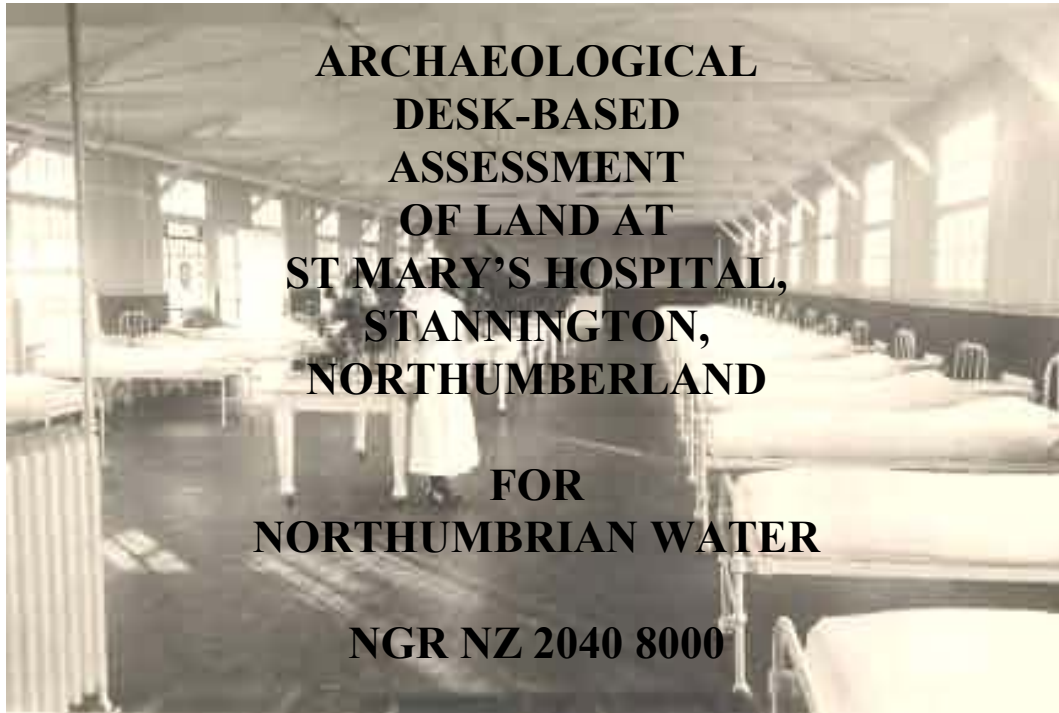

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/703/08



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on land to the west of St Mary's Hospital, Stannington, Northumberland (NZ 2040 8000).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in Northumberland County Record Office at Woodhorn and at Tyne and Wear Archives, as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Northumberland County Council based in Morpeth. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains.

The desk-based assessment located a total of 305 sites from the various sources consulted during the research within 2.5km of the development site. This highlighted the potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeology in the area. A total of 60 of these 305 sites lay within the site boundary itself showing the strong possibility for sub-surface deposits to survive on-site, and as the area has never undergone archaeological investigation, this potential has yet to be tested.

As the proposed sewage requisition scheme is likely to require a linear cut across the landscape within the site boundary, which will have a direct and irreversible impact on any archaeological features it encounters, it is likely that further archaeological work will be required.

Depending on advice from the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, further mitigation involve an archaeological monitoring during all groundworks in the form of a watching brief condition, undertaken by an experienced and qualified archaeological contractor. In addition, an archaeological walkover survey of the chosen route may be required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Mark Morris of Northumbrian Water for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Liz Williams, of the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, and all the staff at Northumberland Record Office and Tyne and Wear Archives for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken by Cat Peters. The report was written by and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager and Frank Giecco, Technical Director, both of NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) were consulted regarding a proposal for sewer requisition work to connect in a new housing development at St Mary's Hospital, affecting an area considered to be of high archaeological potential. The proposed routes cross a wider archaeological landscape which has revealed a number of important prehistoric sites. There is the potential for archaeological remains to have survived within the area of proposed construction works. As a result of this potential, and in line with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), and with local and regional planning policy, NCCCT has recommended a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the County Archaeologist (Derham 2008, reproduced as Appendix 1). The brief outlines the need for an archaeological desk-based assessment for the development area, involving desk-based research and site visits of the land to the west of St Mary's Hospital, Stannington, Northumberland (NZ 2040 8000).
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Morpeth and held at Northumberland Record Office and Tyne and Wear Archives, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to collate and assess existing information regarding the archaeological nature of the site in order to identify and characterise the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological features not yet incorporated within the known resource.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the desk-based assessment and walkover survey. All works were consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice, and in line with the NCCCT brief (Derham 2008; Appendix 1).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area consisted of a broad overall history of Stanington and the area within the c. 2.5km radius area, centred on the proposed development area, as well as an additional detailed focused area within the boundaries of the proposed development area covering the environs of the proposed routes which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Morpeth, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the 2.5km study area, and the area within the site boundary was examined in greater depth.
- 2.2.3 ***Northumberland Record Office, Woodhorn (NRO):*** the Northumberland County Archives at Woodhorn were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.
- 2.2.5 ***Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS):*** although the site is not within Tyne and Wear, the archives do hold a series of antiquarian maps of Northumberland, and a number of published and unpublished sources relating to the region.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A site walkover survey was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any extant features within the development area and to test the potential for archaeology found by the desk-based research. This required a systematic assessment of the site by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to log any features encountered during the programme of archaeological on-site observation.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). This comprises both a paper copy of the report and a digital version, deposited in an appropriate museum in compliance with Section 5 of the project brief (Derham 2008; Appendix 1).
- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and Northumberland County Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND (2.5KM AREA)

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site lies within a rural context at the western fringes of Stannington, Northumberland (Figure 1; NGR NZ 2040 8000).
- 3.1.2 The site incorporates a number of fields to the north and west of the village of Stannington, covering a route on a broadly north-west alignment between Stannington and St. Mary's Hospital, spanning eastwards in two transects to cross the A1 and meet the railway line (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The area, referred to by the Countryside Commission as lying within the South East Northumberland Coastal Plain (Countryside Commission 1998, 59), is underlain by Coal Measures of Upper Carboniferous age. These consist, predominantly, of mudstones and sandstones with numerous coal seams. The bedrocks have been heavily mantled by glacial debris, mainly clay or till, deposited from ice sheets, which covered the area during the last glacial period (*ibid*, 61). This has given rise to a relatively featureless till plain landscape.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. Site numbers refer to known cultural and historic sites within the 2.5km study area and are summarised in Appendix 2 with their locations are illustrated in Figure 3.
- 3.2.2 ***Prehistoric Period (pre c. AD 43):*** the area around Stannington is well-known for its prehistoric archaeology, with many features of the period occurring close to Stannington Station, to the north. In particular, a Neolithic axe was found at Blagdon Home Farm, to the south of the site boundary (Site 45). A possible prehistoric enclosure is also known from the area, comprising an enclosure, a palisade and an internal roundhouse feature (Site 221). In addition, several Bronze Age features have been encountered, including cinerary urns (Site 34) and a cist and cairn (Site 59). Less specifically dated, but originating in the later prehistoric period are the sites of a rectilinear enclosure visible as a cropmark at Bog Hall (Site 7), a further double ditched rectilinear enclosure also seen as a cropmark (Site 67), a later prehistoric flint implement found at Nedderton (Site 81) and the possible sites of curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures (Site 234). The area has also yielded evidence for Iron Age activity, in the form of a possible site seen by cropmarks (Site 6), which may also belong to the Romano-British period, a further rectangular enclosure seen by cropmarks near North Whitehouse (Site 19), which also may extend into the Romano-British period, enclosures surviving as earthworks to the south of Stannington Station (Site 58), which again may have been in-use into the preceding period, as may have happened at Clifton cropmark enclosed settlement (Site 61). In addition, Iron Age pottery has been recovered from the Blagdon Park prehistoric settlement (Site 237) perhaps indicative of the longevity of the site. The

high number of prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the proposed development may reflect a high potential for further sites to lie within the site boundary itself.

