

CLOSE HOUSE

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING DEVELOPMENTS 2014-2015

April 2016



Prepared for Mr and Mrs G and A Wylie by:

Alan Williams Archaeology
53 Derwentdale Gardens, High Heaton
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7QN
Email: awarchaeology@btinternet.com
Tel: 0191 218 9838

GRID REFERENCE: NZ 12713 65863
OASIS REFERENCE: alanwill1-249882
FIELDWORK DATES: November 2014 to September 2015
Planning Ref: 14/00750/FUL
NC Ref: CM8/13; 19230

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1. THE PROJECT
 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT AREA
 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT
 5. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
 6. CONCLUSIONS
 7. SOURCES
- Appendix 1: Close House: WSI for Watching Brief**

FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Location of Close House to the south of Heddon-on-the Wall
Figure 2: Close House and adjacent ranges
Figure 3: Areas archaeologically monitored during developments at Close House

PLATES

- Front Cover:** Groundworks on the area of the garden room
- Plate 1:** Courtyard post removal of floor slabs and during reduction of ground level
- Plate 2:** Courtyard post removal of floor slabs and during reduction of ground level
- Plate 3:** Foundation pit for the library room within the courtyard
- Plate 4:** Foundation pit for the library room structure within the courtyard
- Plate 5:** Cutting foundations for the library room structure
- Plate 6:** Reducing ground level west of Close House for the garden room
- Plate 7:** Reducing ground level west of Close House for the garden room
- Plate 8:** Reduced ground level west of Close House
- Plate 9:** Removing topsoil from the slope next to the garden room.
- Plate 10:** Beginning to cut back the slope north of the garden room
- Plate 11:** Retaining wall constructed
- Plate 12:** Deep excavation at the north end of the garden room with retaining wall to right
- Plate 13:** Deep excavation at the north end of the garden room with retaining wall to right
- Plate 14:** Excavation of service trench (5). Looking south-east across Close House
- Plate 15:** Excavation of the north end of service trench 5 next to the Orangery

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief, to the terms of a planning condition placed on the development, was carried out by Alan Williams Archaeology at the grade II listed Close House, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland intermittently between winter 2014 and summer 2015 during extensive groundworks around the western flank of the house and immediately associated ranges.*

The condition was placed on the development by Northumberland County Council because of evidence (mostly documentary) for the presence of earlier residential structures on the site of the standing late 18th century mansion, possibly including a medieval tower house and chapel and certainly a house of the 17th century (McCombie 2014). It is thought, on limited evidence that structures may have extended to the west of the current building.

No early structural remains, deposits or artefactual material were disturbed or recovered during groundworks. Previous building campaigns and terracing works around the site, most notably the construction of the standing house, had considerably disturbed and truncated much of the area, especially the slope rising to the north alongside the house. Results do not preclude the presence of earlier structures in the area which may have been substantially removed during construction and terracing for the Close House and adjacent ranges over the later 18th and 19th centuries. However, the absence of any early artefacts during the monitoring works might indicate that earlier structures lay elsewhere.

1. THE PROJECT

1.1 A planning application was submitted by Mr and Mrs Wylie in 2014 for the conversion of the grade II* listed Close House (List entry Number: 1154745) near Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland (figure 1) from a hotel to a private dwelling including significant alteration to and extension of the present house and adjacent works on paths and garden areas.

