

Shildon Little Engine House

Shildon by Blanchland, Northumberland

Community Excavation

Data Structure Report

for

North Pennines AONB Partnership

Altogether Archaeology

July 2012



NORTH PENNINES AONB PARTNERSHIP

Working together for the North Pennines



Addyman Archaeology

Building Historians & Archaeologists

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects

St Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh EH6 6EJ

Telephone: 0131 553 4678 Facsimile: 0131 553 4576

admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

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Community Excavation

Data Structure Report

(project 1804.SH)

by Ross Cameron

with Kenneth Macfadyen and Nicholas Uglow

Edited by Tom Addyman

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Shildon Little Engine House

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Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by the North Pennines AONB Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the Little Engine House at Shildon near Blanchland in Northumberland. The evaluation took the form of a community training excavation staffed by volunteers from the Altogether Archaeology project, overseen by Addyman Archaeology personnel. The project aimed to assess the survival of the Little Engine House, the results facilitating any future decision on further excavation or consolidation works.

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of eight specifically placed trenches over two seasons, each providing details about the survival and extent of the buried structures. Walls were revealed in each of the trenches, demonstrating the preservation of the main structure to be excellent and showing evidence of phasing and re-use. The project was well attended by local volunteers, all of whom were guided in the basics of archaeological excavation as time and logistics allowed. The trenches showed the site has excellent potential to be fully revealed, consolidated and presented to the public, although such considerations lie outwith the remit of this project.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-113718).

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a structure known as the Little Engine House at Shildon, near Blanchland in Northumberland. This excavation was commissioned by the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnership (contacts, Jon Charlton and Paul Frodsham) and was to take the form of a training exercise for local volunteers, hand excavating the trenches specifically placed to assess survival of the structure.



Plate 1 Panoramic view across site to W. Note the existing engine house ruin and poor weather

Having previously assessed the site – both from historical records and by means of a detailed topographic and walk-over survey¹ – it was felt that a community-based project might be beneficially centred upon the investigation of the site of the Little Engine House, which lies up-slope (to the E of) the surviving main engine house ruin. The structure, which is well documented on early plans and in

¹ Addyman Archaeology (Macfadyen, K.) 2011 *Shildon Engine House and mine workings*, grey literature report

photographic views, was demolished in the early 1950s (information kindly supplied by Donald and Shirley Lee, of Shildon). It was felt that when demolished, the walls of the structure may have been partly pushed in upon themselves and that lower walling would still be up-standing and comparatively well-preserved.



Plate 2 Volunteers working in Trench 2



Plate 3 Volunteers excavating Trench 1

The first stage of the project constituted a combined evaluation and wall-head defining exercise to confirm the exact location and extent of the remains of the little engine house. This was achieved by means of a small number of individual evaluation trenches or sondages extended to the floor levels within the structure and to the historic ground surface at points externally.

The 2012 season of excavations constituted a follow up to the 2011 results, exploring the interpretations made on the back of the first season and attempting to answer the questions it raised, further clarifying the layout and dimensions of the Little Engine House.

In this way a considered appraisal of the remains as they currently survive was achieved, allowing informed decisions to be taken on how best to proceed further.

During Season 1, site works were overseen across five days from 5th to 9th September 2011 by Ross Cameron. Kenneth Macfadyen attended site on the final day to assist with recording. Tom Addyman visited site on two occasions to oversee progress. The 2012 excavations lasted from Monday 16th to Thursday 19th July and were again directed by Ross Cameron. During both seasons Paul Frodsham of North Pennines AONB Partnership assisted in the direction and excavation of the site.

ii. The site

The mine working site at Shildon comprises a large area to the W of Shildon village, a small hamlet of two rows of terraced houses with associated small enclosed backyards and fields. The area subject to the present archaeological investigation is centred on the site of the Little Engine House at NGR NY 95892 51086. The site lies c.500m to the N of Blanchland village.

The Shildon mining complex today is open grassland with an area of forestry to the S, encroaching upon the upstanding ruin of the main engine building; some individual trees are scattered along the W edge of the site. A small burn forms the W boundary to the site running N-S; it is fed by a minor culverted stream, running W from Shildon village to the N of the engine house. This stream has been re-routed as part of the recent consolidation and improvement works overseen by Simpson and Brown Architects for the North Pennines AONB Partnership.

The topography of the site slopes down westwards, towards the burn. To the NW the slope forms a few plateaus before the ground drops sharply to the river scarp. A similarly steep slope sits just NW of the engine house on which the investigated area centres.

Remains of walls of collapsed or demolished structures, enclosures and boundary walls and more modern pathways have left evidence of their presence on the grassland; these were recorded in a topographical and walkover survey.

19th century map evidence shows a number of buildings on the site, most of these today lost or surviving only with their footprint. The best preserved of these structures is Shildon engine house itself with its associated boiler house and a small lean-to structure to the W. The other engine house on the site and main focus of this phase of the project, the Little Engine House to the N of the upstanding ruin has been completely demolished, with no visible remains above ground. The Little Engine House lies on the E edge of the complex, immediately adjacent to the N-S road at the junction where this runs to the existing terraced houses of Shildon village.

Several mine shafts, now disused, are visible on the ground as depressions; some of them were still active in the late 19th century, others were already out of use at that time and lay ruinous, and were subsequently filled or capped.

2. *Historical lead mining at Shildon and Blanchland*

i. Brief Historical Summary

Shildon and the surrounding area have a rich and long heritage of mining. Northumberland County Council have produced an excellent booklet 'Blanchland's Lead Mining Heritage' by Clive Crossley and Kevin Patrick which provides a wealth of information on the subject and Shildon in particular.

The North Pennines area is rich in deposits of lead ore, known as galena. In the area of Shildon, mining may have begun in Roman times, though there is no direct evidence for this. Records show mining here in medieval times, when the ore was also well known for its silver content. Silver was a valuable by-product in the production of lead, and several medieval kings retained the silver rights from these mines for coinage.

The mines were expanded and developed commercially from 1708, when the London Lead Company leased the area from the land owners, the Lord Crewe Trustees. Demand for lead as a building material began to increase after the Civil War, with the increase in building at the end of the 17th century. The demand increased into the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly with the growth of towns and cities and the increasing need for new buildings.

By the 18th century, the extraction, preparation by washing and smelting of lead ore for sale had become highly developed. The introduction of water and steam-powered machinery further increased productivity.

The earliest method of mining lead with bell pits was used in the Blanchland area from ancient times until the 18th century. A shaft was dug, and then worked outwards into the veins of ore. These workings were small scale, as the shaft might have been only 10 metres deep, and the workings became unsafe beyond a few metres out from the shaft. There were also no systems for ventilation or water removal. Each pit would be quickly exhausted, requiring another shaft and pit further along the vein. This method of extraction was very labour intensive, and was only able to exploit veins close to the surface.

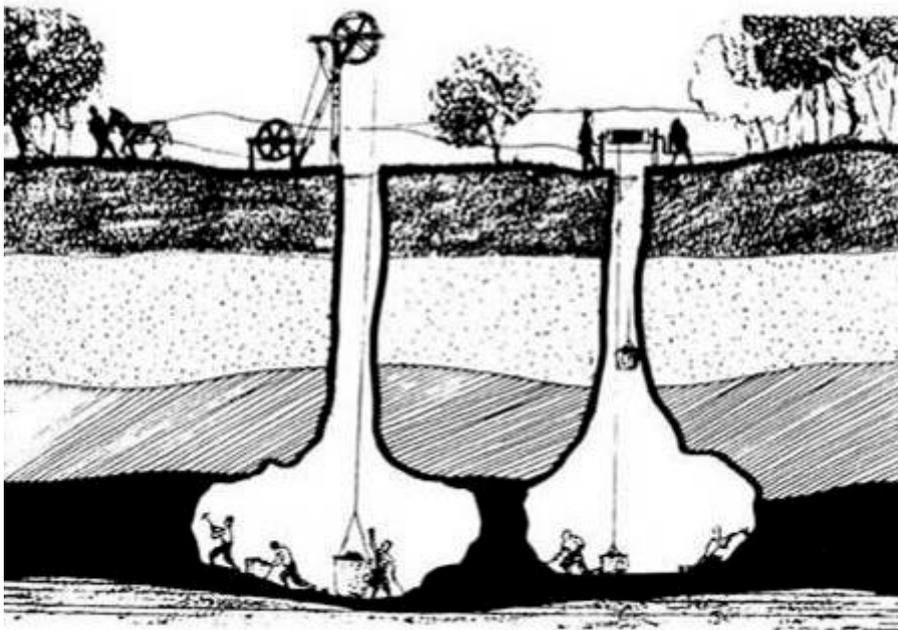


Figure 2 Bell pit mining section.

Where the landform permitted, an opencast extraction technique called hushing was used, and there are a few examples in the Blanchland locality. Water was collected in reservoirs on the top of the moor, and suddenly and repeatedly released down cut channels or along valley sides, washing away topsoil to uncover veins of ore. This method however, only revealed veins close to the surface, and as it destroyed the landscape of the hush, it was seldom used in the Shildon workings.

The sinking of deeper shafts than those of bell pits only developed when larger companies began exploiting the ore in an organised way, with investment made in the workings from the outset. Tunnels cut off these shafts and made safe with timber and masonry support, and drained where possible by levels cut in from hill and valley sides lower down. These levels also provided access. By the late 18th century, improved productivity was generating more income for the Lord Crewe Trustees who owned the Blanchland mines and enabled them to comprehensively rebuild much of Blanchland village, and establish a school.

The introduction of steam powered pumps from the early 18th century by Thomas Newcomen enabled the sinking of deeper shafts and rectified problems with drainage. The market was dominated from the mid 1770s by the business partnership of Matthew Boulton and James Watt, who produced increasingly efficient engines, following Watt's 1769 patent of the steam condenser. This dramatically reduced coal consumption by up to 75% compared to the earlier Newcomen engines. Combined with highly developed sales and marketing arguments, emerging in the period in many newly organised and industrialised businesses, Boulton & Watt engines were widely purchased by mining companies.

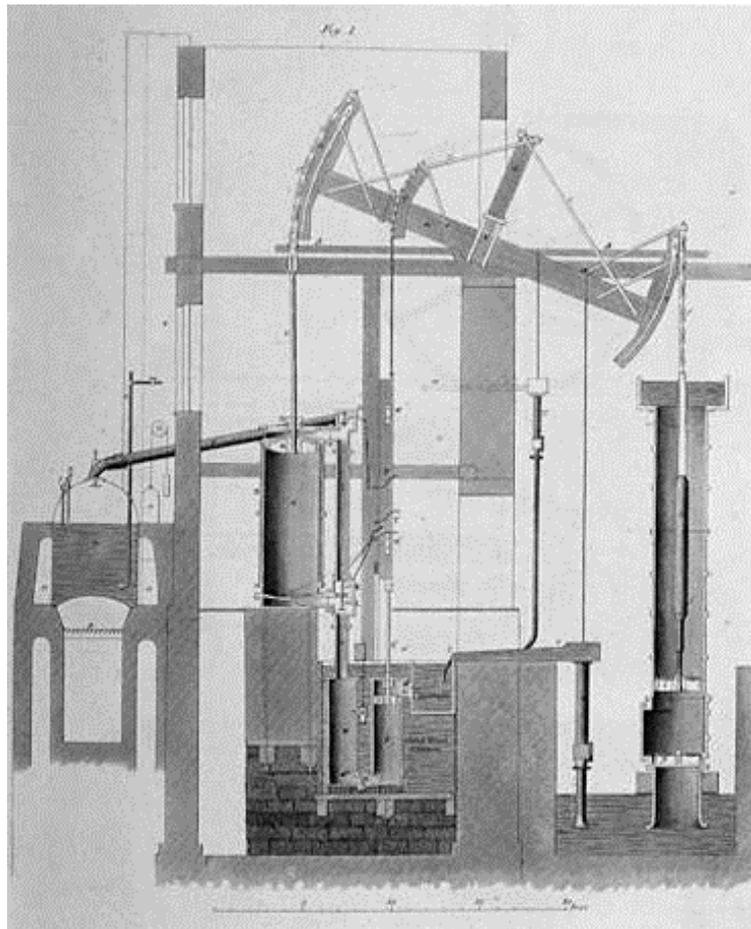


Figure 3 Boulton & Watt single-acting pumping engine, 1788 (Science Museum)

Steam, generated by the boiler on the left, is supplied to the vertical cylinder, pulling the piston, and the left hand end of the beam down. This draws up the right hand end of the beam and the pump connector rod, which pulls water up the pump cylinder, deep in the mine shaft. The condenser is in the centre, below the cylinder.

In 1806, Easterby Hall & Co. took over the Lord Crewe Trustees lease at Blanchland, and installed several coal-fired steam engines supplied by Boulton & Watt to solve the drainage problem and provide power for machinery used in the preparation of ore for smelting. The engines in the Shildon engine houses were probably single-acting condensing engines, made in Birmingham and transported to Shildon by canal, sea, river and finally a team of horses. In 1808, the original engine in the main Shildon engine house was replaced with a more powerful Boulton 7 Watt model, also transported from Birmingham.

However, the continual expenditure of supplying coal to a relatively remote area, before the advent of the railways, compared to the income from the mines, was very high. The lease was taken in 1810 by the Derwent Mining Company who realised that steam power was economically unsustainable, and they phased out the steam engines replacing them with water power. Though this required an initial investment, the associated running costs were virtually zero. They began the construction of a network of dams, sluices, races and water-wheels which grew to dominate the moorland landscape to the S of Shildon and Blanchland by the mid 19th century.

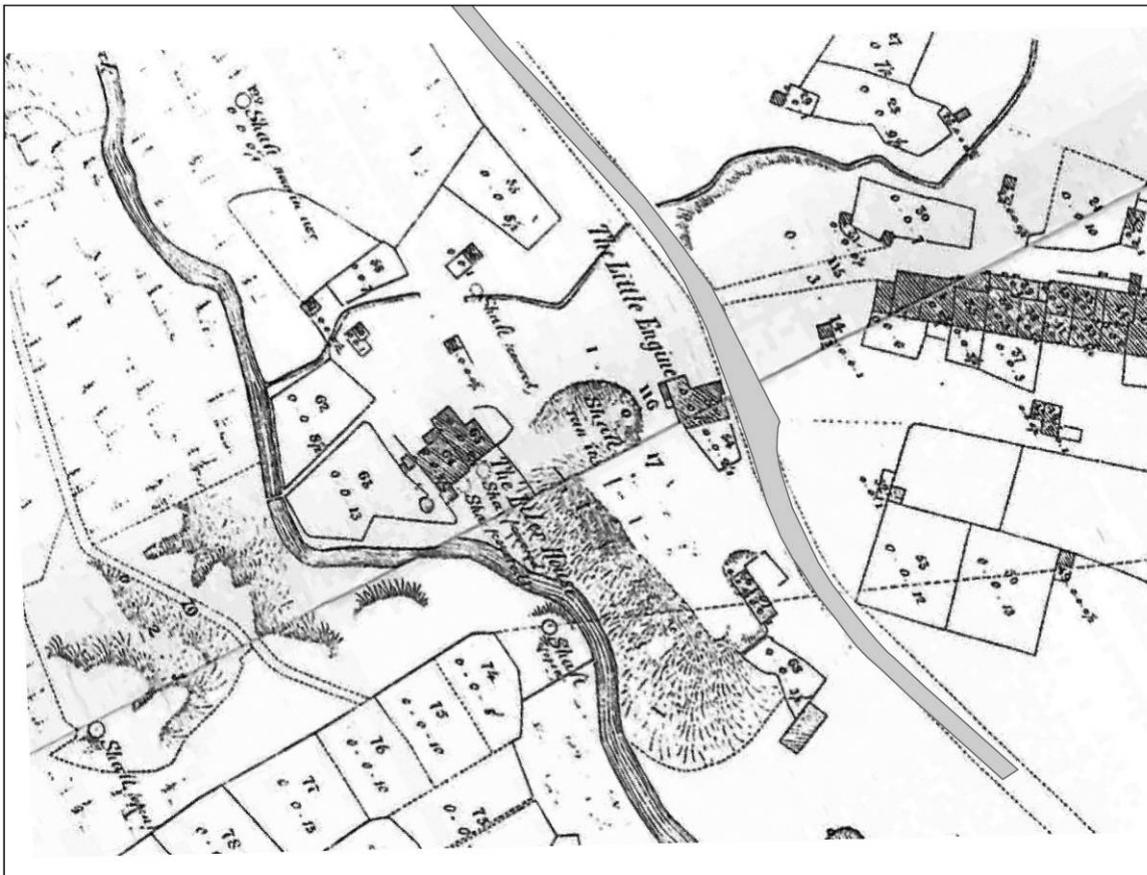


Figure 4 19th century plan of Shildon and adjacent mine workings

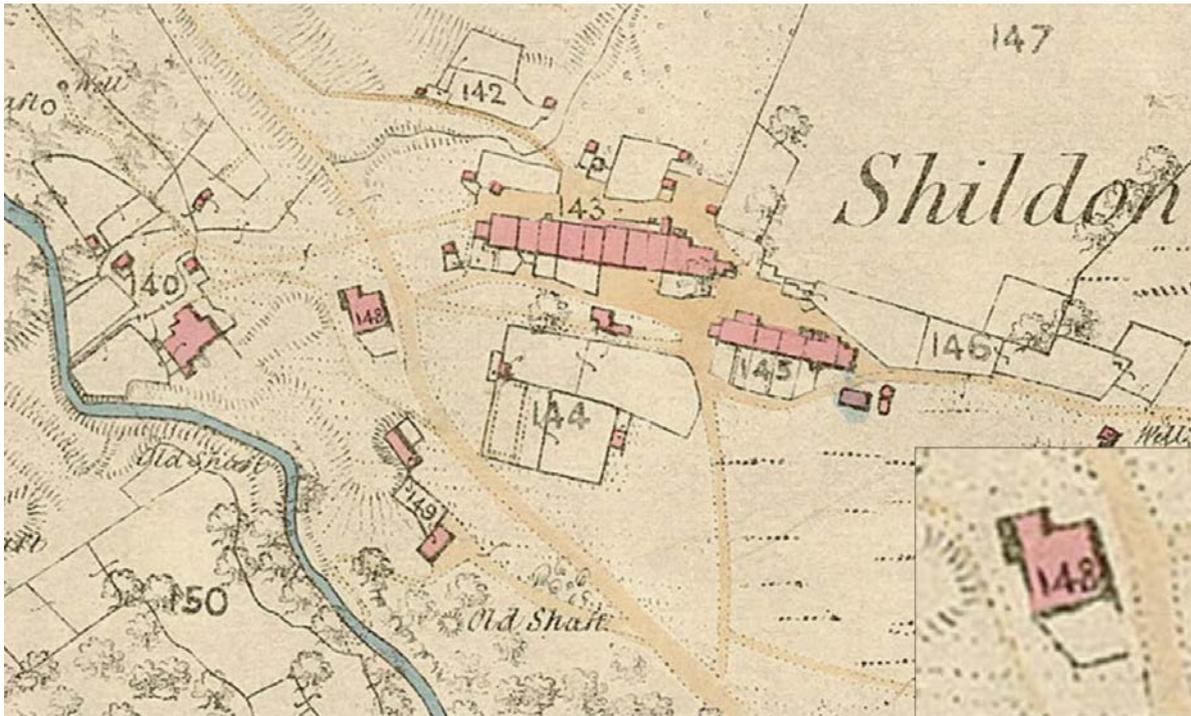


Figure 5 First Edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1861. Note the Little Engine House marked 148 and shown in the inset (County Series: Durham)



