

Land at Humshaugh

Chollerford, Northumberland

Archaeological Survey and Assessment

for

Duchy Homes Ltd.

November 2015



Land at Humshaugh (photo 071)

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

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by Andrew Morrison

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Land at Humshaugh

Chollerford, Northumberland

Archaeological Survey and Assessment : November 2015

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Duchy Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of land at Humshaugh, Chollerford, Northumberland.

Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a detailed cartographic regression, the DBA and associated research identified 10 known sites within the boundaries of the development area at Humshaugh. Four of these sites were located during the walk-over survey, with one further previously unknown site recorded, bringing the overall total of identified sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area to 11. These sites are of varying cultural heritage significance, the majority of which will be impacted by the proposed development to some degree. The potential for the survival of below ground archaeological finds, features, and deposits within the development area is deemed to be high.

Further investigation of Sites 001, 002, 003, and 004 may be required in the form of an archaeological evaluation in order to determine their nature, extent, and cultural significance.

A record of the building recording (OASIS ID: addyman1-230332) 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 NLP Planning (contact: Ross Sandbach) on behalf of Duchy Homes Ltd. to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed housing development at land south of Humshaugh, near Chollerford, Northumberland.

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 Humshaugh was undertaken on the 5th of November 2015 by Andrew Morrison. Weather conditions were good, with low overcast cloud and light rain at times. Ground visibility over the majority of the site was excellent, with low grass having been subject to recent cattle grazing. The eastern portion of the site however, was partially obscured under moderately high vegetation, and the swampy, waterlogged ground was found to be untraversable.

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 Humshaugh and to the north-east of Hadrian's Wall and Chesters Fort, the proposed development area near Chollerford covers an area of approximately 5.4 hectares, and is roughly centred on NGR NY 92007 70887. Subrectangular in shape at the northern end with a long, linear section protruding to the south, the site is bound by the River North Tyne to the south, a water-treatment plant, road, and housing development to the south-west, the road from Chollarford to Humshaugh to the west, and housing plots to the north, and field systems to the east.

The proposed development area is orientated roughly north-west / south-east, and slopes gradually towards the River North Tyne to the south. The site is actively grazed with a herd of cattle present on site during the survey. The plot features higher rolling ground to the west, soft waterlogged poorly draining ground with wetland-type vegetation to the east, and sloping grazed land to the south.

The underlying geology is sedimentary bedrock of the Alston Formation- Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone, and Mudstone formed between 322-335 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. During the Carboniferous, the local environment was dominated by warm shallow seas rich in coral and shelly fauna. The overlying superficial geology in the northern half of the site is an undifferentiated river terrace deposit made up of silt, sand, and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quarternary period. To the site's southern extent, the superficial deposits are made up of clay, silt, sand, and gravel alluvium deposited up to 2 million years ago during the Quarternary period as a result of overbank river flooding.¹

¹ Geological information taken from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 10/11/15

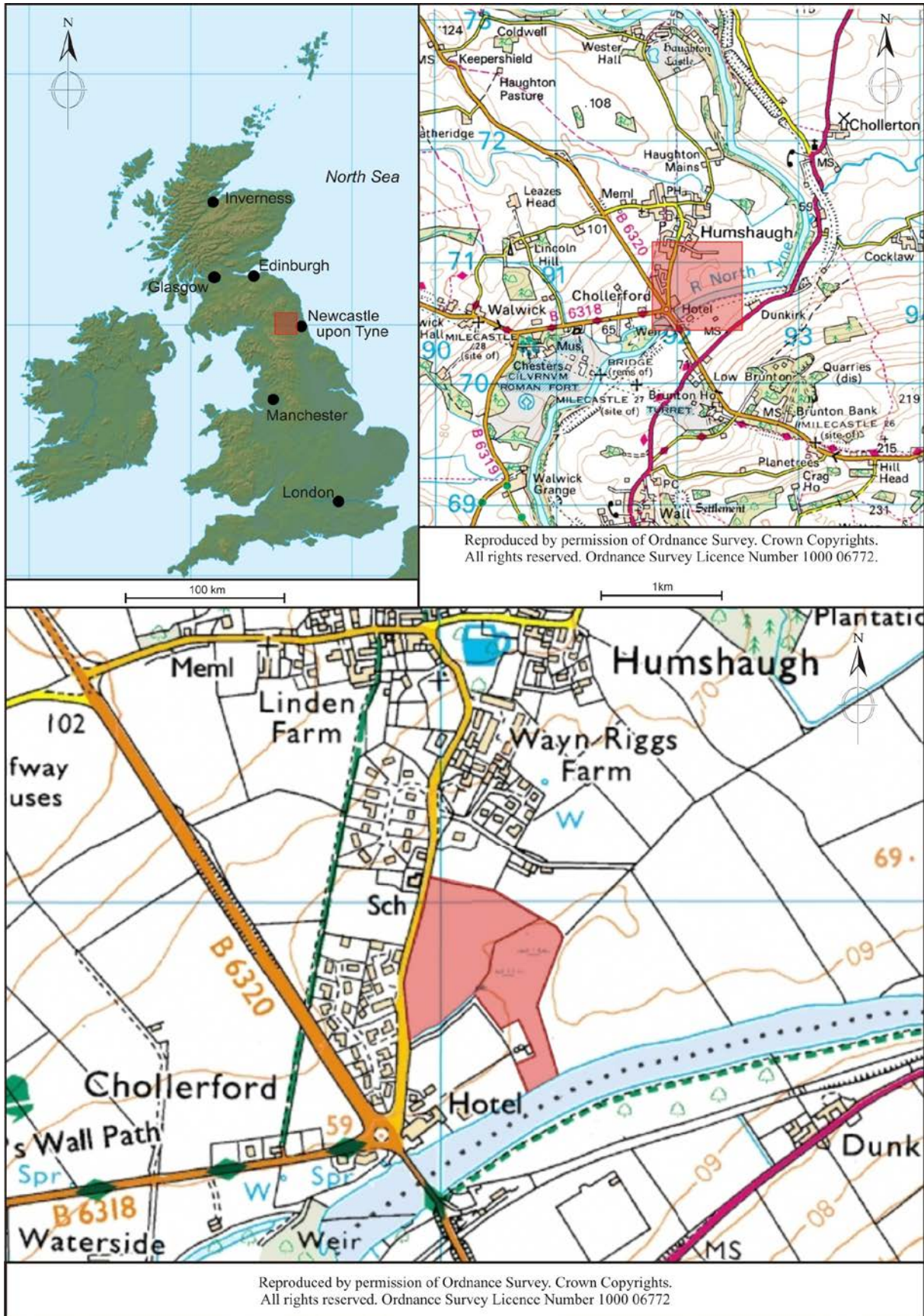


Figure 1 Site Location



Figure 2 Indicative locations of sites within the development area as taken from the Northumberland HER, AP's and Walkover survey. (Addyman Archaeology after Google Maps)

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 a possible sub-rectangular or ‘D-shaped’ enclosure, potentially relating to the Late Prehistoric period, dating from the fourth millennia BC to the first century AD.

A possible area of ridge and furrow was noted within the site boundaries during a previous desk-based assessment of the wider region. This area of ridge and furrow was thought to be located in the southern extent of the site, adjacent to the river, and appeared to be orientated north-west/south-east; analysis of aerial images during the current desk-based assessment suggested the presence of ridge and furrow in this area, and will be referred to as Site 008.

