

Elm House, The Butts
Warkworth, Northumberland

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation



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Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the results of a programme of evaluation test-pitting required by Northumberland County Council (NCC) as a pre-determination requirement for a proposed development at Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth to characterise the potential effects of a proposed development on the potential archaeological resource within the site. Five test pits of 1 m x 1 m were excavated by hand within the proposed development area, and any archaeological features or deposits encountered were further investigated and excavated with hand tools.

The evaluation has characterised the stratigraphy across the site as comprising a coherent and regular sequence of three deposits overlying the natural substratum:

- The uppermost deposit is a modern garden topsoil with evidence of re-working. The small finds from this deposit demonstrated the modern date, though with evidence for residual medieval and post-medieval activity.*
- Beneath the topsoil, a subsoil contained a similar mix of post-medieval and modern material alongside residual medieval artefacts.*
- The active overburden overlay an alluvial (flood-derived) deposit with a considerable time depth. In the upper, transitional parts of the deposit, the small finds assemblage contained a mixture of medieval and post-medieval pieces. Lower in the alluvium, however, the finds assemblage was entirely medieval and comprised a substantial assemblage of diagnostically earlier medieval pottery. The alluvium clearly attests a long history of medieval activity in and around the site, sealed within a long-term accumulation of water-borne sediment.*

A small cut feature and a fragment of surviving wall footing encountered beneath the alluvium, demonstrated the survival of remains at c. 1.2 m below the modern ground level. Little could be ascertained about these features, but the stratigraphic profile above demonstrates that they are medieval or earlier in date.

The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological is possible, particularly if the invasive works reach a depth of over 1.2 m below the current ground level. Any work above this level will impact on the alluvial layer which contains medieval and later material but no in situ archaeological features.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Mr D. Rhodes to outline the results of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation is required by Northumberland County Council (NCC) as a pre-determination requirement for a proposed development at Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed development site is situated within the existing garden of Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth, to the east of Castle Street, centred at NGR NU 24849 06103, at an altitude of c. 5 m aOD (Figure 1).

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

“A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 2).

The overarching aim of the evaluation was:

- To gather information about any archaeological resources within the site, to assess its merit in the context of the proposed development.

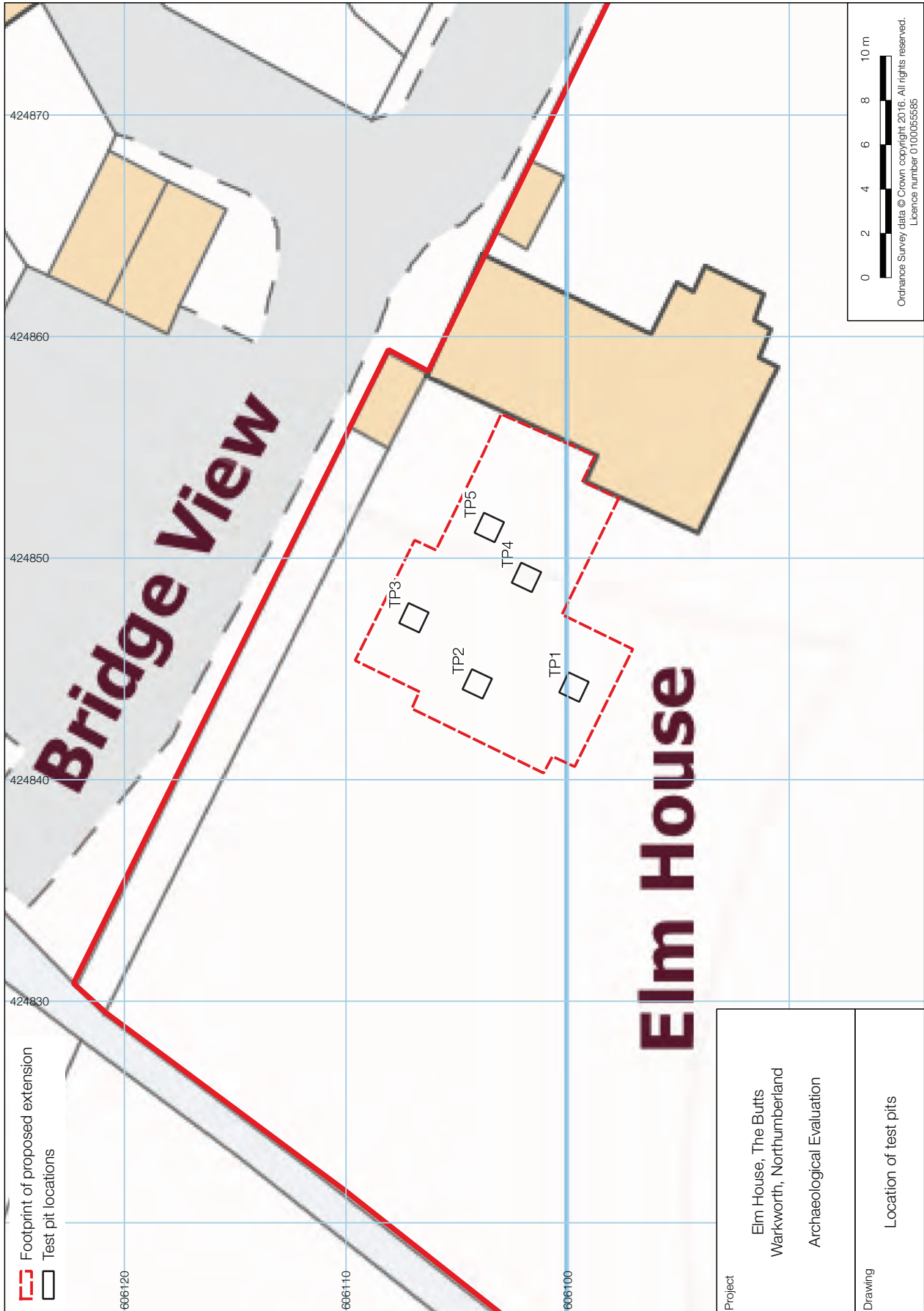
The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To produce a report on the findings of the site.



Figure 1 Site location





2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development sits within the “North Northumberland Coastal Plain” National Character Area (NCA), a gently undulating inland plain dominated by arable farming. Large regular fields bounded by discontinuous hedgerows and sandstone walls characterise the general area. Woodland cover is sparse and generally restricted to the river valleys (NE, 2015, 3). The underlying superficial geology of the proposed development site is mapped as alluvium, with the underlying solid geology formed of limestone, sandstone and mudstone of the Stainmore Formation (BGs 2019). Online mapping provided by the UK Soil Observatory (2018) characterises the soils across the area of proposed development as “Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils”.

The site lies at the north-eastern extent of an isthmus of land on a meander of the River Coquet at an elevation of approximately 4 m aOD within an area of medieval burgage plots. The east of the isthmus is generally flat and low lying with a gradual rise leading westward to an approximate elevation between 9 m and 11 m aOD. The land rises sharply to the south to an elevation of 23 m aOD. It is upon this hill that Warkworth Castle is located, commanding views over the isthmus and meander in the river.

2.2 PREVIOUS WORK

There are two previous archaeological projects or events within the proposed development site recorded in the HER records, including the Warkworth Conservation Area Character Appraisal (16468; Alnwick District Council 2006) and a Lime Kiln Survey undertaken in 2010 (14799). Beyond the proposed development site and within the 500 m study area, there is a total of 31 archaeological events. The most pertinent of these in terms of proximity to the proposed development site include:

- Warkworth Road Repairs, 2001 – Evaluation Trenching (210)
- A1068 Beal Bank to Coquet Bridge, 2001 – Geotechnical Survey (15831)

Apart from a truncated sandstone wall running parallel to the street frontage of Castle Street and Bridge Street, no other notable features were identified. Beyond these, the majority of other events relate to further investigative works undertaken at and around the scheduled area of Warkworth Castle (NHLE 1011649).

The proposed development site has also been the subject of a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment, carried out by Solstice Heritage LLP for this project (Snowden 2019). This assessment concluded that the development lies within a pattern of legible burgage plots at the centre of the medieval settlement, suggesting the potential for remains of that period to survive.

2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is situated within the extent of the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Warkworth, which, at a minimum, suggests it has the potential to host moderately significant archaeology spanning several centuries of occupation in the area.

2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH AGENDA

Given the high potential for archaeological remains relating to Warkworth’s medieval heritage within the proposed development area, the evaluation has the potential to provide information to address the following gaps in knowledge identified in the *North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts and Gerrard 2006):

MDx. The fishing industry was an important sector in the economy of the North-East in the medieval period, although its development and the way in which it operated are poorly understood.

MDvii. There is a need to locate and publish more pottery production workshops, without placing undue emphasis on the kilns themselves and recognising the contribution of associated structures, such as waster dumps, drying and potting sheds. Viewed at a national level our knowledge of pottery production is thin, and north-eastern case studies are rarely cited further afield.

MDiii. Basic issues such as patterns of urban-rural interdependence and urban consumption still require investigation.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Results of the evaluation are presented here by test pit, with a note on general, site-wide stratigraphy.

3.2 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

A distinct stratigraphic sequence was observed within the test pits. A dark brown, soft silty topsoil overlay a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil with frequent flecks of mortar. Immediately beneath the subsoil a dark grey fine silt alluvium was encountered. Numerous sherds of medieval pottery were recovered throughout the thickness of the alluvial deposit from where they were generally evenly distributed. The natural substrate, where observed, was generally a mid to soft yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent iron panning/manganese inclusions.

3.3 TEST PIT 1

Test Pit 1 was located in the south-west corner of the proposed development area. The test pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated through 0.30 m of dark brown soft silty topsoil (100) with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. A number of sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered. Immediately beneath the topsoil was a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (101) measuring 0.40 m thick. The subsoil contained frequent flecks of mortar and occasional sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Below this, 0.50 m of dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (102) with regular charcoal flecks and medieval pot sherds was encountered. Directly below the alluvium (102), the natural substrate (103) was a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of iron panning/manganese, often disturbed by bioturbation by plant roots.

3.4 TEST PIT 2

Test Pit 2 was located in along the western side of the proposed development area. The test pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated through 0.30 m of dark brown soft silty topsoil (200) with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. A number of sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered. Immediately beneath the topsoil was a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (201) measuring 0.30 m thick. The subsoil contained frequent flecks of mortar and occasional sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and animal bone. Below this, 0.60 m of dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (202) with regular charcoal flecks and medieval pot sherds and animal was encountered. Excavation ceased at a depth of 1.2 from the ground surface.

3.5 TEST PIT 3

Test Pit 3 was located towards the north of the proposed development area. The test pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated through 0.38 m of dark brown soft silty topsoil (300) with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. A number of sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered. Immediately beneath the topsoil was a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (301) measuring 0.32 m thick. The subsoil contained frequent flecks of mortar and occasional sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Below this, 0.56 m of dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (302) with regular charcoal flecks and medieval pot sherds was encountered. An east-west aligned vertical cut [303] was observed along the east side of the test pit within the alluvium (302). The cut was filled with more alluvium and may have represented the edge of a feature but was not fully excavated due to having reached the water table at 1.26 m depth below surface level. The cut [303] continued into the natural substrate (304).

3.6 TEST PIT 4

Test Pit 4 was located towards the south-east corner of the proposed development area. The test pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated through 0.39 m of dark brown soft silty topsoil (400). Immediately beneath the topsoil was a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (401) measuring 0.40 m thick. The subsoil contained frequent flecks of mortar and occasional sherds of pottery. Below this, 0.51 m of dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (402) containing medieval pot sherds and animal bone was encountered. Directly below the alluvium (402), the natural substrate (403) was a mid-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of iron panning.



