

Bloody Bones Lane, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation



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Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Mandale Homes to confirm the results of an archaeological evaluation. The work is required as a condition of planning permission (17/0073) related to residential development and access to land to the west of Kirkby Stephen, between Kirkby Stephen Business park to the north and the Grammar School to the south. The design of the scheme of evaluation was based upon a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Solstice Heritage LLP.

The proposed development site comprises an area of 1.54 ha and is located to the west of Kirkby Stephen, adjacent to the north side of Bloody Bones Lane, which lies north of Kirkby Stephen Grammar School. The proposed development, which is centred on NGR NY 77080 08914 at an elevation of c. 179 m aOD, comprises a large area of open agricultural field.

The potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval cultivation were previously identified through a geophysical survey which was undertaken across the area during September 2020.

The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as variously comprising clay, sand, and gravel. The natural substrate was changeable across the site—giving way to gravel towards its western extent. A generally thick deposit of clayish silt subsoil was present immediately beneath the topsoil.

A series of furrows were observed within several trenches, which were generally aligned east to west. These furrows are most likely to relate to medieval/post-medieval cultivation of the land. The possible parallel aligned field boundaries—identified through geophysical survey—which Trench 6 was located to investigate, were not observed. They were not observably present in the subsoil, and the natural substrate was heavily affected by animal burrows. There were no cuts within the natural that may have suggested evidence of their location. There were numerous plough furrows that were orientated along the same alignment as the presumed boundaries, and therefore on the balance of probability, it was considered that these may have given rise to the magnetic response surveyed.

It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the archaeological potential of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Mandale Homes to confirm the results of an archaeological evaluation. The work is required as a condition of planning permission (17/0073) related to residential development and access to land to the west of Kirkby Stephen, between Kirkby Stephen Business park to the north and the Grammar School to the south. The design of the scheme of evaluation was based upon a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Solstice Heritage LLP (Williams 2020).

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed development site comprises an area of 1.54 ha and is located to the west of Kirkby Stephen, adjacent to the north side of Bloody Bones Lane, which lies north of Kirkby Stephen Grammar School. The proposed development, which is centred on NGR NY 77080 08914 (Figure 1) at an elevation of c. 179 m aOD, comprises a large area of open agricultural land.

The potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval cultivation were previously identified through a fluxgate gradiometer survey which was undertaken across the area during September 2020 (Magnitude Surveys 2020).

The archaeological works comprised:

- Excavation of 6 no. 30 m x 2 m and 1 no. 15 m x 2 m archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area (Figure 2).

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 and their research potential, 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, reports on them and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.” (CIfA 2020, 4).

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 (CIfA) (2019) and the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2020).
- To produce a report on the findings of the site.

