 70540	N22886	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
W	Byres at Home Farm, Callerton	NZ 16062 70564	N22885	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
X	Site of Boiling Well, Ponteland	NZ 15779 70860	N19498	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
Y	Well, Darras Hall, Ponteland	NZ 15375 70772	N19496	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
Z	Darras Hall, Ponteland, Farmstead	NZ 15533 70541	N19497	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
AA	Darras Hall, Deserted Settlement	NZ 15202 71195	N11000	HER	Medieval 1066-1540AD
AB	Darras Hall Station, Gosforth and Ponteland Railway	NZ 15168 71443	N27400	HER	Post-medieval, early 20 th C.
AC	Site of Mill Pond, Little Callerton	NZ 15314 71980	N19491	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD
AD	Little Callerton- Deserted Medieval Village	NZ 15500 72199	N11001	HER	Medieval 1066-1540AD
AE	Unnamed Mill, Little Callerton, Ponteland	NZ 15202 72157	N19492	HER	Post-medieval 1540-1901AD

iii. The History of the development area

a. General

The site of Callerton Lane lies to the south of Ponteland, to the east of Darras Hall, to the north of High Callerton, and has a long history of land-use and occupation.

b. Prehistoric - Roman

There are currently no known prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are protected by statutory legislation, however an area of cropmarks (Site 001) are recorded in the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) (*Table 1*). These cropmarks were identified through the analysis of aerial photographs, and may relate to a Late Prehistoric farmstead likely dating from between the fourth millennia BC to the first century AD³.

Two Neolithic polished stone axe heads were found in close proximity to the proposed development area in the 1920's within an area known as Ponteland Carr (Site H). The location of Ponteland Carr has been lost, though it would have been an area of waterlogged woodland, and was likely affected by drainage activity. The Ponteland Carr axe heads likely date from 4000-2200 BC, and are now in the possession of the British Museum. A Bronze Age Beaker (Site I), dating from 2600-700 BC and

³ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=N11002&resourceID=110 -27/10/15

usually associated with funerary practices, was also found in close proximity to the site though the exact findspot has been lost.

In addition to Site 001 located within the boundaries of the proposed development area, numerous cropmarks have been identified through the analysis of aerial photographs to the north-east, east, and south-east of the site. *Sites K and L*, immediately north-east of the development area have been identified as a series of rectilinear enclosures, likely associated with farmsteads, and dating from the Iron Age 800BC – 43AD to the Roman period 43 – 410AD. A late prehistoric enclosure has also been identified as a series of cropmarks (*Site O*), dating from 4000BC to 43AD (*see Table 2 and Figure 5*).

These sites and finds are indicators that the area around Callerton, Ponteland, and Darras Hall was an important landscape for prehistoric and early historic peoples for at least the past 6,000 years. It has been shown that the proposed development area lies within an area rich in prehistoric activity, and possesses the potential to yield new and important information regarding the prehistoric and early historic peoples of the area.

c. Medieval

There are currently no known medieval sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are protected by statutory legislation, or that are recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the Northumberland County Council. There is a possibility that the layout of the field systems and orientation of the rounds bounding the site may have roots in the medieval period, though this cannot be readily confirmed.

Though there are currently no known sites within the boundary of the proposed development area, the site does lie within a region rich in medieval activity. To the east of the development area, the HER records the presence of Bell Pits (*Site M*). These Bell Pits are evidence of the region's mining heritage and industrial past, and likely date from the medieval to post-medieval period, approximately 1066-1901AD. South-east of the site, and immediately east of High Callerton, medieval cropmarks in the form of a rectangular enclosure (*Site P*) were identified through the interpretation of aerial photographs, located in the vicinity of prehistoric cropmarks (*Site O*).

Two medieval sites are also registered in the Northumberland HER within close proximity to the proposed development area at Callerton Lane. The Darras Hall deserted medieval settlement (*Site AA*) is located to the west of the site boundary within the area now occupied by the Darras Hall housing estate, while the Little Callerton deserted medieval village (*Site AD*) is located to the north-west along the Pont, immediately south of Ponteland (*see Table 2 and Figure 5*).

d. Post-Medieval

There are currently no known Post-medieval sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are recorded in the Northumberland HER.