Figure 6 First Revision Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1898 (County Series: Durham). Note the Little Engine House (inset). The structure is essentially the same, but with a small indentation to the NE corner. This edition records a landscape heavily populated with abandoned mine workings, shafts, rail, and waterways.

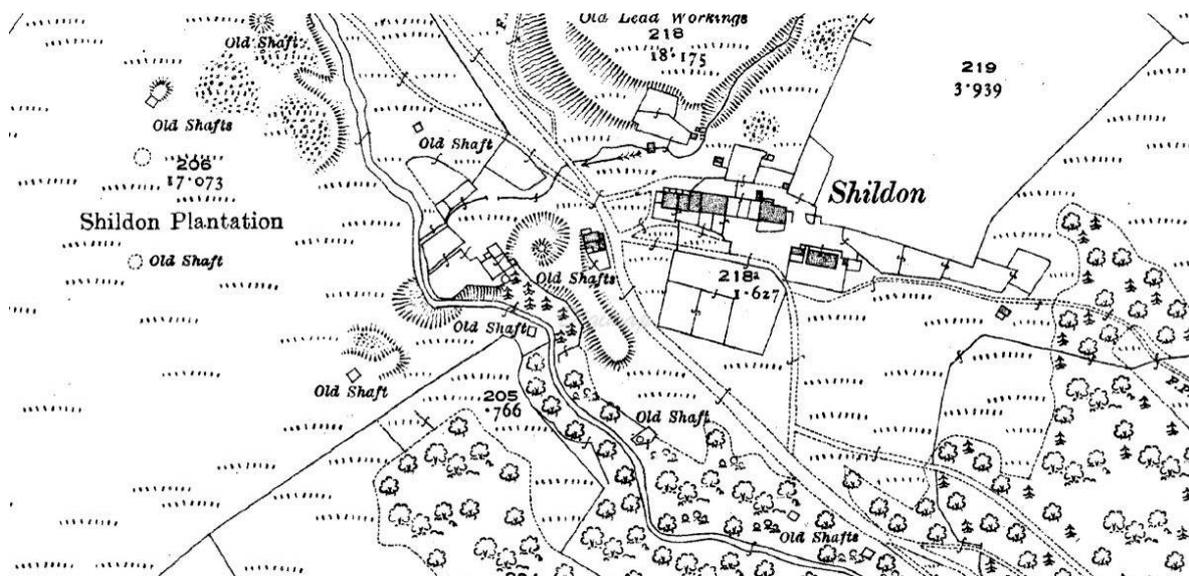


Figure 7 OS 2nd edition dated 1920. Shows the Little Engine House in some detail (County Series: Durham)

Because of this investment, the mines were made very productive and profitable by the mid 19th century, peaking in the 1860s. There was a population spike, with experienced miners, especially from Cornwall, moving to Shildon and Blanchland. With the increase in the number of miners, there was an associated increase in tradesmen and suppliers. The 1861 Census records the population spike with Shildon swelled to 158 and Blanchland to 265. It was in this period that the disused engine house was converted into flats and grandly named “Shildon Castle”. It is thought the Little Engine House may have undergone a similar transformation. However, this success was short-lived as competition from lead mines in mainland Europe put British mining under increasing pressure to be more competitive. Fewer people were employed and the population of Shildon dropped by three quarters between 1861 and 1881 to around 40 inhabitants. The Derwent Mining Co. finally went into liquidation in 1883.

ii. *The Little Engine House depicted in print (figures 8-11)*

Three pictures of the Little Engine House exist prior to its demolition in the 1950s; there also exists, a painting of the site by Eric T Huntley (courtesy of Shirley Lee and Paul Frodsham). These provide an interesting chronological snapshot of the building complex as it deteriorated through the 20th century and it is indeed possible that further photos or paintings may exist, shedding further light on the archaeological interpretations at Shildon.

The earliest image (*figure 8*) is from a postcard postmarked ‘1901’. This is obviously the date at which the postcard was mailed and the picture may indeed be earlier, but it provides an excellent view of Shildon at the turn of the 20th century. It is interesting to note the Little Engine House is almost completely intact with the roof still covering the entire structure. This is in sharp contrast to the larger Engine House in the foreground and two of the cottages in the background. It is known that after the mines fell out of use the larger Engine House was used for flats, but this is not recorded for the Little Engine House. The image from 1901 indicates that if these were not used for accommodation, the Little Engine House complex must have remained in use in some form to have retained its roof and walls intact.

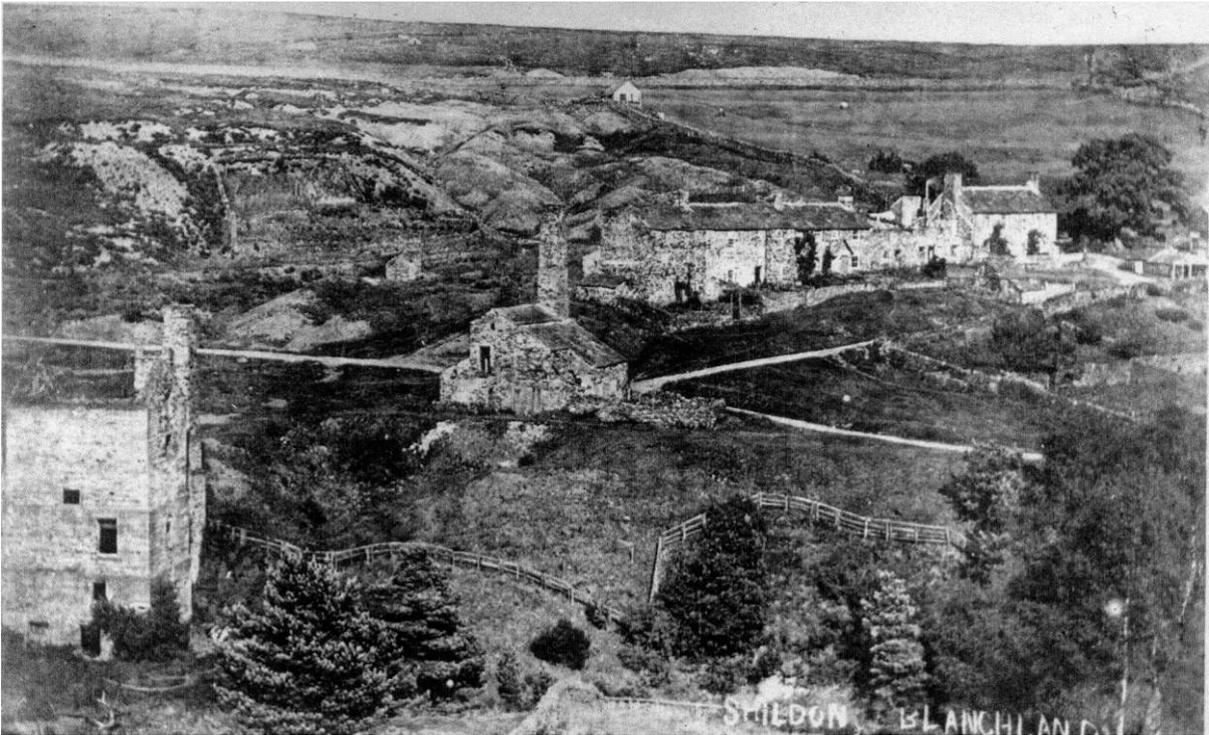


Figure 8 Historic picture of Sildon from a postcard postmarked 1901. The Little Engine House is in the centre of the picture. Note the phases of construction to the right of the building. Evidence of these was discovered in Trenches 2 and 3



Figure 9 View of the Little Engine House from a picture of uncertain date, but thought to have been taken in the 1940s from comparison with Figure 10. Taken from roughly the same angle as Figure 8, in conjunction the two show the deterioration of Sildon and in particular the Little Engine House in the twentieth century. Also compare to Figure 11. (Paul Frodsham and Shirley Lee)

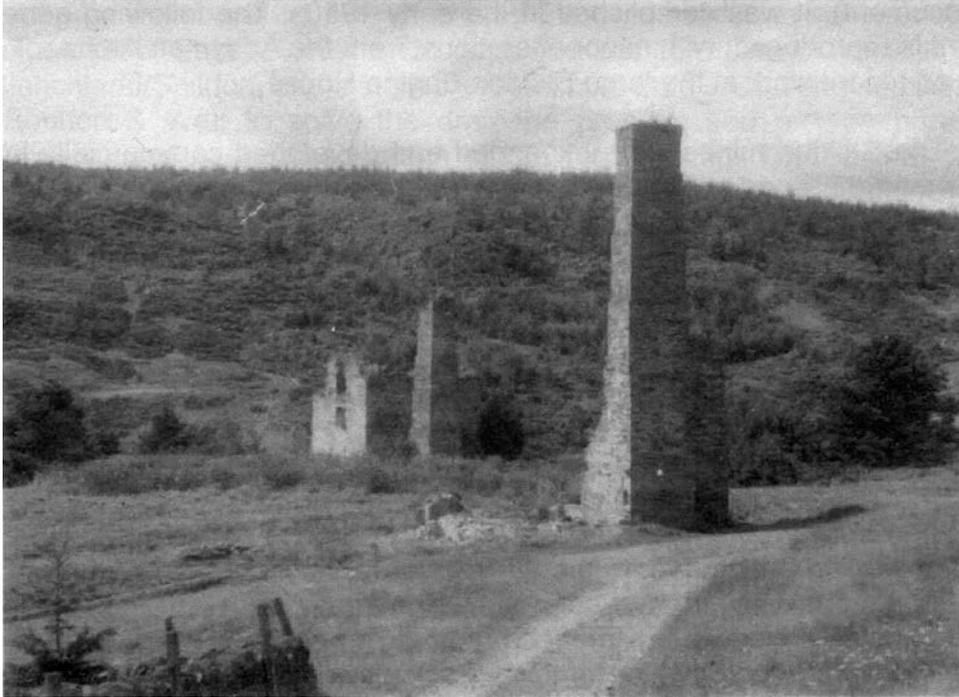
The second picture of the Little Engine House (*figure 9*) is undated, but it can be deduced from comparison with the painting by Eric T Huntley from 1946 (*figure 10*) that this picture was taken at some point in the 1930s or 1940s. The image shows the marked decay of the Little Engine House complex, with the main building and chimney surviving but shorn of the lean-to additions and walls still intact in 1901 (*figure 8*). The lack of stone around the structure indicates this had likely been recovered for use elsewhere, although it is remarkable given the deterioration of the complex and the houses in the background that the main body of the Little Engine House has retained its roof.



Figure 10 A painting of Shildon by Eric T Huntley from 1946. Note the similarities with Figure 9 (Shirley Lee)

Eric T Huntley's painting of 1946 provides little additional information, but acts as a check on *figure 9*, indicating it to be of similar date. All three images portray the Little Engine House from roughly the same location and this is useful in assessing the deterioration of the structure.

The final view of the Little Engine House (*figure 11*) comes from a photograph of the 1950s. Taken at a different angle from the others, *figure 11* shows a significant change in the site since Huntley's painting of 1946. The chimney remains intact, but virtually all of the Little Engine House itself is gone. Although some rubble is clearly visible, it is likely that the majority of the building material was re-used elsewhere. The exact date of this image is unknown, but local resident Shirley Lee remembers the chimney being pulled down in the 1950s. Alarming by modern standards, this was completed by a tractor tying a rope around the chimney and pulling it over. It must be assumed that *figure 11* was taken just prior to the removal of the chimney stack, although the rate of collapse and deterioration between 1901 and the 1950s is remarkable.



*Figure 11 View of The Little Engine House in the 1950s prior to the destruction of the chimney
(Paul Frodsham)*

3. Methodology

The aims of the archaeological excavation at Sildon Little Engine House were twofold. The primary goal of the excavation was to pinpoint the exact location, extent and survival of the main structure - assessing the character of the building through specifically pinpointed evaluation trenches. The results of this first stage would be used to guide plans for any subsequent phases of work on site – perhaps revealing the structure more comprehensively and arranging for consolidation and permanent display. This however, will necessarily be determined through further discussion with interested parties and through the North Pennines AONB Partnership, and falls out-with this proposed scope of works.

The excavation team was led by a professional archaeologist provided by Addyman Archaeology, but made up by local volunteers giving their time freely to the project. In return they were given guidance and instruction on the principals of recording and excavation, each individual undertaking as many practical aspects of professional archaeology as time and attendance allowed.



Plate 4 Working shot. Taking levels on Trench 4

The initial placement of trenches was dictated by the assessment of the cartographic evidence and conditions encountered on the ground. Four trenches were initially opened and subsequently extended as required and in relation to the manpower available. These were hand excavated by the archaeological team, with any artefacts recovered, and archaeological features encountered recorded on Addyman Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. A comprehensive digital photographic record was maintained throughout the excavation and all recording corresponds to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) standards.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets (); structural features are recorded in irregular brackets { }; and cuts within squared brackets []. The first number in each context number indicates the Trench in which it was recorded.

4. 2011 Season

i. Trench 1

a. General

Although begun simultaneously, it was the location of a possible corner stone visible protruding from the topsoil in the area laid out for Trench 2 that assisted placement of Trench 1. A 19th century map of Sildon and the mine workings (*figure 4*) was superimposed upon the modern topographic survey undertaken during an earlier phase of the project. This gave some points from which to base rough triangulation measurements aimed at pinpointing the NE corner of the Little Engine House. These measurements combined with the dimensions taken from the cartographic resource indicated the area in which the NE corner should be located.

The initial trench measured 1.5m NE-SW by 2m NW-SE. This was subsequently extended both NE and NW to provide an irregular shaped trench with an overall area of 6.7m².

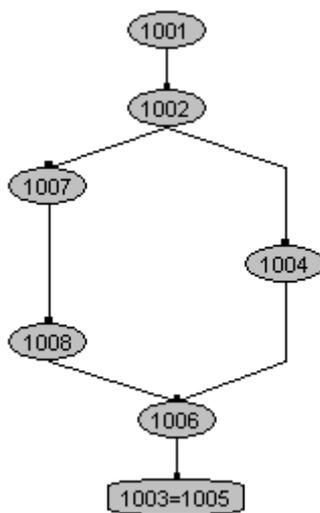


Figure 12 Harris Matrix showing relationship of contexts in Trench 1

Plate 5 Working shot from the N showing Trench 1 during excavation (Photograph 034)

b. Description (figures 12 and 13)

The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 comprised a mid grey brown gritty silt of moderate to firm compaction with abundant small to medium angular grey stones or hardcore. This deposit was recorded as (1001) and contained modern detritus with a depth of c.0.12m.

