

AD045

**Land adjacent to the George Hotel,
Chollerford,
Northumberland
Archaeological Strip, Map and Record**



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|------------------------|---|
| Author | Warren Munca |
| Commissioned by | Frank Haslam Milan/Keepmoat Regeneration |
| Report Number | 045 |
| OASIS Number | adarchae1-178892 |
| Date | May 2014 |

For further information please contact:

AD Archaeology Ltd.

TEDCO Business Works,
Henry Robson Way,
South Shields,
NE33 1RF

Office: 0191 603 0377

Email: info@adarchaeology.co.uk

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A strip, map and record scheme was undertaken as an archaeological planning condition by AD Archaeology in May 2014, on behalf of Frank Haslam Milan/Keepmoat Regeneration, in advance of a housing development. This archaeological scheme represents the final mitigation of any potential impact of the development upon the archaeological resource and follows an earlier desk-based assessment (Welsh 2012) and geophysical survey (WYAS 2013).

The desk-based assessment suggested that the proximity of the site to a bridge and the Military Road raises the possibility that military camps may have been staged there. The geophysical survey encountered high magnetic disturbance and did not identify any anomalies of archaeological potential.

The archaeological strip and record of the site did not encounter any deposits or features of archaeological interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 A strip, map and record scheme was undertaken by AD Archaeology in May 2014 on behalf of Frank Haslam Milan/Keepmoat Regeneration as final archaeological mitigation in advance of a housing development. These archaeological works follow an earlier desk-based assessment (Welsh 2012) and geophysical survey (WYAS 2013).

1.2 Location and Land use (Fig. 1)

1.2.1 The site is situated in the village of Chollerford, immediately to the north of the George Hotel, which bounds the site to the south, and within 100m of the River North Tyne. The site, centred at NY 9195 7067, comprised an irregular shaped block of land of approximately 0.5 hectares. The ground slopes slightly southwards more noticeably at the southern edge of the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is recorded in detail within an earlier Desk-Based Assessment undertaken in 2012 (Welsh 2012).

2.2 A prehistoric burial, consisting of a cist containing bones and a flint tool, described as an "early British grave at Chollerford, Northumberland" (HER 9297) was discovered in 1868 at the eastern end of Chollerford bridge in the stationmaster's garden (Welsh 2012, p7). The nearest known archaeological site is a cropmark of a sub-rectangular, or D-shaped, enclosure (HER 23932) of probable prehistoric date located c. 100m to the north-east of the site. A second enclosure is located at Chesters (HER 9343). These enclosures are likely to form only one element of a settled landscape during the later Prehistoric Period, archaeological evidence of which may have extended within the development area (refer also appendix 2, 3.2,).

2.3 The site lies close to the line of Hadrian's Wall with a Roman bridge and fort at Chesters 1km to the west.

2.4 A medieval bridge (HER 9525) was constructed 250m south-west of the current bridge in the latter part of Richard II's reign (1377-99). The current Chollerford Bridge (HER 9296) is also of medieval origin being built in the early fourteenth century and since rebuilt (completed in 1775).

2.5 The site is located on the line of the Military Road from Carlisle to Newcastle which was begun in 1746 by General Wade, and intended to move troops from Newcastle into Dumfriesshire to counter the Jacobite Risings. The site lies adjacent to a bridge which makes Chollerford a possible location for a post-medieval military camp or staging point. The modern B6318 road which

runs through Chollerford is the successor to the Military Road. The inn (George Hotel) was also built in the mid-18th century (HER 9296).

2.6 The geophysical survey undertaken by WYAS in February 2013 (WYAS 2013) was dominated by areas of magnetic disturbance along the southern and western edge of the site with a third in the centre of the survey area. The magnetic disturbance is likely to have been the result of a combination of the proximity of the buildings to the immediate south of the survey area, ferrous material in the boundaries themselves and possible ground disturbance. It stated that the extent of the magnetic disturbance would potentially 'mask' the much weaker response from any archaeological features, if present, making interpretation and assessment problematic (WYAS 2013, section 5). Throughout the site broader areas of enhanced magnetic response were also identified and interpreted as geological in origin, being due to variations in the composition of the soils and superficial river terrace deposits. The strip, map and record encountered modern services and ferrous objects including a goal post and earth rods that would have enhanced magnetic disturbance across the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The purpose of the strip and record excavation is to determine the nature, survival and extent of any archaeological remains present on the site. If archaeological features are located they will then be investigated by targeted excavation and recorded prior to the development of the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General Methodology

4.1.1 The excavation followed the methodology outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 2) and was carried out in compliance with all the relevant codes of practice by suitably qualified and experienced staff.