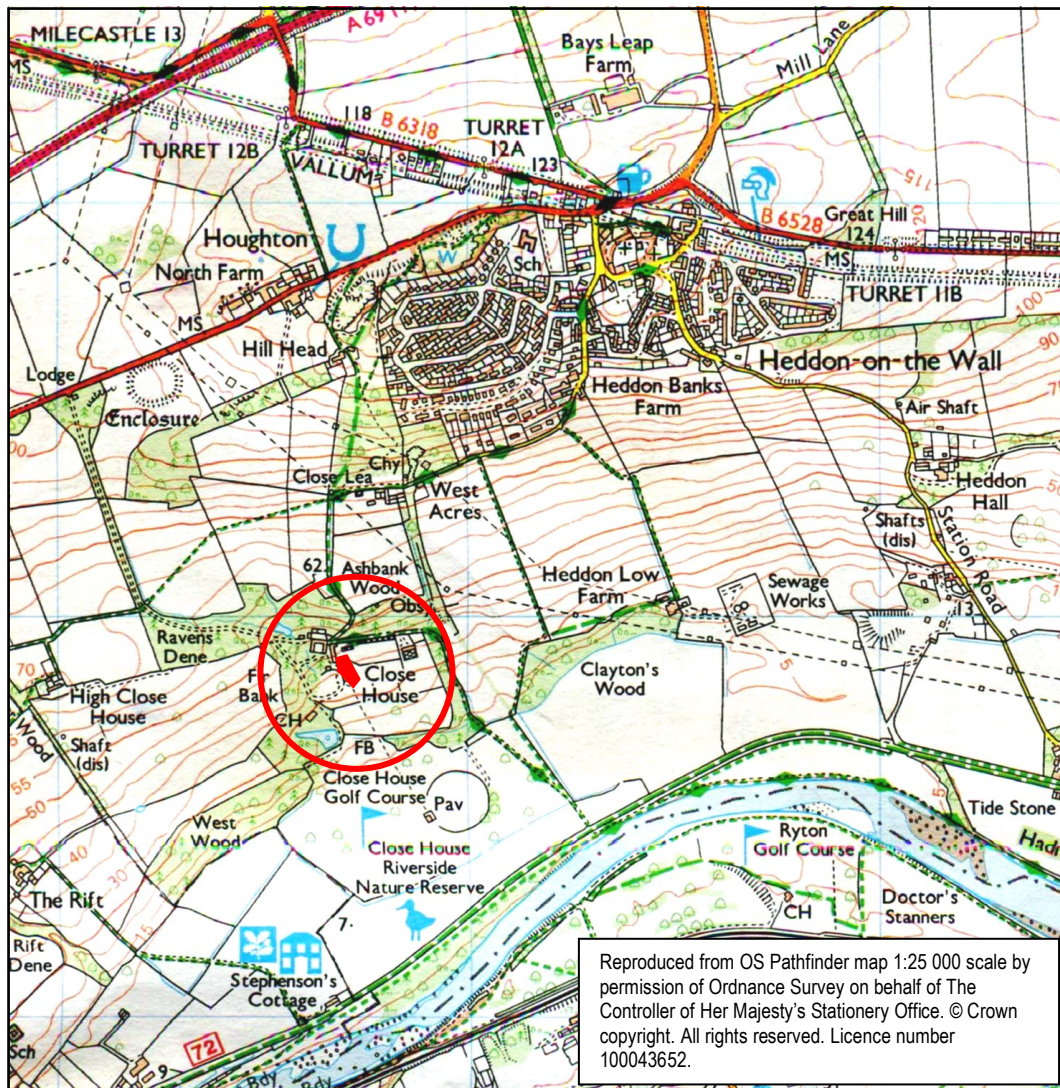


Figure 1: Location of Close House to the south of Heddon-on-the Wall.

Previous historical research on the house and its environs carried out by Grace McCombie (2014) indicated that the present structure, mostly built in 1779, was preceded by earlier buildings including a medieval house and chapel and a 17th century house although the exact footprint of these structures in relation to the present house was uncertain. Development works to the house and surroundings, as

well as impacting on the listed building may have impacted on important archaeological deposits.

An archaeological watching brief, to the terms of a planning condition placed on the development, was carried out by Alan Williams Archaeology intermittently between winter 2014 and late summer 2015 during extensive groundworks around the western flank of the house and immediately associated ranges, potentially the site of earlier structures.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 McCombie (2014) provides a detailed account of developments at Close House. In summary, there is some documentary evidence for a medieval residence, possibly a tower, and chapel on the site. The house was bought by Robert Bewicke in 1626. The scale of rebuilding over the succeeding century is uncertain although there is limited physical evidence including a chamfered door-surround at the entrance to the present cellar (presumably repositioned in 1779 to this location from an unknown previous position) and a date stone from 1647 which once lay in the garden wall and can now be seen in the north wall of the north yard. The north ranges of the house are of a number of periods but parts pre-date the main south block.

The main (south) part of the house was completely rebuilt in 1779 for Calverly and Margaret Bewick, possibly by William Newton. It is in a restrained late Georgian style of three storeys in sandstone ashlar. Its southern aspect is of five bays with the central three projecting slightly and with a pediment above. The raised central door is of two leaves with an Ionic doorcase with attached columns and an open pediment above. The west side of the house is also of five bays. To the east, the two central bays have been replaced by a substantial bow window. Ranges to the north include part of an older house which now serves as a service wing.

2.2 The Surrounding Area

Close House sits in a landscaped park now partly a golf course. Adjacent features of historic interest include a stone stable block (listed grade II*; HER 22254) about 60 yards to the north-west of Close House; an orangery (listed grade II*: HER 22253) 40 yards west; an 18th century bridge (listed grade II: HER 10888) 50 yards to the west; a Ha Ha wall (listed grade II; HER 22251) 50 yards to the south and a fish pond a little way beyond this (HER 22239).

A number of historic building studies have been carried out around Close House including building recording of the garden wall and attached structures by Peter Ryder in 2011 (HER Event 14863) and recording of the listed stables by Archaeological Services of Durham University in 2010 (HER Event 14507).