(1002) was revealed beneath (1001) and proved to be a firmly compact deposit of light white brown gritty sand abundant in medium to large angular boulders and lime mortar fragments. This deposit measured 0.10m across much of the trench, with a final depth unrealised across the S of the excavation. Very firmly compact, this deposit represents a demolition infill of the structure. Discernable within (1002), masonry walling {1003} was tentatively identified aligned NW-SE. This was confirmed post-removal of the demolition rubble and the trench extended northwards to see whether this wall {1003} returned in the north-westerly direction as anticipated. As predicted, the return of {1003} lay just NW of the initial trench and on the whole comprised large, flat stone slabs and rectangular blocks constructed in regular courses in the local style visible on the upstanding engine house to the W and the cottages to the E. This masonry is bonded by lime mortar and had a

width of c.0.62m by a depth of around 0.52m. Within the NW return of the wall, an architectural feature was recorded as {1005}. This comprised two linear arrangements of faced stones running perpendicular the NW running return. Comprising sub-rectangular blocks of sandstone, these were located c.0.42m apart from the internal faces of the stones, with the distance being 1m if the measurements are taken from the rear of the stones. The area within this 'channel' was filled by softly compact fine black silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions – (1006).

As (1002) was removed across much of Trench 1 it became apparent that an area of irregular rubble stone lying within the corner formed by the return in {1003} and subsequently stretching SW was roughly bonded with grey white lime mortar, forming a possible surface. Recorded as {1004}, this area measured 1m NW-SE by 1.57m NE-SW and appeared a secondary addition to {1003}.

NE of {1003}, the deposits on the exterior of the building varied from those recorded within. Here a slot trench measuring 1m NW-SE along the face of the wall was excavated to reveal the facing stones of the little engine house. Post-removal of demolition rubble (1002), (1007) was recorded as a moderate to firmly compact mottled black brown gritty silt with rare to frequent fragments of cinder and slag. This deposit had a depth of 0.10m and overlay firmly compact light white brown gritty sand abundant in fragments of lime mortar and frequent medium angular stones. Recorded as (1008) this deposit was >0.24m in depth.

c. Interpretation

The cartographic evidence was a little inconsistent as to the shape of the Little Engine House complex in this location. The 19th century map of the settlement of Shildon and the adjacent mine workings held by the Lord Crewe's Charity (*figure 4*) seems to show the chimney to step out to the NE, and stand proud of the main building in this area. Conversely the OS maps seem to show the chimney as flush with the E elevation of the complex (*figure 7*). Neither however are particularly clear.

The archaeological evidence seems to support the latter, and there may be an inconsistency in the cartographic resource. Although not particularly clear on this matter, the postcard post-dated 1901 (*figure 8*), the undated photograph (*figure 9*) and the painting showing the ruin in 1946 (*figure 10*) seem to indicate the E wall of the complex to run flush with the chimney,

As touched upon, this interpretation seems to be borne out in the archaeological evidence. Wall {1003} lines up with {2003} in Trench 2 (*figure 18*), demonstrating this to be either the same, or a continuation/extension of the same wall. Feature {1005} within the SW return of {1003} has been interpreted as a stoke-hole into the chimney, a point emphasised by the existence of fine black soot deposited in the bottom of this opening. NNW facing, this opening is mirrored on the upstanding chimney of the existing engine house to the W. The two opening are of similar size and orientation.



Figure 13 Post-excavation plan of Trench 1. Drawn at 1:20.

The stoke-hole likely indicates the presence of the chimney within the area of Trench 1, but pinpointing its exact location has not been straightforward. It was initially interpreted that the stoke-hole was blocked by the placement of rough masonry and lime mortar, with the flat stone to the S of {1005} perhaps doubling as a domestic fireplace during the late 19th century re-use of the mining complex at Shildon for accommodation. Concurrently with this re-use of the ‘flue’ opening, the large area of rough, lime bonded masonry {1004} was initially interpreted as a rough and disrupted floor surface dating to this secondary phase. Assessment in post-excavation has shown this analysis to be flawed and the alignments of the stones make it more likely {1004} is in actual fact a wall core with facing stones visible to the W end. This interpretation explains the problematic inclusion of a curved stone, set into {1004} (see *figure 11*). The placement of this stone would line up with the widening of the ‘flue’ opening as it enters the centre of the chimney. The lime mortar/plaster facing identified on the W facing elevation of {1003} (plate 6 and 7) is in actual fact bonding material from the disrupted course of wall {1004} where this met {1003}.



Plate 6 Trench 1 viewed from the W showing {1005} with black soot (1006) visible within. Note the cut/curved stone forming the widening of the stoke-hole. (Photograph 096)



Plate 7 Trench 1 looking N showing the stoke-hole {1005} (top of picture) and cut stone where this feature enters the chimney. The line of wall {1004} can tentatively be discerned above the scale. (Photograph 103)



Plate 8 Example of similar stoke-hole opening in chimney of upstanding Engine House to the W

Trench 1 located the NE corner of the Little Engine House chimney, although the actual dimensions of this structure remain unclear.

ii. Trench 2

a. General

The location of Trench 2 was dictated by the topography on the ground and was actually the first to be laid out on the ground. The location of the building itself was difficult to pinpoint exactly from the map evidence due to a lack of fixed points on the landscape from which to triangulate. Rough measurements taken from points too far distant to provide pinpoint accuracy were seen to coincide with a large, cubical sandstone block protruding from the grass verge of the trackway. The proximity of this stone to the surface combined with rough measurements taken, ensured the first trench was placed overlying this stone in search of the SE corner of the main Little Engine House building.

b. Description

As in Trench 1, the first deposit to be removed comprised mid grey brown gritty silt of moderate to firm compaction with abundant small to medium angular grey stones or hardcore. Recorded as (2001) this deposit had a depth of <0.10m and contained modern detritus accumulated along the roadside. (2001) sloped from W-E and removal revealed two distinct areas of demolition rubble divided by a course of masonry – {2003}, against which a large sandstone block was placed.



*Plate 9 The opening of Trench 2 looking N
(Photograph 002)*



*Plate 10 Mid-excavation photograph of Trench 2
looking W showing large stones {2005}
(Photograph 014)*

{2003} was indeed shown to be the SE corner of the Little Engine House, but conversely did not include the large cubed stone initially noted on arrival on site (*plate 10* and *11*). This large stone formed one of a pair of large, pitted sandstone blocks placed against the E side of the SE corner of {2003} and was recorded as {2005}. Measuring, as a pair, 0.94m by 0.55m by 0.40m, the larger of the two was roughly twice the size of its neighbour to the N and abutted the wall of the Little Engine House – {2003}. The demolition deposits within the structure formed by {2003} were noticeably different compared to those located to the E and S, outwith the building.

Within {2003}, (2006) comprised moderate to loose mottled white and grey brown gritty gravel with areas of silt and abundant in lime mortar and small to large angular stones. This deposit had a maximum depth across the trench of 1.04m and directly overlay a floor surface of large sandstone flags – {2007}. Four flags were revealed across the trench, all of fairly regular shape. These were left *in situ*.

Outwith {2003}, (2008) comprised moderately compact black brown loam which was found to rest atop a very rough paved surface (2009). In reality (2009) was not a surface in the same manner as {2007}, but comprised a deposit of stones pressed into underlying deposits in a rough manner. These stones ran up to and abutted {2003} and {2005}, but also {2004}. {2004} was a NNW-SSE aligned wall of irregular and sub-angular shaped blocks sandstone slabs roughly bonded with lime mortar. Very roughly constructed and faced compared to {2003}, {2004} did not appear to be faced to the SW. Whether this was as a result of robbing was unclear. W of {2004}, (2008) was much shallower and lay atop (2010) which in turn abutted {2004}. (2010) consisted of moderately compact dark grey black gritty ash silt with areas of white brown crushed lime mortar.



Plate 11 Post-excavation plan of Trench 2 looking S. Note the plaster on the interior face of main wall {2003} and presence of two large sandstone blocks {2005} set against the corner. (Photograph 058)

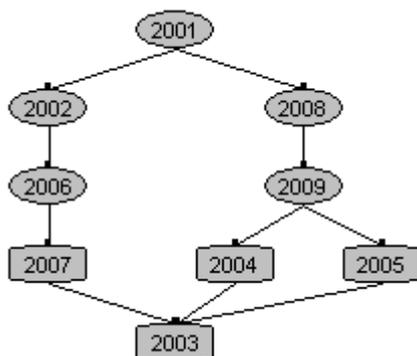


Figure 14 Stratigraphic matrix showing relationships for Trench 2



Plate 12 View from the E of {2004} abutting {2003} with {2005} in the foreground. (Photograph 062 – cropped)

c. *Interpretation*

The results of Trench 2 were important in what they revealed about the survival of the Little Engine House, but also posed a number of questions that require further discussion.

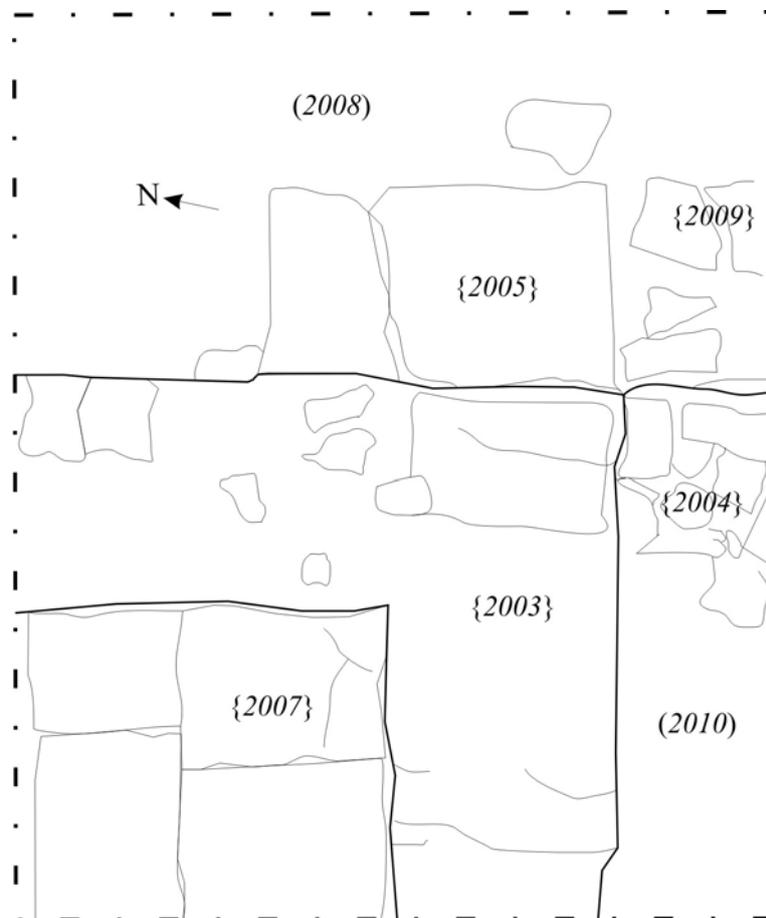


Figure 15 Post-excavation plan of Trench 2 re-produced at 1:20

In assessing the trench, the most obvious of these is the function and location of the large pitted sandstone blocks {2005} which had initially been interpreted as the corner of the main building, protruding through the topsoil at the side of the road. As discussed above, excavation revealed that these stones were not part of the wall itself, but instead had been placed hard against the ENE facing elevation of the corner. The reasons for this are unclear, but discussion on site presented a number of plausible possibilities. The stones have clearly been placed specifically in this spot. They do not overlap the corner, but instead run flush with the line of the SSW facing elevation of the main building (see *plate 11*). It was hypothesised on site that the stones could represent a mounting block, a raised area on which to place a milk churn, or indeed stones set against the corner to protect this vulnerable spot from the passage of large vehicles on the trackway. In lieu of a confirmed purpose, all such suggestions are equally valuable, but all are made less likely by the actual location of the stones. In the first two instances, such articles would not readily appear on the corner of an industrial building, and whilst the third may well be found on a spot such as this, it would be expected to be round, somewhat marked by the passage of vehicles, and not set back from the corner to run flush with the SSW wall of the Little Engine House. The most likely explanation is that {2005} form some sort of later buttressing, built as a secondary addition in an attempt to strengthen {2003}. This could perhaps have happened when heavy machinery was brought to site as new innovations changed the way the Little Engine House was used. Whilst purely hypothetical, such machinery could easily have caused instability in a building not designed to house it. Although in no way certain, this explanation seems the most acceptable explanation for the presence of {2005}.

The rough surface (2009) is not a surface as such, but likely represents stones pressed into the ground in order to provide a working surface, or firmer footing in the softer areas at the edge of the trackway running alongside the building.

Wall {2004} was another that required further discussion as to its function and place within the Little Engine House complex. During excavation, it was accepted that due to its poor quality this wall represented the vestiges of the open-air, penned area to the S of the Engine House (*figure 16* – depicted orange). This enclosure is visible both on the early picture of the site c.1901 (*figure 8*), and the 19th century map evidence (*figures 4-7*). However, a re-appraisal of the stratigraphy and relationships across the site make it clear that {2004} is likely to be the remains of the small lean-to building built onto the SSE elevation of the Engine House. This building can be seen clearly on the 1901 image (*figure 16*), running roughly halfway along the S side of the existing structure before returning inwards and creating a stepped effect.

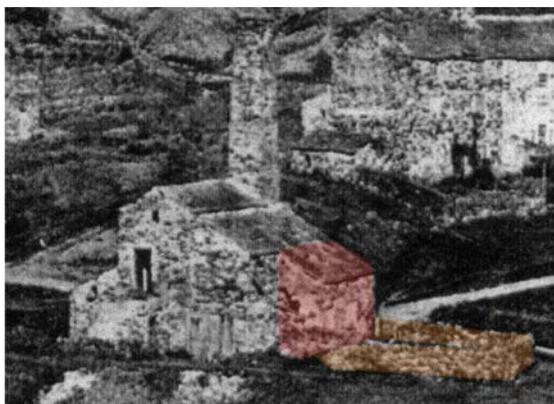


Figure 16 The small lean-to on the southern side of the Little Engine House complex as depicted c.1901 (marked red) {2003} is likely to be the far wall adjacent to the road. The walled compound is depicted orange.

However, the date of the building defined by {2004} is a matter open to conjecture. At first glance this seems clear enough. The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (*figure 6*) shows the S side of the building to be flush and does not portray an extension which does not run the length of the main building (as shown in *figure 16*). Conversely the picture of c.1901 clearly shows this extension to have been in place. Thus it must be assumed that the extension and thus {2004} were constructed between 1898 and 1901. This however seems too clear cut and does not stand up to scrutiny. The mining industry in the area was at its most productive in the mid 19th century, but by 1901 the industry had all but ceased and the population fallen dramatically. The Derwent Mining Company had gone into liquidation in 1883 and whilst the Large Engine House is recorded as having become accommodation by the 1860s, by the picture of 1901 it sits derelict and roofless (*figure 8*). Likewise two of the cottages to the E of the Little Engine House sit as roofless shells, and although the Little Engine House appears as complete and roofed, it does not seem likely that in such a situation the occupants (if such were present) would have built a small extension onto what is already a large building. An explanation is available with a comparison of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map (*figure 6*) with that of 1920 (*figure 7*). The 1920 version clearly shows the small lean-to building alongside the structural divisions and extensions to within the structure, arguably supporting the idea that this had been constructed post-1898. However, if the 1920 map is overlaid upon the earlier, it is clear both the buildings and the small courtyard area have the same dimensions. This suggests the 1898 map does not contain the same level of detail as the 1920s version and cannot be relied upon to give the exact layout of the building. In all likelihood the building as it stands in the 1901 postcard is the same as that surveyed and printed in the map of 1898, but the detail on the 1898 OS First Revision is somewhat lacking.

iii. Trench 3

a. General

Placement of Trench 3 was dictated by the discovery of the corner of wall {2003} in Trench 2. Measurement from this point indicated where the SW wall of the Little Engine House would likely lie. This point coincided with an obvious drop in the topography of the ground towards the SW, close to where a mature tree now grows. This was interpreted as having likely grown adjacent to the existing wall of the Little Engine House and anecdotal evidence indicates trees were often planted atop capped mine shafts in order that their roots protect the opening from collapse. The initial trench, measuring 1.60m NW-SE by 2.50m NE-SW, was sited across the anticipated wall line. The size of Trench 3 was subsequently altered during excavation, following an irregular course along the length of the revealed wall heads.



Plate 13 Members of the excavation team opening Trench 3 (Photograph 029)

b. Description

In contrast to Trenches 1 and 2, the topsoil in Trench 3 comprised mid brown loam of moderate compaction with occasional small irregular shaped stone inclusions. Recorded as (3001) this turf line had a depth of c.0.15m. This lay directly atop (3002), a thin line of loam with a darker hue than (3001). Both of these deposits stretched across the whole of the Trench.

