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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**Land at Harecross,  
Longframlington,  
Northumberland**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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### **For Partner Construction**

#### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## SUMMARY

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by Partner Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland, in advance of a proposed residential development on the site (Planning Application Ref: 13/00377/FUL). The current proposal is to construct two rows of semi-detached properties (25 dwellings in total), located either side of a new access road. The proposed development could impact upon potential archaeological deposits through the excavation of foundations, ground reduction and provision of associated services and landscaping.

Recent projects have identified widespread evidence for early prehistoric settlements in lowland Northumberland, and it is possible that further evidence could survive at the site. It has therefore been agreed with Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council, that an archaeological evaluation will be undertaken at the site, prior to any development taking place, in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Prior to the archaeological evaluation taking place, background documentary research was undertaken in order to provide an archaeological and historical context for the evaluation, and to inform the locations of the trial trenches. The historical research has indicated that there are presently no HER sites located within the proposed development area. The site appears to have been situated to the west of the medieval and post medieval settlement of Longframlington; however the projected course of the Roman Road 'Devil's Causeway' is shown just to the east. There is cartographic evidence for small-scale quarrying and lime kilns around the proposed development area, therefore it is possible similar stone extraction could have taken place historically within close proximity. Historical mapping from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, appears to show the site as part of a field.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 6 trenches across the proposed development area. No archaeologically significant deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank to Nigel Robson of Partner Construction, for commissioning the project and for all assistance throughout the project.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to extend their thanks to Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, and Liz Williams, Heritage and HER Officer, Northumberland County Council.

The background historical research was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The evaluation was undertaken by Ben Moore and Cat Peters. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and Ben Moore and the drawings were completed by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Senior Project Manager, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, who also edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by Partner Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland, in advance of a proposed residential development on the site (Planning Application Ref: 13/00377/FUL). The current proposal is to construct two rows of semi-detached properties (25 dwellings in total), located either side of a new access road. The proposed development could impact upon potential archaeological deposits through the excavation of foundations, ground reduction and provision of associated services and landscaping. The total area of the development is 0.63ha, with elevations ranging between 151m OD in the south-west to 156m OD in the north-east.
- 1.2 Recent projects have identified widespread evidence for early prehistoric settlements in lowland Northumberland, and it is possible that further evidence could survive at the site (Best 2013). It has therefore been agreed with Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council, that an archaeological evaluation will be undertaken at the site, prior to any development taking place, in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.3 The project comprises an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed development area, supported by background documentary research in order to provide information regarding the potential for burial archaeological remains. The research was undertaken to provide an archaeological and historic context for the evaluation, and to inform (where possible) the locations of the trial trenches. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide information on the date, quality, depth and state of preservation of potential archaeological remains at the site, if present.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in response to a request by Partner Construction, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area (Railton 2013). The WSI set out the methodology for the scheme of archaeological works, and subsequent reporting and archiving.

### 2.2 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 The background documentary research involved the consultation of a number of existing datasets, in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.
- 2.2.2 The research involved the consultation of the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, for example the locations of designated heritage assets such as listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled ancient monuments, as well as non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historical or archaeological interest, within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. Information regarding previous schemes of archaeological work was also obtained from the HER.
- 2.2.3 Documentary sources relating to the history of the village of Longframlington and its environs, as well as historical mapping, were consulted at Northumberland Archives, Woodhorn, Ashington. Online sources such as the Archaeological Data Service and PastScape were also consulted in order to enhance the information already collated from the HER and the Northumberland Archives.
- 2.2.4 The research was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 2012).

### 2.3 EVALUATION

- 2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of six 30 metre trenches over the proposed development area (0.63ha). The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of any below ground archaeological remains present within the development area, the evaluation trenches being located to randomly sample the study area (Figure 2). All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).



2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

2.3.4 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A site archive will be prepared to the standard specification in the *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2011).

2.4.2 One copy of the final report will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record at Morpeth, where viewing will be made available on request. The present scheme of archaeological works is also registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project, where a digital copy of the report will be uploaded (Ref: wardella2-155719).

### 3 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

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#### 3.1 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1.1 Longframlington is located on the A697, approximately 17km north of Morpeth, and 8km east of Rothbury in Northumberland. The proposed development area is within an arable field on the west side of Longframlington, situated immediately to the south-west of Harecross Park and Cheviot Lodge, and north of Rothbury Road (centred on NGR NU 1234 0078) (Figures 1 and 2).

#### 3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The bedrock geology consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Stainmore Foundation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 316 to 327 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2013.)

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## 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Information for the desk-based assessment was derived mainly from the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) database, historical mapping and published and unpublished sources relating to the history of Longframlington and its environs. The assessment was focused on characterising the archaeological potential for the proposed development area, particularly for the historic periods prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries when early cartographic sources start to provide information on the form of the settlement of Longframlington and the proposed development area itself. A 1km search radius centred on the proposed development area was chosen as suitable to characterise the archaeological potential.
- 4.1.2 A list of the HER sites identified from the 1km search radius is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations are shown as site numbers on Figure 3.

### 4.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.2.1 *Place-Name Evidence*: the place name 'Longframlington' is believed to have derived from the Old English language, and means 'framela's people's settlement', taking its name from an early settler *Framela*. It is first documented as *Fremelintun* in 1166AD (Beckensall 2001, 56; Beckensall 2004, 38)
- 4.2.2 *Prehistoric (up to c.43AD)*: there are presently no HER sites located within the 1km search radius. There is, however, some evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area as evidenced by the discovery in 1926 of a polished stone axe close to the junction of Wooler to Morpeth and Longframlington to Felton roads, to the east of the proposed development area (HER No. 4289), and a further two stone axe heads have been found to the north of the village (HER No's 4297 and 4298) (ADS 2013).
- 4.2.4 *Roman (c.43 to 410AD)*: located to the east of the proposed development area, on the west side of the A697, is the supposed site of a 'Roman Camp' known as Hall Hill; this site is annotated as such on historical mapping (see Figure 9 for example). The site has been identified as a rectangular earthwork with a single rampart, with the farmhouse of Hall Hill standing in the south-east corner. There is, however, presently no archaeological evidence that this was indeed a Roman camp; the HER entry notes that a possible reused date stone of '1667' may indicate an earlier building on the site, and it has been suggested that the earthworks may relate to the 17<sup>th</sup> century predecessor of the modern Hall Hill (HER No. 4287; Site 1 on Figure 3). Tomlinson noted that at this site there was also a small enclosure called Evergreen, 'which contains the foundations of a fort, now covered with turf' (Tomlinson 1909, 354).

