

# BRADLEY HALL

Wolsingham, County Durham

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING EXCAVATION OF TRENCH FOR HEATING MAIN

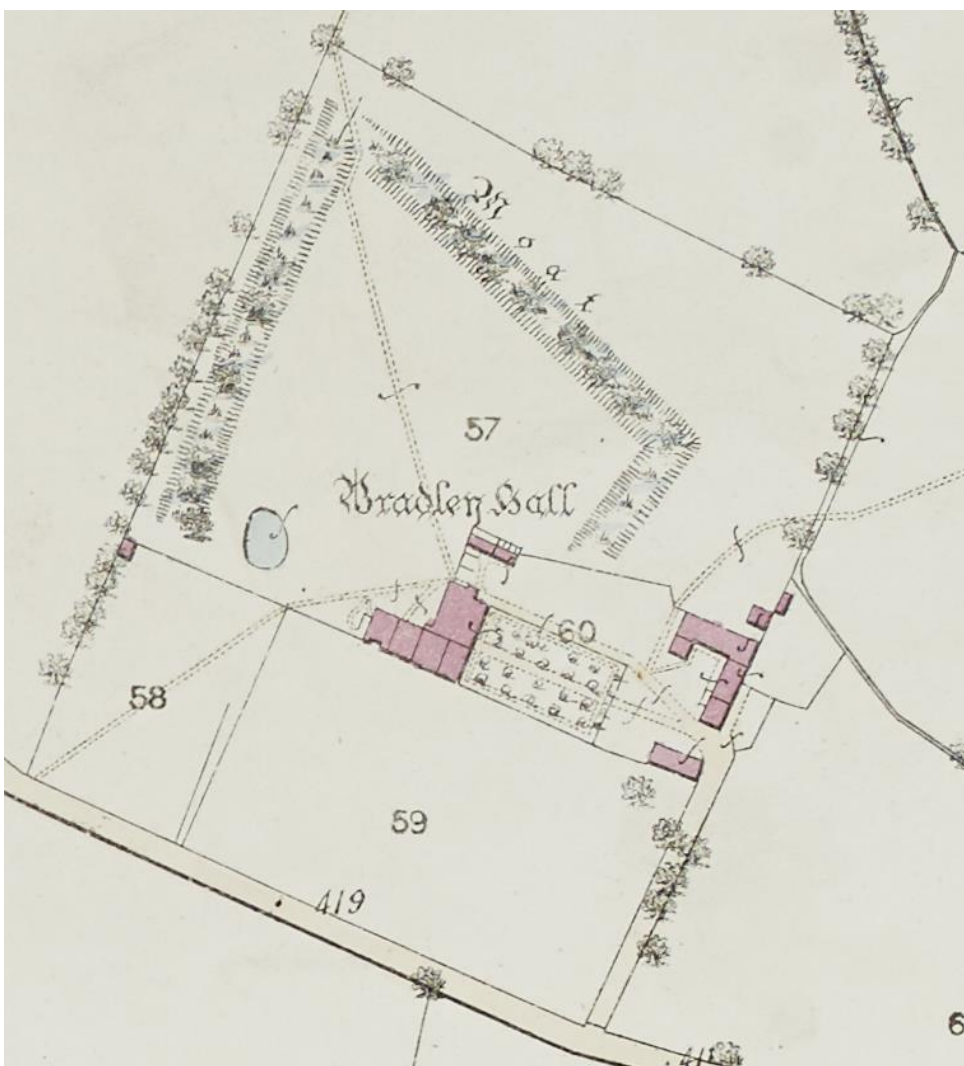
September 2014



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<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>NZ 10827 36207</b>
<b>Scheduled Monument No:</b>	<b>SM 28599 (HA 1019821)</b>
<b>Fieldwork Dates:</b>	<b>September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014</b>
<b>Oasis Reference:</b>	<b>alanwill1-203959</b>



**Frontispiece:** *First Edition Twenty Five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Survey 1858 (Sheet XXXIII. 2) showing Bradley Hall and moated enclosure.*

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## SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out on September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 by Alan Williams Archaeology for Mr and Mrs Stephenson at the scheduled Bradley Hall, Wolsingham, County Durham during the excavation of a trench for the heating main of a wood-burning boiler. This fulfilled a condition of scheduled monument consent.*

*The scheduled Bradley Hall includes the remains of a moated site, the ruins and remains of a fortified house incorporated within and alongside the modern farmhouse, a pillow mound and a series of medieval fishponds. The farmhouse is also a Grade II listed building.*

*The trench for the heating main, 49m long, c. 0.4m wide and between 0.6m and 0.8m deep ran to the west and north of the house. It exposed the truncated remains of at least two walls. North-south running wall [4] was seen at the south end of the trench. It was of large sandstone blocks bonded with mortar and 1m wide. Its length was untested. It may have joined to the north with another truncated wall [10] seen within the trench or terminated before it reached that wall. Wall [10] ran east-west 3.4m to the north of the northern corner of the farmhouse. It was narrower than [4] at 0.8m wide but was also mortared. The robbed-out remains of a possible third wall may have been marked by east-west running trench [6] which ran parallel with and just over 1m to the north of [10].*

*The function and date of these walls remains uncertain. A few fragments of undiagnostic white-glazed ware and fragment of a white glazed handle in [12] shows that the fill of trench [6] occurred during or after the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although [4] and [10] were substantial structures there was no evidence for floor or yard surfaces around them although these may have been robbed out or truncated.*

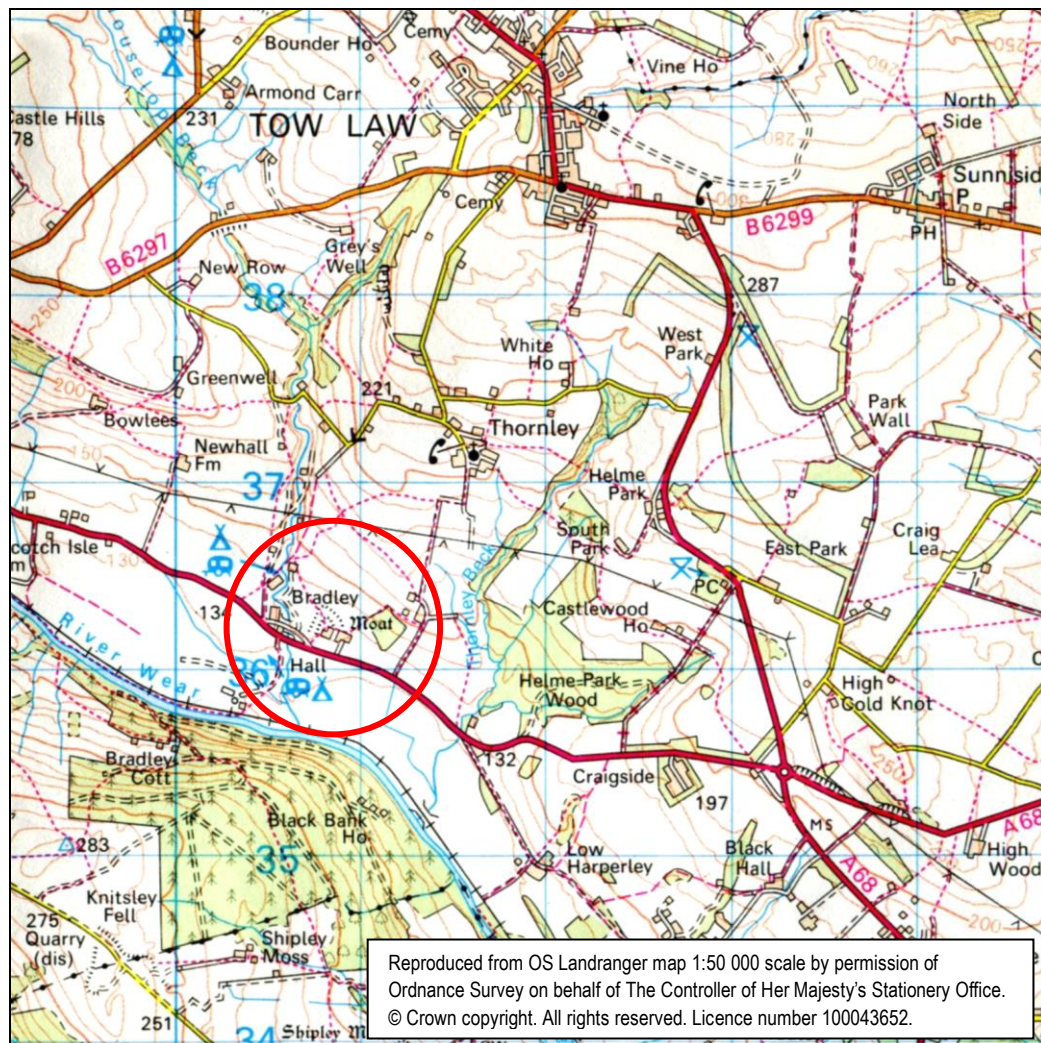
*No evidence was found to suggest that the east-west bank to the north of the farmhouse had formed over the demolished remains of a north range of the medieval house.*



## 1. THE PROJECT

### 1.1 Location

Bradley Hall lies in open pasture land at NZ 10827 36207 c. 500m to the north of the River Wear and on a relatively flat area between Bradley Burn to the west and Thornley Beck, a little further away to the east. The A689 passes immediately to the south of the Hall running through Wolsingham two miles to the west and Crook, three miles to the east. The valley slope begins to steepen beyond the hall climbing towards Tow Law one and a half miles to the north.