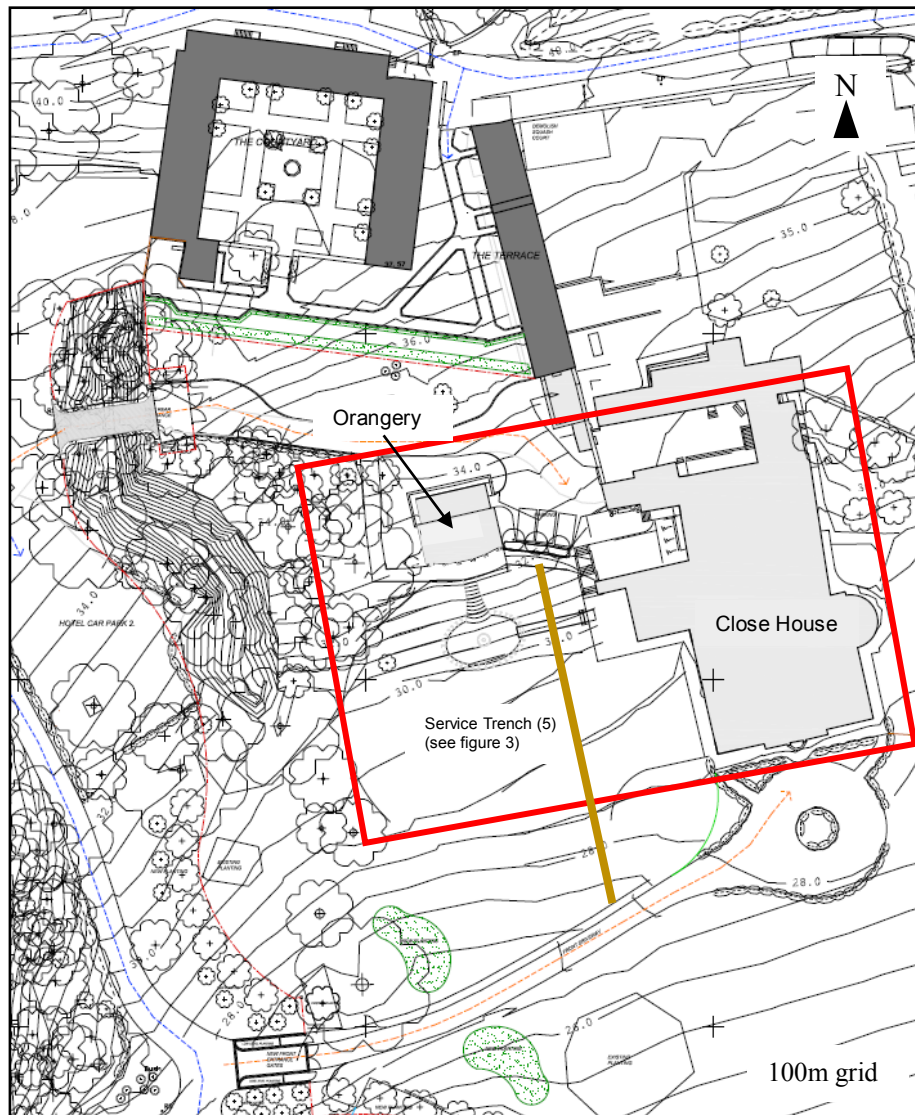


Figure 2: Close House and adjacent ranges. Location of figure 3 marked by red outline (from Doonan Architects Drawing 1000 PP04).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT AREA

No previous archaeological investigation had been carried out in the area of Close House to establish depths of made ground, the presence of archaeological deposits within this made ground, or the depth and nature of subsoil. Historical study of Close

House has indicated it was the location of earlier structures. These included a medieval house, a chapel and a 17th century rebuild of the medieval house quite possibly on very different lines. As noted by McCombie, there is little evidence to establish the exact location, nature or extents of these earlier buildings.

Map evidence prior to the construction of the main part of the house in 1779 is very limited and there is little useful evidence to tie in earlier structures to the present dispositions. However, what evidence is available indicates that the structures prior to 1779 may have extended to the west of the present buildings. Because of this, the new extension (2. The Garden Room) may extend across the footprint of earlier buildings. However, it is acknowledged in the briefing document (paragraph 1.4) that areas of development are likely to have been subject to previous disturbance.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT

Because of the potential for the development works to impact on archaeological deposits, Northumberland Conservation advised Northumberland County Council Development Management Team that a programme of archaeological mitigation should be put in place consistent with the relevant sections of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (paragraphs 141; 176; 203-206). On this occasion, it was considered that an archaeological watching brief should be put in place to be continued during groundworks for the development as outlined in the briefing document, in the sections above, and including groundworks associated with the new library and garden room; groundworks for new parking areas, steps, pathways and seating areas; excavation for the provision of services; groundworks associated with site clearance and landscaping activities. The purpose of the watching brief was to ensure that important archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being adequately recorded.