A total of eight 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 *Figure 2* and *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.

ii. Statutory Designations

a. World Heritage Sites

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a site deemed by the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* to be of outstanding universal value, and to have met at least one of ten selection criteria indicating it to be in need of special protection and conservation².

The proposed development area lies within the boundaries of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as ‘*Frontiers of the Roman Empire*’ (*Figure 3*), which represents ‘the border line of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent during the 2nd century AD’³. In England, this World Heritage Site is represented by the 118km long Hadrian’s Wall, and includes elements such as: built walls, ditches, settlements, cemeteries, forts, fortlets, fortresses, watchtowers, bridges, and roads among others.

Figure 3 below shows the area of the proposed development (highlighted in orange) as it is situated within the boundaries of the World Heritage Site (in yellow, and referred to in *Table 1* as *Site A*), and in relation to the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Hadrian’s Wall and Chesters Fort (in red).

b. Scheduled Monuments

A Scheduled Monument is a nationally important archaeological site that has been deemed to be in need of special attention and close management by Historic England, and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the boundaries of the proposed development scheme, however, there are four Scheduled Monuments within a 1km radius to the site. The Roman sites of Hadrian’s Wall (*Site B*) and Chesters Fort and vicus (*Site C*), as well as the remains and fabric of two medieval bridges crossing the River North Tyne at Chollerford (*Sites D and E*) (*Figure 4*), will not be directly impacted by the development, though there may be indirect impacts upon the setting of the monuments.

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/> -10/11/2015

³ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430> -10/11/2015

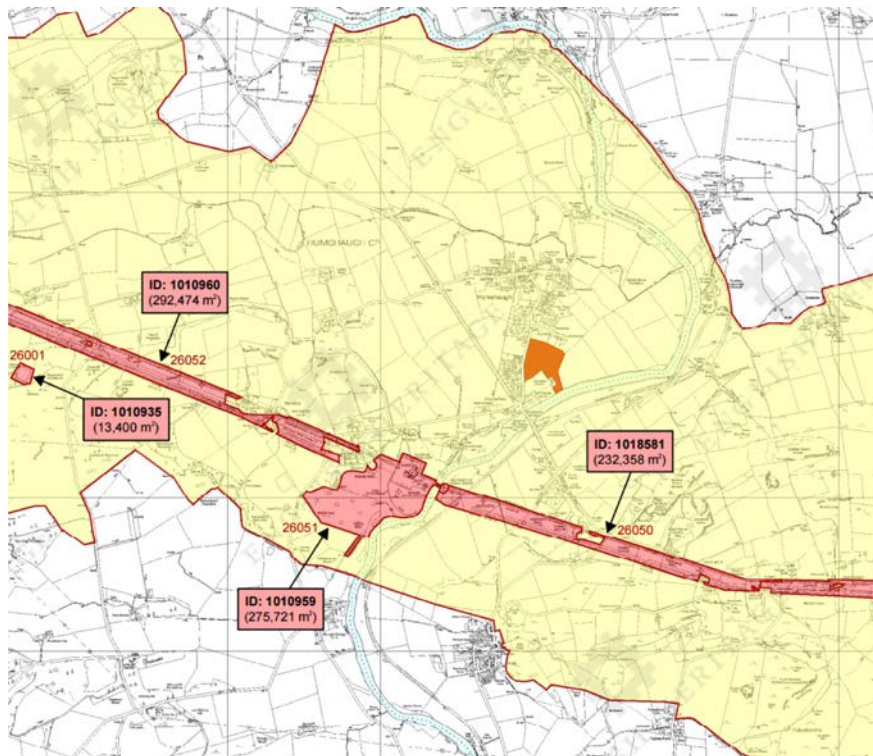


Figure 3 Site location (orange) within the boundaries of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' UNESCO World Heritage Site (yellow) showing the Scheduled Monuments of Hadrian's Wall and Chesters Fort (red). (Addyman Archaeology after UNESCO 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall. Map 5' 2011).



Figure 4 Indicated locations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

c. Conservation Areas

A designated Conservation Area is an area deemed to be of special architectural or historic interest, and 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 Humshaugh (*Site F*) is located approximately 100m to the north (*Figure 5*). Humshaugh has been protected as a conservation area in order to preserve the character of the numerous high quality 17th-19th century buildings lining a narrow lane within an idyllic country setting.



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

d. 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'⁴ (see *Figures 6-8 and Table 2 below*).

In total, there are 34 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. The majority of these are located to the north of the site at Humshaugh (*Figure 6*), with a number to the south-west associated with Chesters Fort (*Figure 7*), and to the south-east associated with Low Brunton and Dunkirk (*Figure 8*). All buildings are Listed Grade II, with the exception of Chesters Museum (*Site AG*) which is Grade II*.

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings> -10/11/2015.

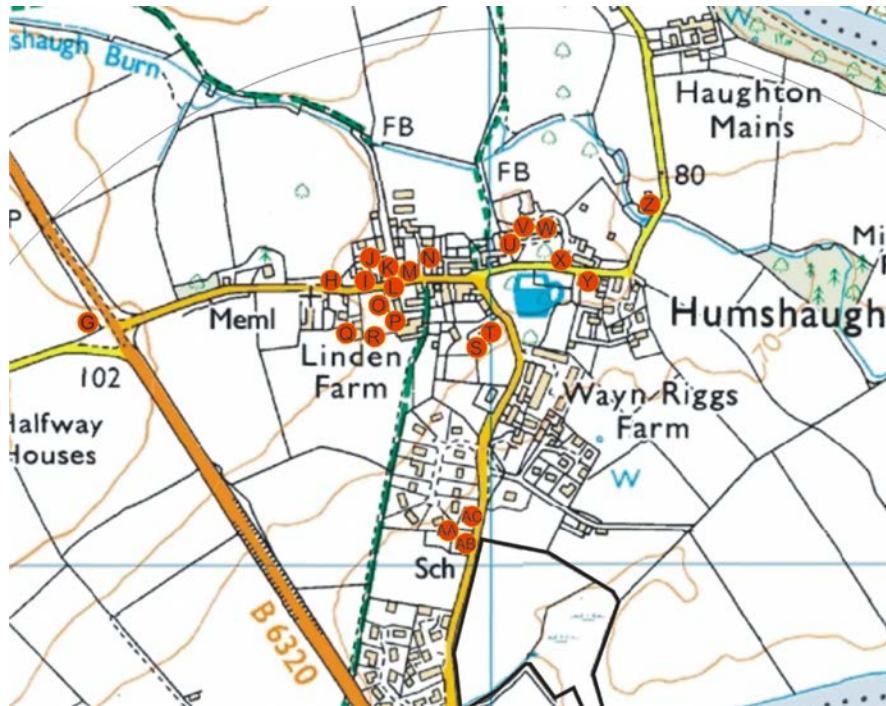


Figure 6 Location of Listed Buildings within a 1km radius and to the north of the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

Figure 6 above shows the Listed Buildings located to the north of the proposed development area, most of which fall within the Humshaugh Conservation Area; these include:

Halfway House Limekiln (Site G, ref: 1044767) dating to the early 19th century; Rose Cottage (Site H, ref: 1303099) a 19th century cottage and outbuilding at the western extent of Humshaugh; West End Terrace nos. 1 and 2 (Site I, ref: 1043036) 18th century dwellings with attached outbuildings; Teesdale House East and Teesdale House West (Site J, ref: 1370571) adjoining houses with a common 17th century fabric; Evans Almshouses (Site K, ref: 1155991) dated 1864 and adjoining garden wall to the west (Site L, ref: 1043037) with attached pant; Westfield and Eastfield (Site M, ref: 1156007) mid-19th century terraced housing; Dale House and Dale Cottage (Site N, ref: 1043038) incorporating a 17th century Bastle house; Linden House (Site O, ref: 1155949) combining two late 16th and 17th century Bastle houses, the associated mid-18th century Dovecot (Site P, ref: 1370570), Garden walls (Site Q, ref: 1043035), and Ha-ha wall (Site R, ref: 1155965); Church of St.Peter (Site T, ref: 1155919) designed by H.H. Seward and dated 1818, and Nixon Headstone (Site S, ref: 1043034) within the churchyard; Humshaugh House (Site W, ref: 1156020) and early 18th century brick house incorporating 17th century fabric, the associated 18th-19th century Piers and Quadrant wall (Site X, ref: 1044746), 18th century Garden walls (Site V, ref: 1043039), and early 20th century Sundial (Site U, ref: 1156045); East Farmhouse (Site Y, ref: 1370569) a late 17th-18th century structure with attached cottage; White Lodge (Site Z, ref: 1156050) dating to the early 19th century and located along the banks of Humshaugh Burn.

Located immediately adjacent to the north-west corner of the site boundary are: Humshaugh Church of England Primary School (Site AB, ref: 1370568) dating from the 19th-early 20th centuries; the associated Hopewell House (Site AC, ref: 1155909) dated 1839; and Roundhouse west of Humshaugh Primary (Site AA, ref: 1043033) likely a Dovecot converted into a gazebo⁵. The above sites are further listed in *Table 2* below.

⁵ Pevsner, N. Richmond, I. 2002. *The Buildings of England: Northumberland*. Revised edition, London: Yale University Press. Pp. 355-356.



Figure 7 Location of Listed Buildings within a 1km radius and to the south-west of the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

Figure 7 above, shows the Listed Buildings within a 1km radius located to the south and south-west of the proposed development area; these include: the Old Lodge (Site AD, ref: 1043023) a late 18th century structure located 50m west of the main entrance to Chesters Fort; Chesters Museum (Site AG, ref: 1043022) a Grade II* Listed purpose built Victorian museum by Frank W. Rich dated 1891, with associated Entrance Gate to Chesters (Site AE, ref: 1044769), and Gate Lodge (Site AF, ref: 1370561)⁶. To the south of the site boundary are: the George Inn at Chollerford (Site AH, ref: 1043025) the earliest parts of which date to the 18th century; and the Chollerford Bridge (Site E, ref: 1002947) of which the main structure dates to 1772 with an earlier 14th century fabric⁷.

Figure 8 below, shows the Listed Buildings within a 1km radius located to the south-east of the proposed development area across the River North Tyne; these include: Hayburn and attached cartshed (Site AI, ref: 1042984) an 18th century farm structure at Low Brunton; the Milepost between Brunton and Dunkirk (Site AK, ref: 1370579); the 18th century Detached House at the north end of Dunkirk Farm Cottages (Site AL, ref: 1042982); and the Limekilns at Brunton Quarry (Site AJ, ref: 1156634) and Cocklaw (Site AM, ref: 1042985) dating from the early 19th, and 19th-20th centuries respectively.

⁶ Pevsner, N. Richmond, I. 2002. *The Buildings of England: Northumberland*. Revised edition, London: Yale University Press. Pp. 223.

⁷ *Ibid* Pp. 232.

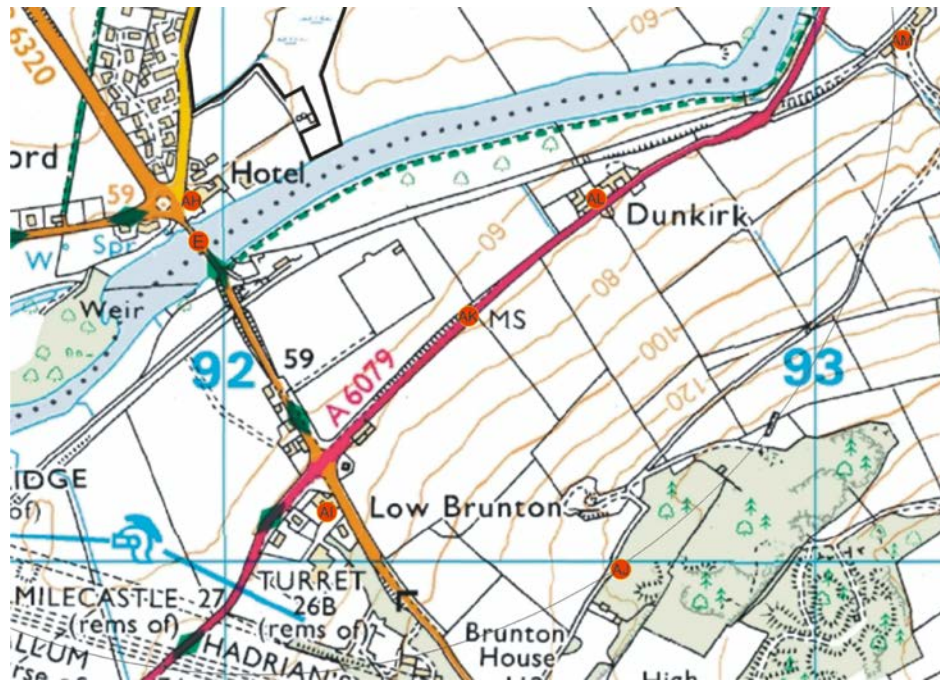


Figure 8 Location of Listed Buildings within a 1km radius and to the south-east of the site boundary (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

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

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Description
001	Sub-rectangular Enclosure, Chollerford	NY 92035 70872	N9343	HER, Walkover	Sub-rectangular or D-shaped enclosure. 90m x 85m. NE-SW. Possible Late Prehistoric.
002	Cropmarks, Circular Feature	NY 91900 70864		Air Photo	Circular anomaly within Site 001
003	Cropmarks, Sub-rectangular feature	NY 91900 70895		Air Photo	Sub-rectangular anomaly within Site 001
004	Curvilinear Earthwork	NY 91950 70950		Air Photo, Walkover	Possible mounded bank adjacent to Site 001
005	Ridge and Furrow	NY 91998 70983		Air Photo	Along north-east site boundary, Orientated NW-SE
006	Ridge and Furrow	NY 91880 70950		Air Photo	Along western site boundary, Orientated NE-SW
007	Linear Drainage Ditch	NY 91955 70847		Air Photo, Walkover	Along south-west site boundary
008	Ridge and Furrow	NY 92067 70772		Air Photo	Southern extent of site, orientated NNW-SSE
009	Drystone Field Wall	NY 92141 70722		Walkover	Degraded field boundary orientated NW-SE in south end of site
010	Trough / Drain / Cundy	NY 92163 70795		Walkover	Brick-built trough leading to drain / cundy
011	Blocked opening in field boundary	NY 92056 70988		Map Regression, Walkover	Located along northern site boundary, associated with Ravenside

