

**THE DALE HOTEL,
MARKET PLACE,
ALLENDALE,
NORTHUMBERLAND**



**RAPID DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT
CP. No: 10123/13
23/09/2013**

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DOCUMENT TITLE: The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Rapid Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation Report

CLIENT: Countryside Consultants

CP NUMBER: 10123/13

SITE CODE: DHA/A

PLANNING APP. NO: 11/01434/COU

OASIS REFERENCE: wardella2-158749

PRINT DATE: 23/09/2013

GRID REFERENCE: NGR NY 83721 55879

Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by John Widdaker of Countryside Consultants, to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland (NGR NY 83721 55879). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application Ref. 11/01434/COU) for the proposed construction of a residential development. The Northumberland County Council granted planning consent for the development, on the condition an archaeological evaluation of the site be undertaken. The work is required as the site is situated on the Medieval and Post-medieval historic street frontage of Allendale and within close proximity to the Chapel of St Cuthbert (HER 7290). Archaeological investigations have shown that many buildings in Northumberland have shallow foundations and any development will have the potential to impact on archaeological remains, if present.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 16th September 2013 and involved the excavation of two trenches, totalling 52m², 2.5% of the development area. Archaeological remains were identified in both trenches, in the form of 19th and 20th century garden features.

As this archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of new residential dwellings, no further work is deemed necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank John Widdaker of Countryside Consultants, for commissioning the project, and for all his assistance throughout the work. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to thank Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeology at Northumberland County Council and Liz Williams, Northumberland County Council HER officer, for all their assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Office at Woodhorn Archives for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and visual survey were undertaken by Megan Stoakley. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Adam Slater and Sue Thompson. The report was written by Adam Slater and Megan Stoakley and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Project Manager for WAA. The report was edited by Frank Giecco, Project Manager for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2013, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were invited by John Widdaker of Countryside Consultants, to undertake a archaeological evaluation at The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland (NGR NY 83721 55879; Figure 1), prior to the development of three residential dwellings. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of the Medieval and Post-medieval street frontage of Allendale and also to other Medieval and Post-medieval archaeological remains, including the Church of St Cuthbert (HER 7290). As a result, Nick Best of Northumberland County Council requested a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to the development taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following approved standards and guidance (IfA 2008), and was consistent with the specification provided by WA Archaeology (2013) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in response to a request by John Widdaker of Countryside Consultants, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Nick Best of Northumberland County Council, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches covering 52 m² of the proposed 2800 m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to maximize coverage of the proposed development area whilst preserving the currently in-situ trees and buildings. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

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

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

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

- 2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of Megan Stoakley, WWA Finds Officer.
- 2.2.5 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.
- 2.2.6 Both of the evaluation trenches were scheduled to be backfilled at the discretion of the client, following excavation and recording.
- 2.2.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited at Woodhorn Archives, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Morpeth, Northumberland, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA13, DHA-A, CP 10123/13.
- 2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, and Northumberland County Council, support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, as a part of this national project. The OASIS identification for this project is wardella2-158749.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Allendale is a small market town situated in south-west Northumberland. Hexham is situated 19.9km to the north-east, Whitfield is located c.12km to the north-west and Catton is situated c.2.5km to the north. Allendale is situated in the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and within the Allendale rea. The town is situated on a prominent spur above a loop in the River East Allen. The roads in Allendale fall steeply to the river crossing from which the river flows northwards, merging with the West Allen to form the River Allen, which in turn flows into the River Tyne. Conservation A
- 3.1.2 The The Dale Hotel lies at a height of c.215m AOD and is located in the centre of Allendale Town in the northern part of the market place. A walkover survey was conducted on 6th September 2013 and the site comprises a large, ivy-covered rectangular building which is now derelict. The main building faces south-east onto the market place street frontage and the west wing faces south-west onto the market place. A large rectangular, overgrown garden is located to the rear which is enclosed by a boundary wall of c.1.1m height. Several derelict outbuildings were observed in the grounds at the rear (north-west) of the hotel.
- 3.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Stainmore Formation mudstone, sandstone and limestone (BGS 2013 on line). Around Allendale Town, the river cuts through limestone which is exposed on its east bank (Finlayson & Hardie 2009, 5). Glacial deposits rest above Namurian sandstone on its west bank (*Ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the County Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where known and are available in Appendix One.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* evidence of prehistoric archaeological remains within a 1km radius of the site is limited; over 1000 Mesolithic flint implements (HER 7294) were discovered on Allendale Fell to the north of the town and a socketed axe of Bronze Age date (HER 7288) was discovered at an unspecified location to the west of Allendale Town.

- 3.2.3 *Roman*: there is no evidence of Roman archaeological remains within Allendale Town. The Old Town at Catton (HER 7296), located c.3km to the north-west of Allendale Town, is thought to have evidence of Roman occupation. It is also thought that some of the lead workings in the area date to the Roman period, but this remains dubious (Tomlinson 1985, 160).
- 3.2.4 *Medieval*: Allendale is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1068. During the reign of King Henry I (1100 – 1135 AD), Allendale was granted to the Archbishopric of York, where it remained until 1545 (Bulmer 1887, 379). The tithes of Allendale were granted to Hexham Priory in 1113 AD by Thomas, Archbishop of York (*Ibid*, 382). Allendale was originally split into four grieveships, or townships (Hodgson 1897, 76-7).
- 3.2.5 Allendale Town was known as ‘*Allenton*’ until c.1700 AD and numerous Medieval documents record the town with a variety of spellings; the town was recorded as ‘*Alewenton*’ in 1245 (Beckensall 2004, 17). Allendale Town would have likely comprised a vill (HER 7426) during the Medieval period and would have been associated with a chapel and burial ground (HERs 7290 & 7289) to the north and north-west of the site. Gallows were erected in the market place by the Archbishop of York during the 13th Century (Dickinson 1903, 8).
- 3.2.6 Lead-mining has taken place in Allendale since the early 12th Century when the lead veins of Alston were mined for silver (Finlayson & Hardie 2009, 9). The earliest documentary reference to lead-mining in Allendale dates to 1230, when Archbishop Gray granted one mine to Alam, son of Ralph, Robert le Tanur, Richard Mariscall, Simon de Alston and Alan Nentesbire (*Ibid*). The chapel (HER 7290) was re-built in the 14th Century and comprised a chancel and nave.
- 3.2.7 *Post-medieval*: the main reason for Allendale’s prosperity during the Post-medieval period was lead-mining. The industry grew and became more profitable during the 16th Century but it was in the later 17th Century that lead-mining increased rapidly on a large scale. Lead-mining in the East Allen Valley started near the valley’s head at a series of lead veins west of the village of Allenheads to the south of the town (Finlayson & Hardie 2009, 9). This led to the discovery of Allenheads Mine, the richest and most productive single mine in the orefield (*Ibid*). The mine was owned by the Blakett-Beaumonts, who made a considerable profit from lead-mining (Rowland 1973, 192).
- 3.2.8 During the 18th Century, the output and productivity from lead mining at Alston Moor and Allendale increased due to improved smelting and mining techniques. The driving of long tunnels or adits into the hills at Allendale also improved output efficiency (*Ibid*). Armstrong’s 1769 Map of

Northumberland (Figure 3) records the town as 'Allondale' with the small settlement comprising approximately five dwellings associated with a church. The map does not record the extent or form of the settlement in detail.

