

WEST FENWICK FARM

Fenwick, Northumberland

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING SERVICE TRENCHING

January 2015



Prepared for Matfen Estates by

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Site Name: West Fenwick Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland
Development: Service Trenching pre Residential Development of
Client: Blackett Estates
NGR: NZ 0550 7290
Site Code: WFF 13/14/15
Planning References: CM20090475 & CM20090477
Conservation Team Ref: T51/1/19241
OASIS Ref: alanwill1- 201411

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SUMMARY

Fenwick, a rural settlement in Northumberland lies within the civil parish of Matfen between the villages of Matfen to the west, Stamfordham to the east and five and a half miles to the north-east of Corbridge on the River Tyne. Parts of West Fenwick Farm, lying at the western end of the settlement, and recently part of Blackett Estates, is currently under re-development as six privately-owned residential units.

West Fenwick developed from medieval origins – it is surrounded by ridge and furrow earthworks –and consisted of two tenanted holdings; North Fenwick Farm to the north of the road, West Fenwick Farm to the south. The earliest domestic ranges of each holding were bastles, built in the late 16th or 17th centuries. The farmhouse to the north lies beyond the current development; that to the south, building 4, within the development.

Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a series of service trenches at West Fenwick for Blackett Estates was continued between 2013 and 2014 by Alan Williams Archaeology to discharge planning requirements on this part of the development and to identify and record any archaeological remains disturbed by the ground works. All trenches were within the southern part of the complex and extended to the west of the ranges, serving a new sewage treatment plant, and between and to the south of the former farm ranges.

No substantial evidence was identified in the service trenches for extensive medieval activity on the site either as discrete layers or structural features.

One small and abraded sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil in the trench to the west of the ranges. It may have been deposited in the area as waste along with manure over the field.

Two small and abraded sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from an ash layer [2] beneath the farm yard hard standing in the trenches between the ranges which may indicate medieval presence in the area. There was no evidence to suggest that the ash layer was of medieval date.

Ash deposits [7] underlying an early farmyard hard standing of cobbles and boulders [6] overlaid with further ashy deposits [5] were seen in the service trench to the south of the farm ranges. The deposits were probably post-medieval in date and associated with activity alongside buildings 4 and 6 although no artefactual material was recovered from them to confirm this chronology.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The following document forms the required final report carried out during the excavation of service trenching for new residential developments at West Fenwick Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland in line with a briefing document: *West Fenwick Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland: Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief October 10th 2009* (see Appendix 2) provided by NCCCT (ref: CM13/6; 9870 & 9871) and subsequent WSI (see Appendix 1).

2. THE SITE AND ITS ENVIRONS

Fenwick is a small rural settlement in the civil parish of Matten, equidistant between the villages of Matten to the west and Stamfordham to the east and five and a half miles to the north-east of Corbridge and the River Tyne. The settlement consists of Fenwick Hall and Farm, West Fenwick Farm (NZ 0550 7290) and residential properties including The Forge and Caroline Cottages strung between on the north side of the road. The area around the settlement is gently undulating, divided by hedgerows and with only occasional plantation woodland. Solid geology is of Carboniferous sandstones, limestones and shales with coal measures, all overlaid with superficial glacial drift.