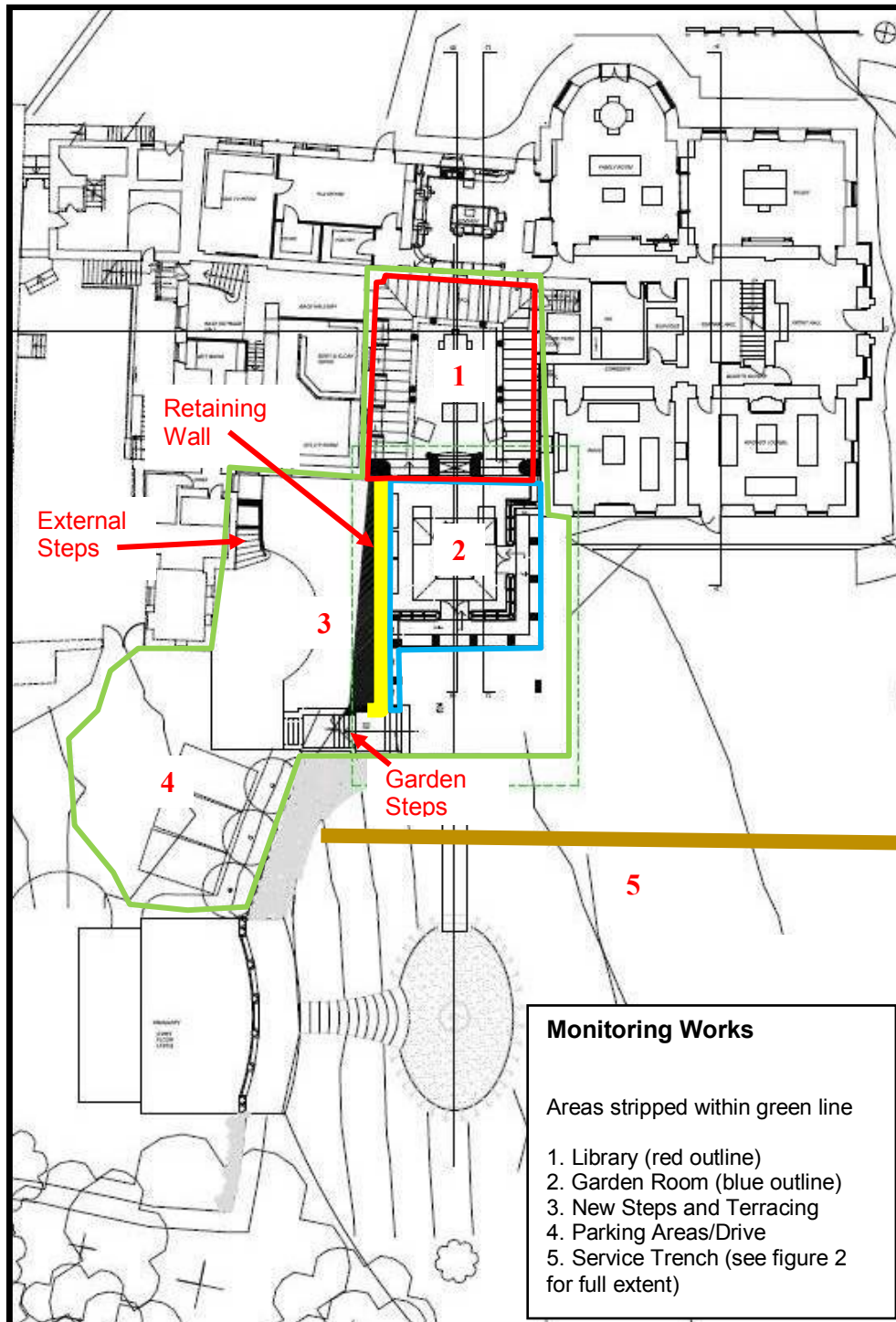


Figure 3: Areas archaeologically monitored during developments at Close House 2014-2015 (From Doonan Architects Drawing 1000PE01). North to left.

5. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Archaeological monitoring works accompanied groundworks during the developments between November 2014 and September 2015. They concentrated on those areas shown on figure 3 including:

1. The lowering of ground level and cutting of foundations in the courtyard for the new library;
 2. The lowering of ground level immediately to the west of the house for the new garden room;
 3. Cutting back of the existing slope for the insertion of a new set of garden steps and for the construction of a retaining wall;
 4. Removal of existing tarmac and surface scrape over parking areas and driveway to the north-west of the house.
5. In addition to the above, the excavation of a north-south service trench across the sloping lawn to the west of the house was monitored. Negative results and the presence of a substantial depth of relatively modern made-ground, led, in agreement with the County Archaeologist, to the abandonment of further monitoring in the area.

1. Library

Groundworks were carried out on this area over March and April 2015 (see figure 3). Lowering of ground level was intended to be limited to a shallow strip to remove sub base of existing stone slab surfacing of the courtyard, followed by discrete excavations for shallow (0.3m deep) foundation pads for columns to hold the new library structure. However, deposits in the courtyard below the existing surface were poorly compacted clay, soil and rubble; fill and dump deposits, presumably introduced to the area when cellars to both east and west were cut.



Plate 1: Courtyard post removal of floor slabs and during reduction Of ground level. Looking north-east.



Plate 2: Courtyard post removal of floor slabs and during reduction of ground level. Looking east.

Deeper foundations were required to a depth of 1.2m from the stripped courtyard surface. The courtyard surface was stripped to c.29.5m aOD and foundations pits cut to a depth of c.28.5m aOD. All stages of excavation were monitored. No structural remains or deposits were seen during the monitoring or any significant artefactual material recovered.



Plate 3: Foundation pit for the library room within the courtyard. Looking south.



Plate 4: Foundation pit for the library room structure within the courtyard. Looking north.



Plate 5: Cutting foundations for the library room structure. Looking south-west across the courtyard.

2. Garden Room

Prior to development, the area to the west of Close House was a gently sloping part of the garden flanked to the north by a steep bank inset with a flight of stone garden-steps oblique to the house. The southern area was levelled for construction of the Garden Room (see figure 3). This was carried out in late June 2015 using a 360 degree excavator. Subsoil, sandy boulder-clay, was uncovered c0.3m below original

ground level on the south edge of the area (at around 29.7m aOD), and progressively deeper as ground level rose to the north. Subsequent cutting of foundation pads for the garden room was not monitored as subsoil had already been exposed throughout the area of the extension during this initial strip. Overall surface strip was to a little over c. 29m aOD. No structural remains or deposits were seen during the monitoring or any significant artefactual material recovered.



Plate 6: Reducing ground level west of Close House for the garden room. Looking north-east.



Plate 7: Reducing ground level west of Close House for the garden room. Looking north-east.



*Plate 8: Reduced ground level west of Close House.
Looking east.*

3. Garden Steps, External Steps and Retaining Wall

The steep bank to the north of the Garden Room was cut back for a substantial retaining wall and to accommodate new flights of garden and external steps adjacent to the house (see figure 3).



*Plate 9: Removing topsoil from the slope next to the Garden Room.
Looking south-west.*

The area was cleared of topsoil in November 2014 and a shallow access-ramp cut down the slope. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed during this phase of monitoring. Subsequently, deep excavation for the steps was carried out in

June 2015. In-situ boulder clay was exposed across the area, overlaid with dumped clay and soil. The area had been heavily disturbed during terracing and re-contouring in relatively recent times as well as by the insertion of services, this last shown by the presence of a mains water pipe at c. 3m deep exposed in the face of the slope (plates 12 and 13).



Plate 10: Beginning to cut back the slope north of the Garden Room for the retaining wall. Looking north.



Plate 11: Retaining wall constructed. Looking east.



Plate 12: Deep excavation at the north end of the Garden Room with retaining wall to right. Services and other intrusions had previously cut deeply into the area. Looking east.



Plate 13: Deep excavation at the north end of the Garden Room with retaining wall to right.

4: Access Areas and Parking Bays

Groundwork carried out for the parking bays and surrounding areas north of the slope was limited to a shallow surface strip. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered.

5. Service Trench across Lawn

A service trench was cut north-south across the lawn to the west of Close House (see figures 2 and 3) in September 2015 to a maximum depth of 0.8m and between 26.6m aOD (south) and 31.2m aOD (north). Clay subsoil was exposed at the base of the trench at a number of points. General stratigraphy was thin topsoil over amorphous dumped clay and sandy loam. There was a concentration of sandstone rubble towards the middle of the trench. None of the rubble was mortared or in any context, lying within the matrix of loose loam and clay. It was certainly dumped rather than the remains of a structure.