**Figure 1:** Location of Bradley Hall, north of the River Wear and south of Tow Law

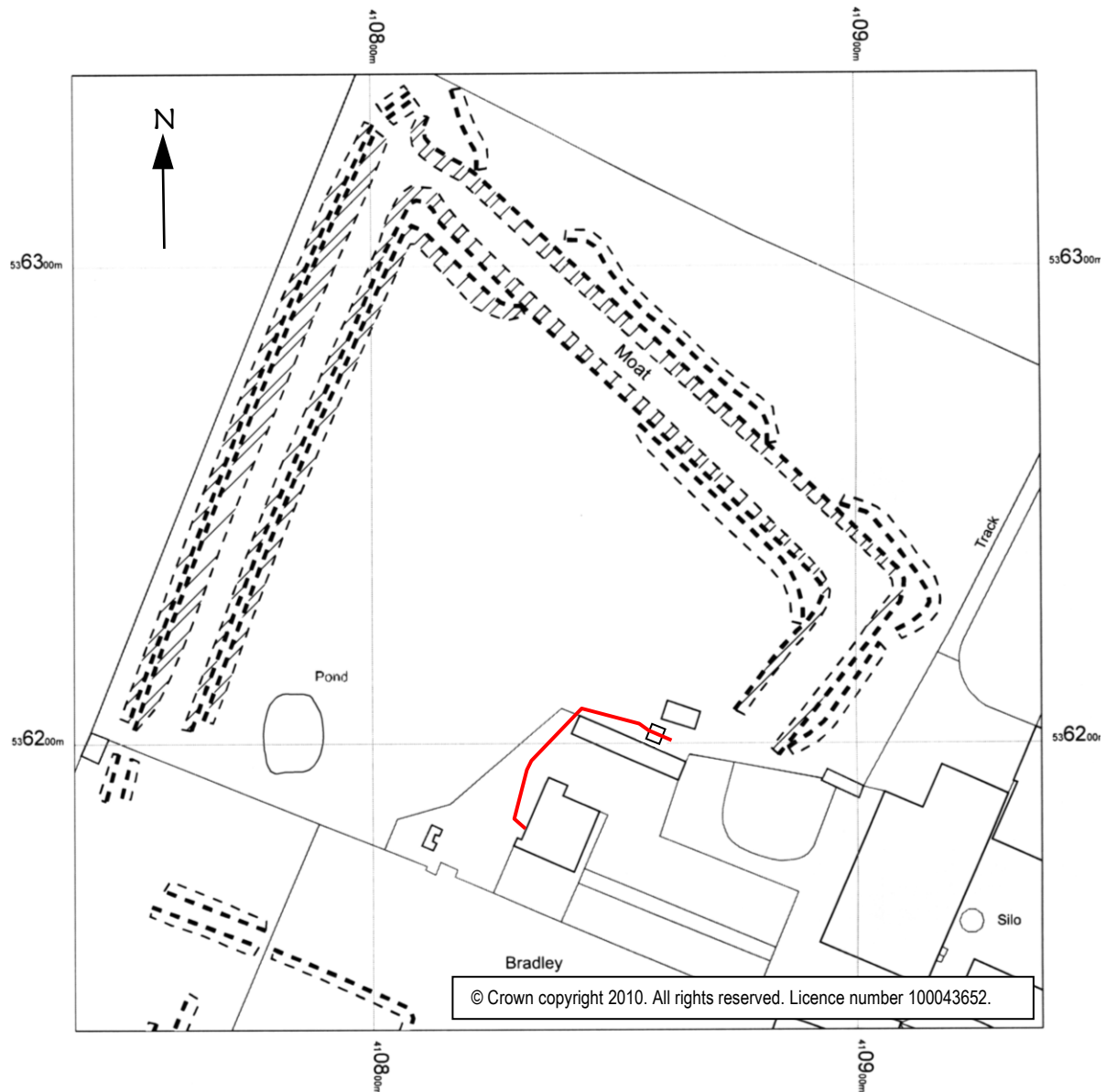
### 1.2 Development Works

The owners of scheduled and listed Bradley Hall applied for scheduled monument consent on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2014 to carry out required ground works for the installation of a wood-burning boiler to the north of the Hall immediately beyond the walled garden (see figures 2 and 3). A connecting heating main to the house would run for a distance of c. 50m into the cellar and would be routed in a trench.

Scheduled Monument Consent for the development works was granted by English Heritage on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2014 (English Heritage ref: S00090220) with a range of conditions including the requirement that the groundworks should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief.

### 1.3 Archaeological Monitoring

Monitoring of the groundworks was carried out by Alan Williams Archaeology on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014 to a brief prepared by Dr R Young, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage.



**Figure 2:** Bradley Hall and moated enclosure to the north-west. The course of the pipe trench for the wood burner is in red. Grid squares are 100m across.

## **2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** The scheduled monument of Bradley Hall includes the partially surviving earthworks of a medieval moated enclosure around a once fortified house (this also listed Grade II), a pillow mound (rabbit warren) to the north of the enclosure and a series of medieval fishponds immediately to the south, formerly fed by the Bradley Burn.

### **2.2 Documentary evidence**

Bradley is mentioned in the Boldon Book of 1183 (Austin 1982, 39, 41) held by a family of the same name. By the time of Bishop Hatfield's Survey (1377-1380), the holding was in the hands of Ralph Eure of Witton. His son, Sir William, gained licence to crenellate the house in 1431. Passing through the hands of the Tempest family, Bradley was owned by the Bowes family from 1569 and remained with them - although occupied by tenant farmers for much of the period - until the death of the last Bowes heir, Thomas, in 1844. Passing on to the Smithson family, and then after 10 years to the Strakers. In 1911, the Bradley Hall estate with five farms and totalling 1200 acres was sold by auction as separate farms.

### **2.3 Earthworks**

Long sections of the broad and deep moat (up to 7m wide and 1.8m deep) remain visible today. It forms a trapezoidal plan, enclosing an island a maximum of 110m east-west by 125m north-south. The northern and western arms and the north-eastern angle are the most prominent and steep-sided. Much of the eastern arm, running through farm ranges, is levelled but survives as a buried feature. The south side of the moat has also been largely infilled, but is visible as a shallow linear depression for a part of its length. A bank, up to 1.6m high and spread at points to 10m wide, survives intermittently along the inner edge of the moat. An external bank, of similar maximum dimensions, can also be seen in places around the moat. It is thought that the original entrance into the island was at the north-west corner.

Other, quite slight earthworks can be seen on the island. The north-west quarter of the interior, for instance, is raised. This, perhaps, marks the remains of buildings associated with the probable entrance across the moat at this angle into the island. A pond within the interior is relatively modern. Earthworks to the west and north of the current farmhouse may represent the location of early domestic ranges (see below).