- 4.2.5 Located just to the east of the proposed development area at Harecross, is the projected line of a Roman road known as 'Devil's Causeway', the course of which is still seemingly partly in use at Longframlington as 'Villa Lane. As with the supposed Roman camp, this road is also labelled on historical mapping (see Figure 9). Writing in 1904, Hodgson described this as '*the eastern branch of Watling Street [which] passed through the village of Long Framlington*' (Hodgson 1904, 415). Recent archaeological work at Netherwitton in 2001, in the form of five evaluation trenches, revealed the remains of this road which comprised of a central spine of worked stone blocks, on either side of which were water worn cobbles that had been laid to form the base of the road. There was no evidence of a gravel surface to the road and the arrangement was noted to be similar to other sections which were excavated in the 1930s. No other features were found, such as drainage ditches or quarry pits, and no artefacts were recovered (HER No. 12394; Site 8). The HER entry does not presently record any archaeological work being undertaken at Longframlington which has identified the location of this road.
- 4.2.6 *Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)*: it has already been noted in 4.2.1 above, that the place name Longframlington may have derived from the Old English language; this was spoken during these centuries and it is therefore possible that a settlement of some form existed in or around the modern village during this period, although there is as yet no archaeological evidence.
- 4.2.7 The HER entry for the Church of St Mary at Longframlington suggests that although the earliest phase dates to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, it is possible that there may be earlier fabric (HER No. 4309; Site 3 on Figure 3).
- 4.2.8 *Medieval (c.1066-1540AD)*: as noted above, the Church of St Mary dates to at least the late 12<sup>th</sup> century with 14<sup>th</sup> century additions (HER No. 4309; Site 3). The presence of a church at Longframlington in the medieval period indicates that there was a community which it served. There is documentary evidence for a settlement of some form, referred to as *Magna (Long) Framlington*. Several grants of land were made to Brinkburn Priory in the late 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1296 there were 15 taxpayers in *Framlington Magna and Parva*. The Poll Tax of 1377 records 96 adults; the Hearth Tax of 1665 records 43 households (HER No. 4317; Site 6 on Figure 3). There is presently, however, no archaeological evidence for the medieval settlement; it is possible that the supposed Roman camp at Hall Hill may relate to this period (HER No. 4287).
- 4.2.9 *Post-medieval and Modern (c.1540 to present)*: at the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, the prior and convent of Brinkburn possessed within the township of Framlington: '*12 tenements and two cottages in the vill of Magna Framlington*' (Hodgson 1904, 429). There certainly appears to have been a settlement at 'Framlington' in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century as Speed's Map of Northumberland shows a symbol for a church (Figure 4).

There are, however, apart from the church, no other extant buildings within the village which date to before the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.2.10 Armstrong's Map of Northumberland dating to 1769 provides an indication of the form that the settlement of Longframlington took in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This map shows the village as linear, along the main road, with the church and hall located either side of the road which heads to the west. The line of the Roman road 'Watling Street' is seemingly represented as a dashed line to the west of the village, with a small cluster of buildings labelled as 'Healey', which presumably refers to the modern site of Healey Cote, located over one kilometre to the west of Longframlington (Figure 5).
- 4.2.11 The HER contains several entries for 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings within Longframlington. These include Rockwood House which has a date stone of 1717 (HER No. 4306; Site 2); Jacksons' Stile, located to the south-west of the village near Cockshot (HER No. 20138; Site 10); No's 1 and 2 Church Street (HER No's 20198 and 20199; Sites 11 and 12); No. 4 Church Street (HER No. 20201; Site 14) and Embleton Hall, which was 'constructed' in 1730 for Thomas Embleton (HER No. 20202; Site 15), although Hodgson notes that there was a property called Embleton-hall which belonged to John Wardle in 1675, and '*in 1730 it was conveyed by a person of that name to Thomas Embleton*' (Hodgson 1904, 436).
- 4.2.12 Fryer's Map of Northumberland 1820 continues to show Longframlington as a linear settlement along the main road, but the road to the west is shown as wide, which may suggest the presence of a village green or market place. The Roman road, labelled as Watling Street, on Armstrong's map of 1769, is no longer shown which may suggest it had gone out of use, or was no longer deemed significant to represent. The proposed development area at Harecross appears to have been located on the western edge of the settlement at this date (Figure 6). Greenwood's Map of 1828 provides further detail, particularly with regard to what is now known as Rothbury Road. Along this street the properties are shown set back from the frontage, with a possible village green or common land separating the buildings on each side. The road which is located immediately to the east of the proposed development area at Harecross appears to have been in existence by this date, although the site itself remained undeveloped on the western edge of the settlement (Figure 7).
- 4.2.13 The Tithe Map of 1844 clearly shows the large area of open space between the properties either side of Rothbury Road with the possible remnants of medieval strip fields to the rear of some of the buildings. The proposed development area is shown as a field to the western end of the village, defined by roads to the north and east (Figure 8).
- 4.2.14 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of c.1860 provides clearer detail of the form that Longframlington took in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as labelling some of the buildings. Hall Hill is shown along with the apparent outline of the 'Camp' referred to above, and to the north of the

village is Embleton Hall, with at least four inns located along the main street. What is now known as Rothbury Road has properties to each side, still separated by a large area of land with the road running through the middle. West Farm is the only property to be labelled in this area of the village. The proposed development area is still shown to have been located to the west of the settlement, with the line of the Roman Road represented as a dashed line to the east. In the wider landscape, small-scale industrial activity is shown by the locations of quarries and lime kilns to the north and north-west of the proposed development area (Figure 9). Two of these limekilns are recorded in the HER (HER No's 4315 and 4316; Sites 4 and 5).