- 3.2.9 18th Century archaeological remains within a 1km radius of the site comprise largely standing buildings and stand-alone structures either in the market place itself or within close proximity to it, including Low Broadwood Hall (HER7308), Belvina (HER 7374), a wellhead (HER 7370), Wayside Cottage (HER 7371), King's Head Hotel to the east (HER 7380), the Hare and Hounds Inn (HER 7389) and a drinking fountain (HER 7393) on Shield Street.
- 3.2.10 The economy of Allendale flourished during the early 19th Century and many of the residential, commercial and public buildings in Allendale Town date to this period (HERs 7290, 7319, 7320, 7322, 7324, 7367 - 7369, 7377 - 7379, 7381, 7383, 7387, 7390 - 7392). The Allen Smelt Mill (HER 7293), located 800m to the north-west of the site had horizontal flues added in the early 19th Century which ran for two to three miles onto the moorland. The sweeping of the flues brought in between £6,000 - £10,000 annually (Tomlinson 1985, 160). The population in the early 19th Century was recorded at 3,884 souls in 1811 (Whellan 1855, 817).
- 3.2.11 In the mid-19th Century, the success of the Allenheads mine led the Blakett-Beaumont company to construct a long adit called the Blakett Level. The stone-faced Blakett Level Portal (HER 7292) stands next to the level along with building remnants and a winding tower (HER 7417). The population continued to rise during the mid 19th Century and Whellan's Directory of Northumberland (1855, 817) records the population at 6,383 souls in 1851.
- 3.2.12 The 1849 Tithe Map (Figure 4) and award (*Table 1*) records the site as undeveloped and one half of the site comprises gardens (No 242) owned by Reverend Robert Greenwood. The eastern half of the site comprises possible pasture or arable-land (No 243) associated with Riding, a farm located to the north of the town which is owned by Lee Wilsons and occupied by Gilbert Graham and others. The annual Tithe rent charge for Allendale comprised £637, 14 shillings and one penny.

Plot No	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Statute		
				A	R	P
214	Revd John Rawes	Himself	Lonkley Field & Garden	1	3	27
235	Abraham Dawson	John Dawson	Allendale Town – meadow	3	1	8
236	George Welsh	Joseph Brown & others	Allendale Town Fields & Gardens	4	3	17
237	Joseph Shield	Himself	Allendale Town Common Garden	1	1	14
238	Heirs of George Simpson	Edward Telford & others	Gardens, fields, plantation – Allendale Town	10	3	2
240	Stobbs R	Robert Pearson	Pathfoot public house – common garden	2	2	12
241	Heirs of Joseph Watson	Johnson Burn & others	Path, bank and garden	0	3	38
242	Revd Robert Greenwood	William Holmes	Gardens at Allendale Town	28	3	26
243	Lee Wilsons	Gilbert Graham & others	Riding & Allendale Town	15	3	17
244	Lee Wilsons	Gilbert Graham & others	Riding & Allendale Town	15	3	17
332	-	-	Burial Ground	-	-	-
332c	-	-	Glebe Lands	-	-	-

Table 1: Extract from Allendale Tithe Award (December 1849)

3.2.13 The mid-late 19th Century witnessed an increase in building development both in and around the market place, including the Jubilee Almshouses to the south-west (HER 7398), public houses (HERs 7397, 7400 & 7402), churches and meeting houses (HERs 7418 & 7395), schools (HERs 7399 & 7414) as well as the Allendale rectory and parsonage (HERs 7415 & 7416).

3.2.14 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Figure 5) records Allendale as a well-developed, small town. Six public houses are depicted in the market place along with the parsonage and the post office to the east of the site, the Church of St Cuthbert to the north-east and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HER 7322) to the south-west. The Allendale Brewery (HER 7338) is situated to the north-west and three stand-alone buildings are situated in the market place, including a ‘shambles’.

3.2.15 Four sub-rectangular buildings are recorded in red on the eastern half of the site. A long rectangular outbuilding is recorded on the western building. Three outbuildings are located to the north-west of the main street frontage buildings. The western half of the site remains undeveloped.

- 3.2.16 The town of Allendale witnessed a sharp decrease in population numbers, largely due to the decrease in lead-mining activity. The population in 1891 numbers only 362 souls (Dickinson 1903, 4).
- 3.2.17 The footprint of the site remains virtually unchanged on the 1897 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). The only recorded change to the site comprises a small, thin plot running northwest-southeast from one of the outbuildings located in the centre of the site. This plot division may represent a small pathway or boundary.
- 3.2.18 By the turn of the 20th Century, the population of Allendale had not really increased and numbered 380 individuals in 1901 (Dickinson 1903, 4). Early 20th Century archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprise a drinking fountain dated to 1902 (HER 7366) located opposite Allendale Library. A First World War Memorial (HER 24012), dated to 1920 is situated to the north-east of the site.
- 3.2.19 The 1920 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) records changes to the footprint of the site. The four street frontage buildings have been amalgamated. The west wing building is now attached to the street frontage building via a small rectangular northeast-southwest aligned building. A small rectangular building has been constructed on the north-east elevation of the west wing. One of the three outbuildings located in the centre of the site is not depicted. A small outbuilding has been constructed to the north-west of the two original outbuildings.
- 3.2.20 The 1938 Kelly's Directory records the population of Allendale at 2,218 (Kelly's 1938). The site is recorded as the The Dale Hotel on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map (Old Maps 2013 on line). A small outbuilding has been constructed on the north-west elevation of the street frontage building. The small outbuilding constructed in the centre of the north-west part of the site is no longer recorded.

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 Very little archaeological investigations have occurred in Allendale due to the lack of development.
- 3.3.2 A heritage/desk-based assessment (ER 13891) was undertaken at the Allen Smelt Mill in 2006.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken on 16th September 2013 and comprised of two 20m long 1.3m wide trenches (Figure 2).

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located centrally within the evaluation area and was aligned north-east to south-west (Figure 2). The trench was a maximum depth of 0.6m revealing compacted sandy clay drift geology (101) below c.0.2m of mid-grey/brown silty clay subsoil (102) and c.0.4m of dark brown silty topsoil (100) (Plate 1). Two archaeological features, both visible through the subsoil and filled by humic and root affected topsoil were identified and excavated in Trench 1, interpreted as garden or tree planting beds: [107]; Sub-rectangular in plan, rounded ends with relatively straight sides (2m in length, 0.85m maximum width). Steeply sloping concaved sides led to a generally flat base (maximum depth 0.65m). The fill (108) consisted of mid to dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments (maximum 0.1m) becoming more frequent towards the base. [110]; Sub-oval in plan, (0.73m in length, 0.54m maximum exposed width), moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to a generally flat base (maximum depth 0.1 m). The fill (111) was of mid-dark grey, moderate to loosely compact silty clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments (maximum 0.1m) which became more frequent towards the base.
- 4.2.3 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located within the north-east of the proposed development area and was aligned north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The trench was a maximum depth of 0.56m revealing compacted sandy clay drift geology (101) below c.0.2m of mid-grey/brown silty clay subsoil (102) and c.0.36m of dark brown silty topsoil (100) (Plate 1). (Figure 2). Two small archaeological features were present within Trench 2, both visible through the subsoil and representing late post-medieval/ modern deep garden beds/ root bowls: [103]; sub-circular in plan (maximum length 0.7m, maximum exposed width 0.4m) very steep slightly concaved sides leading to generally flat base (maximum depth 0.6m). The fill (104) comprised of mid grey-brown loosely compacted silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. [105]; sub-rectangular in plan (length 0.5m, width 0.4m) with irregularly sloping concaved sides to uneven generally flat base The fill (106) was mid grey-brown loosely compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecking.