5 RESULTS OF STRIP AND RECORD (Fig. 2, Plates 1-3)

5.1 Natural subsoil (100) was encountered at 63.21m AOD, a minimum of 0.30m below the ground surface. The natural subsoil consisted of mainly brownish orange sand with lenses of gravel throughout the site (Plates 1-3).

5.2 Two service trenches (102, 103) laid parallel to one another were observed orientated north northwest across the site with another narrow linear cut (104) running east northeast across its southern edge. Two boreholes (105, 106) probably associated with monitoring groundwater, also lay in the southern portion of the site. Earth rods and associated copper wiring were encountered along the western edge of the site.

5.3 The natural subsoil (100) was overlain by a layer of sandy topsoil (101) that measured an average depth of 0.30m, and was sealed by a layer of vegetation (Plate 3).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The archaeological strip and record encountered no deposits or features of archaeological interest on the site.

6.2 The desk-based assessment (Welsh 2012) noted that the sites proximity to a bridge and the Military Road raises the possibility that it may have staged military camps. Although an accumulation of surface finds in the area was observed during a site visit as part of the assessment, only a relatively low frequency of 19th/20th century pottery sherds was recovered during the strip, map and record with no indication of earlier activity.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: Context List

| Context | Depth (m) | Description |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 100 | 63.21m AOD | Natural subsoil |
| 101 | 0.30 | Top soil |
| 102 | - | Service trench |
| 103 | - | Service trench |
| 104 | - | Service trench |
| 105 | - | borehole |
| 106 | - | borehole |

APPENDIX 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD AT LAND ADJACENT TO THE GEORGE HOTEL, CHOLLERFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND

Plan ref. 14/00720/DISCON

NCT ref: T29/02;19183

1 Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) represents a methods statement for a strip map and record as archaeological mitigation in advance of proposed housing development at Chollerford, Northumberland.

1.2 The proposed development area has previously been subject to two archaeological site investigations. These investigations consist of a Desk-Top Assessment (AAG 2012) and a geophysical survey (WYAS 2013).

1.3 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Framework identifies that the planning system should perform 'an environmental role', contributing to and protecting the built and historic environment (NPPF 2012) and that the pursuit of 'sustainable development' includes seeking improvements to the built, natural and historic environment.

1.4 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development, Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the asset to be lost in a manner appropriate to the significance of the asset. The evidence (and any archive) generated as part of the plan making process should be made publically accessible; copies of the evidence generated should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record and archives with the relevant museum (English Heritage 2007).

1.5 Having assessed the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, Northumberland Conservation Team has advised Northumberland County Council (NCC) Development Management Team that should permission be granted, a condition should be attached to the permission requiring a strip, map and record.

1.6 The aim of the archaeological mitigation is to ensure the preservation by record of any significant archaeological features (if present) that are located and to provide a site narrative describing the results of this work and their significance locally, regionally and nationally (as appropriate).

2 Site Location

2.1 The site is situated in Chollerford immediately to the north of the George Hotel, which bounds the site to the south, and within 100m of the River North Tyne. The site comprised an irregular shaped block of land, centred at NY 9195 7067, approximately 0.5 hectares in area. Until recently the northern part of the site has been used as a recreation ground.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 A detailed outline of the archaeological and historical background is contained in an archaeological desk-based assessment (Welsh 2012) carried out by AAG Archaeology. This reported that there are no known archaeological remains within the site boundary itself but collated information on archaeological features in the immediate vicinity.