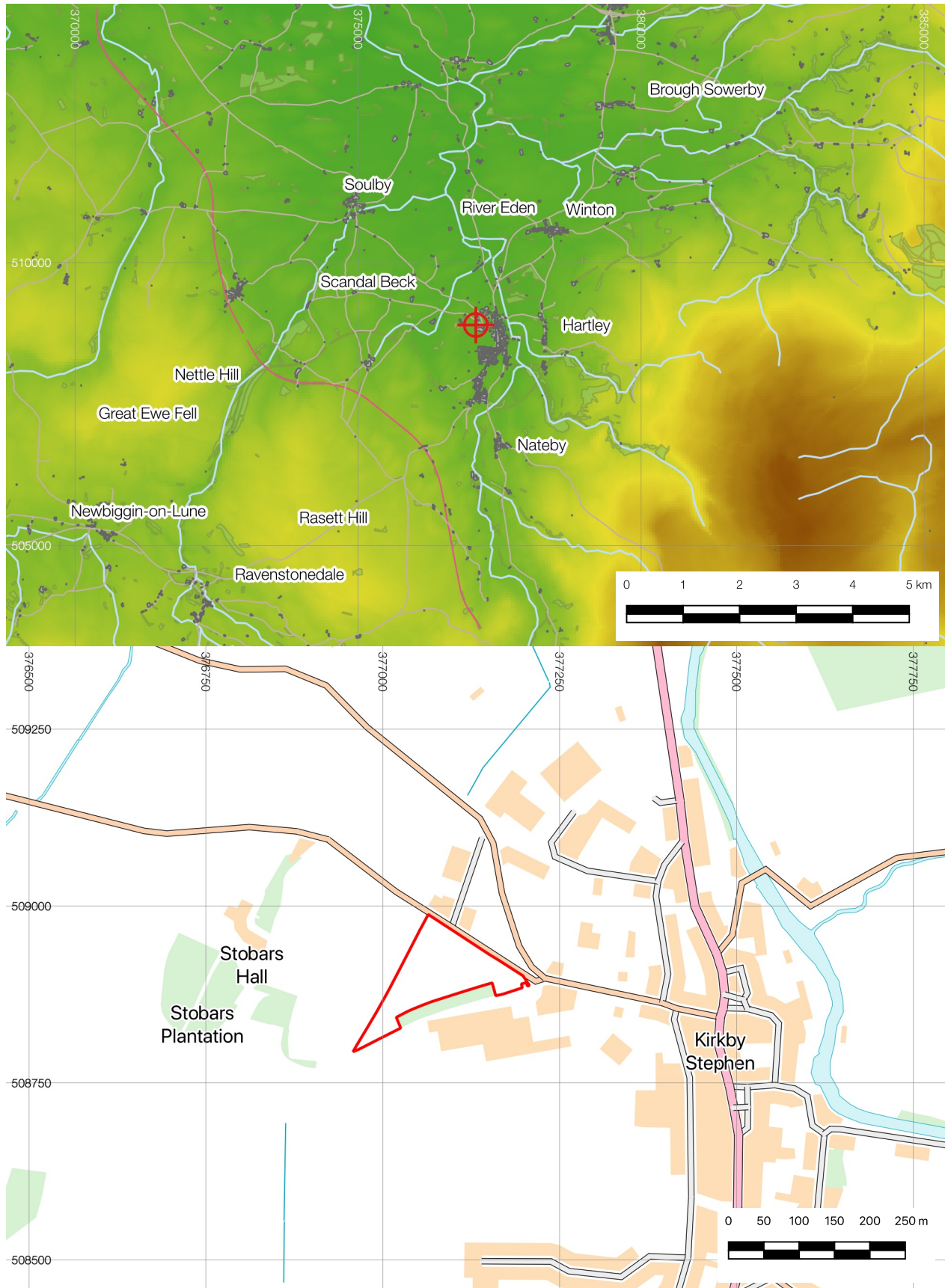


Figure 1 Site location



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development sits within the 'Eden Valley' National Character Area (NCA). The Eden Valley encompasses the broad valleys of the River Eden and its tributaries. The river contracts between wide flood plain areas to the steep, wooded Eden Gorge. It contrasts markedly with the scarp face of the North Pennines to the east, the Orton Fells to the south and the rugged upland fells of the Lake District to the west, and the NCA includes a small part of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The undulating landform is largely the result of material deposited at the end of the last ice age, moulded into the characteristic mounds of drumlins and eskers, and giving rise to fertile soils. This gives the valley its characteristic intimate blend of undulating mixed farmland with significant areas of woodland, farm copses, mature hedgerow trees, stone walls and historic villages. (NE 2013, 3).

The underlying bedrock geology is sandstone of the Penrith Sandstone Formation, with a superficial geology formed of Devensian Till (BGS 2020). Online mapping provided by the UK Soil Observatory (2020) characterises the soils across the area of proposed development as 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'.

2.2 PREVIOUS WORK

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was undertaken for the proposed development site by Greenlane Archaeology (2017). The HIA noted a variety of sites in the surrounding area and determined a lesser possibility of remains dating to the medieval period and a greater possibility of remains dating to the post-medieval period may be present within the boundary of the development site. This initial phase of archaeological investigation was intended to inform the need for any scheme of appropriate evaluation in advance of, and/or mitigation of, a proposed development involving the construction of residential dwellings on the site.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken across the area during September 2020 (Magnitude Surveys 2020). The survey identified ridge and furrow cultivation and an historic former field boundary. In addition, several anomalies of undetermined origin were detected, as well as the impact of modern activities.

2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Potential evidence relating to medieval and/or post-medieval cultivation would potentially be of low significance.

2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH AGENDA

Given the limited potential for archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval cultivation, the evaluation has some potential to provide information to address the following gaps in knowledge identified in *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England Volume 1* (Brennan and Chitty 2006, 140):

- Contribute to research to examine development and change in the agrarian landscape of lowland Cumbria

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

3.2 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

All of the excavated trenches exhibited a similar sequence of deposits. Across the site a consistent topsoil was present, measuring between c. 0.25 m and 0.30 m in thickness. A generally thick deposit of subsoil was present immediately beneath the topsoil. The subsoil measured between 0.25 m and 0.60 m in thickness. The subsoil immediately overlay a natural substrate variously comprising clay, sand and gravel. Such a variation of superficial geology is entirely to be expected within this post-glacial landscape. Within several trenches, a series of small plough furrows were observed which were generally aligned east–west.