Figure 3 Test Pit 1, facing north-east. Scale 2 x 1 m



Figure 4 Test Pit 2 facing north-west. Scale 2 x 1 m



Figure 5 Test Pit 3 facing north-east. Scale 2 x 1 m



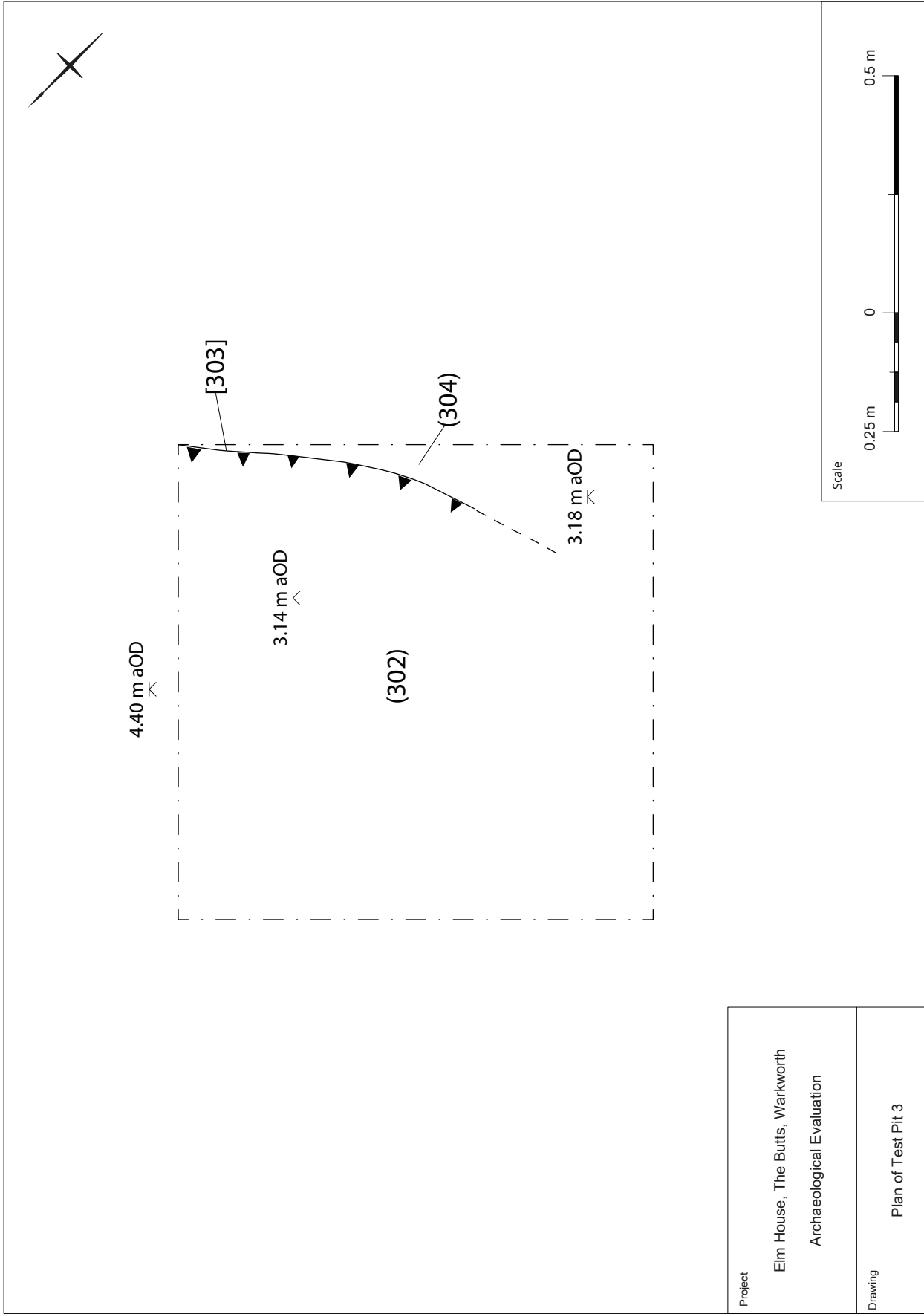
Figure 6 Test Pit 4 facing north-east. Scale 2 x 1 m

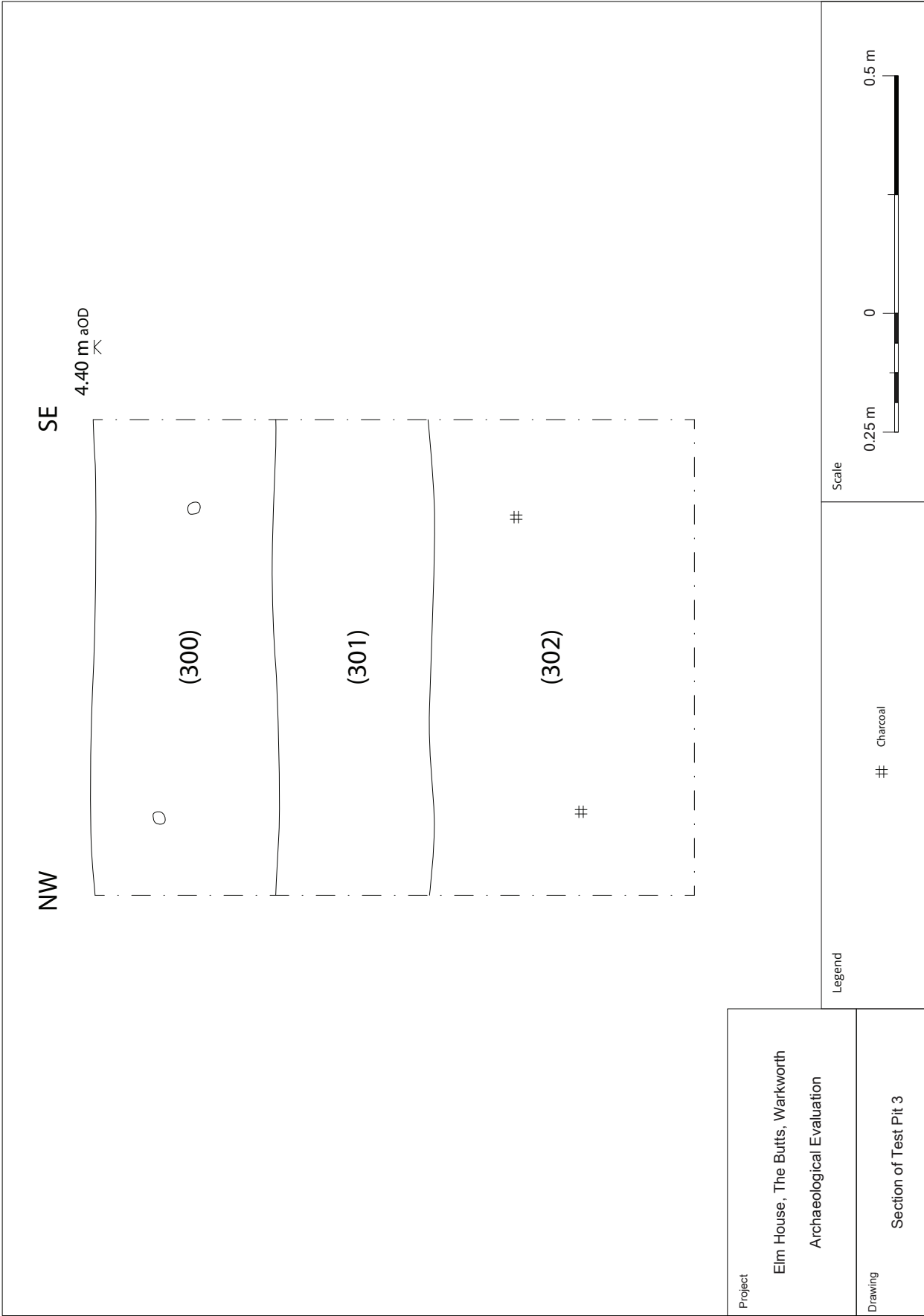
3.7 TEST PIT 5

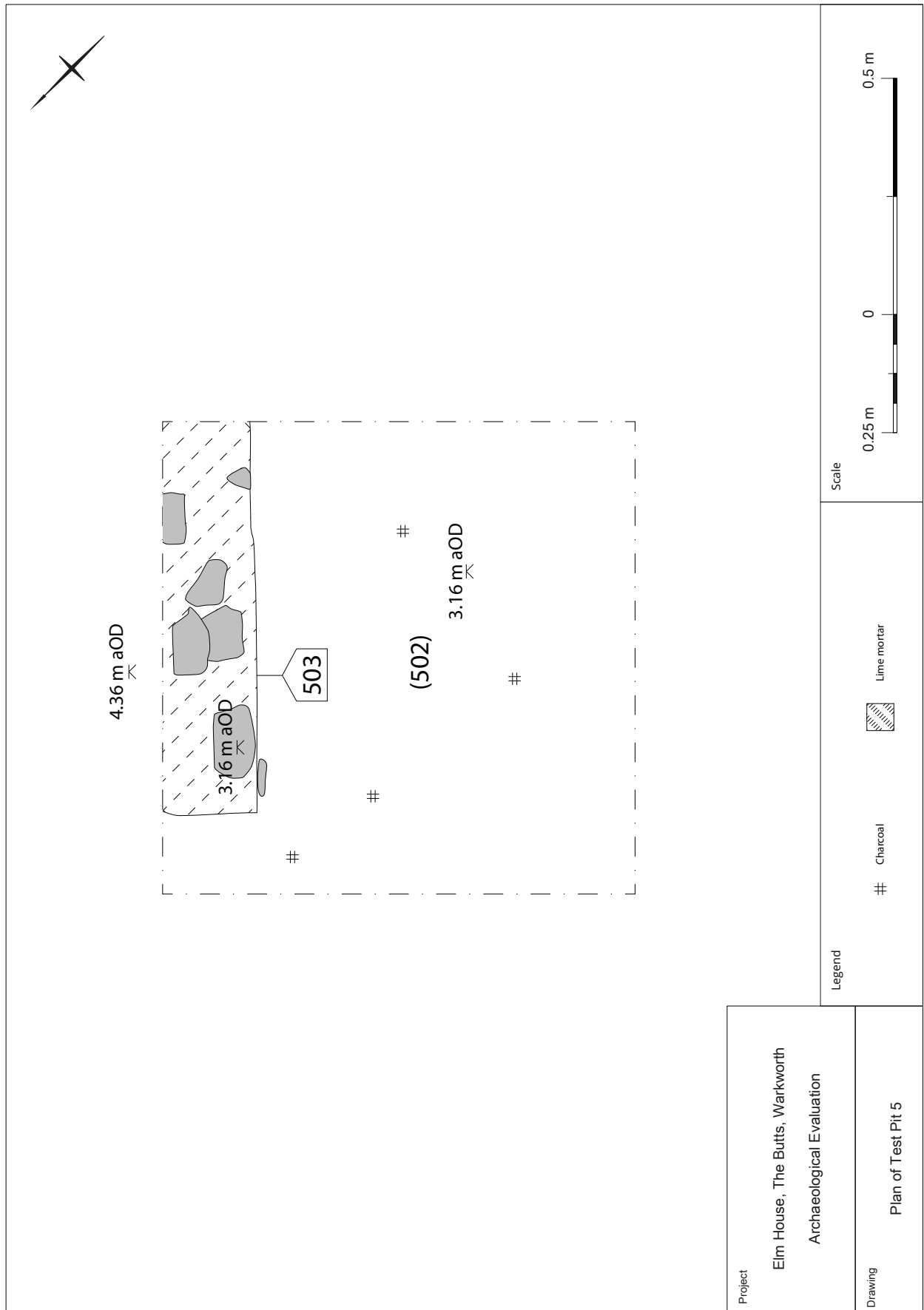
Test Pit 5 was located towards the east side of the proposed development area. The test pit measured 1 m x 1 m and was excavated through 0.40 m of dark brown soft silty topsoil (500). Immediately beneath the topsoil was a mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (501) measuring 0.40 m thick. The subsoil contained frequent flecks of mortar and occasional sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Below this, 0.42 m of dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (502) containing medieval pot sherds was encountered. The alluvium was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m below the ground surface where the top of a north-west to south-east aligned wall (503) was encountered. The wall comprised sandstone blocks bound by creamy white lime mortar. The top of the exposed wall was mostly mortar suggesting that higher courses had been removed. The actual width of the wall remains unknown and the feature was not excavated further due to its proximity to the limit of excavation. Excavation was not pursued to a greater depth, so the number of extant courses remains unknown. The wall appeared reasonably substantial and well-constructed. The alluvium (502) had built up round and over the remains of the wall. The wall may terminate at its north-western end within the test pit, or it may continue in that direction at a lower level.

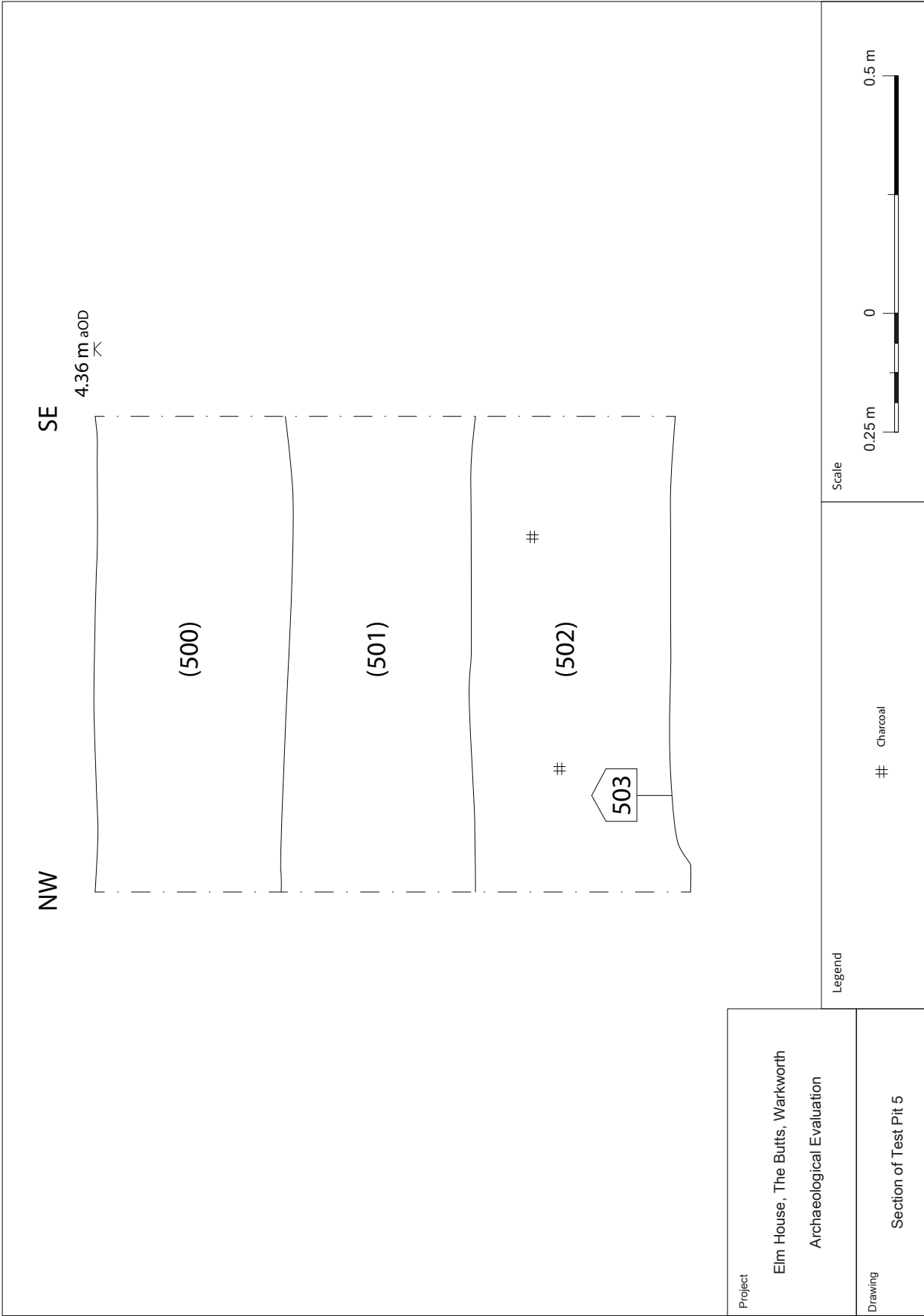


Figure 7 Test Pit 5 facing north-east. Wall (503) is visible to the rear of the test pit. Scale 2 x 1 m









4. THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

C. G. Cumberpatch BA PhD – Freelance Archaeologist

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The pottery assemblage from a series of test pits in the village of Warkworth was examined by the author between the 4th and 8th September 2019. It consisted of 227 sherds of pottery weighing 2072 grams representing a maximum of 225 vessels. The details are summarised in the appendices below. A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and burnt stone was included with the pottery.

4.2 THE POTTERY

The medieval pottery was recorded using the type series established by Vaughan for the Oakwellgate (Gateshead) and Newcastle Castle assemblages (Vaughan 2007; in prep.) as discussed in more detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2016). A regional ceramic type series for North East England does not yet exist in an accessible or final form, and the Newcastle reports are currently the best available substitute for areas to the north and east of Durham.

The earliest pottery identified consisted of Buff Sandy ware and Buff Gritty ware dating to the period between the mid/late 12th and mid/late 13th centuries. Earlier wares, distinguished by their hand-made character, were notable by their absence.

Buff Sandy ware is a wheel-thrown ware typically with a buff to yellow-buff fabric, sometimes with a pale grey core containing moderate to common, well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz and sometimes with red and/or white grit up to 0.5 mm with a small quantity of larger grains up to 1 mm. The proportions and density of inclusions vary between vessels, but these variations are minor, and the type seems to be a relatively consistent one. Glaze is generally patchy and, in many cases, may be accidental, being limited to small spots and splashes. Where larger areas were glazed, the glaze has a tendency to decay and typically develops a friable, flaky character and a pale brown colour. Vessel forms are principally jars and cooking pots (CP) although a bowl was also identified in the present assemblage (context 302). The rims show a wide range of profiles from rounded to square or triangular in cross-section, sometimes with a dished internal surface. In this they share much with similar wares from northern Yorkshire. A small group of sherds were distinctly finer than the Buff Sandy wares and were given the name Fine Buff Sandy ware. They were also distinguished by the more regular appearance of glaze, often very thin and almost colourless but in one case (context 202) much darker than is normal on the buff wares.

Buff Gritty ware is a wheel-thrown ware characterised by its buff to yellow-buff fabric containing abundant quartz and smaller, varying quantities of red grit and rounded white rock fragments which are regularly up to 1 mm in size and sometimes larger. It is largely the size of the inclusions which distinguishes the Buff Gritty from the Buff Sandy wares, and the range of vessel forms seems to be broadly similar. Individual sherds of both types are described in more detail in the appendices. Variants on the two basic types include Buff-brown Gritty ware, Buff-white Gritty and Sandy ware but these are most probably the result of slightly different firing conditions or clay types. More significant variant types of a similar date are the White Sandy and White Gritty wares. These, as the names imply, are distinguished by their bright white, presumably iron-poor, fabrics with quartz and occasional rock inclusions. The range of vessel types and the striking variety of rim forms resemble those of the Buff wares, supporting the suggestion of a strong regional tradition with sub-regional or local manufacture.

The term Early Glazed ware has been adopted from Vaughan's discussions of medieval pottery in Newcastle and Gateshead. These vessels were characterised by their grey cores and thin buff to orange internal and external margins. Like the Buff Gritty and Buff Sandy wares the Early Glazed wares typically contained quantities of quartz and, more rarely, red grit with the size and density of inclusions varying to some degree between vessels, as indicated in specific cases in the data table. Glaze, as the name suggests, was ubiquitous, and the majority bore splashed glaze covering large parts of the vessel's surfaces (Buff Sandy and Gritty wares which typically bore sparse glaze, often limited to spots and streaks). Following Vaughan, these wares have been dated to the period between the mid/late 12th and mid/late 13th centuries.

The term Iron-rich ware to describe and define a group of 12th- to 13th-century wares with a distinctive orange or red colour has been adopted from Vaughan's discussion of pottery from Newcastle (2007, 176–7) in which she distinguishes them from the Early Glazed wares with reduced fabrics (discussed above). Characterised by hard red or orange fabrics containing quartz and red grit (strikingly similar to the range of inclusions found in the earlier Buff/Gritty wares and Early Glazed wares), the Iron-rich wares were typically decorated with splashed glaze externally. The distinction between Sandy and Gritty fabrics, as elsewhere, is based upon the size range of the inclusions, with sandy wares containing inclusions up to 0.5 mm in size and Gritty wares inclusions up to 1 mm in size. Jars, jugs and bowls were amongst the vessel forms identified in this group which formed a relatively high proportion of the total from the site. There is room for discussion as to the boundaries between the Early Glazed and Iron-rich wares but resolving such issues is beyond the scope of developer-funded reports, given the need for chemical and petrographic analysis.

Other earlier medieval wares included sandy and gritty wares with characteristics that set them apart from the larger groups described above and which have been assigned generic names and described in the data tables. In most cases it seems likely that these were outliers resulting from minor variations in the composition of the clay or firing conditions, but the possibility that they represent the local or regional imports cannot be ruled out.

From the later 13th to early 14th centuries, the pottery tradition in North East England underwent a substantial phenomenological change with the appearance of a major new type, Reduced Greenware. Characterised by its grey, reduced, body and all-over green glaze, Reduced Greenware dominates assemblages of 14th- and 15th-century date across the region. There appears to be a general tendency for the fabrics of Reduced Greenware vessels to become finer over time, so the earlier types (RG1, RG2), which have some characteristics in common with the reduced Early Glazed wares, tend to have sandy fabrics containing quantities of fine quartz sand while the later types (RG4) have extremely fine, smooth fabrics with few inclusions which are visible without magnification. There are, to date, no hard and fast rules for distinguishing the sub-types, and attribution to types 1, 2, 3 or 4 is currently a matter of subjective judgement, hence the use of hybrid designations (1\2, 2\3 etc). What is clear is that the change involved the large-scale manufacture of pots with very different visual characteristics to those of earlier type, something that has yet to be adequately explained.

Only one definite regional import was identified: a sherd of Scarborough 1 ware from an unstratified context. Pottery from east coast sources seems to have moved over long distances, probably associated with the movement of goods including salted fish, in coasting vessels.

Late medieval and post-medieval pottery (mid-15th to 17th century) was largely absent from the assemblage, perhaps suggesting a hiatus in occupation or in activities which led to the deposit of pottery at this time. The only possible candidates for inclusion in the later part of the period were two sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware (contexts 100 and 400) although such pottery is notoriously difficult to date with any precision unless substantial parts of the painted designs are visible. This was not the case here and it is possible that the sherds were actually of early modern date.

Early modern pottery (c. 1720–1840) was represented by small number of individual sherds including Slipware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware and transfer printed Pearlware (context 100), Creamware (context 101) and plain Pearlware (context 300). While these wares represent a broad cross-section of early modern types (discussed in greater detail elsewhere (e.g. Cumberpatch 2014), the quantities do not seem to indicate any great intensity of activity on or around the site at this time.

19th- and early 20th-century pottery was represented by a large quantity of flowerpot fragments (Unglazed Red Earthenware), including two bearing partial maker's marks seeming to indicate an origin in Nottinghamshire (contexts 100 and 101) from across the site. Two of the sherds seemed to have come from vessels somewhat larger than typical flowerpots, and these have been classified as 'horticultural vessels'.

Domestic pottery was represented by a wide range of common types although none were present in large quantities. Utilitarian wares were limited to three sherds of Yellow Glazed Coarseware (contexts 200 and 400), distinguished by the use of white slip under clear glaze on the internal surface to give the characteristic yellow finish. Context 100 contained the base of a Whiteware jar; although the maker's mark on the underside was illegible, it may have been Maling, an important local producer of such wares.

Kitchen and tablewares were represented by Bone China and Colour Glazed ware (context 100), Cane Coloured ware (context 400), Fine Redware (context 101), Sponged ware (contexts 100 and 400) and a sherd of Sponge Printed ware, the latter bearing a dove and olive branch motif. Such designs are commoner on transfer printed ware where they sometimes occur alongside designs including bees and beehives, symbolising hard work and the importance of trade and the peaceful conditions which promoted trade and commerce.

Transfer printed Whitewares were somewhat commoner with sherds from contexts 100, 101, 400 and 501. The small size of the sherds precluded the identification of most of the designs although Albion was certainly present together with at least one Chinese-style design, probably Willow or Two Temples.

4.3 DISCUSSION

4.3.1 TEST PIT 1

Contexts 100, 101 and 102 contained 96 sherds of pottery weighing 797 grams representing a maximum of 95 vessels.

Context 100 (topsoil) produced a mixed assemblage of pottery with a substantial quantity of Unglazed Red Earthenware and recent wares alongside a smaller, mixed group of medieval wares. The latter spanned the period between the mid/late 12th and late 14th/early 15th centuries. The overall impression was of a recent deposit with residual early modern and medieval pottery.

The assemblage from context 101 (subsoil) was smaller than that from context 100 but had a very similar profile with recent wares, notably Unglazed Red Earthenware, the principal component.

The assemblage from context 102 (alluvium) contrasted strongly with that from the overlying contexts in that it consisted entirely of medieval pottery with nothing post-dating the early 15th century. Buff and White Gritty wares predominated, and later medieval types were scarce. The majority of the vessels appeared to be jars or cooking pots.

4.3.2 TEST PIT 2

Contexts 200, 201 and 202 contained an assemblage consisting of 50 sherds of pottery weighing 433 grams representing a maximum of 49 vessels.

Context 200 (topsoil) contained a small quantity of Unglazed Red Earthenware with one sherd of Yellow Glazed Coarseware. Unglazed Red Earthenware was also common in context 201 (subsoil) although it was associated with residual medieval pottery. Context 202 (alluvium), like context 102, contained an exclusively medieval assemblage. Earlier medieval types predominated, but the assemblage also included a mixed group of Reduced Greenwares with 14th-century types the commonest of the later wares.

4.3.3 TEST PIT 3

The pottery assemblage from Test Pit 3 consisted of just nine sherds weighing 79 grams. The pattern of pottery distribution was similar to that seen in the other test pits described above with a chronologically mixed group from context 300 (topsoil) and an exclusively early medieval group from context 302 (alluvium).

4.3.4 TEST PIT 4

Contexts 400, 401 and 402 contained an assemblage consisting of 54 sherds weighing 525 grams. With the exception of a possible sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware, context 400 (topsoil) produced an assemblage of 19th- to early 20th-century date, similar to those from contexts 100, 101, 200, 201 and 300, described above. Contexts 401 (subsoil) and 402 (alluvium) produced exclusively medieval assemblages characterised by small quantities of later medieval pottery with much larger groups of early medieval wares. In this regard they resembled the alluvial layer encountered in the other test pits (102, 202 and 302) and described above.

4.3.5 TEST PIT 5

Test Pit 5 contained just four sherds of pottery (55 grams), from contexts 500 and 501. Context 500 (topsoil) contained the rim and base from two flowerpots of mid-19th- to 20th-century date. Context 501 (subsoil) contained a

mixed group with one sherd of medieval date and one of mid -to late 19th-century date. Once again, this pattern resembled those seen in the other test pits discussed above.

4.3.6 UNSTRATIFIED POTTERY

The assemblage of unstratified pottery included the sherd of Scarborough 1 ware noted above alongside a predominantly medieval group with just two sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware. Reduced Greenwares were rather more common than in the stratified contexts described above, but it is difficult to know whether this was significant or a matter of chance.

Taken together, there seems to be a degree of regularity across the site with the topsoil and subsoil contexts containing mixed assemblages with residual medieval pottery prominent alongside a largely horticultural assemblage perhaps relating to the use of the site as allotments or a market garden. In general, the alluvial layer contained wholly medieval assemblages, suggesting a significant level of activity in the earlier rather than the later medieval period in the immediate area.