- 3.2.3 ***Romano-British Period (c. AD 43- 410):*** evidence for activity in the area predominantly comes from the later Iron Age settlement sites referred to above (3.2.2). The Roman invasion did not have quite the impact on the area, in terms of changes in settlement, that it had elsewhere, and this, combined with the relative lack of material culture of the period in the region, makes these types of enclosures difficult to date precisely. Sites which have been investigated seem to suggest that the same sites were being utilised well into the Romano-British period, and it is likely that this was the case at many of the Iron Age sites in this area (Sites 6, 19, 58 and 61). More specific evidence for activity of the period has been seen by the find of a cinerary urn and architectural fragments typical of the Roman era (Site 14).
- 3.2.4 ***Medieval Period (c. AD 410- AD 1485):*** more intense use of the area occurred during the medieval period, perhaps relating to the growth in population and the need to make use of more land. A total of 16 villages are known from the period in the area. A shrunken medieval village existed at West Duddo (Site 3), and a deserted one is known from East Duddo (Site 4) and a manorial demesne settlement was also located at Bellasis, evidence for which is still visible in earthwork form (Site 5). West Duddo is now the site of St Mary's Hospital (Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 9). A shrunken medieval village is also known at Shilvington (Site 13) some evidence of which can be discerned from earthworks. A further deserted medieval village is known from documentary evidence at Coldwell (Site 20) and a shrunken village at Saltwick (Site 21) with a further deserted settlement thought to have existed at The Old Rectory from conjectural evidence (Site 22). Saltwick, pronounced 'Sattick' now only comprises a house and a few cottages, although it was still described as a township in 1956 (Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 18). A manorial demesne settlement is also known to have existed at Plessey (Site 36), and earthworks relating to the village can still be seen. Two further medieval villages are known at Shotton (Site 41), which is shrunken, and traces of which can be seen in earthworks, and at Blagdon, which is a deserted village known from documentary evidence (Site 42). Twisle is a deserted medieval village site thought to date to the early medieval period through documentary evidence (Site 63). Hepscott Manor is also a possible site of a deserted medieval village (Site 64), and documentary evidence suggests that Clifton is a shrunken medieval village (Site 65). A further site of a possible medieval village is thought to lie to the north of Dovecote Farm (Site 90) and traces of associated field systems and broad ridge and furrow can still be traced in earthworks in the area. A further possible shrunken village evidenced by pottery, ditches, post holes and pits during excavation has been encountered to the north-east of Shotton (Site 224).
- 3.2.5 Many of the aforementioned village sites have ridge and furrow in the vicinity. Ridge and furrow is also known from other areas, further evidencing an increase in activity in the area during the medieval period. It is known from near Bog Houses (Site 85), at Blagdon Village (Site 88), near Down Hill (Site 218), to the north-east of Shotton (Site 225), to the south of Blagdon Village (Site 231) and to the west of Clifton (Site 241). In addition, common land, known to have been used as such

during the medieval period from documentary evidence, is also known from Low Common and Morpeth Common (Site 11).

- 3.2.6 Evidence for lone buildings and structures are also known from the period including a hospital and chapel at the Hospital of St. James (Site 32), a bridge at Hartford Bridge (Site 33), chapel sites at Plessey (Site 37) and at Shotton (Site 38), a corn mill at Plessey Mill (Site 46), old mining remains in Blagdon Park (Site 89), a market cross in North Wood, Blagdon (Site 116), to the south and west of Clifton (Sites 240 and 241) and to the east of Glororum, seen by cropmark evidence (Site 242). In addition, a single bowl find was encountered near Shilvington (Site 16).
- 3.2.7 Stannington itself is a medieval village (Site 40), evidenced archaeologically by ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity. The Church of St. Mary has a Norman predecessor thought to have been founded in 1190, and it is known from early documentary evidence that a Roger de Merloy, Baron of Morpeth who died in 1264, founded a chantry in the church in honour of St. Mary, for one chaplain to be chosen by the Archdeacon of Northumberland (Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 24). The name, Stannington is of Danish origin 'Stanweg-Tun', meaning town on the paved way. The predecessor of the A1 was the main route northwards from Newcastle to Edinburgh, and must have been an early wayroad. In the old rolls of the barony of Morpeth, it is described as 'Cook's Land' because one Robert Cook owned land there in 1317 (*ibid*, 18). The earliest deeds relating to the settlement found by this research was dated to 1586 and referred to Stannington Mill, Weat Hall Farm, East Rawfarm and Stannington (Twas DX726/7/1-2). In 1639, it was described as "*a very mean town*" by J. Aston who was in the service of Charles I. Not much seemed to have changed then between 1639 and 1841, when Lady Ridley, wife of the 4th Baronet wrote to her mother of her first impressions of Stannington, "*it is a nasty, cheerless, untidy looking village. It is not attractive at all, although the people are none of them very poor, and the cottages in general, well-built*" (quoted in Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 21). At that time Stannington belonged to the Earl of Carlisle.
- 3.2.8 **Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900):** a large number of known sites relating to the post-medieval period occur within the 2.5km radial area. The increase in industry nationwide, is represented in the study area by an increase in industrial sites. Prior to the medieval period, only one mining site is known, that at Blagdon Park (Site 89). Evidence for mining during the post-medieval era comes from sites at New Tranwell Colliery (Site 27) which included a colliery and tramway, shafts to the west of Bellasis Farm known from documentary evidence (Site 29), a ventilation shaft for mines to the south-east of Nedderton (Site 75) and mounds and a shaft by the road to the west of Hartford Hall (Site 187). Quarrying is also well-represented in the area, seen at sites to the north of Bellasis Farm (Site 9), to the South of West Duddo (Site 10), to the west of Ash Grove House (Site 28), to the north-east of Glororum (Site 30), at Hartford Quarry (Site 79), to the east of Shilvington (Site 129) which had a building associated with it, near Catraw Wood (Site 169), and on the north bank of the Blyth (Site 190). Extraction pits are also known from the area, including clay pits at the Drop Tile Works (Site 72) where tile works and a horse engine are also known, to the west of Hartford (Site 76), at Blagdon Hall where both clay pits and tile works were located (Site 208), at the Cock Hill Tile works where

there was also a tile works and a pug mill (Site 214) and an extractive pit to the north-west of Clifton (Site 144); gravel pits to the west of Coalburn Farm (Site 73), to the east of Netherton Park (Site 77); and sand pits located to the north-west of Hartford Hall (Site 80). Tile works were also known at Hartford Bridge (Site 215).

- 3.2.9 This increase in industrial activity meant an increase in goods produced, and new transport systems were created to move these raw materials between the extraction sites and the production sites, and onwards to towns for redistribution. This new infrastructure can be seen evidenced within the study area by the occurrence of waggonways (Sites 57 and 71) and the number of features in the area relating to the railway including viaducts (Site 51), stations (Sites 52 and 78), bridges (Sites 140, 194 and 198) and signals (Sites 143, 152, 153 and 200). The roads were also improved during this period, and several sites in the area correspond to these alterations, including mileposts (Sites 119, 137, 146, 150, 157, 195, 197 and 204), a signpost (Site 126), stones at junctions (Sites 124, 125 and 155), fords (Sites 131, 138, 139, 156, 159, 160, 171, 172, 173, 175, 180, 181, 182, 184, 192, 193, 196, 205, 206 and 209), road bridges (Sites 134, 145, 168 and 176) and a toll bridge (Site 149). Other bridges (Sites 2, 48, 50, 121, 199 and 201) and a footbridge (Site 49), also date to this period.
- 3.2.10 Smaller scale cottage-industry, of a type that originated in the preceding period, continued into the post-medieval period, and this can be seen at sites such as the blacksmiths workshop (Site 53), a windmill to the south-west of Plessey Checks (Site 47), a horse wheel (Site 55), a corn mill at Stannington Mill (Site 96) and a mill race for Plessey Mill (Site 177). Both Stannington Mill and Plessey Mill belonged to John de Plessis who gave a grant of these mills to the Abbot and Monks of Newminster (Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 22-3). After the Dissolution, the fee simple of the water continued for some time in the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth let Stannington Mill to Nicholas Arrington for 21 years at a rate of £4 a year (*ibid*, 23). In 1613 James I sold the mill, and thereafter it belonged, along with Catraw Farm, to the Green family until they sold it to W. Hall. Mr Hall demolished the corn mill, and converted the malt kiln and malting into dwelling houses and a cotton print manufactory was erected on the site, occupied by Messrs Purvis and Co. In 1828 the whole property was sold to Sir M.W. Ridley, 3rd Baronet and it continued for some time as a sail cloth manufactory, employing labour from Bradford (*ibid*). This spinning mill seemed to have been disused by 1855 as Whellan writes, the "*decrease in population is attributed to the disuse of a colliery and a spinning mill*" (Whellan 1855, 553).
- 3.2.11 Several buildings date to this period including Cale Cross, north of North Lodge (Site 56), a site seen by cropmarks to the west of Hepscoth Manor Farm (Site 60), Hartford Military Camp (Site 68), the Howard Arms Inn (Site 74), the site of Catraw bastle (Site 91), now demolished, Cock Hill farmstead (Site 127), Pit Terrace (Site 147) to provide accommodation for miners, Netherton Park School (Site 161), later also a tile works, The Hartford Bridge Inn (Site 185) and the site of Bank Top buildings at Hartford Bridge (Site 186). In the 1950s, an old hearse house was still in existence next to the Howard Arms Inn (Site 74) in Stannington, where the village hearse was once kept (Stannington Women's Institute 1956, 24). The earliest record of a school in Stannington is in 1720 when a Mrs Gray of Lough

House “left by will a rent dye of £2 for teaching 6 poor children” (ibid, 29). The inns, school and buildings indicate an increase in population, with workers needed for the new industrial processes. Several wells and other water-related features relate to the post-medieval period, perhaps needed for the larger population who lived near their work, rather than near rivers for the water supply. These include wells (Sites 120, 122, 128, 130, 133, 141, 142, 151, 154, 158, 162, 163, 165, 166, 179, 188, 191, 203, 211 and 213), springs (Sites 132, 167, 170, 183, 189 and 207), ponds (Sites 135, 164, 202 and 212) and one reservoir (Site 123). One example of some stepping stones across the River Blyth at Plessey Mill are also first referenced on cartographic sources of the post-medieval period (Site 178).