3.3 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 (Figure 3 and Figure 4) was excavated in the south east area of the site and was orientated along an east to west alignment. The trench was reduced by 15 m in length and moved 10 m west of its intended location due to the presence of an existing livestock boundary fence and an extensive hardcore parking area to the east of the fence. The trench measured 15 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose, dark grey brown silty topsoil (100) which measured c. 0.25 m thick. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm, reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (101) which measured c. 0.30 m thick. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (102). No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.4 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 (Figure 5 and Figure 6) was excavated at the east side of the development area and measured 30 m by 2 m. The trench was excavated through c. 0.30 m of dark brown silty topsoil (200). This overlay a reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (201) with a thickness of c. 0.25 m. Excavation ceased at the upper surface of the red sandy clay natural substrate (202). No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.5 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 (Figure 7 and Figure 8) was excavated in the northern area of the site and was aligned along a north to south orientation. The trench measured 30 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose, dark grey brown silty topsoil (300) which measured c. 0.30 m thick. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (301) which measured c. 0.30 m thick. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (302) with areas of sand and gravel which became more frequent downslope. Numerous animal burrows were observed upslope where the natural substrate was less gravelly. A limited number of plough furrows were present. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.6 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 (Figure 9 and Figure 10) was excavated in the north central area of the site and was orientated along an east to west alignment. The trench measured 30 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose, dark grey brown silty topsoil (400) which measured c. 0.35 m thick at maximum. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (401) which measured c. 0.60 m thick at maximum. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (402). The clay gave way to a mixed sand and gravel with numerous stone inclusions towards the western end. Excavation ceased at the natural substrate. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.7 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 (Figure 11 and Figure 12) was excavated in the southern central area of the site and was orientated along an east to west alignment. The trench measured 30 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose and friable, dark grey brown silty topsoil (500) which measured c. 0.25 m thick at maximum. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (501) which measured c. 0.60 m thick and contained limited small stone inclusions. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (502) at which point excavation ceased. A limited number of plough furrows were observed aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.8 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 (Figure 13 and Figure 14) was excavated towards the south western extent of the site and was orientated along a north to south alignment. The trench measured 30 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose, dark grey brown silty topsoil (600) which measured c. 0.30 m thick. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (601) which measured c. 0.45 m thick at its maximum. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (602) which was mainly observed towards the south end of the trench. The clay substrate gave way to sand and gravel with frequent fractured stone inclusions which continued to the north end of the trench. Numerous animal burrows and plough furrows were observed. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

3.9 TRENCH 7

Trench 7 (Figure 15 and Figure 16) was excavated in the west area of the proposed development site and was orientated along a north to south alignment. The trench measured 30 m by 2 m and was excavated through a loose, dark grey brown silty topsoil (700) which measured c. 0.30 m thick. The topsoil immediately overlay a firm reddish-brown clayish silt subsoil (701) which measured c. 0.40 m thick at its maximum. Immediately beneath the subsoil was a red sandy clay natural substrate (702) at which point excavation ceased. This trench was heavily disturbed by animal burrows. No archaeological finds or features were observed.



Figure 3 Trench 1, facing east. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 4 Trench 1 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 5 Trench 2 facing north. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 6 Trench 2 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 7 rench 3 facing north-east. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 8 Trench 3 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 9 Trench 4, facing east. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 10 Trench 4 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 11 Trench 5, facing east. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 12 Trench 5 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 13 Trench 6, facing south. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 14 Trench 6 section. Scale 1 x 1 m



Figure 15 Trench 7, facing north. Scale 1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m



Figure 16 Trench 7 section. Scale 1 x 1 m

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as variously comprising clay, sand, and gravel. The natural substrate was changeable across the site—giving way to gravel towards its western extent. A generally thick deposit of clayish silt subsoil was present immediately beneath the topsoil.

4.2 MODERN

A series of furrows were observed within several trenches, which were generally aligned east to west. These furrows are most likely to relate to medieval/post-medieval cultivation of the land. The possible parallel aligned field boundaries—identified through geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020)—which Trench 6 was located to investigate, were not observed. They were not observably present in the subsoil, and the natural substrate was heavily affected by animal burrows. There were no cuts within the natural that may have suggested evidence of their location. There were numerous plough furrows that were orientated along the same alignment as the presumed boundaries, and therefore on the balance of probability, it was considered that these may have given rise to the magnetic response surveyed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 CONFIDENCE, CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The trenches were excavated in their planned locations apart from Trench 1 which was reduced by 15 m in length and moved 10 m west of its intended location due to the presence of an existing livestock boundary fence and an extensive hardcore parking area to the east of the fence. It is not considered that the altering of the initially designed trenching strategy has affected the accuracy of the results of the evaluation or diminished its value.

5.2 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Due to the lack of archaeological features present on the site, this evaluation has no data to contribute to questions raised within *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England Volume 1* (Brennand and Chitty 2006).

5.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The proposed development area and adjacent areas were heavily inhabited by rabbits, and it became apparent during excavation that widespread burrowing has occurred across the site for some time.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the archaeological potential of the site.