A large number of Post-medieval sites exist adjacent to the development area boundaries as shown in *Figure 5* below; these will only be briefly touched upon here. To the northwest of the site along the banks of the Pont, an unnamed mill and associated mill pond (*Sites AC, AE*) are recorded in the vicinity of the formed medieval village at Little Callerton.

To the south of the proposed development site, the Conservation Area known as High Callerton contains a number of post-medieval sites beyond those outlined above under Listed Buildings (*Sites A-G*). Further sites here include a number of 19th century structures associated with the site known as Home Farm; these include: the Farm Building Range (*Site R*), the Stable Block (*Site S*), the Farm Cottage (*Site T*), the Threshing Barn (*Site V*), and Byres (*Site W*).

Numerous wells and springs are also listed in the county HER, including: *Site N*- a natural spring north-east of High Callerton, *Site Q*- a well to the south of High Callerton, *Site X and Y*- a boiling well and natural spring to the west of the development within what is now the Darras Hall housing estate (see Table 2 and Figure 5). Given the number of natural wells and springs in the area, it is possible that there may be small wells or springs within the development area that are previously unrecorded.

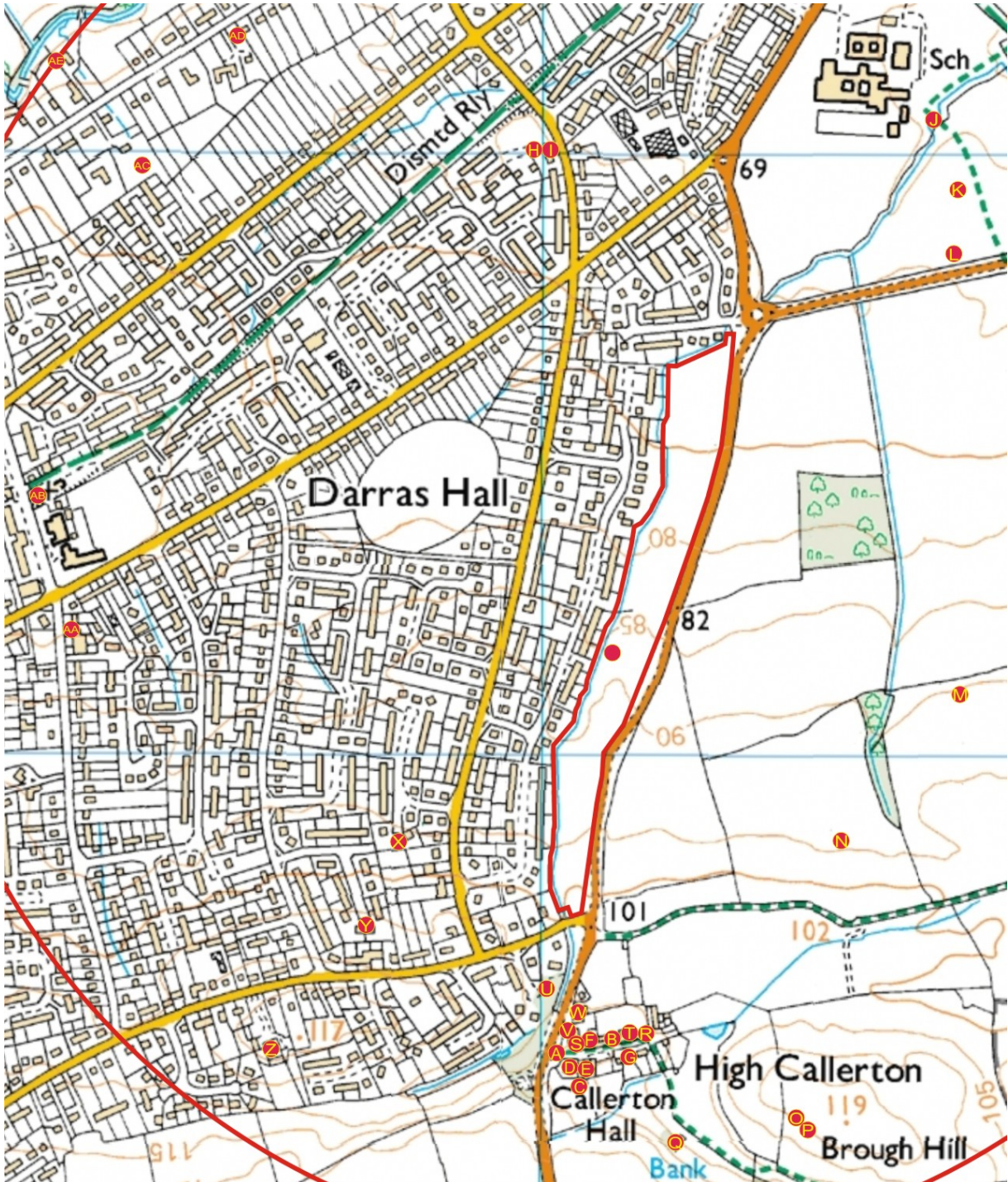


Figure 6 Northumberland HER sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

3. Map Regression

i. General