- 3.2.12 The occurrence of farmsteads during the period, shows that not everyone was involved in industry, whether large or small-scale, and there was also an increase in agriculture during the era, with machinery making fast progress towards the end of the period. Surviving earthworks in the area, and continuing studies of aerial photography, have revealed such features. Several earthworks pertaining to ridge and furrow and field boundaries are known from the area (Sites 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 238). Narrow ridge and furrow blocks have also been observed on aerial photography of the region (Sites 232, 233 and 236).
- 3.2.13 Many of the remaining features of the post-medieval period encountered within the 2.5km study site relate to several of the large manor houses and halls in the area. These include an orchard associated with Field House (Site 136), a garden associated with Netherton Hall (Site 148), gates to Hartford Hall (Site 97) and several features associated with Blagdon Hall to the south of the site boundary (Sites 43, 44, 83, 86, 87, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118 and 210).
- 3.2.14 A document dating to 1797, citing the returns of persons, waggons and carts for carrying soldiers and baggage for Castle Ward, West Division (NRO QSB/90/6), gives an indication of the male population of the area at that time: Ballasis, 11 men, Clifton and Coldwell, 23 men, Duddo, 16 men, Saltwick, 8 men, Stannington (east side), 46 men, Stannington (west side), 36 men, Tranwell and High Church, 13 men'. By this time then, Stannington was still the main settlement in the area, although there must have been several farmsteads and houses at the other sites to warrant such a number of people there.
- 3.2.15 **Modern (post 1900):** Blagdon Hall also appears to have been extended during the modern period, with several garden features dating to this period (Sites 99, 100, 101, 103 and 106). A Dovecot associated with Hartford Hall also dates to the modern period (Site 69). Farming continued into the modern period in the area, with a hemmel, a roofed structure for cattle constructed to the north-east of Shotton (Site 222). The area has also been utilised during the modern period for opencast mining (Site 219) and a linear pipeline was constructed across the area (Site 12). Many of the other features of the modern period in the area relate to defence and warfare of the world wars. These include several pillboxes (Sites 8 and 70) and a prisoner of war camp (Site 98). Two bus shelters within Stannington are also of interest, and date to this period (Site 54). A further site deemed to be of historic and archaeological significance and dating to the period post 1900 is St. Mary's Hospital buildings and garden (Site 31). The hospital was built by Gateshead Council to

replace their dependency on the mental hospital at Sedgefield in County Durham (National Health Service 1995, 2). The search for a suitable location that could cater for 400 people began in January 1908. By the eve of the First World War 380 patients had been installed and its growing popularity led to the construction of a Nurses Home on the site in 1929 (*ibid*). New buildings were opened in June 1939 after a joint venture with the South Shields and Hartlepool Councils to cater for 754 people from those three catchment areas. To cater for this extension, an adjoining site of 10 acres was procured. Further expansion was made at the end of the Second World War when North Saltwick Farm and its 144 acres to the west of the estate came onto the property market. Since the 1950s began a gradual scaling down, with a major sale of land in 1959 of the 231 acre farm steading at West Duddo and in 1965 74 acres, including the buildings at North Saltwick were sold (*ibid*). A photographic record of the site in 1965 including internal and external shots is available at Northumberland Record Office (NRO LR 362.210942883).

- 3.2.16 Several sites in the area are of unknown origin. These amount to twenty-one sites, seventeen of which survive as cropmarks (Sites 1, 15, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 62, 82, 84, 92, 93, 94, 95, 235, 243 and 244), three were sub-surface deposits (Sites 216, 217 and 220) and one survives as an earthwork (Site 17).

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS (DETAILED AREA)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the source from which they relate. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 2*. The sites within the site boundary are also illustrated in Figure 4.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **Summary:** 27 HER records exist within the site boundary, one of possible prehistoric date (Site 269), two of medieval origin (Sites 245 and 248), twenty one of probable post-medieval date (Sites 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 271), nine relating to Stannington Church, six to agriculture, four to transport and two wells, two of modern date (Sites 246 and 247) and one of unknown date (Site 270).

4.2.2 **Prehistoric and Romano-British:** a possible prehistoric or Romano-British date enclosure has been postulated within the area by an archaeological desk based assessment of a neighbouring area, recorded from aerial photographs (Site 269; Scott 2006). Circular and linear cropmarks of unknown date were also noted by the same assessment (Site 270; Scott 2006).

4.2.3 **Medieval:** a group of medieval coins were found in the graveyard of Stannington Church (Site 245) which included coins of Henry III, Edward I, William III and a bodle of Charles II (Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle 4, series 4, 1930, page 70). Further evidence for medieval activity within the site boundary comes from ridge and furrow earthworks next to the A1 to the north of Stannington, although developments along the A1 were expected to destroy parts of it (Site 248; TAP 2003) and no traces were encountered in 2006 (Scott 2006).

4.2.4 **Post-Medieval:** the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, or Stannington Church, was built in 1871 by R.J. Johnson of Newcastle (Site 249). It replaced an earlier church on the same site, and incorporates the 13th century north arcade of that medieval church. It is a Grade II Listed Building. Several tombstones and features within the grounds of the church are also Listed Grade II, and these include a lych gate, given by Viscount Ridley and dating to 1893 (Site 250), a churchyard cross, given by the same benefactor and erected around 1890 (Site 251), a tomb to George Hall of Stannington Bridge, dating to 1815 (Site 252), a headstone by Young of Plessey Mill, inscribed to Ann, wife of Anth, dated 1762 (Site 253), a tomb dated 1787 and inscribed to Nicholas Moor of Stannington, White House (Site 254), a probable 12th or 13th century coffin and font bowl, though the bowl has a secondary date of 1521 (Site 255), a headstone inscribed to William Gillespy of Shotton dated 1744 (Site 256) and a tomb inscribed to John Coates dated 1763 (Site 257).

4.2.5 Duddo Hill farmhouse (Site 258), dating to the late 18th century, is also a Grade II Listed Building and lies within the western part of the site boundary. A barn and

gingang to the north-west of the farmhouse are also Listed Grade II (Site 259). In 1901 the farm was run by the Thompson brothers (Kelly 1901, 472), and in 1938 a Mrs Thompson is listed as the farmer there (Kelly 1938, 271). The site of South Whitehouse farmstead (Site 261), shown in early mapping, but no longer in existence lay close to the northern boundary of the site, west of Dovecote Farm. It is still listed in 1855, as being inhabited by Edward Atkinson, farmer (Whellan 1855, 550), but appears to have been demolished by 1898 and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping. Further evidence for farming within the site boundary comes from narrow rigg and furrow recorded from aerial photography by a previous archaeological desk-based assessment of the area (Sites 267, 268 and 271; Scott 2006).

- 4.2.6 A milepost (Site 260), east of the road and to the south of Swan farmhouse lies at the far south-eastern extreme of the site area. It is Grade II Listed. The site of a route across the burn is also known from within the site boundary, though whether through bridge or culvert, is unclear (Site 262). A ford across the West Catraw Burn is known from within the site boundary (Site 263) and also dates to the post-medieval period. A second ford is known to have existed in the area, to the south-west of Stannington Village (Site 266).
- 4.2.7 A well, seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, and just within the eastern boundary of the site is also cited for the area (Site 264), as is a second well, to the south-west of Stannington Village (Site 265).
- 4.2.8 **Modern:** a colliery (Site 247) opened on the west side of Stannington Church between 1915 and 1922 and probably closed in 1927, but with small-scale workings continuing into the 1930s (TAP 2003). A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (Site 246), built between 1958 and 1964, one of 875 underground posts built to monitor nuclear explosions and the drift fallout. This structure was noted as still in existence in 2006 (Scott 2006).