Prehistoric

3.2. The site is located in a wider archaeological landscape containing sites from the prehistoric period onwards. A prehistoric burial described as an "early British grave at Chollerford, Northumberland"(HER 9297) was discovered in 1868 at the eastern end of Chollerford bridge in the stationmaster's garden, a cist 4'6" by 2'4" and 2'9" deep with a 6' by 5'9" cover slab containing some limb bones and a flint tool. The nearest known archaeological site is a cropmark of a sub-rectangular, or D-shaped, enclosure (HER 23932) of probable prehistoric date located c. 100m to the north-east of the site. A second enclosure is located at Chesters (HER 9343). Archaeological investigations across Northumberland are showing that these enclosures do not usually sit in isolation and can be located in a wider prehistoric landscape containing field systems and land division represented by ditches and pit alignments. In addition, enclosed settlements can also be located on or near the site of earlier palisaded or unenclosed settlements. It is not unusual for smaller, discrete or truncated remains not to show up on aerial photographs when large enclosure ditches have been identified. As a result, there is the possibility that archaeological remains may extend into the proposed development area.

Roman

3.3 The site lies close to the line of Hadrian's Wall with a Roman bridge and fort at Chesters 1km to the west. The possibility of Roman period activity therefore cannot be excluded.

Medieval

3.4 A medieval bridge (HER 9525) was constructed 250m south-west of the current bridge in the latter part of Richard II's reign (1377-99). The current Chollerford Bridge (HER 9296) is also of medieval origin being built in the early fourteenth century and since rebuilt (completed in 1775).

Post-medieval

3.5 The site is located on the line of the Military Road from Carlisle to Newcastle adjacent to the bridge which makes Chollerford a possible location for a post-medieval military camp or staging point. The modern B6318 road which runs through Chollerford is the successor to the Military Road. The Military Road begun in 1746 by General Wade connects Heddon-on-the-Wall and Greenhead and was intended to move troops from Newcastle into Dumfriesshire to counter the Jacobite Risings. The inn (George Hotel) was also built in the mid-18th century (HER 9296). In 1816 the village of Haughton was demolished to enlarge the parkland and the villagers (population 267 in 1801) were moved to Humshaugh, which was a pre-existing village first referred to in the Court Rolls of Alexander, King of Scots in 1279.

Geophysical survey

3.6 A geophysical survey was undertaken by WYAS in February 2013. The survey data was dominated by areas of magnetic disturbance along the southern and western edge of the site with a third in the centre of the survey area. The magnetic disturbance is likely to have been the result of a combination of the proximity of the buildings to the immediate south of the survey area, ferrous material in the boundaries themselves and possible ground disturbance. Throughout the site broader areas of enhanced magnetic response were also identified. These anomalies were interpreted as geological in origin, being due to variations in the composition of the soils and superficial river terrace deposits. The report pointed out that it is always difficult to accurately interpret the data and assess the archaeological potential of relatively small sites. On this site the extent of the magnetic disturbance, which will potentially 'mask' the much weaker response from any archaeological features, if present, makes interpretation and assessment even more problematic. The strong responses caused by the river terrace deposits were another complicating factor. The report concluded that no anomalies of archaeological potential have been identified by the survey and on this basis of the geophysical survey the archaeological potential of the site can be assessed as low. It went on to point out however that it should be recognised that the site is situated in a landscape of high archaeological potential and therefore some archaeological potential cannot be dismissed.

4 General Standards

4.1 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct (IFA 2000) of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Excavations (IFA 1995, EH 2007). The archaeological contractor will supply details of appropriate and current insurance to undertake excavations. All staff will be professional archaeologists who are suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Curriculum vitae will be supplied to the NCCAO for approval on request. All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff will be aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the project aims and methodologies.

5 Strip and Record

5.1 The purpose of the strip and record excavation is to determine the nature, survival and extent of any archaeological remains present on the site. If archaeological features are located they will then be investigated by targeted excavation and recorded prior to the development of the site.

6.2 Soil stripping

6.2.1 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by machine using a back-acting **wide toothless ditching bucket**, under continuous archaeological supervision.

6.2.2 The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits.

6.2.3 Should ridge and furrow earthworks overlie the site and archaeological features be encountered then the process of topsoil stripping will remove redeposited material from between the 'ridges' of natural geology so as to clearly expose the full nature and extent of any archaeological features which may be concealed below the buried plough soil.