4.4 CURATION AND ARCHIVING

Once the project is complete the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future. It should not be sampled, downsized or dispersed.

5. FAUNAL REMAINS

Tiffany Snowden – Solstice Heritage

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of faunal remains was recovered and subject to detailed categorisation and assessment. The assemblage primarily comprised fragments dating from the medieval to post-medieval period, as well as modern deposits, most likely representing domestic and agricultural refuse.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION

The material derived from:

- Test Pit 1: Soft, dark brown silty topsoil (100); mid-grey coarse slit subsoil (101); dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (102); Soft, yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate (103).
- Test Pit 2: Soft, dark brown silty topsoil (200); mid-grey coarse slit subsoil (201); soft, yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate (202).
- Test Pit 3: Soft, dark brown silty topsoil (300); mid-grey coarse slit subsoil (301); dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (302); East-west aligned vertical cut (303); yellow, red and orange sand and gravel bands (304).
- Test Pit 4: Soft, dark brown silty topsoil (400); mid-grey coarse silt subsoil (401); dark/mid-grey fine silt alluvium (402); Soft yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate (403).

A small amount of unstratified bone was also recovered, which is discussed in more detail below. It is considered that these fragments provide no archaeological or research value and are recommended for discard.

5.3 METHOD

Fragments were cleaned (depending on condition and suitability to various cleaning methods) and bagged by context. The bags were marked with the site code, context number, test pit number and artefact type. Each fragment was examined on a clean working surface. Where possible, given the variable condition of preservation and size of the individual fragments within the assemblage, the animal bone was assigned to a species and element with any taphonomic information including butchery, gnawing marks or burning described. For the purposes of this assessment, unidentifiable fragments which have been counted were assigned to the categories of small-mammal size (rodent/rabbit/etc), medium-mammal size (sheep/goat/pig) or large mammal-size (cattle/horse). Given the condition of this assemblage, further classification beyond this level was not possible for such fragments. The identifiable fragments of the species represented are detailed below.

5.4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.4.1 TEST PIT 1

The assemblage in Test Pit 1 primarily comprised 11 pieces of domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the assemblage was evenly spread between small-sized, medium-sized, and large-sized mammals with two fragments considered to be indeterminable due to their preservation. Of the fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the majority were flat bone fragments, two of which were identified as scapula fragments belonging to a large-sized mammal, most likely belonging to a cow (*bos*). Two molars were also recovered, one from a sheep (*ovis*) and one from a cow (*bos*). A phalanx belonging to a cow was also identified, with the remaining pieces being indeterminate long bone fragments most likely belonging to a medium-sized mammal.

No finds of bones exhibiting clear signs of butchery were recovered. All three pieces from the topsoil (001) displayed clear signs of probable gnawing or root marks. The bones recovered from the alluvium (102) were also heavily stained.

5.4.2 TEST PIT 2

The assemblage in Test Pit 2 comprised eight pieces of domesticated taxa. The majority of these belong to a medium-sized mammal, most notably a calcaneus belonging to a goat (*capra*) with clear butchery marks and a possible phalanx. The distal end of a cow (*bos*) tibia was also identified, with the remaining fragments primarily consisting of flat bone fragments belonging to an indeterminate medium-sized mammal.

5.4.3 TEST PIT 3

Two pieces were recovered from Test Pit 3, both of which were identified as belonging to a goat (*capra*) including the proximal end of a metatarsus and the distal end of a radius. No evidence of butchery or burning was noted.

5.4.4 TEST PIT 4

The assemblage recovered from Test Pit 4 comprised seven pieces of domesticated taxa. Where identifiable, the majority of pieces were identified as being from a medium-sized mammal, including two mandible fragments, a vertebrae fragment, and the proximal end of an ulna most likely belonging to a sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). A single molar belonging to a cow (*bos*) was also recovered. Notably, one of the fragments of flat bone displayed clear signs of burning to the point of calcination. No further evidence of butchery or burning was noted.

5.4.5 TEST PIT 5

No pieces of bone were recovered from Test Pit 5.

5.4.6 UNSTRATIFIED

Two unstratified pieces of bone were also recovered, one of which was identified as a mandible fragment belonging to a sheep (*ovis*) and an indeterminate long bone fragment, most likely also from a sheep.



Figure 12 Calcaneus belonging to a goat (*capra*), note clear butchery marks

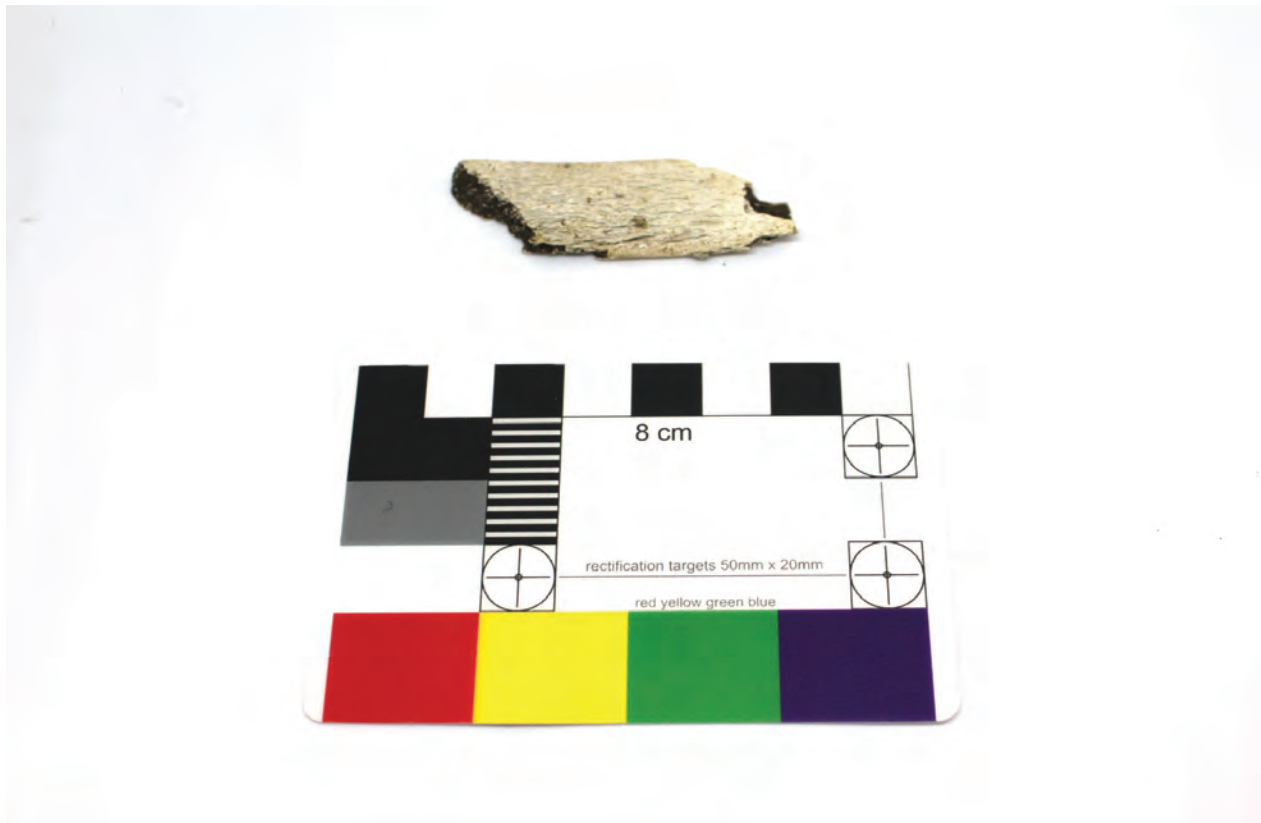


Figure 13 Calcined flat bone fragment

5.4.7 BUTCHERY, GNAWING AND BURNING

A single piece exhibiting clear signs of butchery was recovered from Test Pit 2. No finds of bones exhibiting clear signs of butchery were recovered from any of the other test pits. A single fragment of flat bone from Test Pit 4 displayed clear signs of burning. Finally, all three pieces from the topsoil (100) of Test Pit 1 exhibited signs of gnawing and/or root marks.

Species / Context	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	Unstrat
Cattle	(2)	(1)		(1)	
Sheep/Goat	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Small-mammal size	3				
Medium-mammal size	3	4	2	4	2
Large-mammal size	3	1		1	
Unidentified	2	3		2	

Table 1 Number of Identified Skeletal Parts (NISP) by species and context (Test Pits)

Context	Test Pit	Number of Pieces	Total Weight (g)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
100	1	3	77 g	-	-	Y
101	1	2	8.7 g	-	-	-
102	1	6	98.8 g	-	-	-
200	2	4	111.5 g	Y	-	-

Context	Test Pit	Number of Pieces	Total Weight (g)	Butchery	Burning	Roots/Gnawing
202	2	4	83.9 g	-	-	-
302	3	2	16.2 g	-	-	-
402	4	7	71.4 g	-	Y	-
Unstrat	N/A	2	31.2 g	-	-	-

Table 2 Tabulated assemblage information (Test Pits)

5.5 CONCLUSIONS

The assemblage comprised domesticated taxa with the remains primarily belonging to sheep/goat and cattle. The discernible species and historic land use of the site as a former burgage plot in the medieval and post-medieval periods suggest that the assemblage represents domestic refuse, most likely dating to the late-medieval/early post-medieval period although more modern fragments were recovered from the topsoil and upper subsoil. Evidence for burning and modification by butchery, which was noted in two of the test pits, further supports this. Evidence of gnawing marks and some fragmentation of the assemblage due to root disturbance was also identified, although provided no clear pattern in terms of deposition.

6. OTHER FINDS

Jim Brightman – Solstice Heritage

All individual artefacts were cleaned (depending on condition and suitability to various cleaning methods), bagged and assessed by context. The bags were marked with site code, context number and general artefact type. Each artefact was examined on a clean working surface in natural light by both eye and using a x10 and x20 magnification eye lens. Metrical data relevant to the artefact type in question were captured using digital callipers with plastic tines, accurate to 1/10 mm. Weight was measured with a digital balance accurate to 0.1g. Each artefact was logged into a spreadsheet as it was examined.

Finds recovered include:

- Ceramic building material
- Glass
- Clay pipe

No notable organic content or material that would have been appropriate for scientific dating was recovered.

As all small finds were recovered from disturbed contexts (topsoil, subsoil, alluvium), then the assemblages have been considered as a whole rather than assessing the relevance to potential features or sealed stratigraphy.

6.1 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

An assemblage of ten individual pieces of fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered and assessed, comprising seven pieces of handmade common brick and three pieces of tile.

Where diagnostic features could be observed, all the brick pieces appeared to be handmade, exhibiting irregularity of form, internal flow lines and considerable variability of firing. Two pieces (contexts 301 and 302—sub-



Figure 14 Brick fragment from (301) showing considerable differentiation in firing and sections of vitrification to the face



Figure 15 Brick fragment from (302) showing accidental straw markings from drying on one of the LB faces

soil and alluvium respectively) preserved a larger amount of external face than others within the assemblage and appear to have been sand-struck during the moulding process. The variability of firing is most obvious on one piece from (301), which has a grey-blue colour to the core, moving through a band of salmon pink to a dark red vitrified surface. It is possible that this is part of a blow-out or waster from small-scale production nearby. Accidental pre-firing markings are evident on some of the pieces with the best example being a fragment from (302) which includes extensive straw or cut grass indentations from the drying process. A single piece from (301) has lime mortar adhering to all visible sections of face, indicating at least some of the assemblage has resulted from demolition of structures.

The assemblage is too fragmentary to provide full dimensions for any of the bricks, so no assessment of age based on size is possible. No markings or stamps were observed. In terms of potential date, only a very broad time period can be given. The form of manufacturing pre-dates the mid-19th century and the widespread adoption of machine-made and more uniformly fired bricks (Harley 1974, 77). Given the predominant local use of stone rather than brick for vernacular buildings of the post-medieval period, it is considered unlikely that this assemblage dates to the 16th or 17th centuries, and perhaps an 18th- to early 19th-century date is most likely.

6.2 GLASS

An assemblage of five individual sherds of glass was recovered, with none of the vessel pieces appearing to be from the same vessel. The glass colours represented in the assemblage range from colourless through aquamarine to greens and olive greens, broadly typical of a post-medieval to modern utilitarian assemblage and suggesting a basic soda-lime batch. The sheet glass is aquamarine or colourless and likely illustrates an attempt to control iron impurities with lead oxides.

All three vessel pieces are aquamarine with iridescent patination. A single sherd from the topsoil of Test Pit 1 (100) is a section from the shoulder of a moulded bottle though the size of the piece precludes assessing presence of mould lines and other diagnostic indicators of manufacture technique. A single sherd from the topsoil of Test Pit 3 (300) had been deformed through considerable heat affection, leaving a white patina and translucent

form. No further details could be discerned. Finally, a single sherd from the alluvium in Test Pit 2 (202) represents part of a thin-walled bowl or bottle shoulder in light green glass with an iridescent patina. The varying thickness and presence of elongated seeds within the fabric indicate it was free-blown. In general, the blown vessel may be earlier in date, and the moulded sherd will post-date the adoption of this technique in the 19th century (BLM/SHA 2017).

