



# Rear of 42 Horsemarket, Barnard Castle

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Phase 3 – piling, excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches, and removal of contaminated land

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Stuart Noon and Ben Swain

# Archaeological Watching Brief Rear of 42 Horsemarket Barnard Castle

Prepared on behalf of:

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## Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Mr Richard Naseby (the Client) and the Archaeology team at Durham County Council Archaeology Section (DCCAS) and Historic England. The purpose of this document is to provide an account of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during Phase 3 of site works in advance of development at the site and includes the results of that fieldwork.

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## Summary of project details

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Reviewed by:	Joshua Hogue DPhil Manda Forster MCI fA
Approval:	Brendon Wilkins MCI fA



## Executive summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Rear of 42 Horsemarket, Barnard Castle, DL12 8NA on the 1st January, 31st January, 5th February and 10th August 2020 during piling, the excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches, and the removal of contaminated land to the rear of the property in advance of development at the site (Planning Ref DM/18/01049/FPA). The site was considered to be of potential archaeological interest, and a programme of archaeological observation was required during groundworks. This was undertaken on behalf of Mr Richard Naseby (the Client) acting on the advice of Nick Boldrini, Historic Environment Record Officer for Durham County Council's Archaeology Section (DCCAS) and Lee McFarlane (Historic England).

## Results Summary

This report constitutes compliance with Durham County Council's requirement for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks and is subject to their approval. The groundworks comprised piling, excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches, and the removal of contaminated land for the siting of a lawn. The site boundary impinges on a small margin of the Scheduled Ancient Monument area of Barnard Castle (SM 23222; HA 1007505) and, as such, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the works was requested and provided by the Secretary of State (S00227054, 17 October 2019 and 1st November 2019).

Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no significant archaeological finds or features. Brick and stone wall foundations were uncovered on the same alignment as the Methodist church wall but were all considered to be relatively modern. The proposed development area was utilised as a builder's yard from the mid-19th century until recently and site boundaries have remained the same since. Pottery dating to the 18th and 19th century was present in some of the observed deposits. Archaeological material which could be linked to the castle ditch or moat, which form part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, were not positively identified from the groundworks.

The absence of any significant features can be explained by the shallow depth of the excavated deposits (0.67m maximum). No evidence of the castle ditch was encountered, although due to the shallow depth of the excavations it does not discount the possibility that the castle ditch was located in the area. Subject to approval by Durham County Council's Archaeology Service (DCCAS) no further works are recommended.

## Acknowledgements

Our thanks are given to the client, Mr Richard Naseby, to Nick Boldrini, Historic Environment Record Officer with Durham County Council's Archaeology Section. Additional thanks go to Lee McFarlane of Historic England for advice pertaining to the impact of works on a scheduled monument. The fieldwork was undertaken by Manda Forster, Brendon Wilkins, Stuart Noon and Ben Swain, managed and directed for DigVentures by Brendon Wilkins, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive.





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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

## 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 DigVentures Ltd was appointed by Mr Richard Naseby (hereafter “the Client”) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Rear of 42 Horsemarket, Barnard Castle, DL12 8NA (hereafter “the Site”) (Figure 1) according to specifications outlined in a stage-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Hogue 2019). Under the management of CT Construction and Maintenance Company Ltd, groundworks were undertaken comprising piling, excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches, and the clearing of contaminated ground in advance of development of the site (Planning Ref DM/18/01049/FPA). This impinged on a small margin on the scheduled area of Barnard Castle (SM 23222; HA 1007505) (Figure 2). Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the works has been provided by the Secretary of State (S00227054, 17 October 2019 and 1st November 2019).

1.1.2 A heritage statement was written and submitted with the planning application (Turnball 2014) providing detailed assessment of the historic background and archaeological potential at the site. The site was considered to be of archaeological interest due to its proximity to the medieval castle and an archaeological watching brief was required during any works in order for the development to comply with Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018).

1.1.3 The work was undertaken under the guidance of Nick Boldrini, Historic Environment Record Officer with Durham County Council’s Archaeology Section (DCCAS), and Historic England’s (HE) Inspector of Ancient Monuments Lee McFarlane, who advised on the requirement for an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a WSI.

## 1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report summarises the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief, sets out the strategy and methodology by which the fieldwork was delivered and presents the findings of the investigation. In format and content, it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (2014) *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

## 1.3 Dissemination

1.3.1 Copies of this report will be distributed to the client, Historic England and the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) with the reference number: digventu1-327178.



## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site location and geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is situated at the northern end of Horsemarket, on the western side of the road and opposite the junction of Galgate, Barnard castle (Figure 1). The proposed development area extends from the rear of 42 Horsemarket (Figure 2) and has been in use as a builder's yard. The site boundaries have remained the same since the mid-19th century, bounded on the south side by a high brick wall and on the north side by a sandstone wall separating the site from the Methodist Church (Turnball 2014, 2). 42 and 42a Horsemarket is a Grade II listed building and the premises are now subject to mixed business use. The 1:50,000 scale Geological Survey (Sheet 32) indicates that the solid geology at the site comprises sandstone and limestone.
- 2.1.2 To the west of the site the medieval castle (SAM List entry number 1007505) is a ringwork developed into a shell keep. One of the largest castles in the north of England, the boundary of the scheduled Ancient Monument area lies adjacent to the site and in one area on the southern side of the development site, the proposed works encroach slightly into the scheduled area (see Figure 2 for the boundary).

### 2.2 Archaeological background

- 2.2.1 A comprehensive archaeological and historic background to the site is provided by Turnball (2014). In summary, the site is located no more than six metres from the external north-east corner of the castle. The main archaeological question across the development site is to establish the extent to which the area impinges on the castle ditch or moat (ibid, 7). Current knowledge concerning the castle ditch is incomplete and it has been postulated that the feature would have been very wide (a breadth of 20–25m) and presumably commensurately deep (ibid, 9). The principle archaeological question during works at the site will be to establish what the castle ditch does at this north-western corner of the castle. In Turnball's opinion, '...it seems reasonable to suppose that the ditch continues to follow the wall at this corner of the castle, turning to the west for run towards the North Gate' (ibid, 10).
- 2.2.2 Although the size of the development is limited, should the castle ditch be located, there may have been potential to address some of the research aims of the NERRF. In relation to the castle itself, understanding the decline and afterlife of the castle would be a key objective, as would providing evidence for transitions between the medieval and post medieval periods (NERRF Key research theme MDiv, MDxi). Evidence for material from the earlier ditch deposits may provide evidence for industrial production and material culture contemporary with the medieval occupation of the site (NERRF Key research theme MDvii, MDviii). In addition, it is possible that investigations at this site could add detail to the development of the town (NERRF Key research theme MDiii).

### 3 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Watching brief

3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the area of the groundworks. This included:

- Verification of the archaeological potential of the site.
- Identification of the potential for remains not anticipated by previous research or record.

#### 3.2 Excavation methodology

3.2.1 An archaeological presence was maintained during all groundwork on the Site. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI provided by DigVentures and the requirements of DCCAS and Historic England (see Hogue 2019).

3.2.2 The groundworks comprised piling, the excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches, and the clearing of contaminated ground for the creation of a lawn. The piles were driven into the ground using a mechanical percussion rig. The trenches and contaminated land were excavated by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket.

3.2.3 Archaeological observation was undertaken on the 1st January 2020 by Manda Forster MCIfA, on the 31st January 2020 by Brendon Wilkins MCIfA, the 5th February by Stuart Noon MCIfA and the 10th August 2020 by Ben Swain.

3.2.4 Excavated sections were recorded, and the spoil was examined for artefacts (see Appendix 1). All works were completed under strict archaeological guidance, with regular stops to enable examination of the exposed deposits. The methodology was designed to allow a sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit to be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

### 4 RESULTS

#### 4.1 Piling

4.1.1 Thirty-one piles were driven into the ground and no finds or archaeological features were observed (see Figures 2 and 3). An area 3.00m long and 0.80m wide fell within a 1m buffer zone of the scheduled area, encompassing the inserted piles 24 and 25.

#### 4.2 Foundation trenches

4.2.1 The total area of the foundation trenches was 15m long and 7m wide. The excavations were 0.80m wide and 0.67m deep. The foundation trench in the southwest corner of the site fell within a 1m buffer zone of the scheduled area, in line with inserted piles 24 and 25 (see Figures 2 and 3).