A detailed map regression was included as part of the Callerton Lane Heritage Statement produced by Simpson and Brown Architects in 2013, and need not be repeated here. The purpose of this map regression is then to highlight the potential archaeological sites identified through this stage of the desk-based assessment that are in need of further investigation during the walk-over survey.

ii. Ordnance Survey Maps

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of this area were surveyed in 1860 and provide the first truly accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site, with the 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile maps proving the most useful for scale and coverage in gaining an accurate and detailed view of the area.

Figure 6 below, shows the north end of the proposed development area with the site boundary outlined in red. Cultivated fields and field boundaries appear to surround the site to the west, north, and east, with an area of uncultivated, likely marshy, boggy ground further to the west. Site 002, encircled in blue, is identified as a field boundary orientated west-east. This boundary would likely have existed as a dry-stone wall, and is shown to be lined with sparse areas of trees or shrubs. Site 002 is shown on the OS maps from 1898, 1920, 1951, and 1971, though by 2004 it no longer appears.

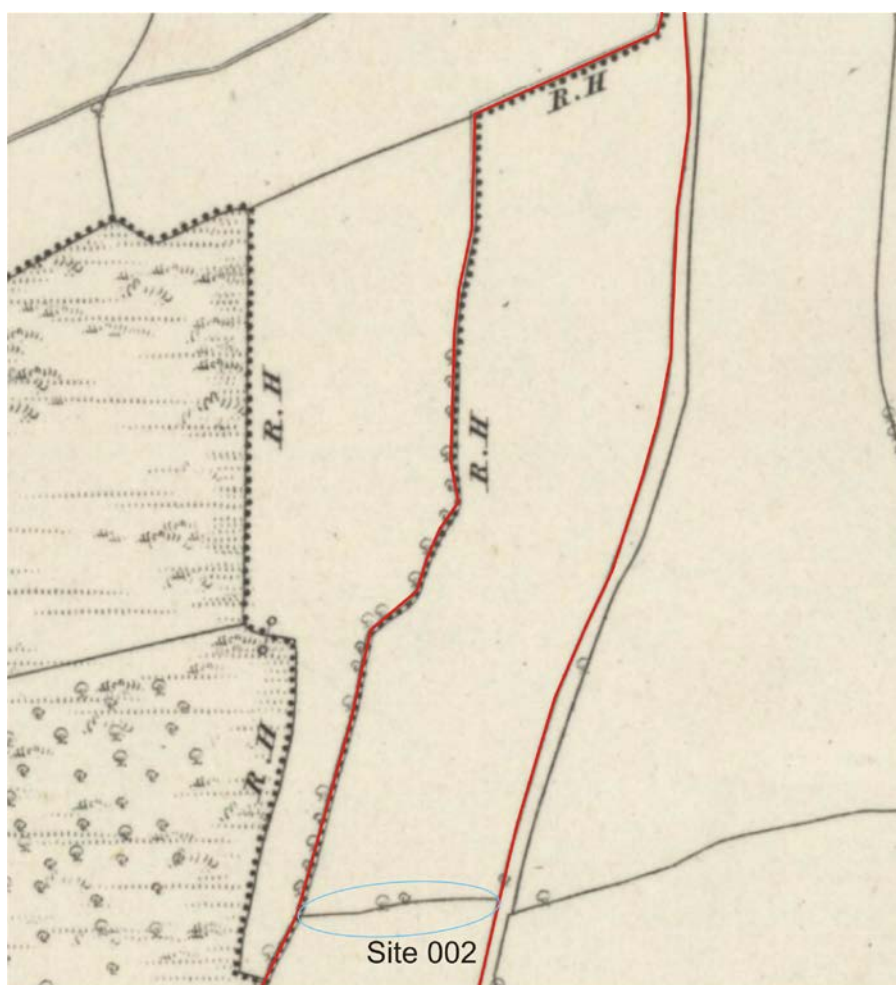


Figure 7 North end of development area showing Site 002. Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Northumberland' Sheet LXXXVII. Surveyed 1860, Published 1865. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).