### **2.4 The house**

Remains of a fortified house pre-date and are amalgamated within the present (three-storey, double pile) farmhouse and attached south range (forming an 'L' plan) in the south-east corner of the moated island. The origins of the house and south range, and of some of its surviving fabric, may be of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Re-modelling occurred in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and demolitions probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

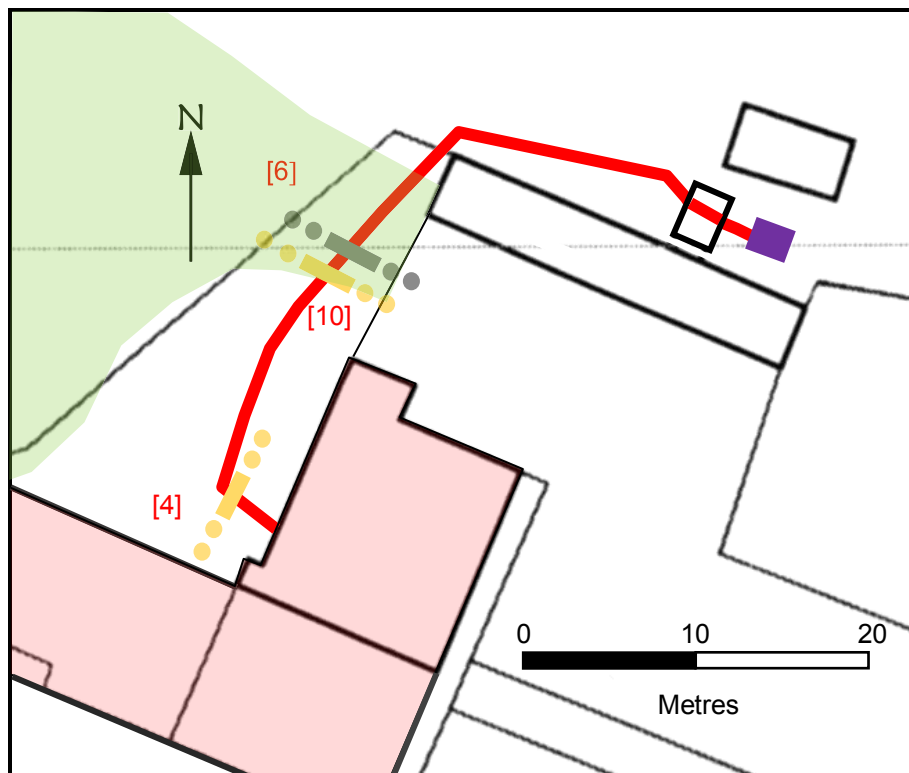
The medieval house is thought to have been of courtyard plan with at least three ranges set around a central yard. The considerably altered east range is today the farmhouse for Bradley Hall. The south range, extending to the west of the farmhouse,

consists of a low barrel-vaulted block of undressed masonry, 5m high, 30m east-west and 11m north-south. The range includes a number of features of medieval date.

Low earthworks up to 0.3m high lie to the west and north of the standing ranges and probably cover remains of the west wing of the medieval house. These earthworks coalesce to the north with a smaller bank running east west which is lost within the garden of the farmhouse and low farm ranges. It was thought that this bank possibly marked the location of a demolished north wing.

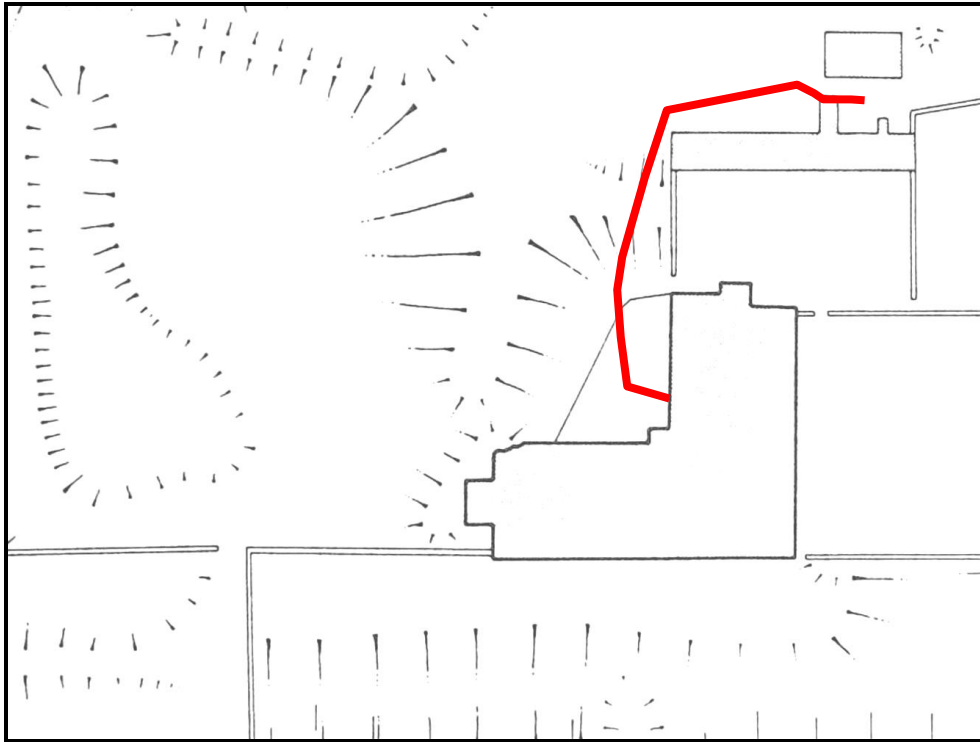
### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

**3.1** The trench for the heating main ran to the west and north of the present farmhouse. As described above, low earthworks to the west and north of the house and its south range were thought to represent the remains of lost ranges to the north and west of a central courtyard.



**Figure 3:** The pipe trench (in red) showing features revealed including Walls [4] and [10] and trench [6]. Green tone indicates the general extent of raised earthworks considered to mark the demolished west and possibly north ranges of a medieval courtyard house, the south and west ranges of which are represented by standing structures (pink tone). The present farmhouse occupies the eastern range.





**Figure 4:** Part of the earthwork survey (see figure 17 for whole extent) of the moated site carried out in 1992 at Bradley Hall (Annis and Ryder 1992). Line of trench is annotated in red.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### 4.1 Dimensions and Course of Trench

Excavation of the heating main trench was carried out on September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 by a machine excavator using a toothless ditching blade. All of the excavation work was monitored archaeologically. Generally, the trench was 0.4m wide and c. 0.7m to 0.8m deep. The route of the trench was as per the line marked on Proposed Plan No P01 of 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014, prepared by Ian Wells for Countryside Consultants Architects with limited variation as described below and as shown on figure 3 in this report. The trench took a line north-west from the house wall, turned to run north-east through the garden and then right (to the east) beyond the field gate. This continued to the location of the wood-burner.

### 4.2 Deviation of Route

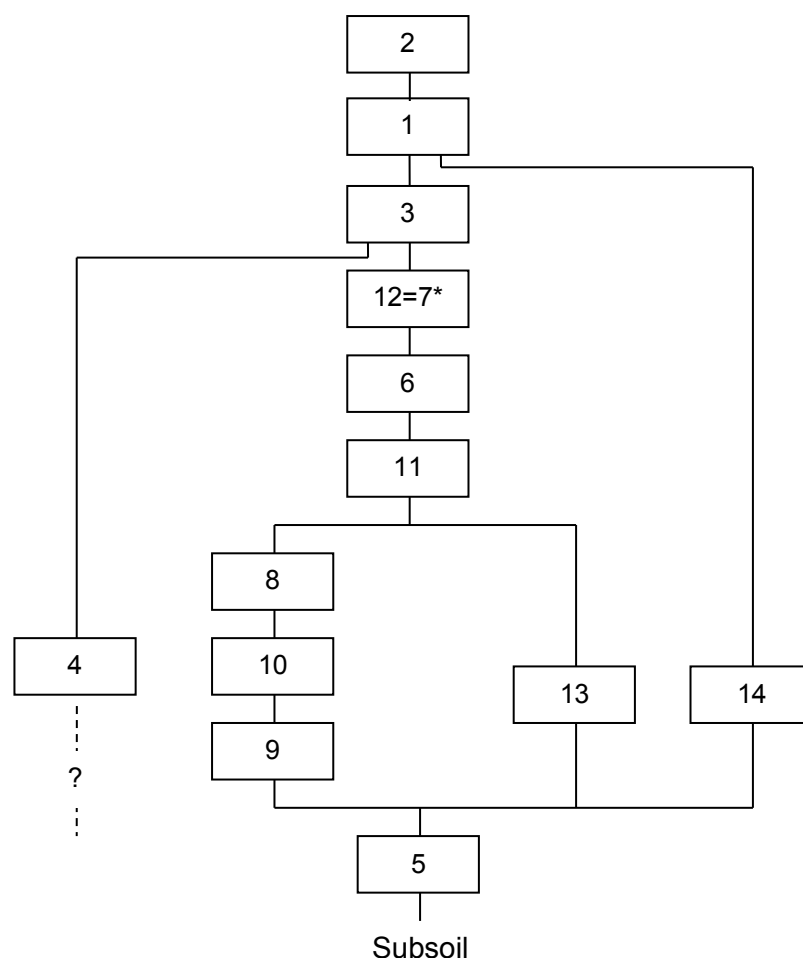
The trench was cut west from the house for 4m where the remains of a demolished wall [4] running north-south were uncovered. In order to prevent the trench removing stratigraphy along and over the wall, its course was angled slightly northwards and after 12m angled back towards the specified line. This re-routing, taking up several metres more than the designed course of the trench – and of the pre-cut pipe – necessitated another slight deviation at the wood-burner (north-east) end of the trench where the line was routed directly under a concrete shed to shorten the course.