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 A search of maps recording the area was carried out. Only those that reveal the development site, and that are of direct relevance have been included. Several antiquarian maps not listed below were also inspected, but as they just showed the settlement name of Stannington, and no further detail, they have not been included in the summaries below, but are sourced in the Bibliography for future reference.
- 4.3.2 **Speed's Plan, 1610 (Figure 5):** this is the earliest plan found during the research. Although it doesn't reveal any detail of the area, it does denote the settlement as 'Stanyngton'.
- 4.3.3 **Armstrong's Plan of Northumberland, 1769 (Figure 6):** this plan shows the farmsteads of 'Whitehouse', 'West Moor', 'Duddoe Hill', 'East Duddoe' and 'Catraw'. Stannington too is depicted, with the church, and a bridge is shown to the south-east of the site boundary.
- 4.3.4 **Fryer's Plan of Northumberland, 1820 (Figure 7):** this plan is very similar to Armstrong's plan of 1769, except 'Lough House' is also depicted, suggesting the

farmstead originates to between 1769 and 1820. Also, the site of 'East Duddoe' seen on Armstrong's plan has disappeared, but the farmstead known as 'Duddoe Hill' on Armstrong's plan, is known as 'East Duddo' by 1820.

- 4.3.5 ***Tithe Award Plan of the Duddo Township and of the Stannington Township, 1841 (Figure 8)***: this plan shows Duddo Hill also cited as East Duddo, corroborating earlier evidence sourced from Armstrong and Fryer's plans, that the farmstead presently known as Duddo Hill, was the original name of the place, and that, after the demolition of the 18th century farmstead of 'East Duddoe', once on the opposite bank of the burn to 'West Duddoe', Duddo Hill sometimes became associated with the name 'East Duddo' instead.
- 4.3.6 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1858, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, Northumberland Series, sheet 72 (Figure 9)***: this is the first plan of the site to have been accurately surveyed. Unfortunately the 25" edition was not available at Northumberland Record Office. Several new features were observed from the map, illustrated in Figure 4, not yet within the HER. These include a wood (Site 272) located to the south of the site of South Whitehouse farmstead, a pond (Site 273) to the south-west of Duddo Hill farmstead, a field boundary (Site 274) to the west of Duddo Hill farmstead and a further pond (Site 275) located to the south of Duddo Hill farmstead.
- 4.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1898, Second Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheets 77.13 and 77.14, and 6" to 1 mile sheet 72. SW (Figure 10)***: the 25" to the mile sheets were investigated, and notes made of the locations of any sites revealed by them. As several sheets covered the site boundary area, only the 6" edition has been requested for illustrative purposes to enable a direct comparison with the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the same area. Three new features were noted from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, including a larger area covered by West Catraw Wood (Site 276), which in 1898 extended southwards and eastwards from its present site to cover the entire field, a smithy to west of Stannington church (Site 277) and a quarry (Site 278), also to the west of Stannington Church and south-east of West House Farm on the north bank of the Catraw Burn. The smithy (Site 277) may also be shown on the First Edition Mapping, as a building at the same location is depicted, though not annotated as such.
- 4.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey Map, 1922, Third Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheets 77.6 and 77.7 (not illustrated)***: unfortunately a 6" edition of the mapping was not available of the area in the Third Edition of the series, so is not illustrated for direct comparison with the earlier versions. However, again, notes and tracings were made of the 25" sheets, to assess whether any further features came to light, not yet logged within the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). Although Church Colliery (Site 247) is listed within the HER, the third edition also depicts a short stretch of tramway (Site 279) to the south-west, presumably related to the colliery, taking the mined coal to the road. A further feature noted from the 1922 map was a pond (Site 280) located to the south-east of Duddo Hill farmstead. A further shaft to the east of Dovecote farm and just to the north of the site boundary is marked as disused on modern Ordnance Survey Mapping, and is not marked within the HER (Site 281).

4.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

4.4.1 Aerial photographs pertaining to the study area were consulted via the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team GIS related digital aerial photography resource. The aerial photographs of the study area were taken in 2000. Only new features, not currently within the HER database are discussed. These included a circular cropmark feature (Site 282), noted within a field between Catraw Farmhouse and St. Mary's Church, on the western side of the Catraw Burn, and pre-existing field boundaries (Site 283), not shown on modern mapping, associated with and to the west of West House Farm.

4.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.5.1 A search was made of the known previous archaeological investigations held at the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team offices, that have been undertaken within the site boundary. The search produced a total of three sites, summarised in the table below.

Site No.	HER Ref.	Date	Contractor	Type	Results
284	13261	2003	The Archaeological Practice	Photographic Survey	None
285	13262	2003	The Archaeological Practice	Topographic Survey	None
286	13929	2007	Tyne and Wear Museums	Watching Brief	No archaeology encountered

4.5.2 Sites 284 and 285 were merely recording projects, creating a permanent record of the area as was, and as such, provide little information on the extent of surviving archaeology elsewhere within the site boundary. In addition, Site 286 was an archaeological watching brief undertaken of a series of test pits along a linear route associated with developments to the main road just to the north-east of the site. No archaeological deposits were encountered, but again, this has little implication for the present proposed development.

4.6 PREVIOUS PLANNING APPLICATIONS

4.6.1 Several county-consented planning applications have been enacted in the area of the site. Details of these were available at Northumberland County Council Conservation Team Offices. The relevant applications are outlined in the table below, and attempts made to assess any implications that their implementation may have had on previously surviving archaeological features within the site boundary. Those that lie outside the site boundary are illustrated in Figure 3, those within, in Figure 4.

Site No.	Application No.	HER ID.	Description	Location	Impact
287	81/D/240	4217	Opencast coal extraction on 16ha of land	Former Dovecote Colliery	See 4.7.2
288	86/D/349	4374	Opencast coal extraction on 11ha of land	Glororum Farm	None
289	86/D/349A	4375	Extension to above site and changes to working scheme	Glororum Farm	None
290	88/D/455	4392	Opencast coal extraction on 14ha of land	To north of Glorum Farm	None
291	90/D/530	4505	Opencast coal extraction on 48ha of land	Bets Lane	None
292	90/D/530A	4506	Submission of details for above application	Bets Lane	None
293	96/D/106	4642	Residential development	Stanington Children's Hospital	None
294	95/CC/62	4643	Employment parking area	Bets Lane	None
295	93/CC/070	4644	Extensions of open coal extraction to 40ha of land	Bets Lane (as Site 290)	None
296	95/CC/30	4645	Relocation of overburden and subsoil	Bets Lane (as Site 290)	None
297	95/CC/29	4646	24 Hour working	Bets Lane (as Site 290)	None
298	96/D/555	4670	Outline application for office building	Well Hill Farm	None
299	95/D/028	4707	Business Village	St. Mary's Hospital, Well Hill Farm and Tranwell West	See 4.7.2
300	92/D/147	4708	Use of premises and land for residential accommodation	St. Mary's Hospital	None
301	04/00070/CPC	4709	Residential development	St. Mary's Hospital	None
302	97/D/362	4710	Virtual Reality World	St. Mary's Hospital	None
303	04/00160/CPC	5079	Mixed use development	St. Mary's Hospital (as 298)	None
304	50/513(4)	6081	Opencast coal prospection	Glororum site	None
305	06/00180/CPC	7208	Mixed use development	St. Mary's Hospital	None

4.6.2 As shown by the table above, only two successful planning applications, Sites 287 and 299, have had the potential to directly affect archaeological survival within the site boundary. Site 287, an application for an open coal extraction scheme on 16ha of land at the Former Dovecote Colliery, is likely to have obscured the modern disused shaft site of Dovecote Colliery (Site 281; 4.4.7) just to the north of the site

boundary, and will have destroyed any further unknown archaeological features in that part of the proposed development site. Site 296, an application for a business village at St. Mary's Hospital, extending to West Hill Farm and to the south of Tranwell West to the A1, has the potential, on paper, to have affected the remains of the site of a wood (Site 299; 4.4.5), seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1858. No other feature was recorded in this area, although such a large tract of land, if the application was implemented across its extent, will have affected any previously unknown features in this area.

4.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

4.7.1 **Introduction:** an archaeological walkover survey was undertaken within the proposed development site on Friday 13th June 2008. A digital photographic record of the site is included below. As a walkover survey was not directly specified by the brief (Derham 2008; Appendix 1), a full walkover of the entire site within the boundary was not within the remit of this project. Instead, an overall assessment was made of the area, via publicly accessible lands through public footpaths and trackways. In addition, key features were targeted, based on the research outlined above, to assess the survival of the sites in the field and to assess the impact of any relevant county planning applications. The aims of the walkover survey were:

- to assess the survival of previously known historic sites logged within the HER: the site of Church Colliery (Site 247), the site of South Whitehouse farmstead (Site 261) the site of a bridge or culvert (Site 262), the site of a ford (Site 263), and the site of a well (Site 265).
- to assess the survival of new sites located by this desk-based research from cartographic sources: the site of a smithy (Site 277), the site of a quarry (Site 278) and the site of a tramway (Site 279).
- to assess the survival of new sites located by this desk-based research from aerial photography: the site of a circular cropmark feature (Site 282).
- to assess the impact of county planning applications that may have encroached to within important areas of the site: the site of a business village (Site 299).