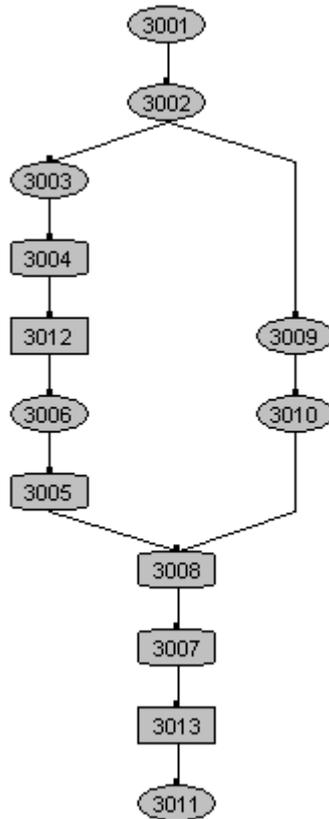


Figure 17 Stratigraphic matrix for Sondage 3



Plate 14 Overview of Trench 3 looking W and showing the relationship between {3004} (centre aligned W-E) and {3007} (top left) abutting {3008} (top right)



Plate 15 E facing elevation of {3008} (left) and {3007} (right). Note the thin 'ladder' of stones between the two.

As predicted, the line of the exterior wall of the Little Engine House was clearly pinpointed running NW-SE across Trench 3. Fortuitously, Trench 3 was also placed at a junction where three walls met. The earliest of these is {3007}. This wall of lime mortar bonded sandstone slabs survived to eight courses on its E facing side, with five of these courses revealed on the W facing side. Built in the local style, {3007} was abutted to the SE by {3008}. This masonry had a similar construction, but incorporated a large, irregular and pitted sandstone block similar to {2005} in Trench 2. This large block sat some 0.10-0.15m from the terminus of {3007}, with the space between the two filled with a

curious ‘tower’ of 12 stone slabs (see *plate 15*). The third wall {3004} runs NE-SW at right angles to both {3007} and {3008}, butting against {3007}. This wall is single-faced, with only the W facing elevation constructed to any presentable standard. This W face is abutted by (3003), a demolition deposit of moderately compact dark brown gritty silt with frequent stone inclusions – clearly placed after the construction of {3004}. To the E {3004} is roughly constructed and shaped around the construction cut [3012] into which it is placed. [3012] is high in the stratigraphic sequence, cut from just below the topsoil.

[3012], and in turn {3004}, cut through a further demolition deposit recorded as (3006). This deposit contained a mix of crushed lime mortar, but was predominantly made up of plaster fragments with a yellow hue. This deposit measured 0.18-0.25m in depth and extended beneath {3004} while sitting atop a flagstone surface {3005}. These sandstone slabs are akin to those encountered as {2007} in Trench 2 and were recorded at the same depth.

W of {3007} and {3008} removal of (3002) revealed a loose mix of sandy silt abundant in large angular stones and evidence of bioturbation. This mottled deposit seemed homogenous for a depth of c.0.55m where it was found to overlie (3010). This deposit was accepted as the undisturbed natural subsoil and comprised dark grey brown silt sand with occasional small stone inclusions and root intrusions. The shape at which this deposit was revealed also demonstrated the existence of the construction cut [3013]. Due to the differences in age and build of walls {3007} and {3008}, this cut must have comprised two distinct phases, but this was not noted during the excavation. The full extent of the cut southwards was not realised.

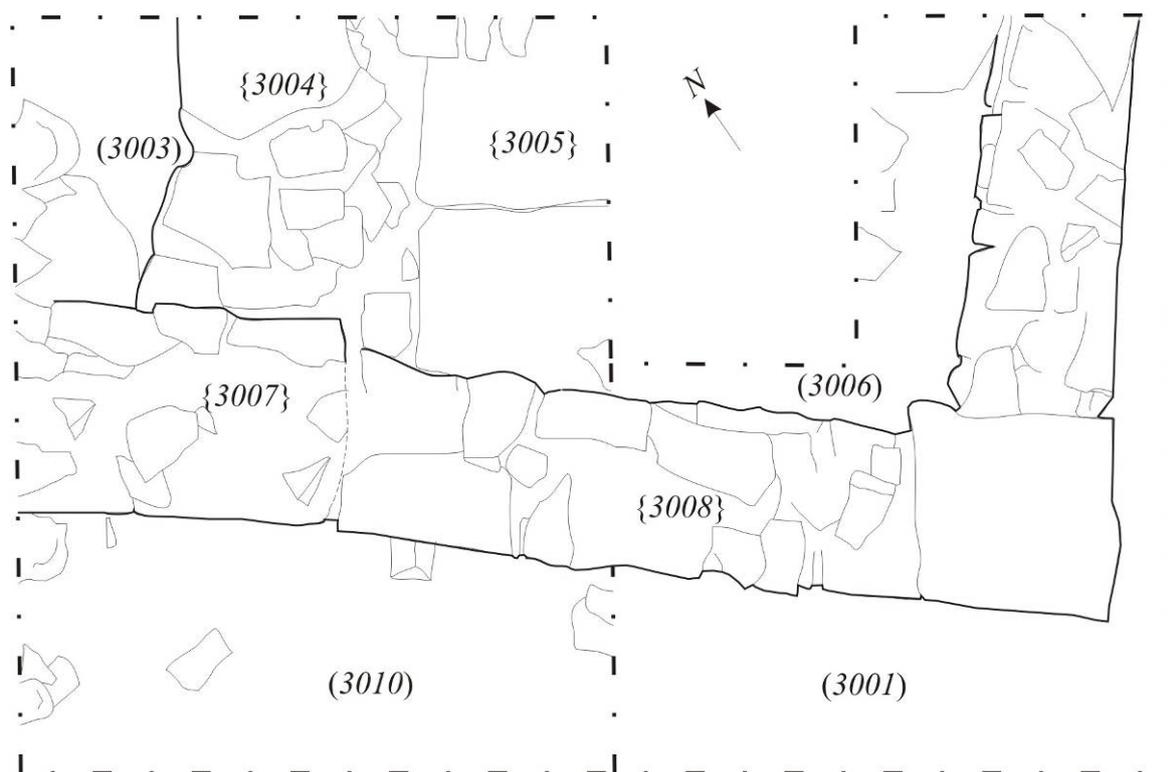


Figure 18 Post-ex plan of Trench 3 drawn at 1:20

c. Interpretation

Trench 3 was fortuitous in that its location coincided with the junction of three walls. Whilst initially problematic, continuing excavation around these features and assessment of the pictorial and cartographic resource allowed each to be satisfactorily explained and a chronology established.

{3007} is a substantial, well-built and well-faced example of a wall built in the local style. Where {3007} is abutted by {3008}, a curious arrangement exists between the two which requires further analysis. As discussed above, it is accepted that {3007} is the earliest of the three walls, forming the original perimeter of the Little Engine House. {3008} represents a later addition to the complex, on a slightly different alignment from {3007}. Analysed in conjunction with {2004} in Trench 2 and the picture post-dated 1901 (*figure 8*), it becomes clear that {3008} formed an initial extension to the original build, upon which the small lean-to structure {2004} was constructed (see *figure 19*). In *figure 8* the construction break is clearly visible in the W facing wall of the complex, and even clearer in the roof. Once the chronology of the structures was established, an explanation for the curious relationship between the two walls could be formulated.

Junction between
{3007} and {3008}

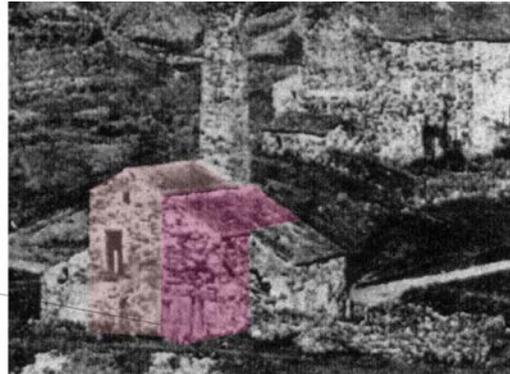


Figure 19 The 1901 postcard showing the junction between {3007} as depicted left, and {3008} as depicted right.



Plate 16 Post-excavation view of Trench 3 from the W (Photograph 079)

As can be seen in *plate 15*, {3007} terminates in a vertical face and has not been truncated by the placement of {3008} which butts against the SE facing elevation. However, the elevation of {3008} revealed in Trench 3 is not constructed in a uniform manner and contains a large pitted sandstone block of irregular shape. This stone does not sit against {3007} and the space between the two is filled by a precarious looking ‘tower’ of twelve small stone slabs. Obviously this is not an ideal situation to provide structural integrity in a foundation. It is clear that the large sandstone block within {3008} has been placed there intentionally, and is not, as was postulated on site, a naturally occurring stone incorporated within the foundation. The alignment of the stone is too exact with the rest of the wall and it does not appear to have been significantly shaped in order to achieve this. The presence of the large sandstone block {2005} pressed against wall {2003} in Trench 2 demonstrates that stones such as this are available in the immediate vicinity of the Little Engine House, perhaps mined from

within the shaft itself. It can be deduced that as construction began on the extension defined by {3008}, the large sandstone block was located nearby and utilised in the construction of foundations. Perhaps as the block was moved into place, the labourers were unable to manoeuvre it to directly abut {3007}, leaving the small space between the wall and the stone. This space was subsequently filled with the unusual pile of stones incorporated within the wall and uncovered during the excavation.

The third and most recent of the three walls located in Trench 3 is {3004}. {3004} is stratigraphically one of the most recent events in the sequence of Trench 3 (see *figure 13*) and could not be adequately explained in 2011. If the addition of {3008} is accepted as a later development to the original build (see above), a NW-SE aligned retaining wall must have existed in this location prior to the construction of the extension. {3004} cannot be this wall, as it is cut through the demolition deposit (3006), which in turn abuts wall {3008} and overlies the flagstone floor {3005}. However, as can be seen from *plate 14* and *figure 17*, the flags are not truncated and terminate in a uniform NW-SE line. This indicated that this floor surface initially ran up to a wall, now demolished. There is no evidence readily visible in the NE facing elevation of {3007} for a return being truncated from in this location, but the face of {3007} is obscured by the presence of {3004} and indeed may have been re-faced subsequently to the removal or alteration of the original retaining wall.

Although established as one of the most recent structural developments in the life of the Little Engine House Complex, the function of {3004} remained unclear in the 2011 season and was one of the questions requiring further assessment in 2012. Curiously {3004} is only faced to the NW, whilst the SE face consists of rough stones packed against the cut through the demolition deposit into which they were placed. It is thus clear that {3004} was constructed when only the main, original Little Engine House was in use, or being re-used, and demolition material filled the extension defined by {3008} (as shown in *figure 9*). Why this event occurred and when was unclear after the first season, but was clarified after the completion of Trench 5 in 2012. Both *figure 9* and painting of the 1946 (*figure 10*) do indeed show the original Little Engine House to be roofed and near complete, whilst the extensions to both the NW and SE have become either ruinous or have disappeared completely. Is it possible that {3004} dates to rebuilding work undertaken between 1901 and the 1950s when the main building was consolidated, perhaps for use as a storeroom or farm outhouse, but unfortunately at this stage this remained purely conjecture as no evidence was found to indicate what the structure was used for after the closure of the mines and departure of the population which boomed in the mid 19th century.



Plate 17 W facing section of Trench 3 showing {3004} (running away from shot). Note the cut [3012] filled by the rough rubble S face. The appearance in this photograph of a uniform E facing elevation is misleading

iv. Trench 4

a. General

In Trench 4 it was hoped to uncover the NW corner of the Little Engine House, matching the alignment of the SW wall and following the return to the NE. Trench 4 measured roughly 1.50m by 1.20m and it was originally intended to continue this to the NW, on the other side of the modern fence line which stretches roughly W-E across the site. However, time and manpower restrictions limited the opportunities to extend the Trench and this was never realised.

b. Description

As with Trench 3, the uppermost deposit of turf and topsoil in Trench 4 consisted of moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone inclusions. (4001) had a depth of 0.10m and removal revealed a lime mortar rich deposit (4002) lying underneath. Of moderate compaction, (4002) comprised light white brown gritty sand with frequent small angular stone and rare large stone inclusions. This spread of mortar rich material overlay the whole trench and removal revealed the continuation of masonry walling on the alignment of {3007} in Trench 3.

Recorded as {4003}, it cannot be said with certainty that this wall is the same as {3007}. However the alignment of the walls on the ground, their construction style and assessment of the cartographic resource indicate this to be the case. The placement of {4003} is uncertain and it is equally possible the wall forms the western side of the later extension built onto the northern edge of the Little Engine House (see *figure 20*). Constructed of large sub-rectangular blocks averaging 0.40-0.30m in length, {4003} survives to four main courses and had a width of 0.60m. Two large blocks from the top course rested at what appeared as a precarious angle, tipping backwards to the W (*plate 18*). Despite first appearances, these stones proved perfectly solid, still held in place by lime mortar and rubble around their base. Indeed further analysis of {4003} showed that the entire wall had a slight slump towards the SW, with each course on the E facing elevation slightly set back from that below. Subsequent excavation W of the wall revealed further smaller stones in a similar precariously tipped angle to those visible on the top of the wall (*figure 21*).

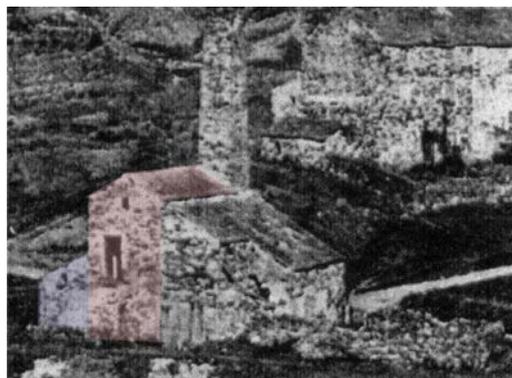


Figure 20 The 1901 postcard showing the lean-to structure built against the N elevation (purple) and the main building (pink). {4003} lies near the junction of the two, likely within the purple section.



Plate 18 Post-excavation view looking SW across Trench 4. Note the SW leaning tipping of {4003} (Photograph 067)



Plate 19 NE facing elevation of {4003} showing tipped stones (Photograph 091)

As to be expected with a perimeter wall of a demolished building, the deposits on the interior and exterior were noticeably different, as in Trench 3. Post-removal of (4002) in Trench 4, (4005) was revealed to the SW, or exterior of the building. Whilst the final depth of grubby mid brown gritty sand (4005) was unrealised, excavation ceased at 0.30m.

(4004) was revealed to the NE of {4003} (interior of the building) and found to be moderate to firmly compact grubby and mottled mid to light grey brown gritty sandy silt. Abundant in medium to large angular stones, (4004) had a depth of 0.17m. Excavation of (4005) revealed a deposit of loosely compacted, friable dark brown gritty silt abundant in plaster and organic material. (4005), and to a much lesser extent (4006) contained large quantities of glass, ceramics, metal and other detritus. In keeping with Addyman Archaeology policy, these were recorded and kept as small finds for further study if required.

Beneath (4006) a paved surface such as that encountered in both Trench 2 and Trench 3 was uncovered. {4007} consists of a series of grey brown smoothed sandstone flags, laid directly adjacent to one another and showing no evidence of bonding. However, whilst {2007} and {3005} were shown to be on the same level, and thus likely comprised the same floor surface, {4007} was recorded as sitting at a deeper level than these others surfaces. This does not necessarily mean all the flagstone surfaces are not contemporary or indeed continuous as a step could exist elsewhere in the building bringing the floor levels together.

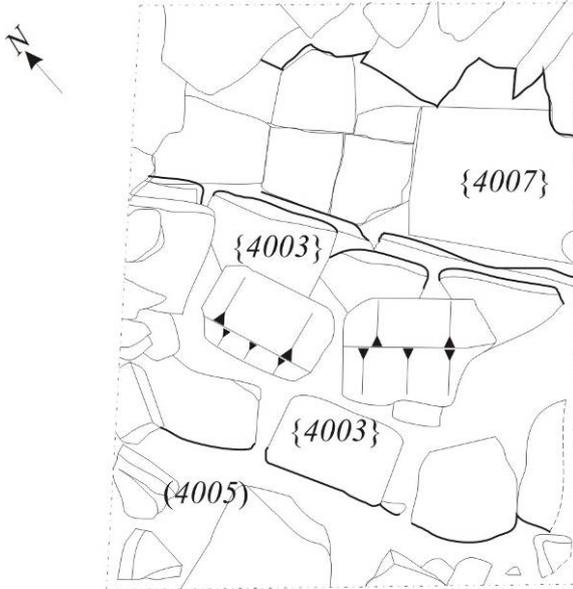


Figure 21 Post-excavation plan of Trench 4 drawn at 1:20

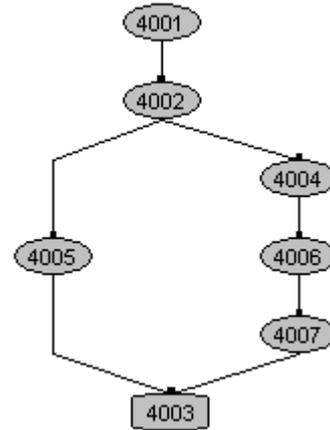


Figure 22 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench 4 showing relationships between the deposits

c. Interpretation

It had initially been hoped to extend Trench 4 further in order to pinpoint the corner of the structure, but time and manpower restraints made this unachievable. Interpreted as the W wall of the Little Engine House complex, {4003} in all likelihood represents a further lean-to extension as visible on the 1901 picture and the 1920s OS map (figure 20). This explains why the return {1003} from Trench 1 does not reappear in Trench 4 where the alignment indicates it should terminate (figure 27).