6.2.4 No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped.

6.2.5 Areas containing archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a pre-excavation plan.

6.3 Recording and Excavation

6.3.1 All features exposed will be fully mapped and a site plan prepared before decisions are made regarding the appropriate level of excavation. The level of excavation and recording required will be agreed with the NCCAO following the initial topsoil strip. The aim of the strip and record is to record any archaeological features present on the site and to undertake sufficient intrusive excavation to enable the date, character, form and stratigraphic relationships of archaeological features to be understood. This process will typically involve significantly less intrusive excavation than would be required under full excavation conditions. This process will typically require, as a maximum, the following level of sampling:

- Up to 100% of every discrete feature and features of particular interest
- 10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill
- 5% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill
- Any roundhouse identified would require a higher percentage of excavation due to their high informative potential: 30% of drip gullies and wall slots; 100% of floor levels, postholes, pits or hearths
- All archaeological features and deposits must be excavated by hand

i) This work will involve the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified.

ii) In the event of human burials being discovered the coroners' office will be informed. Any removal of burials will comply with relevant Home Office regulations.

iii) Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

iv) During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

v) The area will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

vi) A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

vii) All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with an above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

viii) A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in digital format. All photographs will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will be sent to ADS York in an approved format to be stored as part of their electronic archive or a colour & black and white print record will be compiled for storage in GNM.

ix) Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled

6.3.2 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence. Sampling will be in line with the strategy agreed with English Heritage's Regional Scientific Advisor and NCCAO (Section 8). Any variation from this scheme must be approved by Jacqui Huntley, NCCAO and representatives of the developer.

7 Contingency arrangements

7.1 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and Northumberland Conservation and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording or preservation in situ as appropriate.

7.2 The contingency for this project has been set at up to 60 person-days.

7.3 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the watching brief, provision should be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples are to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, NCCAO should be contacted to discuss the appropriate response. This specific aspect of the sampling strategy should also be discussed in advance with English Heritage as per 'General Standards' above.

8 Environmental Sampling

8.1 This sampling strategy is intended to provide sufficient data to characterise the nature and informative potential of deposits and features identified during the works. Because this is the first stage of intrusive works and there is a possibility that a wide range of features may be encountered, this strategy is best set out as a series of principles.

These are:

- 30l samples should be taken from structural, occupational and industrial features, as well as pits and ditch fills. Other features should be sampled to help to characterise the deposits on the site. Priority should be given to processing samples from identifiable, dated features, or to those undated features which have potential for other forms of dating (e.g. radiocarbon dating).
- Bulk sample residues should be checked for the presence of industrial waste (e.g. slags, hammerscale) and small faunal remains (e.g. fishbones, small mammal/avian bones) as well as for plant material.
- The potential of buried soils and ditch fills to provide dated (using radiocarbon dating) pollen cores or Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of sediments should be considered, although this type of sampling will be undertaken in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.

8.2 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens are identified, provision will be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes.

8.3 The selection of suitable deposits for sampling will be confirmed at site meetings with the NCCAO. In principle palaeo-environmental samples will be taken from deposits which have clear stratigraphic relationships. Particular attention will be paid to the recovery of samples from any waterlogged samples that may be present.

9 General Standards

9.1 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standards for Excavations.

9.2 All staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff will be aware of the work required under the specification, and understand the projects aims and methodologies.

9.3 This observation shall involve the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified.

9.4 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

9.5 The area watched by the archaeologist will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:250 map of the area. All archaeological deposits and features and at the top and base of all groundworks will be recorded with an above ordnance datum (aOD) level.

9.6 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital camera of at least 5 mega-pixels and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept.

9.7 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

9.8 During and after the strip and record, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for

conservation of vulnerable material).

9.9 Monitoring - Reasonable access to the site for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme will be afforded to the NCCAO or his/her nominee at all times. Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the NCCAO and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

10 Finds

10.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.

10.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

10.3 All retained artefacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

10.4 All finds and environmental samples will be processed and subsequently analysed by appropriate specialists as part of the post-excavation assessment. Specialist identification and analysis will include as a minimum and where appropriate:

- Pottery and ceramic building material
- Bone
- Flint
- Metal work
- Industrial debris
- Environmental micro and macro fossils
- Residue analysis
- Radio carbon dating
- Any other analysis identified as necessary during the fieldwork or post excavation work

11 Site Archive

11.1 Archiving work will be carried out in compliance with the IfA Guidelines for Archiving.

11.2 The archive and the finds will be deposited at the Great North Museum (GNM) within **6 months** of completion of the post-excavation work and report. The GNM has been contacted in advance of the project and it has been specified that an accession number will be assigned upon the deposit of the archive. Digital archiving will be with the Archaeology Data Service. Their requirements for depositing data; are that files are in the correct format; that proper file naming conventions are used; and that they are accompanied by

appropriate documentation. For this project vector graphics will be supplied in CAD- DWG with documentation in the form of accompanying captions. Images will be in Uncompressed Baseline TIFF v.6 –TIF with accompanying captions. Text will be in Word DOC format.