5.5 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.

6. SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Type	Description	Probable Date
(100)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(101)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(102)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(200)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(201)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(202)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(300)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(301)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(302)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(400)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(401)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(402)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(500)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(501)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(502)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(600)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(601)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(602)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial
(700)	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
(701)	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern
(702)	Deposit	Natural	Glacial

Table 1 Context Register

APPENDIX 2 – POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within the development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 2 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.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 2 Legislation relating to relevant cultural heritage in planning

POLICY

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019a) 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.

Paragraph	Key Points
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 3 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 *Eden Local Plan 2014 to 2032* (EDC 2018). Within the Local Plan the following are key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

Policy	Key Points
ENVIO	<p>The Council will attach great weight to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting, which help to make Eden a distinctive place.</p> <p>The Council will require proposals to protect and where appropriate, enhance the significance and setting of Eden's non-designated heritage assets, including buildings, archaeological sites, parks, landscapes and gardens. Where the harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposals, the Council will require an appropriate level of survey and recording, the results of which should be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>Where a development proposal affecting an archaeological site is acceptable in principle, the Council will ensure preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. Where in situ preservation is not justified, the development will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.</p>

Table 4 Summary of relevant local planning policy

GUIDANCE

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

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (MHCLG 2019b)	The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released the guidance to NPPF in March 2014 in a 'live' online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.
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 revised 2020a)	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 5 Guidance documentation consulted

APPENDIX 3 – METHODOLOGY

FIELDWORK

Six of the seven trenches were laid out in the locations agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Williams 2020). Trench 1 was reduced in length to 15 m and moved ten metres west of its original location due to an existing livestock boundary fence and a hardcore surface beyond. Excavations were undertaken and completed between the 28th and the 29th October 2020.

The work was undertaken by Chris Scott and Scott Williams of Solstice Heritage LLP. All trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, and any features were further investigated and excavated with hand tools. All mechanical excavation (through overburden and non-anthropogenic levelling layers) was undertaken with a back-acting, toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

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 and photography was completed. A detailed methodology was outlined in the agreed WSI, and this has been included as Appendix 4 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 **solstice1-407052**. 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 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 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Bloody Bones Lane, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Ref: 17/0073

Prepared for:	Mandale Homes Mandale House 5 Neville Road North Tees Industrial Estate Stockton-on-Tees TS18 2RD
Prepared by:	Scott Williams BSc (Hons), PhD, MCIfA Solstice Heritage LLP Crabtree Hall Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9LN
Project Reference:	SOL2021-52
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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 Mandale Homes to allow the agreement of a scope of works for archaeological evaluation. The work is required as a condition (Number 13) of planning permission (17/0073) related to residential development and access to land to the west of Kirby Stephen, between Kirkby Stephen Business park to the north and the Grammar School to the south.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed development site comprises an area of 1.54 ha and is located to the west of Kirby Stephen, adjacent to the north side of Bloody Bones Lane, which lies north of Kirkby Stephen Grammar School. The proposed development, which is centred on NGR NY 77080 08914 (Figure 1) at an elevation of c. 179 m aOD, comprises a large area of open agricultural field

The archaeological works proposed within this WSI will comprise:

- Excavation by Solstice Heritage LLP of 7no. 30 m x 2 m archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area (Figures 2 and 3).

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
- 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

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 2 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 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer.

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 client and Cumbria County Council HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