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	Frontiers of the Roman Empire.	Mile 27	430ter-079	UNESCO World Heritage Site	Roman 43-410AD
B	Hadrian's Wall	NY 91362 69989	N8627	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD, Medieval 1066-1540AD
C	Chesters Roman Fort and Vicus	NY 90948 70149	N9276	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD, Early Medieval 410-1066AD
D	Remains of Medieval Bridge, Chollerford	NY 91777 70343	1006567, N9295	Scheduled Monument, HER	Medieval 14 th century
E	Chollerford Bridge, with abutments of previous bridge	NY 91963 70525	1002947, N9296	Scheduled Monument, HER	Medieval 14 th century Post-Medieval 18 th century
F	Humshaugh Conservation Area	NY 91880 71462	-	Local Conservation Area	Medieval 1066-1540AD, Post-Medieval 1540-1901AD
G	Halfway House Lime Kiln	NY 91346 71401	1044767, N9323	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Early 19 th century
H	Rose Cottage and attached outbuilding	NY 91737 71456	1303099, N21512	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 19 th century
I	West End Terrace nos. 1 and 2 with attached outbuildings	NY 91798 71468	1043036, N21517	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 18 th century
J	Teesdale House East and Teesdale House West	NY 91802 71491	1370571, N21514	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Late 17 th century
K	Evans Almshouses with attached wall and outbuilding to east	NY 91824 71469	1155991, N21491	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1860's
L	Garden Wall to West End Terrace and Evans Almshouses, with attached Pant	NY 91840 71461	1043037, N21495	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 19 th century
M	Westfield and Eastfield, terrace housing	NY 91851 71478	1156007, N21521	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Mid 19 th century
N	Dale House, Bastle and Dale Cottage	NY 91898 71500	1043038, N9334, N21489	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 17 th century
O	Linden House, Bastle	NY 91818 71426	1155949, N9317	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 16 th -17 th century
P	Dovecot at Linden House	NY 91834 71408	1370570, N9336	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Mid 18 th century
Q	Garden Walls south-west of Linden House	NY 91769 71375	1043035, N23610	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Mid 18 th century
R	Ha-ha Wall 40m south of Linden House	NY 91803 71371	1155965, N21499	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Mid 18 th century

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
S	Nixon Headstone 2 metres south of south-west corner of Church of St.Peter	NY 91997 71365	1043034, N21505	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 19 th century
T	Church of St. Peter	NY 91998 71378	1155919, N21528	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1818
U	Sundial on lawn 30 metres west of Humshaugh House	NY 92029 71534	1156045, N21530	Grade II Listed, HER	Early 20 th century 1901-1932
V	Garden Walls to west of Humshaugh House	NY 92034 71541	1043039, N21529	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 18 th century
W	Humshaugh House, Bastle / Manor House	NY 92078 71538	1156020, N9335	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 17 th -18 th century
X	Piers and quadrant wall at entrance to Humshaugh House	NY 92114 71494	1044746, N21511	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 18 th -19 th century
Y	East Farmhouse and attached cottage	NY 92157 71454	1370569, N21490	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Late 17 th -18 th century
Z	White Lodge	NY 92263 71580	1156050, N21522	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Early 19 th century
AA	The Round House 30 metres west of Humshaugh Church of England Primary School	NY 91935 71048	1043033, N21516	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1540-1901
AB	Humshaugh Church of England Primary School	NY 91962 71036	1370568, N21503	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 19 th - 20 th century
AC	Hopewell House	NY 91962 71076	1155909, N21502	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1839
AD	Old Lodge 50 metres west of Chesters Main Entrance	NY 91075 70443	1043023, N14714	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Late 18 th century
AE	Entrance to Chesters	NY 91135 70453	1044769, N14712	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1891
AF	Lodge to Chesters	NY 91141 70430	1370561, N14713	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1891
AG	Chesters Museum	NY 91162 70425	1043022, N9341	Grade II* Listed, HER	Victorian- 1890's Edwardian- 1903
AH	The George Inn, Chollerford	NY 91938 70605	1043025, N15501	Grade II Listed, HER	Mid 18 th -20 th century
AI	Haybarn and attached cartshed, Low Brunton	NY 92162 70090	1042984, N21361	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 18 th century
AJ	Brunton Quarry Limkilns	NY 92664 69984	1156634, N8605	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Early 19 th century
AK	Milepost between Brunton and Dunkirk	NY 92409 70413	1370579, N16771	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 1540-1901
AL	Detached House at north end of Dunkirk Farm Cottages	NY 92635 70611	1042982, N21358	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval 18 th century
AM	Cocklaw Limekilns	NY 93136 70869	1042985	Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval 19 th -20 th century
AN	Humshaugh War Memorial	NY 91549 71435	N25489	HER	Early 20 th century
AO	Forge Cottage	NY 91901 71527	N21493	Grade II Listed, HER	Post-Medieval Late 18 th century

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
AP	Spring south-east of Humshaugh, Trough	NY 92176 71213	N27096	HER	Post-Medieval Late 19 th century
AQ	Spring south of Humshaguh, Trough	NY 92198 71105	N27097	HER	Post-Medieval Late 19 th century
AR	Findspot at Chollerford Recreation Ground	NY 92022 70744	N27146	HER	Post-Medieval 1540-1901 Modern
AS	Archaeological work at Chesters- Watching Brief	NY 91098 70399	N9320	HER	Roman 43-410AD
AT	Archaeological work at Chesters- Watching Brief	NY 91198 70398	N9321	HER	Roman 43-410AD
AU	Roman Temple	NY 91096 70000	N9340	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
AV	Roman Cemeteries at Chesters	NY 91098 69896	N8629	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
AW	Roman Altar	NY 91268 69938	N8596	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
AX	Dedication Stone	NY 91166 70161	N9310	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
AY	Turret 27a	NY 91191 70160	N9272	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
AZ	Inscribed Stone	NY 91218 70108	N9311	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
BA	Chesters Roman Bath House	NY 91290, 70079	N9338	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
BB	Chesters Roman Bridge abutments and cup-marked stone	NY 91346 70090	N9275	Scheduled Monument, HER	Neolithic 4000-2200BC Roman 2 nd -3 rd century AD
BC	Milecastle 27	NY 91666 69979	N8548	Scheduled Monument, HER	Roman 43-410AD
BD	Bronze Age Burial, Cist	NY 92008 70479	N9297	HER	Bronze Age 2600-700BC
BE	Chollerford/Humshaugh Station, Railway Station	NY 92091 70499	N27269	HER	Victorian 1858
BF	Brunton Limekilns	NY 92797 70194	N9325	HER	Post-Medieval 19 th century
BG	Cocklaw Quarry	NY 92998 70299	N9333	HER	Post-Medieval 19 th -20 th century
BH	Findspot- Prehistoric Axe (Chollerton)	NY 93 71	N9301	HER	Bronze Age 2600-700BC Found c.1855

iii. *The History of the development area*

a. *General*

The site known as Land at Humshaugh lies to the south of the Humshaugh Conservation Area, to the north of the River North Tyne, to the east and north-east of Chesters Roman Fort and Hadrian's Wall, and has a long history of land-use and occupation.

b. *Prehistoric*

There are currently no known Prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area that are protected by statutory legislation, however a possible D-shaped enclosure (*Site 001*) is recorded in the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) (*Table 1*). This possible enclosure was identified through the analysis of aerial photographs, and may relate to a Late Prehistoric/Iron Age farmstead dating from around the fourth millennium BC to the first century AD.

A Neolithic cup-marked stone (*Site BB*, ref: N9275) (*Figure 10*) dating from around 4000-2200BC, was discovered west of the proposed development area incorporated into the fabric of Chesters Roman Bridge. This stone may be an indicator of a larger Neolithic settlement located in the vicinity.