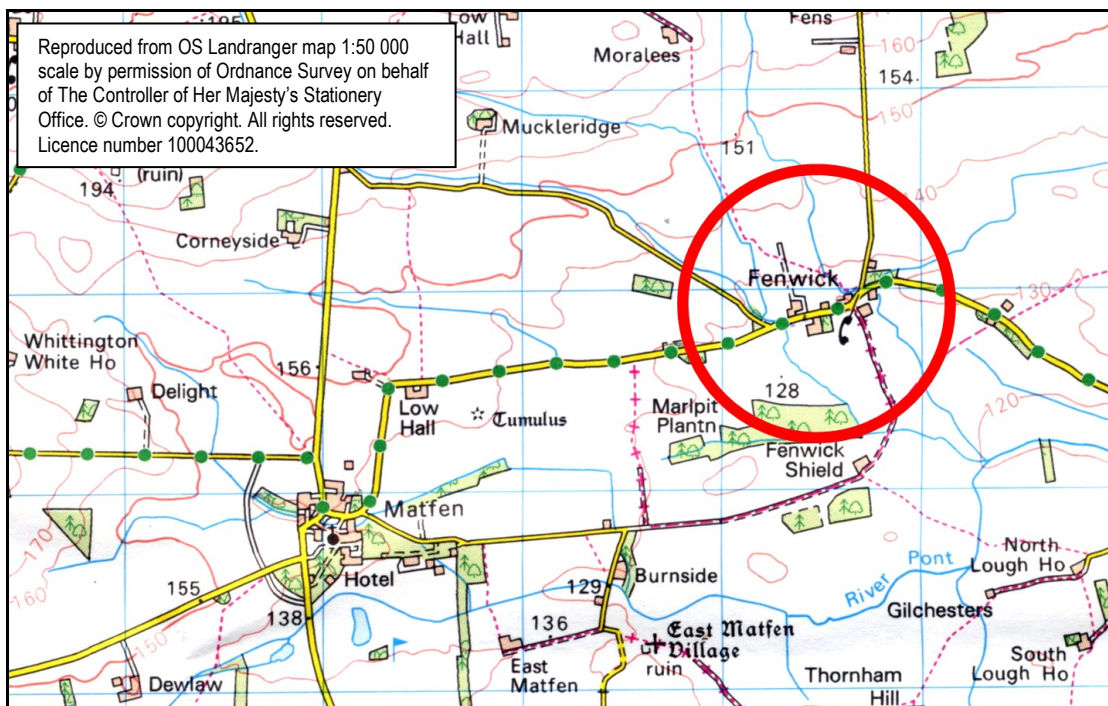


Figure 1: Location of West Fenwick Farm (in red circle). The village of Matten lies to the south-west,

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Fenwick is in origin a medieval settlement. Place name evidence shows that it was founded within an area of marsh, the name Fenwick deriving from the Old English 'dwelling on the fen' (Dodds 1926, 349). Long Bog and Horse Bog to the south indicate that some areas remained as wetlands until recently. Earthworks around the

present settlement, visible on the ground and from aerial photographs, have been plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme, showing that the medieval settlement was of two-row form with house plots (tenements) on each side of a road (the same line as the present road) surrounded by agricultural earthworks including garths. Former open-field systems, marked by surviving ridge and furrow earthworks in pasture fields, extend from the settlement. Remnants of Fenwick Tower, a defensible medieval manorial house, survive on the eastern edge of the settlement (Ryder 1995, 35-6; Ryder 2002; HER 10358). Several medieval burials have been located in the vicinity of the Tower during recent developments, probably indicating the presence of an unidentified chapel or church in the area. Over the middle ages the settlement was certainly more populous than at present and it has also shrunk considerably (Wrathmell 1975, 383-4; HER 10371).

Historically, West Fenwick Farm consisted of two tenanted holdings; North Fenwick Farm to the north of the road, West Fenwick Farm to the south. The earliest domestic ranges of each holding were bastles, built in the late 16th or 17th centuries which, in turn, were built over the footprints of earlier medieval tenements. Today, the farm ranges to the south of the road are derelict; those to the north remain in use. All buildings of the complex are shown on figure 2.

South of the road, farm buildings border the southern and eastern edges of a grassed-over and waterlogged farm yard. The long south row, all sandstone buildings, include a netty (1); cart shed/shelter shed with stone piers and first floor granary (2); an equipment store and shelter-shed with cast-iron columns (3); the shell of a heavily-converted bastle-house (4); a domestic lean-to extension on the north side of the bastle (5); a domestic block to the west of the bastle (6) and a cattle byre beyond (7); a now roofless barn with evidence of raised cruck roofing timbers (8); and a brick structure to the west beyond an entrance into the yard (9). The shorter northern row to the east of the yard includes a loose box (10); a stable for five horses with one stall intact (11); a timber barn (12); and a modern roofed animal-pen built around a walled yard and a demolished stone structure (13).

Farm buildings to the north of the road consist of a long row of buildings running east-west including listed agricultural ranges (14) and North Fenwick Farmhouse (15) both beyond the current application area; a long range of stone buildings (16) with a former house attached to the east end (17); a shelter shed and Dutch barn to the north (18) and (19); with a discrete block of structures beyond including a stone barn (20) and adjoining block (21) with a timber, open-fronted lean-to in the angle between (22) and a stone netty block (23) to the north-west of North Fenwick Farmhouse. A previous archaeological report prepared by Alan Williams Archaeology provided a written and photographic description of those structures to north and south of the road within the current application.



Figure 2: The building ranges of West Fenwick Farm. Building 8, in blue, has been partially demolished. North is to top of page. Excavations monitored (in green, red and blue) are described in section 6. Red letters (A, B, C and D) indicate location of illustrated sections.

4. DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Six residential units are to be established within the current application. Matfen Estates carried out service installation for the overall site (not specific to individual plots) along with installation of a new sewage treatment plant between summer 2013 and autumn 2014. This report details archaeological monitoring works carried out for Matfen Estate during the insertion of these services.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT

An archaeological watching brief was required during groundworks for the **installation of the sewage treatment plant** and during **excavation for service**

trenches as these works may have impacted on archaeological deposits associated with the medieval settlement. Monitoring was carried out by AWA for Matfen Estates to ensure that archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being adequately recorded, the ground works potentially impacting on remains associated with the medieval and later settlement at Fenwick.

6. RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF

The watching brief was carried out intermittently and over a period of 12 months as the installation of services was carried out across the site. This input can be broken down into three blocks of work shown on figure 2:

- Installation of sewage treatment plant and overflow trench to the west of the farm ranges in June 2013 (green line);
- Installation of drainage runs and power cables between the ranges in August 2013 and September 2014 (blue lines);
- Installation of drainage runs to south of ranges and linking with previous runs in September 2014 (red line).