4.7.2 **Summary:** the results of the walkover survey are summarised in the table below:

Site No.	Site Name	Evidence	Period	Survival
247	Church Colliery	HER	1915-1922	Not accessible, dense undergrowth
261	South Whitehouse	HER	Pre 1769	Entranceway visible from road, possible remains beneath undergrowth
262	Bridge/culvert	HER	Pre mid 19 th century	Not visible, obscured by modern culvert
263	Ford	HER	Pre mid 19 th century	Not visible, obscured by modern culvert

Site No.	Site Name	Evidence	Period	Survival
265	Well	HER	Pre mid 19 th century	Not accessible, dense undergrowth
277	Smithy	2 nd edition OS or earlier	Early-mid 19 th century	Extant building, 'Smithy Cottage'
278	Quarry	2 nd edition OS	Mid-late 19 th century	Not accessible, dense undergrowth
279	Tramway	3 ^{ed} edition OS	Early 20 th century	Not accessible, dense undergrowth
282	Circular cropmark feature	Aerial Photography	Unknown	Not accessible, private land
299	Business village	Planning Application	1995	No evidence for development within site boundary.

4.7.3 **Discussion:** unfortunately many of the sites known to have existed within the site boundary were not tested, because they were not accessible. It could be that traces of church colliery (Site 247), the bridge or culvert (Site 262), the ford (Site 263), the well (Site 265) the quarry (Site 278), the tramway (Site 279) and the circular feature (Site 282) do survive, but these sites were predominantly indeterminable by the rate of growth of shrubs and trees in the area.

4.7.4 'Smithy Cottage' close to the site of the smithy (Site 277) located on Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, and probably of earlier origin, could be that very building (Plate 1), and as such, could be admissible to the HER database in future.



Plate 1: 'Smithy Cottage' likely to be smithy (Site 277)

- 4.7.5 Less discernable, but clearly surviving, was evidence for the site of South Whitehouse farmstead (Site 261). Its entranceway from the road was clearly visible (Plate 2), although little of the site of the building itself was traceable due to undergrowth in the area. It could be that clearer remains survive beneath the undergrowth.



Plate 2: Entranceway to South Whitehouse Farmstead (Site 261)

4.8 PHYSICAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 4.8.1 **Introduction:** the proposed development comprises a programme of sewer requisition work which is required to connect in a new housing development at St Mary's Hospital, Stannington. A number of routes have been identified, which lead eastwards and southwards on various paths across the agricultural landscape from St. Mary's Hospital. A final decision between the four routes has not yet been decided, and may depend on the results of this archaeological assessment. As details of the proposed development have not been finalised, the discussion below is subject to change, depending on the final outcome of the methodology of the sewer requisition scheme.
- 4.8.2 **Discussion:** it is likely that the sewer requisition scheme, whichever route is chosen, will require a narrow trench excavation across the extent of the chosen route, and therefore will have a detrimental affect on any surviving archaeology along its route. As has been shown by the research, no previous county planning applications have impacted on the area within the site boundary, except the opencast coal extraction at the former Dovecote Colliery (Site 287), an area not encountered by any of the proposed routes. Thus any archaeology should still survive in the area.
- 4.8.3 The wider area (2.5km radial area) has shown a high potential for prehistoric activity in the area, and it could well be that as yet unknown sites of this period lie within the site boundary. It is also possible that as further unknown features, not

revealed by the research, could also survive in the area. The table below outlines the possible impacts on known features within the site boundary, based on plans provided by the client of the proposed routeways, to inform of the impact of each routeway.

Route	Proposed Location	Sites affected
Route 1: The Blue Route (Southern)	South from Stannington then north-west to the south of the road, across fields to the south of East Duddo to the waterworks	282, 275, 273
Route 2: The Green Route	West from Stannington, then north-west, to the north of the road, across fields past the north of East Duddo to Duddo Hill West Plantation	264, 277, 247, 263, 278, 262
Route 3: The Yellow Route	West from the south of Netherton Park School direction, towards West House Farm, then north-west for a short stretch across fields, before returning to a due west direction to the north of East Duddo towards the hospital	No known sites
Route 4: The Pink Route (Northern)	South-west-west from the North Moor Estate direction on a gradual south-west-west route across farmland towards the Duddo Hill West Plantation	271

- 4.8.4 Route 1: the proposed blue route (the southernmost route) may have a direct impact on three known archaeological sites, Site 282 (circular cropmark seen on aerial photography), and Sites 275 and 273 (ponds first seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping). The ponds themselves are of little archaeological significance, although the circular cropmark is potentially of archaeological merit, and should not be destroyed before a proper analysis is made of it.
- 4.8.5 Route 2: the proposed green route has the potential to impact upon the highest number of known sites, six in total: Site 264 (a well), Site 277 (a smithy), Site 247 (Stannington Church Colliery), Site 263 (a ford), Site 278 (a quarry) and Site 262 (a bridge/culvert). Presumably Stannington Church and associated sites will not be affected, and the route is unlikely to affect the smithy (Site 277), an extant building or the well in Stannington Village (Site 264). However, of more concern are the sites of Stannington Church Colliery (Site 247), the quarry (Site 278) and the ford and bridge/culvert (Sites 263 and 262). The colliery, with associated tramway, is of archaeological interest, and although it was not observed during the walkover survey, it is likely that features and structures relating to this site do survive in the area. Damage to this site should be avoided where possible. The sites of the quarry (Site 278), ford (Site 263) and bridge/culvert (Site 262), although potentially of less archaeological interest, will require some form of mitigation prior to adverse impacts occurring in the vicinity.
- 4.8.6 Route 3: the proposed yellow route is the only route not likely to have a direct impact on known archaeological sites within the site boundary. However, the high archaeological potential of the area, and the discovery of new sites through aerial photography, is indicative of archaeological potential across the site, and it is likely that some form of further archaeological mitigation would be required for this route.

- 4.8.7 Route 4: the proposed pink route (the northernmost route) has the potential to have a direct impact upon Site 271 (ridge and furrow). This is a site noted by a previous archaeological desk-based assessment of the area (Scott 2006), and is likely to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity in the area. If this route was to be chosen, it is likely, as a minimum, that an archaeological watching brief condition would be implemented on the entire route, as the rest of the route has the potential to impact upon further, as yet unknown, archaeological sites.
- 4.8.8 **Conclusions:** the high archaeological potential of the area, makes it highly probable that the sewer requisition scheme will have a direct and adverse affect on archaeological deposits, regardless of which route is chosen. As such, a further programme of archaeological mitigation is likely to be required by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team before the scheme is approved, and the level of this mitigation may depend upon the route chosen.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The potential for prehistoric remains surviving sub-surface on the development site is medium. A circular cropmark feature was located on aerial photography and this is likely to be affected by the sewer requisition route. In addition, the surrounding area is rich in evidence for prehistoric activity, and it is likely that this would extend to within the site boundary.
- 5.1.2 The potential for medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface within the boundaries of the development site sub-surface is medium. A high number of deserted and shrunken medieval villages have been located in the area, and Stannington must have formed the epicentre for these communities, with coin deposits found in the 12th century churchyard. Evidence for medieval activity may well survive within the site boundary.
- 5.1.3 The potential for post-medieval archaeological deposits surviving on-site sub-surface is high. The site of a farmhouse lies on the northern boundary of the impact area, and several post-medieval farmhouses occupy the area, so farming-related activity such as field boundaries and agricultural practices is likely to be encountered.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 The desk-based research has highlighted the potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeology within the site boundary. There is a strong possibility that sub-surface deposits could survive on-site, and as the area has never undergone archaeological investigation, this potential has yet to be tested. The development on site, which is likely to take the form of a long linear excavation, will have a direct impact on the archaeology within the area, and as such, it may be necessary for the site to undergo a form of archaeological mitigation prior to work on-site. It may be that Northumberland County Council Conservation Team instead impose a watching brief condition on all groundworks associated with the development, so that any features located during the scheme undergo a full archaeological recording prior to destruction. In addition, an archaeological walkover survey of the chosen route may be required to further test the archaeological potential, prior to groundworks occurring as part of the scheme.