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing south-east

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.4.1 A total of four sherds of Post-medieval pottery, weighing 52g, were recovered from a single deposit (104). The sherds comprise two rim sherds and two body sherds. Three sherds are likely to comprise blue-white Transfer print ware, dating to the late 19th to 20th Century.
- 4.4.2 Of particular note is a flower-pot sherd of probable modern date with "*Allendale Flower-Show*" engraved on the exterior surface.
- 4.4.3 Two plain clay pipe stem fragments, weighing 6g, were retrieved a single deposit (104). These fragments have been given a general Post-medieval date.
- 4.4.4 The finds assemblage is of low archaeological significance and as such was not retained as part of the archive.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at Dale Hotel, Allendale, two trenches were excavated, covering 52m² of the proposed 2800m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 5.1.2 Both trenches revealed the presence of late post-medieval/ modern horticultural features likely dug through subsoil deposits, these were overlain by a very humic and root filled topsoil, which is likely to have been utilized as a garden for a protracted period.
- 5.1.3 The results obtained during the present evaluation, and from previous archaeological investigations suggest that the study area has not been intensively used in the past other than for small scale horticultural purposes. The map sequence from the 1849 Tithe onwards (figures 4-7) show the evaluated land to be a wide open plot with no indicators of use other than a pathway around its boundary. One half of the site is shown in 1849 as comprising of gardens owned by Reverend Robert Greenwood whilst eastern half of the site comprised of open land associated with Riding, a farm located to the north of the town. This would appear to be in sharp contrast with land to the rear of properties along 'Peth Head' to the south of Allendale square where narrow, long plots of land extend from the rear of each property, suggesting an early post-medieval if not medieval origin with associated industrial or domestic activities.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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APPENDIX 1: HER SITES WITHIN A 1KM RADIUS

HER Sites within a 1km radius centred on The Dale Hotel:

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
Mesolithic				
7294	Allendale Fell	Two sites producing mesolithic flints	838 558	Mesolithic
Bronze Age				
7288	Bronze Age axe	A late Bronze Age socketed axe found at Allendale was presented by Mr P Brewis, to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries Newcastle at a meeting held 25.7.1928.	84 55	Bronze Age
Medieval				
7289	Burial ground	There is a tradition of a burial ground here: several gravestones are said to have been found 'about two generations ago'. Traces of an approach road may be seen to the north. An entry in the parish register for 1680 refers to a burial 'at the old church'. This, almost certainly, would have been close to the burial ground, but nothing remains of either. The site is on low-lying ground alongside the River Allen, where various banks indicate frequent river incursions. There is no trace of a burial ground or chapel. Neither the local farmer (Mr Maughan of Low Mill), nor the vicar (Rev D Lewis) know anything of the site. The vicar thought that any burials might well have	835 564	Medieval – Post-medieval

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		been Quaker, thus accounting for the absence of an established burial ground here.		
7426	Allendale Town	Medieval vill, post-medieval and 19th century town.	8378 5586	Medieval – Post-medieval
Post-medieval				
7290	Church of St Cuthbert	From the Survey of 1547, the chapel is recorded as being dedicated to St Mary. The chapel was apparently rebuilt in the 14th century, and comprised a chancel and nave. A south aisle was possibly added in 1670. On the west gable was a double belfry for two small bells. This chapel was pulled down in 1807, and replaced by another for which in 1873, the present church was substituted. Grade II Listed.	8379 5596	Post-medieval
7292	Blackett Level Portal	The stone-faced Blakett Level portal was the entrance to a drainage level for lead mines in the East Allendale Valley. The level was started in 1854 but abandoned in 1903 after 4-1/2 miles of the intended 7-1/2 miles had been completed. It successfully drained a number of mines and continues to do so although they are no longer worked.	8373 5602	Post-medieval
7293	Allen Smelt Mill, flue system and chimneys	Allen Lead Smelt Mill, operating in 1692 with large extensions and long horizontal flues being added in 1808 and 1845-50. Three flues can be followed	832567 814538	Post-medieval

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		from the smelt mill site (where there are considerable undefined walls, arches etc) for 2 to 3 miles up onto open moorland; two of the flues terminating in one chimney, the other also terminating in a chimney. Parts of the flues are intact but the chimneys are not in good condition. The smelt mill was closed in 1896.		
7308	Low Broadwood Hall with attached outbuildings and wall to right rear	At Low Broadwood Hall are a group of 17th and early 18th century buildings. Low Broadwood Hall, still very much in the 17th century style, has its door lintel dated 1716; an outbuilding to the west has a four centred doorway, in the local bastle tradition, in its gable end, but its walls are not particularly thick. At the opposite end is a three storied building with blocked mullioned windows, said to have been a Quaker School.	83219 55590	Post-medieval
7317	Bridge End Mill	Allendale Watermill, stands at one end of the bridge. The wheel may be unique in Northumberland - overshot, 14ft diameter x 7ft wide with centre rim to strengthen it. Closed c.1920.	8352 5571	Post-medieval
7319	Allendale Town Bridge	Allendale Town Bridge, over River East Allen. Grade II listed building. Early 19 th century, altered in 20 th century.	8351 5580	Post-medieval
7320	Friends' Meeting House,	Friends' Meeting House,	8344 5569	Post-medieval

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
	Bridgend	Bridge End, Allendale. Grade II listed building. Built in 1868 on the foundations of an earlier (1735) meeting-house. Panel over door reads '1735 REBUILT 1868'. Comprises a lobby and two rooms internally separated by shutters.		
7322	Trinity Methodist Church	Trinity Methodist Church, Shield Street (west side). Grade II listed building. Dated 1875 on foundation stones. Interior has many contemporary fittings and a gallery with shutters.	8368 5574	Post-medieval
7324	Meeting Room adjoining north end of Allendale Library	Meeting room adjoining north end of Allendale Library, Dawson Place, Allendale Town. Grade II listed building. Originally the Primitive Methodist Chapel, built early 19th century, in use prior to the construction of a larger one adjacent to it in 1878.	83875 55900	Post-medieval
7325	Allendale Library, former Primitive Methodist Chapel	Allendale Library, Dawson Place, Allendale Town. Grade II listed building. Originally a Primitive Methodist Chapel built in 1878 to replace a smaller chapel	8387 5589	Post-medieval
7332	Shieldburn Quarry	Location of quarry – documentary evidence only	8439 5574	Post-medieval
7337	Tommy Stout Well	Well – documentary evidence only	8306 5661	Post-medieval
7338	Allendale Brewery	Location of brewery - named on 1st edition 6" OS map	8351 5597	Post-medieval
7339	Smithy	Location of blacksmith's workshop – documentary	8369 5585	Post-medieval