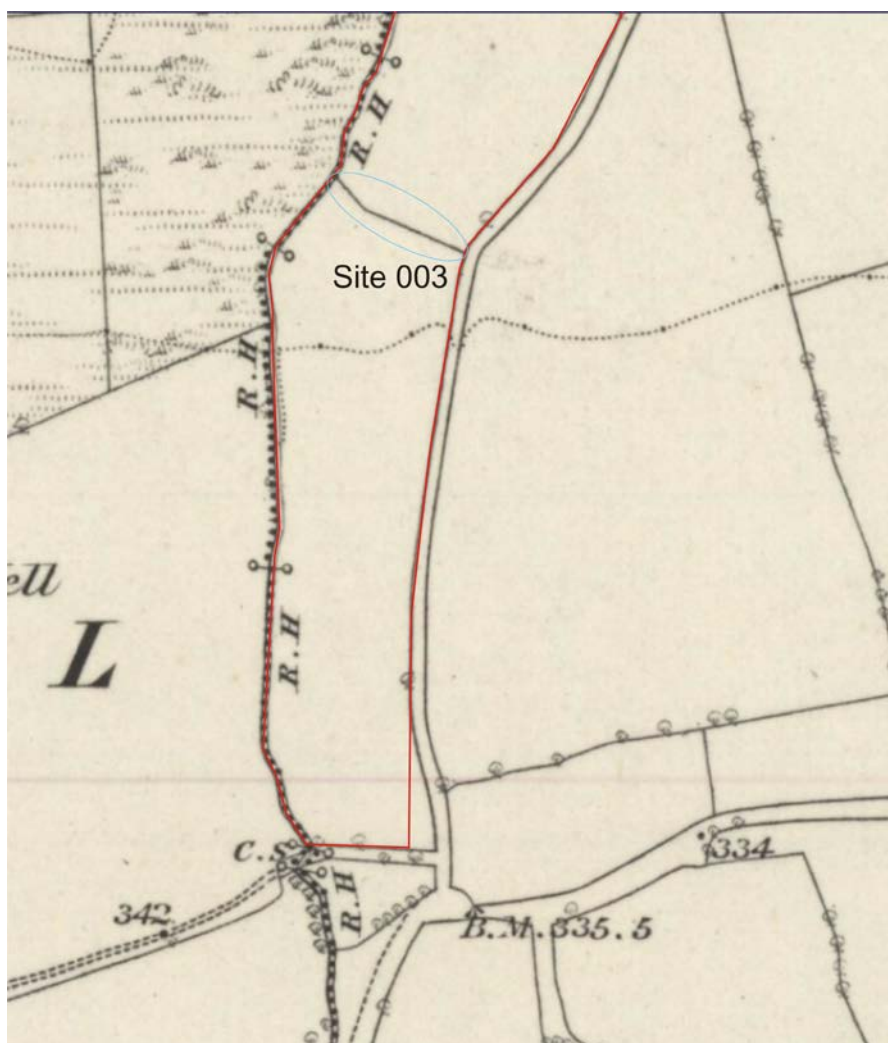


Figure 8 South end of development area showing Site 003. Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Northumberland' Sheet LXXXVII. Surveyed 1860, Published 1865. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).

Figure 7 shows the south end of the development area, bound to the east by Callerton Lane and cultivated fields, a network of roadways and trackways leading to High Callerton to the south, and cultivated fields and uncultivated- likely boggy ground to the west. *Site 003*, encircled in blue, is shown as a linear field boundary running north-west / south-east before kinking WNW-ESE. This potential field boundary is only shown on the 1860 1st edition, though it is potentially visible as a cropmark on later aerial images.

iii. Summary

The cartographic research into the area of the proposed development at Callerton Lane is shown to be well documented from the mid-19th century onwards. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 likely depicts the development area and surrounding environs more or less as they would have existed in the centuries prior. Though the nature of the area was altered dramatically with the foundation of the Darras Hall Housing Estate, the proposed development area likely remains relatively unchanged from the early post-medieval period to the present day.