4.2.2 Excavation revealed a layer of dark greyish brown sandy gravel with frequent small and medium sized sub-angular sandstone fragments 0.30m deep (1002). A deposit of



brick dust and fragments (1006) was visible within the section in some areas, 0.05m – 0.10m thick, situated beneath (1002) and overlaying (1003). This may be a remnant of the surface of the builder's yard or represent deposits of brick waste. Underlying layer (1002), was a thick layer of made ground consisting of mid reddish and dark brown sandy gravel and gravelly clay with frequent ash, brick, drain fragments, and occasional 20th century tin glaze pottery inclusions 0.37m deep (1003).

### 4.3 Cable trench

4.3.1 The cable trench was excavated forming an L-shape comprising NW-SE and SW-NE aligned intersecting sondages (Figure 4). The NW-SE aligned trench section was 16.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.60m deep. The SW-NE aligned trench section was 9.30m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. The NW-SE aligned section revealed topsoil layer (1001), comprising dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick inclusions, measuring 0.50m thick. Underneath this was dark greyish brown sandy gravel (1002), with frequent small-to-medium sized sub-angular sandstone fragments, measuring 0.05m thick.

4.3.2 In the SW-NE aligned trench section beneath layer (1002) was very dark grey sandy gravel (1003) with moderate small sub-angular stones and ash with brick inclusions, measuring 0.25m thick. Layer (1003) abutted the remnants of brick wall foundation (1004) which was aligned SW-NE and parallel with existing Methodist church. The wall was not excavated but appeared to be 4.60m long and 0.20m wide to the limit of excavation.

### 4.4 Drainage pipe trench

4.4.1 The drainage trench pipe trench was SW-NE aligned and excavated parallel to part of the cable trench. The trench was 9.30m long, 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep. Excavation revealed a dark greyish brown sandy gravel (1002) with frequent small and medium sized sub-angular sandstone fragments, measuring 0.05m thick (Figure 4). Underneath this was a very dark grey sandy gravel (1003) with moderate quantities of small sub-angular stones, ash, and lens of dark grey brown organic silty clay containing small fragments of wood. It measured 0.25m thick. Layer (1003) abutted stone wall foundation (1005) which was also SW-NE aligned and ran parallel to the existing Methodist church wall (Figure 4). The wall was not excavated but appeared to be 3.30m long and 0.30m wide to the limit of excavation. The stone wall abutted the brick-built wall (1004) encountered in the cable trench.

### 4.5 Contaminated ground

4.5.1 The area of contaminated land removed for the siting of a lawn was 7.0m long, 3.0m wide and 0.45m deep. An area 3.0m long and 0.80m wide fell within the 1m buffer zone of scheduled area at the southeastern end of the lawn area. Excavation revealed the same dark greyish brown sandy gravel as recorded across the site (1002), with frequent small and medium sized sub-angular sandstone fragments. Underneath this was very dark grey sandy gravel (1003) with moderate small sub-angular stones and ash and modern bottle top inclusions. The deposit of brick dust and fragments (1006) was also visible within the section here, 0.05m – 0.10m thick, situated beneath (1002) and overlaying (1003). This may be a remnant of the surface of the builder's yard or represent deposits of brick waste.



## 4.6 Archaeological finds

- 4.6.1 A small quantity of finds material was recovered from the layer (1003) during removal of contaminated land. This material comprised late-19th and early-20th century AD ceramic fragments, including blue and white pottery, bottle tops, large brick and drain pipe fragments. The finds confirm the relatively modern date of the layer of made ground and do not contribute further to the research aims and objectives identified above (Section 2). The finds were observed on site and not retained.

## 5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 This report constitutes compliance with DCCAS recommendations for archaeological observation during piling, excavation of foundation, cable and drainage pipe trenches and the clearing of contaminated ground at Rear of 42 Horsemarket (Planning Ref DM/18/01049/FPA).
- 5.1.2 Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no significant archaeological finds or features. Brick and stone wall foundations were uncovered on the same alignment as the Methodist church wall but appear to be relatively modern. The proposed development area has been in use as a builders' yard with the site boundaries remaining the same since the mid-19th century. Pottery dating to the late-19th and early-20th century was present in some of the observed deposits. Archaeological material which could be linked to the castle ditch or moat was not positively identified from the groundworks.
- 5.1.3 The absence of any significant features can be explained by the shallow depth of the excavated deposits (0.67m maximum). No evidence of the castle ditch was encountered, although due to the shallow depth of the excavations it does not discount the possibility that the castle ditch was located in the area. Subject to approval by Durham County Council's Archaeology Service (DCCAS) and Historic England's (HE) Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Lee McFarlane, no further works are recommended.