- 4.2.15 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map in c.1897, several more quarries are shown, one at least in closer proximity to the proposed development area at Harecross. The properties along Rothbury Road, and the open space between, remained relatively unchanged from earlier periods, although West Farm had changed its name to High Town Farm by this date (Figure 10).
- 4.2.16 At some point between c.1897 and c.1920, the property known as 'Hare Cross' had been constructed immediately to the north of the proposed development area, although the site itself remained as a field on the western end of the village of Longframlington (Figure 11).

### 4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 4.3.1 Information from the Northumberland HER has indicated that there have been six schemes of archaeological work, or 'events', within the 1km search radius. These will be briefly referred to here:
- 4.3.2 *Water Mains Refurbishment, Longframlington*: a watching brief was conducted by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2002 during the installation of new water mains across the projected route of the Devil's Causeway Roman Road. No evidence for the road was revealed (HER Event No. 278).
- 4.3.3 *Desk-Based Assessment, Longframlington*: a programme of research was undertaken Tyne and Wear Museums in 2008 in advance of a proposed development. It was established that the proposed development would adversely affect the views from Embleton Hall to the east (HER Event No. 13211).
- 4.3.4 *St Mary the Virgin, Longframlington*: a detailed description of the church and its fabric was undertaken by Peter Ryder in 2009 (HER Event No. 14431).
- 4.3.5 *Laundry at Embleton Hall Hotel, Longframlington*: archaeological recording prior to conversion to a dwelling was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University in 2010 (HER Event No. 14506).
- 4.3.6 *Land at West House, Longframlington*: a watching brief was maintained by Bamburgh Research Group in 2011 during development on land adjacent to West House. The foundations were carried by 225mm by 90mm kerb stones

supported on pad foundations; excavations did not exceed 1m. No archaeological features were encountered (HER Event No. 14640).

- 4.3.7 *St Mary's Church, Longframlington*: an archaeological watching brief was carried out by The Archaeological Practice Ltd in January 2001 during groundworks for a new community room attached to, and the partial demolition of part of the north wall of St Mary's Church. The groundworks monitored included the general reduction of ground level by 0.60m across an area 15.5m by 10.5m, followed by excavations for concrete pad foundations located at a depth of 1.4m below the levelled surface. The work revealed no finds or features of significance in the groundworks monitored. The archaeological work also included a small programme of building recording during the creation of a new doorway through the north wall (HER Event No's 14877 and 14878).

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## 5 EVALUATION

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The evaluation took place between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2013, over three days. This comprised the excavation of six 30 metre long, 1.5 metre wide trenches, randomly positioned to sample the whole of the proposed development area (Figure 2). These were excavated by a JCB 3CX with a back-hoe.

### 5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east, running from the north-west corner of the development area. It was excavated through turf and up to 0.25m of light brown silty topsoil containing occasional subangular stones. This sat directly on the natural which consisted of light compacted orange-brown clay containing regular sandstone blocks and areas of iron panning. No archaeological features were encountered during excavation (Plate1).
- 5.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 ran east to west from the north-east corner of the proposed development area. As with Trench 1, it was excavated through 0.25 metres of topsoil onto the top of boulder clay natural. No archaeological features were noted (Plate 2).
- 5.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 ran north-south along the eastern side of the proposed development area. It was excavated through turf and topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.25 metres onto light orange clay with occasional iron panning. A 0.21 metre wide east-west land drain was encountered at the southern end of the trench. No archaeologically significant features were noted during excavation (Plate 3).
- 5.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 ran east-west from the western side of the proposed development area. It was excavated through turf and topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.30 metres onto light orange clay natural. Some fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from the topsoil but were not retained. A north-east to south-west land drain was noted 13.5 metres from the western end of the trench. No archaeologically significant features were encountered (Plate 4).
- 5.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 ran north-south from the southern side of the proposed development area. It was excavated through up to 0.30 metres of turf and topsoil onto the orange-brown clay natural. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were noted (Plate 5).
- 5.2.6 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 ran north-west to south-east from the south-eastern corner of the proposed development area. It was excavated though 0.30 metres of turf and topsoil onto the top of light orange-brown clay. A cut



feature was investigated at the south-eastern end of the trench and was found to be a modern machine excavated geotechnical pit. No archaeological features were noted (Plate 6).



*Plate 1: Trench 1 facing north-west.*



*Plate 2: Trench 2 facing east.*



*Plate 3: Trench 3 facing north.*



*Plate 4: Trench 4 facing west.*



*Plate 5: Trench 5 facing south.*



*Plate 6: Trench 6 facing south-east.*

### **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

- 5.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered and no environmental samples were retained during the groundworks.

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## 6 CONCLUSIONS

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### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The historical research has indicated that there are presently no HER sites located within the proposed development area. The site appears to have been situated to the west of the medieval and post medieval settlement of Longframlington, however the projected course of the Roman Road 'Devil's Causeway' is shown just to the east, and as no archaeological work has seemingly been undertaken to identify this course, it is possible it may not be accurate, and the road could have been further east or west. There is cartographic evidence for small-scale quarrying and lime kilns around the proposed development area, therefore it is possible similar stone extraction could have taken place historically within close proximity. Historical mapping from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, appears to show the site as part of a field.
- 6.1.2 During the archaeological field evaluation, 6 trenches were excavated across the development area, with a total length of 180 metres. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate. None of the trenches contained archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.
- 6.1.3 The results of the evaluation confirm what the historical research suggested: that the proposed development area had been used for agricultural purposes over an extended period of time.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As the purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed development area as specified by Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council, no further work is deemed necessary.