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		evidence only		
7355	Smithy	Location of blacksmith's workshop – documentary evidence only	8314 5623	Post-medieval
7356	Firing range	Firing range – documentary evidence only	8369 5608	Post-medieval
7357	Quarry	Location of quarry – documentary evidence only	8396 5645	Post-medieval
7360	Quarry	Location of quarry – documentary evidence only	8443 5521	Post-medieval
7364	County Primary School	County Primary School, B6303 (east side). Grade II listed building. School, dated 1879.	8394 5590	Post-medieval – late 19 th C
7365	Wall and railings to west and south of County Primary School	Wall and railings to west and south of County Primary School, B6303 (east side). Grade II listed. Late 19 th century.	83925 55910	Post-medieval – late 19 th C
7367	Bridge End Cottages	Bridge End Cottages, Bridge End. Grade II listed building. Pair of early 19 th century cottages.	83401 55770	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7368	Bridge End House	Bridge End House, Bridge End. Grade II listed building. Early 19 th century.	83405 55760	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7369	The Cave	The Cave, Bridge End. Grade II listed building. House, dated '1838' with initials 'C.B.' on front door lintel. Said to have been built as the mine manager's house.	83445 55991	Post-medieval – mid 19 th C
7370	Wellhead 20m south east of south corner of the Riding Hotel	Wellhead 20m south east of south corner of the Riding Hotel, Bridge End. Grade II listed. Dated 1766, altered. Lintel inscribed 'I W MARGARET WELL'.	83485 55935	Post-medieval
7371	Wayside Cottage	Wayside Cottage, Bridge End. Grade II listed	8344 5572	Post-medieval – 18 th C

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		building. 18th century house, altered.		
7372	Wooley Burnfoot Cottage	Wooley Burnfoot Cottage, Bridge End. Grade II listed building. Cottage, probably 1868 and built as a pair with the Friends Meeting House	8344 5571	Post-medieval – 19 th C
7373	Wall, railings and gate to south of Allendale Library	Wall, railings and gate to south of Allendale Library, Dawson Place. Grade II listed. Probably 1878.	83880 55885	Post-medieval
7374	Belvina and adjacent house to east	Belvina and adjacent house to east, Market Place (east side). Grade II listed building. Pair of 18 th century houses, remodelled c.1840.	83815 55885	Post-medieval
7375	Trustee Savings Bank	Trustee Savings Bank, Market Place (east side). Grade II listed building. Dated 1873. 17th century style.	83835 55870	Post-medieval
7376	Wall, railings and gate to south of Trustee Savings Bank	Wall, railings and gate to south of Trustee Savings Bank, Market Place (east side). Grade II listed. Probably 1873.	8383 5586	Post-medieval
7377	Elliot's Shop	Elliot's Shop, Market Place (island). Grade II listed building. Shop and house, early 19th century, altered.	83780 55865	Post-medieval
7378	Holme Dene	Holme Dene, Market Place (island). Grade II listed building. Early 19th century house, altered.	83775 55840	Post-medieval
7379	Tea Rooms, Market Place	Tea Rooms, Market Place (island). Grade II listed building. Early 19th century house and shop.	8377 5586	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7380	Kings Head Hotel	Kings Head Hotel, Market	8375 5590	Post-medieval – early 18 th C

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		Place (north side). Grade II listed building. Inn, earlier 18th century, altered.		
7381	Golden Lion Hotel	Golden Lion Hotel, Market Place (north side). Grade II listed building. Inn, probably 1839.	83760 55905	Post-medieval – mid 19 th C
7382	Isaac's Well	Isaac's Well, Market Place (south side). Grade II listed. Well head dated 1849.	83830 55828	Post-medieval – mid 19 th C
7383	No 3 Arnison Place	Grade II listed building. Late 18th or early 19th century house.	8380 5580	Post-medieval – late 18 th – early 19 th C
7384	Hydrant in front of No 3 Arnison Terrace	Grade II listed. Probably late 19th century. Cast iron.	83790 55815	Post-medieval
7385	Hotspur Hotel	Grade II listed building. Inn, dated 'B.1806 R.1883' on lintel of rear door (now internal). Probably refers to dates of building and restoration.	83755 55785	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7387	Selah House, section adjacent to west end of Hotspur Hotel	Grade II listed building. Early 19th century house, altered later 19th century.	83748 55778	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7388	House adjoining Hare and Hounds Inn to east	Grade II listed building. Late 18th century.	83685 55820	Post-medieval – late 18 th C
7389	Hare and Hounds Inn	Grade II listed building. Late 18th century inn, altered in 19th century.	83674 55822	Post-medieval – late 18 th C
7390	Peth Head House	Grade II listed building. Late 18th or early 19th century house.	8367 5583	Post-medieval – late 18 th /early 19 th C
7391	Peth House	Grade II listed building. House, 1813.	83650 55835	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7392	Hallgarth	Grade II listed building. House, dated 1829.	83630 55830	Post-medieval – early 19 th C
7393	Drinking fountain in front of No 4 and The Cottage, Shield Street	Grade II listed. Probably late 18th century.	83715 55750	Post-medieval – late 18 th C
7394	No 8 Shield Street	Grade II listed building. Late 18th century house.	83715 55787	Post-medieval – late 18 th C

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
7395	Lonkey Lodge, United Secession Church	1831. A rectangular block of coursed rubble with roughly-cut quoins and some ashlar dressings. Gable front faces east, with a central doorway in alternating block surround, flanked by 12-pane sashes (presumably a pair, although the left hand is completely hidden by ivy). Two renewed 12-pane windows in the street elevation, to south. East end altered. The United Secession Church were Presbyterian Dissenters from the Church of Scotland. Their occupancy of the building was short-lived as, by 1833, it became a non denominational school founded by Dr Arnison.	8402 5573	Post-medieval – early-mid 19 th C
7396	Friends Burial Ground	Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8345 5570	Post-medieval
7397	Rose and Crown Inn	Now called the Old Studio	8379 5575	Post-medieval
7398	Jubilee Almshouses	Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8394 5575	Post-medieval
7399	School	Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8401 5574	Post-medieval
7400	Three Tuns Inn	Now called Victoria House Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8373 5589	Post-medieval
7402	Fox and Lamb Inn	Fox and Lamb Inn, now the The Dale Hotel. 1 st edition OS map 1860	8369 5580	Post-medieval
7403	Low Mill	Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8363 5652	Post-medieval
7407	Allen Smelt mill flue	Documentary evidence only – 1 st edition OS map 1860	8313 5652	Post-medieval
7412	Leadgate Toll House	Documentary evidence only	8394 5593	Post-medieval
7413	Cast Iron Hydrant	Cast Iron Hydrant on the	8347 5577	Post-medieval

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
		main road near Allendale bridge. Documentary evidence only – 2 nd edition OS map 1896		
7414	School	Church Sunday school, immediately east of the church, with the date 1879 above the door.	8376 5594	Post-medieval
7415	Allendale Parsonage	Documentary evidence shown on 1 st & 2 nd OS maps (1860 & 1896)	83799 55924	Post-medieval
7416	Allendale Rectory	Documentary evidence shown on 1 st & 2 nd OS maps (1860 & 1896)	83926 55829	Post-medieval
7417	Winding Tower	Winding Tower, standing remains near the Blackett level portal. 2 nd edition OS map 1896	8372 5603	Post-medieval
7418	Primitive Methodist Meeting House	Primitive Methodist Meeting House in a Heckler's shop, associated with the linen industry, later a Blacksmith until 1980s.	8395 5595	Post-medieval
7419	Leadgate Terrace	Two terraced rows of lead workers houses	8390 5591	Post-medieval
7420	Allendale Village Green	Allendale Village Green used as a linen drying green.	8389 5585	Post-medieval
7421	Allendale Hearse House	Hearse house	8375 5584	Post-medieval
7422	Shambles	Shambles in the Market Place, no longer standing.	8374 5584	Post-medieval
7423	Pharmacy, Shield Street	Shield Street, 1875, has an external staircase. Interior cabinets were built in 1900.	8370 5575	Post-medieval
7507	Quarry	Location of quarry	8388 5498	Post-medieval
15232	Brides Hill Holiday Home	A former school, dated 1851. Brides Hill School was established in 1704, in a cottage 100m north of the present building, to cater for children of lead miners.	82969 56349	Post-medieval – mid 19 th C