11.3 Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact will be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements

11.4 The NCCAO will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.

12 Report

12.1 A post-excavation archive report will be prepared to the following standards:

- i) One bound paper copy of the report will be submitted:
 - For deposition in the County HER to the NCCAO
- ii) Three digital copies (pdf of the report on CD) will be submitted:
 - one copy to the commissioning client
 - one for the planning authority (Northumberland County Council) which must be formally submitted by the developer with the appropriate fee
 - one for deposition in the County HER to the NCCAO. This CD will also include all of the digital images as TIFFs
- ii) The report will have each page and paragraph numbered and illustrations cross referenced within the text. All drawn work should be to publication standard.

The report will include as a minimum the following:

- OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference.
- An executive summary
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- A location plan of the extent of the works within the site. This will be at a suitable scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record
- Plans and sections of archaeology located
- A site narrative – interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the site
- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
- Photographs of the site, showing the location of groundworks in context

and any archaeological features that are revealed.

- Contractor's details, including dates the work was carried out, the nature and extent of the work.
- Description of the site location and geology
- Artefact reports – full text, descriptions and illustrations of finds
- Laboratory reports and summaries of dating and environmental data, with collection methodology
- A consideration of the results of the field work within the wider research context (ref. NERRF)
- Recommendations for analysis of finds or environmental samples
- Copy of this Project Design
- **Any variation to the above requirements will be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

12.2 Publication

12.2.1 If the results of the strip and record are of sufficient interest an appropriate level of publication will be agreed with the NCCAO and will be prepared in line with the approved project design and Sections 7 and 8 and Appendix 7 in English Heritage's Guidelines on the Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).

12.2.2 The publication article will be submitted within one year of the approval of the updated project design for full analysis and publication, unless previously agreed with all relevant parties.

12.2.3 The NCCAO will require confirmation that the publication report has been submitted in a satisfactory form to an appropriate journal before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.

13 OASIS

13.1 The NCCAO supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

13.2 The contractor will therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> and will contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

14 General

14.1 The commissioning client will advise of any ecological or biodiversity

issues which need to be taken into consideration.

14.2 The commissioning client will advise of any protected trees which must be avoided by the excavation. Damage to trees covered by a Tree Protection Order carries a substantial fine.

15 Monitoring

15.1 The NCCAO will be informed on the start date and timetable for the watching brief in advance of work commencing.

15.2 Reasonable access to the site for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme will be afforded to the NCCAO or his/her nominee at all times.