### 4.3 Stratigraphy of the Trench

Table 1 provides a description of deposits and features exposed within the trench. Figure 5 shows a sequence diagram indicating the stratigraphy exposed along the trench.

Khaki-brown topsoil [5] developed over clay subsoil across the area. This was cut away towards the middle of the north-south run of the trench by a foundation cut [9] for an east-west running sandstone wall [10]. This was c.0.85m wide and had been truncated to the level of subsoil. To the north, the foundation trench was 0.4m wider than the wall and was filled with a pale grey-brown sandy loam [8] with some small stones. The east-west extent of the wall is not known.

The truncated remains of another wall [4], this time running north-south, was seen towards the south end of the trench. Its depth was not established during the cutting of the trench, nor was its relationship with deposits other than rubble [3] which overlay it. Wall [4] may have joined with [10] or terminated before it reached the line of wall. Whether it was contemporary with [10] is not known. Towards the north end of the north-south run, a shallow deposit of silty sand [13] overlay buried topsoil [5].

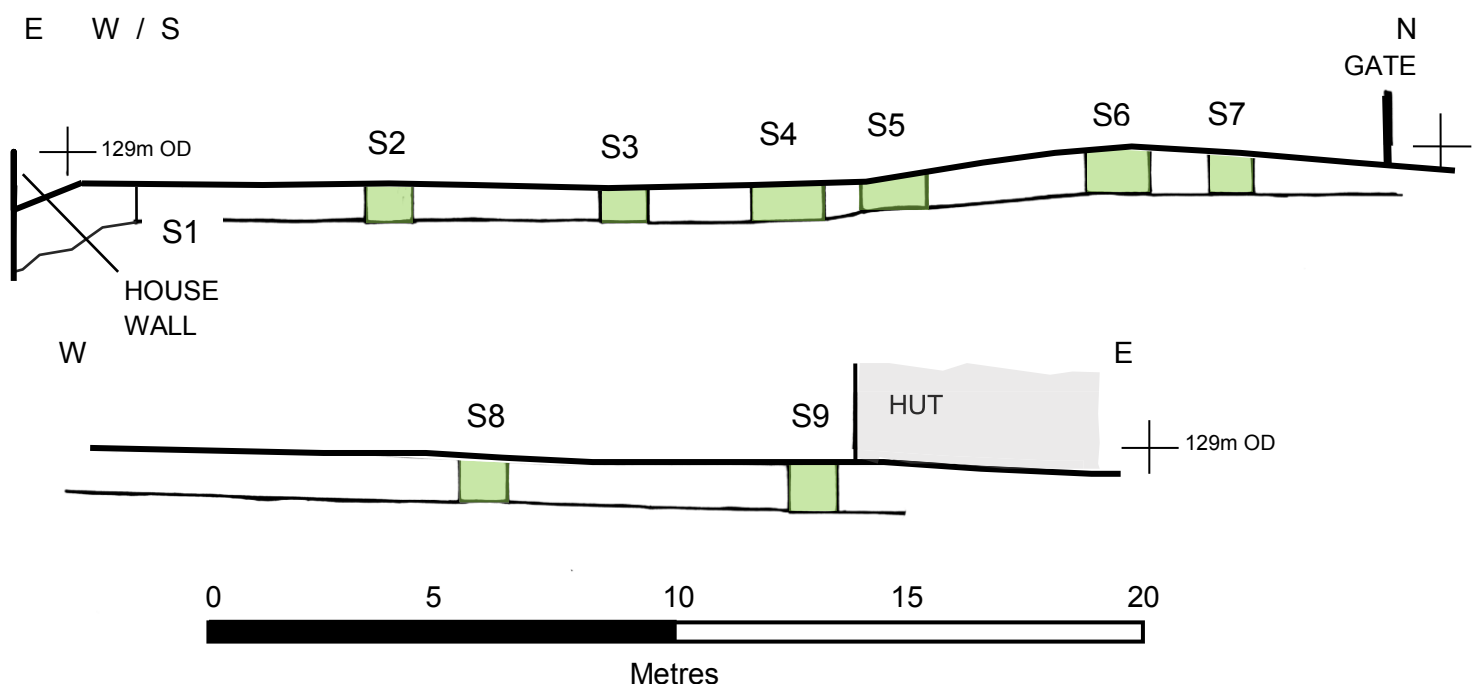


**Figure 5:** Sequence diagram for the deposits and features found in the trench.

*\*Stratigraphically, [7] is equivalent to [12].*

A spread of variegated sandy loam with some mortar and fragments of mortar [11] extended across the northern part of the trench, fading out by the field gate. This deposit sat above the fill [8] of the foundation trench for wall [10] but did not overlie the robbed-out remains of the wall.

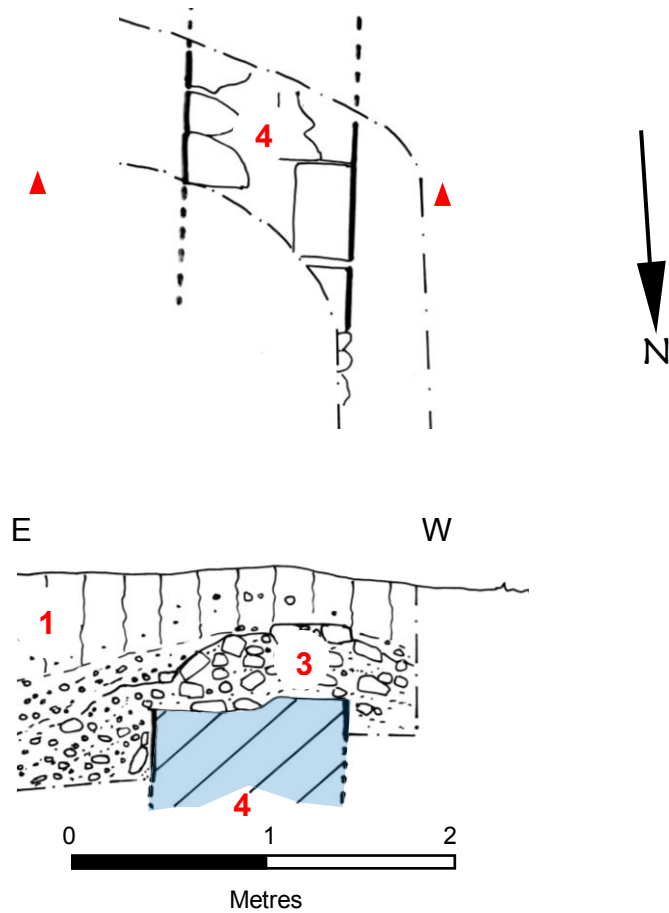
Cut into [11] was a broad east-west running trench with sloping sides and a flat base. This probably marks the robbing of a pre-existing feature, possibly a wall, from which all fabric had been removed. The trench was filled with a very dark grey gritty loam with many small fragments of stone [12]. This deposit extended to the south of the trench, spilling over the exposed robbed out remains of wall [10]. Overlying deposit [12], and extending from the south end of the trench, was a very substantial rubble and mortar spread [3], presumably the residue of a demolished structure.