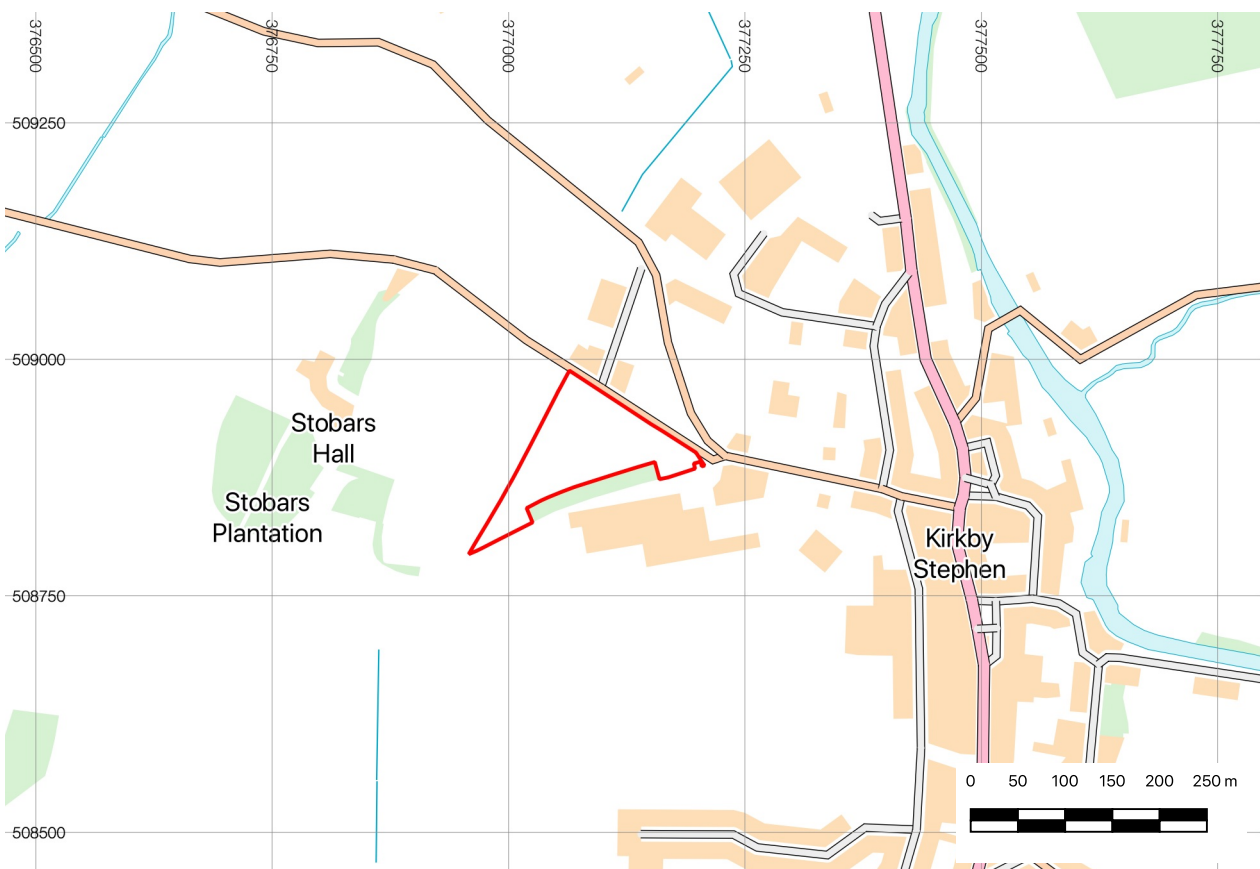
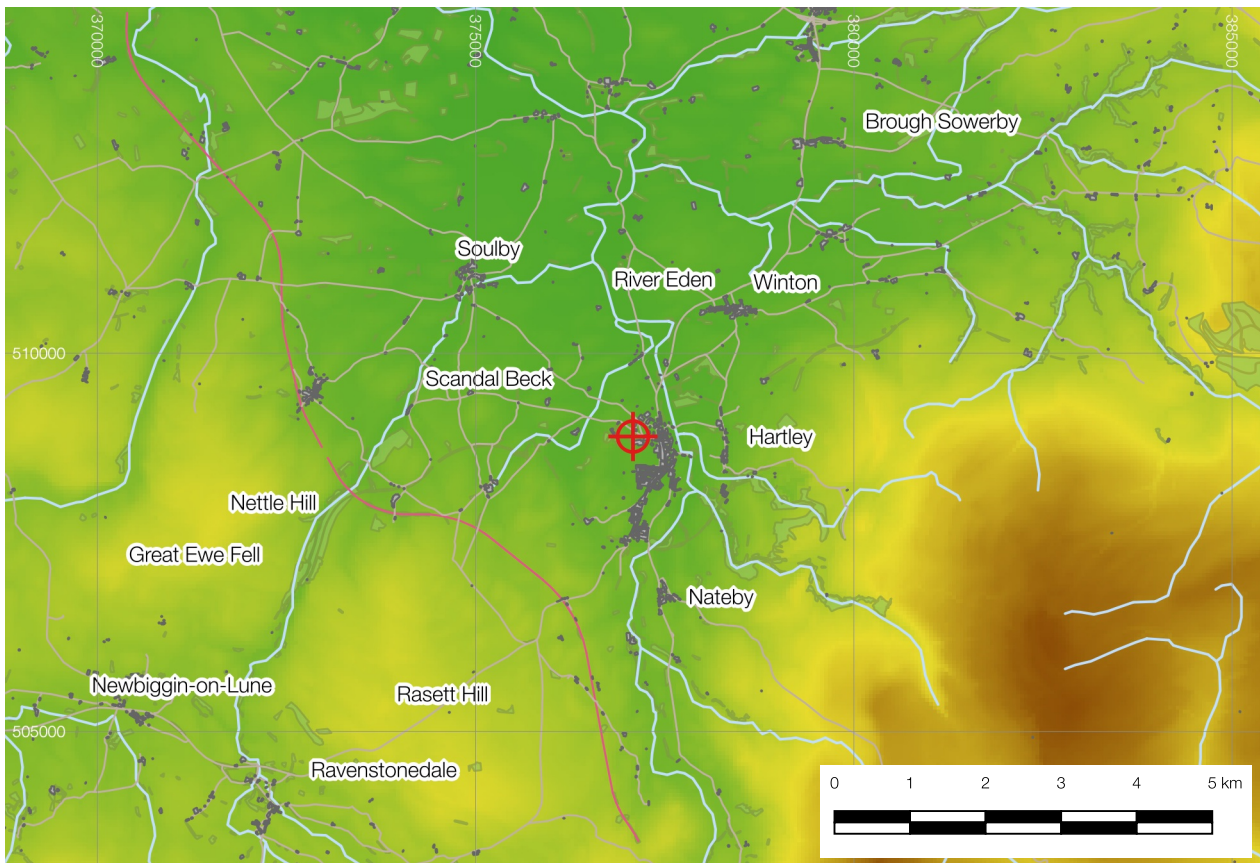