Immediately south of the site, along the south bank of the River North Tyne, a Bronze Age Cist Burial (*Site BD*, ref: N9297) (*Figures 10-11*) dating to 2600-700BC was excavated in the late 19th century near the location of the Chollerford Bridge crossing; nothing remains of the burial today. A Bronze Age Axe (*Site BH*, ref: N9301) is also recorded as having been found east of the site near to the banks of the River North Tyne in 1855, though the exact location is not known.

These sites and finds are indicators that the area around Humshaugh and Chollerford was an important landscape for prehistoric peoples for at least the past 6,000 years. It can be demonstrated 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. *Roman*

There are currently no known Roman sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area, though the development site does lie within the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire', and is protected under statutory legislation (*Figure 3*).

The proposed development area is located within close proximity to the Scheduled Monuments of Hadrian's Wall and Chesters Fort, both of which encompass a large number of important Roman sites dating from 43-410AD as recorded in the Northumberland HER. These sites are detailed in *Table 2*, are further illustrated in *Figure 10*, and include: Hadrian's Wall (*Site B*, ref: N8627); Chesters Roman Fort and Vicus (*Site C*, ref: N9276), including a Roman Altar (*Site AW*, ref: N8596), Turret (*Site AY*, ref: N9272), Temple (*Site AU*, ref: N9340), Roman Bath House (*Site BA*, ref: N9338), Cemeteries (*Site AV*, ref: N8629), and Roman Bridge (*Site BB*, ref: N9275). Also located along Hadrian's Wall is the site Milecastle 27 (*Site BC*, ref: N8548).

Further finds, features, and sites relating to the period of Roman occupation are likely to exist beyond the scheduled areas, the discovery of which has the potential to shed new and important light on the lives of the people, both local and foreign, who may have lived along the fringes of the Roman settlements.

d. *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 the orientation of the routeways and ridge and furrow surrounding the site may have origins 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 likely rich in medieval activity. The HER records two Medieval sites in close proximity to the development area: *Site E*, the bridge at Chollerford (ref: N9296), though 18th century in its current form incorporates 14th century foundations; and *Site D* the remains of a 14th century medieval bridge located further west along the River North Tyne.

e. *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 discussed above in the previous sections (see Table 2). Additional Post-Medieval sites as listed in the Northumberland HER will only briefly be touched upon here.

To the north of the proposed development area, within the boundaries of the Humshaugh Conservation Area, the Humshaugh War Memorial is recorded (Site AN, ref: 25489), erected to commemorate those lost during World War I, and later amended to include the names of those who fell in World War II. Two springs are also listed in the HER, and are located immediately north of the site boundary (Sites AP-AQ, ref: N27096, N27097). Listed as late 19th century troughs, these springs would have been used for watering cattle. Given the likelihood for springs in the area, it is possible that there may be small wells or springs within the development area that are previously unrecorded. To the immediate south of the site, in the adjoining plot of land, an archaeological findspot is listed (Site AR, ref: 27146), where numerous artefacts dating from the late 19th century onwards were uncovered likely indicating dumping taking place in the area (*Figure 9*).

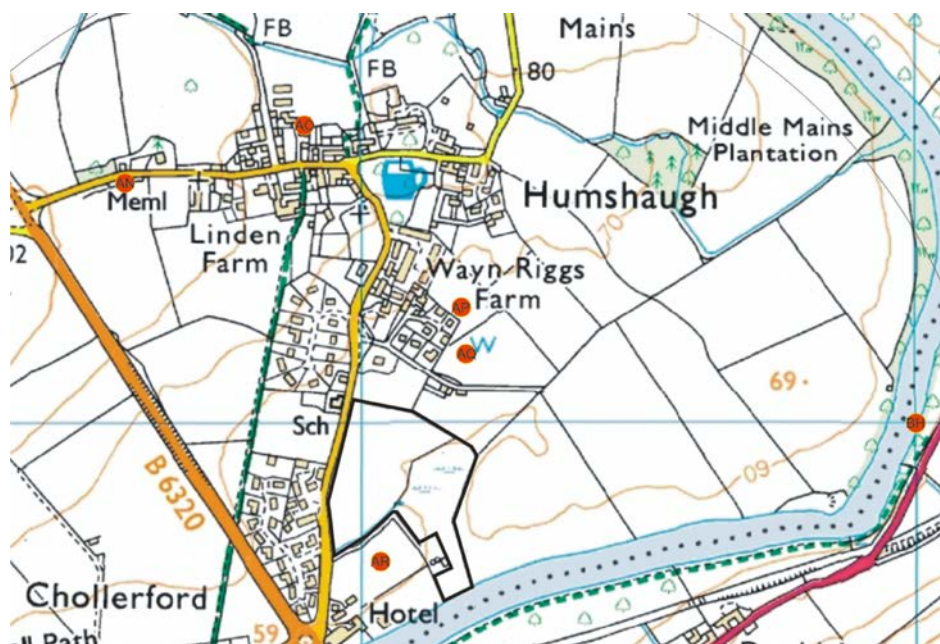


Figure 9 Northumberland HER sites, not including Listed Buildings, within a 1km radius of the proposed development area, north, east, and adjacent to the site (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

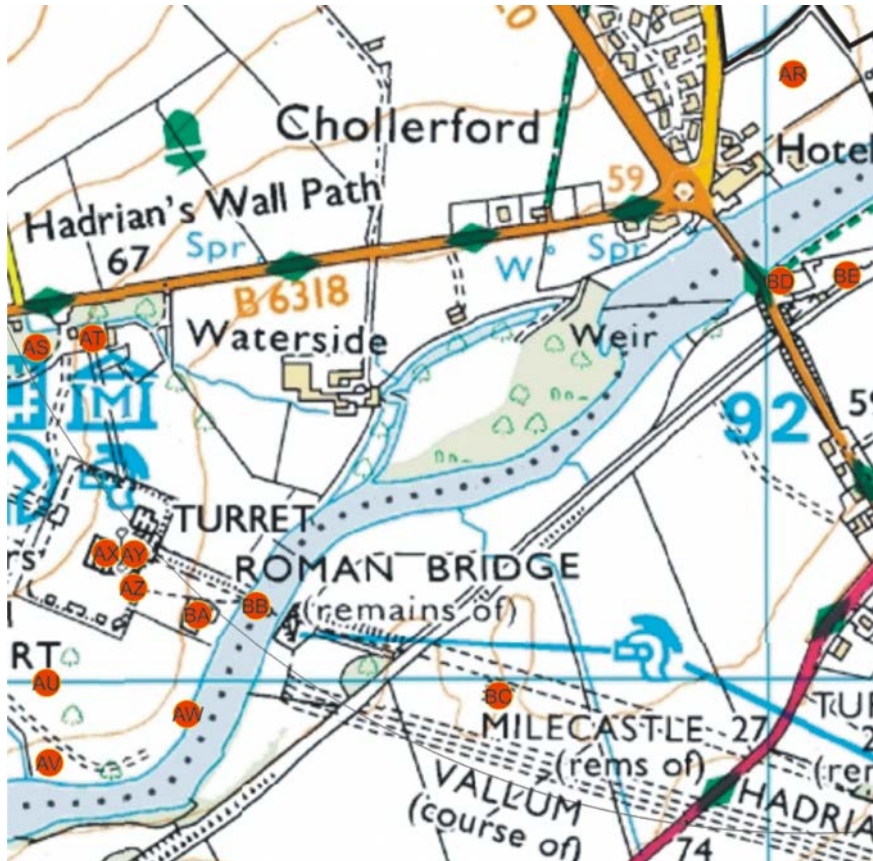


Figure 10 Northumberland HER sites to the south-west, not including Listed Buildings, within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