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### Maps

*Speed's Map of Northumberland 1610*

*Armstrong's Map of Northumberland 1769*

*Fryer's Map of Northumberland 1820*

*Greenwood's Map of Northumberland 1828*

*Longframlington Tithe Map 1844*

*First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1860, 6" to 1 mile scale*

*Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1897, 6" to 1 mile scale*

*Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1920, 6" to 1 mile scale*

### Websites

ADS (Archaeological Data Service)

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/browser.jsf> - Accessed 03/07/2013

BGS (British Geological Survey) <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html> -  
Accessed 11/07/2013

## APPENDIX 1: HER SITES

*List of HER Sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Harecross (locations shown as site numbers on Figure 3):*

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref:	General Period
1	4287	Hall Hill	<p>Hall Hill, a rectangular earthwork with single rampart. Hall Hill is said to be the site of a Roman camp. It's situation makes this probable but the traces are slight. Within this camp is a place called the Evergreen, an oval shaped entrenchment measuring about 50yds by 20yds; it was possibly originally rectangular. Writers have described this feature as a mount and the present (1864) tenant can remember alterations to this part. Foundations of a building are visible on a little oblong mount. Possible remains of a dovecote around which was a fishpond.</p> <p>The site of Hall Hill is situated on the summit of a rise c.500ft above sea level</p>	NU 1318 0091	<p>Roman (43-410AD)</p> <p>Medieval (1066-1540AD)</p> <p>Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)</p>
2	4306	Rookwood House	<p>18<sup>th</sup> century stone, five bays, two storeys. Inscription TWM 1717</p> <p><i>Grade II* listed building</i></p>	NU 12843 00888	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
3	4309	Church of St Mary	<p>St Laurence's Church, formerly dedicated to St John the Baptist and possible St Mary, 12<sup>th</sup> century with 14<sup>th</sup> century additions</p> <p><i>Grade I listed building</i></p>	NU 1310 0100	<p>Medieval (1066-1540AD)</p> <p>Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)</p>
4	4315	Longframlington Quarry Limekiln	Remains of a limekiln – mound only	NU 1220 0174	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
5	4316	Longframlington Quarry Limekiln	Ruined limekiln, remains include a small section of the pot and the ramp. The pot is circular and lined with firebricks	NU 1197 0115	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)



Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref:	General Period
6	4317	Magna (Long) Framlington	Framlington was a member of the barony of Mitford, but was also a part of Feltonshire. Several grants of land made to Brinkburn Priory in late 12 <sup>th</sup> and 13 <sup>th</sup> century. In 1295 there were 15 taxpayers in Framlington Magna and Parva. 1377 Poll Tax, 96 adults. Hearth Tax of 1665, 43 households. 1663 Rate Book, four proprietors. Between 1710 and 1826 the number of freeholders increased from 18 to 35	NU 13 01	Medieval (1066-1540AD)
7	4320	Presbyterian Chapel	Built in 1854, now United Reformed Church	NU 1283 0154	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
8	12394	Devil's Causeway Roman Road	Five evaluation trenches excavated in 2001 found the remains of the Devil's Causeway Roman Road near Netherwitton. The road comprised a central spine of worked blocks, on either side of which were water worn cobbles that had been laid to form the base of the road. There was no evidence of a gravel surface to the road and the arrangement is similar to other sections excavated in the 1930s. No other features were found, such as drainage ditches and quarry pits. No artefacts were found	NU 1035 8915	Roman (43-410AD)
9	16810	Milepost at Longframlington	Milestone noted in a general survey on the eastern side of the A697 road on the grass verge. With inscriptions for the distances to Cornhill (33 miles), Morpeth (11 miles) and Wooler (20 miles)	NU 132 009	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
10	20138	Jackson's Stile, near Cockshot Farm	An early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house altered in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage  <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 11763 00042	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref:	General Period
11	20198	No. 1 Church Street	A house dated 1783 with initials TPM on door lintel <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13123 01057	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
12	20199	No. 2 Church Street (Quince Cottage)	A late 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13121 01050	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
13	20200	No. 3 Church Street	A late 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13117 01048	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
14	20201	No. 4 Church Street	A house built c.1770 <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13107 01048	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
15	20202	Embleton Hall Hotel	A house built in 1730. It was extended to the east in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. In 1893 a larger new house was constructed on the south for Dr J C J Fenwick <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13048 01370	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
16	20203	Farm building group to the NW of Embleton Hall Hotel	Foldyard group of farm building, converted to stables and coach house. Mostly late 18 <sup>th</sup> century although the gin gang is early 19 <sup>th</sup> century <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13001 01371	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
17	20204	Outbuilding to north of Embleton Hall Hotel	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century outbuilding range altered in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13035 01386	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
18	20205	Garden Walls and attached Kennels north of Embleton Hall Hotel	18 <sup>th</sup> century wall and late 19 <sup>th</sup> century kennels <i>Grade II listed buildings</i>	NU 13013 01435	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
19	20206	Lishman House	An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13057 01198	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
20	20207	Kielland	A late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13126 01070	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
21	20208	Pant on north of junction with Church Street	A cut stone 'pant' dated 1911 commemorating the Coronation of George V and Queen Mary <i>Grade II listed building</i>	NU 13140 01050	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref:	General Period
22	20214	Gate piers, gates and quadrant walls to Church of St Mary	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century gatepiers, gates and quadrant walls <i>Grade II listed</i>	NU 13099 00968	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
23	20215	Lamp standard NW of gates to Church of St Mary	A mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century lamp standard of wrought iron <i>Grade II listed</i>	NU 13093 00971	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
24	20216	Walled garden to NW of Rookwood House	The garden walls are probably dating to the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Made of brick in stretcher bond <i>Grade II listed</i>	NU 12799 00915	Post Medieval (1540-1900AD)
25	25493	Memorial Hall	Village Hall built as a war memorial in commemoration of WWI. Bears the inscription '1914-1918/Memorial Hall/Erected 1925'	NU 13065 00957	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