Two pieces of sheet glass were recovered, both likely representing window panes. A single pale green sherd of sheet glass was recovered from the topsoil in Test Pit 2 (201) with a slightly irregular profile form and an iridescent patination. Its form clearly pre-dates early 20th-century float glass, but there is not enough surviving to determine anything more about its manufacture technique or date. A single colourless piece was recovered from (300) with a regular and relatively thick profile. This appears to be more recent in date.

6.3 CLAY PIPE

An assemblage of 12 individual pieces of clay tobacco pipe was recovered, comprising three bowl fragments and nine stem pieces. Assessment and characteristic spot dating follows Oswald (1960; 1975), Higgins (2017) and regional gazetteers where appropriate.

The stem pieces range in diameter from 6.2–9.6 mm with bores ranging from 1.6–3.2 mm (4/64–8/64"). The finer and thinner stem pieces in particular are made from fine ball clay though the wider pieces from subsoil in Test Pits 1 and 4 (101; 401) are coarser with notable inclusions, suggesting possible use of a local or regional clay source. The majority have varying degrees of burnishing, with the thinner pieces from the topsoil and subsoil in Test Pit 1 (100 and 101 respectively), and the stamped piece from (101), being relatively highly burnished with raised seam lines. One piece shows evidence of calcine varnish, generally common in the later 19th century.

The diameter, bore and straightness of the larger examples fit well within a late 17th- to early 18th-century context. The thinner examples, generally in finer ball clay and better finished are more typical of a later 18th-century onwards date. The assemblage overall is clearly varied and represents long term occupation through the post-medieval period. Therefore, metrical analysis of the average bore sizes (i.e. after Binford 1971) is not considered a useful indicator of date, particularly given the small size of the assemblage. One piece of stem carries a rolled stamp to either side, reading 'BURNS C...' and 'TENNANT', identifying it as a Burns Cutty (a short form of pipe popular with working people in the 19th century) manufactured by William Tennant of Newcastle, most likely in the late 19th century (Hammond 2010).

The bowl fragments are all of some interest:

The bowl piece from the topsoil of Test Pit 1 (100) is largely complete with a spur and 'TW' stamped to face the smoker. This is the typical mark of William Tennant of Newcastle (noted above) and also his father, Charles Tennant of Tennant and Son, who was based in Tweedmouth and operated in the early to mid-19th century (Hammond 2009).

The bowl fragment from the subsoil of Test Pit 1 (101) carries a small amount of relief, probably foliate, decoration to disguise the mould seam, though little else can be said to the small amount which has survived.

The bowl fragment from the topsoil of Test Pit 4 (400) comprises the base of the bowl, shank and a portion of curving stem. There is evidence of a broken spur, and the bowl angle appears relatively slack. The bowl carries a scalloped design in relief, suggesting a late 18th-century or later date. There is also evidence of post-discard alteration to the bowl fragment, with considerable semi-vitrified accretions suggesting it has been in a fire of some heat.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE

The evaluation has characterised the area of proposed development as being covered by a well-developed subsoil and depth of alluviation rich in deposits of medieval and post-medieval pottery. There was a variation within the material—and condition thereof—noted during excavation of the alluvial deposit which covers the site. Much of the pottery did not appear to be abraded suggesting little to no post-depositional movement, and assessment of that assemblage has demonstrated that it is exclusively medieval. Towards the top of the alluvium, some slightly more recent finds were recovered—notably the handmade brick described above, suggesting a gradual accumulation of sediment over many flood episodes from the medieval through to the post-medieval period. Given their location within the alluvium layer, it is likely that these more recent finds could be attributed to the upper layer of subsoil and were gradually pushed down into the top of the alluvium.

Above the alluvium, the stability of the post-medieval and modern land surface was demonstrated by a well-developed sequence of subsoil and topsoil which has been re-worked over at least the last two to three centuries. The profile of small finds recovered from these deposits supports this, with later pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe alongside residual medieval pottery being brought up from the lower deposits.

7.2 *IN SITU* ARCHAEOLOGY

The evaluation has determined that actual in situ discrete-feature archaeology appears to remain preserved c. 1.2 m depth below surface level, sealed beneath the alluviation deposit. Therefore, the site has the potential to yield discrete in situ medieval features and structures from below this depth.

Of the features observed during the test pit excavation, very little information could be ascertained regarding the cut feature observed within Test Pit 3 due to its depth and proximity to the limit of excavation. The presence of this feature may suggest a larger feature beyond the limits of the test pit.

The top of the wall observed within Test Pit 5 is clearly suggestive of a larger feature which underlies the alluviation deposit across the site. That the alluvium overlying the wall produced medieval pot sherds leads to the suggestion that the wall dates to the medieval period at the latest.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 CONFIDENCE, CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

Test Pits 4 and 5 were relocated towards the north-west (Test Pit 4 by c. 2.5 m and Test Pit 5 by c. 1.5 m) due to existing areas of garden hard standing. It is not considered that these constraints have affected the value or diminished the accuracy of the results of the evaluation. All other test pits were excavated in their planned locations.

8.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological is possible, particularly if the invasive works reach a depth of over 1.2 m below the current ground level. Any work above this level will impact on the alluvial layer which contains medieval and later material but no *in situ* archaeological features.

8.3 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The physical and digital archive for this project is currently held by Solstice Heritage LLP pending a decision on the requirement for any future work on the site.

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Type	Description	Probable Date
100	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty topsoil	Modern
101	Deposit	Mid grey coarse silt subsoil	Modern
102	Deposit	Dark/mid grey fine silt alluvium	Medieval
103	Deposit	Soft yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate	Glacial
200	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty topsoil	Modern
201	Deposit	Mid grey coarse silt subsoil	Modern
202	Deposit	Dark/mid grey fine silt alluvium	Medieval
300	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty topsoil	Modern
301	Deposit	Mid grey coarse silt subsoil	Modern
302	Deposit	Dark/mid grey fine silt alluvium	Medieval
303	Cut	East-west aligned vertical cut	Unknown
304	Deposit	Yellow, red and orange sand and gravel bands	Glacial
400	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty topsoil	Modern
401	Deposit	Mid grey coarse silt subsoil	Modern
402	Deposit	Dark/mid grey fine silt alluvium	Medieval
403	Deposit	Soft yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate	Glacial
500	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty topsoil	Modern
501	Deposit	Mid grey coarse silt subsoil	Modern
502	Deposit	Dark/mid grey fine silt alluvium	Medieval
503	Masonry	Sandstone wall and lime mortar	Medieval

Table 3 Context Register

APPENDIX 2 – POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 4 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning

POLICY

NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Paragraph	Key Points
8	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of one of the key objectives contributing to sustainable development.
189	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance".
190	Paragraph 190 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.
193	'Great weight' should be given the conservation of a designated heritage asset irrespective of the level of 'harm' of a proposed development. However, the more important the asset, the greater the weight given.

Paragraph	Key Points
194	'Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage assets...should require clear and convincing justification'. In terms of the levels of designated heritage assets, substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional, and to all other (the highest significance of) designated assets wholly exceptional.
195	Substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it is outweighed by substantial public benefits.
196	Where there is 'less than substantial harm' to a designated heritage asset, the decision will weigh this harm against the public benefit of the proposal 'including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.
197	For decisions affecting non-designated heritage assets 'a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

Table 5 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage (archaeology)

LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development this is represented by the *Core Strategy* (Alnwick District Council 2007) and the saved policies contained within the *Alnwick District Wide Local Plan* (Alnwick District Council 1997). Within these, the following are the key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

Policy	Key Points
BE2	'Planning permission will not be granted for development detrimental to sites of regional or local archaeological importance, unless there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative location for the development can be found. Where the impact of the development is not clear, the developer will be required to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation as appropriate. Before the development of sites of archaeological interest is permitted, the developer will be required to submit for approval a statement of investigation and proposals to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before the development commences.'

Table 6 Key local planning policies with reference to cultural heritage

GUIDANCE

NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The evaluation work has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Table 7 National guidance documentation consulted

APPENDIX 3 – METHODOLOGY

FIELDWORK

Three of the five test pits were laid out in the locations agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Scott 2019), however, two were moved by c. 2 m to the north-west due to existing garden hardstanding. Excavations were undertaken and completed between the 1st and the 2nd August 2019. The work was undertaken by Chris Scott, Ben Moore and Robin Taylor-Wilson of Solstice Heritage LLP. All trenches were excavated by hand, and any features were further investigated and excavated with hand tools.

Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were recorded to the standards outlined in the agreed WSI and the relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance. All features and deposits were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets, drawn in plan and section at a suitable scale, and photographed. In addition to any specific features or deposits, a general record of the trench stratigraphy was made on *pro forma* record sheets, a plan and section of each trench was made at a suitable scale and photography was completed. A detailed methodology was outlined in the agreed WSI, and this has been included as Appendix 5 below.

POST-FIELDWORK

The primary site archive comprises site records and digital photography on CD. This has been used to compile this report, all of which will be deposited with a local repository museum in digital and paper format as the principal record of the evaluation work. The physical archive comprises primary field records and advice will be sought on the detailed requirements for retention and deposition. An OASIS record has been completed for this work, including a digital version of this report, the reference for which is **solstice1-362401**. Deposition of the physical archive has been delayed until a determination is made on the need for, and scope of, any further work. In this instance then a single archive will be compiled and deposited.

CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined in calendar years as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: (2400 – 2000 BC)
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1900
 - » Tudor: AD 1485 – 1603
 - » Stuart: AD 1603 – 1714
 - » Georgian: AD 1714 – 1837
- Industrial: 1750 – 1900
 - » Victorian: AD 1837 – 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The project has been managed by Chris Scott, who is a fully accredited member of CIfA (MCIfA level).



APPENDIX 4 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT TABLE

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	100	Bone China	1	4	1	Footring base	Flatware	Two Temples?	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1	100	Buff Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm in a buff body
1	100	Buff Gritty ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Knife-trimmed ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Secondarily burnt to pale grey throughout; moderate quartz up to 1mm, occ up to 2mm
1	100	Buff Sandy ware	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze int & rarely ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Grey core w/ buff margins; common fine quartz; sooted ext
1	100	Buff-brown Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 0.7mm, rarely larger
1	100	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze int & ext	C19 th – EC20 th	Rockingham-style glaze ext
1	100	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Small round clubbed rim; orange fabric w/ moderate quartz & sparse red grit up to 1mm
1	100	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; moderate sub-round-ed quartz up to 1mm
1	100	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Fine orange to pale grey sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz & rock frags <0.5mm w/ common fine muscovite
1	100	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C14 th	Common quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer in a dark grey body
1	100	Reduced Green-ware 3 type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	C14 th – EC15 th	Fine sandy reduced fabric
1	100	Reduced Green-ware 4 type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, abraded green glaze ext	LC14 th – C15 th	Fine reduced fabric w/ thin buff/pale grey margins
1	100	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark red glaze spots ext	C18 th	A fine, dense white fabric with clear (yellow) glaze int & ext



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	100	Sponge Printed ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple stamped dove & olive branch motif ext	c.1840+	
1	100	Sponged ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small part of a blue sponged pattern ext	c.1830+	Extensively flaked int & ext
1	100	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID Dark blue design int	MC16 th – MC18 th	
1	100	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP Chinese style design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1	100	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl?	Albion	M – LC19 th	Extensively flaked int & ext
1	100	TP Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID linear design ext; int surface missing	M – LC19 th	
1	100	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/ID border int	M – LC19 th	
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	46	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Short collared rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	44	2	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	36	1	Rim	Horticultural vessel	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Clubbed folded rim w/ cavity
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	12	1	Base	Horticultural vessel	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	11	1	Rim/BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Part of a collared rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	6	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Plain rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	8	1	BS	Flowerpot	Stamped 'NOTTS..' ext	MC19 th – C20 th	
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Sub-rectangular collared rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	21	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Short collared rim

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	12	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Rounded clubbed rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	8	2	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	4	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Small, square collared rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Rounded rim
1	100	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	4	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
1	100	White Salt Glazed Stone-ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
1	100	White Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze int; ext surface missing	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Moderate quartz & white buff rock frags up to 1mm
1	100	Whiteware	1	56	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Semi-recessed base w/ illegible maker's stamp
1	101	Creamware	1	14	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flaked surface
1	101	Early Glazed ware	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Pale grey fabric w/ quartz up to 0.6mm
1	101	Fine Redware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int; partial clear glaze ext	C19 th	Fine red fabric
1	101	Fine Redware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext w/ a ridge ext	C19 th	Fine red fabric
1	101	Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dry-smoothed ext	Late medieval	Grey body w/ thin orange margins; moderate quartz up to 0.6mm, occ larger
1	101	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; moderate quartz up to 0.6mm, occ 1mm+



