

# BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT

## WAYNE RIGGS FARM HUMSHAUGH HEXHAM NORTHUMBERLAND



## DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Compiled for Haughton Castle Estate by The Bamburgh Research Project: Commercial Projects Section

**Contents:**

<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Location	5
<b>2.0 THE SITE</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Geology	5
2.2 Description	6
<b>3.0 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Desk-based assessment	6
3.2 Sources	7
3.3 Written account	8
3.4 Photographic record	8
3.5 Report compilation	8
3.6 Illustrations	9
3.7 Site archive	9
<b>4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Prehistoric and Roman	11
4.2 Medieval	12
4.3 Post medieval	12
4.4 Cartographic evidence	12
4.5 Previous archaeological work	13
4.6 Site walkover	12
<b>5.0 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8.0 PREDICTED IMPACT OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.0 CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: The Brief</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Figure 1</i>	<i>Location plan</i>
<i>Figure 2</i>	<i>Detailed location</i>
<i>Figure 3</i>	<i>Armstrong's (top) and Fryer's (bottom) maps</i>
<i>Figure 4</i>	<i>Greenwood's (top) and the Tithe map (bottom)</i>
<i>Figure 5</i>	<i>First Edition Ordnance Survey (top) and Land Evaluation (bottom) maps</i>
<i>Figure 6</i>	<i>Location of HER entries</i>
<i>Plate 1</i>	<i>View of the smallest field facing west.</i>
<i>Plate 2</i>	<i>View of the top of the largest field, facing north east, showing waterlogged area.</i>
<i>Plate 3:</i>	<i>View of the southerly eastern field, facing south</i>
<i>Plate 4:</i>	<i>View of the wooded barn area facing south east</i>
<i>Plate 5:</i>	<i>View of the dry stone spring trough in the upper western field facing east</i>
<i>Plate 6.</i>	<i>View of the dry stone spring trough in the upper half of the lower western field facing north</i>
<i>Plate 7.</i>	<i>View of the lower western field showing waterlogged area facing north west</i>

## SUMMARY

*This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Haughton Castle Estate during February and March 2014 and comprises a desk based assessment of the land at Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh, Hexham, Northumberland. The work has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by the BRP in January 2014. The OASIS reference number is bamburgh1-174873.*

*This report provides an assessment of the archaeological sites in the vicinity of Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh, near Hexham in Northumberland and considers the potential for encountering and impacting on archaeological material that might result from the proposed construction of domestic housing at the site, together with an overview of the land-use history. The present study represents the first phase in a process of archaeological assessment. It will provide evidence with which to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, prior to the submission and determination of an application. The development area lies immediately adjacent to the south east side of Humshaugh Village next to Wayne Riggs farm. Humshaugh lies some 8km to the north of Hexham, immediately to the east of the B6320 in south west Northumberland NY 9220 7130 (Figures 1 and 2).*

*The solid geology of the Humshaugh area is Carboniferous Limestone of the Alston group laid down between 299 and 359 million years ago during a transition from the marine conditions of the Limestone series and the deltaic lagoon-swamp conditions of the Coal Measures (Taylor et al. 1971, 52-54).*

*The site comprises three fields currently used as pasture for sheep and cows. The eastern field is divided by a timber post and wire mesh fence into two areas, at the break of the steepest part of its undulating slope. The upper of these fields is located towards the north east of the site and is broadly rectangular, with a zig zag northern edge that accommodates the varying lengths of adjacent domestic gardens. The southern division of this large field comprises a steep slope in a rectangular enclosure, leading to a muddy flatter area to the south. Adjacent to the upper eastern field and sharing its north western edge, is a similarly sized field that leads to the farm buildings and extends south to approximately the half way point of the land. It has straight sides to the north east and south west, but the north and the south sides splay out to the north and east respectively. The south western edge of the eastern fields and the southern edge of the upper western field are connected to a large sized field that extends westwards and which is a variation on a simple polygon in shape, with a straight edge on its northern side where it follows the large rectangular field, and angled sides to the north and south (Figure 2). It measures 300m north-west to south-east and 260m south-west to north-east and is some 56,000m<sup>2</sup> in area. The site has undulating topography, with all the fields sloping broadly towards the south and south east. There are two areas of considerable waterlogging, one at the top of the north east field and the other at the top of the most westerly field. The waterlogging is caused by a natural spring that runs through the site. The site contains two post medieval drinking troughs built into the landscape using dry stone walling to create corrals. At the intersection of the east and west fields, roughly in the centre of the area is a small wooded enclosure containing a modern wooden barn shed which is fenced off.*