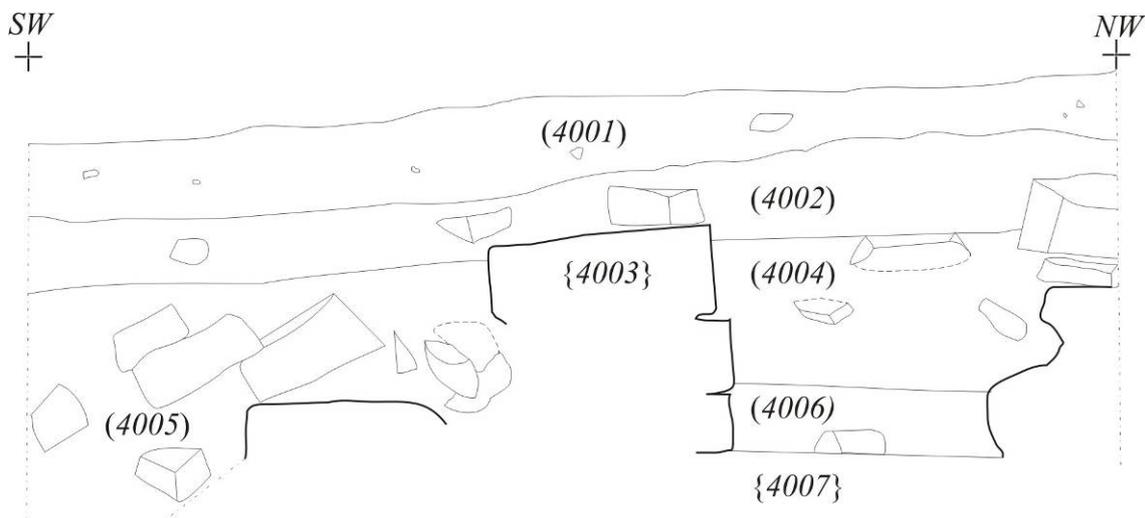


Figure 23 SE facing section of Trench 4 showing alignment of and slump of {4003}. Drawn at 1:10

The curiously tipped stones atop {4003} also require further discussion. It is clear from the unusual angle in which these stones are inclined, as well as the smaller stones visible in the SE facing section (figure 23) that the upstanding wall was tipped whilst complete and the stone subsequently robbed and re-used.

5. 2012 Season

i. Trench 5



Plate 20 Working shot looking W across Trench 5 (Photograph 123)

a. General

During the 2011 Season, a number of questions were raised regarding the discoveries in Trench 3. Chief among these was the placement of the W-E aligned revetment wall {3004} (see pages 24-25). This wall was faced to the N but rough and un-faced to the S and cut through the demolition rubble overlying the flagstones in the extension to the main engine house. This made {3004} very late in the stratigraphic sequence of the Little Engine House and although interpretations were advanced (page 25), the late date of this wall and lack of an earlier retaining wall in this location continued to be problematic.

Trench 5 measured 3.50m NW-SE by 1.50m NE-SW and was placed to overlap the edge of Trench 3 in order to locate the placement of {3004}.

b. Description

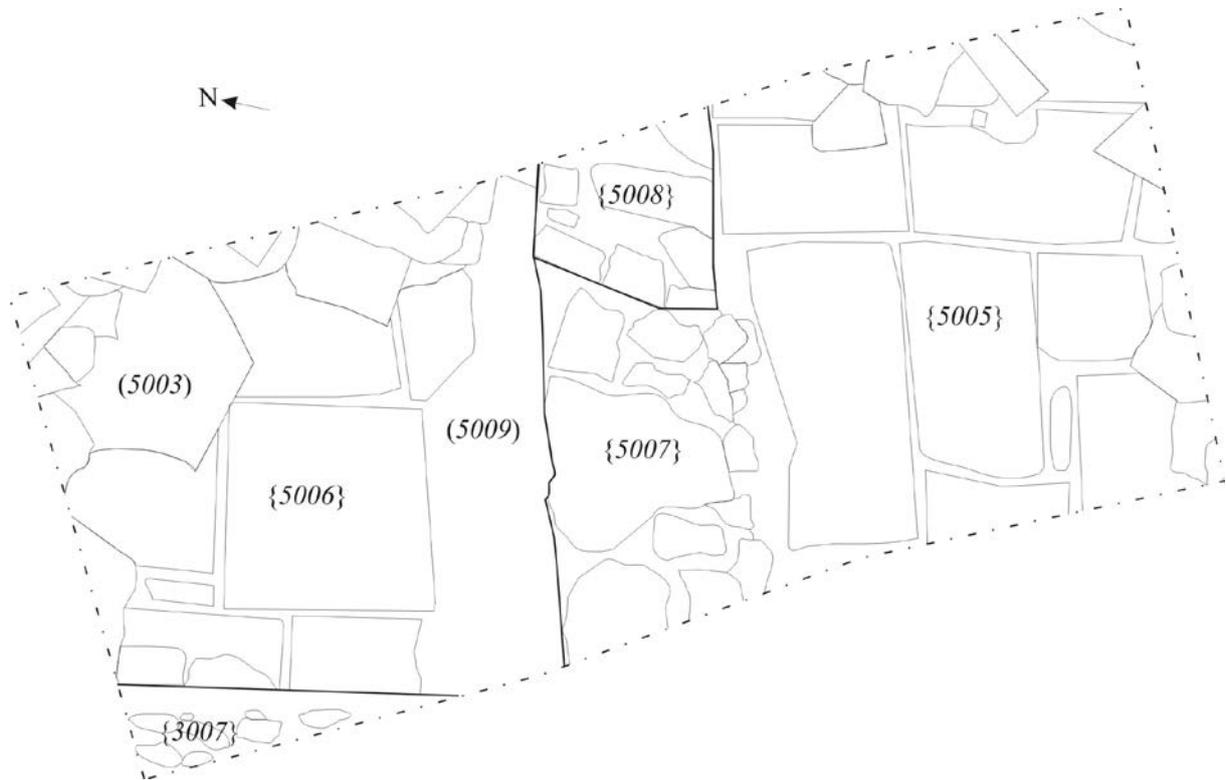


Figure 23 Post-excavation plan of Trench 5 reproduced at 1:20

Removal of the topsoil (5001) immediately revealed the masonry line of wall {3004} as anticipated, although at this stage this was re-numbered as {5007} until it could be clarified that the two were the same. {5007} neatly divided the trench into two and excavation began on either side of the wall, with the demolition deposits revealing a number of 19th and 20th century artefacts. Although all deposits were assigned new context numbers, often these were found to correspond to those in Trench 3.

As excavation continued eastwards and {3004/5007} was cleaned and assessed, a change in the character of the walling immediately became apparent. {5007} was clearly constructed abutting against another wall section to the E. On the same alignment, {5008} was faced to both the N and S, with a diagonal splay aligned NE-SW where {3004/5007} butted against it.

In the N part of Trench 5 a deep deposit of mortar-rich demolition material was assigned the context number (5002); this was akin to (3003) from the 2011 season. This had a depth of up to 0.60m and lay directly atop a compact deposit of mottled light grey and dark grey/black silty sand with occasional medium sized angular stone inclusions. Recorded as (5003), this layer was between 0.15-0.25m in depth and butted up against {3004/5007}. Beneath these deposits a stone floor of tightly jointed sub-rectangular sandstone flags was revealed – {5006}.

As {5006} was cleaned it became apparent there was an unusual relationship with wall {3007} to the W. Revealed running NNW-SSE, {3007} was clearly the same wall revealed in Trench 3 and numbered as such. However, the flagstones {5006} did not seem to abut the wall as anticipated, but instead seem to underlie, or be built within the wall (*plate 21*).



Plate 21 {3007} in the ENE facing section of Trench 5. Note the flagstones {5006} underlying the wall with (5003) visible above

This remains problematic. Excavations in Trench 3 (whilst not directly revealing the whole length of the other side of the wall at this point) showed no indication of any construction breaks, or re-builds in the structure of {3007} externally (*plate 16*). It could be argued that {3007} was re-built at some point, overlying the existing flags {5006}, but the evidence in the wall itself does not support this. Another possibility is that the flagstone floor was incorporated into the wall itself as it was constructed, perhaps to provide extra strength in the area where the machinery relating to pumping the mine shaft was located. This was assumed to be the case on site, although if accepted this interpretation struggles to accommodate the presence of the thin layer of soil (5003) between the flags and the wall.

The flags themselves did not run up to the main W-E wall {3004/5007} or {5008}, but stopped in an irregular line some 0.40m short. In this area (5003) seemed to overlie (5009), a similar deposit of moderately compact dark brown mottled with pale orange brown gritty sandy silt.

In the S side of the trench, one deposit of demolition rubble was removed, this cut through by [3012] for the placement of {3004/5007}, but not cut for {5008}. Very rich in wall plaster, this deposit was recorded as (5004) and correlates with (3006) from 2011.

This directly overlay a flagstone floor {3005/5005}. Consisting of irregularly placed sub-rectangular slabs, this surface directly abutted {5008}, but not {5007} where it was set back a little and had clear signs of wear to the stone. A socket was also set into the SE of the floor, presumably a seating for some form of machinery.



Plate 22 Working shot looking SSW. Planning Trench 5 (Photograph 174)



Plate 23 Post-excitation view of Trench 5 looking SSE (Photograph 186)

c. Interpretation

Trench 5 provided the answer to the question surrounding the date and purpose of wall {3004}, but also revealed new questions as to the phasing of the flagstone floor {5006} and whether it is earlier than the upstanding wall {3007}, integrated within it, or indeed was a later addition.



Plate 24 S-facing elevation of {5007} (left) and {5008} (right) (Photograph 194)



Plate 25 N facing elevation of {5008} (left) and {5007} (right) (Photograph 195)

It is clear that {3004/5007} is a later blocking of an entrance within the main circuit of the original engine house structure. This opening was splayed to the E at {5008}, but ran flush with {3007} to the W. Indeed if the location of the opening is assessed in conjunction with the pictorial evidence, it can be seen in the undated photo of the 1930s to 1940s (*figure 24*).

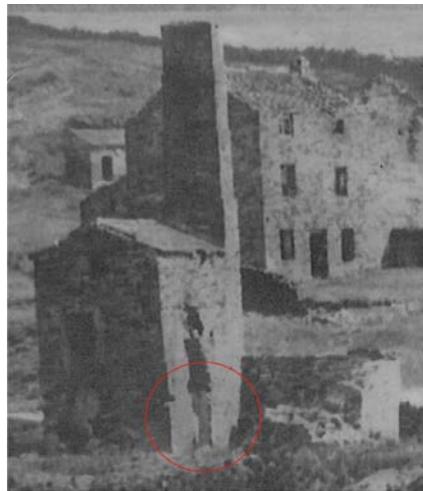


Figure 24 The undated photograph showing the location of the doorway as located in Trench 5

The picture (*figure 24*) also helps explain why the blocking is so late in the stratigraphic sequence. Although the entrance is still clearly open in the photograph, the main building remains roofed and it can be surmised that the blocking was put in place after the outbuildings had crumbled and the doorway became superfluous. Thus the blocking is cut through (3006/5004), the demolition material within the outbuilding as defined by {3008}, but not the demolition infill of the main building (3003/5002) which butts up against the blocking.

As discussed above, questions remain as to the placement of the flagstone floor {5006} in the stratigraphic sequence. As seen in *plate 21*, the wall seems to overlie the flagstones, yet no

construction break was noted in the other side of the wall to the S when this was opened in 2011. As a working hypothesis it is suggested that the floor was constructed at the same time as the wall.

ii. Trench 6

a. General

Trench 6 was placed along the northern perimeter of the Little Engine House, between Trenches 1 and 4. This Trench aimed to confirm the alignment of the northern perimeter wall where this was abutted by a later extension. Trench 6 measured 1.50m NW-SE by 1.50m NE-SW.



Plate 25 Discussing Trench 6 with delegates from the AONB Conference (Photograph 163)

b. Description

Trench 6 was almost wholly populated by demolition rubble and did not yield the line of wall {1003} from 2011 as anticipated. After removal of the topsoil (6001), a curious demolition deposit of lime mortar and sand with an abundance of large sandstone slabs set on end was encountered (6002) (plate 26). The slabs were so close together and aligned W-E that they initially began to take on the appearance of a dry-stone wall. This deposit was 0.35m deep and directly overlay (6003), a very similar deposit essentially devoid of the larger set stones found throughout (6001).



Plate 26 (6002) in Trench 6 (Photograph 140)

Below (6003), (6004) comprised a thin layer of firm dark black brown clay silt with very occasional small to medium stone inclusions and a depth of 0.05m. Below (6004) a further rubble deposit of silty sand abundant in sandstone fragments was encountered. At the W end of this, two large flat stones indicated an apparent area of truncated paving.

As excavation progressed it seemed likely that no masonry would be encountered, but a collapse of the S facing section of Trench 6 revealed the face of a W-E aligned wall just beyond the limits of the trench. Recorded as {6006}, this wall had some apparent complexity; unfortunately because of time constraints it was not possible to examine the feature further. Directly above the dark layer (6004), an area within the walling was clearly recessed.



Plate 27 S facing section of Trench 6 showing {6006} (Photograph 171)

c. Interpretation

Discussion with local resident Shirley Lee indicated the chimney of the Little Engine House was pulled down by a tractor in the 1950s. This demolition was secondary to the destruction of the majority of the other buildings as shown by *figure 11*. In light of this, it is clear that the unusual demolition deposit (6002) of large slabs set on end relates to the destruction of the chimney itself. The earlier deposit (6003) clearly relates to the demolition of the buildings.

It is likely (6004) is the vestigial remnants of some floor surface, however temporary. (6005) may relate to earlier re-working or levelling during the occupation of the little Engine House complex.

Wall {6006} is the same as {8003} encountered in Trench 8 and {7008} in Trench 7, but is not on the correct alignment to be {1003} from Trench 1 in 2011. Analysis of the Ordnance Survey data (*figure 28*) shows this is likely to have been the N wall of the Little Engine House, and it remains unclear if floor surfaces or indeed further walls would have been revealed beneath (6005).

iii. Trench 7



Plate 28 Working shot looking W across Trench 7 to the upstanding larger Engine House (Photograph 130)

a. General

During the 2011 Season it had been anticipated that Trench 4 would have continued to the N on the other side of the fence line dividing the site, but in the event this was not achieved. Trench 4 had revealed a line of continuous walling {4003} (page 29), yet not the corner of the structure as anticipated. In 2012, Trench 7 was opened to the N as a continuation of Trench 4 and extended as time allowed. Subsequently trench 7 measured 2.80m N-S by 2.80m W-E.

b. Description

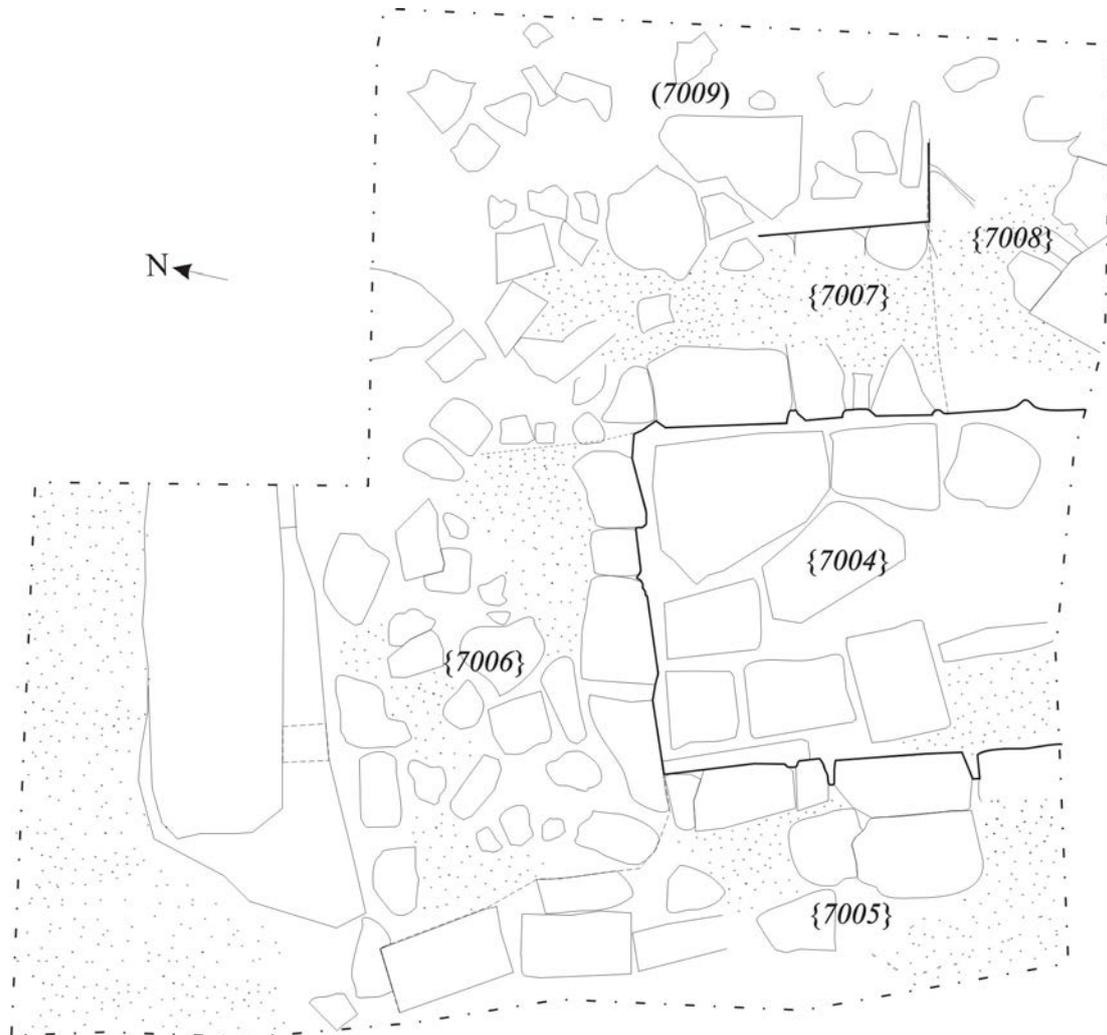


Figure 25 Post-excavation plan of Trench 7. Drawn at 1:20

Removal of the topsoil in Trench 7 almost immediately revealed a number of wall alignments inter-mixed with demolition material of a very similar composition. Cleaning the last of the overlying (7001) eventually revealed a series of walls abutting one another to form a square setting, open-ended to the SSE where it continued into the baulk. The walling remains covered almost the whole of the trench area with the exception of the centre of the square setting defined by them, and a small area in the E part of the Trench.