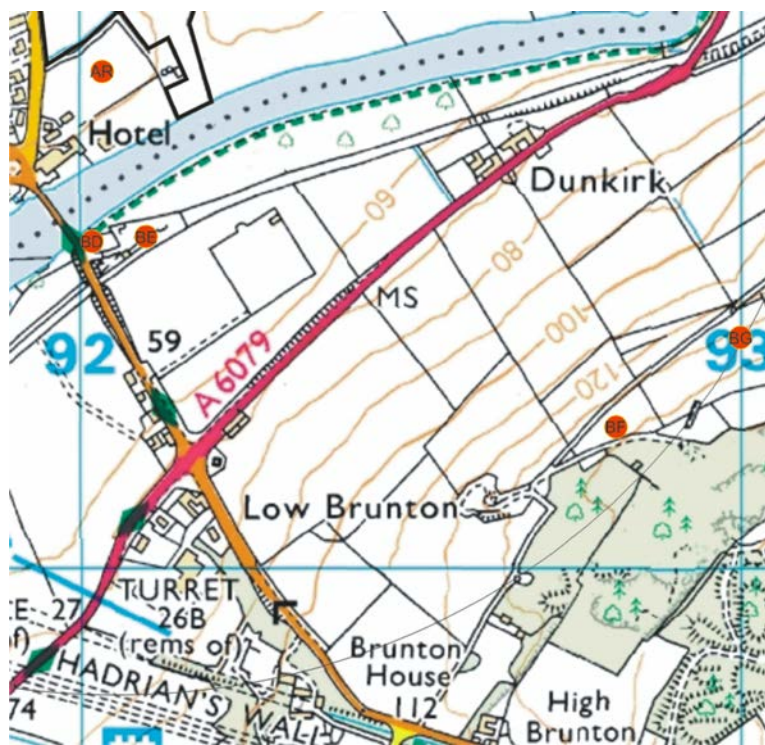


Figure 11 Northumberland HER sites to the south and south-east, not including Listed Buildings, within a 1km radius of the proposed development area (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

3. Map Regression

i. General

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the nature and evolution of the proposed development area and the environment in which it is situated. The purpose of this map regression is 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 1862 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 12 below, shows the extent of the proposed development area with the site boundary outlined in red. The site is bound by the road from Challerford to Humshaugh to the west, cultivated fields and tree-lined field boundaries to the north, east, and south. The River North Tyne flows to the site's southern-most extent. The dotted line bisecting the site indicates a change in elevation from north to south, likely the line of a former river terrace. Site 009, encircled in blue, is identified as a field boundary orientated north-west / south-east, and likely would have been of a dry-stone construction.

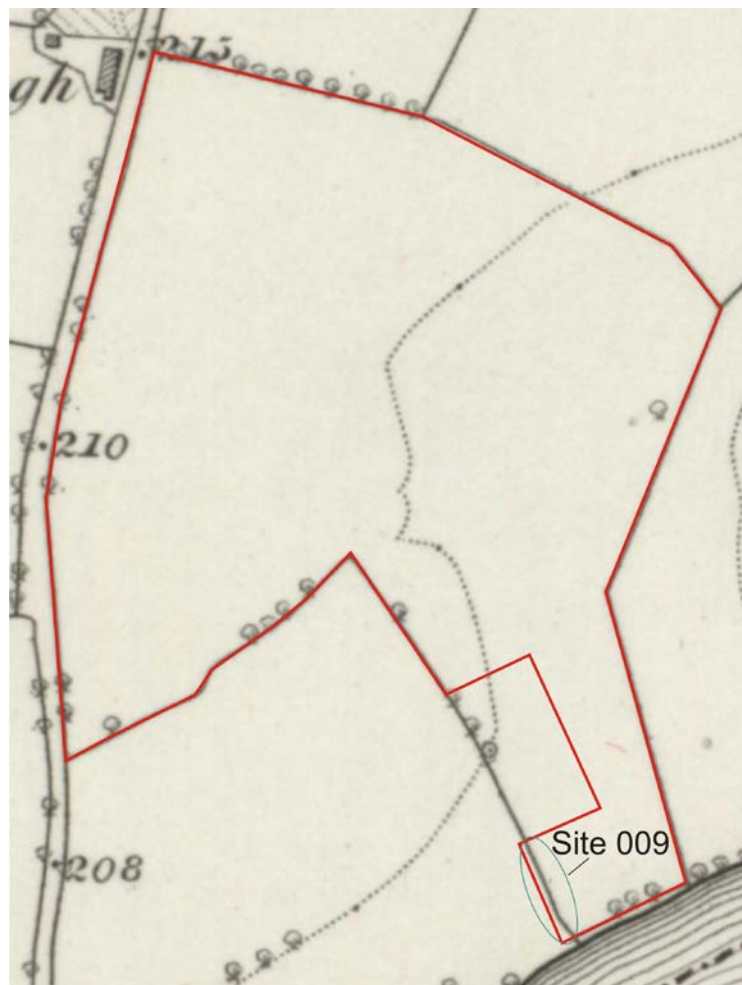


Figure 12 The proposed development area showing Site 009. Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Northumberland' Sheet LXXXV. Surveyed 1862, Published 1865. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).

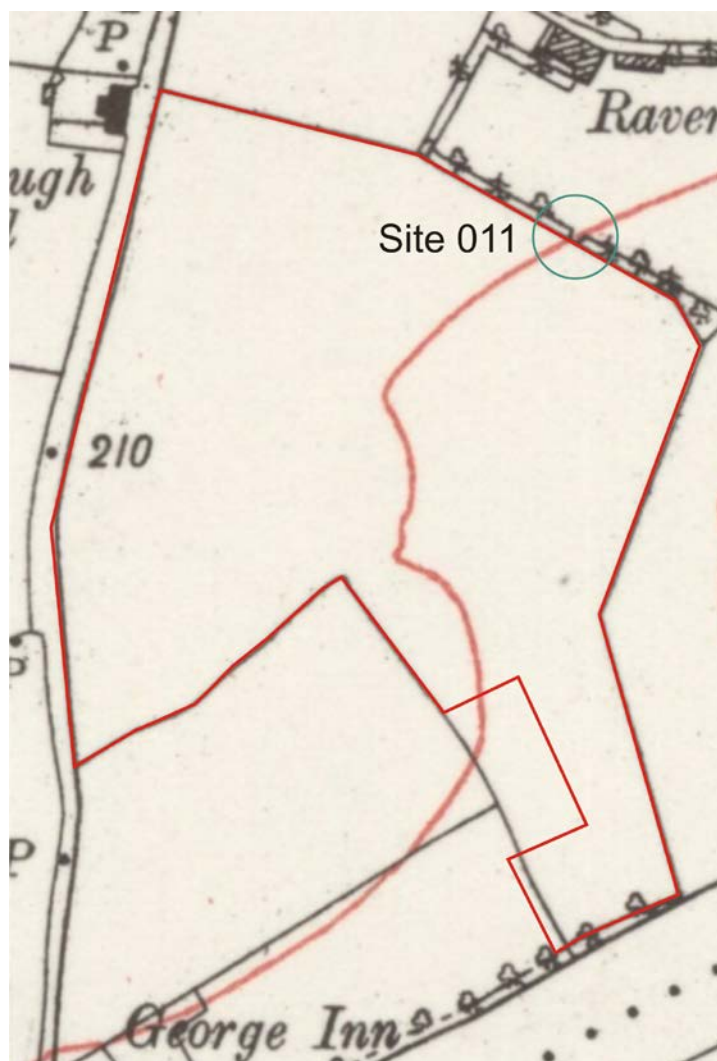


Figure 13 The proposed development area showing Site 011. Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Northumberland' Sheet nLXXXII. Revised 1946, Published 1952. (Addyman Archaeology after NLS).