*The table below (Table 1) summarises the evidence entered on the Northumberland HER for a 1km radius in the vicinity of the site, more detailed records of the HER search are will be included in the site archive. Two of the entries are of Bronze Age date, one medieval and the remaining thirty one of the total of thirty four entries of post-medieval and modern date with the exception of one of uncertain date (Figure 6).*

*The earliest available maps do not show any detail of the study area, but maps from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century show the fields in the same configuration as they appear today, with the exception of the Tithe map of 1841 which shows a variation in the north edge of the large eastern field that seems to suggest the boundary here was not straight, but was partially apportioned to the adjacent field to the north east. Later maps show the boundary as it is today (Figures 3, 4 and 5).*

*The site appears on numerous aerial photographs but, ...*

*The site was examined on the 13<sup>th</sup> February 2014, at the time the fields were partially waterlogged and were used as pasture by sheep and cows. The farmer explained the waterlogged conditions were typical, and a spring has existed on the site for an unrecorded time. Two stone lined water troughs make use of the spring water but they are likely to have been built in the post medieval period, probably during the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. No indication of the possible presence of archaeological features was seen.*

*The available records provide quite compelling evidence that no substantial features of medieval or post-medieval date are likely to have been present within the site area. The agricultural use to which the site has been put since the medieval period may have left traces of ploughed out ridge and furrow at subsoil level, though no indication of this was seen on the aerial photographs. The presence of earlier features, buried by plough action on the gentle slope of the field, cannot be ruled out, but neither can it be predicted.*

**WAYNE RIGGS FARM  
HUMSHAUGH  
NORTHUMBERLAND  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Haughton Castle Estate during February and March 2014 and comprises a desk based assessment of the land at Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh, Hexham, Northumberland. The work has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by the BRP in January 2014. The OASIS reference number is bamburgh1-174873.
- 1.0.2 This report provides an assessment of the archaeological sites in the vicinity of Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh, near Hexham in Northumberland and considers the potential for encountering and impacting on archaeological material that might result from the proposed construction of domestic housing at the site, together with an overview of the land-use history. The present study represents the first phase in a process of archaeological assessment. It will provide evidence with which to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, prior to the submission and determination of an application.

**1.1 Location**

- 1.1.1 The development area lies immediately adjacent to the south east side of Humshaugh Village next to Wayne Riggs farm. Humshaugh lies some 8km to the north of Hexham, immediately to the east of the B6320 in south west Northumberland NY 9220 7130 (Figures 1 and 2).

**2.0 THE SITE**

**2.1 Geology**

- 2.1.1 The landscape provided the economic resources that made occupation possible together with many of the materials for exchange that formed the basis of social relationships. Moreover, topographic features, were significant in determining the situation of sites, which would have been placed along main arteries of communication, on fertile soils or at locations where different ecological niches could easily be reached, or in defensive positions that offered good visibility.
- 2.1.2 The solid geology of the Humshaugh area is Carboniferous Limestone of the Alston group laid down between 299 and 359 million years ago during a transition from the marine conditions of the Limestone series and the deltaic lagoon-swamp conditions of the Coal Measures (Taylor *et al.* 1971, 52-54).
- 2.1.3 The advance and recession of the glacial ice-sheets in the Pleistocene profoundly transformed the appearance of the landscape. Nevertheless, it was the final glacial cycle of the Devensian that has left the most significant legacy for us in as much that it moulded the landscape and effaced almost all evidence of previous glacial episodes. The ice-sheets scoured the landscape removing the soil and exposing bedrock; however, the weight of the ice and the friction caused by its movement crushed the rock into a clay with fragments of rock and gravel, forming till. In places where no further sediment deposition occurred, this till formed the basis of later soil development. In the Humshaugh area the deeper geology is overlaid by a thick band of boulder clay.