15.3 Regular communication between the contractor, the NCCAO and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

16 Bibliography

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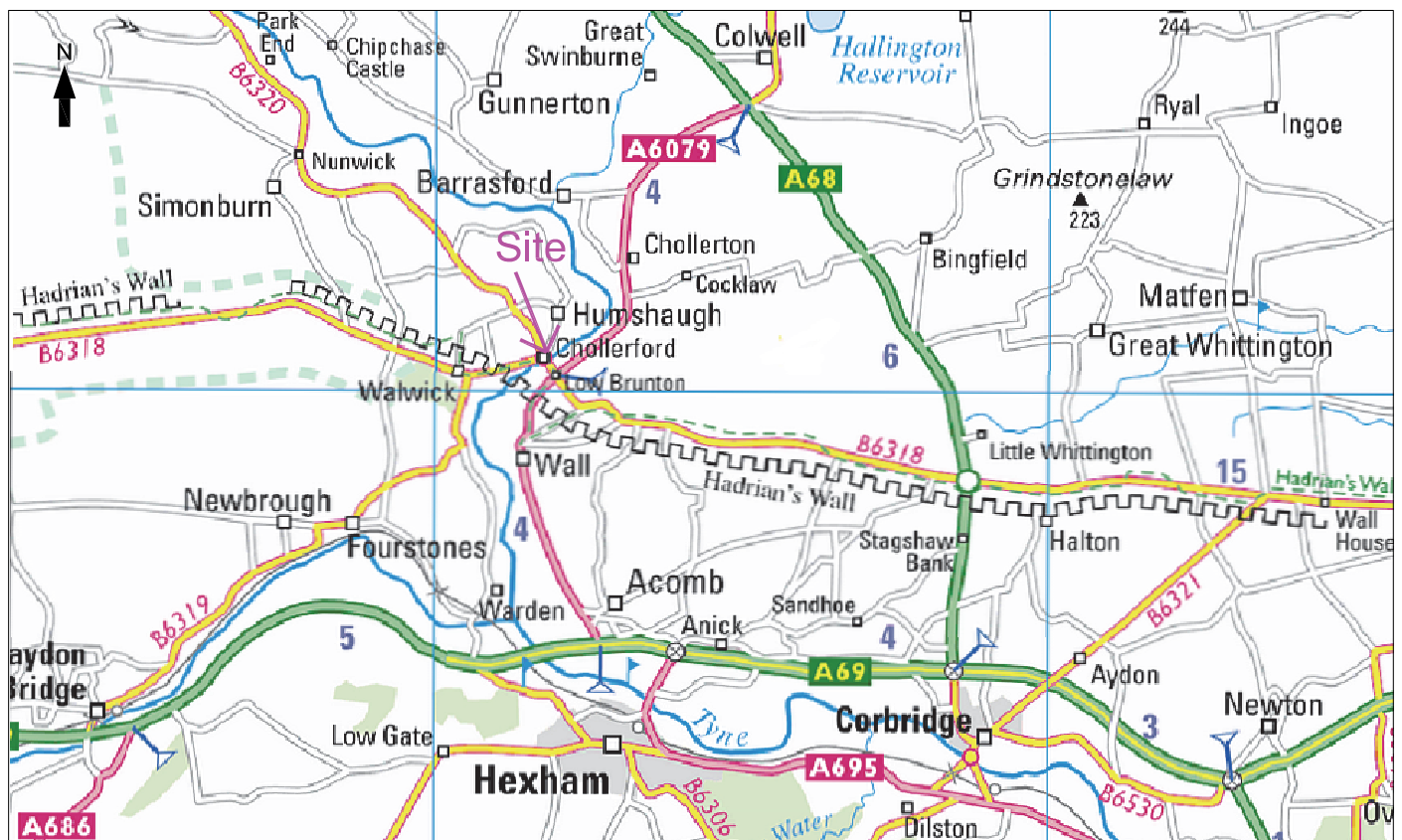