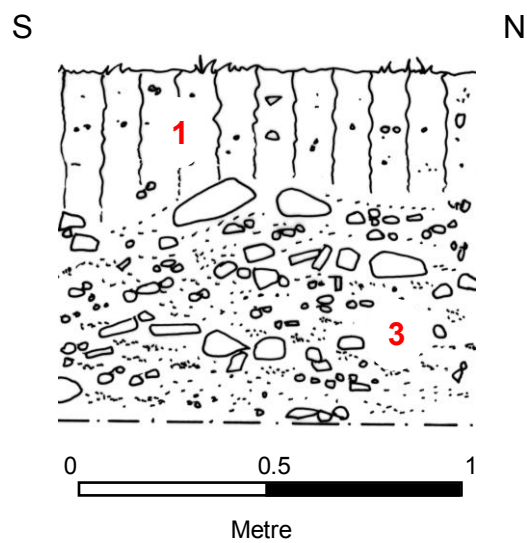
**Figure 6:** Profile of Pipe trench with location of section drawings 1 to 9 (green tone).  
S1 is a transverse section. Level aOD of trench run shown above.

Stratigraphy in the part of the trench north of the field gate was discrete from the rest of the trench and simple: Where exposed, early topsoil [5] lay above subsoil. Overlying this was a band of dark-grey coal dust intermixed with a sandy loam with some small fragments of coal.

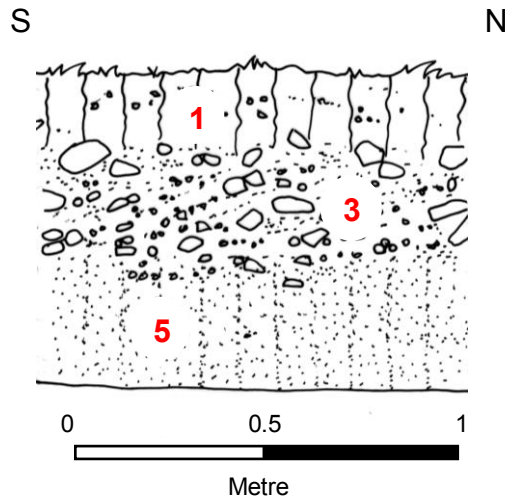
Topsoil [1] a dark-brown sandy and gritty loam, overlay the whole length of the trench. The slight east-west running bank south of the field gate was the product of a dumped layer of topsoil [2] overlying developed topsoil [1].



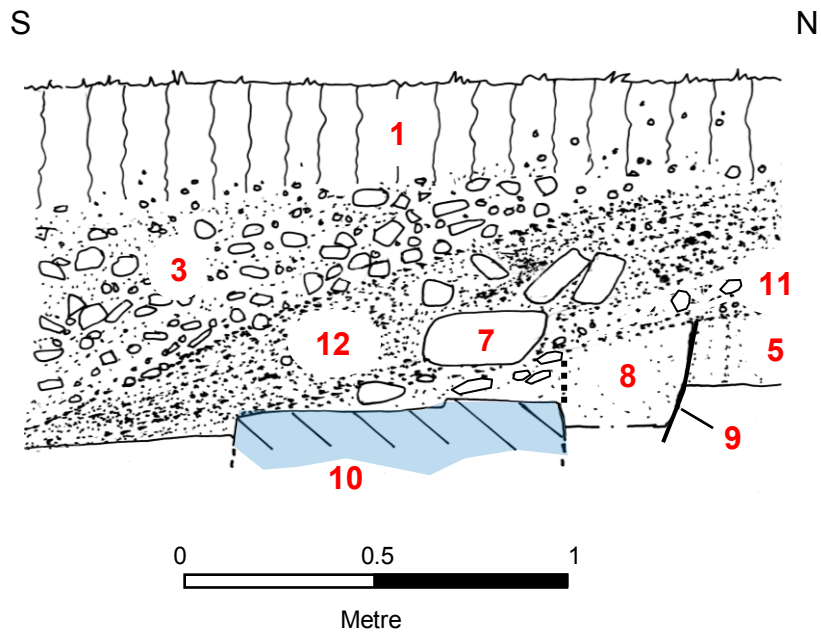
**Figure 7:** Plan (top) and transverse section 1 (see figure 6) across the pipe trench showing wall [4] (1:40). Red arrows indicate location of section.



**Figure 8:** Section 2 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20).

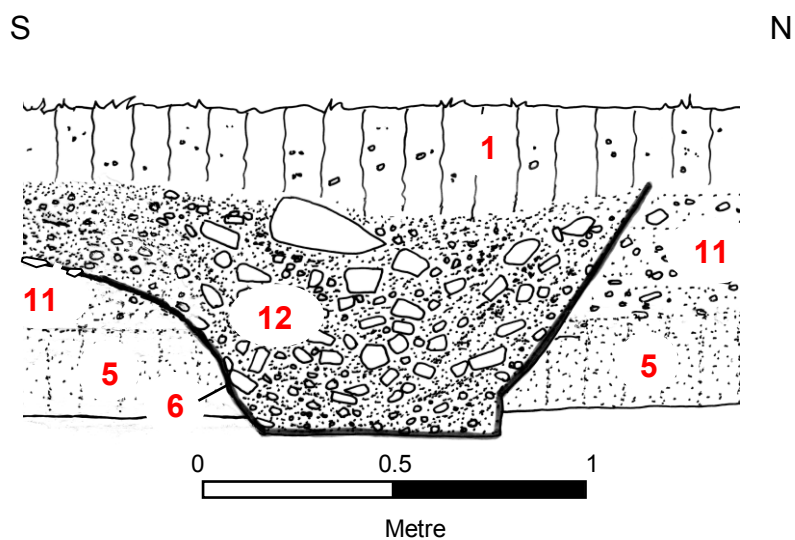


**Figure 9:** Section 3 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20).

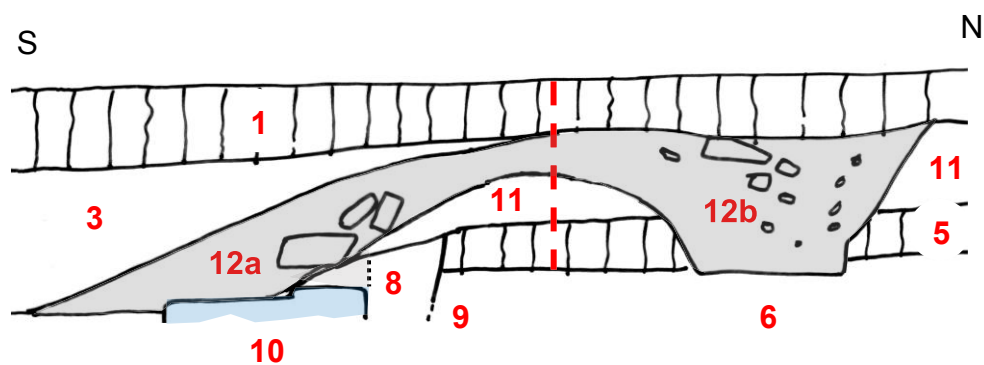


**Figure 10:** Section 4 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20) showing the remains of wall [10] and cut [9] to its north (1:20).

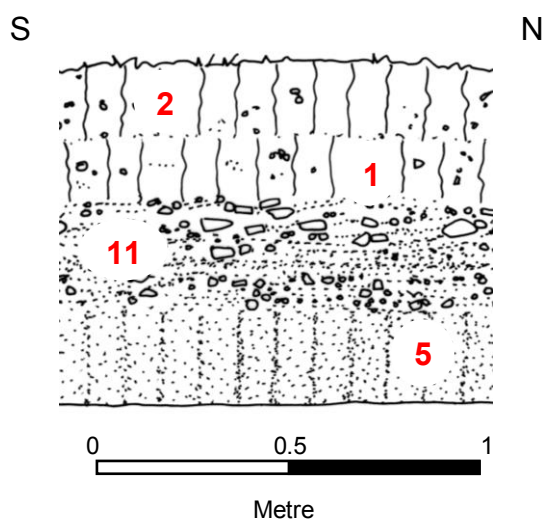




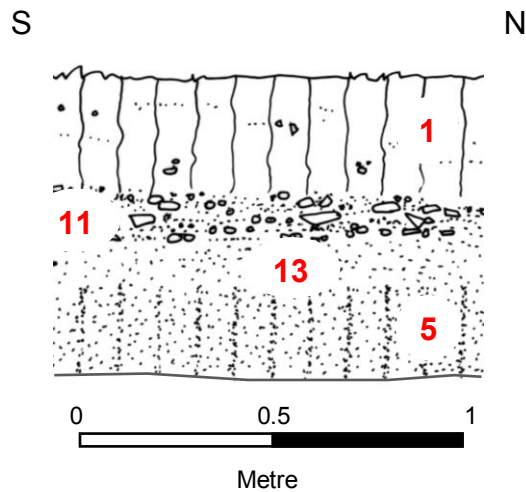
**Figure 11:** Section 5 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20) showing cut [6] (1:20).