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Nb: **HER** denotes source accessed via the Historic Environment Record at Northumberland County Council Conservation Team Offices
NRO denotes source accessed at Northumberland Record Office at Woodhorn
TWAS denotes source accessed at Tyne and Wear Archives, Newcastle

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION

NCCCT ref: CM21/7; 8267

STANNINGTON SEWER REQUISITION, NORTHUMBERLAND

Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A programme of sewer requisition work has been proposed to connect in a new housing development at St Mary's Hospital, Stannington (Fig 1). A number of potential routes have been identified which cross a wider archaeological landscape which is increasingly revealing a number of important prehistoric sites. Some of the western part of this area appears to have been subject to previous planning applications, which may have removed potential archaeological remains across some if not all of the application areas.
- 1.2 Given the archaeological potential of the area and the nature and extent of the proposed works, Northumberland County Council (NCC) Conservation Team has requested that an archaeological desk based assessment is undertaken prior to work commencing which will enable an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be formulated. The mitigation strategy will need to be implemented either prior to or during construction work commencing dependant on the nature of the archaeological work required.
- 1.3 This brief constitutes NCC Conservation Team's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the desk-based assessment. The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work.
- 1.4 **The appointed archaeological consultant or contractor must confirm in writing to the Assistant County Archaeologist that they accept all the requirements of the brief and confirm the extent of the development and the nature of the works with Northumbrian Water. Any variations must be discussed with the Assistant County Archaeologist before the commencement of work. No work should commence prior to the receipt of that letter.**

2 The Study Area

- 2.1 The assessment will require a detailed assessment of the proposed development area as defined in Figure 1 and a less detailed study of the surrounding area including at least a **2.5km** radius of the site, excluding listed buildings and buildings of post-medieval date.
- 2.2 All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) ¹ and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment².
- 2.3 **Potential impacts**
- i) The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area
 - ii) The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area
 - iii) The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential

1 Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000, Code of Conduct

2. Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment

- that comparable sites may continue into the site
- iv) Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.
 - v) **A number of planning applications have been consented mainly within the western part of the planning area which may have affected the survival of archaeological remains in specific areas. Details of these applications can be accessed via the HER, the NCC Planning Authority and the appropriate archives (details from NCC Planning Authority). This information will need to be accessed as part of the assessment as this may help to identify areas of previous disturbance which may affect the subsequent mitigation strategy.**
 - vi) Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:
 - a) Building foundations
 - b) Services
 - c) Access roads
 - d) Ground reduction
 - e) Increased vibration
 - f) Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites
 - vii) If possible, the impact of the proposed development on the visual setting of the following sites within the wider study area:
 - a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - b) Listed Buildings
 - c) Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields
 - d) Unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

3 Sources

3.1 Maps

As a minimum (where available)

- i) 1716 Warburton
- ii) 1753 Horsley and Cay
- iii) 1769 Armstrong
- iv) 1808 Smith
- v) 1820 Fryer
- vi) 1828 Greenwood
- vii) 1829 Pigot
- viii) Tithe, apportionment and parish maps
- ix) Estate maps of the area
- x) Ordnance Survey maps from the First Edition onwards
- xi) Service providers maps and databases (Water, Electricity, Telecoms and Gas as a minimum)
- xii) Other available maps

3.2 Aerial Photographs

3.2.1 Aerial photographs should be consulted for the specific site and the immediate surrounding area. These are listed in descending order, with the most comprehensive collections listed first.

- i) English Heritage, National Monument Record, Swindon (NMR'~
- ii) Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER)
- iii) Museum of Antiquities

3.3 Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record

- 3.3.1 Northumberland HER holds copies of the following sources
- i) A comprehensive record of all the known archaeological sites in the County
 - ii) Copies of the Scheduled Ancient Monument designations
 - iii) Copies of the Listed Building designations
 - iv) Conservation Area Boundaries
 - v) Complete digital aerial photographic coverage of the county
 - vi) A record of the extent of previous County applications

3.4 Other Sources

- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- ii) Historical documents held in local museums, libraries, record offices and archives
- iii) Unpublished material held by local archaeological organizations (amateur and professional)
- iv) All available borehole, trial pit and geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs held by the developer
- v) Geomorphological information may be obtained from the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre or the Geography Department at Newcastle University
- vi) Existing utility and service information which may help to inform on constraints to future work.

4 Report

- 4.1 The desk-based assessment is the first stage in a potential multi-staged programme of Archaeological work. Further evaluation and mitigation work may be required.
- 4.2 The Conservation Team requires two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound).
- 4.3 Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

4.4 Text

- 4.4.1 The text should include
- i) Planning application number, NCC Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
 - ii) A description of the geology on the site
 - iii) The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
 - iv) Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area
 - v) Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites
 - vi) Impact on the visual setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance
 - vii) The nature and extent of recent disturbance across the site
 - viii) Appendices listing:
 - i) All archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area. This should include all known **sites and sites identified during the desk-based assessment, numbered and cross-referenced in the text with sites marked on an appropriate plan (see section 4.6)**
 - ii) All aerial photographs within the detailed study area and immediate environs, quoting the reference number, date and cross-referenced to the gazetteer where appropriate
 - iii) A copy of the specification

4.5 Illustrations

- i) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- ii) A location plan of the extent of the proposed development area. This must be at a recognizable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record
- iii) Copies of all maps described in the text with the **extent of the proposed development area marked on each map**. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of a map in the report, a hand-drawn copy should be provided. **NB Some maps can be included in unpublished reports with the copyright included at the base of the map.** Where possible historic maps should be transcribed either by hand or digitally, as an overlay on to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (or earliest OS Map) to allow details to be assessed in relation to recent features.
- iv) Copies of aerial photographs (AP) showing archaeological sites or plans with the cropmarks drawn in the correct location. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of an AP in the report, a hand-drawn/computer rectified transcription of any interesting features should be provided. Where possible transcriptions should be made on to a modern map base.
- v) A plan with the extent of the proposed development area and showing the location of all known archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields ~fl the proposed development area and the wider study area and **all new sites identified during the desk-based assessment**, labelled and cross-referenced to a gazetteer and the text.
- vi) **Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

5 Site Archive

- 5.1 A limited archive will need to be deposited in the appropriate local museum, once the report is produced. This should comprise:
 - i) A copy of the report
 - ii) Original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report
 - iii) A digital copy of the report and illustrations, where appropriate
- 5.2 Before the commencement of the work, contact should be made with the local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of the appropriate museum can be provided by the Assistant County Archaeologist.
- 5.3 The archive should be completed within six months of the report being completed
- 5.4 **Northumberland County Council will need confirmation that the archive had been submitted to the museum.**

6 OASIS

- 6.1 NCC Conservation Team and HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.
- 6.2 The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to NCC Conservation Team for approval

7 Publication

- 7.1 A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Sarah MacLean, Northumberland Historic Records Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.
- 7.2 A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

8 Further Guidance

- 8.1 Any further guidance or queries should be directed to:

Karen Derham
County Archaeologist
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 534057
Fax: 01670 533086
e-mail: kderham@northumberland.gov.uk

9/5/08

FOR COPYRIGHT REASONS. ALL MAPS SUPPLIED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL MUST BE RETURNED TO THEM ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The table below shows the sites revealed by this desk-based study. Sites 1-244, and Sites 288-298, and Sites 300- 305 occur within 2.5km of the site, and are illustrated in Figure 3. Due to the high number of sites in the area, Figure 3 is purely illustrative to show the high distribution in particular areas. The grid references are included in the table below. Sites 245-277, and Sites 287 and 299 are located within the site boundary, and are illustrated in Figure 4.

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
1	10947	418600	579300	Middle Duddo South, cropmark enclosure
2	10949	419020	577670	Bellasis Bridge
3	10951	418200	579700	West Duddo, shrunken medieval village
4	10952	418500	579700	East Duddo, deserted medieval village (site of)
5	10955	419500	578200	Bellasis, manorial demesne settlement (site of)
6	10958	417700	578800	Settlement site
7	10964	418450	578430	Bog Hall
8	10965	418700	579690	Pillbox
9	10970	419200	578300	Quarry north of Bellasis Farm
10	10971	418200	579600	Quarry south of West Duddo
11	11210	419000	583000	Low Common, Morpeth Common
12	11219	419080	579000	Pipeline north of Morpeth
13	11271	415710	580930	Shilvington, shrunken medieval village
14	11273	419980	581510	Cinerary urn find
15	11278	416500	581320	Rectangular enclosure
16	11280	415880	581040	Bowl find
17	11284	416300	581700	Enclosed settlement
18	11287	418400	582400	Wellhill Plantation crop mark enclosure
19	11288	419600	581400	North Whitehouse crop mark enclosure
20	11291	419800	582000	Coldwell, deserted medieval village
21	11292	417300	580000	Saltwick, shrunken medieval village
22	11293	417300	583300	The Old Rectory
23	11295	417150	582930	Rectilinear enclosure
24	11296	416950	582780	Rectilinear enclosure
25	11297	419200	582120	Enclosure
26	11298	419170	581560	Rectilinear enclosure
27	11301	418900	583500	New Tranwell Colliery, Tramway and Air Shaft
28	11302	418800	583400	Quarry west of Ash Grove House
29	11303	419200	581300	Coal Shafts
30	11304	419700	583000	Quarry north-east of Glorum
31	11305	418200	581100	St Mary's Hospital
32	11425	424310	579860	Hospital of St James
33	11426	424279	579975	Hartford Bridge
34	11427	424090	579300	Bronze Age Cinerary Urns, Plessey Quarry
35	11428	422880	579050	Plessey Hall
36	11429	422980	579020	Plessey, manorial demesne settlement
37	11430	422980	579020	Chapel, Plessey
38	11431	422400	578000	Chapel, Shotton
39	11433	421550	577050	Blagdon Hall