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref: NGR NY	General Period
15233	Gate piers and screen wall adjacent to Allenmill Bridge	Entrance to a former lead smelting mill, built in the mid 19th century. These are the only visible remains of the Allendale Smeltmill which worked from 1692 to 1896.	83084 56611	Post-medieval – mid 19 th C
22062	Foster Steads	A small farm/house known as Foster Steads is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1860)	84217 55984	Post-medieval
Modern				
7366	Drinking fountain opposite Allendale Library	Drinking fountain opposite Allendale Library, B6303 (south side). Grade II listed. Dated 1902.	83900 55865	Modern (20 th Century)
7386	K6 outside Westhoe House	Telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Sir G G Scott.	83775 55808	Modern (20 th Century)
24012	St Cuthbert's Lychgate War Memorial, Allendale	First World War Memorial lych gate with Second World War additions, 1920 by Mr J Landell Nicholson and constructed by Messrs J and W Newman; the woodcarver was Mr R Percy Appleby.	83771 55924	Modern (20 th Century)

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Topsoil	Dark brown, loosely compacted silty clay with frequent rooting.
101	Natural Geology	Light to mid brown, firmly compacted sandy clay drift geology.
102	Subsoil	Light to mid-grey/brown moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.
103	Cut	Sub-circular in plan (maximum length 0.7m, maximum exposed width 0.4m) very steep slightly concaved sides leading to generally flat base (maximum depth 0.6m).

104	Fill	Mid grey-brown loosely compacted silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking.
105	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan (length 0.5m, width 0.4m) with irregularly sloping concaved sides to uneven generally flat base.
106	Fill	Mid grey-brown loosely compacted sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecking.
107	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, rounded ends with relatively straight sides (2m in length, 0.85m maximum width). Steeply sloping concaved sides led to a generally flat base (maximum depth 0.65m).
108	Fill	Mid to dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments (maximum 0.1m) becoming more frequent towards the base.
110	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, (0.73m in length, 0.54m maximum exposed width), moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to a generally flat base (maximum depth 0.1 m).
111	Fill	Mid to dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments (maximum 0.1m) becoming more frequent towards the base.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

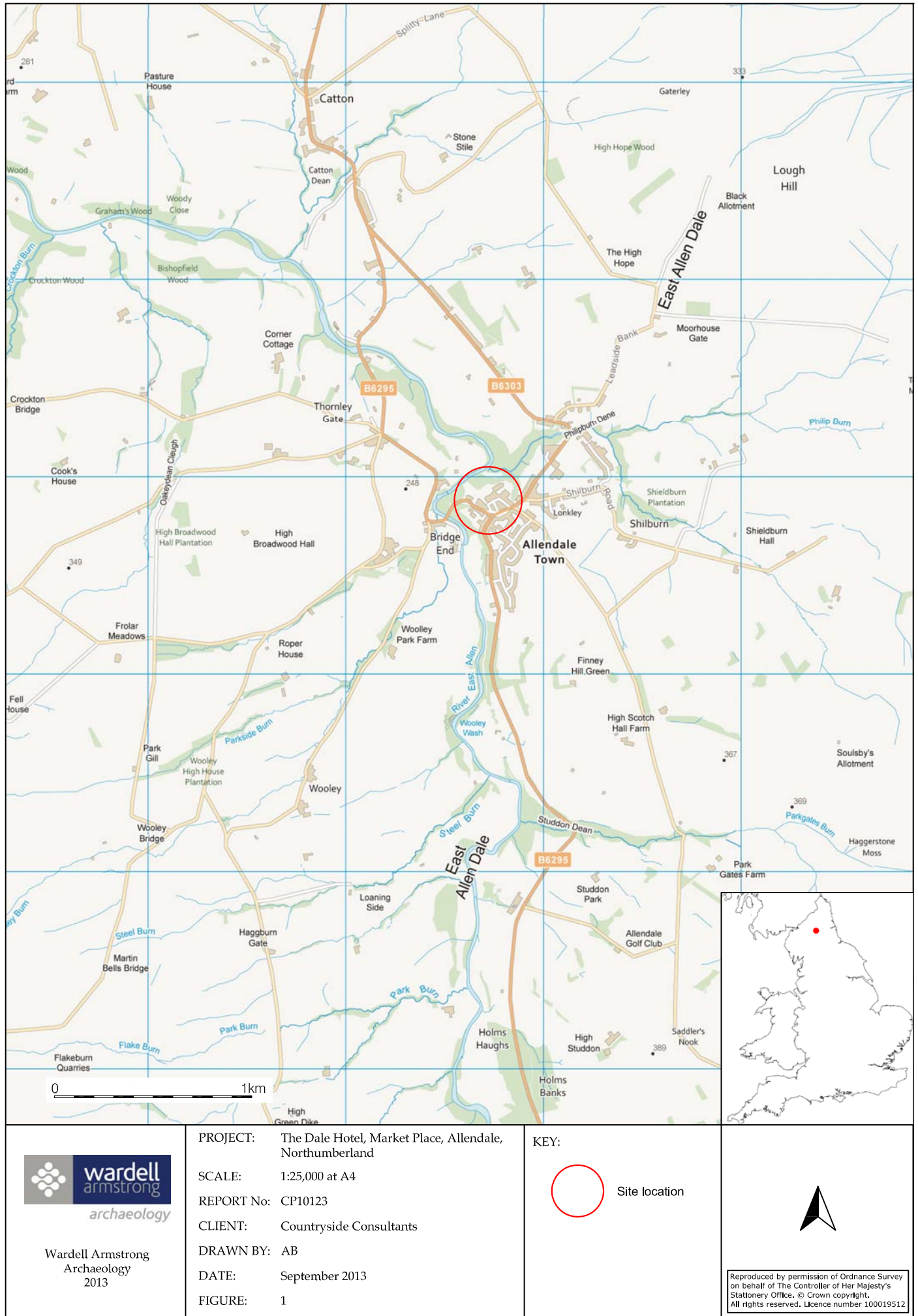


Figure 1: Site location.