4. Aerial Photographs

i. General

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundary. For this exercise, Google Earth's aerial views dated 12/1945, 12/2001, 12/2002, 12/2005, 07/2006, 07/2008, 06/2009, 07/2009, 08/2012, and 04/2015 were utilised.

The aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken.

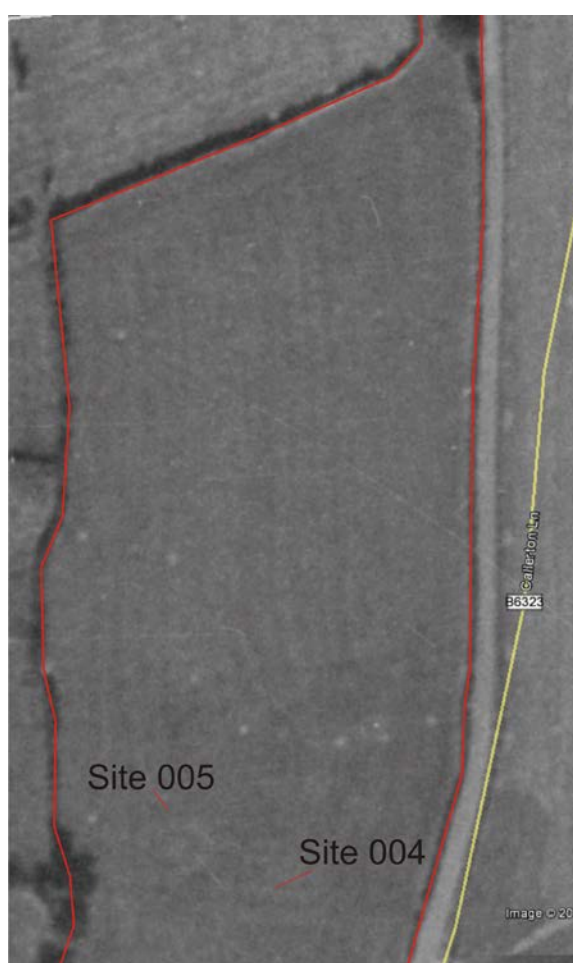


Figure 9 Locations of Sites 004 and 005 as identified in December 1945 Google Earth aerial image.

The Google Earth aerial image from 1945 (Figure 8) shows the area at the north end of the proposed development area prior to the construction of the Darras Hall Housing Estate. The image shows Callerton Lane to the east and the hedges that line the site boundary, with cultivated lands to the north and west. Site 004 has been identified as an ephemeral linear feature (NZ 16161 71471) that may be the continuation of the east-west field boundary shown to the west. Site 005 appears to the immediate north of Site 004, as an ephemeral circular feature (NZ 16133 71488) possibly associated with the field boundary. Site 004 is only shown on the 1945 aerial, though Site 005 is possibly also seen on the 2002 aerial image.



Figure 10 Locations of Sites 006 and 007 as identified on the April 2015 Google Earth aerial image.

The Google Earth aerial image from 2015 (Figure 9) shows a portion of the northern half of the proposed development area as it exists currently. The image shows a subrectangular feature (Site 006, NZ 16141 71480) within the same area as Sites 004 and 005. It is unclear through the aerial if the linear boundary represents upstanding remains or a ditch, though the clear demarcation separates cultivated lands from uncultivated lands in the centre. Site 007 (NZ 16169 71492), immediately north-east of Site 006, appears oblong in shape and is identified only as an area avoided by cultivation. It is unclear what this site may be, other than it is unsuitable for ploughing. Both Sites 006 and 007 appear on the Google Earth aerial images from 2002-2015.