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
40	11434	421400	579400	Stannington village
41	11437	422400	578000	Shotton, shrunken medieval village
42	11438	421500	577100	Blagdon, deserted medieval village
43	11443	421675	576793	Blagdon Park
44	11444	421550	577000	Canal with basin, urns and statue to south of Blagdon Hall
45	11445	421500	577600	Neolithic axe from Blagdon Home Farm
46	11446	423734	579667	Plessey Mill
47	11447	423810	578870	Old windmill 700m south-west of Plessey Checks roundabout
48	11449	421485	577250	The Iron Bridge, 200m north-west of Blagdon Hall
49	11450	421712	577128	The White Bridge, 150m north-east of Blagdon Hall
50	11451	421645	577175	The Stone Bridge, 160m north of Blagdon Hall
51	11452	422602	579037	Railway viaduct over the River Blyth
52	11460	423570	578320	Plessey Station
53	11462	422330	576920	Smithy
54	11463	421340	579450	Stannington bus shelters
55	11464	423900	579600	Cuddy's Wheel
56	11466	421851	577573	Cale Cross, 60m north of North Lodge
57	11491	423000	579000	Plessey Waggonway
58	11700	421860	581200	Enclosures south of Stannington Station
59	11701	420440	582880	Cairn
60	11704	421470	583170	Circular enclosure
61	11705	420900	583100	Clifton crop mark enclosed settlement
62	11706	423200	581100	Netherton Moor Farm cropmark enclosure
63	11708	423000	581000	Twisle, deserted medieval village
64	11710	421600	582600	Hepscott Manor, deserted medieval village
65	11711	420400	582700	Clifton, shrunken medieval village
66	11713	420200	583400	Rectangular enclosure
67	11714	423430	580030	Double ditched rectilinear enclosure
68	11715	423900	580500	Hartford Military Camp
69	11717	424520	580110	Dovecote 7m south-east of Hartford Hall
70	11719	423210	580230	Pillbox
71	11721	423250	582200	Netherton Waggonway
72	11726	422180	583600	Drop Tile Works
73	11732	421050	583640	Gravel pit
74	11734	420330	582790	The Howard Arms Inn
75	11735	423980	581540	Air shaft
76	11736	423280	580300	Clay pit
77	11737	422470	580560	Gravel pit
78	11738	421760	581540	Netherton Station
79	11739	424070	580030	Hartford Quarry
80	11740	424080	580250	Sand pits
81	11741	423250	581990	Flint found at Nedderton
82	11742	424200	580400	North West Hartford Hall, cropmark enclosure
83	13084	421290	576620	Blagdon deer park
84	13085	420600	576900	Rectilinear enclosure south-west of Bog House
85	13086	420700	576900	Ridge and furrow near Bog Houses
86	13087	421300	576350	Deer Park wall
87	13088	421400	576370	Prospect mound, Blagdon Park

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
88	13089	422320	576500	Blagdon village ridge and furrow
89	13303	421370	576260	Old mining remains in Blagdon Park
90	13568	419920	581500	Possible medieval village and field system north of Dovecote Farm
91	13805	420080	579450	Catraw bastle
92	13866	421400	581700	Possible cropmark at Moor Farm Estate
93	13867	421500	581600	Possible cropmark at Moor Farm Estate
94	13868	421600	581600	Possible cropmark at Moor Farm Estate
95	13869	422000	579600	Cropmark
96	13871	421500	578300	Stanington Mill
97	13887	424325	580239	Entrance screen and gates to Hartford Hall
98	14620	423720	580940	Prisoner of War Camp
99	15311	421484	576941	Sunken garden walls and pergolas 120m south-west of Blagdon Hall
100	15312	421589	576770	Gatepiers to west of Grove Pond, 300m south of Blagdon Hall
101	15313	421679	576748	Summerhouse at east end of Grove Pond, 300m south-east of Blagdon Hall
102	15314	421537	577072	Former kitchen wing to north-west of Blagdon Hall, and link wall
103	15315	421505	577037	Terrace and walk with ornamental features to south and west of Blagdon Hall
104	15316	421494	577093	The Seed House, south-west of Blagdon Hall Stables, with wall to east
105	15317	421544	577086	Stable block to north of Blagdon Hall including Archway, Courtyard and Drummonds' Flats
106	15321	421263	577088	Pond with surrounding walls, benches and urns, 300m west of Blagdon Hall
107	15322	421192	577115	Garden walls, attached outbuildings, greenhouse and pillars, west of Blagdon Hall
108	15323	421615	577103	Urn on island in drive 80m north-east of Blagdon Hall
109	15338	421653	577148	Ice House 20m east of south end of Stone Bridge
110	15339	421656	577129	Statuary in Sculpture Garden, 40m south-east of Stone Bridge
111	15340	421729	577141	Old boathouse to east of north end of the White Bridge
112	15341	421755	577136	Gothick ruin 200m north-east of Blagdon Hall
113	15342	421921	577142	Summerhouse 400m east of Blagdon Hall
114	15343	421949	577108	Temple on north bank of Lake
115	15344	421954	577130	Urn 20m north of Temple
116	15345	422046	577095	Medieval cross remains in North Wood, Blagdon
117	15346	421869	577500	North Lodge and attached wall to south
118	15347	421870	577509	Entrance screen adjacent to North Lodge
119	16764	420155	583510	Milepost on the A197, Clifton area
120	17953	419646	583102	Well
121	17954	419000	583364	Bridge/ford across burn
122	17955	418819	583376	Well
123	17956	418238	583064	Tranwell Reservoir
124	17958	417751	582525	Stone on southwestern side of the junction
125	17959	417807	582512	Stone on southeastern side of the junction

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
126	17960	418660	582346	Guidepost at road junction
127	17962	416271	581647	Cock Hill farmstead
128	17963	419202	581200	Well
129	17965	416517	580891	Area of quarrying activity
130	17966	415781	580999	Well at Shilvington 1
131	17969	416930	580336	Ford across the Catraw Burn
132	17970	416514	580326	Spring
133	17994	422165	583679	Well
134	17995	422590	583590	Bridge over the Hepscott Burn
135	18004	422814	583589	Pond
136	18005	422831	583455	Orchard area? at Field House
137	18006	422210	583100	Milepost on road
138	18007	423536	582997	Ford at Burnt House
139	18013	423188	582868	Ford across burn
140	18014	422885	582806	Railway bridge across burn
141	18015	421290	582682	Well at Clifton Crossing
142	18016	421253	582700	Well at Clifton Crossing
143	18017	421274	582719	Signal post at Clifton Crossing
144	18018	420020	582984	Extraction pit
145	18019	420421	582640	Clifton Bridge
146	18020	420522	582467	Milepost
147	18021	423462	582386	Pit terrace
148	18028	423366	581664	Netherton Hall gardens
149	18029	422740	581876	Stannington Moor turnpike
150	18030	421486	581666	Milepost on railway
151	18031	420399	582007	Well
152	18032	421728	581487	Signal post near Netherton Station
153	18033	421719	581561	Signal post on railway
154	18036	424451	580716	Well
155	18037	422685	581008	Stone near the Pegwhistle Burn
156	18038	422696	580904	Ford across burn
157	18039	421121	580952	Milepost on road
158	18040	421596	580516	Well
159	18041	421579	580550	Ford across burn
160	18042	421593	580525	Ford across burn
161	18043	421914	580554	Netherton Park school
162	18044	423866	580111	Well
163	18046	424341	580059	Well
164	19144	416060	579961	Site of a squared pond at Broad Law
165	19145	416191	579877	Well southeast of Broadlaw
166	19146	417963	579352	Well southwest of West Duddo
167	19147	418213	579495	Spring above the Duddo Burn
168	19148	418465	579825	Road bridge across the Duddo Burn
169	19149	419325	579246	Quarry near Catraw Wood
170	19150	419399	579232	Spring
171	19151	416982	578919	Ford across the Shilvington Burn
172	19152	416510	578921	Ford across the Shilvington Burn
173	19156	417630	577864	Site of ford across the River Blyth
174	19157	418484	577439	Course of the Old River Blyth
175	19181	421183	579846	Ford across burn, north of Stannington