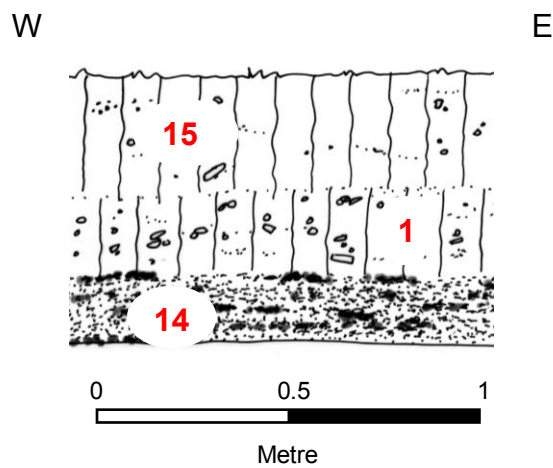
**Figure 12:** Amalgamation of sections 4 and 5 (junction on red dashed line) showing stratigraphic association (not to scale).



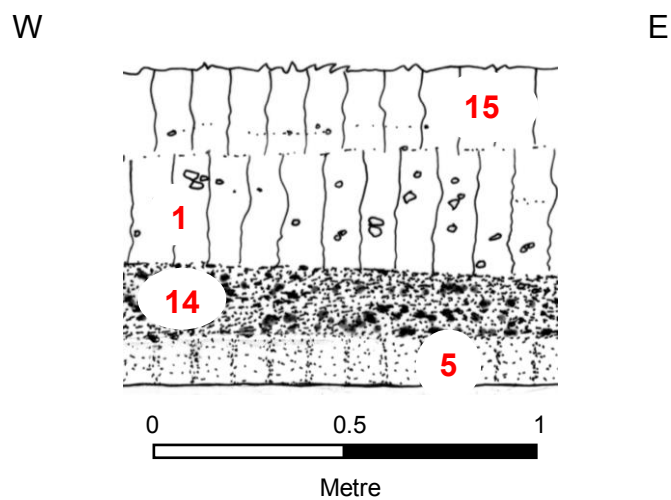
**Figure 13:** Section 6 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20).



**Figure 14:** Section 7 (see figure 6) along the western side of the pipe trench (1:20).



**Figure 15:** Section 8 (see figure 6) along the northern side of the pipe trench (1:20).



**Figure 16:** Section 9 (see figure 6) along the northern side of the pipe trench (1:20).

**Table 1: Context Descriptions**

No.	Type	Description
1	Layer	Dark brown friable sandy and gritty loam with some small stone fragments in matrix. Developed topsoil across full length of trench
2	Layer	Dark-medium brown friable, sandy and gritty loam with some small stone in matrix. Dumped topsoil forming east-west bank
3	Layer	Fragments of sandstone and mortar in matrix of gritty sandy loam extending over southern part of trench as far as [10]. Rubble spread presumably from demolition of building.
4	Wall	Truncated remains of north-south running wall formed of large sandstone blocks and bonded with mortar. 1m wide.
5	Layer	Medium khaki-brown gritty loam. Buried topsoil developed above subsoil
6	Cut	Cut of trench. Sloping sides with a flat angled base. Probably robber trench for removal of wall. Filled by [12].
7	Layer	Area of substantial stones within [12]
8	Fill	Medium khaki-brown gritty loam. Fill of cut [9].
9	Cut	Cut, seen only on the north side of wall [10] but possibly foundation trench for wall.
10	Wall	Truncated remains of east-west running wall. Sandstone blocks bonded with mortar.
11	Layer	Dark grey brown gritty ashy loam with some stone fragments and mortar.
12	Fill/Spread	Dark grey brown gritty loam with many small stones and fragments of stone. Fill of [6] which spreads beyond cut to south.
13	Layer	Spread of medium brown silty sand
14	Layer	Coal dust and coal frags in a sandy loam matrix
15	Layer	Medium-dark brown sandy gritty loam. Secondary layer of topsoil seen over part of north area of trench beyond field gate.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Location of the Trench

The trench for the heating main at Bradley Hall ran west and north of the present farmhouse and its attached south range. These structures are the surviving (and in the case of the farmhouse much altered) parts of what may have begun as a medieval courtyard house consisting of north, south, east and west ranges. Earthworks to the west and north of the standing ranges may represent the demolished remains of these lost ranges. The trench ran to the east of the western bank but cut through the north bank.

### 5.2 Walls Exposed in the Trench

The trench exposed the truncated remains of at least two walls. North-south running wall [4] was seen at the south end of the trench. It was of large sandstone blocks

bonded with mortar and 1m wide. Its length was untested. It may have joined to the north with another truncated wall [10] seen within the trench or terminated before it reached that wall. Wall [10] ran east-west 3.4m to the north of the northern corner of the farmhouse. It was narrower than [4] at 0.8m wide but was also mortared. The robbed-out remains of a possible third wall may have been marked by trench [6] which ran parallel with and just over 1m to the north of [10].

The function and date of these walls remains uncertain. A few fragments of undiagnostic white-glazed ware and fragment of a white glazed handle in [12] shows that the fill of trench [6] occurred during or after the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although [4] and [10] were substantial structures there was no evidence for floor or yard surfaces around them although these may have been robbed out or truncated.

### **5.3 Northern Bank**

No evidence was found to suggest that the east-west bank to the north of the farmhouse had formed over the demolished remains of a north range of the medieval house.

### **5.4 Map Evidence**

Useful early map evidence for Bradley Hall is limited. No Ordnance Surveys show any structures as located in the trench. The First Edition Ordnance Survey is included as the frontispiece in this report.

## **6. SOURCES**

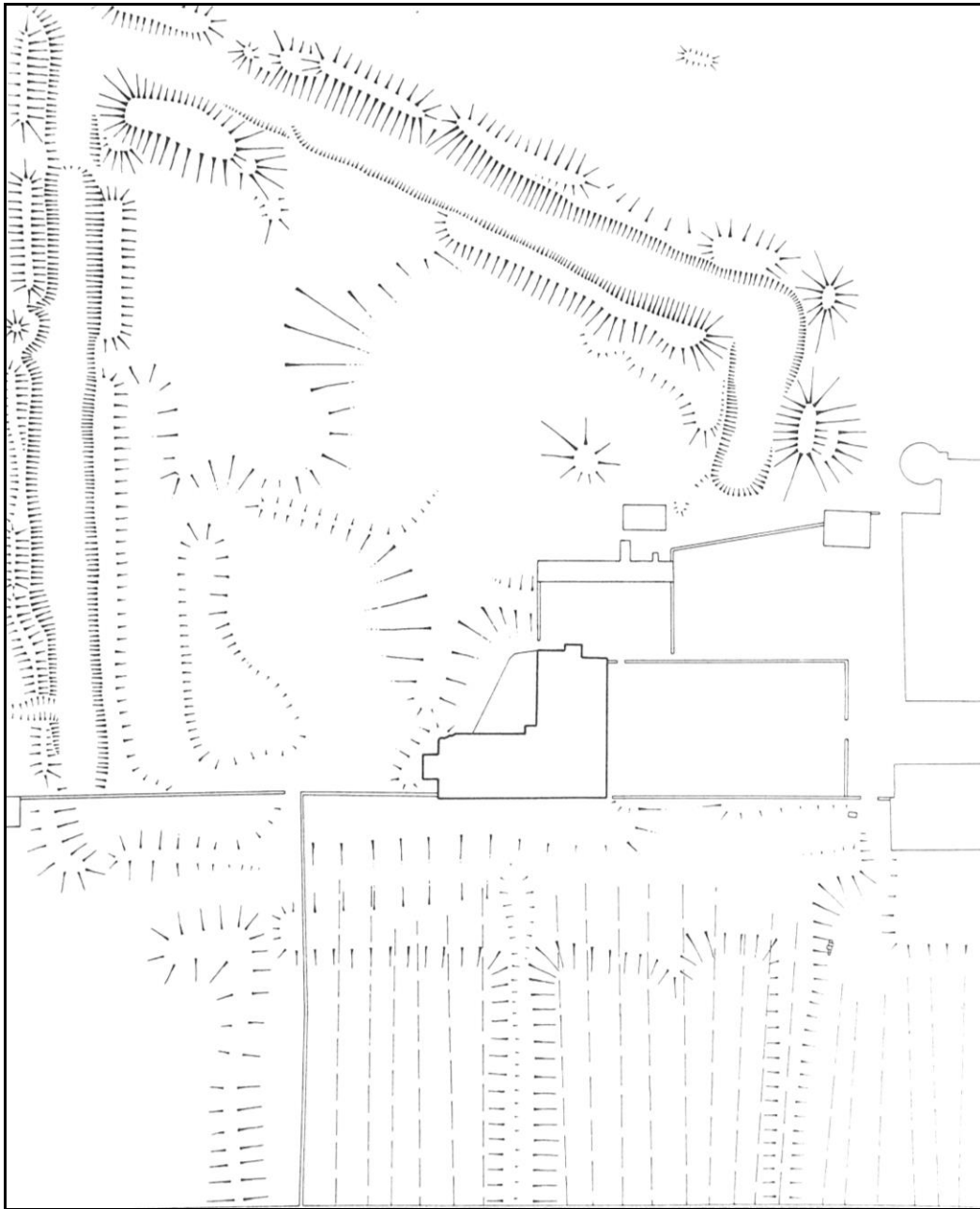
Annis, R. and Ryder, P.F (1992) *Bradley Hall, Weardale: A Survey of the Buildings and Earthworks* (Cleveland County Council, limited circulation report)