## **2.2 Description**

2.2.1 The site comprises three fields currently used as pasture for sheep and cows, divided by hedgerows growing within wood and wire fencing. The eastern field is divided by a timber post and wire mesh fence into two areas, at the break of the steepest part of its undulating slope. The upper of these fields is located towards the north east of the site and is broadly rectangular, with a zig zag northern edge that accommodates the varying lengths of adjacent domestic gardens. The southern division of this large field comprises a relatively steep slope in a rectangular enclosure, leading to a muddy flatter area to the south. Adjacent to the upper eastern field and sharing its north western edge, is a similarly sized field that leads to the farm buildings and extends south to approximately the half way point of the land. It has straight sides to the north east and south west, but the north and the south sides splay out to the north and east respectively. The south western edge of the eastern fields and the southern edge of the upper western field are connected to a large sized field that extends westwards and which is a variation on a simple polygon in shape, with a straight edge on its northern side where it follows the large rectangular field, and angled sides to the north and south (Figure 2). It measures 300m north-west to south-east and 260m south-west to north-east and is some 56,000m<sup>2</sup> in area. The site has undulating topography, with all the fields sloping broadly towards the south and south east. There are two areas of considerable waterlogging, one at the top of the north east field and the other at the top of the most westerly field. The waterlogging is caused by a natural spring that runs through the site. The site contains two post medieval drinking troughs built into the landscape using dry stone walling to create corrals. At the intersection of the east and west fields, roughly in the centre of the area is a small wooded enclosure containing a modern wooden barn shed which is fenced off.

## **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

3.0.1 The evaluation comprised a desk-based assessment of the land within the development area. The site itself studied in detail and the surrounding 1km area assessed for archaeological potential, excluding listed buildings and buildings of post-medieval date.

3.0.2 All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2009) and followed the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2008).

### **3.1 Desk-based assessment**

3.1.1 The desk-based assessment will undertake the evaluation of the archaeological potential for the development area based on information derived from:

1. A site visit and field inspection of the landscape, structures and any associated groundworks and features.
2. Study of the development area and the surrounding 1 km radius beyond the site boundary based on:
  - i) The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area
  - ii) The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area
  - iii) The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential that comparable sites may continue into the site
  - iv) Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.

- v) Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:
  - a) Building foundations
  - b) Services
  - c) Access roads
  - d) Ground reduction
  - e) Increased vibration
  - f) Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites
- vi) The impact of the proposed development on the setting of the following sites or monuments within the wider study area:
  - a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  - b) Listed Buildings
  - c) Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields
  - d) Non-designated heritage assets
  - e) Any other heritage assets specifically identified in the brief as requiring assessment

### **3.2 Sources**

3.2.1 The sources consulted will include:

3.2.2 Maps, as a minimum (where available)

- i) 1769 Armstrong
- ii) 1820 Fryer
- iii) 1828 Greenwood
- iv) Tithe, apportionment and parish maps
- v) Estate maps of the area
- vi) Ordnance Survey maps from the First Edition onwards
- vii) Service providers maps and databases (Water, Electricity, Telecoms and Gas as a minimum)
- viii) Other available maps

3.2.3 Aerial Photographs will be consulted for the specific site and the immediate surrounding area.

- i) English Heritage, National Monument Record, Swindon (NMR)
- ii) Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER)
- iii) Woodhorn Museum and Northumberland Archives

3.2.4 If, for any reason, the assessor was not able to access any of the above resources, this will be noted within the text of the report below.

3.2.5 Northumberland Historic Environment Record will be consulted for the following sources:

- i) A comprehensive record of all the known archaeological sites in the County
- ii) Copies of the Scheduled Ancient Monument designations
- iii) Copies of the Listed Building designations
- iv) Conservation Area Boundaries
- v) Complete digital aerial photographic coverage of the county
- vi) Selected LiDAR data, if available

3.2.6 Other Sources to be consulted where appropriate will include:

- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- ii) Historical documents held in local museums, libraries, record offices and archives
- iii) Unpublished material held by local archaeological organisations (amateur and professional)
- iv) All available borehole, trial pit and geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs held by the developer
- v) Geomorphological information may be obtained from the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre or the Geography Department at Newcastle University
- vi) Existing utility and service information which may help to inform on constraints to future work.