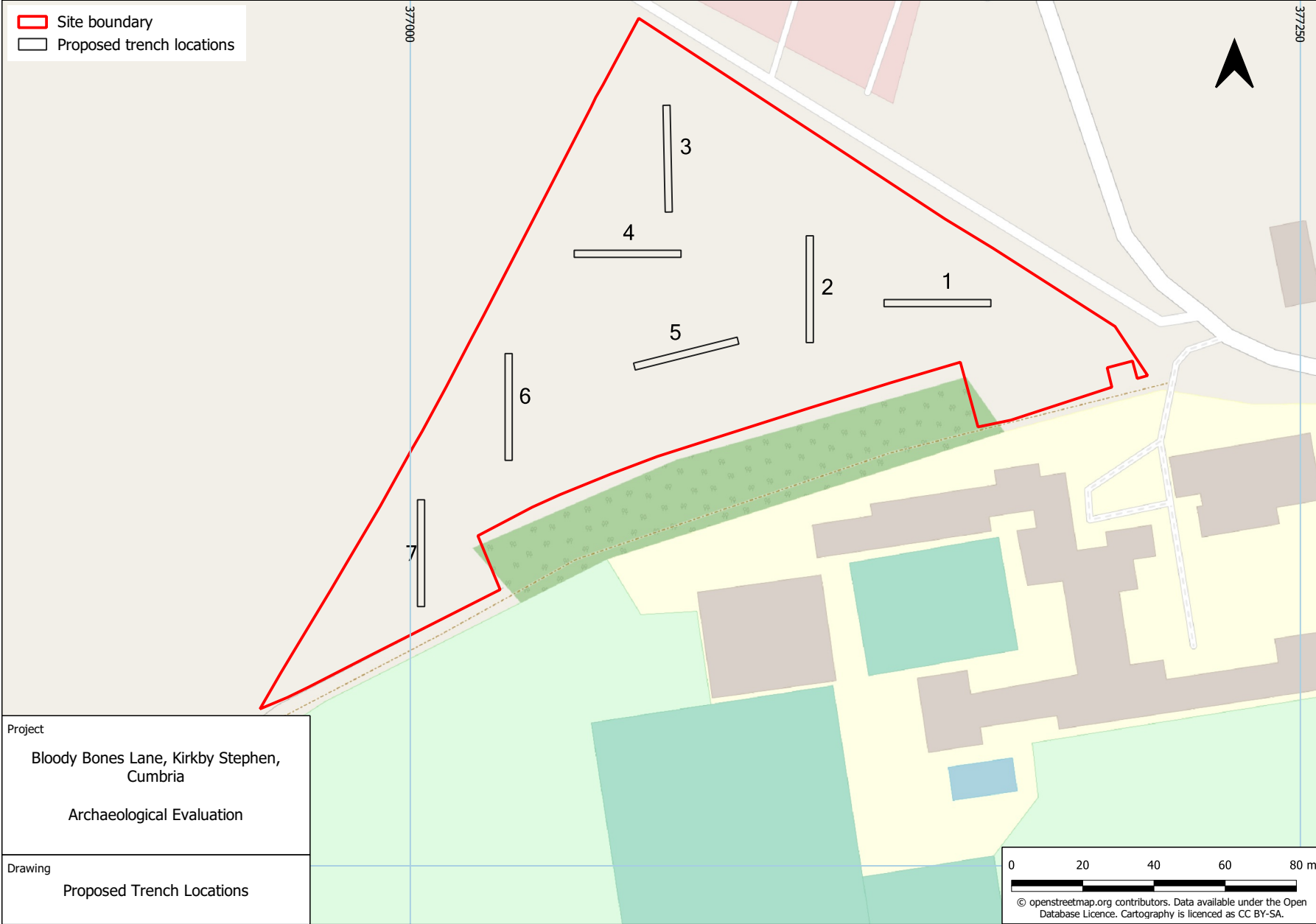