6.1 Installation of Sewage Treatment Plant and Overflow Trench (green line)

Trench 0.6m wide by 0.8m deep. Section not drawn. Heights aOD between 128m to east and 127.5m to west.

This work involved the excavation of a trench to the burn flowing to the west of the site taking clean water from a sewage treatment plant to the east and the excavations for this sewage treatment plant in June 2013. Excavation of the trench was carried out by a mini excavator with ditching blade and using a toothed bucket where necessary. Deposits consisted of a very silty and friable medium grey-brown topsoil overlying mixed sandy clay and gravels which incorporated many large boulders. There was no indication that these were anything other than geological, deposited in the area at the end of the last glaciation. All of the boulders sat directly over/within the subsoil.

No archaeological features or evidence of structural remains was noted along the trench, but a number of pieces of 18th or 19th century white and blue glazed table wares were recovered from topsoil as well as one piece of medieval pottery. This was a fragment of the base of a 13th-14th century sandy-ware pot with one splash of green splatter-glaze on the base. The form of the pot could not be established from the small piece recovered.

The excavation of the sewage tank was of considerable scale: c 5m by 5m across and c 5m deep. No archaeological remains were recovered during this excavation.



Plate 1: Excavation of the outfall drain trench for the sewage treatment plant beyond the western end of the farm ranges. Looking south-west. The boulders on the grass were removed from the trench.



Plate 2: Excavating the outfall drain trench for the sewage treatment plant. Looking east.

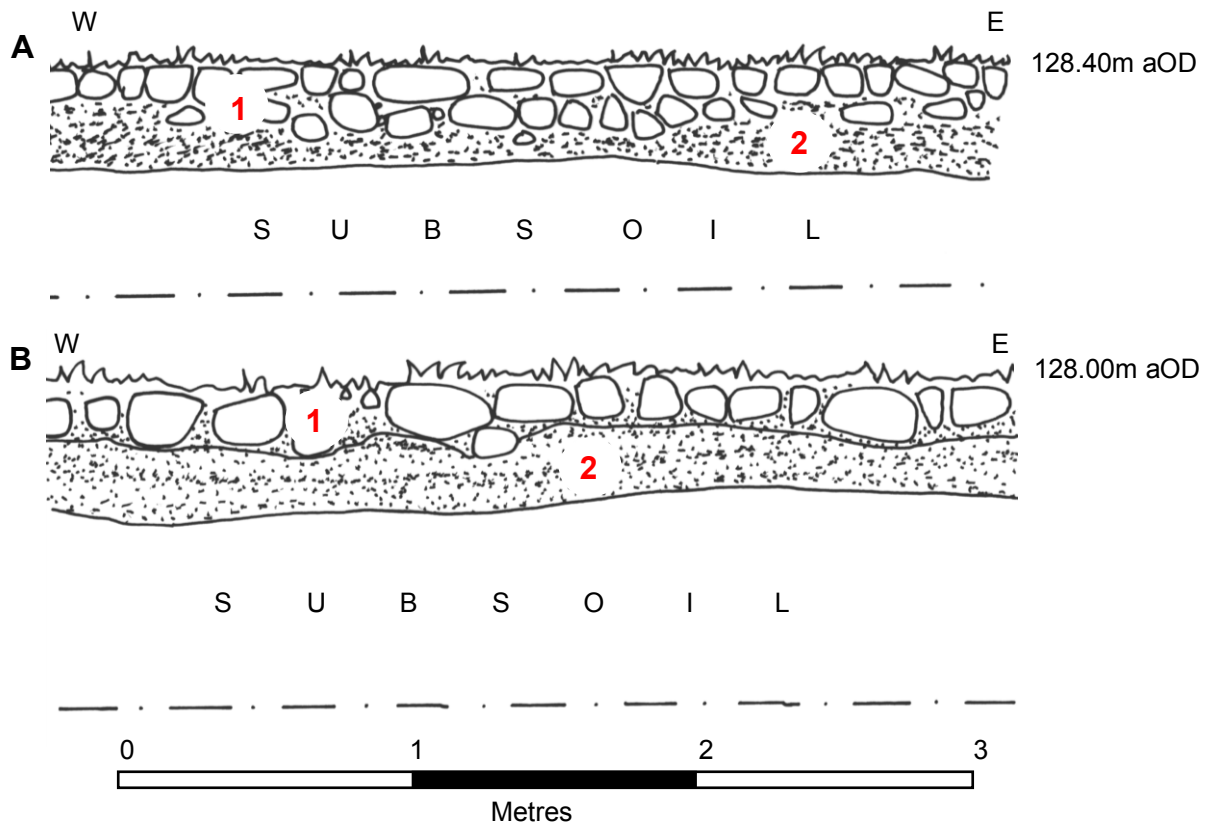


Figure 3: Indicative sections of trench runs through the farmyard between the ranges (**A** cable trench to north; **B** deeper drainage trench to south; see figure 2). **[1]** Farmyard hard-standing, large cobbles and river boulders; **[2]** Ash and loam, generally deeper to south in trench **B**. Base of trench marked with broken line.