Because of the significant depth of modern deposits beneath the lawn to the west of Close House, and in agreement with the County Archaeologist, development groundworks for steps next to the Orangery and for garden paths west of the house - which would not cut deeply into the area - were not monitored.



Plate 14: Excavation of service trench (5). Looking south-east across Close House



Plate 15: *Excavation of the north end of service trench (5) next to the Orangery. Looking south.*

6. CONCLUSIONS

No early structural remains, deposits or artefacts were disturbed or seen during groundworks within the footprint of the house or immediately to the west (Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4). Although subsoil was reached on a number of occasions beyond the footprint of the building, previous building campaigns around the site, most notably of course, the construction of the present house, had considerably disturbed and truncated the area. Uncertainty as to the pre Close-House topography of the site does not preclude the presence of earlier structures in the area which may have been substantially, possibly completely, removed during previous construction and terracing. However, the absence of any early artefacts from the area monitored might indicate that earlier structures lay elsewhere on the site.

7. SOURCES

Mc Combie, G (2014). *Close House, Heddon-on-the Wall: An architectural and historical analysis*

Pevsner, N (1992). *The Buildings of England: Northumberland* (311)

HER records provided October 21st 2014

APPENDIX 1: WSI for the Watching Brief

**CLOSE HOUSE, CLOSE HOUSE ESTATE
HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, NORTHUMBERLAND
(NZ 12713 65863)**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENTS**

Planning Ref: 14/00750/FUL; NC Ref: CM8/13; 19230

October 2014

Prepared for Mr and Mrs G and A Wylie by:

Alan Williams Archaeology
53 Derwentdale Gardens, High Heaton
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7QN
Email: awarchaeology@btinternet.com
Tel: 0191 218 9838

CONTENTS

- 1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT**
- 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 3. DEVELOPMENT WORKS**
- 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT AREA**
- 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT**
- 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**
- 7. ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 8. SOURCES**
- 9. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

Front cover: Close House from the south

Figures

- Fig 1: Location
Fig 2: Ground floor as existing with developments highlighted
Fig 3: Ground floor as proposed
Fig 4: Location of pad foundations

1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

1.1 A planning application has been submitted by Mr and Mrs G and A Wylie for the conversion of the grade II* listed Close House, near Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland (figure 1) from a hotel to a private dwelling. This will include significant alteration to and extension of the present house and adjacent works on paths and garden features.

Previous historical research on the house and its environs carried out by Grace McCombie (2014) has indicated that the present structure, mostly built in 1779, was preceded by earlier buildings including a medieval house and chapel and a 17th century house although the exact footprint of these structures in relation to the present house is uncertain. Development works to the house and surroundings, as well as impacting on the listed building could impact on important archaeological deposits.

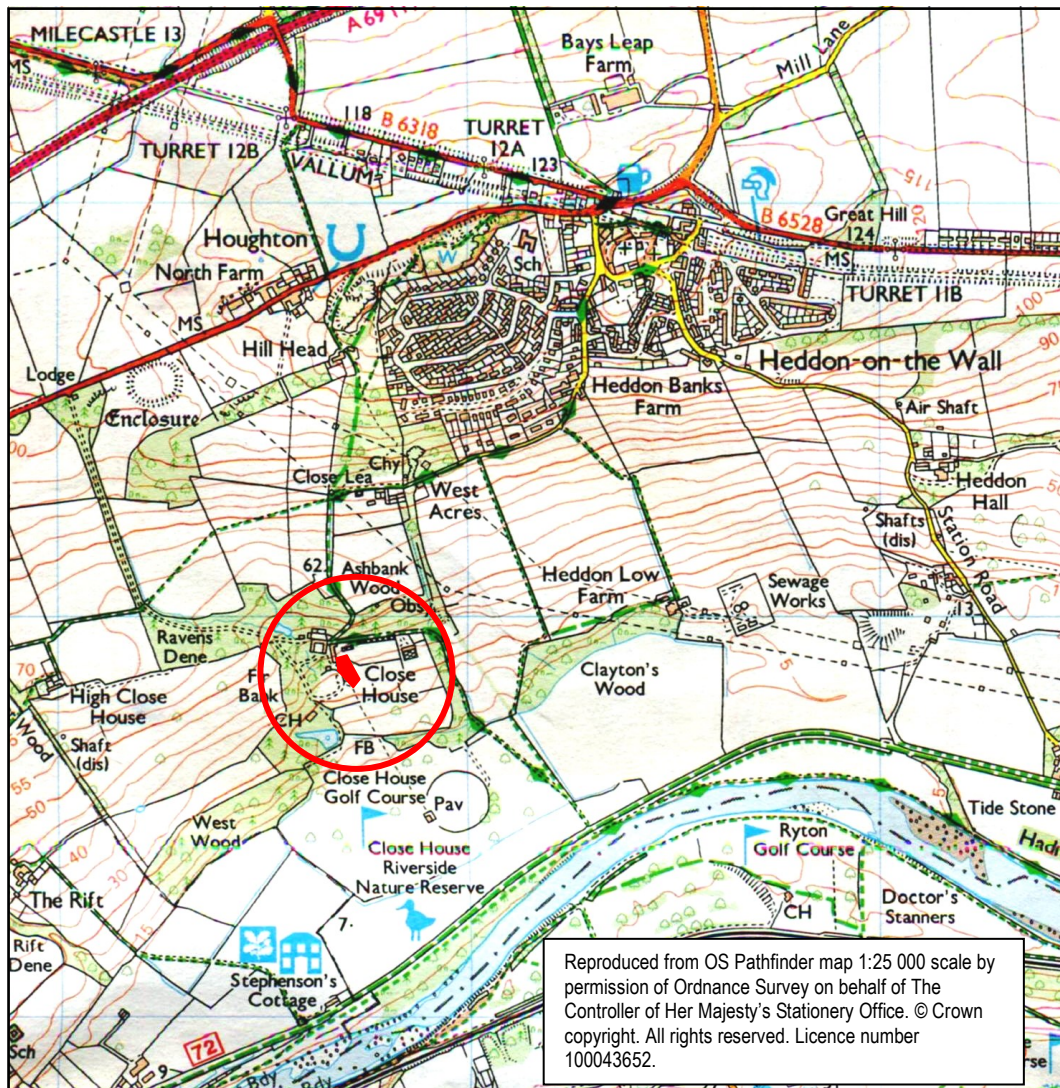


Figure 1: Location of Close House to the south of Heddon-on-the-Wall

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Close House (Listed Grade II*; HER entry 22252)