## 6 RECOMMENDATION AND ARCHIVE

### 6.1 Preparation and deposition

- 6.1.1 As no finds or significant features from archaeological deposits were observed during the watching brief, no archive (aside from the information detailed in full in this report) was produced. The project archive, consisting of this report and associated digitised records, will be uploaded to OASIS. A digital and hard copy of this report has been sent to the Client, Historic England and the DCC HER. This report will be appended to the OASIS record. Subject to approval by Durham County Council's Archaeology Service (DCCAS) and Historic England, given the absence of archaeological remains, no further works are recommended.



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Figure 1 - 42 Horsemarket: Site location



Trinity Methodist Church

42 Horsemarket

**Key**

- Scheduled area
- Scheduled area - 1m buffer
- Pile locations
- Foundations
- Contaminated area
- Pipe trench
- Cable trench

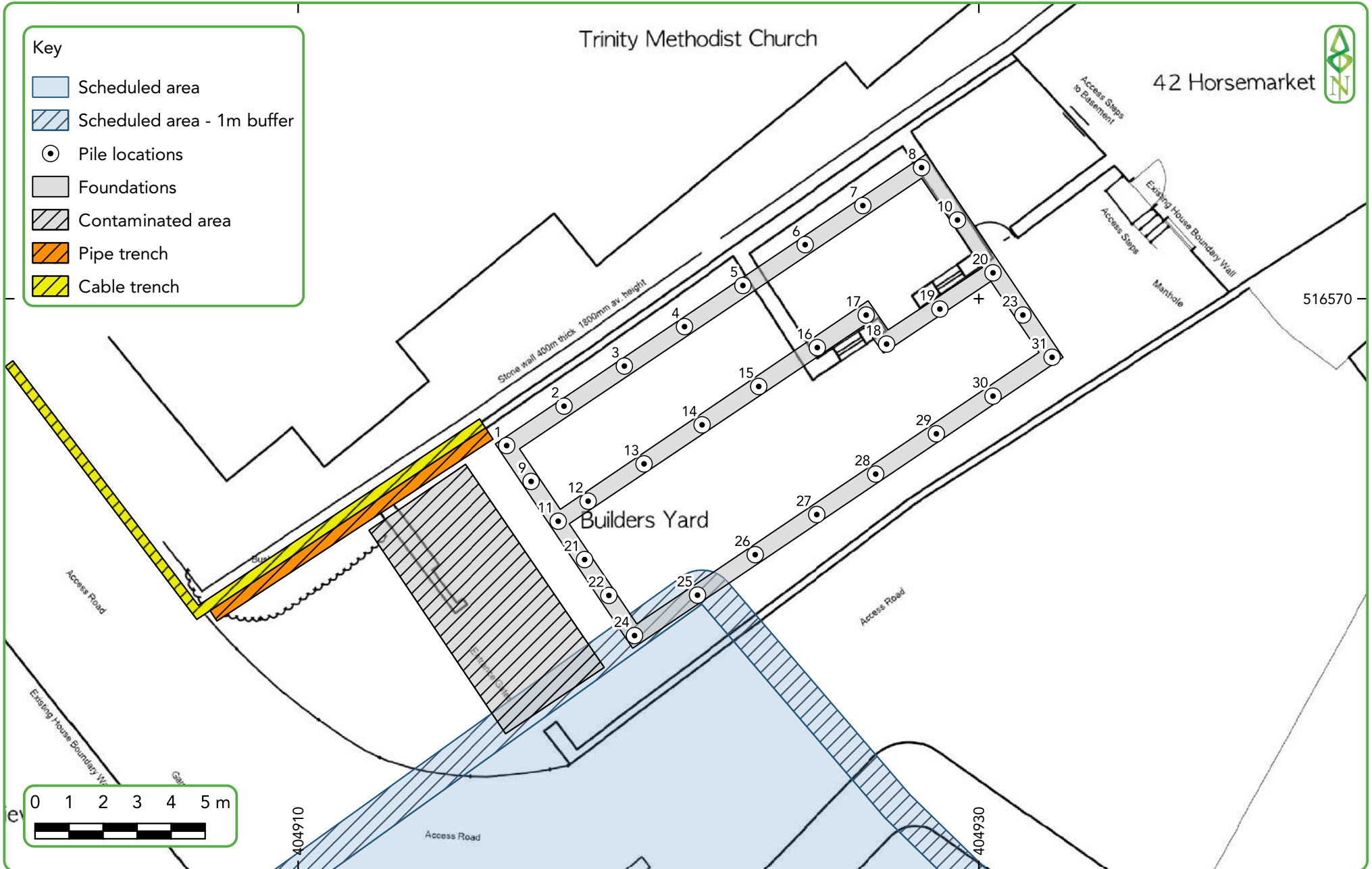


Figure 2 - 42 Horsemarket: Existing plan showing proposed foundations and pile layout





Detail showing the southeastern edge of the site with location of piles 24 and 25 in the foreground



The Site, facing NE and showing location of piles



Following excavation of the foundation trenches, showing piles 22, 24, 25 and 26. Facing north



Detail of the section between piles 24 and 25, facing north



Following excavation of the foundation trenches, showing piles 21 and 22. Facing northeast

Figure 3 - Site photos showing location of piles and foundation trenches, with detail of piles 24 and 25 within Scheduled Area





Detail of the cable trenching showing brick wall foundation (1004), facing northwest



Area of contaminated land removed for lawn area at southwestern end of the site, facing northwest.



Detail of drainage pipe trench along the northwestern boundary of the site, facing southwest



Detail of drainage pipe trench showing stone wall foundation (1005)



Section of area of contaminated soil removed, showing (1002), (1006) and (1003). Facing northeast



Detail of the cable trench running into the site from the northwest, facing southeast



Detail of drainage pipe trench showing stone wall foundation (1005), facing northwest

Figure 4 - Site photos showing excavated cable trench, pipe trench and area of contaminated land removal



## APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1: Contexts

Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
			Length	Width	
Trench 1	Dimensions: Across the site				
	Orientation: n/a				
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during site works involving piling, the grubbing out of foundations, the excavation of a cable trench for electricity duct and clearing of contaminated ground.				