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	101	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue-grey printed leaf design ext	M – LC19 th	Slight secondarily burnt
1	101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	13	2	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1	101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	24	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Round clubbed rim
1	101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	BS	Flowerpot	Part of stamped maker's mark ext; '...INGH...'	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1	101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	22	1	Base	Flowerpot?	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Discoloured
1	101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	2	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Thin-walled flowerpot
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Triangular rim w/ overhanging lip; reduced core w/ buff margins; common quartz up to 1mm
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	14	1	Base	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Reduced core w/ buff margins; common fine quartz <0.5mm
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Thin-walled vessel w/ common sub-round quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Thin-walled vessel; grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; common quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Pale grey to buff sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
1	102	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Dense white fabric w/ sparse quartz <0.5mm
1	102	Buff-White Sandy ware	5	11	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Some variation in fabrics; white w/ quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
1	102	Early Glazed ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard, thin, patchy green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Reduced body w/ thin orange int margin; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	102	Early Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, hard, patchy green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Hard grey sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
1	102	Early Glazed ware	1	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	Friable brown glaze int; spots of glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Grey core w/ buff int margin; sparse quartz <0.5mm
1	102	Early Glazed ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; common round quartz & rock frags up to 1mm
1	102	Early Iron-rich ware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th	Dull red to grey sandy fabric; possibly hand-made
1	102	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	C12 th – C13 th	Pale orange fabric w/ common sub-round quartz up to 1mm
1	102	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Reduced w/ orange int margin; moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
1	102	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Orange sandy fabric w/ common quartz <0.5mm, rare larger grains
1	102	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin friable green glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Dull orange fabric w/ sparse quartz & red iron-rich grains; abraded
1	102	Iron-rich Sandy ware	4	11	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Some variation in quantity & density of quartz inclusions
1	102	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14 th – C15 th	Reduced w/ a dull orange ext margin; abundant quartz up to 0.5mm, mainly finer
1	102	Orange Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Small spots of splash glaze on underside	LC12 th – LC13 th /EC14 th	Sharply-everted profiled rim w/ dished inner surface; grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; common quartz <0.5mm
1	102	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	11	1	Base?	Hollow ware	U/Dec (heavily abraded)	C12 th – C13 th ?	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; common round rock frags up to 2mm
1	102	Reduced Green-ware 2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C14 th	Dark grey sandy-textured throughout w/ common quartz <0.5mm
1	102	Reduced Green-ware type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow parallel grooves ext; friable green glaze ext	C14 th – EC15 th	Hard, dense grey fabric; moderate round quartz up to 0.5mm



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	102	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 th – EC15 th	Hard, dark grey sandy fabric
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile w/ patches of green-splash glaze ext	M/LC12 th – C13 th	White fabric w/ common round quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – C13 th	White fabric w/ common round quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; sooted ext
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile w/ thin clear glaze ext	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Dense white fabric w/ common quartz & black grit up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Common quartz & sparse white rock frags up to 1mm
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Common quartz up to 1mm & finer; light sooting; possible pot disc; 32mm x 35.5mm
1	102	White Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – C13 th	White to pale orange coarse sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm; sooted ext
1	102	White Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Sparse/moderate quartz & white grit occ up to 1mm, mainly finer; partial sooting ext
1	102	White Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of discoloured glaze ext	M/LC12 th – C13 th	White fabric; moderate quartz occ up to 1mm, mainly finer
1	102	White Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Pale grey core w/ white int & ext margins; sparse quartz up to 0.5mm w/ very fine muscovite
2	200	Unglazed Red Earthenware	5	42	5	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
2	200	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	5	1	BS	Flowerpot	Incised groove ext	MC19 th – C20 th	
2	200	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	5	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Plain rim
2	200	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th	
2	201	Buff Gritty ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Abraded sherd; buff-white fabric

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	201	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	
2	201	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	21	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Deep collared rim
2	201	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	4	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
2	202	Buff Gritty ware	1	25	1	Rim	Bowl	Large patched of green splashed glaze on top of rim	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Thick, wide, flat-topped rim w/ a slight overhang; buff fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm
2	202	Buff Gritty ware	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm; sooted ext
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	25	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Elaborate clubbed everted rim w/ a dished internal surface; fine buff fabric w/ quartz & abundant very fine muscovite
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	8	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Clubbed everted rim; buff-white w/ fine quartz & occ grains up to 1mm
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff sandy fabric w/ thin orange int & ext margins
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Fine buff sandy fabric; light sooting ext
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dull green glaze int	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Moderate fine quartz
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	Friable green-brown glaze int only; dry-smoothed ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff sandy fabric w/ sparse quartz; sooted ext
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff sandy fabric w/ quartz & fine red grit <0.5mm
2	202	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Reduced int w/ buff ext margin
2	202	Buff Sandy ware type	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Dark grey core w/ buff ext margin; fine quartz w/ occ grains up to 1mm; black deposit ext
2	202	Fine Buff Sandy ware	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaks of dark green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A very fine, even buff fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.2mm



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	202	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext w/ blistered pimples	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A very fine, even buff fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.2mm
2	202	Fine Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow rilling ext under green glaze ext	C13 th – EC14 th ?	A pale grey fabric w/ a pale orange int margin; common round quartz & red grit up to 0.4mm
2	202	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	Streaks of clear glaze on rim	C12 th – C13 th	Thick, wide, flat-topped rim w/ a slight overhang; orange fabric w/ moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
2	202	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Pale orange fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm; flaked & sooted ext
2	202	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled int & ext	C12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ bright orange int & ext margins; hard body w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm & fine muscovite
2	202	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Dark grey w/ a dark orange ext margin; hard body w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; hand-made?
2	202	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear splashed glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Orange fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	14	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Flat-topped everted rim in an orange sandy fabric
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Jug?	Spots of green splashed glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; fine quartz; rounded rim w/ a pointed lip
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	Wet-smoothed ext	C12 th – C13 th	Pale orange sandy fabric w/ common quartz up to 0.5mm w/ fine muscovite
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile	C12 th – C13 th	Fine orange sandy ware
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	A fine orange sandy fabric w/ quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext over a ridge	C12 th – C13 th	Fine orange sandy fabric
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Fine orange sandy fabrics
2	202	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Reduced core w/ an orange ext margin

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 1\2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze w/ a prominent ridge ext	LC13 th - C14 th	Sandy reduced fabric
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext w/ vertical rouletted line	C14 th	Fine sandy reduced fabric
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green splashed glaze int only	C14 th	Hard dark grey reduced fabric
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec (internal flake)	C14 th	Fine reduced fabric
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green splashed glaze int	C14 th	Reduced sandy fabric w/ a pale grey int margin; fine round quartz up to 0.5mm
2	202	Reduced Green-ware 3\4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Abraded green glaze ext	C14 th - EC15 th	Fine sandy reduced fabric
3	300	Buff Gritty ware	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M/LC12 th - M/LC13 th	Abraded; buff body w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
3	300	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS/Shoulder	Jar	Hand-painted brown design ext	c.1780 - c.1840	Crazed & flaked
3	300	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	12	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th - C20 th	
3	300	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	5	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th - C20 th	
3	300	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th - C20 th	Round clubbed rim
3	302	Buff Sandy ware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M/LC12 th - M/LC13 th	Wide, sharply everted, flat-topped rim; grey core w/ buff margins common fine round quartz up to 0.5mm
3	302	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin crazed green glaze ext	M/LC12 th - M/LC13 th	Fine, buff to pale brown fabric w/ fine round quartz & red grit up to 0.4mm
3	302	Fine Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny clear glaze w/ dark green mottling	C13 th - C14 th	Common fine round quartz & red grit up to 0.2mm, rarely larger
3	302	White Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin orange ext surface	M/LC12 th - C13 th	A white fabric w/ common quartz & round white rock frags up to 0.5mm, rare quartz up to 1mm



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	400	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19 th	Light coloured Cane Coloured ware
4	400	Sponged ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
4	400	Tin Glazed Earthenware?	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	No glaze surviving	MC16 th – MC18 th	Heavily abraded
4	400	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Willow/Two Temples?	M – LC19 th	
4	400	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	23	1	Collared rim	Flowerpot	Incised line ext	MC19 th – C20 th	
4	400	Unglazed Red Earthenware	4	18	4	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
4	400	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	14	1	Rim	Horticultural vessel	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Part of a clubbed rim, possible a dish or bowl-like vessel
4	400	Unglazed Red Earthenware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	Sandier texture than normal
4	400	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	Pantheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th	Orange sandy fabric
4	400	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th	Thin-walled vessel
4	401	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A very fine, even buff sandy fabric w/ quartz <0.2mm
4	401	Early Glazed ware type	1	27	1	Rod handle?	Jug?	Small spots of green splashed glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Grey core w/ oxidised margins; common quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer in a reduced body w/ orange margins
4	401	Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	LC12 th – C13 th	Reduced w/ a buff int margin; common quartz up to 1.2mm, mainly finer
4	401	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	LC12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ dull orange margins; common quartz up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm
4	401	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Thick, sharply everted, flat-topped rim w/ ridge on inner angle; grey core w/ orange margins int & ext

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	401	Reduced Green-ware 3 type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy friable brown splash glaze ext; incised lines ext	C14 th	Reduced w/ a thin buff ext margin
4	401	Reduced Sandy ware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec (abraded)	LC12 th – C13 th	Grey throughout w/ a dull orange int margin; common quartz <0.5mm
4	401	White Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec (chipped & abraded)	M/LC12 th – C13 th	White fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-angular quartz up to 1mm w/ common finer muscovite
4	401	White Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Finely finished angular clubbed rim; white fabric w/ common sub-angular quartz & occ rock frags up to 1mm
4	402	Buff Gritty ware	1	8	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Sharply everted, flat-topped rim on a thin-walled body; fine quartz <0.5mm, rarely larger
4	402	Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile w/ patchy clear glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff fabric w/ moderate round quartz up to 1mm & fine muscovite at surface
4	402	Buff Gritty ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A buff fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm w/ sparse muscovite; sooted ext
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	Spots & streaks of discoloured glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A fine buff fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm but mainly fine; round clubbed everted rim
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff sandy fabric w/ black soot ext
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaky green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Fine buff sandy fabric
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze on underside	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Fine buff sandy fabric; pinched feet
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Unusual fabric; quartz & rounded rock frags up to up to 1mm, mainly 0.5mm-1mm
4	402	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A fine buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz; sooted & burnt ext surface & margin
4	402	Buff Sandy ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very small spots of clear splash glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Thin-walled vessel, grey int, buff ext; fine quartz up to 0.5mm
4	402	Buff-White Gritty ware	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	Thin buff slip int	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Tall collared rim w/ round lip; buff-white body w/ common sub-round quartz up to 1mm



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	402	Early Glazed ware	1	47	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green splashed glaze all over ext surface	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	A hard fabric w/ a grey core w/ orange margins; common rounded quartz up to 0.5mm
4	402	Early Glazed ware type	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rare spots of splash glaze ext	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Grey core w/ dull orange-brown int & ext margins; common round quartz up to 1.5mm
4	402	Early Glazed ware type	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin pale green splashed glaze int only	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Grey to dull red sandy fabric w/ common/abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm w/ rare larger red grains up to 1mm
4	402	Early Glazed ware type	1	17	1	Base	Hollow ware	Flaky green splashed glaze int only	M/LC12 th – MC13 th	Pale to dark grey fabric w/ common quartz & sparse red grit up to 1mm, occ larger
4	402	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin clear glaze ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A very fine, even buff fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.2mm
4	402	Fine Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin glaze or glaze fuming ext	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	A very fine buff sandy fabric w/ rare quartz up to 0.5mm
4	402	Iron-rich Coarse Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Grey w/ an orange ext margin; abundant sub-round quartz up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
4	402	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext w/ spots & streaks of splash glaze int	C12 th – C13 th	Thin-walled vessel in a bright orange fabric w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Pale green glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Sharply everted flat rim w/ a clubbed lip; reduced core, orange margins w/ fine quartz
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze int & ext	C12 th – C13 th	Orange sandy fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Fine quartz-tempered sandy fabric; one sooted ext
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Thin-walled vessel; oxidised throughout w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm ⁺ ; sooted ext
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze int	C12 th – C13 th	Grey core w/ orange margins; burnt & sooted ext; common sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger
4	402	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Orange sandy fabric w/ occ quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer

TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	402	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS/Handle?	Jug?	Thin pale green glaze ext	C13 th – EC14 th ?	A fine pale orange sandy fabric w/ sparse quartz up to 0.2mm, rarely larger
4	402	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green splashed glaze ext w/ black vertical strips	E – MC14 th	Hard, fine reduced sandy fabric
4	402	White Gritty ware	1	22	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Thin orange slip int & ext on a white body	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Square-section rim w/ a groove on the top & slight overhang; white body w/ quartz up to 2mm & occ rock frags
4	402	White Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green-yellow glaze ext	M/LC12 th – C13 th	A bright white fabric w/ sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, round red rock grains up to 0.5mm & flat iron up to 2mm
4	402	White Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Hard, thin-walled white fabric w/ common round quartz up to 0.5mm, occ 1mm
4	402	White Sandy ware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green glaze ext	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Resembles White Gritty ware but with fewer inclusions
5	500	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	23	1	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Slight burning int & ext
5	500	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	Plain rim
5	501	Splash-glazed Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green splashed glaze ext	LC12 th – EC14 th	Reduced body w/ buff ext margin; moderate quartz & black grit up to 1mm, occ larger
5	501	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flat base	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
	U/S	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – M/LC13 th	Buff fabric w/ fine quartz, occ up to 0.5mm & muscovite on surfaces
	U/S	Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale orange slip int & ext; pitted & flaked	LC12 th – C13 th	Odd fabric w/ white & orange streaks & common quartz up to 1mm
	U/S	Iron-rich Gritty ware	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	Gritty fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; sooted & burnt ext
	U/S	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C12 th – C13 th	A distinctive wedge-shaped rim w/ a dished int profile; reduced core w/ orange int & ext margins
	U/S	Iron-rich Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	C12 th – C13 th	Thin-walled vessel w/ sparse sub-round quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer



TP	Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	U/S	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patches & streaks of green splash glaze ext	LC13 th – C14 th	Hard, grey reduced fabric w/ thin dull orange int & ext margins; common quartz up to 0.5mm
	U/S	Reduced Green-ware 2\3	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13 th – C14 th	Reduced w/ a dull buff-orange ext margin; repair hole drilled through the walls
	U/S	Reduced Green-ware type	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C14 th	Reduced fabric w/ buff ext margin; abundant quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer w/ prominent muscovite
	U/S	Reduced Green-ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	C14 th	Reduced w/ an orange int margin
	U/S	Reduced Green-ware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dull green glaze ext	C14 th	
	U/S	Scarborough 1 type ware	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thick, dark green glaze ext; surface flaked	MC13 th – EC14 th	Hard orange fabric; slightly brighter orange than typical Scarborough 1 ware; pinched feet
	U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
	U/S	White Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M/LC12 th – C13 th	Common quartz up to 1.5mm w/ a streak of finer white clay in the centre
Total			227	2072	225					

Table 8 Pottery assessment table

APPENDIX 5 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Elm House, Warkworth, Northumberland

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared for:	Mr D. Rhodes
Prepared by:	Chris Scott BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA Solstice Heritage LLP The Clervaux Exchange Clervaux Terrace Jarrow Tyne and Wear NE32 5UP
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Mr D. Rhodes to confirm the scope of works of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation is required by Northumberland County Council (NCC) as a pre-determination requirement for a proposed development at Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed development site is situated within the existing garden of Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth, to the east of Castle Street, centred at NGR NU 24849 06103, at an altitude of c. 5 m aOD (Figure 1). The proposed development comprises the erection of a domestic extension to the western side of the existing house.