Close House is a fine country mansion, until recently serving as a hotel in an extensive planned park, part of which is used as a golf course. It provides extensive views across the Tyne Valley towards Ryton on the south bank.

McCombie (2014) provides a detailed architectural and historical analysis of Close House. In summary, there is some documentary evidence for a medieval predecessor and chapel on the site. For neither is there current physical evidence. Of what form the medieval house took is uncertain – most likely a defensible tower. The house was bought by Robert Bewicke in 1626. The scale of rebuilding in the 17th century is also uncertain although there is some limited physical evidence including a chamfered door-surround at the entrance to the present cellar (presumably repositioned in 1779 to this location from an unknown previous position) and a date stone from 1647 which once lay in the garden wall and can now be seen in the north wall of the north yard. The north ranges of the house are of a number of periods but parts pre-date the main south block.

The south part of the house was completely rebuilt in 1779 for Calverly and Margaret Bewick, possibly by William Newton. It is in a restrained late Georgian style of three storeys in sandstone ashlar. Its southern aspect is of five bays with the central three projecting slightly and with a pediment above. The raised central door is of two leaves with an Ionic doorcase with attached columns and an open pediment above. The west side of the house is also of five bays. To the east, the two central bays have been replaced by a substantial bow window. Within the house are the Rococo and Gold Rooms with a cantilevered staircase in an open well. The lower ranges to the north include a part of the older house which now serves as a service wing.

2.2 The Surrounding Area

Close House sits in a landscaped park now partly a golf course, with gardens around the house as well as stone-built ranges. Features of historic interest include a stone stable block (listed grade II*; HER 22254) about 60 yards to the north-west of Close House; an orangery (listed grade II*: HER 22253) 40 yards west; an 18th century bridge (listed grade II: HER 10888) 50 yards to the west; a Ha Ha wall (listed grade II; HER 22251) 50 yards to the south and a fish pond a little way beyond this which was present as early as the first edition Ordnance Survey in the middle of the 19th century (HER 22239).

A number of historic building studies have been carried out around Close House including building recording of the garden wall and attached structures by Peter Ryder in 2011 (HER Event 14863) and recording of the listed stables by Archaeological Services of Durham University in 2010 (HER Event 14507).

There is much evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the broad vicinity of Close House including Hadrian's Wall to the north running through Heddon and for Iron-Age or Romano-British rectilinear enclosures to the west including an example at High Close House West (HER 10877) just under one kilometre away and another to the south-east of High Close House (HER 27218) about half a kilometre to the west (both cropmarks). No known early remains lie close to the current development area.

Close house is also set in an historic area of coal mining. The Wylam Railway runs along the bank of the River Tyne to the south.

3. DEVELOPMENT WORKS

An as-existing plan of the house is shown as figure 2, with developments which require a watching brief during groundworks highlighted and numbered. These include:

3.1 Works to the House

This will involve the development of a new extension, the garden room and conversion of the central courtyard to a library.

1: Formation of a new library within the present central courtyard;

2: Construction of an extension, the 'Garden Room', on the west side of the house projecting from the former central courtyard.

- *Pad foundations will be used for both 1 and 2. The location of the pads is shown on figure 4. All will be cut down to a depth of 0.3m;*
- *A retaining wall will be constructed along the north flank of the garden room. This will cut into rising ground to leave a finished face of 2.05m with a foundation of 0.3m below this.*

3.2 Works Adjacent to the House

These involve the installation of paths, steps and seating areas as well as the construction of new parking bays and access arrangements and drives for vehicles.

3, 4 and 5: Construction of stone garden steps (3 and 4) and external stairs (5);

- *Steps are terraced in to existing slopes. The external stairs sit against an existing building.*

6. Driveway and vehicle access and turning areas;

7. Parking bays;

8. Garden paths and seating areas including a terrace along east frontage running beyond the garden room and a sunken oval area to south of the Orangery.

- *Depths of foundations vary.*

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT AREA

No previous archaeological investigation has been carried out in the area of Close House to establish depths of made ground, the presence of archaeological deposits within this made ground, or the depth and nature of subsoil. Historical study of Close House has indicated it was the location of earlier structures. These included a medieval house, a chapel and a 17th century rebuild of the medieval house quite possibly on very different lines. As noted by McCombie, there is little evidence to establish the exact location, nature or extents of these earlier buildings. Map evidence prior to the construction of the main part of the house in 1779 is very limited and there is little useful evidence to tie in earlier structures to the present dispositions. However, what evidence is available indicates that the structures prior to 1779 may have extended to the west of the present buildings. Because of this, the new extension (2. The Garden Room) may extend across the footprint of earlier buildings. However, it is acknowledged in the briefing document (paragraph 1.4) that areas of development are likely to have been subject to previous disturbance.