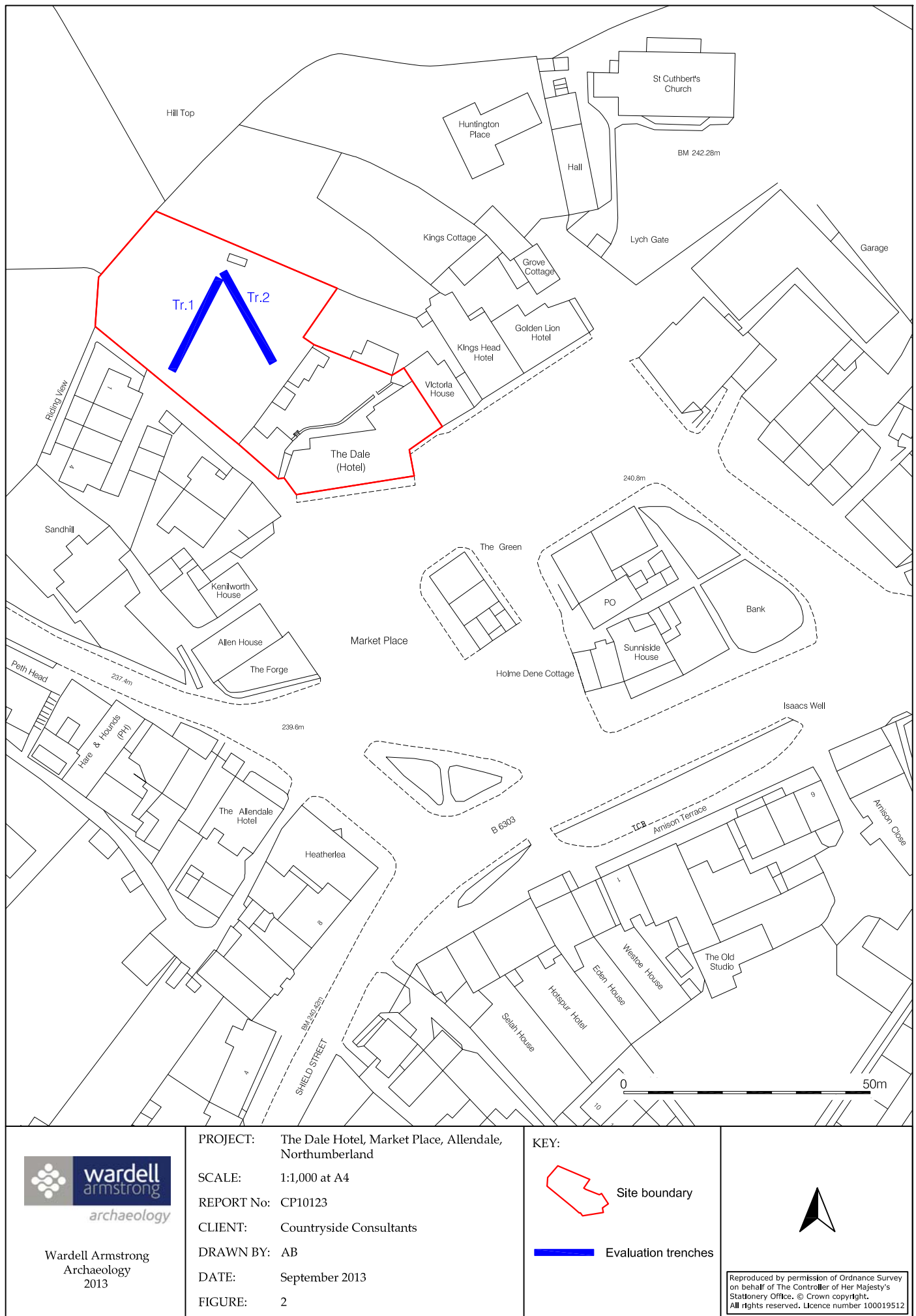


Figure 2: Detailed site location.



PROJECT:

The Dale Hotel, Market Place,
Allendale,
Northumberland

CLIENT:

Countryside Consultants

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2013

KEY:



Site location



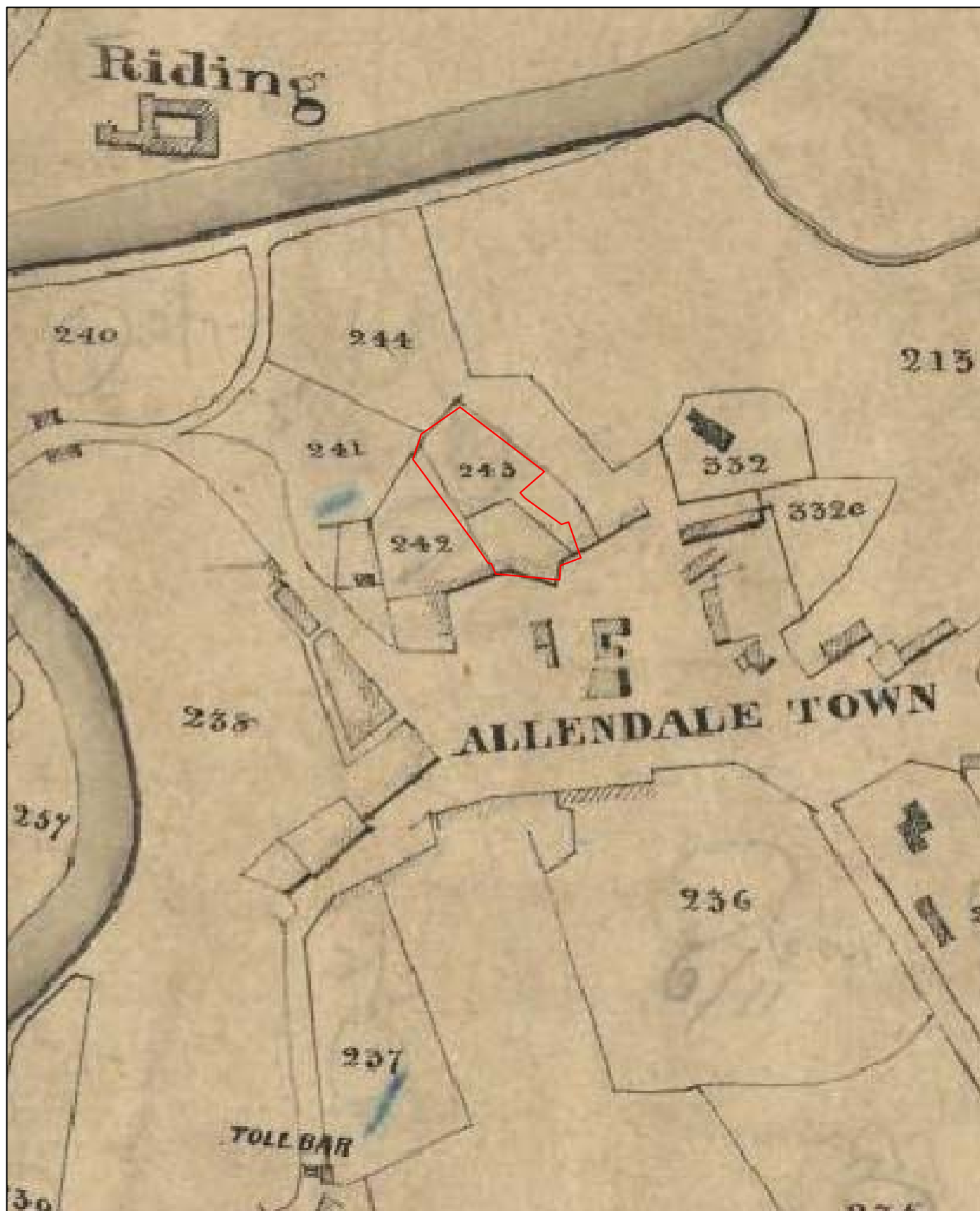
REPORT No:

CP10123

FIGURE:

3

Figure 3: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769.