### **3.3 Written account**

- 3.3.1 A written account of features and structures of interest will be compiled on site during the site visit on pro-forma sheets.

### **3.4 Photographic record**

- 3.4.1 The photographic record compiled will include:

1. General views of the study area
2. General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
3. Record of any significant features identified during field inspection

### **3.5 Report compilation**

- 3.5.1 The report will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2008).

- 3.5.2 The report will include:

- Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, planning reference number and the OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- A description of the site and its underlying geology
- Period-based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area
- An assessment of the importance of any standing buildings, individually, and as a group of buildings
- Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites
- Where possible an assessment of the impact on the visual setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance
- Appendices listing:
  1. All archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study
  2. All aerial photographs within the detailed study area and immediate environs, quoting the reference number and date (cross-referenced to the gazetteer where appropriate)
  3. A copy of the specification and its checklist.



### 3.6 Illustrations

- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000 will be included
- A location plan of the extent of the proposed development area at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid
- Copies of all maps described in the text with the extent of the proposed development area marked on each map. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of a map in the report, a hand-drawn copy will be provided. Where possible historic maps will be transcribed either by hand or digitally, as an overlay on to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey to allow details to be assessed in relation to recent features.
- A plan with the extent of the proposed development area and showing the location of all archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area will be included
- Photographs appropriate to the assessment of the site including copies of all relevant Aerial photographs on which features have been identified or failing this a transcription of the identified feature in an appropriate modern basemap.

### 3.7 Site archive

- 3.7.1 An archive containing a copy of the report and original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report together with digital copies of the report and illustrations will be deposited at the Northumberland Record Office and its reference number included in the report.
- 3.7.2 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.
- 3.7.3 The site archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.
- 3.7.4 A summary of the assessment report will be submitted to the County Council Conservation Team for inclusion in 'Archaeology in Northumberland' by December 2013.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.0.1 The table below (Table 1) summarises the evidence entered on the Northumberland HER for a 1km radius in the vicinity of the site, more detailed records of the HER search are will be included in the site archive. Two of the entries are of Bronze Age date, one medieval and the remaining thirty one of the total of thirty four entries of post-medieval and modern date with the exception of one of uncertain date (Figure 6).

**Table 1: HER Sites**

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Period	NGR
9296	Chollerford Bridge	Bridge erected in 1776, containing elements of the original medieval structure. Scheduled monument.	Medieval and post-medieval	NY91967051
9297	Bronze Age cist burial	A stone cist containing a burial and flint implement.	Bronze-Age	NY92017048
9301	Chollerton Bronze palstave	Chollerton Bronze palstave found pre 1855.	Bronze Age	NY9371

*Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh - Desk Based Assessment*

9317	Linden House, bastle	Grade II listed pair of 16/17 <sup>th</sup> century bastle houses.	Post-medieval	NY91827142
9323	Lime kiln	Halfway House limekiln	Post-medieval	NY91327138
9334	Dale House and Dale Cottage	Pair of Grade II listed buildings of 17 <sup>th</sup> century date.	Post-medieval	NY91907150
9335	Humshaugh House	18 <sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	NY92077154
9336	Dovecote	Grade II listed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century dovecote.	Post-medieval	NY91837140
9343	Enclosure	A sub-rectangular, or D-shaped, enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.	Uncertain	NY92057088
15501	Inn	The George Inn, Chollerford, 18 <sup>th</sup> century listed building.	Post-medieval	NY9193770605
16771	Milestone	19 <sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed milestone	Post-medieval	NY9239770410
21357	Listed Cottages	Grade II listed 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages	Post-medieval	NY9319171384
21358	Listed House	Grade II listed house of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date, added to in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Post-medieval	NY9263570611
21489	Dale House and Dale Cottage	A pair of 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottages	Post-medieval	NY9189871500
21490	East Farmhouse and attached cottage	Farmhouse of the later 17 <sup>th</sup> or earlier 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9215771454
21491	Evans Almshouses	Almshouse, with attached wall and outbuildings, of the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century a Grade II Listed Building.	Post-medieval	NY9182471469
21493	Forge Cottage	House, formerly a pair of cottages, of the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NY9190371531
21495	Garden wall	Garden wall to West End terrace and Evans Almshouses. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9184071461
21499	Ha ha wall	Stone-built ha ha wall, probably mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9180371371
21502	Hopewell House	House, formerly headmaster's house for nearby school, dated 1839 on lintel. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9196271076
21503	Humshaugh Church of England Primary School	School of the earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century, with some earlier fabric, with extensions and altered in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9196271036
21505	Nixon headstone	Headstone of 1822 inscribed to Thomas Nixon. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NY9199771365
21515	Piers and quadrant walls	Piers and quadrant walls at entrance to Humshaugh House, probably 18 <sup>th</sup>	Post-medieval	NY9211471494