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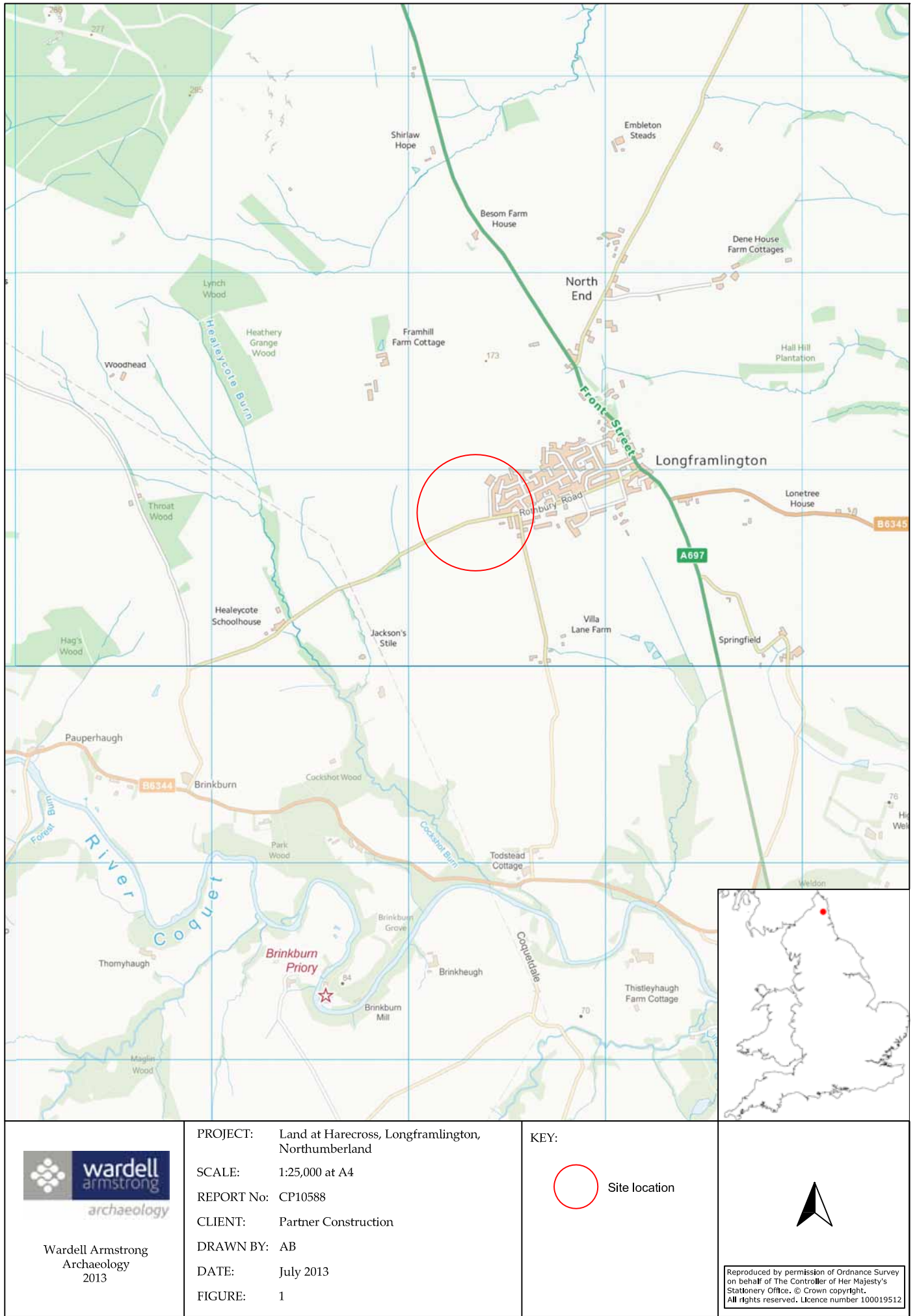


Figure 1: Site location.



Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.