(7002) and (7003), within the interior of the square setting, both comprised demolition material akin to that across the site, but bottomed onto an irregular flagstone surface {7004}. Further cleaning revealed the series of walls to comprise four different phases of build (figure 25), each abutting one another. All walls are similarly constructed in the local style, of mortar-bonded slabs with only {7008} in the SE corner of the Trench of a superior quality. {7008} was a continuation of {4003}, but within trench 7 returned E to align through to wall {8003} in Trench 8. This corner in Trench 8 is abutted by {7007}, running northwards, which in turn is earlier than {7006} aligning W-E across the northern end of the trench.

{7006}, {7007} and {7008} are all respected by {7004}, the irregular sandstone slab floor, but this clearly underlies {7005} which forms the S side of the 'square'. This wall is unusual in that it seems to wrap around the western end of {7006}. {7006} in turn appears to have had no rear face (N side), and is some form of revetting wall with bonded rubble behind. To the rear of this bonded material a large, possibly cut, horizontally laid stone slab was recorded, with a possible groove cut into the stone.



Plate 29 W facing elevation of {7007} (left) and {7008} (right) (Photograph 157)



Plate 30 S facing elevation of {7006}. Note {7007} to the right and {7005} to the left abutting {7006} and overlying the floor {7004} (Photograph 211)



Plate 31 Large, possibly carved stone at rear of {7006} (Photograph 220)

c. Interpretation

{7008} is clearly the corner of the original Little Engine House structure, while the other walls and floor in Trench 7 demonstrate the number of alterations and additions to the complex over the years. Other than the small lean-to structure shown in figure 20, the pictures and painting do not show any obvious signs of additions or extensions to the site in this area. If these trenches are placed atop the 19th century map held by the Lord Crewe Trustees (as shown in *figure 27*) then they tie very well with the small extension visible to the W of the building. The accuracy when placed onto the Ordnance Survey map from the 1920s (*figure 28*) is not as great, but the structure protruding from the NW corner of the Little Engine House is still visible. It must be assumed the remains in Trench 7 represent this structure, showing it to be multi-phase and complex.



Plate 32 View looking N onto {7004} (Photograph 213)

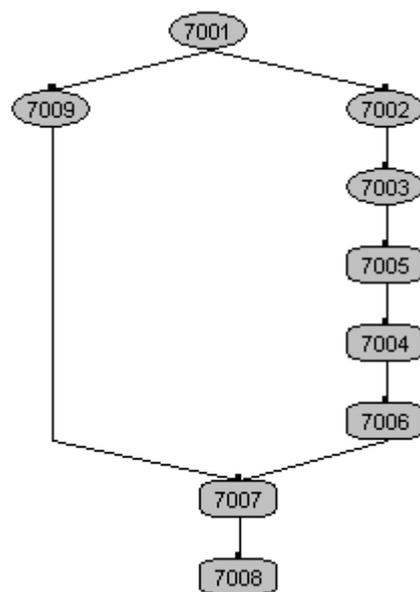


Figure 26 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench 7

Wall {7006} requires a little further discussion in that it seems to have been a retaining wall with no face to the N. The large stone slab (*plate 31*) seems to have been cut and placed specifically and it is assumed this was to house some form of machinery. Perhaps the weight and use of this machinery led to the need for a strong revetment wall {7006} to the S.

iv. Trench 8

a. General

Trench 8 was opened immediately N of Trench 6 on the other side of the upstanding W-E running fence line that bisects the site. As excavation continued in Trench 6 it seemed increasingly unlikely the wall noted in Trench 1 continued through this area, while the alignment of the W-E running wall in Trench 7 indicated this may pass to the N of Trench 6. Trench 8 measured 1.5m NE-SW by 1m NW-SE and intended to pinpoint the location and alignment of this northern perimeter wall.



Plate 33 Excavating in Trench 8 looking SE (Photograph 180)

b. Description

The soil deposits in Trench 8 were uncomplicated stratigraphically and essentially comprised topsoil (8001) overlying the lime mortar rich demolition rubble (8002) found across the site generally and related to the demolition of the Little Engine House. Within this demolition deposit, a W-E aligned wall {8003} of large sandstone slabs and sub-angular stones was apparent, lying almost directly beneath the fence line.



Plate 34 Post-excavation view looking c.SSE across Trench 8. Note wall {8003} (Photograph 229)

As the remainder of the overlying demolition rubble was removed from Trench 8, excavation was halted at the interface between (8002) and underlying (8004). (8004) comprises moderately compact mid to dark black brown silty sand with abundant gravelly inclusions.

c. Interpretation

Stratigraphically Trench 8 is very easy to interpret with each of the four contexts easily fitting into the overall interpretation for the site.

In Trench 6 on the other side of the fence, there were clearly two different demolition deposits, with the initial building collapse and the subsequent destruction of the chimney in the 1950s. As expected the two demolitions were very similar, with the main notable difference being the number of broken stone slabs set vertically within the upper deposit. Only one demolition deposit was apparent in Trench 8 although the similarities between the two deposits in Trench 6 make it likely these continued into Trench 8, but went unnoticed during excavation.

Wall {8003} clearly forms the northern perimeter of the Little Engine House, but the location is somewhat confusing when plotted against the existing maps of the Little Engine House complex (*figures 27 and 28*). As shown in *figure 27*, all of the trenches sit perfectly atop the depiction of the Little Engine House from the 19th century map held by the Lord Crewe Trustees. However the wall alignment in Trench 8 is not close to matching with any of the wall alignments. When the record of the building from the Ordnance Survey data is plotted against the trench plan (*figure 28*), the trenches do not fit as appropriately as *figure 27*, but do show {8003} to be the back wall of the Little Engine House complex at this time.

There are various reasons for the discrepancies in *figures 27 and 28*. It is important to remember the Little Engine House was essentially not one building, but was rather a series building units successively constructed, renovated and demolished over the site's life. The maps we have provide a mere snapshot of how the building appeared when surveyed and do not provide all the detail of building's complex history. The maps themselves are also not entirely accurate as the two do not match up perfectly when placed together, so some distortion will be present. In addition the trench locations were hand-drawn by volunteers over two seasons and measured off a baseline which was re-

established in the second season. All of these factors combine to provide the distortions to *figures 27* and *28*, although taken in conjunction with the pictorial evidence and archaeological interpretations it becomes clear which parts of the buildings the walls in the trenches represent. Wall {8003} clearly represents the northern boundary of the Little Engine House, although whether this is the N wall of the structure depicted as purple in *figure 20*, or the real wall of the main building as depicted pink, is unclear.

Deposit (8004) was encountered at the limit of excavation, and was not investigated further. It was thus unclear whether this deposit is within, or outside of the Little Engine House complex, but the colour and compaction of the deposit indicate an *in situ* deposit, possibly a ground surface.

6. Summary and Discussion

The results of the archaeological investigations at Shildon Little Engine House were impressive in what they revealed of the engine house building, but also in the level of participation from volunteers and the enthusiasm locally for the project.

The eight trenches opened demonstrated the building survived to a considerable extent beneath the build up of demolition material contained within. In five of the trenches intact flagstone floor surfaces were revealed, raising the possibility that this un-disturbed surface could still extend across much of the building complex. Trenches 3, 5, 7 and to a lesser extent Trench 2 provided evidence for the phasing of the structures in the Little Engine House complex.

Much of the infilled material across the site comprises demolition material of little stratigraphic interest. In Trench 4 a deposit of organic material was found to be very rich in artefacts and debris. In discussion with local residents it was revealed that the populace of Blanchland used the mine workings and shafts as refuse tips until well into the latter 20th century. It must be assumed this material dates from this phase and could provide an interesting array of 19th and 20th century artefacts.

What is remarkable with is that despite the excellent cartographic and pictorial evidence for the Little Engine House, not to mention the memories of Shirley Lee, that a number questions and conclusions remain unanswered.

7. Mitigation and recommendations

The remains of Shildon Little Engine House were shown to be well preserved and the stratigraphy of the infilled material to be uncomplicated. The location of the site is excellent, lying immediately adjacent to the roadway and a popular route for walkers. During the excavations on site, a large number of people passed and showed an interest in the project and the findings, many expressing a willingness to participate in future developments.

The archaeological remains survive to a substantial height and the building complex as a whole appears to survive intact, but nowhere to more than around 1m beneath the surface. In many places this is much less. The demolition deposits, and especially (4006) in Trench 4, contain a significant volume of artefacts to merit hand excavation and stimulate interest from volunteer groups, whilst the recording of the revealed remains would necessarily have to be undertaken in detail following excavation but prior to consolidation.

Addyman Archaeology considers it would be beneficial to the promotion of the site as a whole if the Little Engine House was revealed in its entirety and consolidated. Situated as it is at the entrance to the complex, the placement of information boards alongside the ruins would serve to draw and interest the passing walkers to enter the site and view the rest of the complex.



Figure 27 Trench location plan showing trench locations plotted against the building outline as shown on the 19th century plan of the site (figure 4)



Figure 28 Trench location plan showing trench locations plotted against the building outline as shown on the 1920s Ordnance Survey plan of the site (figure 7). Note the orientation of the building has been skewed slightly to provide the best fit.

8. Bibliography

i. Documentary

Addyman Archaeology (Macfadyen K.) 2011, *Shildon Engine House and mine workings: Archaeological recording during conservation works in 2010*, Grey Literature Report

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North Pennines AONB Partnership 2006, *Blanchland: Abbey, Village and Estate*

ii. Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1861 First Edition (County Series Durham)

Ordnance Survey, 1898 First Revision (County Series Durham)

Ordnance Survey, 1920 Second Revision (County Series Durham)

iii. Websites

www.sciencemuseum.org

Acknowledgements

The archaeological excavation at Shildon Little Engine House would not have been possible without the generous help of a dedicated and hard-working team of volunteers.

Shirley and Donald Lee of nearby Shildon Cottage were generous both with their time and knowledge of the area. Very rarely does an archaeologist get to excavate a site which can be remembered by somebody living locally. Shirley's knowledge and understanding of the site was a much appreciated bonus.

Season 1:

James Pease was an ever present on site and did an excellent job excavating and recording Trench 3. Janet and Brian Stirk as well as Derek Gunby and John Henderson provided not just their hard work, but also their enthusiasm and interest for the project, each attending on four of the five excavation days. Rob Pearson and Greg Finch along with Colin Goodfellow and Jane Brantom assisted in the excavation at various stages and each contributed to what was a very productive and enjoyable experience on site. Additionally Graham Temby and Michael Hall provided their time in the initial opening of the excavation trenches. Imogen and Abby Charlton willingly gave up part of their school holidays to join us on site and did an excellent job opening up Trench 4 and taking photographs of the site. Special gratitude is due to James Pease, Derek Gunby and Colin Goodfellow, all of whom were willing to give their time to undertake the onerous and physically taxing task of backfilling the Trenches – a process which never gets any easier.

Season 2:

Bill Grigg and Tony Metcalfe attended all four days of the 2012 season at Shildon Little Engine House and can be credited with the significant structural discoveries made in Trenches 5 and 7 respectively. Janet and Brian Stirk returned for a second year and stayed to the bitter, midge-infested end to help with backfilling. Jane Brantom, James Cocker, Richard Cox, Susan Miller and Stuart White all lent

their time, experience and enthusiasm to make the project a tremendous success both personally and archaeologically.

The delegates from the National AONB Conference were a delight to meet and teach the rudiments of archaeology, however briefly. Their knowledge and enthusiasm for the excavation and surrounding landscape was much appreciated by the whole team.

The project was jointly run by Addyman Archaeology and the North Pennines AONB Partnership represented by Paul Frodsham and Jon Charlton.