6.2 Installation of Drainage Runs (dark blue line) and Power Cables (light blue line) between the Farm Ranges

Trenches c.0.6m wide by 0.8m-1m deep. Sample sections shown as figure 3. Heights aOD between 128.6m to east and 127.4m to west)

These trenches were excavated in the summer of 2013 (drains) and the autumn of 2014 (electricity cables) between the farm ranges to the south of the road. The general character of the areas exposed on both occasions was very similar: A substantial hard standing of cobbles and water-worn river boulders **[1]** forming the farm yard – with occasional deeper areas of stone presumably inserted in wet areas and where there were pre-existing irregularities - overlay intermittent remnants of a buried topsoil and underlying deposits of fire ash **[2]**. This in turn overlay a glacial Boulder clay subsoil including much gravel and sand, sometimes banded. No discrete archaeological features or deposits were seen.

Again, as with the work on the trench for the sewage treatment plant, a number of sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery was recovered mixed within the matrix of the hard-standing of the farm yard the hard standing of the farm yard. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the ash deposits below the hard-standing. These were small and abraded with traces of green splatter-glaze. It was not possible to establish their form.



Plates 3 and 4: Looking east (left) and west along the cable trench between the farm ranges.



Plates 5 and 6: The plate to left shows the drainage run looking east. The plate to right shows a deep area of the farmyard cobbles.

6.3 Installation of Drainage Run to south of Ranges and linking with previous Runs (red line)

Trench c.0.6m wide by 1m to 1.3m deep. Sample sections shown as figures 4 and 5. Heights aOD between 129m to east and 128.3m to west

This drainage trench was excavated in autumn 2014 along the south side of the south ranges: the bastle-like building 4 and later domestic building 6. Section C shows the most complex area of stratigraphy along this trench seen in front of building 6. A very fragmented and largely turf-covered concrete yard extended across this area. This was seen in the trench as a fragmented crust [3] below a thin turf layer. A discrete concrete path [4] was also seen in section (in pink on figure 4), running south from the south door of building 6. Deposits of ash [5], especially in front of buildings 4 and 6 sat below yard surface [3]. Running below this upper ash deposit in the area of the same buildings were the remnants of a cobble/boulder surfaced yard [6]. A part of this, towards the western end of building 6, was fairly well preserved (shown in buff tone on figure 4); further to the east, and across building 4, the stones became very badly jumbled together with ash deposits. A layer of dark ash and loamy soil [7] lay below surface [6] where this was preserved to the west.

No artefactual material was recovered from ash layers or yard surface [6] to provide a date for their formation. It is feasible that yard surface [6] was of a similar date to the yard seen to the north but overlaid during fairly recent updating of buildings on the south of the ranges. Subsoil lay between 0.5m to 0.6m at most points along the trench.