The site and surrounding area remains relatively unchanged over the following century, apart from foundation and gradual expansion of a farmstead along the north-east boundary of the development area. Here, in *Figure 13* above, we can see an entrance has been inserted (*Site 011*) into the field boundary providing access from tree-lined property listed as Ravenside into the abutting fields below.

iii. Summary

The cartographic research into the area of the proposed development on Land at Humshaugh is shown to be well documented from the mid-19th century onwards. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1862 likely depicts the development area and surrounding environs more or less as they would have existed in the centuries prior, and the proposed development area 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 site boundary. For this exercise, Google Earth's aerial view dated 31/12/2002 was utilised, as were Google Maps and Bing Maps aerial imagery dated 2015.

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 14 Locations of Sites 001-008 as identified on the 2015 Bing Maps satellite image.

The Bing Maps aerial image from 2015 (*Figure 14*) shows the proposed development area as it exists prior to the construction of the housing estate to the south of the site boundary (shown in red). The D-shape of Site 001 can clearly be seen here, as well as a possible circular feature (*Site 002*) and rectangular feature (*Site 003*) located within. *Site 004* has been identified as a potential curvilinear bank possibly relating to Site 001, while *Sites 005, 006, and 008* appear as potential areas of ridge and furrow. *Site 007* is shown as a linear drain bounding the site to the south.

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 10 sites identified during the desk-based assessment were investigated during the walkover survey; of these sites, four were identifiable on the ground (*Sites 001, 004, 009, 011*). One new site was recorded during the walk-over survey (*Site 010*), bringing the overall total of sites to 11.

a. Site 001



Plate 1 Site 001, facing NW. Showing possible banking to right and area of low-wet ground to left (Photo 058).

Site 001 was identified through the Northumberland HER (N9343) as a potential sub-rectangular enclosure, or D-shaped enclosure, possibly Late-Prehistoric in date (*Table 1*). Roughly centred around NGR NY 92035 70872, the area previously identified through the analysis of aerial imagery was readily identifiable on the ground. The site measures approximately 90m x 85m, and is orientated due north-east / south-west, with a pronounced bank at its south-eastern corner (*Plate 1*); the bank is less pronounced to the west, appearing more natural, becoming more defined again to the north (*Plate 2*).

The Site is not obviously an enclosure, though it does seem to have been deliberately banked, especially to the south and south-west. The field survey revealed drainage to be an obvious issue on site, and this banking may be the result of attempts to recover arable land. As the nature of this site is somewhat unclear, and it is suggested that it would benefit from further investigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation.



Plate 2 Site 001, north end, facing east. (Photo 072).

b. Site 002

Site 002 was identified during the aerial photo analysis as a potential circular feature existing as cropmarks approximately 14m in diameter within the south-west extent of *Site 001* (see *Figure 14*). Roughly centred on NY 91900 70864, *Site 002* was not identifiable on the ground, though may survive as a negative feature or sub-surface deposit. A targeted investigation as part of a wider archaeological evaluation may be required to assess the nature and extent of the site.

c. Site 003

Site 003 was also identified during the analysis of aerial imagery, and appears as a possible depression representing a sub-rectangular feature approximately 20m x 14m orientated north-east / south-west, within the circumference of *Site 001* and adjacent to *Site 002*. Centred on NY 91900 70895, this potential site was not identifiable on the ground. Like *Site 002*, this site may also survive as a negative feature or sub-surface deposit and may require further archaeological investigation.

d. Site 004



Plate 3 Site 004 facing south-east, with Site 001 in the background (Photo 050).

Site 004 was identified through the analysis of aerial imagery as a potential curvilinear earthwork, and may be associated with Site 001. Plate 3 above shows the Site's north-western extent as it is bound by an area of low, waterlogged ground. The area identified as Site 004 is not obviously a man-made feature, and may be the result of poorly draining ground conforming to the contours of gently rolling farmland. Further investigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation may be required in order to determine the nature of the site, and to ascertain if it is a naturally occurring or man-made feature.

e. Site 005

Site 005 was identified as an area of potential ridge and furrow at the north end of the proposed development area (Figure 14). The aerial imagery suggests the rig to be oriented roughly east-west, and to coincide with the pronounced ridge and furrow seen within the field system to the immediate north. No evidence for ridge and furrow in this area was noted during the walk-over survey, though it may still survive below the surface (Plate 4).



Plate 4 Area of Site 005, facing north-west (Photo 039)



Plate 5 Area of Site 006, facing south (Photo 051)

f. Site 006

Site 006 was identified as an area of potential ridge and furrow along the western extent of the proposed development area (*Figure 14*). The aerial imagery suggests the rig to be oriented roughly north-east / south-west. No evidence for ridge and furrow in this area was noted during the walk-over survey, though like *Site 005*, it may still survive below the surface (*Plate 5*).

g. Site 007

Site 007 was identified during the analysis of modern aerial images as a linear drain orientated ENE-WSW, and roughly centred around NY 91955 70847 (*Figure 14*). During the field survey, the site was determined to be outwith the boundaries of the proposed development area, and was not investigated further.

h. Site 008



Plate 6 Area of Site 008, facing north-west (Photo 030).

The area of *Site 008*, shown in *Plate 6* above, was identified during the analysis of modern aerial images as an area of potential ridge and furrow (*Figure 14*). Located along the eastern edge of the site's southern-most extent, the potential ridge and furrow is thought to be orientated north-west / south-east, and is centred roughly on NGR NY 92067 70772. No evidence for ridge and furrow in this area was noted during the walk-over survey, though remnants of it may be extant below the current ground surface.

i. Site 009



Plate 7 Site 009, showing low remains of drystone field boundary orientated north-west / south-east. Facing north (Photo 033).

Site 009 was identified during the map-regression exercise as a former dry-stone field boundary orientated north-west / south-east, as shown on the OS 6 inch maps of 1862 up until 1946 (Figure 12, 13). The walk-over survey confirmed Site 009 to exist as low, grass and turf covered upstanding remains of a heavily degraded dry-stone field boundary running from the boundary of the water treatment plant to the north, to the banks of the River North Tyne to the south (Plate 7).

Measuring approximately 58.0m in length, the field boundary survives to a height of less than 0.30m, and to a width of roughly 1.20m (though mostly collapse). The north-west extent is located at NGR NY 92141 70722, with the south-west extent centred on NY 92150 70683. The boundary is composed mainly of rounded river cobbles approximately 0.30m in size, with one boulder over 0.50m present to the north, though this likely represents a field clearance rather than wall fabric. Some lumps of mortar and frogged brick fragments were also noted in the immediate vicinity. It is not clear if these represent the presence of a more substantial structure, or if they are the result of localised dumping. Further mitigation may be required in this area should the proposed development impact upon this site.

j. Site 010

Site 010 was identified as a brick and stone-built rectangular trough / drain opening into a cundy running due south. Centred on NY 92163 70795, the trough / drain measures 0.50m in width by 1.00m in length. Plate 8 below shows Site 010 as a feature of multiple functions: serving to collect free flowing water from the north, act as a trough for watering cattle, and act as a silt trap filtering sediment prior to flowing into the abutting stone-capped cundy to the south. Natural springs and post-medieval troughs have been noted within field systems to the north, and numerous field drains and cundies are known to transect the development area. This site is considered to be of low archaeological significance.