Austin, D (1982) *Boldon Book Northumberland and Durham*

Page, W (ed.) (1905) *Victoria County History of Durham* vol. 1

Pevsner, N and Williamson, E (1982) *The Buildings of England: County Durham*

Ryder, P.F (1990) 'Fortified Medieval and sub-Medieval Buildings in the North-East of England' in *Medieval Rural Settlement in North-East England* AASON Research Report No. 2



**Figure 17:** *Earthwork survey of Bradley Hall and earthworks prepared during a survey of the complex (Annis and Ryder 1992).*



## 7. PLATES



**Plate 1:** Looking south. Farmhouse to left, south range in front.  
See plate 3 for course of trench.



**Plate 2:** Looking north, farmhouse to right. For course of trench  
see plate 4.



**Plate 3:** *Looking south. Trench excavated to west and north of farmhouse.*



**Plate 4:** *Looking north. Trench excavated to west of farmhouse. Wall [4] can be seen to right of 2m ranging rod.*





**Plate 5:** *Looking east along the northern run of the trench.*



**Plate 6:** *Looking west along the northern run of the trench. Layer [14] can be seen as a dark band running along the trench. 1m scale.*





**Plate 7:** Wall [4] looking north-west. 1m scale.



**Plate 8:** Looking south-west along trench to farmhouse wall. Wall [4] at bottom.



**Plate 9:** Wall [4] looking south-east. 1m scale.





***Plate 10: Wall [10] looking west. 1m scale.***

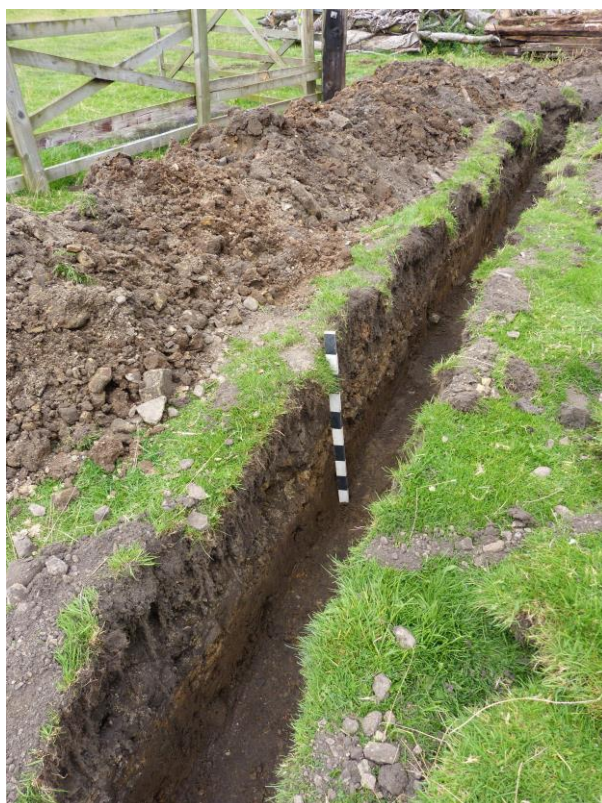


***Plate 11: Feature [6] in section. Looking west. 1m scale.***





**Plate 12:** Section through east-west running bank looking south-west. Ranging rod with 0.5m divisions.



**Plate 13:** Section through east-west running bank looking north. 1m scale.

## APPENDIX 1: English Heritage Brief

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING WORK

#### WATCHING BRIEF

##### 1.0 Summary

- 1.1 An application for *scheduled monument consent* has been submitted in order to carry out a programme of conservation work on Bradley Hall fortified house and underground passages, moated site, pillow mounds and fishponds HA UID 1019821, Nat Grid Ref; NZ 10827 36207.
- 1.2 This document provides a brief for an archaeological watching brief. It is essential that a watching brief be maintained during the proposed development work. This is a condition of scheduled monument consent.

The aim is to examine, record and recover archaeological deposits affected by the works, and provide further information about the deposits encountered. Where deposits are established as significant, further archaeological investigations may be necessary.

##### 1.3 The Project Proposal

*Involves the (enter details of repair/development/specification and author; summary of the work to be undertaken including a timetable for the principal contractors work and the specific areas and structures where the archaeological contractor will be involved in the investigation).*

The client proposes to install an external wood burning boiler. The works of archaeological significance are the foundations for the boiler and the trench for the heating pipes. These are fully detailed in the statement, documents and drawings which are included in the SMC application. The works will be commenced as soon as approval is granted and will be completed by 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014.

- 1.4 Work will be carried out in accordance with standard guidelines such as the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
- 1.5 It is essential that all archaeological fieldwork, investigations and study of the historic environment are carried out in a secure research context. The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment, 2006 (NERRF) sets out the key research priorities for the region. All studies and investigations must demonstrate their relevance in relation to both national and regional priorities for archaeology and the historic environment.

## **2.0 Site Description**

- 2.1 ***(brief description of the location and nature of the site. This must include a plan (figure 1) of the site with the area of disturbance and structures under investigation clearly marked)***

### **Location and Nature of the Site**

These are fully detailed in the statement, documents and drawings which are included in the SMC application.

## **2.2 Ownership**

The site is owned by Christopher Stephenson.

Refer to 'the applicant' in the SMC application form for full contact details.

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 The monument includes the remains of a moated site, the ruins and remains of a fortified house, a pillow mound and a series of fishponds of medieval date, situated on the left bank of the Bradley Burn, a tributary of the River Wear. The fortified house is a Listed Building Grade II. In 1183 the estate was mentioned in the Bolden Book, when it was held by the Bradley family. In Bishop Hatfield's 14th century survey it was held by Roger Eure of Witton. The son of the latter was granted licence to crenellate the house in 1431 by Bishop Langley. The estate later passed to the Tempest family and after the Rebellion of 1580 Elizabeth I granted it to the Bowes family, with whom it remained until 1844.

The moated site, trapezoidal in shape, measures a maximum of 110m east to west by 125m north to south within a broad ditch up to 7m wide and a maximum of 1.8m deep. On the west, north and north eastern side, the moat is a prominent steep sided feature. The remainder of the eastern side has been infilled but it survives below ground level as a buried feature. The south side of the moat has also been infilled but it is visible as a shallow depression for part of its course. A regular inner bank of stone and earth, which is between 1.2m and 1.6m high and between 6m and 9m wide, flanks the moat for most of its course.

A more discontinuous outer bank is also visible measuring between 6m and 10m wide and standing up to 1.6m high. The original entrance into the island of the moat is thought to have been at the north western corner. The island of the moated site contains slight earthworks of uncertain nature and the north western part shows a pronounced rise in level; the latter is thought to reflect the greater number of structures within the moated site placed near the original entrance in the north west corner. A drainage ditch which was cut across the moated site in 1951 revealed the existence of a cobbled area interpreted as a courtyard.