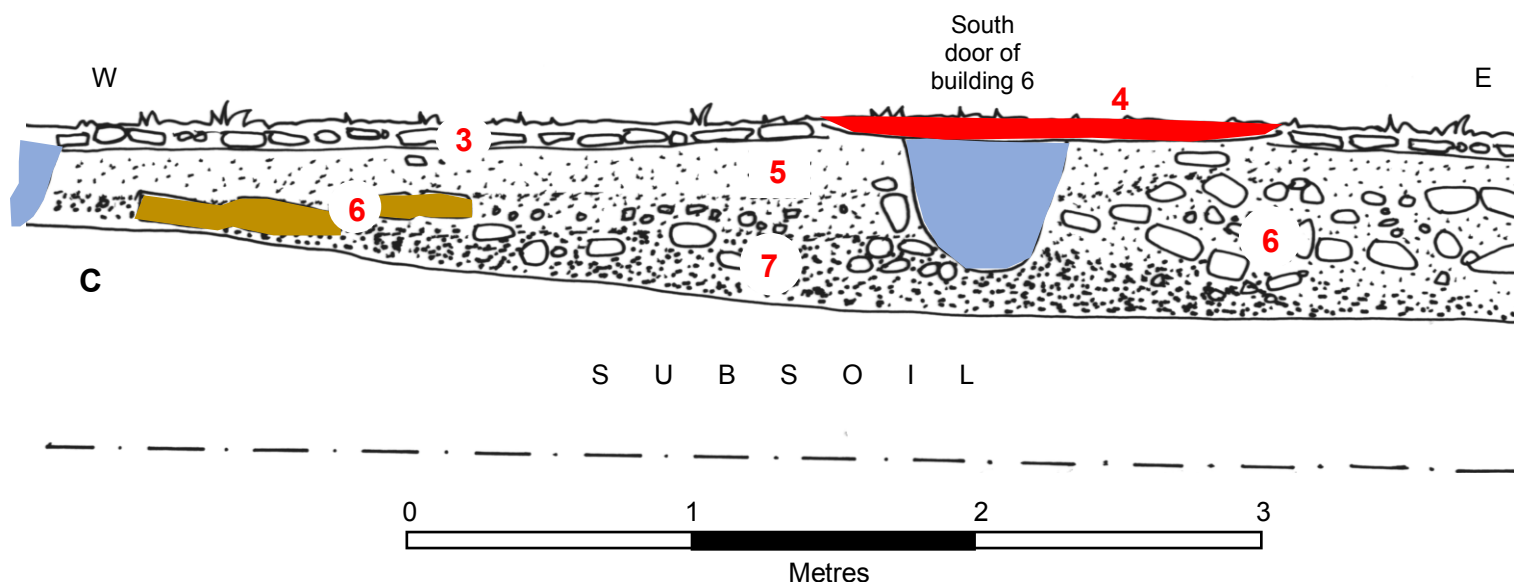


Figure 4: Trench section (C on figure 2) to the south of building 6. For description of the context numbers (in red) see text. Base of trench marked with broken line. Old service trenches shown in blue tone.

To the west of the building ranges was a substantial cut feature [8] (see figure 5). This had been truncated on its western edge by a connecting pipe run extending to

the north. It was 1.2m deep and at least 1.5m wide east-west with a steep and irregular east edge and filled with a medium grey-brown sandy loam with some large stones [9]. No clear edge was seen in the face of the trench cut to the north. No artefactual material was recovered from within [8] to suggest a date. It may have been a relatively modern feature, perhaps the product of the removal of agricultural fixtures in this area.

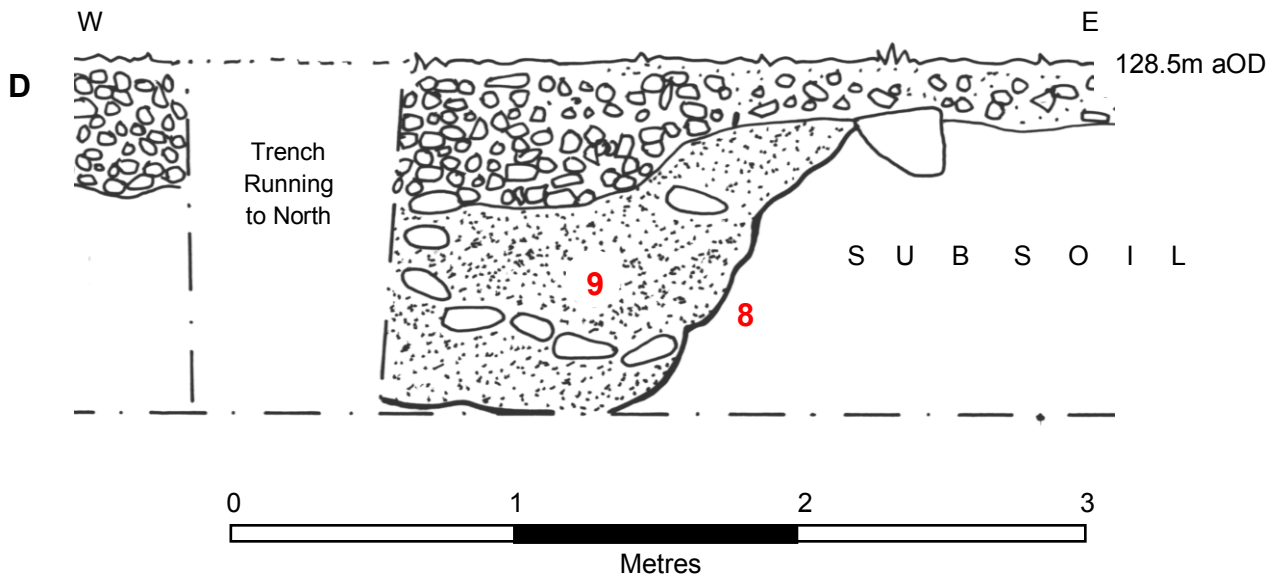


Figure 5: Trench section (D on figure 2) to the west of building 7 showing feature [8].



Plates 7 and 8: Plate to left shows the trench alongside building 6, looking west. Plate to right shows the same location, looking east.



Plates 9 and 10: Trench to south of ranges. Plate to left shows the western part of yard surface [6] which was well-preserved in the section. Plate to right shows the eastern part of [6] in which stones were jumbled together with ash deposits.



Plate 11: Cut feature [8] in the north face of the trench to the south of the farm ranges to the west of building 7.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Excavation of a series of service trenches to the west of the farm ranges at West Fenwick, between the ranges and to their south were archaeologically monitored over 2013 and 2014.

7.2 No substantial evidence was identified in the service trenches for any extensive medieval activity on the site either as discrete layers or structural features.

7.3 One small and abraded sherd of medieval pottery, recovered from topsoil in the trench to the west of the ranges, may have been deposited in the area as waste along with manure over the field.