*Wayne Riggs Farm, Humshaugh - Desk Based Assessment*

		century and 19 <sup>th</sup> century.		
21512	Rose Cottage	Rose Cottage and attached outbuilding. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9173771456
21514	Teesdale House East and West	Teesdale House East and Teesdale House West. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9180271491
21516	The Round House	The Round House, west of Humshaugh Church of England Primary School, is an early playground shelter with dovecote.	Post-medieval	NY9193571048
21517	West End Terrace nos. 1 and 2	Pair of houses the result of mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century remodelling of an 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.	Post-medieval	NY9179871468
21521	Westfield and Eastfield	Pair of houses built as a pair of houses in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century incorporating earlier fabric.	Post-medieval	NY9185171478
21522	White Lodge	Lodge, Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NY9226371580
21528	Church of St Peter	Typical North Tynedale Greenwich Hospital church designed by H H Seward upon the division of the Simonburn parish on Dr Scott's death.	Post-medieval	NY9199871378
21529	Garden walls to West of Humshaugh House	Garden wall of brick, 18 <sup>th</sup> century, listed Grade II.	Post-medieval	NY9203471541
21530	Sun dial	Sundial of ashlar and bronze. Grade II listed.	Post-medieval	NY9202971534
23610	Garden wall	A probably mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century garden wall	Post-medieval	NY9176971375
25489	Humshaugh War Memorial	War memorial originally for the World War I dead as an obelisk on a squared pedestal.	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	NY9155171435

#### 4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

4.1.1 The wider region surrounding the site is replete with both archaeological and architectural features, however there is little evidence for any concentrated prehistoric activity in the immediate area of the site beyond the presence of a cist burial on the south side of Chollerford Bridge, 780m from the proposed site, and the find of a bronze palstave, also on the south bank of the river North Tyne 760m to the east. The site lies 1.5km to the north of the line of Hadrian's Wall and Chesters Fort, but no finds of that period are known from Humshaugh itself. A single enclosure of unknown date, known from aerial photographic evidence, lies in a field 250m to the south of the proposed development site (RAF 1946). The enclosure is the best candidate for a prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the development.

## **4.2 Medieval**

- 4.2.1 Chollerford bridge has a medieval origin and was recorded as being repaired in 1394. It was substantially washed away by floods in 1771 and re-build incorporating some elements of the surviving medieval structure. Haughton Castle and Walwick are known medieval settlements and Humshaugh was part of the Haughton Castle estate from the medieval period to the present day. It is unclear if Humshaugh was a community of any size during the medieval period but it was a chapelry of Simonburn Parish, a distinction which may indicate an early origin as an administrative tradition. Ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded in fields to the west, south and north of the village, but not within the site area itself (HER).

## **4.3 Post-medieval**

- 4.3.1 Humshaugh Village is formed around a T-shaped road junction, probably in the post-medieval period. The majority of the HER entries for Humshaugh are listed buildings within the village and immediate landscape, the earliest dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, indicating the foundation at or before this time. The settlement must have been small in the 17<sup>th</sup> century though, as it is not depicted on Speed's Map of 1610/11.

## **4.4 Cartographic evidence**

- 4.4.1 Early maps, compiled in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, viewed at the Northumberland County Records Office, provide no indication of any features or structures on the proposed development area. The earliest maps are of relatively large scale and not compiled with the kind of accuracy associated with modern maps, but the location of the site can be identified within reason by reference to the roads and the shape of the core of the village, which has not changed up to the present day. The Armstrong map of 1769 shows woodland to the south of the study area, but it is not clear if that extended into the present fields of Wayne Riggs farm. The maps from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century show the fields in the same general configuration as they appear today, with the exception of the Tithe map of 1841 which shows a variation in the north edge of the large eastern field that seems to suggest the boundary here was not straight, but was partially apportioned to the adjacent field to the north east. Later maps show the boundary as it is today. The second edition Ordnance Survey map also shows the presence of the natural spring (Figures 3, 4 and 5).

## **4.5 Previous archaeological work**

- 4.5.1 Two watching briefs are noted on the HER events list. One was undertaken along the line of a water pipeline that broadly followed the A6079. It revealed little in the way of archaeological material outside of the Hadrian Wall zone. The second, along the B6318, followed the general line of Hadrian's Wall, during 2006 and 2007 comprised a series of cores, 24% of which indicated the presence of archaeological material, probably representative of remnants of the rubble core of the wall.

## **4.6 Site walkover**

- 4.6.1 The site was examined on the 13<sup>th</sup> February 2014. At the time, the fields were partially waterlogged and were used as pasture by sheep and cows. The farmer explained the waterlogged conditions were typical, and a spring has existed on the site for an unrecorded time, (marked on maps since 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS). Two dry - stone lined water troughs make use of the spring water but they are likely to have been built in the post medieval period, probably during the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. No indication of the possible presence of archaeological features was seen. The farmer also mentioned the presence of a defunct modern road, buried during his lifetime (circa. 1960's), which had been used to provide access to the houses at the

north of the site, but no trace of cropmarks or topography could be found to provide further detail. (Plates 1 - 7).

## **5.0 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 5.0.1 Despite being located in an archaeological rich landscape, the land at Wayne Riggs farm has been apparently untouched by significant occupation or use in the past other than as farm fields. There is no evidence of crop marks or topographical features on the site and the limited historical records and maps show little variation and do not indicate that the land was used other than for farming. It is likely that there are no archaeological features within the development area, although the possibility remains that prehistoric activity could be masked by colluvial deposition, given the known gradient of the site. That said the rolling topography and waterlogged nature of some areas would indicate that the site is a far from suitable area for past occupation. The wetter areas however do present the possibility that some areas could preserve palaeoenvironmental material.

## **6.0 PREDICTED IMPACT OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT**

- 6.0.1 The proposed layout of the new development is shown on Figure 6. It is clear that the construction associated with the development, comprising a number of new dwellings, together with access routes would impact substantially on any archaeological features, should they be present on the site. The development area is situated off the main road, behind existing housing and not prominent within the landscape such that it is unlikely that the construction of new dwellings would adversely impact on the visible landscape.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.0.1 The available records provide quite compelling evidence that no substantial features of medieval or post-medieval date are likely to have been present within the site area. The agricultural use to which the site has been put, since the medieval period, may have left traces of ploughed out ridge and furrow and former field boundaries at subsoil level, though no indication of this was seen on the aerial photographs beyond the field boundary known from cartographic evidence. The presence of features of much earlier date, cannot be ruled out, but neither can it be predicted.

## REFERENCES

### Published and unpublished sources

- Bamburgh Research Project. 2009. *Health and Safety Document*. Guidance document, unpublished for internal use.
- British Geological Survey : Bedrock and Geology UK North, map, 5<sup>th</sup> edition
- Clapperton, Chalmers M. 1971. The Pattern of Deglaciation in Part of North Northumberland. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 53 (1): 67 – 78
- English Heritage. 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*. London: English Heritage.
- English Heritage. 1997. *Research Agenda*. London: English Heritage.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2009. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists. IFA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*.
- Petts, David & Christopher Gerrard. 2006. *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*. Durham: Durham County Council.
- Taylor, B.J., I.S. Burgess, D.H. Land, D.A.C. Mills, D.B. Smith & P.T. Warren. 1971. *Northern England: British Regional Geology*. (Fourth Edition). London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

### Cartographic evidence

- Armstrong's map of 1769
- Fryer's map of 1820
- Greenwood's map of 1828
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
- Land evaluation map 1910