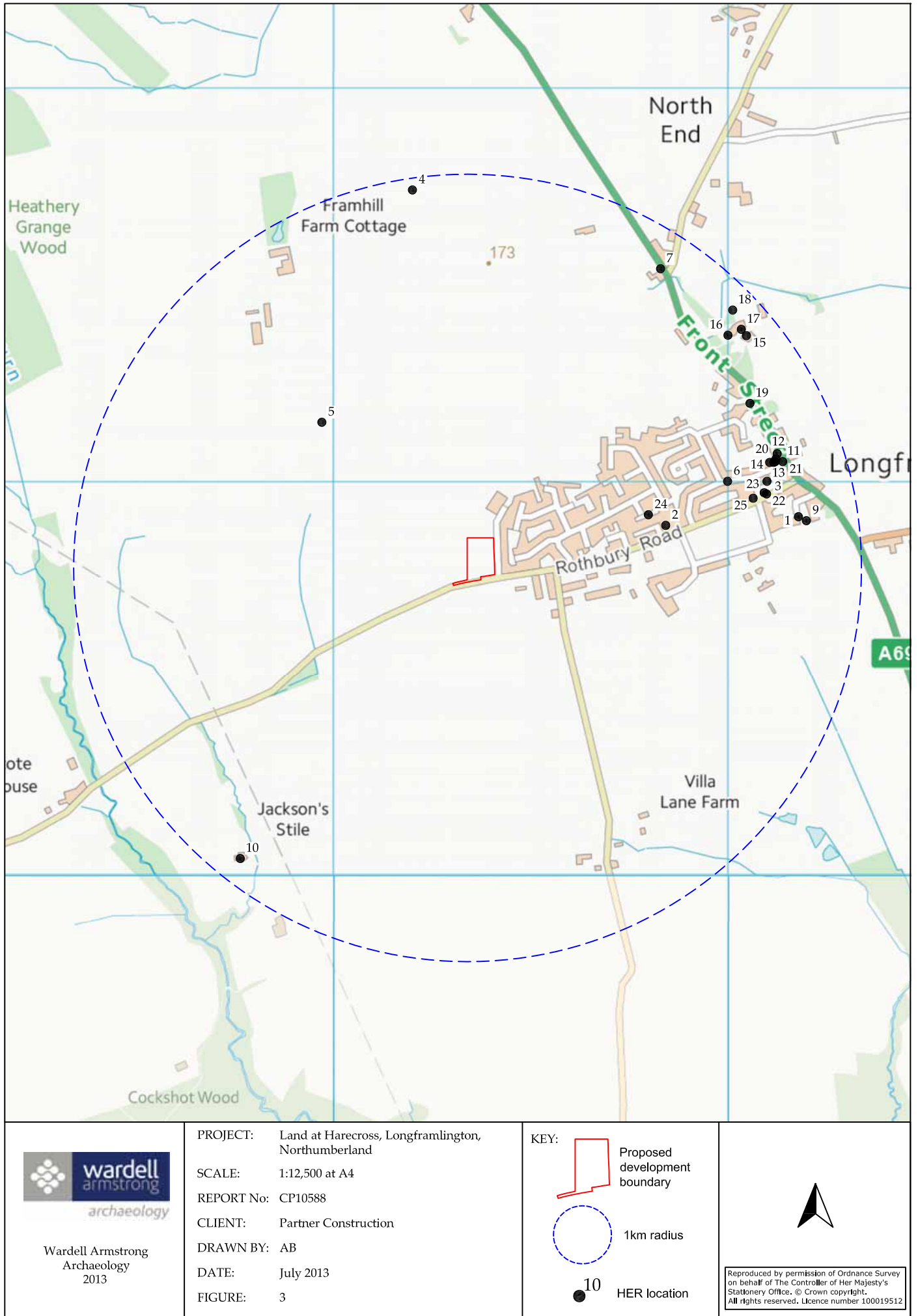
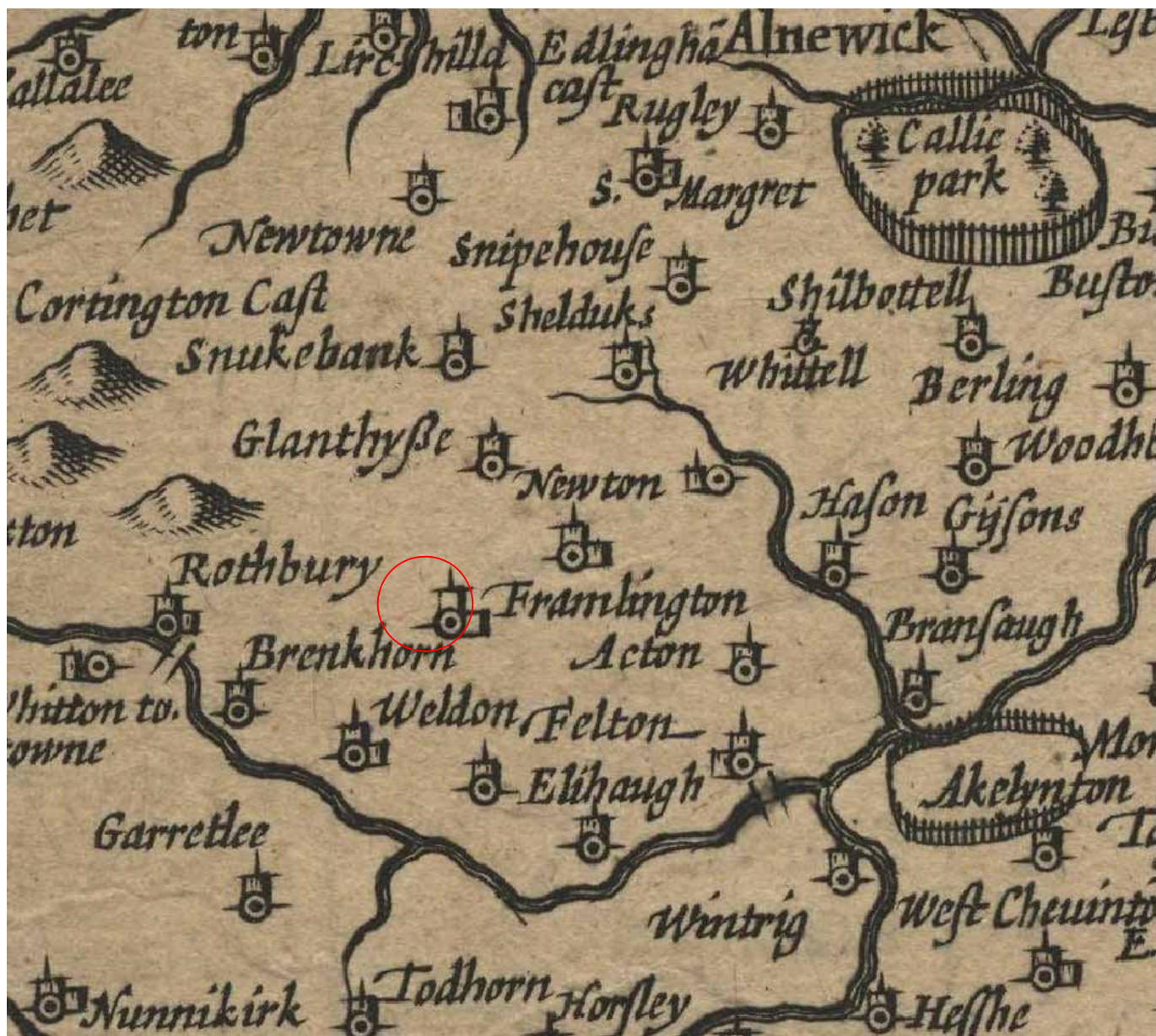


Figure 3: Location of HER sites within a 1km radius of the site.





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2013

PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington,  
Northumberland

SCALE: Not to scale

REPORT No: CP10588

CLIENT: Partners

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2013

FIGURE: 4

KEY:



Site location



Figure 4: Extract from Speed's Map of Northumberland, 1610.



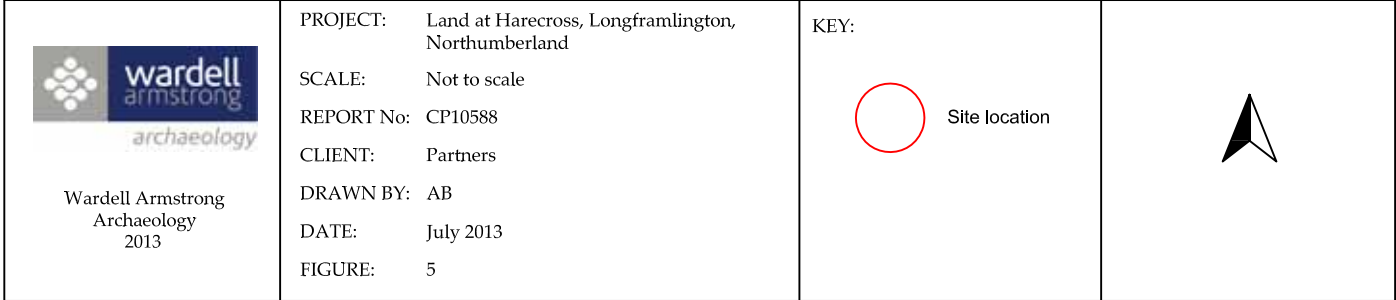


Figure 5: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769.