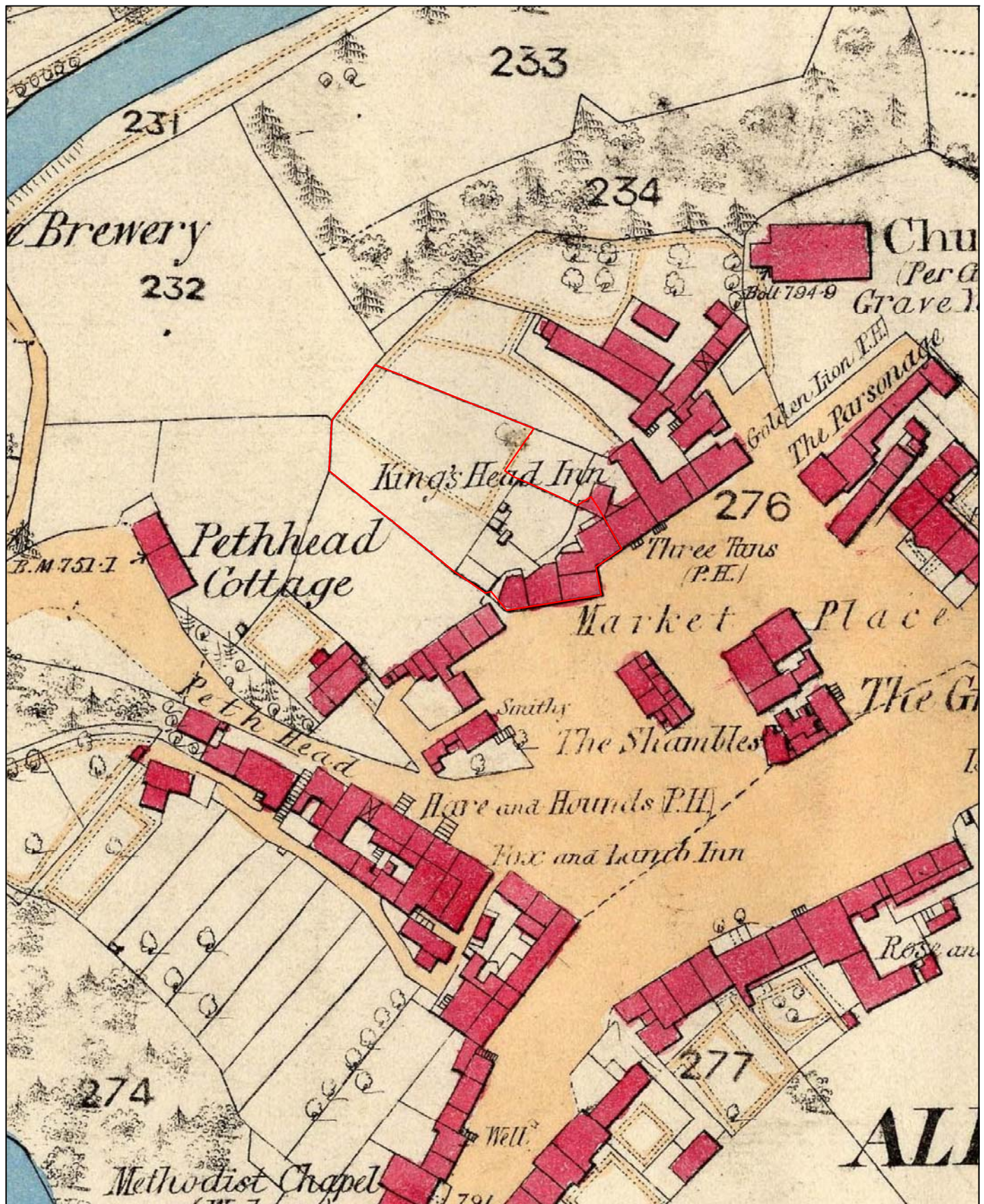
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10123</p> <p>CLIENT: Countryside Consultants</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 4: Allendale Tithe Map, 1849.






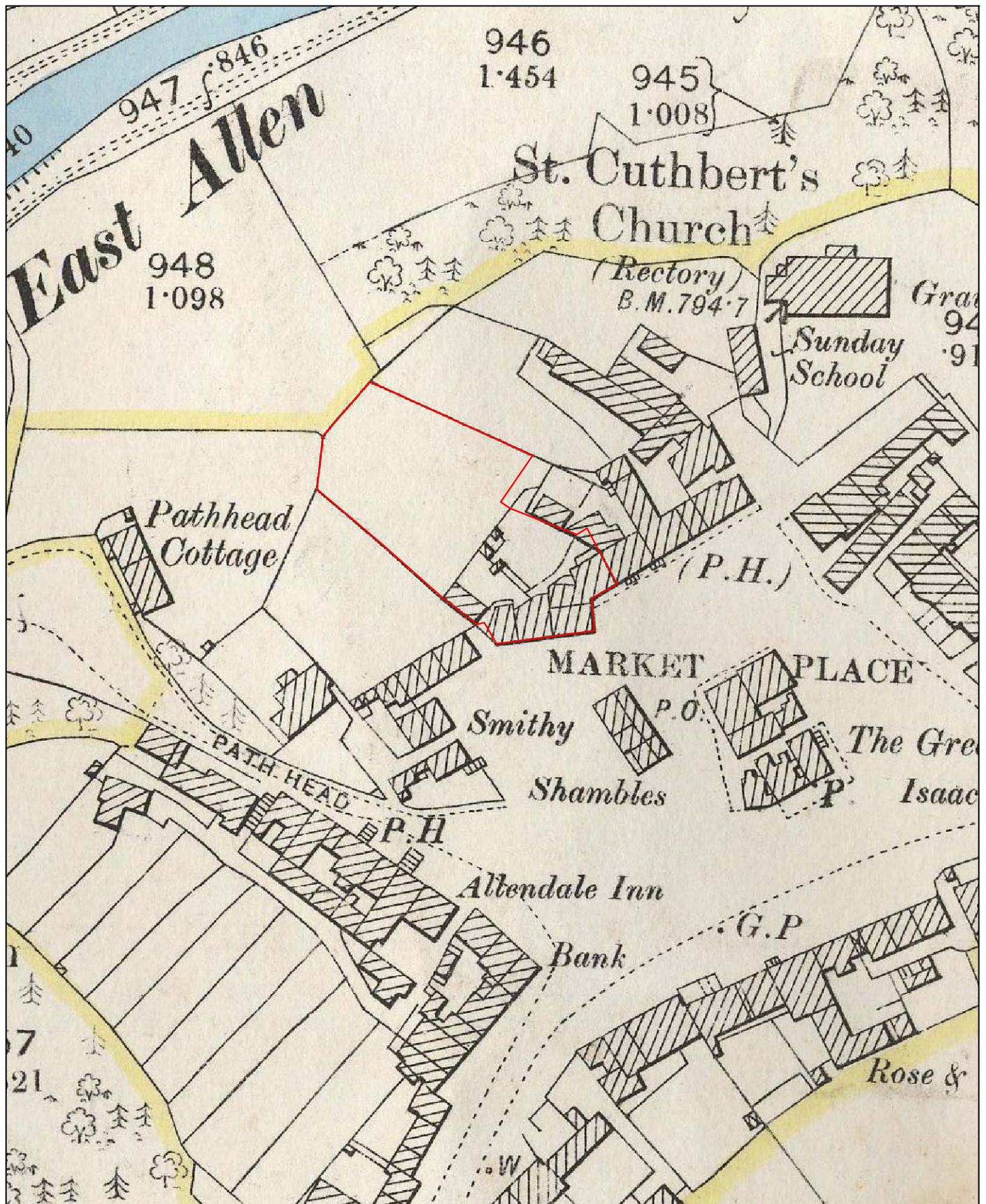
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10123</p> <p>CLIENT: Countryside Consultants</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 5</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site boundary	
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Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865.