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
176	19182	421283	579850	Road bridge north of Stannington
177	19183	423465	579538	Mill race for Plessey Mill
178	19184	423736	579742	Stepping stones across the Blyth, Plessey Mill
179	19185	423748	579450	Wells south of Plessey Mill
180	19186	423796	579474	Ford across the River Blyth, south east of Plessey Mill
181	19187	424088	579983	Ford across the Pegwhistle Burn
182	19188	424214	579939	Ford across the Pegwhistle Burn
183	19189	424199	579690	Spring above the River Blyth, Plessey Checks
184	19190	423995	579983	Ford across the Pegwhistle Burn
185	19191	424322	579947	The Hartford Bridge Inn
186	19192	424322	579841	Site of Bank Top buildings, Hartford Bridge
187	19195	424389	579436	Mound and shaft by road
188	19198	424118	579439	Plessey Wells
189	19199	423704	579334	Spring south of Plessey Mill
190	19200	423027	579385	Quarry on the north bank of the Blyth
191	19201	422810	578698	Well near Plessey Hall
192	19202	422672	579021	Ford across the Plessey Hall Dene
193	19203	422252	579309	Ford across burn, Stannington Station area
194	19204	422352	579351	Railway bridge over road
195	19205	421425	579380	Site of milepost in Stannington village
196	19209	420556	578870	Fords across burn, west of Stannington
197	19210	422911	578794	Milepost on railway, south of Stannington viaduct
198	19211	422937	578770	Railway bridge across lane for Plessey Hall
199	19212	422949	578813	Bridge across burn for Plessey Hall
200	19213	423177	578619	Signal post on railway
201	19218	423297	578013	Bridge across burn
202	19219	422386	577967	Site of pond at Shotton, Stannington
203	19220	421833	577655	Well in Blagdon Hall grounds
204	19221	421775	577950	Site of milepost, by Blagdon
205	19222	421961	577935	Ford by Carpenter's Hall Plantation
206	19223	420707	577755	Fords across burn, near Moor Burns, Blagdon
207	19224	420430	577024	Spring in Blagdon Hall grounds
208	19225	420657	577476	Clay pit and Tile works, Blagdon Hall
209	19227	421199	577195	Ford across the Cascade Dene, Blagdon Hall
210	19228	421416	577345	Site of Tenter Ground, Blagdon Hall
211	19229	421505	577257	Well in Blagdon Hall grounds
212	19230	421904	577110	Fishpond in Blagdon Hall grounds
213	19236	421303	576327	Well in Blagdon Hall
214	20821	416500	581750	Site of the Cock Hill Tile Works
215	20847	424228	580376	Hartford Bridge tile shed
216	21702	422400	577300	Ridge and Furrow
217	21703	422440	577610	Gullies and a linear ditch
218	21704	422710	577670	Ditch and ridge and furrow cultivation
219	21705	422540	577140	Open cast coal mine
220	21706	422350	577560	Double ditch
221	21738	422640	578940	A possible prehistoric enclosure
222	21739	423090	578300	Hemmel
223	21740	423230	578450	Ring ditch
224	21741	422640	577980	Medieval settlement and industrial activity

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
225	21742	422930	578220	Pre-medieval linear ditch
226	22171	422370	576570	Bank
227	22172	422250	576650	Narrow ridge and furrow
228	22173	422230	576630	Ditch
229	22174	422150	576730	Block of narrow ridge and furrow
230	22175	422110	576590	Bank and intermittent ditch
231	22176	421980	576750	Broad ridge and furrow
232	22177	422050	576950	Block of narrow ridge and furrow
233	22178	422080	576980	Block of narrow ridge and furrow
234	22745	422353	577089	Possible curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures
235	22747	421148	581701	Linear cropmarks north of Moor Farm Estate
236	22752	420738	580816	Narrow rigg agriculture, southeast of Dovecote Farm
237	22951	422055	576723	Prehistoric settlement, Blagdon Park
238	22960	421558	576403	Post-medieval gully in Blagdon Park
239	22973	420512	582082	Linear cropmark west of High Clifton Park
240	22977	420388	582312	Rectilinear cropmarks south of Clifton
241	22978	420045	582457	Linear and rectilinear cropmarks west of Clifton
242	22980	419630	582413	Linear and rectilinear cropmarks east of Glororum
243	22984	420046	582681	Linear cropmark east of High Clifton Farm
244	22985	420046	582681	Curvilinear cropmark west of Clifton
245	11424	421000	579420	Medieval coin find
246	13865	421250	580100	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post
247	13870	420900	579400	Stanington Church Colliery
*248	14784	421149	580084	Stanington Ridge and Furrow Earthworks
249	15356	420987	579421	Church of St. Mary the Virgin
250	15357	421042	579398	Lych gate to Church of St. Mary the Virgin
251	15358	421010	579432	Churchyard Cross
252	15359	421013	579418	Hall tomb
253	15360	421007	579412	Young headstone
254	15361	421001	579412	Moor tomb
255	15362	420989	579414	Stone coffin and font bowl
256	15365	420978	579406	Gillespy headstone
257	15366	420963	579400	Coates tomb
258	15367	419042	580343	Duddo Hill farmhouse
259	15368	419027	580348	Barn and gingang to west of Duddo Hill farmhouse
*260	15417	421350	579037	Milepost
*261	17964	419223	581104	South Whitehouse farmstead
262	19179	420289	579658	Bridge/culvert across burn
263	19180	420646	579549	Ford across West Catraw burn
264	19206	421095	579372	Well in Stanington Village
265	19207	421009	579242	Well south-west of Stanington Village
266	19208	420892	579351	Ford south-west of Stanington Village
267	22748	420704	581389	Narrow rigg agriculture
268	22749	421012	581028	Narrow rigg agriculture
269	22750	421185	581018	Rectilinear enclosure
270	22751	421635	581242	Circular and linear cropmarks
271	22756	421186	581210	Ridge and furrow
272	New site	419226	580954	Wood seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
273	New site	418795	580094	Pond seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping

Site No	HER Ref.	Easting	Northing	Site Name
274	New site	418759	580223	Field boundary seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
275	New site	419054	580146	Pond seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
276	New site	419659	579539	West Catraw Wood- larger area, seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
277	New site	420952	579440	Smithy to west of Stanington Church seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
278	New site	420621	579597	Quarry seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
279	New site	420857	579399	Short stretch of tramway seen on Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
280	New site	419266	580066	Pond seen on Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
281	New site	420359	581380	Disused shaft seen on Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping
282	New site	420639	579361	Circular cropmark feature seen on Aerial Photography
283	New site	420338	579893	Field boundaries associated with West House Farm seen on Aerial Photography
284	Event 13261	421149	580085	Photographic Survey undertaken by TAP in 2003
285	Event 13262	421149	580085	Topographic Survey undertaken by TAP in 2003
286	Event 13929	420800	581426	Watching Brief undertaken by TWM in 2007
287	Di_id 4217	419722	581105	Opencast Coal Extraction, Former Dovecote Colliery
288	Di_id 4374	418975	582170	Opencast Coal Extraction, Glororum Farm
289	Di_id 4275	419326	582224	Opencast Coal Extraction as 288
290	Di_id 4392	419077	582552	Opencast Coal Extraction, north of Glororum Farm
291	Di_id 4505	417798	582029	Opencast Coal Extraction, Bets Lane
292	Di_id 4506	417798	582029	Details for 291 application
293	Di_id 4242	418760	581865	Residential Development, Stanington Children's Hospital
294	Di_id 4643	418897	581507	Employee Parking Area, Bets Lane
295	Di_id 4644	418897	581507	Extension of Opencast Coal Extraction, Bets Lane
296	Di_id 4645	418897	581507	Relocation of Overburden and Subsoil at Bets Lane site
297	Di_id 4646	418897	581507	24 hour working at Bets Lane site
298	Di_id 4670	418465	581202	Outline application for office building, Well Hill Farm
299	Di_id 4707	419668	580403	Business Village, St Mary's Hospital, Well Hill Farm and Tranwell West
300	Di_id 4708	418046	580913	Residential Accommodation, St Mary's Hospital
301	Di_id 4709	418046	580913	Residential Development, St Mary's Hospital
302	Di_id 4710	418046	580913	Virtual Reality World, St Mary's Hospital
303	Di_id 5079	418046	580913	Mixed use development, St Mary's Hospital
304	Di_id 6081	419077	582552	Opencast Coal Prospection, Glororum Farn
305	Di_id 7208	418046	580913	Mixed use development, St Mary's Hospital

Nb * Sites refer to errors in Grid References provided by Northumberland HER

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES