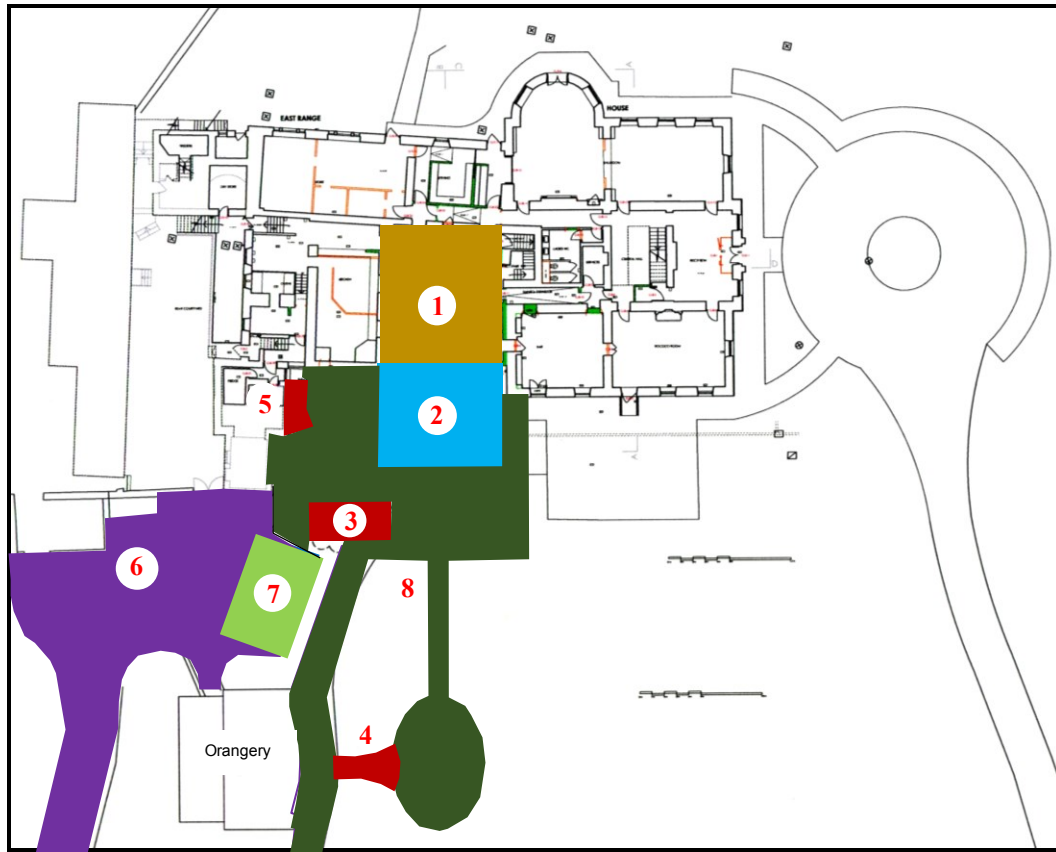


Figure 2: An as-existing plan of Close House and environs with areas of development requiring an archaeological watching brief during associated groundworks highlighted: 1. Library; 2. Garden room; 3. Garden steps; 4. Garden steps; 5. External steps; 6. Driveway and vehicle access areas; 7. Parking bays; 8. Garden paths and seating areas. Not to scale. North to left (Kevin Doonan Architect Drawing No: 1000TE01).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT

Because of the potential for the development works to impact on archaeological deposits, Northumberland Conservation advised Northumberland County Council Development Management Team that a programme of archaeological mitigation should be put in place consistent with the relevant sections of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (paragraphs 141; 176; 203-206). On this occasion, it was considered that an archaeological watching brief should be put in place to be continued during groundworks for the development as outlined in the briefing document, in the sections above, and including (see figure 2):

- *groundworks associated with the new extension and garden room;*
- *groundworks for new parking areas, steps, pathways and seating areas;*
- *excavations for the provision of services;*
- *groundworks associated with site clearance and landscaping activities.*

The purpose of the watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being adequately recorded. The following document constitutes the written scheme of archaeological works to be carried out alongside the developments.