The archaeological works proposed within this WSI will comprise:

- Excavation by Solstice Heritage of 5 no. 1 x 1 m archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area (Figure 2).

1.3 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in this WSI, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: 2400 – 2000 BC
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1750
 - Tudor: AD 1485 – 1603
 - Stuart: AD 1603 – 1714
 - Georgian: AD 1714 - 1837
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
 - Victorian: AD 1837 - 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as is outlined in Sections 3-4 below. The project will be managed by Chris Scott who is a fully accredited member of the CIfA (MCIfA level). A statement of competence for Chris Scott is attached as Appendix 1 to this document.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this WSI has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of this WSI for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

The inherent uncertainties of archaeological investigation mean that the working methodologies and sampling strategies may be required to change should unexpectedly extensive and/or significant remains be discovered. This has been highlighted in the relevant sections below and any such change will be agreed with the client and the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist.

1.6 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The Northumberland County Council HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

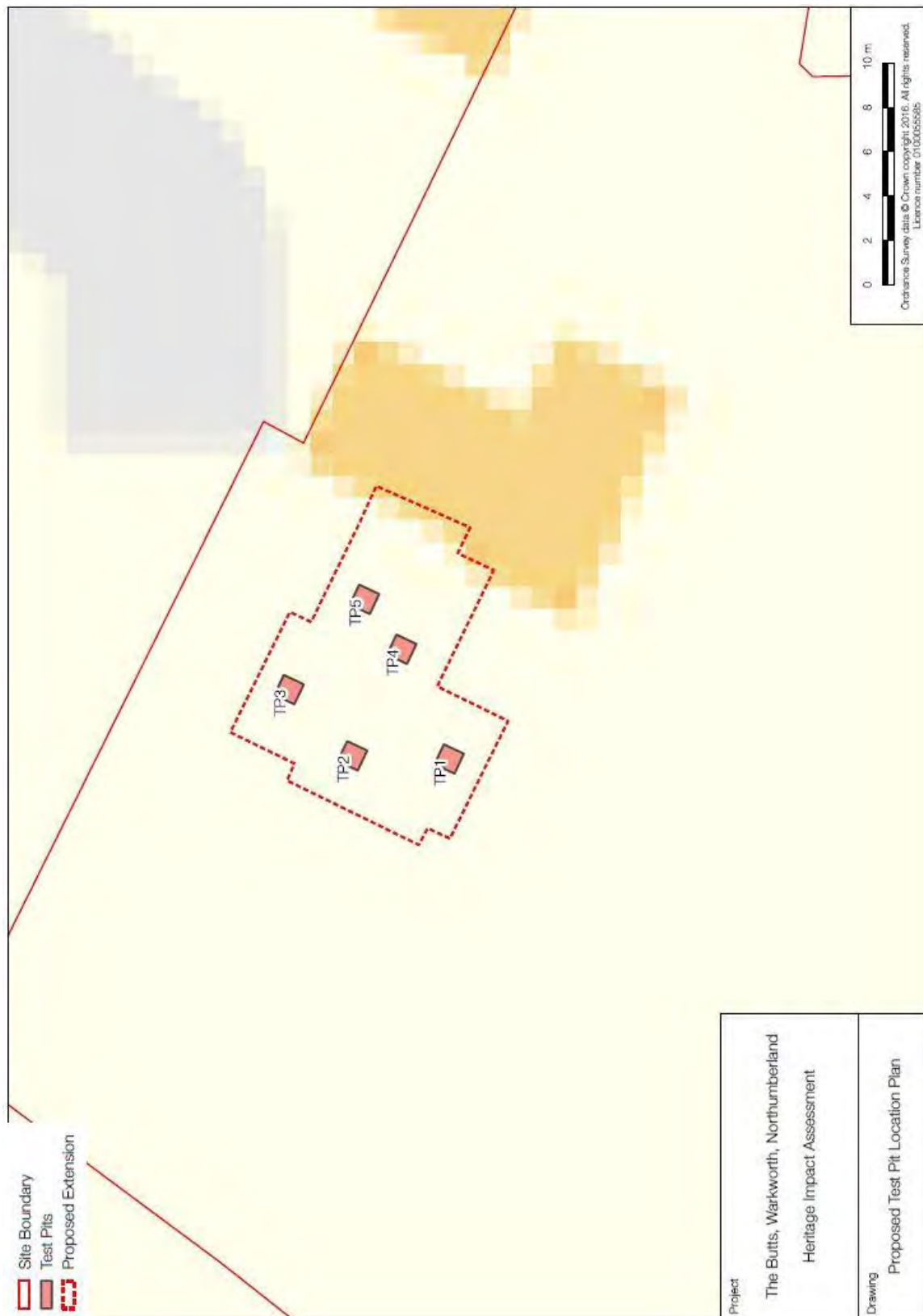


Figure 2 Trench Plan

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 PREVIOUS WORK

There are two previous archaeological projects or events within the proposed development site recorded in the HER records, including the Warkworth Conservation Area Character Appraisal (16468; Alnwick District Council 2006) and a Lime Kiln Survey undertaken in 2010 (14799). Beyond the proposed development site and within the 500 m study area, there is a total of 31 archaeological events. The most pertinent of these in terms of proximity to the proposed development site include:

Warkworth Road Repairs, 2001 – Evaluation Trenching (210)

A1068 Beal Bank to Coquet Bridge, 2001 – Geotechnical Survey (15831)

Apart from a truncated sandstone wall running parallel to the street frontage of Castle Street and Bridge Street, no other notable features were identified. Beyond these, the majority of other events relate to further investigative works undertaken at and around the scheduled area of Warkworth Castle (NHLE 1011649).

The proposed development site has also been the subject of a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment, carried out by Solstice Heritage LLP for this project (Snowden 2019). This assessment concluded that the development lies within a pattern of legible burgage plots at the centre of the medieval settlement, suggesting the potential for remains of that period to survive.

2.2 KEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The general archaeological character within the vicinity of the proposed development site is medieval in nature, comprising highly legible burgage plot boundaries mixed with later residential development. Within the site, these include the Grade II listed brick wall (NHLE 1154913) to the north and a hedge bounding the site to the south, both of which represent and maintain ancient burgage plot boundaries.

2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is situated within the extent of the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Warkworth, which, at a minimum, suggests it has the potential to host moderately significant archaeology spanning several centuries of occupation in the area.

2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH AGENDA

Given the high potential for archaeological remains relating to Warkworth's medieval heritage within the proposed development area, the evaluation has the potential to provide information to address the following gaps in knowledge identified in the North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006):

MDx. The fishing industry was an important sector in the economy of the North-East in the medieval period, although its development and the way in which it operated are poorly understood.

MDvii. There is a need to locate and publish more pottery production workshops, without placing undue emphasis on the kilns themselves and recognising the contribution of associated structures, such as waster dumps, drying and potting sheds. Viewed at a national level our

knowledge of pottery production is thin, and north-eastern case studies are rarely cited further afield.

MDiii. Basic issues such as patterns of urban-rural interdependence and urban consumption still require investigation.

3. POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

3.1 LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within the development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national significance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.

Table 1 Legislation relating to relevant cultural heritage in planning

3.2 POLICY

3.2.1 NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019), which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Paragraph	Key Points
8	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of one of the key objectives contributing to sustainable development.
189	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance".
190	Paragraph 190 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.
193	'Great weight' should be given the conservation of a designated heritage asset irrespective of the level of 'harm' of a proposed development. However, the more important the asset, the greater the weight given.
194	'Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage assets...should require clear and convincing justification'. In terms of the levels of designated heritage assets, substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional, and to all other (the highest significance of) designated assets wholly exceptional.
195	Substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it is outweighed by substantial public benefits.

196	Where there is 'less than substantial harm' to a designated heritage asset, the decision will weigh this harm against the public benefit of the proposal 'including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.
197	For decisions affecting non-designated heritage assets 'a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

Table 2 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage (archaeology)

3.2.2 LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development this is represented by the *Core Strategy (Alnwick District Council 2007)* and the *saved policies contained within the Alnwick District Wide Local Plan (Alnwick District Council 1997)*. Within these, the following are the key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

Policy	Key Points
BE2	'Planning permission will not be granted for development detrimental to sites of regional or local archaeological importance, unless there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative location for the development can be found. Where the impact of the development is not clear, the developer will be required to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation as appropriate. Before the development of sites of archaeological interest is permitted, the developer will be required to submit for approval a statement of investigation and proposals to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before the development commences.'

Table 3 Local guidance documentation consulted

3.3 GUIDANCE

3.3.1 NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (EH 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA revised 2014b)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This work has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Table 4 National guidance documentation consulted

3.3.2 REGIONAL

Archaeological work within Northumberland is often required to comply with *Yorkshire, The Humber and The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2011). The key principles in relation to the proposed monitoring works are summarised in the table below:

Principle	Key Points
2	Archaeological work should be undertaken by professionally qualified and appropriately experienced archaeologists and organisations.

3	All archaeological work will have a scope agreed in advance with the archaeological curator (this document), and any changes to the scope or methodology will be agreed in writing with the archaeological curator.
4	Monitoring of archaeological work by the local archaeological curator will be the norm, and reasonable notice of commencement of fieldwork will be given.
5	Archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the best practice guidance of Historic England and CIfA.
6	The local Historic Environment Record should be consulted prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
7	Archaeological work in the planning process should have regard to national and local published research agenda (see section 4.2 below)
9	Reports and required data will be submitted to the archaeological curator and local HER in a timely fashion and in accordance with the agreed WSI.
10	Any comments made by the archaeological curator on reports and outputs will be made within a reasonable timetable of receipt.
11	Where appropriate significant archaeological findings will be submitted for publication in a suitable journal or journals.
12	Any archive produced will be deposited in an ordered and acceptable fashion within a reasonable timetable, the details of which will be given in the report.
13	During the course of archaeological work arrangements will be made, where possible, for disseminating information about the site to the general public.

Table 5 Key principles of the Regional Statement of Good Practice

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 EVALUATION

An archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

“... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.” (ClfA 2014b, 4).

The overarching aim of the evaluation is:

- To gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the context of the proposed development.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014a) and the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

The evaluation will comprise 5 no. archaeological evaluation trenches. The location of the proposed trenches is shown on Figure 2.

5.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

All excavation will be undertaken by hand, to the first archaeological horizon. Where standing structures are encountered, their full extent within the trench will be exposed and recorded. Where cut features are exposed, they will be cleaned and delimited as much as is practicable within the area of the trench and investigated using the sampling strategy outlined in Table 5 below. Where cut features contain material culture or palaeoenvironmental remains of significance then they will be subject to a more rigorous sampling strategy, usually including 100% excavation of fill material and palaeoenvironmental sampling as detailed in section 5.6 below. All intersections of features will be investigated in a manner appropriate to ascertain their stratigraphic relationship.

The evaluation trenching will continue in a controlled manner until natural substratum has been reached, in order to ensure that all archaeological features and strata are adequately characterised. Given the topographical and geomorphological setting of the proposed development site, it is not anticipated that there will be a need for a 'second strip' to remove alluvial or colluvial sediment units that may have buried earlier remains.

Table 6 Sampling strategy for investigation of cut features

Size/Nature of Feature	Minimum percentage of fill excavated and sampled
Cut feature less than c.1m in diameter or equivalent area	50%
Cut feature greater than c.1m in diameter or equivalent area	25% or until form, function and date can be adequately characterised
Linear features	10% in 1m slots evenly spaced along the length of the features though focussing on junctions and relationships with other features where present. Minimum sample of 2m where the linear feature is less than 20m in total length.