7.4 Two small and abraded sherds of medieval pottery recovered from an ash layer [2] beneath the farm yard hard standing in the trenches between the ranges would suggest some medieval presence in the area. There is no evidence to suggest that the ash deposit was of medieval date.

7.5 Ash deposits [7] underlying an early farmyard hard standing of cobbles and boulders [6] overlaid with further ashy deposits [5] were seen in the trench to the south of the farm ranges. The deposits were probably post-medieval in date and associated with activity alongside buildings 4 and 6 although no artefactual material was recovered from them to confirm this chronology.

8. SOURCES

Publications

Dodds, M.H. (1926) *A history of Northumberland*, vol 12 (349-359)

Ryder, P.F (1995) *Towers and bastles in Northumberland part 3 Castle Morpeth District*

Ryder P.F (2002) *Fenwick Tower Farm: an historical assessment of the farm and its buildings* unpublished report

Wrathmell, S. (1975) *Deserted and shrunken villages in south Northumberland from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Cardiff University

Listed Buildings: DOE (HHR) Borough of Castle Morpeth, Matfen

North Fenwick Farmhouse and former byre attached to west, Grade II 238648; Byres attached to west of North Fenwick Farmhouse Grade II 238650; Garden Walls south of North Fenwick Farmhouse Grade II 238649

HER Information

West Fenwick Farmhouse HER ID 10386; Fenwick Tower HER ID 10358; Farmbuildings North of Fenwick Tower HER ID 21648; Fenwick shrunken Medieval Village HER ID 10371.

APPENDIX 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

February 2013, prepared for Matfen Estates

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Fig 2: The building ranges of West Fenwick Farm

Fig 3: Developments at West Fenwick Farm

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Plate 1: An earthwork running from The Forge

1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

The owner of West Fenwick Farm lodged planning applications in 2009 (CM20090475 & CM 20090477) with the then Castle Morpeth Borough Council (CMBC) for a residential development involving conversion of a number of farm ranges to domestic use, the construction of adjacent garage blocks and the installation of a sewage treatment plant.

Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) was consulted by CMBC regarding the planning applications. NCCCT advised that as the development would impact on historic buildings, including 18th and 19th century farm ranges, a heavily converted bastle dating to the late 16th or 17th century and potentially on archaeological deposits from the medieval settlement of Fenwick, that planning conditions should be attached for the recording of the building ranges (condition 19) and for an archaeological watching brief to be implemented during development works (condition 20).

The following document forms the required written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the required archaeological watching brief at West Fenwick Farm in line with a briefing document: West Fenwick Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland: Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief October 10th 2009 (see Appendix 2) provided by NCCCT (ref: CM13/6; 9870 & 9871).

2. THE SITE AND ITS ENVIRONS

2.1 Location

Fenwick is a small rural settlement in the civil parish of Matfen, equidistant between the villages of Matfen to the west and Stamfordham to the east and five and a half miles to the north-east of Corbridge on the River Tyne. The settlement consists of Fenwick Hall and farm, West Fenwick Farm (NZ 0550 7290) and residential properties including The Forge and Caroline Cottages strung between on the north side of the road. The area around the settlement is undulating, divided by hedgerows and with only occasional plantation woodland. Geology is of Carboniferous sandstones, limestones and shales with coal measures, all overlaid with glacial drift.

2.2 Medieval Fenwick

Fenwick is in origin a medieval settlement. Place name evidence shows that it was founded within an area of marsh, the name Fenwick deriving from the Old English 'dwelling on the fen' (Dodds 1926, 349). Long Bog and Horse Bog to the south indicate that some areas remained as wetlands until recently. Earthworks around the present settlement, visible on the ground and from aerial

photographs have been plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme (figure 4), showing that the medieval settlement was of two-row form with house plots (tenements) on each side of a road (the same line as the present road) surrounded by agricultural earthworks including garths enclosed by banks and more extensive open-field systems with ridge and furrow. Remnants of Fenwick Tower, a defensible medieval manorial house, survive on the eastern edge of the settlement (Ryder 1995, 35-6; Ryder 2002; HER 10358). Several medieval burials have been located in the vicinity of the Tower during recent developments, probably indicating the presence of an unidentified chapel or church in the area. Over the middle ages the settlement was certainly more populous than at present and has also shrunk considerably (Wrathmell 1975, 383-4; HER 10371).