Appendix A: Context register

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Moderately to firmly compact mid grey brown gritty silt with abundant small to medium small angular grey stones. Depth: c.0.12m	Hard standing for cabins mixed with topsoil. Same as (2001).
1002	1	Fill	09/09/11	RC	Firmly compact light white brown gritty sand abundant in medium to large angular boulders. Depth: c.>0.10m	Demolition rubble overlying and filling structure defined by {1003}.
1003	1	Structure	09/09/11	RC	NW-SE aligned linear masonry wall comprising lime mortar bonded large flat sandstone slabs and sub-rectangular blocks. Dimensions: Length unrealised. c.0.62m wide by c.0.52m depth	Well made wall in the local style. Contemporary with {1005}.
1004	1	Structure	09/09/11	RC	Rough masonry surface of varied and irregular rubble stone bonded with firm, white lime mortar. Irregular in plan and truncated to NE. Dimensions: 1.57m NE-SW by 1m NW-SE	Possible secondary flooring within {1003}. Also incorporates plaster visible on the SW facing elevation of {1003} and a possible small fireplace built into {1005}.
1005	1	Structure	09/09/11	RC	Architectural feature within {1003}. Constructed of sub-rectangular blocks of sandstone bonded with lime mortar. Linear in shape, with sides forming a channel of 1m in width and 0.75m SW-NE.	Flue into chimney blocked (with {1004}) during secondary accommodation phase. Contemporary with {1003} and filled by
1006	1	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Soft fine grain black silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions. Dimensions: 0.70m by 0.44m. Depth: c.0.10m	Sooty fill of flue for chimney during secondary use of site.
1007	1	Fill	09/09/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact mottled black brown gritty silt with rare to frequent fragments of cinder and slag. Depth: 0.10m	Industrial detritus built against the face of {1003}.
1008	1	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Firmly compact light white brown gritty lime mortar with frequent medium angular stones. Depth: c. 0.24m	Rough bonded demolition deposit to exterior of {1003}.
2001	2	Deposit	07/09/11	RC	Moderately to firmly compact mid grey brown gritty silt with abundant small to medium small angular grey stones. Depth: c.0.12m	Hard standing for cabins mixed with topsoil. Same as (1001).
2002	2	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Firm to moderate dark to mid brown gritty silt with small to large angular stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.20m	Demolition rubble intermixed with built up material and detritus from roadside.
2003	2	Structure	09/09/11	RC	NW-SE and then NE-SW aligned corner of masonry walling constructed from angular and sub-rectangular sandstone slabs bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: Length - 1.55m NE-SW and 1.55m NW-SE. Width - 0.58 NE-SW and 0.50m NW-SE. Depth: <0.48m	Corner of little engine house abutted by {2004} and {2005}. Nicely faced in local style.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
2004	2	Structure	09/09/11	RC	NW-SE aligned masonry wall constructed of sandstone slabs and irregular and sub-angular shaped blocks roughly bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: Width – 0.42m. Length - >0.47m. Depth: 0.30m	Roughly faced compared to {2003}, and seemingly not faced to SW – robbed? Wall of ‘lean to’ building. Abuts {2003}.
2005	2	Structure ?	09/09/11	RC	Large pitted sandstone block, roughly cubed in shape with a neighbouring, smaller cuboid block to the NW. Dimensions: (Total) 0.94m by 0.55m. Depth: c.0.40m	Set off, to the NE of the corner of {2003}, and abutting against this. Function unknown.
2006	2	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Loose to moderately compact mottled white and grey brown gritty gravel and silt with abundant small to large angular stones and areas of lime mortar. Found within area defined by {2003}.	Demolition deposit within building. Likely the same as (1002).
2007	2	Structure	09/09/11	RC	Floor of sandstone slabs within the building defined by {2003}.	Abuts {2003}.
2008	2	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Moderately compact black brown loam with occasional large, flat stone inclusions.	Deposit on exterior of the little engine house and the trackway. Possibly containing slabs from a rough metalling of the trackway.
2009	2	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Roughly laid surface of irregular flat stones pressed into the ground.	Adjacent to, and respecting {2004} and {2005}.
2010	2	Deposit	09/09/11	RC	Loose to moderately compact dark grey black gritty ash silt with lime mortar inclusions.	Abuts {2003} and {2004}.
3001	3	Deposit	06/09/11	CG	Loose to moderately compact gritty silt with small irregular shaped stone inclusions and organic intrusions. Depth: 0.15m	Turf and topsoil.
3002	3	Deposit	06/09/11	CG	Loose to moderately compact fine gritty silt.	Demolition deposit to NW of {3004}. Same as (3003).
3003	3	Deposit	06/09/11	CG	Moderately compact dark brown gritty silt abundant in lime mortar inclusions and medium sized stone and rubble inclusions. Depth: >0.35m	Demolition deposit to NW of {3004}. Same as (3002). Same as (5002).
3004	3	Structure	09/09/11	JP	SW-NE aligned masonry wall of yellow sandstone slabs of 0.05-0.12m in thickness. Faced to NW, with no significant signs of bonding material – small fragments of lime mortar.	Same as {5007}. Filling of doorway in {3007/5008}.
3005	3	Structure	09/09/11	JP	Floor surface of sandstone flags. Two visible measuring 0.42m by 0.42m and 0.43m by 0.47m with flat, worn surface.	Same as {5005}. On similar level and thus possibly the same as {2007}.
3006	3	Deposit	09/09/11	JP	Moderately compact mix of white brown plaster fragments (90%) and yellow brown gritty sand. Depth: 0.18-0.25m	Same as (5004). Plaster demolition deposit directly overlying flagstone surface {3005}.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
3007	3	Structure	09/09/11	JP	NW-SE aligned masonry wall of sandstone blocks bonded by lime mortar. 4 courses exposed on NE facing elevation and 8 courses on SW facing elevation, bottom of which sits on a wider footing course. Stones average 0.10-0.12m thick by 0.30-0.47m wide. Dimensions: Length – c.0.72m. Width – 0.55m.	Same as {5008}. Abuts {3008} to SE.
3008	3	Structure	09/09/11	JP	NW-SE aligned masonry walling predominantly of sandstone blocks bonded by lime mortar, turning NE at a right angle in trench extension. Encompasses a large sandstone/ironstone block measuring 0.64m by 0.57m. This is separated from {3007} by an irregular column of 12 single stones 0.14-0.20m wide. Dimensions: Length – NW-SE 2.03m, SW-NE 1m. Width – 0.49m.	Inclusion of large stone within {3008} is difficult to explain.
3009	3	Fill	09/09/11	JP	Loose compact fine grain, grey sandy soil with large stone inclusions and bioturbation. Depth: 0.55m	Demolition material. Sits above (3010).
3010	3	Deposit	09/09/11	JP	Moderately compact dark brown grey sandy silt abundant in root inclusions and occasional small stones.	
3011	3	Deposit	09/09/11	JP	Hard grey brown flaky clay surface, possibly dipping to NE towards {3007}.	Possible undisturbed natural.
3012	3	Cut	09/09/11	RC	Cut for NE-SW {3004}. Only visible to the E where the side is seen as irregular and gradually sloping.	Not visible to W as the deposits to this side abut {3004}. Presumably this area was cleaned out after [3012] was cut through (3006) and {3004} constructed.
3013	3	Cut	09/09/11	RC	Possible NW-SE aligned cut through (3011).	Possible construction cut for {3007} and {3008}.
4001	4	Deposit	08/09/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone inclusions. Depth: 0.10m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (3001).
4002	4	Deposit	08/09/11	RC	Moderately compact light white brown gritty sand (lime mortar inclusions) with frequent small angular stones and rare large stones. Depth: 0.14m	Demolition rubble.
4003	4	Structure	08/09/11	RC	Roughly N-S aligned masonry wall of large sub-rectangular blocks averaging 0.40-0.30m in length. Four main courses survive increasing in width from the base. Dimensions: Width – 0.60m	Same as {3007} in Trench 3 and {7008} in Trench 7. Wall has slumped to W, with two stones on top tipped back at an unnatural angle, presumably as a result of mechanical destruction and subsequent robbing.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
4004	4	Deposit	08/09/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact grubby and mottled mid to light grey brown gritty sandy silt abundant in medium to large angular stones. Depth: 0.17m	Demolition deposit. Likely the same as (4005) to W of {4003}.
4005	4	Deposit	08/09/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown gritty sand rich in lime mortar inclusions.	Located W of {4003}.
4006	4	Deposit	08/09/11	DG	Loosely compact, friable dark brown gritty silt abundant in white plaster inclusions. Depth: 0.10m	Large quantity of glass, ceramic and other detritus. Likely midden material.
4007	4	Structure	08/09/11	DG	Floor surface consisting of a series of grey brown sandstone flagstones of varying sizes.	Abut wall {4003} and overlain by (4006).
5001	5	Deposit	17/07/12	BG	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam with roots and rare small stone inclusions. Depth: 0.1m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (3001).
5002	5	Deposit	18/07/12	BG	Loosely compact light brown sand with abundant angular stone slabs of varying sizes, small to large. Significant bioturbation. Depth 0.55-0.6m	Same as (3003). Demolition rubble from destruction of engine house.
5003	5	Deposit	18/07/12	BG	Moderately compact mixed deposit of mottled light grey and dark grey/black silty sand with occasional medium sized angular stone inclusions. Depth: 0.15-0.25m	Beaten temporary surface atop flagstones.
5004	5	Deposit	19/07/12	JS	Loosely compact mid to dark brown mottled sandy clay abundant in mortar varying from flecks to large fragments. Depth: 0.3-0.35m	Same as (3006). Collapse of roof and plastered walls of Little Engine House
5005	5	Structure	19/07/12	JS	Floor surface of sandstone flags. Each roughly rectangular in shape with a small circular slot measuring 0.10m by 0.15m with a depth of 0.15m through the slabs: Slabs depth c.0.25m.	Same as {3005}. On similar level and thus possibly the same as {2007}. Flagstone worn beside {5007} where doorway was.
5006	5	Structure	18/07/12	RC	Floor surface of large sub-rectangular slabs of varying sizes gently sloping to W.	Does not run up to wall {5007} or {5008}, perhaps threshold stone removed during blocking of doorway with {5007}.
5007	5	Structure	18/07/12	RC	c.SSW-NNE aligned masonry wall of yellow sandstone slabs of 0.05-0.12m in thickness. Faced to NW, but not to SE, with no significant signs of bonding material – small fragments of lime mortar.	Same as {3004}. Filling of doorway in {3007/5008}.
5008	5	Structure	18/07/12	RC	c.WNW-ESE aligned masonry wall of sandstone slabs and sub-angular blocks bonded by lime mortar with splayed/diagonal terminus at SW end running NE-SW against {5007}.	Same as {3007}. Original perimeter wall of main Little Engine House.
5009	5	Deposit	19/07/12	RC	Moderately compact mottled dark brown and pale orange brown gritty sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular stones inclusions.	Located below flagstone floor {5006}. Possible bedding for a robbed threshold stone.

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
6001	6	Deposit	19/07/12	BS	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam with roots and rare small stone inclusions. Depth: 0.06m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (3001).
6002	6	Deposit	19/07/12	BS	Moderately compact deposit of light brown sandy silt located around a large quantity of small to large vertically set stone slabs. Depth: 0.35m	Collapsed chimney stack.
6003	6	Deposit	19/07/12	BS	Moderately to loosely compact light brown grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large angular building rubble. Depth: 0.35m	Demolition infill of little engine house prior to collapse of chimney. Some rubble clearly has plaster.
6004	6	Deposit	19/07/12	BS	Firmly compact dark brown to black clay silt with small amount of rubble inclusions. Depth: 0.05m	Possible floor surface?
6005	6	Deposit	19/07/12	BS	Loosely compact light brown silty sand with frequent small to medium rubble inclusions and two large flat stones extending beyond LOE. Depth: 0.14m	Possible disrupted floor surface. Two stones do have the feeling of disrupted flags.
6006	6	Structure	19/07/12	BS	W-E aligned masonry wall of sandstone slabs bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: 1.2m W-E by 0.55m N-S.	Clearly some feature within the wall at the base of the Trench. Possible infill of opening, but unable to verify. Same as {8003}.
7001	7	Deposit	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Moderately compact dark grey brown silty loam. Depth: 0.10m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (3001).
7002	7	Deposit	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Moderately compact sandy yellow clay silt abundant in large angular stone fragments. Depth: 0.20m	Demolition material from destruction of Little Engine House. Possibly the same as (6002) and (7009). Same as (4002).
7003	7	Deposit	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Loosely compact light grey brown sand with areas of yellow hue and abundant large stone inclusions. Depth: 0.50m	Demolition infill (lower deposit directly atop {7004}).
7004	7	Structure	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Flagstone floor of irregular placed sandstone slabs. Dimensions: >1.20m by >0.90m.	Abuts {7006 – 7008} and overlain by {7005}.
7005	7	Structure	19/07/12	TM/ PF	NNW-SSE aligned masonry wall of thin sandstone slabs bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: 0.5m wide by >1m length. Height: >0.45m	Sites directly atop flagstone floor {7004} and internally abuts S facing elevation of {7006} and seems to wrap around this.
7006	7	Structure	19/07/12	TM/ PF	W-E aligned masonry wall of thin sandstone slabs bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: 1.30m wide by 0.90m long. Height: 0.45m	Abuts {7007} and is abutted by {7004} and {7005} which wraps around it.
7007	7	Structure	19/07/12	TM/ PF	NNW-SSE aligned masonry wall of sandstone slabs bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions: 0.50m wide.	Abuts main NW corner of engine house {7008} and is abutted by {7004} and {7006}.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7008	7	Structure	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Corner of large masonry wall comprising large sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. Runs N-S and W-E.	Corner of a min building of Little Engine House. Same as {4003}.
7009	7	Deposit	19/07/12	TM/ PF	Moderately compact sandy yellow clay silt abundant in large angular stone fragments. Depth: 0.20m	Demolition material from destruction of Little Engine House. Possibly the same as (6002) and (7002).
8001	8	Deposit	19/07/12	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam with roots and rare small stone inclusions. Depth: 0.06m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (3001).
8002	8	Deposit	19/07/12	RC	Moderately to loosely compact light brown grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large angular building rubble. Depth: 0.35m	Demolition infill of little engine house. Prbably the same as both (6002) and (6003).
8003	8	Deposit	19/07/12	RC	W-E aligned wall of large sandstone slabs and sub-angular stones.	Same as {6006}.
8004	8	Structure	19/07/12	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark black brown silty sand with abundant gravelly inclusions.	Possible floor surface.

Appendix B: Photographic register

Digital:

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	SE	1	-	Pre-excavation photograph of Trench 1	05/09/11	RC
002	SSE	2	-	De-turfing Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
003	NE	3	-	De-turfing Trench 3	05/09/11	RC
004	W	4	-	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 4	05/09/11	RC
005	NE	3	-	De-turfing Trench 3	05/09/11	RC
006	E	2	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
007	SE	1	-	Laying out Trench 1	05/09/11	RC
008	W	2	-	Volunteers in Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
009	SW	3	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3	05/09/11	RC
010	NE	3	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3	05/09/11	RC
011	S	3	-	Trench 3 – location shot	05/09/11	RC
012	SE	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
013	NW	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
014	NE	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
015	NE	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3 after initial extension	05/09/11	RC
016	SE	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Masonry walling in the E end of Trench 3	05/09/11	RC
017	NE	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
018	SE	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
019	NW	2	{2005}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2	05/09/11	RC
020	NE	-	-	View of site at end of day 1	05/09/11	RC
021	NE	3	{3004},	Mid-excavation shot showing masonry walling in	06/09/11	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
			{3007}, {3008}	Trench 3		
022	NE	1	(1002), {1003}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1	06/09/11	RC
023	NW	1	(1002), {1003}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1	06/09/11	RC
024	NW	1	(1002), {1003}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 showing possible line of walling	06/09/11	RC
025	E	3	-	Working shot – Trench 3	06/09/11	RC
026	S	3	-	Working shot – Trench 3	06/09/11	RC
027	NE	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 3	06/09/11	RC
028	E	3	-	Working shot – Volunteers using the level	06/09/11	RC
029	N	2	-	Working shot – Trench 2	06/09/11	RC
030	E	1	-	Working shot – Trench 1	06/09/11	RC
031	-	-	-	View of AONB	06/09/11	RC
032	-	-	-	View of AONB	06/09/11	RC
033	-	-	-	View of AONB	06/09/11	RC
034	NW	1, 2	-	Working shot – Trenches 1 and 2	06/09/11	RC
035	N	-	-	Working shot	06/09/11	RC
036	NE	1	{1003}	Working shot – Trench 1	07/09/11	RC
037	S	-	-	General view of site	07/09/11	RC
038	W	-	-	General view of site	07/09/11	RC
039	NE	4	{4003}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	07/09/11	RC
040	SE	4	{4003}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	07/09/11	RC
041	SW	4	{4003}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	07/09/11	RC
042	NW	4	{4003}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	07/09/11	RC
043	W	-	-	General view of site	07/09/11	RC
044	W	-	-	General view of site	07/09/11	RC
045	W	-	-	General view of site	07/09/11	RC
046	-	-	-	View of AONB - Blanchland	07/09/11	RC
047	-	-	-	View of AONB - Blanchland	07/09/11	RC
048	-	-	-	View of AONB - Blanchland	07/09/11	RC
049	W	-	-	General view of site	08/09/11	RC
050	N	2	-	Working shot – Trench 2	08/09/11	RC
051	E	2	-	Working shot – Trench 2	08/09/11	RC
052	W	-	-	General view of site	08/09/11	RC
053	S	-	-	Working shot – sheltering from the weather	08/09/11	RC
054	NW	1	(1002), {1003}, {1004}	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	08/09/11	RC
055	SE	1	(1002), {1003}, {1004}	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	08/09/11	RC
056	SE	1	(1002), {1003}, {1004}	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	08/09/11	RC
057	NE	2	{2003}, {2005}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
058	NW	2	{2003}, {2005}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	09/09/11	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
059	SW	2	{2003}, {2005}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
060	NW	2	-	View of plaster face in Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
061	NE	2	-	NE facing section of Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
062	NE	2	{2004}	View of {2004} in Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
063	SE	2	{2003}	SE facing elevation of {2003}	09/09/11	RC
064	SE	2	{2003}	General view of {2003} in Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
065	E	2	-	Location shot of Trench 2	09/09/11	RC
066	E	-	-	Working shot - paperwork	09/09/11	RC
067	NE	4	{4003}, {4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	09/09/11	RC
068	SW	4	{4003}, {4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	09/09/11	RC
069	NE	4	{4003}, {4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	09/09/11	RC
070	SW	4	{4003}, {4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 – {4003}, {4007}	09/09/11	RC
071	SE	4	{4003}, {4007}	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 – {4003}, {4007}	09/09/11	RC
072	SE	3	{3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
073	SE	3	{3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
074	NE	3	{3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
075	NE	3	{3008}	Post-excavation view of the SE extension to Trench 3	09/09/11	RC
076	NW	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
077	NW	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
078	NE	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 showing walls {3004}, {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
079	SW	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
080	SW	3	{3004}, {3007}, {3008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 3 after Trench extension to SE	09/09/11	RC
081	SW	3	{3007}, {3008}	SW facing elevation of walls {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
082	SW	3	{3007}, {3008}	SW facing elevation of walls {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
083	SW	3	{3007}, {3008}	SW facing elevation of walls {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
084	SW	3	{3007}, {3008}	SW facing elevation of walls {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
085	SW	3	{3007}, {3008}	SW facing elevation of walls {3007} and {3008}	09/09/11	RC
086	SW	3	{3004}	SW facing section of Trench 3	09/09/11	RC
087	SW	3	{3004}	SW facing section of Trench 3	09/09/11	RC
088	NW	3	{3004}	NW facing elevation of {3004}	09/09/11	RC
089	SE	3	{3005}	Post-excavation view of {3005} in Trench 3	09/09/11	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
090	E	3, 4	-	Working shot showing volunteers recording Trenches 3 and 4	09/09/11	RC
091	NE	4	{4003}	NE facing elevation of {4003} showing slump to SW	09/09/11	RC
092	W	3	-	Working shot – reinstating Trench 3	09/09/11	RC
093	NW	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
094	NE	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
095	SW	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
096	SW	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
097	NE	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
098	NE	1	{1003}	NE facing elevation of {1003}	09/09/11	RC
099	SW	1	{1003}, {1005}	Post-excavation view of {1005} within {1003}	09/09/11	RC
100	SW	1	{1003}, {1005}	Post-excavation view of {1005} within {1003}	09/09/11	RC
101	SW	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	09/09/11	RC
102	NE	1	{1003}, {1005}	Post-excavation view of {1005} within {1003}	09/09/11	RC
103	NE	1	(1002), {1004}	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 showing possible secondary flooring {1004}	09/09/11	RC
104	SW	1	{1003}	Possible plaster on SW facing elevation of {1003}	09/09/11	RC
105	NW	-	-	View of site post-reinstatement of Trenches 1 and 2	09/09/11	KM
106	SE	-	-	View of site post-reinstatement of Trenches 1 and 2	09/09/11	KM
107	SW	-	-	View of site post-reinstatement of Trenches 3 and 4	09/09/11	KM
108	W	-	-	View of site post-reinstatement of Trenches 3 and 4	09/09/11	KM
109	-	-	-	Carved stone recovered from (10) in Trench 1 – Not retained	09/09/11	KM
110	-	-	-	Carved stone recovered from (10) in Trench 1 – Not retained	09/09/11	KM
111	NW	5	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
112	NE	5	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
113	E	5	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
114	E	7	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 7	16/07/12	RC
115	E	7	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 7	16/07/12	RC
116	N	6	-	Working shot – removing turves in Trench 6	16/07/12	RC
117	W	-	-	Working shot – opening trenches	16/07/12	RC
118	W	5	-	Location shot for Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
119	N	5	{5007/5008}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
120	W	5	{5007/5008}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
121	S	5	{5007/5008}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
122	W	6	-	Working shot – Trench 6	16/07/12	RC
123	W	5	-	Working shot – Trench 5	16/07/12	RC
124	W	6	(6002)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (6001)	16/07/12	RC
125	N	6	(6002)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (6001)	16/07/12	RC
126	NW	-	-	Working shot – view across site	16/07/12	RC
127	NW	-	-	Working shot – view across site	16/07/12	RC
128	NE	5	-	Working shot	16/07/12	RC
129	NNW	6	-	Working shot – trowelling Trench 6	16/07/12	RC
130	W	7	-	Working shot – trowelling Trench 7	16/07/12	RC
131	E	7	-	Working shot – trowelling Trench 7	16/07/12	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
132	W	7	-	Working shot – trowelling Trench 7	16/07/12	RC
133	NNW	6	-	Working shot – trowelling Trench 6	17/07/12	RC
134	NW	-	-	General view of site	17/07/12	RC
135	NE	7	-	Working shot – trowelling in Trench 7	17/07/12	RC
136	NNE	6	-	Working shot – trowelling in Trench 6	17/07/12	RC
137	SW	6	(6002)	Working shot – trowelling in Trench 6	17/07/12	RC
138	S	5	(5002)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 5 (N end)	17/07/12	RC
139	N	6	(6002)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (6002)	17/07/12	RC
140	W	6	(6002)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (6002)	17/07/12	RC
141	E	6	(6002)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (6002)	17/07/12	RC
142	E	6	(6002)	Working shot – planning (6002) in Trench 6	17/07/12	RC
143	W	7	-	Working shot – View of Engine House with Trench 7 in the foreground	17/07/12	RC
144	SW	6	(6002)	Working shot – planning (6002) in Trench 6	17/07/12	RC
145	SE	7	{7007/7008}	Mid-excavation view of NE end of Trench 7	17/07/12	RC
146	NE	7	{7007/7008}	Mid-excavation view of NE end of Trench 7	17/07/12	RC
147	NW	7	{7007/7008}	Mid-excavation view of NE end of Trench 7	17/07/12	RC
148	NW	7	{7007/7008}	Mid-excavation view of NE end of Trench 7	17/07/12	RC
149	N	5	(5004)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 (S end)	17/07/12	RC
150	W	5	(5004)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 (S end)	17/07/12	RC
151	S	5	{5007/5008}	N facing section of {5007} (right) and {5008} (left)	17/07/12	RC
152	NW	-	-	Working shot – Trenches secured at end of day	17/07/12	RC
153	S	5	(5003)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 (N end) showing (5003)	18/07/12	RC
154	W	5	(5003), {5007/5008}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 (N end) showing (5003)	18/07/12	RC
155	N	7	-	Working shot – Trowelling Trench 7	18/07/12	RC
156	NE	7	-	Working shot – Trowelling Trench 7	18/07/12	RC
157	E	7	{7007/7008}	W facing elevation of {7007} (left) and {7008} (right)	18/07/12	RC
158	E	7	{7007/7008}	W facing elevation of {7007} (left) and {7008} (right)	18/07/12	RC
159	N	7	{7006}	S facing elevation of {7006}	18/07/12	RC
160	N	7	{7006}	S facing elevation of {7006}	18/07/12	RC
161	W	6	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing Trench 6	18/07/12	PF
162	SW	6	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing Trench 6	18/07/12	PF
163	W	6	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing Trench 6	18/07/12	PF
164	SW	7	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing Trench 7	18/07/12	PF
165	SW	7	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing Trench 7	18/07/12	PF
166	NW	-	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing site	18/07/12	RC
167	N	-	-	Working shot – AONB delegates viewing site	18/07/12	RC
168	SW	-	-	Working shot – AONB delegates on site	18/07/12	RC
169	S	6	(6005), {6006}	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing {6005}	19/07/12	RC
170	W	6	(6005), {6006}	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing {6005}	19/07/12	RC
171	S	6	{6006}	N facing section of Trench 6 showing {6006}	19/07/12	RC
172	S	6	{6006}	N facing section of Trench 6 showing {6006}	19/07/12	RC
173	S	6	{6006}	N facing section of Trench 6 showing {6006} - detail	19/07/12	RC
174	SW	5	-	Working shot – planning Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
175	S	5	-	Working shot – planning Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
176	NW	5	-	Working shot – planning Trench 5	19/07/12	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
177	E	-	-	Working shot - paperwork	19/07/12	RC
178	NW	6	-	Working shot – recording Trench 6	19/07/12	RC
179	SE	8	-	Working shot – Trench 8	19/07/12	RC
180	SE	8	-	Working shot – Trench 8	19/07/12	RC
181	SE	-	-	Working shot – general view across site	19/07/12	RC
182	SW	7	-	Working shot – recording Trench 7	19/07/12	RC
183	W	-	-	Working shot – general view of site	19/07/12	RC
184	W	-	-	Working shot – general view of site	19/07/12	RC
185	S	5	{5005}, {5007/5008}, {5006}	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
186	S	5	{5005}, {5007/5008}, {5006}	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
187	N	5	{5005}, {5007/5008}, {5006}	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
188	W	5	{5005}, {5007/5008}	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
189	W	5	(5004)	E facing section of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
190	E	5	(5004)	W facing section of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
191	E/V	5	{5005}	Socket within {5005}	19/07/12	RC
192	N/V	5	{5007/5008}	Post-excavation view of {5007} (left) and {5008} (right)	19/07/12	RC
193	W/V	5	{5007/5008}	Post-excavation view of {5007} (left) and {5008} (right)	19/07/12	RC
194	N	5	{5007/5008}	S facing elevation of {5007} (left) and {5008} (right)	19/07/12	RC
195	S	5	{5007/5008}	N facing elevation of {5007} (right) and {5008} (left)	19/07/12	RC
196	SE	5	{5007/5008}	N facing elevation of {5007} (right) and {5008} (left) - oblique	19/07/12	RC
197	SE	5	{5007/5008}	N facing elevation of {5007} (right) and {5008} (left) – oblique detail	19/07/12	RC
198	SE/V	5	{5006}, (5009)	Post-excavation view of Trench 5 (S end)	19/07/12	RC
199	NW	5	{3007}, {5007}	Post-excavation view of {3007} (right) and {5007} (left)	19/07/12	RC
200	N	5	(5001), (5002), (5003)	S facing section of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
201	E	5	(5001), (5002), (5003)	W facing section of Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
202	W	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
203	W	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
204	N	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
205	N	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
206	E	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
207	E	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
208	E	7	{7007/7008}	W facing elevation of {7007} (left) and {7008} (right)	19/07/12	PF
209	E	7	{7007/7008}	W facing elevation of {7007} (left) and {7008} (right)	19/07/12	PF
210	N	7	{7006}	S facing elevation of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
211	N	7	{7006}	S facing elevation of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
212	N/V	7	{7004–7008}	Post-excavation view of walls {7005 – 7008} with	19/07/12	PF

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
				flagstone floor {7004}		
213	N/V	7	{7004–7008}	Post-excavation view of walls {7005 – 7008} with flagstone floor {7004}	19/07/12	PF
214	N/V	7	{7004–7008}	Post-excavation view of walls {7005 – 7008} with flagstone floor {7004}	19/07/12	PF
215	W	7	{7005}, {7004}	E facing elevation of {7005} atop {7004}	19/07/12	PF
216	W	7	{7005}, {7004}	E facing elevation of {7005} atop {7004}	19/07/12	PF
217	E	7	{7006}	Post-excavation view of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
218	E	7	{7006}	Post-excavation view of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
219	S/V	7	{7006}	Post-excavation view of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
220	S/V	7	{7006}	Post-excavation view of {7006}	19/07/12	PF
221	SW	7	{7007/7008}	Post-excavation view of {7007} abutting {7008}	19/07/12	PF
222	S	7	{7007/7008}	Post-excavation view of {7007} abutting {7008}	19/07/12	PF
223	S	7	(7001–7003)	N facing section of Trench 7	19/07/12	PF
224	SW	5	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 5	19/07/12	RC
225	W	7	-	Working shot – recording Trench 7	19/07/12	RC
226	SW	7	-	Working shot – recording Trench 7	19/07/12	RC
227	S	-	-	Working shot – backfilling Trenches	19/07/12	RC
228	W	8	{8003}, (8004)	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	19/07/12	RC
229	S	8	{8003}, (8004)	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	19/07/12	RC
230	W	-	-	Backfilling Trenches 7 and 8	19/07/12	RC
231	NE	8	-	Trench 8 backfilled	19/07/12	RC
232	E	6	-	Trench 6 backfilled	19/07/12	RC
233	S	5	-	Trench 5 backfilled	19/07/12	RC

Appendix C: Drawings register

<i>Dwg. No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	1:20	Plan	06/09/11	JS	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 1 post-removal of (1001)
002	1	1:20	Section	06/09/11	JP	SW facing section of Trench 3
003	1	1:20	Plan	06/09/11	JP	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 3
004	2	1:20	Plan	05/09/11	JH	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 2
005	2	1:20	Plan	06/09/11	DG	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 4
006	1	1:20	Plan	06/09/11	RC	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 4
007	2	1:10	Section	09/09/11	RC	SE facing section of Trench 4
008	2	1:20	Plan	08/09/11	BS	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1
009	2	1:20	Plan	09/09/11	JH	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2
010	3	1:10	Elevation	09/09/11	CG	NE facing elevation of {1003}
011	3	1:20	Plan	09/09/11	DG	Overlay of Drawing 006 showing paving {4007} in Trench 4
012	1	1:20	Section	08/09/11	JP	NW facing section of Trench 3
013	4	1:50	Plan	09/09/11	KM	Location plan of trenches
014	4	1:20	Section	09/09/11	KM	NW facing section of Trench 1 – exterior of {1003}
015	4	1:10	Section	09/09/11	CG/KM	NE facing section of Trench 2
016	3	1:10	Elevation	19/07/12	BG	N facing elevation of {5007/5008}

Dwg. No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Type	Date	Drawn by	Description
017	4	1:10	Elevation	19/07/12	TM	W facing elevation of {7007/7008}
018	4	1:10	Elevation	19/07/12	TM	S facing elevation of {7006}
019	5	1:20	Plan	19/07/12	SW	Post-excavation plan of Trench 5
020	2	1:20	Plan	16/07/12	JS	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 6
021	3	1:20	Plan	19/07/12	PF	Post-excavation plan of Trench 7
022	4	1:20	Plan	19/07/12	RC	Post-excavation plan of Trench 8

Appendix D Finds register

Number	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Comments	Date	Initials
001	1001	4	Ceramic	Mixed ceramic		06/09/11	BS
002	1001	1	Fe	Fe nail		06/09/11	BS
003	2001	4	Ceramic	Ceramic sherds and pipe fragment		05/09/11	RP
004	2001	5	Fe	Fe nails and fragments		05/09/11	RP
005	2001	4	Clinker	Fragments of clinker		05/09/11	RP
006	2001	3	Wood	Wood fragments		05/09/11	RP
007	2001	10	Bone	Animal bone fragments including one tooth	Sheep bones	05/09/11	RP
008	3001	7	Fe	Fe fragments – nails, hook and can top		05/09/11	JP
009	3001	4	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic		05/09/11	JP
010	3002	5	Fe	Fe gutter brackets and nails		06/09/11	JP
011	3002	1	Bone	Animal bone	Chicken?	06/09/11	JP
012	3002	1	Metal	Bronze (?) object		06/09/11	JP
013	3001	6	Glass	Glass bottle and jar fragments	HP sauce	06/09/11	JP
014	3002	-	Plaster	Plaster infill		06/09/11	JP
015	3003	9	Glass	Mixed glass		06/09/11	CG
016	3003	2	Metal	Fe objects		06/09/11	CG
017	3003	14	Ceramic	Mixed ceramic		06/09/11	CG
018	1002	7	Ceramic	Mixed ceramic		07/09/11	BS
019	1002	-	Soil	Coal/ash soil from hearth {1005}	Not retained	07/09/11	JS
020	1002	1	Wood	Wood fragments	Exterior of wall {1003}	07/09/11	BS
021	1002	5	Fe	Fe objects		07/09/11	BS
022	1002	1	Glass	Glass sherds		07/09/11	BS
023	1001	1	Glass	Glass bead?		07/09/11	GF
024	4001	1	Ceramic	Ceramic sherd		06/09/11	DG
025	4001	1	Fe	Fe nail		06/09/11	DG
026	1001	1	Fe	Fe tack		08/09/11	BS
027	1001	1	Glass	White glass	Bulb?	08/09/11	BS
028	1002	1	Glass	Glass		07/09/11	JS
029	1002	2	Ceramic	Ceramic		07/09/11	JS
030	1002	2	Fe	Fe wire/clamp		07/09/11	JS
031	1002	5	Slag	Slag		07/09/11	JS
032	4004	40	Ceramic	Predominantly white glazed china		08/09/11	DG
033	4004	30	Glass	Predominantly clear glass sherds		08/09/11	DG

<i>Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
034	4004	3	Slag and plastic	Slag and plastic toy		08/09/11	DG
035	4004	3	Plaster	Plaster		08/09/11	DG
036	3004	21	Fe	Fe nails, buckle		08/09/11	JP
037	3004	8	Glass	Bottle fragments		08/09/11	JP
038	4006	145	Ceramic	Mixed ceramic including pipe stem		08/09/11	DG
039	4006	160	Glass	Mixed glass		08/09/11	DG
040	4006	26	Plaster	Plaster fragments – some decorated		08/09/11	DG
041	4006	25	Fe	Fe objects including nails		08/09/11	DG
042	3004	2	Fe	Hinge and nail		09/09/11	JP
043	4005	8	Glass	Bottle fragments		09/09/11	DG
044	5002	46	Ceramic	Bottle fragments		17/07/12	BG
045	5002	16	Glass	Mixed ceramic		17/07/12	BG
046	5002	5	Fe	Mixed glass. Clear, brown, green and blue glass.	Mainly bottles	17/07/12	BG
047	5002	1	Bone	Bone	Chicken	17/07/12	BG
048	5003	4	Fe	Nail and Fe fragments		17/07/12	BG
049	5004	1	Cu/ Wood	Socket for wooden handle		19/07/12	JS
050	5004	4	Ceramic	Mixed ceramic		19/07/12	JS
051	5004	9	Bone	Assorted bones	Faunal	19/07/12	JS
052	5004	9	Glass	Mixed glass		19/07/12	JS
053	5004	5	Plaster	Plaster	Corner piece	19/07/12	JS
054	5004	>50	Fe	Fe nails		19/07/12	JS
055	5004	>20	Fe	Fe bucket fragments		19/07/12	JS
056	5004	>15	Fe	Various Fe objects incl. lock		19/07/12	JS
057	6002	15	Fe	Miscellaneous Fe nails		19/07/12	BS
058	6002	5	Ceramic	Mixed ceramics		19/07/12	BS
059	6002	15	Glass	Mixed glass		19/07/12	BS
060	6002	2	Mortar	Mortar	One with soot	19/07/12	BS
061	6002	1	Charcoal	Charcoal		19/07/12	BS
062	6003	1	Fe	Can		19/07/12	JS
063	6004	1	Ceramic	End of clay pipe		19/07/12	BS
064	6004	6	Ceramic	Mixed ceramics		19/07/12	BS
065	6004	3	Mortar	Mortar		19/07/12	BS
066	7002	5	Ceramic	Mixed ceramics		19/07/12	TM
067	7002	6	Glass	Mixed glass		19/07/12	TM
068	7002	4	Mortar/ Fe	Mixed Fe	Incl. metal top	19/07/12	TM
069	7002	4	Mortar	Mortar		19/07/12	TM
070	7003	>35	Ceramic	Mixed ceramics	Head of an ornamental 'lady'	19/07/12	TM
071	7003	>50	Glass	Mixed glass		19/07/12	TM
072	7003	2	Fe	Fe		19/07/12	TM

Appendix E: Photographic record – contact sheets



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