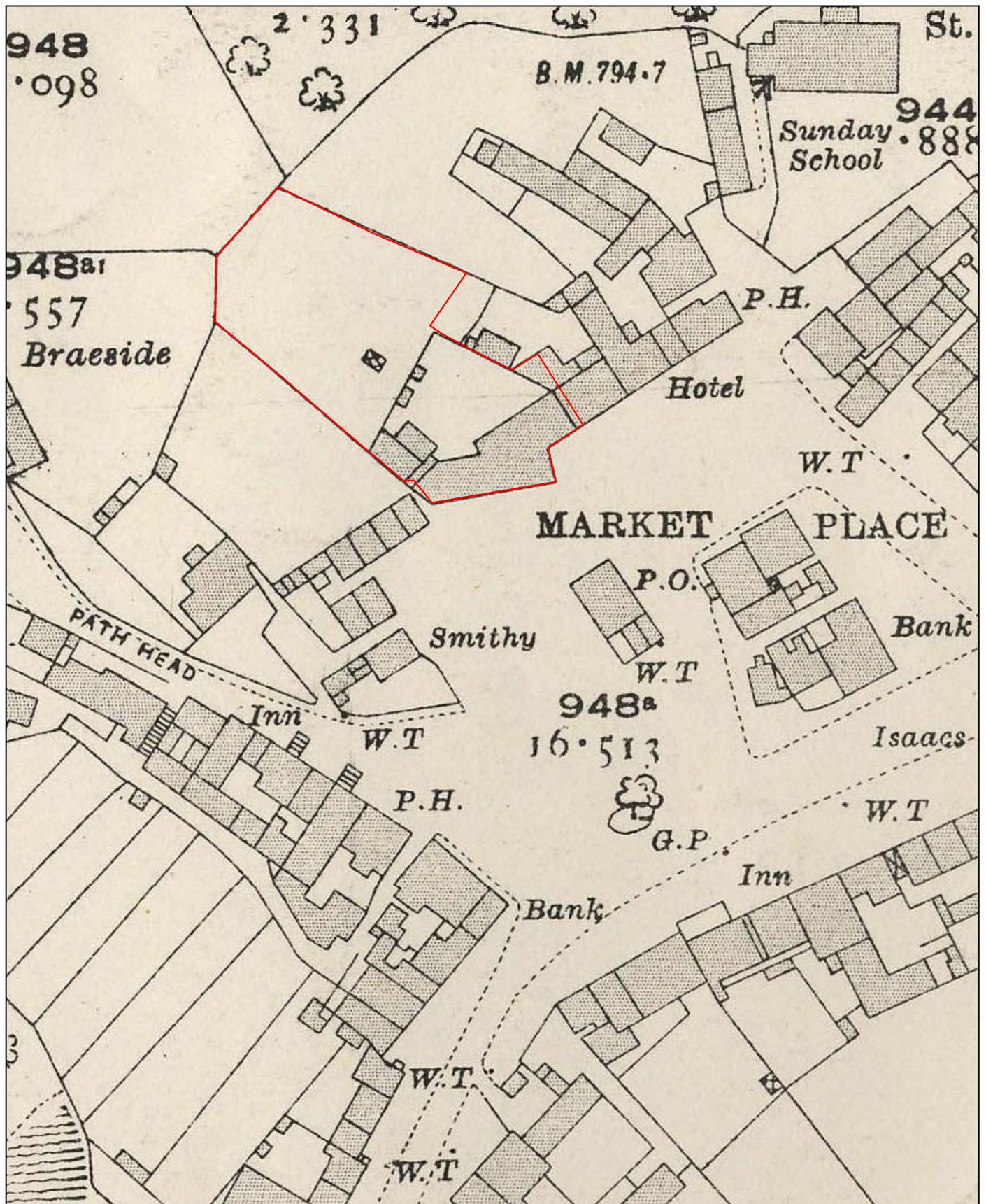
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10123</p> <p>CLIENT: Countryside Consultants</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1897.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Dale Hotel, Market Place, Allendale, Northumberland</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:1,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10123</p> <p>CLIENT: Countryside Consultants</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1920.

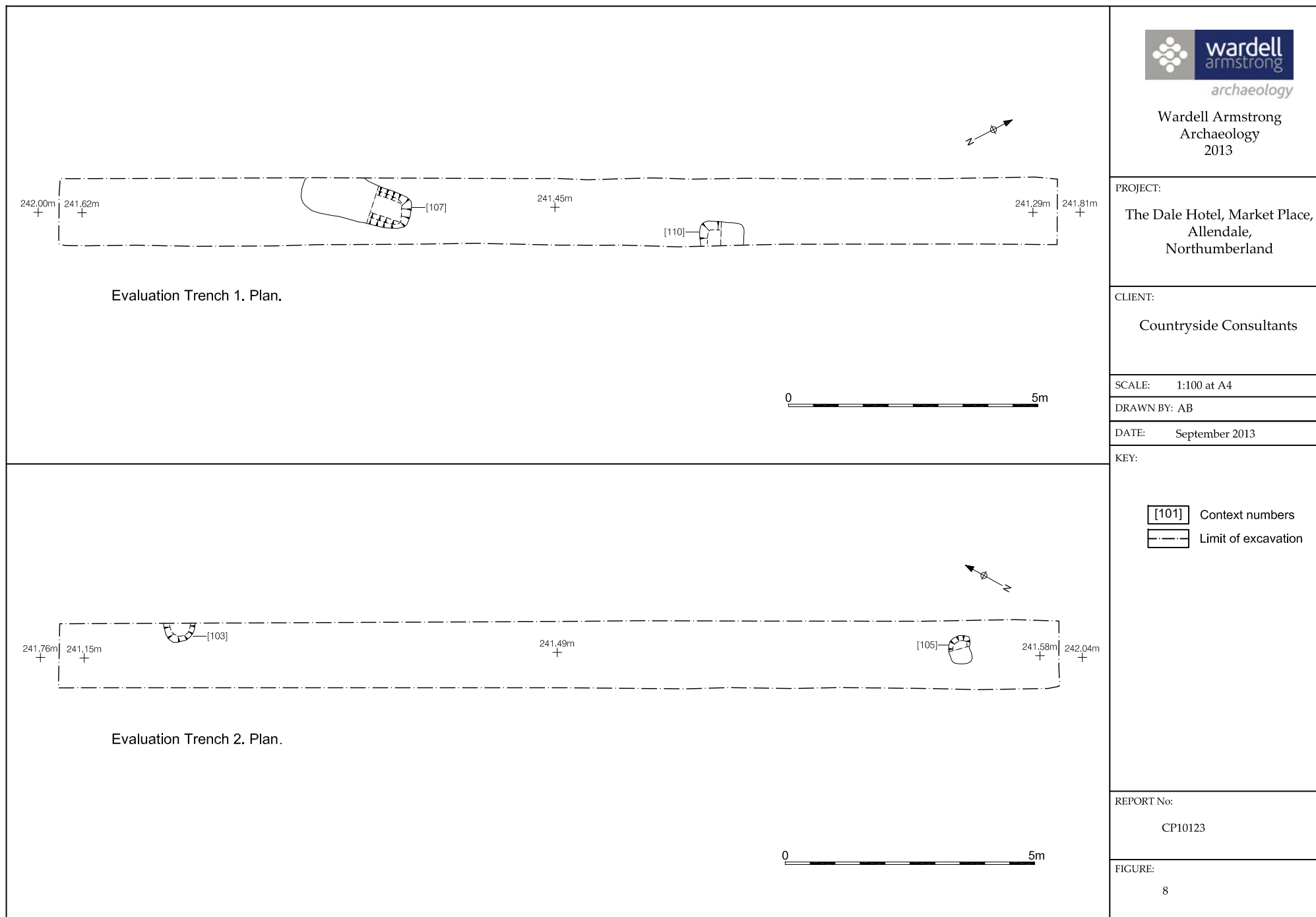


Figure 8: Plans of the evaluation trenches.