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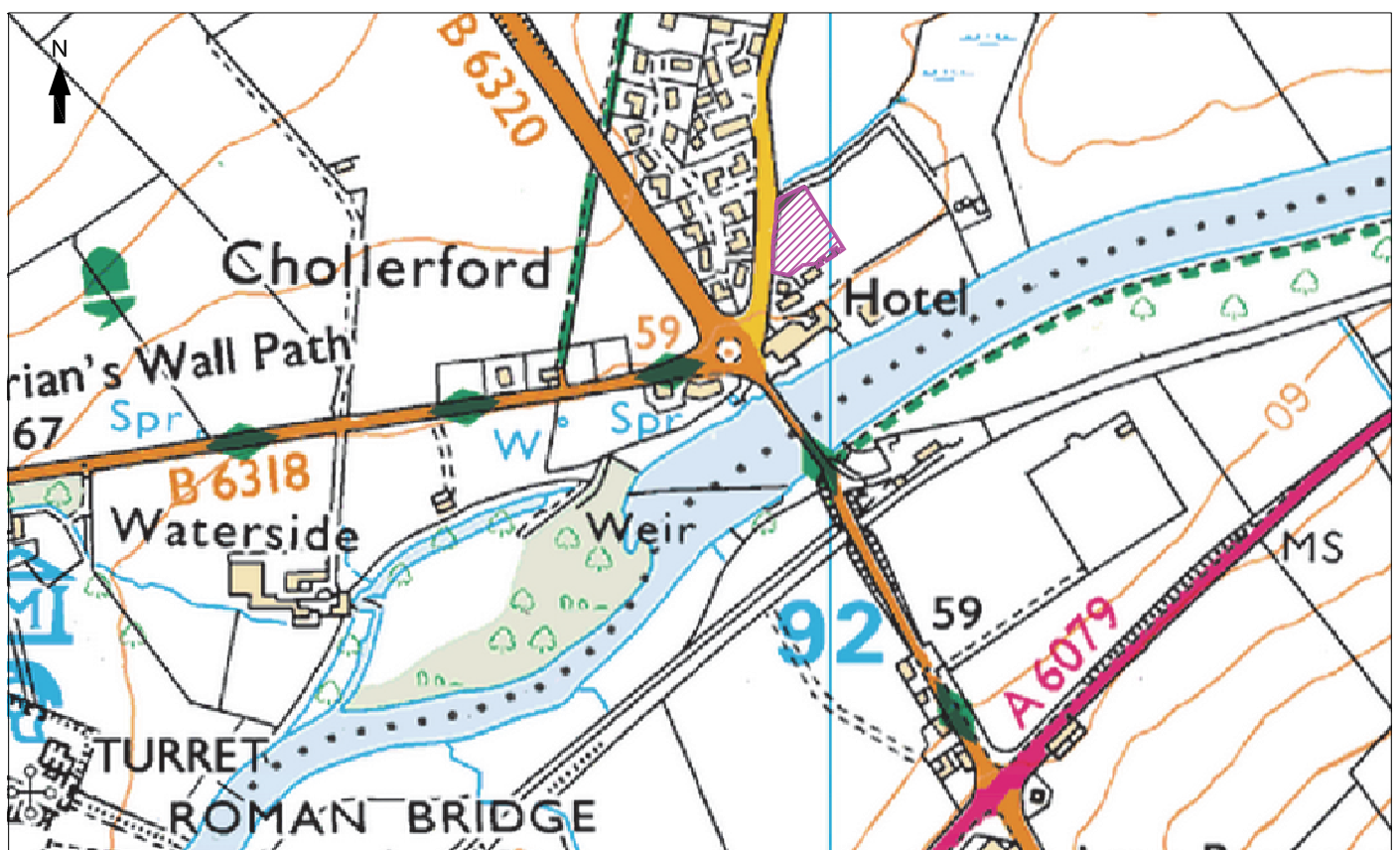
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WYAS, 2013 Geophysical Survey -Land adjacent to the George Hotel, Chollerford