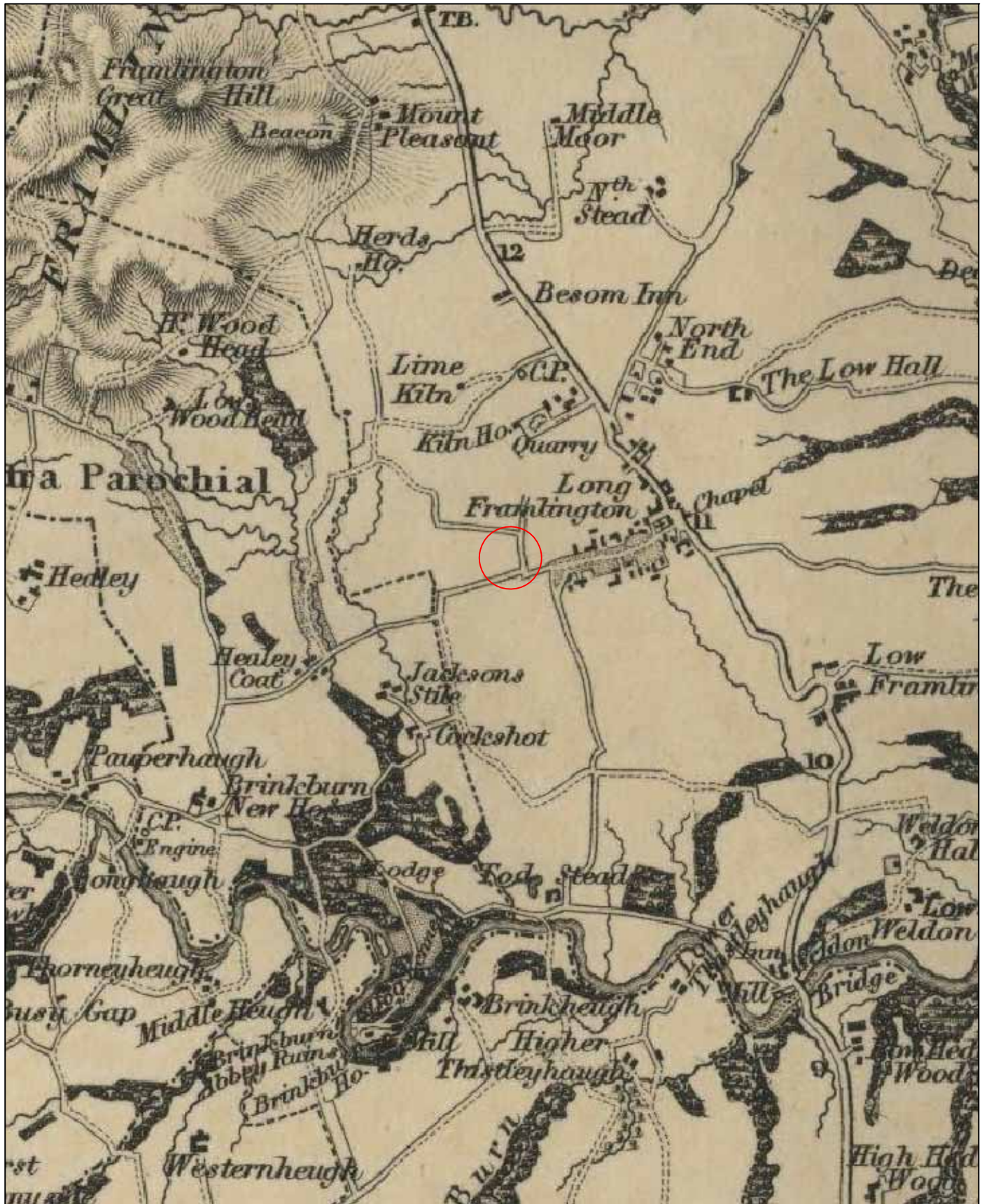
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: Not to scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">Site location</div> </div>	
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Figure 6: Extract from Fryer's Map of Northumberland, 1820.








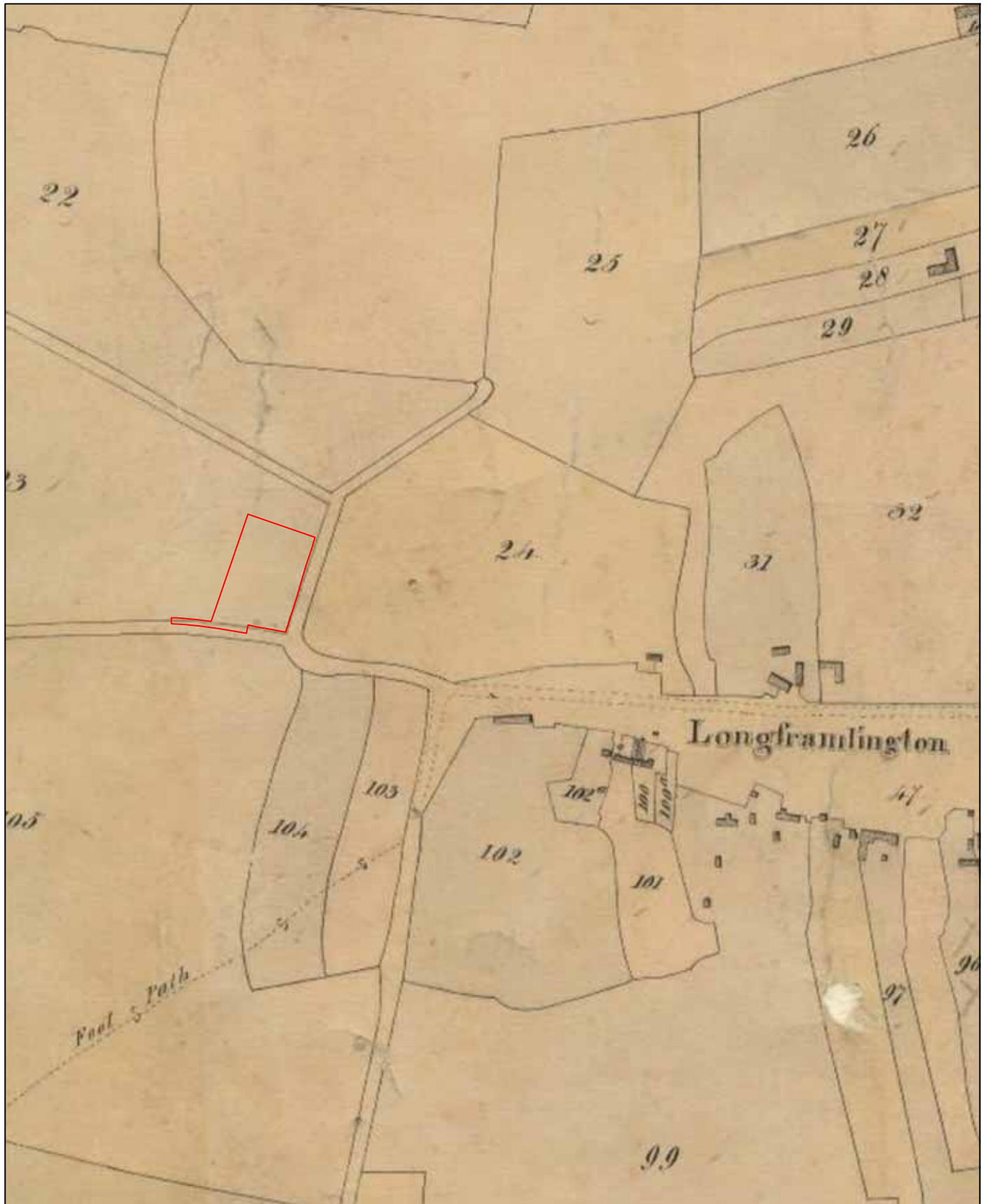
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: Not to scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <p>Site location</p> </div>	
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Figure 7: Extract from Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1828.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Proposed development boundary</p>	
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Figure 8: Extract from Tithe Map, 1844.