Figure 1 Location of site



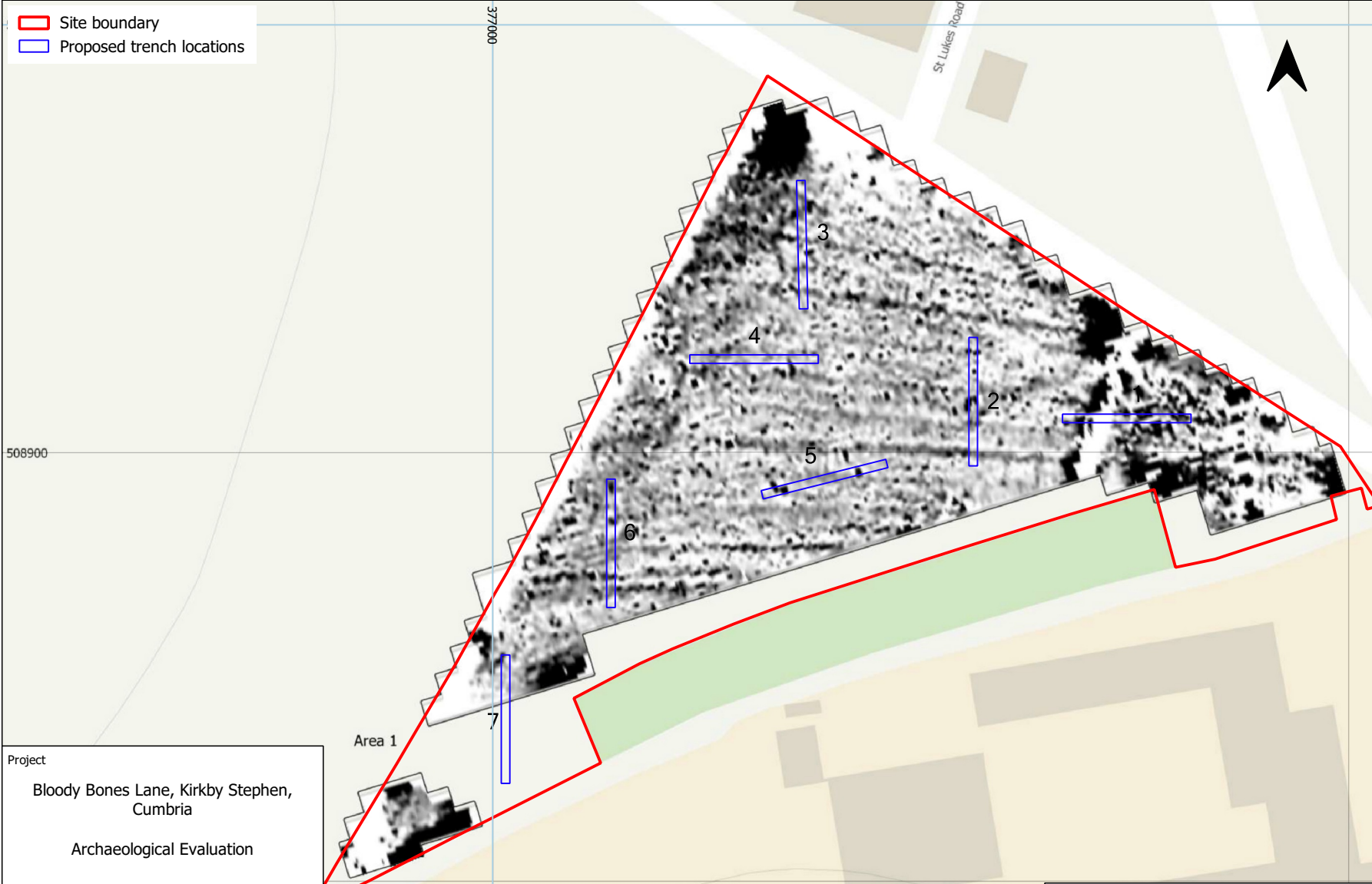
Site boundary
Proposed trench locations

Project
Bloody Bones Lane, Kirkby Stephen,
Cumbria
Archaeological Evaluation

Drawing
Proposed Trench Locations

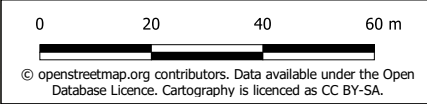
0 20 40 60 80 m
© openstreetmap.org contributors. Data available under the Open Database Licence. Cartography is licensed as CC BY-SA.