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1:125000 0 10km



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1:7500 0 500m

1:2500

Figure 1: Location of site

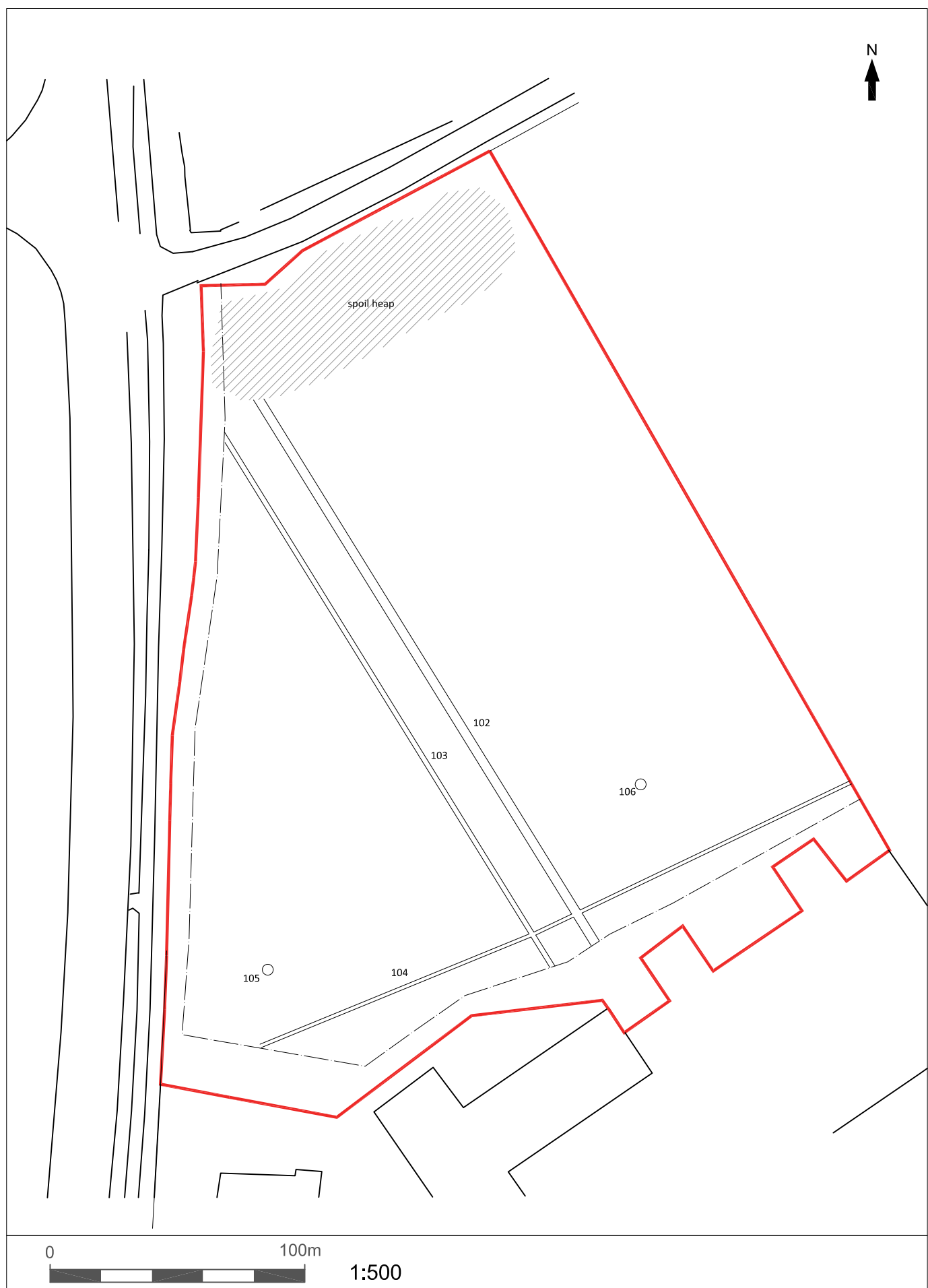


Figure 2: Detailed plan of soil strip

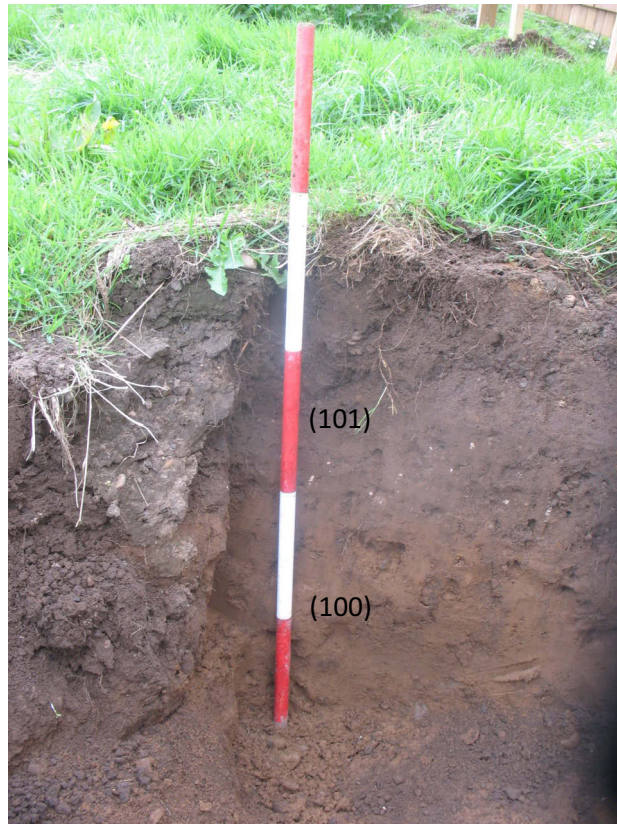


Plate 3: Soil profile at eastern edge of site, showing sand subsoil (100) overlain by topsoil (101)



Plate 1: View of site during soil strip, facing south



Plate 2: Overall view of site after soil strip, facing north



AD Archaeology Ltd
South Shields Business Works,
Henry Robson Way,
South Shields,
NE33 1RF
Office: 0191 603 0377
info@adarchaeology.co.uk