Plate 8 Site 010, Trough / drain. Facing south (Photo 023).

k. Site 011



Plate 9 Site 011. Blocked former opening in northern field boundary (Photo 012).



Plate 10 Site 011 in relation to eastern extent of site. (Photo 013).

Site 011 was identified during the map-regression exercise as the location of an opening at NY 92056 70988 within the north field boundary linking the structures and tree-lined plot at Ravenside to the cultivated fields of the proposed development area to the south (*Figure 13*).

Plates 9 and 10 above, show a slapping through of the field boundary to create a neatly quoined opening approximately 3.0m in width. Appearing only on the 1946 OS 6 inch, the opening appears to have been short-lived and has been blocked (with similar stones as it had been quoined with) to restore a uniform boundary. As this site forms a section of the site boundary, it is unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

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

The desk-based assessment of Land at Humshaugh has illustrated the region's rich prehistory dating as far back as 6,000 years ago, and includes finds such as a Neolithic cup-marked stone, and the finds of a Bronze Age Cist Burial and Axe. The Roman heritage of the area is well-known, with the proposed development area situated within a UNESCO World Heritage Site and in close proximity to the Scheduled Monuments of Hadrian's Wall and Chesters Roman Fort and Vicus. 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 in combination with the desk-based assessment has shown that there is significant potential for the survival of cultural heritage assets to exist within the proposed development area as both upstanding, and 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 10 known sites within the boundaries of the development area at Humshaugh. Four of these sites were located during the walk-over survey, one of these sites was determined to lie beyond the site boundary, and one further previously unknown site recorded; this brings the overall total of identified sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area to 10. These sites are of varying cultural heritage significance, the majority of which will be impacted by the proposed development to some degree.

Further investigation of Sites 001, 002, 003, and 004 may be required in the form of an archaeological evaluation in order to determine their nature, extent, and significance. The ridge and furrow of Sites 005, 006, and 008 was not noted during the walk-over, though the potential is there for a degree of sub-surface survival, and may benefit from further investigation prior to construction taking place. Sites 009, 010, and 011 relate to the post-medieval agricultural history of the site, and are considered to be of low to moderate archaeological significance. Further mitigation of these sites may be required prior to development taking place.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation is implemented prior to development taking place in order to properly assess the nature, extent, and significance of the archaeological sites identified during the Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey.

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

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Portrait/ Landscape</i>
001	ESE	05/11/2015	View from north-west corner	AJLM	L
002	SE	05/11/2015	View from north-west corner	AJLM	L
003	NNE	05/11/2015	View from north entrance	AJLM	L
004	E	05/11/2015	View from north entrance	AJLM	L
005	ESE	05/11/2015	View from north entrance	AJLM	L
006	SSE	05/11/2015	View from north entrance	AJLM	L
007	NNE	05/11/2015	View from south entrance	AJLM	L
008	ENE	05/11/2015	View from south entrance	AJLM	L
009	E	05/11/2015	View from south entrance	AJLM	L
010	SSE	05/11/2015	View from south entrance	AJLM	L
011	NE	05/11/2015	View from south-west corner	AJLM	L
012	NNE	05/11/2015	Blocked entrance in north site boundary, Site 011	AJLM	L
013	ENE	05/11/2015	Blocked entrance in north site boundary, Site 011	AJLM	L
014	SW	05/11/2015	Vegetation and ground conditions, E end of site	AJLM	L
015	S	05/11/2015	Area of running water towards Site 010	AJLM	L
016	SW	05/11/2015	Area of running water towards Site 010	AJLM	L
017	SSW	05/11/2015	Area of running water towards Site 010	AJLM	L
018	NNE	05/11/2015	View north from east end	AJLM	L
019	NNW	05/11/2015	View north from east end	AJLM	L
020	NW	05/11/2015	View north from east end	AJLM	L
021	SSE	05/11/2015	View south from east end	AJLM	L
022	SE	05/11/2015	View south from east end	AJLM	L
023	ESE	05/11/2015	Site 010, Overall	AJLM	L
024	ESE	05/11/2015	Site 010, Overall	AJLM	L
025	V/E	05/11/2015	Site 010, Overall	AJLM	L
026	NNW	05/11/2015	Site 010, Overall	AJLM	P
027	NNW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 008	AJLM	L
028	WSW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 008	AJLM	L
029	SSW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 008	AJLM	L
030	NNW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 008	AJLM	L
031	NNW	05/11/2015	Site 009	AJLM	P
032	NNW	05/11/2015	Site 009	AJLM	L
033	N	05/11/2015	Site 009	AJLM	L
034	W	05/11/2015	Site 009	AJLM	L
035	S	05/11/2015	Site 009	AJLM	L
036	NW	05/11/2015	Site 009, North end	AJLM	L
037	WSW	05/11/2015	Site 009, North end	AJLM	L
038	NW	05/11/2015	Towards Site 005	AJLM	L
039	NNW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 005	AJLM	L
040	WNW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 005	AJLM	L
041	WSW	05/11/2015	Area of Site 005	AJLM	L
042	ESE	05/11/2015	East area of site	AJLM	L
043	SW	05/11/2015	Drain near Site 004	AJLM	L
044	WSW	05/11/2015	Drain near Site 004	AJLM	L
045	S	05/11/2015	From Site 004 towards Site 001	AJLM	L
046	SSW	05/11/2015	From Site 004 towards Site 001	AJLM	L
047	SW	05/11/2015	From Site 004 towards Site 001	AJLM	L
048	W	05/11/2015	From Site 004 towards Site 001	AJLM	L
049	S	05/11/2015	View of Site 004	AJLM	L
050	SSE	05/11/2015	View of Site 004	AJLM	L
051	S	05/11/2015	Area of Site 006	AJLM	L
052	SSE	05/11/2015	Area of Site 006	AJLM	L
053	S	05/11/2015	Low wet area, South-west corner	AJLM	L
054	SE	05/11/2015	At Site 001	AJLM	L
055	ENE	05/11/2015	Towards Site 001	AJLM	L

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials	Portrait/ Landscape
056	NE	05/11/2015	Towards Site 001	AJLM	L
057	NE	05/11/2015	South-east corner of Site 001	AJLM	L
058	NNW	05/11/2015	Site 001 from the south-east	AJLM	L
059	NE	05/11/2015	South-east corner of Site 001	AJLM	L
060	NE	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
061	ENE	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
062	ESE	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
063	SE	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
064	SW	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
065	WSW	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
066	WNW	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
067	NNW	05/11/2015	From the centre of Site 001	AJLM	L
068	SW	05/11/2015	Towards the south-east corner of Site 001	AJLM	L
069	SE	05/11/2015	View into the field east of Site 001	AJLM	L
070	NW	05/11/2015	South-west corner of Site 001	AJLM	L
071	NNE	05/11/2015	Along the western edge of Site 001	AJLM	L
072	E	05/11/2015	Towards the northern extent of Site 001	AJLM	L

Appendix B Photographic Thumbnails



2194 (001).JPG

2194 (002).JPG

2194 (003).JPG

2194 (004).JPG



2194 (005).JPG

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