5. Walkover Survey

i. General

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. Undertaken within a single day, the locations of the sites identified in the walkover were plotted to within 5m accuracy by a Magellan Explorist 310 hand-held GPS, their dimensions recorded along with any relevant impressions. Each site was digitally photographed.

ii. Summary and discussion

A total of seven sites identified during the desk-based assessment were investigated during the walkover survey. Of these sites, three were potentially identifiable on the ground (*Sites 002, 006, 007*), with two being questionable archaeologically. No new sites were recorded during the survey.

a. Site 001

Site 001 was identified through the Northumberland HER (N11002) as an area of Late Prehistoric cropmarks likely associated with a farmstead (*Table 1*) roughly centred around NGR NZ 16025 71199. The cropmarks identified through the prior analysis of aerial imagery were not apparent during the walk-over, though ground conditions and survey height may have contributed to their lack of identification on the ground. *Plate 1* below shows the likely location of *Site 001*. If *Site 001* exists, it will be in the form of negative features not visible above the level of topsoil. Further archaeological investigation in the form of a targeted evaluation may be required in the area prior to construction taking place.



Plate 1 Location of Site 001, facing south (Photo 032)



Plate 2 Location of Site 002, facing WNW (Photo 10)

b. Site 002

Site 002 has been identified through the map regression exercise as the remains of a field boundary centred roughly on NZ 16087 71255 (*Figure 6*). *Plate 2* shows the potential location of *Site 002*: here facing WNW, the field wall would be located in the left-hand area of the photo orientated west-east. No upstanding remains of the field wall within the site boundary were noted, though a cluster of stones was noted in the correct area within the hedge-row to the east. It is unclear if these stones represent the remains of the field boundary or if they are a form of clearance.

c. Site 003



Plate 3 Potential location of Site 003, facing west (Photo 004)

Site 003 was also identified through map regression as a potential field boundary (*Figure 7*), orientated north-west / south-east and centred on NZ 15973 71030. Plate 3 above, shows the location of *Site 003* as identified in the OS 1st edition of 1860. No upstanding archaeological remains were noted.

d. Site 004

Site 004 was identified through the analysis of the 1945 aerial imagery (*Figure 8*) as a long linear feature possibly extending from a field boundary to the west. No evidence for *Site 004* was noted during the walk-over survey. There is a possibility that the 1945 image showed a newly-dug field drain not seen on later images. Further archaeological investigation in the form of a targeted evaluation may be required in the area prior to construction taking place in order to assess the nature and extent of the feature.

e. Site 005

Site 005 was identified through the 1945 aerial image as a circular feature to the immediate north of *Site 004* (*Figure 8*). During the walk-over survey, no evidence for the circular feature was noted (see *Plate 5*). Further archaeological investigation in the form of a targeted evaluation may be required in the area prior to construction taking place in order to assess the nature and extent of the feature.



Plate 4 Indicated location of Site 004, facing west (Photo 014)



Plate 5 Indicated location of Site 005, with Site 006 in the background, facing south-east (Photo 031)

f. Site 006

Site 006 was identified through modern aerial images (*Figure 9*) as a potential subrectangular feature either existing as a series of boundary walls or ditches. The field survey revealed the site to be a series of ditches likely associated with efforts to improve the poorly draining area of the field (*Plate 6*). This low, wet area of the site likely accounts for the existence of Sites 004, 006, and 007. Like Sites 001, 004, and 005 above, further archaeological investigation in the form of a targeted evaluation may be required in the area prior to construction taking place in order to assess the nature and extent of the identified feature.



Plate 6 Site 006, facing north (Photo 028)

g. Site 007

Like *Site 006*, *Site 007* was identified through the analysis of modern aerial imagery as part of the desk-based assessment (*Figure 9*). The field survey revealed *Site 007* to be a circular area of soft-wet ground, unsuitable for cultivation and thus, avoided by the plough (*Plate 7*). Numerous other similar features were noted throughout the development area.



Plate 7 View of Site 007, facing north (Photo 025)

iii. Potential for the survival of unknown, buried heritage assets within the development area

The desk-based assessment of Callerton Lane has illustrated the region's rich prehistory dating as far back as 6,000 years ago, and includes finds such as Neolithic Axe heads, beaker pottery, and numerous prehistoric and Roman cropmarks both within and adjacent to the proposed development area. The rich medieval and post-medieval heritage of the area was also shown, with settlements, field systems, industry, and routeways all within close proximity to the site.