5.3 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features will be recorded on *pro forma* sheets, creating a primary written record that will be accompanied by drawn and photographic records. A site diary giving a summary of each day's work will also be maintained including overall interpretive observations.

A drawn record will be compiled of all features, including plan and section/profile illustrations at a suitable scale (usually 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50) depending on the complexity and significance of the remains.

The photographic record of the monitoring will be undertaken in high-resolution digital format. Photographs will be taken of all archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features in addition to general site photography locating the individual features in their wider context.

All trenches will be located and tied to the National Grid at a scale of 1:2500 or 1:1250 as practical. All features will be located accurately within this area and their height also accurately recorded above Ordnance Datum. The same level of accuracy will be applied to measuring the respective heights of the top and base of excavations. Full trench plans and sections will only be recorded for those trenches where archaeological remains are present. Archaeologically sterile trenches will have a basic record, comprising a completed *pro forma* trench recording sheet and photographic record shot only.

5.4 SMALL FINDS

All small finds will be initially retained and bagged by context for assessment at the post-fieldwork stage.

Small finds will be handled, packed and stored in accordance with the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

In the event that finds of 'treasure' are uncovered, then the local Coroner will be informed and the correct procedures will be followed as outlined under the *Treasure Act 1996*.

5.5 HUMAN REMAINS

In the event of human remains being uncovered, including evidence of cremations, these will be initially left *in situ*, protected and covered from view. Should removal of the remains be deemed necessary then a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to excavation proceeding. Exhumation of human remains will proceed in accordance with the MoJ licence and all health and safety regulations and guidance.

5.6 SCIENTIFIC AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

5.6.1 AIM OF THE SAMPLING STRATEGY

Given the uncertainty of the presence or level of archaeological remains likely to be encountered as part of this evaluation, the general aim of the scientific and palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy is:

- To provide information on the nature of human activity and the past environment in the immediate area, in relation to the archaeological deposits uncovered during the project.

5.6.2 OVERVIEW

Sampling levels and feature-specific approaches will vary in accordance with the characteristics and potential of individual features to address the aims and objectives outlined above. Sampling and assessment methodologies will follow best practice as set out in relevant guidance documents, including *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

5.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work will be undertaken in a safe manner in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. A full risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of work, a copy of which will be available on site for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage LLP has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy which can be supplied upon request.

5.8 EXTENSIVE REMAINS AND/OR SIGNIFICANT FINDS

In the event of discovery of archaeological remains that are more extensive and/or significant than could reasonably have been anticipated then the following procedure will be followed:

- Where remains can be rapidly characterised within the scope of this stage of work, including a small extension to existing trenching, this will be undertaken following agreement with the client and the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist.
- If, following consultation with the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist and client, a further stage of evaluation is deemed necessary and proportionate to the potential significance of the archaeological remains, a modified WSI or addendum to this document will be prepared and agreed with all stakeholders.
- Where remains are significant, but are characterised by this phase of evaluation to a degree where their significance and extent can be understood, then the most suitable course may be the agreement with the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist and the client of a programme of appropriate mitigation.

6. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

6.1 SMALL FINDS PROCESSING

All finds will be processed and catalogued in line with standard guidance documents including *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c).

6.2 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

After processing, artefacts and ecofacts will be quantified and assessed to provide an overview of their potential to meet the aims and objectives of the project. This will be undertaken, where necessary, by a relevant specialist, as set out below, and will include a statement on the potential and requirement for further analysis. Where extensive analysis is recommended and justified by the potential of the assemblage or sample then this will be undertaken after agreement with the client and NCC Assistant County Archaeologist.

6.3 REPORTING

Following completion of any specialist assessment and analysis, all information will be synthesised in a project report, which will include as a minimum:

- Planning application number, OASIS reference number and site grid reference
- A non-technical summary of results
- Introduction
- Aims and method statement
- Legislative, policy and guidance framework
- Summary of data outlining all archaeological deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts and spot dating of significant finds
- Specialist reports (where necessary)
- Discussion of results
- Illustrative photography
- Location plan of the site of at least 1:10000 scale
- Extent plan of the area of monitoring at a suitable and recognised scale positioning all archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features and deposits in relation to the national grid
- Plans and section of all archaeological trenches and features at a suitable scale (see section 5.2 above)
- Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels on plans and incorporated into the text

Any variation to the minimum requirements above will be approved in advance and in writing by the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist. One bound hard copy and one digital copy will be supplied to the client and to the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist upon completion.

6.4 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a full archive will be compiled and deposited with the relevant local recipient museum. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d). The archive and all material contained

in it will be compiled according to the guidelines of the recipient museum, and will include as a minimum:

- A list of archive contents, by box if required
- Hard copies of all relevant project documentation
- Digital material created for the project
- Artefacts and ecofacts for which there is a reason for retention (e.g. inherent significance, potential for future analysis).

Should there be no material archive arising from the project then, as a minimum, the project report will be submitted to the Northumberland County Council HER in bound hard copy and digital format, and project details and a copy of the report will be made available through OASIS (see below). Should it be deemed appropriate to submit an archive for the project, the physical archive would be submitted to the Great North Museum, Newcastle, and/or a digital archive would be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

6.5 OASIS

Solstice Heritage is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project and fully supports all project documentation and records being made available through the OASIS website. Upon completion of the post-fieldwork reporting and archiving, an OASIS record will be completed, and a copy of the project report will be uploaded.

6.6 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

In the event that formal publication and/or wider dissemination is deemed necessary, then a suitable format will be agreed with the client and the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist. This may include a digital download document made freely available or publication in a local, regional or national journal.

7. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 FIELDWORK STAFF

The project will be managed by Chris Scott of Solstice Heritage LLP. Chris holds full accredited professional membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at MCIfA level. It is anticipated that the fieldwork will also be supervised by Chris Scott MCIfA of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details of fieldwork staff will be confirmed in writing to the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist prior to commencement.

7.2 POST-FIELDWORK STAFF

The post-fieldwork reporting and archiving will also be managed by Chris Scott. Details of any other post-fieldwork or reporting staff will be confirmed in writing to the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist prior to commencement.

7.3 SPECIALIST INPUT

Should specialist input be required for assessment and analysis at post-fieldwork stage, then it is intended that the following specialists be used:

Specialism	Specialist	Company/Institution
Lithics	Spencer Carter	TimeVista Archaeology
Prehistoric pottery	Dr Clive Waddington	ARS Ltd
Romano-British Pottery	Alex Croom	Tyne and Wear Archives & Museums
Roman brick/tile	Alex Croom	Tyne and Wear Archives & Museums
Early glasswork	Dr Hilary Cool	Barbican Research Associates
Medieval/Post-medieval pottery	Dr Chris Cumberpatch	Independent specialist
Archaeometallurgy	Dr Gerry McDonnell	Gerry McDonnell Archaeometallurgy
Clay pipe	Dr Susie White	University of Liverpool
Industrial/later glasswork	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
Industrial/later metalwork	Chris Scott	Solstice Heritage LLP
Medieval/later CBM	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
Conservation of artefacts	Jennifer Jones	Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU)
Botanical macrofossils	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Pollen	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Human remains	Malin Holst	York Osteoarchaeology
Faunal remains	Dr Hannah Russ	Independent Specialist
All dating techniques	Dr Gordon Cook	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)

Table 7 Proposed specialist input to post-fieldwork stages

This list is subject to change depending on individual availability of specialists and the specific requirements of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains uncovered during the course of fieldwork. Liaison will also be undertaken with the relevant Historic England Scientific advisor, as appropriate.

7.4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is currently intended that the works be undertaken during July 2019.

7.5 POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

The post-fieldwork process will commence immediately upon completion of the fieldwork. Unless a more in-depth post-fieldwork process has been agreed as an addendum to this

document, then a report will be compiled within two months, subject to any required specialist input. An OASIS record will be completed and any archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the post-fieldwork phase.

7.6 MONITORING

The local planning authority contact for monitoring of the project will be:

Karen Derham
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland Conservation
Development and Regulatory Services
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Telephone: 01670 622655
Fax: 01670 533409
email: karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk

8. SOURCES

8.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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English Heritage (EH). 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. London, English Heritage.

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second edition)*. London, English Heritage.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). 2018. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Snowden, T. 2019. *Elm House, The Butts, Warkworth, Northumberland: Heritage Impact Assessment*. Unpublished Report by Solstice Heritage LLP.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). 2011. *Yorkshire, The Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*.

APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE





Chris Scott
BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA

Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant



Solstice Heritage is an independent heritage consultancy and archaeological practice based in North Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear, and working across Britain. Chris Scott is a professional archaeologist and historic environment consultant with over a decade's experience in undertaking and supervising planning-led archaeology, research and conservation management, and community projects.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

SOLSTICE HERITAGE (JULY 2015 – PRESENT)

Partner – I currently work as one of two Partners managing Solstice Heritage LLP. Within planning-led archaeology we provide all levels of consultancy and contracting services from initial advice through full cultural heritage input to EIA. We undertake all types of archaeological fieldwork and I am regularly sub-contracted to supervise large-scale sites where my prior experience of this kind of project can be brought to bear. Solstice have extensive experience of undertaking survey and fieldwork in remote upland areas, particularly in relation to the sensitive landscapes of National Parks. We have also worked regularly in managing and undertaking archaeological works in urban development settings, often on complex sites with particular health and safety constraints. As such I have gained the construction industry recognised Site Manager's Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS) qualification, giving clients the certainty that archaeological works managed by Solstice Heritage will be undertaken in line with recognised health and safety guidance and legislation. In addition to archaeological consultancy I also have longstanding experience in undertaking historic buildings consultancy and survey, particularly the successful re-development of Listed and/or historic buildings in the planning process. Additionally, I regularly provide technical conservation management advice to clients in relation to historic buildings, sites and landscapes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD (APR 2010 – JULY 2015)

Projects Manager and Operations Manager – I worked for Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) as Projects Manager and Operations Manager. In this role my key responsibilities and experiences included:

- Conceiving and implementing large scale commissioned research and community heritage projects.
- Acting as the principal contact for all commercial projects, with responsibility and oversight for undertaking commercial contracts and tendering.
- Project, office, health and safety and staff management.
- Liaison with local authority curatorial archaeologists.
- Undertaking direct on-site supervision of archaeological fieldwork, working with varied size teams of archaeologists in all types of projects including survey, historic building survey and all forms of excavation and post-excavation analysis.

BEAMISH, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM (SEPT 2004 – APR 2010)

Curator of Industry – This senior curatorial role involved responsibility for the care and management of all industrial collections and displays within the Museum, including their use and historical integrity. The role also required research work to support these displays and collections, as well as development projects. This position also involved project management, controlling budgets, managing volunteers, staff and contractors. Specific projects included historic landscapes and buildings. The post also involved lecturing and training other staff and students. In this role I had a number of key responsibilities:



- Acting as principal client project manager for many of the museum's development projects. Within this I had responsibility for performance against significant budgets of up to a million pounds, managing contractor's performance and the quality of work required, but also for proactively engaging with local communities to build awareness of the museum's work
- Liaison with other museums, trusts, funders and users often acting in the role of consultant between funders, the media, the museum and a wide variety of communities representing varied interests relating to local history, sites and initiatives. Negotiation with both community groups and the professional museum sector was key as this dialogue enabled a number of successful community projects which involved objects from the museum's collections, source communities and private and public funders.
- Management of large collections of industrial objects running to hundreds of thousands of individual artefacts, from super-large objects to small items. This required involvement with all issues relating to storage, logistics, safety, display and conservation of objects, including supervising large teams of museum staff and contractors, and directing work on our own site and elsewhere across the country.

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS AND ACCREDITATION

- Accredited full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA).

FURTHER EDUCATION

- MA Heritage Education and Interpretation – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2003-04)
- BA (Hons) Archaeology – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2000-03)

ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

I have particular specialisms in 19th and 20th century buildings, industrial archaeology and the archaeology of farms. I often disseminate the results of archaeological and heritage projects, both commercial and conservation or community-led, through talks to local societies and student groups. I have also been regularly involved in training and community and educational engagement in heritage and archaeology throughout my career; working with a diverse range of audiences including businesses, universities, learned societies, schools, local interest groups and communities.

PUBLICATIONS

- Brightman, J. and Scott, C., 2015. Excavation of a Bottle Works and Earlier Potteries at The Malings, Ouseburn, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th ser. (44).
- Devenport, J., N. Emery, C. Rendell and C. Scott, "The Esh Winning Miner's Banner Project – conservation involvement in a community initiative", in *Textile Conservation: Advances in Practice*, edited by Frances Lennard and Patricia Ewer. 2010.
- Scott, C., 2009. "Contemporary expressions of Coal Mining Heritage in the Durham Coalfield: The Creation of New Identities" in *Folk Life, The Journal of Ethnological Studies*, Vol. 47, 2009.
- Scott, C., 2005. "The Beamish Burn; A Mechanic Stream", in Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, *Mill News*, July.

In addition to formal publications I have authored articles on excavation projects for popular archaeology magazines, and numerous 'grey literature' reports including surveys, evaluations, excavations, historic building assessments and surveys, desk-based assessments, management plans and audits, and Environmental Statement chapters.