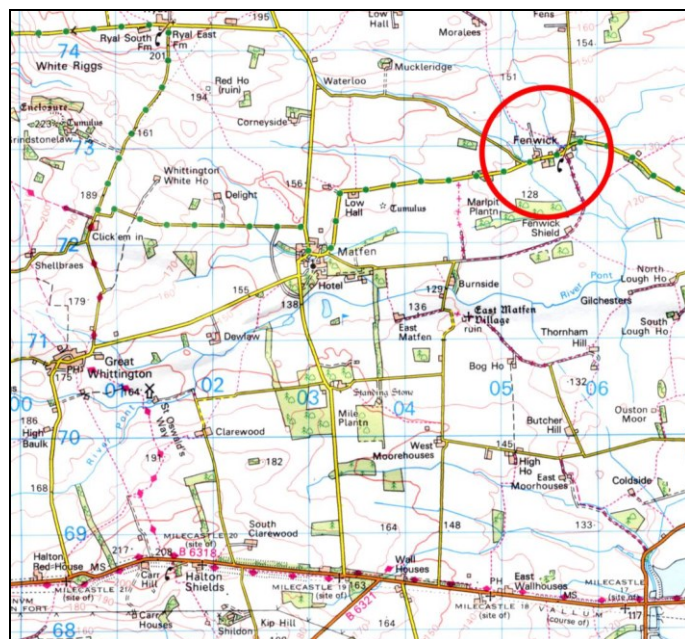


Figure 1: Location of West Fenwick Farm (in red circle). The village of Matfen lies to the south-west, Reproduced from OS Landranger map 1:50 000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100043652.

2.3 West Fenwick Farm

Historically, West Fenwick Farm consisted of two tenanted holdings; North Fenwick Farm to the north of the road, West Fenwick Farm to the south. The earliest domestic ranges of each holding were bastles, built in the late 16th or 17th centuries which, in turn, were built over the footprints of earlier medieval tenements. Today, the farm ranges to the south of the road are derelict; those to the north remain in use. All buildings of the complex are shown on figure 2.

South of the road, farm buildings border the southern and eastern edges of a now-grassed and waterlogged farm yard. The long south row, all sandstone buildings, include a netty (1); cart shed/shelter shed with stone piers and first floor granary (2); an equipment store and shelter-shed with cast-iron columns (3); the shell of a heavily-converted bastle-house (4); a domestic lean-to extension on the north side of the bastle (5); a domestic block to the west of the bastle (6) and a cattle byre beyond (7); a now roofless barn with evidence of raised cruck roofing timbers (8); and a brick structure to the west beyond an entrance into the yard (9). The shorter northern row to the east of the yard includes a loose box (10); a stable for five horses with one stall intact (11); a timber barn (12); and a modern roofed animal-pen built around a walled yard and a demolished stone structure (13).

Farm buildings to the north of the road consist of a long row of buildings running east-west including listed agricultural ranges (14) and North Fenwick Farmhouse (15) both beyond the current application area; a long range of stone buildings (16) with a former house attached to the east end (17); a shelter shed and Dutch barn to the north (18) and (19); with a discrete block of structures beyond including a stone barn (20) and adjoining block (21) with a timber, open-fronted lean-to in the angle between (22) and a stone netty block (23) to the north-west of North Fenwick Farmhouse.



Figure 2: The building ranges of West Fenwick Farm. Building 8, in blue, has been partially demolished. North is to top of page.



Figure 3: Developments at West Fenwick Farm. North to top of page.

3. DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Six residential units are to be established within the current application (Unit 4, North Fenwick Farmhouse and ranges to the west, lies outside the current application). This will involve:

1. Conversion of 18th/19th century farm ranges to domestic use;
2. Conversion of bastle (4) and associated buildings (5&6) to residential accommodation;
3. Construction of new garage/store buildings to accompany each of the units;
4. Installation of a sewage treatment plant;
5. Installation of services;
6. Limited landscaping

Of the above components, 2 to 5 will require archaeological input. A building survey of the 18th and 19th century farm ranges has been completed under separate cover. No further building recording of these structures will be required.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT

Archaeological input will be required during the development to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being adequately recorded. The development will potentially impact on remains associated with the medieval and later settlement at Fenwick. It is considered that in this case a watching brief is the appropriate archaeological response. The watching brief will cover the following components of the development:

4.1 Stripping-out and ground works within and around buildings 4, 5 & 6

- stripping-out may reveal early features currently hidden in the fabric relating to the original form and nature of the buildings;
- Groundworks within and around the buildings may reveal early floor levels and deposits associated with the bastle or conceivably deposits and features relating to the medieval settlement

4.2 Groundworks for the foundation pads of new garage/store buildings

- Excavations may cut into archaeological deposits or structures related to the medieval settlement.

4.3 Installation of sewage treatment plant

- Excavations for the plant may impact on archaeological deposits associated with the medieval settlement

4.4 Service trenching

- Excavations may impact on archaeological deposits associated with the medieval settlement.

4.5 Landscaping

- Landscaping for the new developments may impact on archaeological deposits.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 A record of all features excavated will be produced using appropriate archaeological context recording. All features will have a full written and drawn record. Measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale using repeatable control points. Colour print film will be used to record all features.

5.2 Machine excavation for stripping of foundation bases for the garage/store buildings will be carried out with a smooth ditching blade where possible.

5.3 All pottery, metalwork and animal bone will be retained and located by context. Modern material will be discarded subsequent to the completion of fieldwork. Finds of significance will be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities as agreed with Mr Andrew Parkin.