 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Proposed development boundary</p>	
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Figure 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1860 (6" to 1 mile).




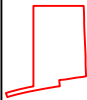

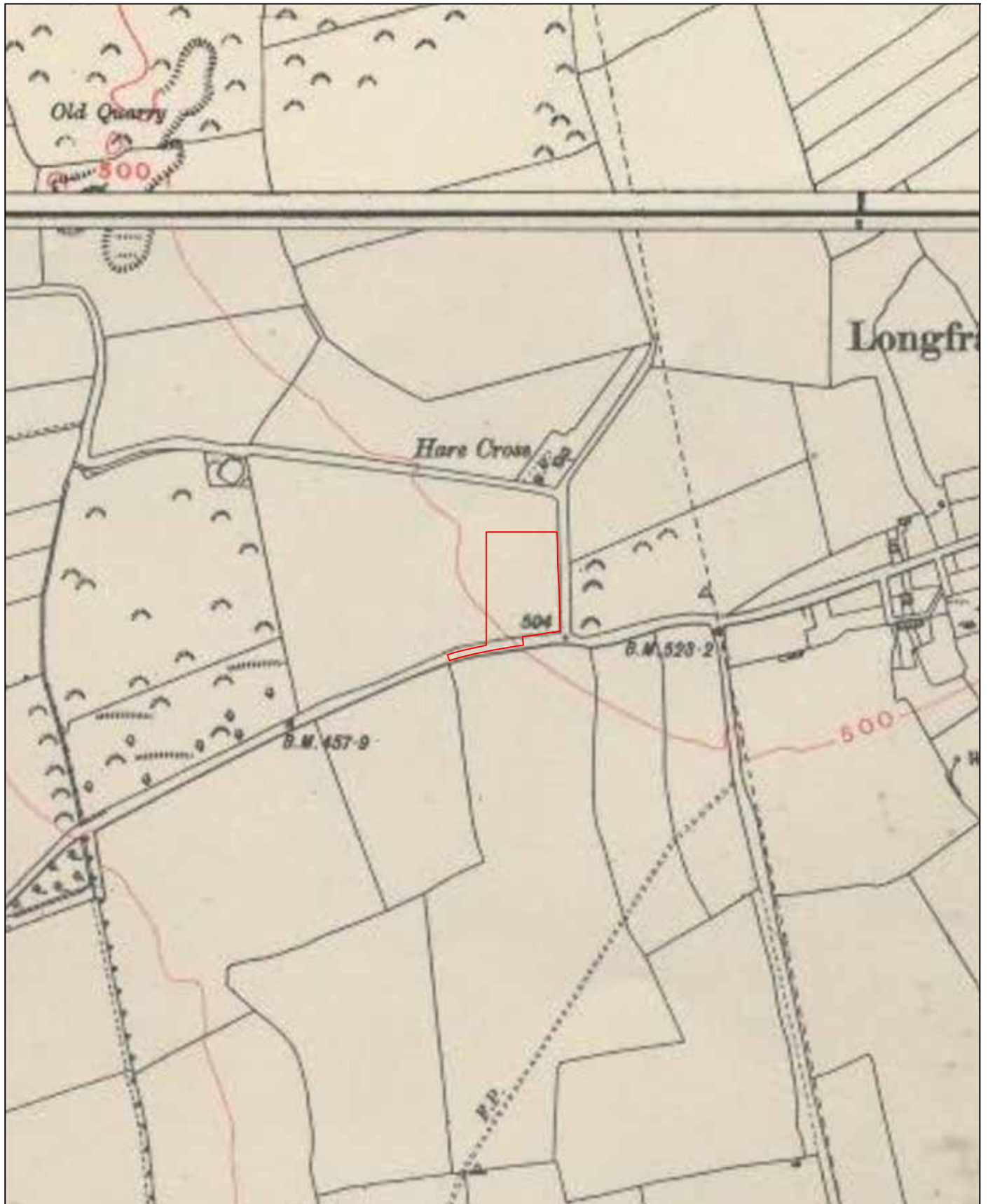
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 10</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Proposed development boundary</p>	
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Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1897 (6" to 1 mile).






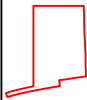

 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Harecross, Longframlington, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10588</p> <p>CLIENT: Partners</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 11</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Proposed development boundary</p>	
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Figure 11: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1920 (6" to 1 mile).

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