At the south eastern corner of the island of the moated site there are the

standing and earthwork remains of a fortified manor house thought to be of 14th century date, re-modelled in the late 16th or early 17th century. The medieval fortified house is thought to have been of courtyard plan in which at least three ranges were placed around a central yard. The east range houses the present farmhouse. The south range is visible as a rectangular ruin of large undressed sandstone measuring 30m east to west by 11m north to south and standing 5m high. The remains of a chamfered plinth are visible on the south, east and west faces. This range includes four barrel vaulted compartments. The interior west wall of the south range contains an original fireplace. A pointed medieval doorway with a square window above is visible in the north wall of the building and to the west there is another, now blocked, opening.

Also in the north wall are at least two further pointed doorways, all blocked. The west range of the fortified house is visible as a pronounced but spread bank, 0.3m high, running north from the west end of the south range. A bank of slighter proportions at right angles to the latter is thought to represent the north range of the fortified house.

The remains of an underground passage with two branches survive, and entry is gained through a rectangular opening situated outside the south eastern corner of the moat. From here a semi-circular passage faced in sandstone blocks, 1.4m high and 0.7m wide, runs north east for approximately 22m before it is blocked by fallen masonry. Some 3m before the blockage, a second passage, 0.7m wide and 1.1m high and roofed with sandstone slabs, branches off in a westerly direction for approximately 48m when it ends near to the north east corner of the east range of the building. Some 31m along the course of this passage a third passage joins from the north; this passage, which is 0.7m wide and only 0.5m high, can be followed for some 6.5m before it becomes blocked by fallen masonry. The lower passages are thought to be an integral part of the water management system associated with the late 16th or early 17th century re-modelling of the fortified house. They are clearly later in date than the filling in of the eastern arm of the moat and the subsequent construction of the garden. The main east-west passage is thought to have served as a drain for the house which was flushed with water from the northern branch. The purpose of the higher arched passage and its destination are uncertain.

Some 25m north of the northern side of the moated site there is a linear mound 8m long by 2.5m wide and standing up to 1m high. This has been interpreted as a medieval pillow mound.

Immediately to the south of the moated site there is a row of at least three enclosures, each one 40m square, bounded by low banks spread to an average of 8m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.5m high. These enclosures are thought to be the remains of a series of fishponds which were fed with water from the south side of the moat. Each enclosure contains the remains of broad ridge and furrow cultivation between 4m to 5m wide which runs parallel with the

enclosures. The ridge and furrow represents ploughing of what at certain times of the year were dry ponds.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are the present farmhouse housed in the eastern wing of the fortified house, the associated stone garage, all stone walls, fences, gate posts and electricity supply posts, the surfaces of all hard-standing areas and all stone or wooden sheds; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

#### **4.0 Archaeological Watching Brief**

- 4.1 A full archaeological watching brief must be carried out during the proposed works.

The objectives of this watching brief are as follows:

- to provide supervision of the removal of any topsoil by a mechanical digger
- to identify, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits exposed. Once archaeological deposits have been reached machine excavation will be halted and the archaeological contractor will clean and make an assessment of the potential of the features and deposits exposed, and sample an appropriate/representative number of features and deposits exposed.

#### **5.0 Method**

- 5.1 The contractor must demonstrate that all staff, including subcontractors, are suitably qualified and experienced and understand the work required of them.
- 5.2 A record of all features excavated will be produced using appropriate archaeological context recording. All features will require a full written, drawn and photographic record.
- 5.3 All measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at appropriate scales. Trenches will be located using reliable and repeatable measurements.
- 5.4 All photographic recording of features should use the most appropriate method to fulfil the objectives of the project (e.g. 35mm colour slide, black and white print, Digital photograph) and agreed in advance of the fieldwork.
- 5.5.1 An appropriate artefact collection and discard policy should be defined and agreed in advance of any fieldwork.



- 5.6 All drawings to be provided as ink on film or where facilities are available as digital drawings in a .dwg or .dxf format.
- 5.7 If appropriate a sampling strategy must be prepared in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. The archaeological contractor will ensure that all conservation specialists and consultants are identified as part of the contractor's team from the outset. The archaeological contractor will ensure that a sum for any sampling and assessment work is identified in the tender return.
- 5.8 On completion of the fieldwork all samples will be processed and artefacts cleaned, conserved, identified, labelled and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate repository guidelines and standards.

## **6.0 Archive and Report**

- 6.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standards specified in the Management of Archaeological project, English Heritage, 1991, Appendix 3. Archive preparation and deposition should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards. The contractor must demonstrate that arrangements have been with an appropriate organisation for the deposition of the project archive in advance of any work on site.
- 6.2 The contractor will provide a written report within 3 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report should be sent to the employer, project architect, local authority archaeologist/conservation officer, and to the English Heritage, regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the County Sites and Monument Record. The report should contain as a minimum:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introductory statement
  - Aims and objectives
  - Methodology
  - Results
  - Conclusion
  - Index and location of archive
  - References and bibliography
  - Copy of project design
- 6.3 Where appropriate arrangements should be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.
- 6.4 English Heritage 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. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the Durham HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Durham HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at Durham HER

## **7.0 Timetable and Monitoring**

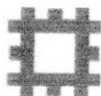
### **7.1 Fieldwork should start on ..... to ensure completion by.....**

- 7.2 The project will be monitored by the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments who will be given at least two weeks notice by the principal contractor, (or shorter period by mutual agreement) in writing of the commencement and timetable of the work.
- 7.3 The archaeological contractor will ensure that additional arrangements are made for monitoring visits if necessary during or after the fieldwork is complete. The archaeological contractor will report any unexpected discoveries immediately to the project monitor/s.

## **8.0 Health and Safety**

- 8.1 The contractor should comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments. All fieldwork must be carried out under an agreed Health and Safety Policy. A risk assessment should be carried out prior to the commencement of work and the project should have a nominated Safety Officer.
- 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.
- 8.3 On arrival on site, the archaeological contractor will report to the principal contractor and confirm all working arrangements. The archaeological contractor will have the power to suspend works when necessary, but they must ensure that this does not unreasonably disrupt the work schedules of other contractors.

## APPENDIX 2: Scheduled Monument Consent



ENGLISH HERITAGE  
NORTH EAST OFFICE

Mr Ian Wells  
Countryside Consultants  
Townhead  
Alston  
Cumbria  
CA9 3SL



Direct Dial: 0191-2691239  
Direct Fax: 0191-2691130

Our ref: S00090220

8 August 2014

Dear Mr Wells

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2  
control of works  
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

**BRADLEY HALL FORTIFIED HOUSE AND UNDERGROUND PASSAGES,  
MOATED SITE, PILLOW MOUND AND FISHPONDS**

Scheduled Monument No: SM 28599, HA 1019821

Our ref: S00090220

Application on behalf of Mr Christopher and Mrs Jill Stephenson

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 25 July 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning installation of an external log burning boiler to the north of the byre and garden of the hall and the associated heating mains. The pipes will connect to the existing heating system in the basement of the house. The heating main will run below ground on a route from the boiler to the house.

The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

- Statement to Accompany Scheduled Monument Consent Application. (Appendix 1 Boiler Manufacturer's Data Sheet. Appendix 2 Heating Main Installer's Drawings and Notes
- Brief For Archaeological Recording Work
- Drawing No. L01 Location Plan
- Drawing No. E01 Existing Plan
- Drawing No. P01 Proposed Plan

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the



BESSIE SURTEES HOUSE 41-44 SANDHILL NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE1 3JF

Telephone 0191 269 1200 Facsimile 0191 261 1130  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

*English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.*

*English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.*



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Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works potentially detrimental to the monument, but for which reasonable safeguards have been specified in the application for an appropriate level of archaeological supervision and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr. Rob Young, EH NE, Bessie Surtees House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 3JF, tel: 01912691239, e-mail: [rob.young@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:rob.young@english-heritage.org.uk) in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
- (c) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (d) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground



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disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

- (e) Any ground disturbance works to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the overall archaeological supervision of Mr. Alan Williams, Alan Williams Archaeology, 53 Derwentdale Gardens, High Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7QN or his nominated representative who shall be given four (4) weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement and timetable of work. No works shall commence until Mr. Alan Williams has confirmed in writing to English Heritage that he is willing and able to carry out the agreed supervision.
- (f) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the County Sites Historic Environment Record and to Dr. Rob Young at English Heritage within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (h) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the



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Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

**Rob Young**

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: [rob.young@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:rob.young@english-heritage.org.uk)

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms Lee McFarlane, Assistant County Archaeologist, Durham CC, County Hall,  
Durham City, Co. Durham, DH1 5UQ



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