5.4 Should groundworks not exceed modern disturbance or equally should they exceed the depth at which archaeological remains are present, Northumberland Conservation should be contacted in order to establish whether the watching brief need continue in these specific areas. This is particularly relevant for the excavations required for new floor levels within and adjacent to the bastle, as groundworks may not exceed modern floor levels.

5.5 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.

5.6 The contingency figure for maximum archaeological input on this development is set at 70 person-days.

5.7 Loose architectural fragments will be treated as small finds and recorded individually (with reference to the appropriate repository standards and guidelines).

5.8 Final drawings will be provided as ink on drafting film.

5.9 The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such excavations. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a costs only basis

5.10 Environmental samples will be taken from sealed and dateable deposits to elucidate the agricultural/ecological regime on the site over the period. Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking bulk samples of 30 litres from contexts selected for analysis. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety. Samples will be processed and analysed by Dr Charlotte O'Brien of Archaeological Services University of Durham.

5.11 A maximum of 2 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected if deemed appropriate and of archaeological value.

5.12 On completion of the fieldwork, samples will be processed and artefacts cleaned, conserved, identified, labelled and packaged. An appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results will be completed if no further archaeological investigations are to be carried out.

6. ARCHIVE AND REPORT

6.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standards specified in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), English Heritage, 2006. Archive preparation and deposition will be undertaken with reference to the repository guidelines and standards, and where necessary the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) standards and guidelines.

6.2 An illustrated report will be supplied within 3 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the English Heritage Archaeologist for Hadrian's Wall, the Archaeologist for the Northumberland National Park and the County Sites and Monument Record. The National Monuments Record will be asked if they wish to receive copies of the archive and report. The report will contain as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology Results
- Assessment and recommendations

- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design

6.3 If appropriate, arrangements will be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.

6.4 AWA supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). 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. The online OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

7. SOURCES

Publications

Dodds, M.H. (1926) *A History of Northumberland*, vol 12 (349-359)

Ryder, P.F (1995) *Towers and Bastles in Northumberland part 3 Castle Morpeth District*

Ryder P.F (2002) *Fenwick Tower Farm: an historical assessment of the farm and its buildings* unpublished report

Wrathmell, S. (1975) *Deserted and shrunken villages in south Northumberland from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Cardiff University

Listed Buildings: DOE (HHR) Borough of Castle Morpeth, Matfen

North Fenwick Farmhouse and former byre attached to west Grade II 238648; Byres attached to west of North Fenwick Farmhouse Grade II 238650; Garden Walls south of North Fenwick Farmhouse Grade II 238649

HER Information

West Fenwick Farmhouse HER ID 10386; Fenwick Tower HER ID 10358; Farmbuildings North of Fenwick Tower HER ID 21648; Fenwick shrunken Medieval Village HER ID 10371.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 AWA will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments.

8.2 If the Provisions of Construction, Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 1994 are appropriate the employer will appoint a Planning Supervisor who will prepare a Health and Safety Plan which will be made available to the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of work.

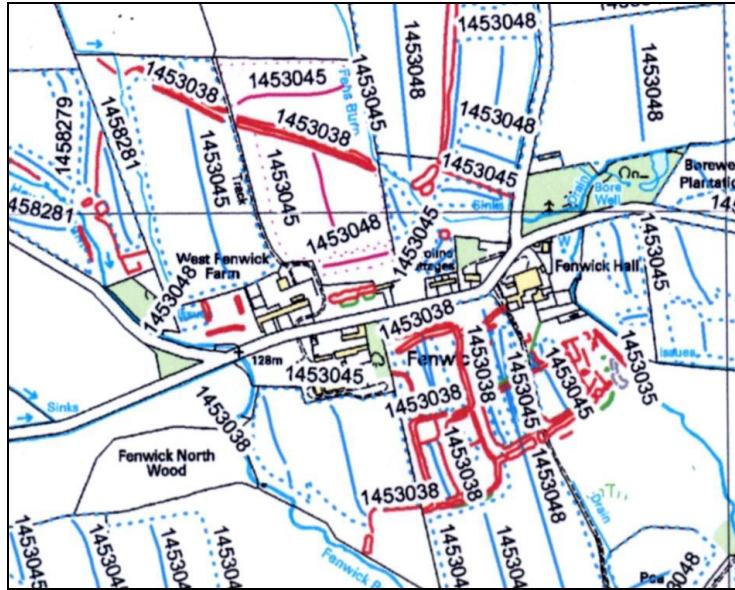


Figure 4: Fenwick, as shown on the National Mapping Programme. Medieval earthworks are indicated in red line. Each feature is given a unique number. Plate 1, below, shows bank 1453045 running from The Forge towards the buildings of North Fenwick Farm. It probably marks the line of tenements.



Plate 1: An earthwork running from The Forge (centre of frame) towards the buildings of North Fenwick Farm. As noted above, it probably marks the line of medieval tenements