The walk-over survey has shown that despite a lack of upstanding archaeological remains identified on-site, there is significant potential for the survival of cultural heritage assets to exist as below-ground features and remains.

Any ground breaking works associated with the proposed development could have a detrimental impact on any unknown, buried archaeological features.

6. Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

The DBA and associated research identified seven known sites within the boundaries of the Callerton Lane development area. Three of these were located during the walk-over survey, with no further sites recorded. The identified sites are all of varying cultural heritage significance, and may be impacted by the proposed development to some degree.

Further investigation of Sites 001, 004, 005, and 006 may be required in the form of an archaeological evaluation in order to determine their nature, extent, and significance. Sites 002, and 003 are thought to have been completely removed, though further mitigation may be required should any below-ground remains survive. Due to the likelihood of buried archaeology present within the site boundary, care should also be taken where possible to avoid any potential archaeological sites not visible above ground.

7. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final form will be submitted to the Northumberland County Council. This will be accompanied by the project archive including selected email correspondence, site records, and digital copies of all site photographs.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research.

Appendix A Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials	Portrait / Landscape
001	NE	28/10/2015	Site from south gate	AJLM	L
002	NE	28/10/2015	Site conditions	AJLM	L
003	SW	28/10/2015	View from Site 003	AJLM	L
004	W	28/10/2015	View from Site 003	AJLM	L
005	N	28/10/2015	View from Site 003	AJLM	L
006	NE	28/10/2015	View from Site 003	AJLM	L
007	N	28/10/2015	Towards digger near Site 002	AJLM	L
008	SW	28/10/2015	View from Site 002	AJLM	L
009	W	28/10/2015	View from Site 002	AJLM	L
010	NW	28/10/2015	View from Site 002	AJLM	L
011	N	28/10/2015	View from Site 002	AJLM	L
012	E	28/10/2015	View from Site 002, Showing possible field boundary	AJLM	L
013	V/S	28/10/2015	Stratigraphy uncovered during soil survey	AJLM	L
014	SW	28/10/2015	View from Site 004	AJLM	L
015	W	28/10/2015	View from Site 004	AJLM	L
016	NW	28/10/2015	View from Site 004	AJLM	L
017	N	28/10/2015	View from Site 004	AJLM	L
018	N	28/10/2015	North end of site	AJLM	L
019	V/W	28/10/2015	View of ground make-up at north end of site	AJLM	L
020	N	28/10/2015	Wet area at north end	AJLM	L
021	W	28/10/2015	Wet area at north end	AJLM	L
022	W	28/10/2015	Site 007	AJLM	L
023	W	28/10/2015	Site 007	AJLM	L
024	SW	28/10/2015	Site 007	AJLM	L
025	N	28/10/2015	Site 007	AJLM	P
026	NE	28/10/2015	Site 006	AJLM	L
027	NE	28/10/2015	Site 006	AJLM	L
028	N	28/10/2015	Site 006	AJLM	L
029	E	28/10/2015	Site 006	AJLM	L
030	N	28/10/2015	Site 006	AJLM	L
031	SE	28/10/2015	Towards Site 005	AJLM	L
032	S	28/10/2015	Area of Site 001	AJLM	L
033	S	28/10/2015	Area of Site 001	AJLM	L

Appendix B Photographic Thumbnails



2095 (001).JPG



2095 (002).JPG



2095 (003).JPG



2095 (004).JPG



2095 (005).JPG



2095 (006).JPG



2095 (007).JPG



2095 (008).JPG



2095 (009).JPG



2095 (010).JPG



2095 (011).JPG



2095 (012).JPG



2095 (013).JPG



2095 (014).JPG



2095 (015).JPG



2095 (016).JPG



2095 (017).JPG



2095 (018).JPG



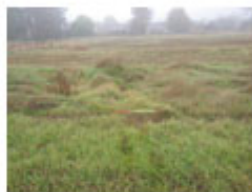
2095 (019).JPG



2095 (020).JPG



2095 (021).JPG



2095 (022).JPG



2095 (023).JPG



2095 (024).JPG



2095 (025).JPG



2095 (026).JPG



2095 (027).JPG



2095 (028).JPG



2095 (029).JPG



2095 (030).JPG



2095 (031).JPG



2095 (032).JPG



2095 (033).JPG