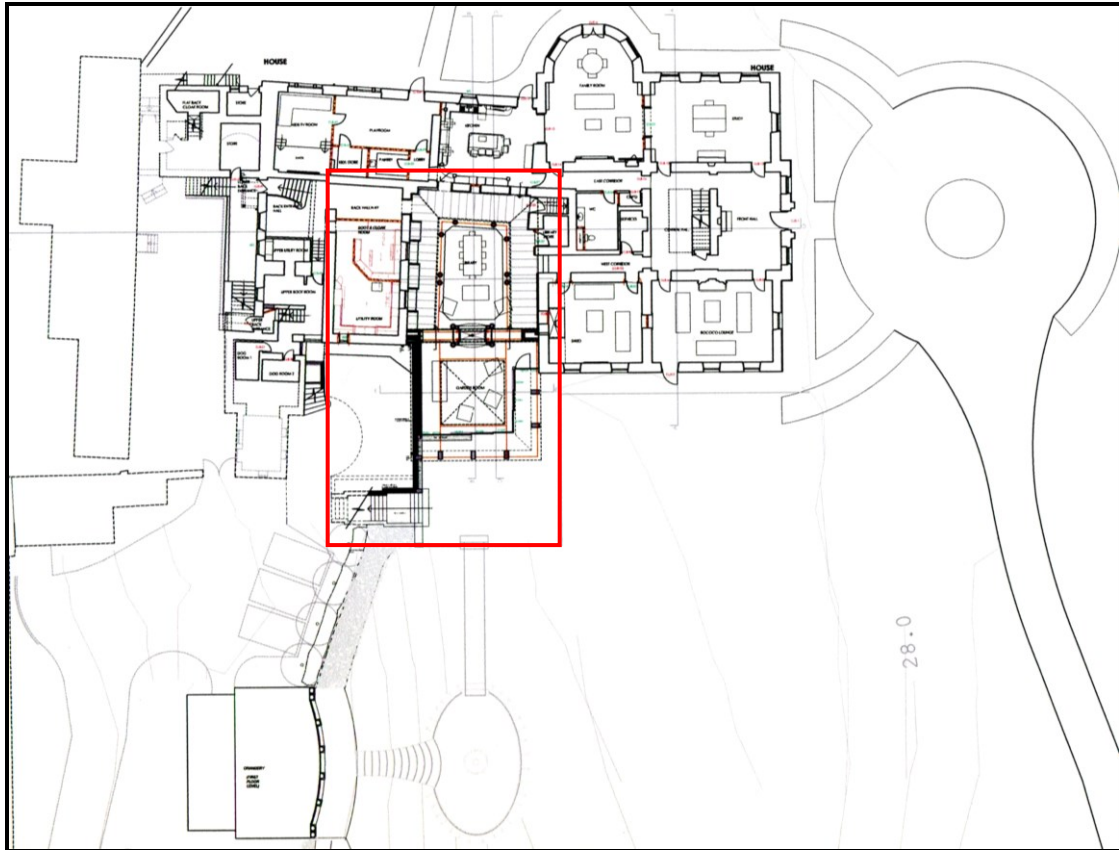


Figure 3: Plan showing the intended developments at Close House (Kevin Doonan Architect Drawing No: 1000T01). The red square locates figure 4. Not to scale, north to left.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 Requirement for Watching Brief Given the sensitivity of the site, but in mind of the possibly disturbed nature of sub-surface deposits, NCC Conservation Team recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be put in place to monitor development groundworks and record any archaeological remains exposed during the works.

6.2 Methodology 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. A digital camera will be used to record all features. The photographic archive will be deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

The building contractor will allow the archaeologist sufficient time to excavate and record archaeological remains before they are removed.

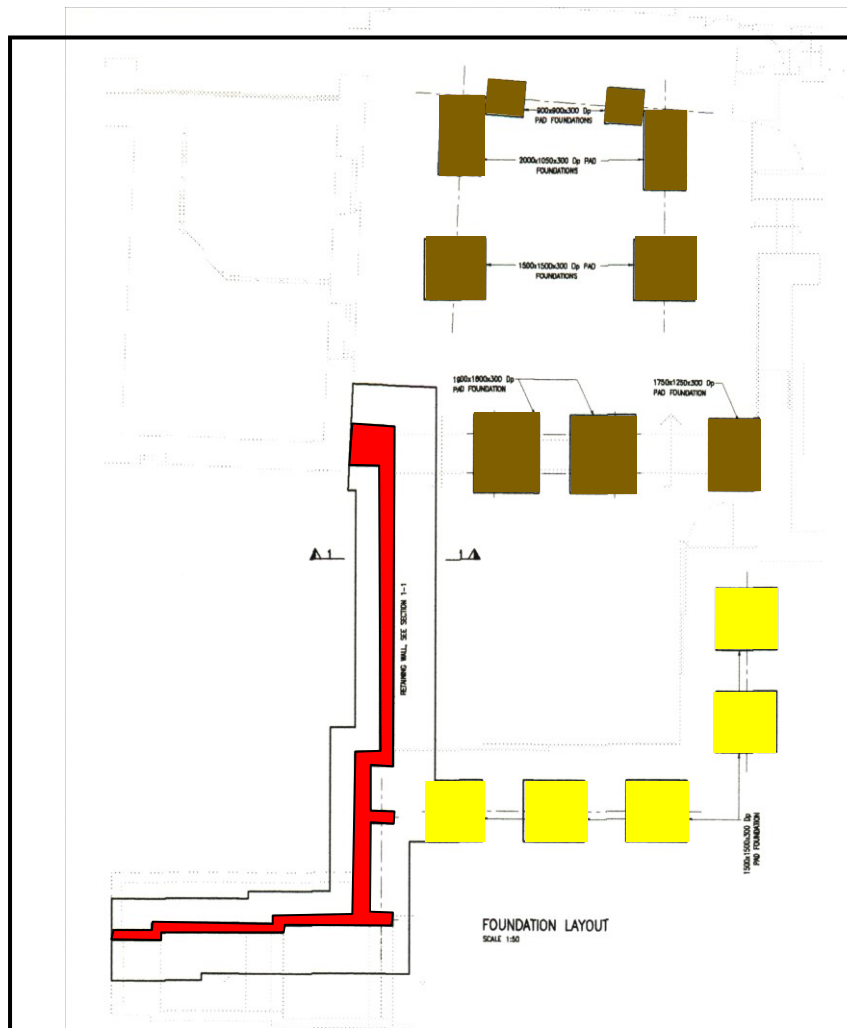


Figure 4: Foundation pads for the new library (brown) and garden room (yellow)
 The retaining wall is shown in red. Drawing by Patrick Parsons Engineers.
 Not to scale, north to left.

6.2.1 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 Great North Museum as agreed with Mr Andrew Parkin.

6.2.2 In the event of human remains being discovered, the archaeologist will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the 1857 Burial Act. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial will be removed.

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

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

6.2.5 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

6.2.6 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.

6.2.7 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.

6.2.8 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains in greater numbers 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. The contingency figure for this project has been set by Northumberland Conservation at 40 person-days.

6.2.9 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.

7. ARCHIVE AND REPORT

7.1 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.

7.2 An illustrated report will be supplied within 2 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Northumberland Conservation (one bound and one digital copy in Word or PDF format) and the County Historic Environment Record. The English Heritage Archive 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

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

7.4 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/>.

8. SOURCES

Mc Combie, G (2014). *Close House, Heddon-on-the Wall: An architectural and historical analysis*

Pevsner, N (1992). *The Buildings of England: Northumberland* (311)

HER records provided October 21st 2014

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

9.2 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