- Site boundary
- Proposed trench locations



Project
Bloody Bones Lane, Kirkby Stephen,
Cumbria
Archaeological Evaluation

Drawing
Proposed Trench Locations
with Magnetic Gradient data



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 PREVIOUS WORK

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was undertaken for the proposed development site by Greendale Archaeology (2017). The HIA noted a variety of sites in the surrounding area and determined a lesser possibility of remains dating to the medieval period and a greater possibility of remains dating to the post-medieval period may be present within the boundary of the development site. This initial phase of archaeological investigation was intended to inform the need for any scheme of appropriate evaluation in advance of, and/or mitigation of, a proposed development involving the construction of residential dwellings on the site.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken across the area during September 2020 (Magnitude Surveys 2020). The survey identified ridge and furrow cultivation and an historic former field boundary. In addition, several anomalies of undetermined origin were detected, as well as the impact of modern activities.

A limited scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching has been suggested appropriate to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, informed by the findings of the previous work.

2.2 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed development site has remained an open field since at least the late 1800s and has not undergone any observable development (Greenacres Archaeology 2017, 13). The site is situated some distance from the medieval centre of Kirkby Stephen and lies within an area that is bordered by earthworks that probably date to the late prehistoric period.

As identified within the Greenacres Archaeology (2017) heritage assessment, the potential for the proposed development site to host significant archaeological remains is assessed as low. This assessment is further supported through the results of the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 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.” (CIfA 2020a, 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) (2019) and the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2020a).
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

The evaluation will comprise 7 no. evaluation trenches at 30 m x 2 m. The locations of the proposed trenches are shown on Figures 2 and 3, and were informed by the results of a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020).

4.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Initial excavation will be undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, 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 4.6 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.

Size/Nature of Feature	Minimum percentage of fill excavated and sampled	Maximum percentage of fill excavated (where justified by nature and contents deposit)
Cut feature less than c.1m in diameter or equivalent area	50%	100%
Cut feature greater than c.1m in diameter or equivalent area	25% or until form, function and date can be adequately characterised	100%
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.	50%

Table 1 Sampling strategy for investigation of cut features

4.3 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.

4.4 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*.

4.5 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.

4.6 SCIENTIFIC AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

4.6.1 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.

4.6.2 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).

4.7 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.

4.8 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 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer.
- If, following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer 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 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer and the client of a programme of appropriate mitigation.

5. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

5.1 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* (CIfA 2014).

5.2 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 the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer.

5.3 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 completed OASIS summary form
- 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 1:100000 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 features at a suitable scale (see section 4.3 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 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer. One bound hard copy and one digital copy will be supplied to the client and to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer upon completion.

5.4 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a full archive will be compiled and deposited with an appropriate repository. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (CIfA 2020b). 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 Cumbria 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).

5.5 OASIS

Solstice Heritage LLP 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.

5.6 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 Local Authority Historic Environment Officer. This may include a digital download document made freely available or publication in a local, regional or national journal.



6. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 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 and Ben Moore of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details of fieldwork staff will be confirmed in writing to the Local Authority Historic Environment Officer prior to commencement.

6.2 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 Local Authority Historic Environment Officer prior to commencement.

6.3 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	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
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	Louisa Gidney	Independent specialist
All dating techniques	Dr Gordon Cook	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)

Table 2 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.

6.4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is currently intended that the works be undertaken during September/October 2020.

6.5 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.

6.6 MONITORING

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

Jeremy Parsons
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria
LA9 4RQ

Direct Line: 01539 713431
E-mail: jeremy.parsons@cumbria.gov.uk



7. SOURCES

7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 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.
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APPENDIX 1 – POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within the proposed project is set out in Table 2 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 3 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 2019a) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Para.	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 4 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage



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 *Eden Local Plan 2014 to 2032* (EDC 2018). Within the *Local Plan* the following are key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

Policy	Text
ENV10	<p>The Council will attach great weight to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting, which help to make Eden a distinctive place.</p> <p>The Council will require proposals to protect and where appropriate, enhance the significance and setting of Eden's non-designated heritage assets, including buildings, archaeological sites, parks, landscapes and gardens. Where the harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposals, the Council will require an appropriate level of survey and recording, the results of which should be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>Where a development proposal affecting an archaeological site is acceptable in principle, the Council will ensure preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. Where in situ preservation is not justified, the development will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.</p>

Table 5 Summary of relevant local planning policy

GUIDANCE

NATIONAL

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

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (MHCLG 2019b)	The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released the guidance to NPPF in March 2014 in a 'live' online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by Historic England and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Clfa revised 2020a)	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 6 National guidance documentation consulted

APPENDIX 2 – PROJECT MANAGER STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE





Chris Scott
BA (Hons), MA, MCI(A)

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.