1001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick inclusions 0.50m deep		Length	16.50	
			Width	0.40m	
			Thickness	0.50m	
1002	Dark greyish brown sand gravel with frequent small and medium sized sub-angular sandstone fragments	Layer of made ground	Length	15.00m	n/a
			Width	7.00m	
			Thickness	0.30m	
1003	Mid reddish and dark brown sandy gravel and gravelly clay with frequent ash, brick, drain fragments, and occasional 20th century tin glaze pottery inclusions.	Layer of made ground with disturbed material likely associated with use as a builder's yard	Length	15.00m	n/a
			Width	7.00m	
			Thickness	0.37m	
1004	Modern brick wall foundation	Ran south west abutting and parallel to the existing Methodist church wall	Length	4.60m	n/a
			Width	0.20m	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
1005	Stone wall foundation (1005) were uncovered	Ran south west parallel to the existing Methodist church wall abutted (1004)	Length	3.30m	n/a
			Width	0.30m	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
1006	Distinct layer of brick dust and fragments visible occasionally across the site beneath (1002) and overlaying (1003)	Possible areas of surviving builder's yard surface, or discrete dumps, visible in section below (1002) and above (1003)	Length	15.00m	n/a
			Width	7.00m	
			Thickness	0.05m – 0.10m	



## APPENDIX 2 - OASIS RECORD

OASIS ID: <a href="#">digventu1-327178</a>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	42 Horsemarket, Barnard Castle
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Rear of 42 Horsemarket, Barnard Castle, DL12 8NA on the 10th August 2018 during geotechnical borehole and test pitting survey to the rear of the property in advance of development at the site (Planning Ref DM/18/01049/FPA). The Site was considered to be of potential archaeological interest, and a programme of archaeological observation was required during the survey.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2018 End: 31-08-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HBC18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BUILDERS YARD Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Augering", "Test Pits"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	DURHAM TEESDALE BARNARD CASTLE 42 Horsemarket
Postcode	DL12 8NA
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	NZ 049 165 54.543609538733 -1.924249811876 54 32 36 N 001 55 27 W Point
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	DigVentures
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	DigVentures
Project director/manager	Brendon Wilkins
Project supervisor	Brendon Wilkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Richard Naseby
Entered by	Manda Forster (manda@digventures.com)
Entered on	31 August 2018