### Aerial Photograph

- AP RAF 106G UK 1393 1 10APR46 frame 5245

## APPENDIX I

### LAND AT HUMSHAUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND

#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for The Smith Gore during January 2014. The document sets out the written scheme of investigation for a desk-based assessment of a potential development site on land at Humshaugh Village, Northumberland, where a housing scheme is proposed.
- 1.0.2 The desk-based-assessment will be undertaken by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) in February 2014. The written scheme of investigation details the proposed scheme of work to be undertaken as the first phase in a process of archaeological assessment. It will provide evidence that will allow the need for additional work to be adjudged, prior to the submission and determination of an application.

#### 1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The proposed development area lies immediately adjacent to the south east side of Humshaugh Village next to Wayne Riggs farm. Humshaugh lies some 8km to the north of Hexham, immediately to the east of the B6320 in south west Northumberland NY 9220 7130 (Figures 1 and 2).

#### 2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.0.1 The evaluation will comprise a desk-based assessment of the land within the development area. The site itself will be studied in detail and the surrounding 1km area assessed for archaeological potential.
- 2.0.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2009) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2008).

#### 2.1 Desk-based assessment

- 2.1.1 The desk-based assessment will undertake the evaluation of the archaeological potential for the development area based on information derived from:
- A site visit and field inspection of the landscape, structures and any associated groundworks and features.
  - Study of the development area and the surrounding 1 km radius beyond the site boundary based on:
    - i) The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area
    - ii) The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area
    - iii) The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential that comparable sites may continue into the site
    - iv) Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.
    - v) Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:
      - a) Building foundations
      - b) Services
      - c) Access roads



- d) Ground reduction
- e) Increased vibration
- f) Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites
- vi) The impact of the proposed development on the setting of the following sites or monuments within the wider study area:
  - a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  - b) Listed Buildings
  - c) Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields
  - d) Non-designated heritage assets
  - e) Any other heritage assets specifically identified in the brief as requiring assessment

## **2.2 Sources**

2.2.1 The sources consulted will include:

2.2.2 Maps, as a minimum (where available)

- i) 1716 Warburton
- ii) 1753 Horsley and Cay
- iii) 1769 Armstrong
- iv) 1808 Smith
- v) 1820 Fryer
- vi) 1828 Greenwood
- vii) 1829 Pigot
- viii) Tithe, apportionment and parish maps
- ix) Estate maps of the area
- x) Ordnance Survey maps from the First Edition onwards
- xi) Service providers maps and databases (Water, Electricity, Telecoms and Gas as a minimum)
- xii) Other available maps

2.2.3 Aerial Photographs will be consulted for the specific site and the immediate surrounding area.

- i) English Heritage, National Monument Record, Swindon (NMR)
- ii) Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER)
- iii) Woodhorn Museum and Northumberland Archives

2.2.4 If, for any reason, the assessor was not able to access any of the above resources, this will be noted within the text of the report.

2.2.5 Northumberland Historic Environment Record will be consulted for the following sources:

- i) A comprehensive record of all the known archaeological sites in the County
- ii) Copies of the Scheduled Ancient Monument designations
- iii) Copies of the Listed Building designations
- iv) Conservation Area Boundaries
- v) Complete digital aerial photographic coverage of the county
- vi) Selected LiDAR data, if available

2.2.6 Other Sources to be consulted where appropriate will include:

- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- ii) Historical documents held in local museums, libraries, record offices and archives
- iii) Unpublished material held by local archaeological organisations (amateur and professional)
- iv) All available borehole, trial pit and geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs held by the developer
- v) Geomorphological information may be obtained from the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre or the Geography Department at Newcastle University
- vi) Existing utility and service information which may help to inform on constraints to future work.

2.3 Written account

2.3.1 A written account of features and structures of interest will be compiled on site during the site visit on pro-forma sheets.

**2.4 Photographic record**

The photographic record compiled will include:

- General views of the study area
- General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
- Record of any significant features identified during field inspection

**3.0 REPORT COMPILATION**

3.0.1 The report will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2008).

3.0.2 The report will include:

- Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, planning reference number and the OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- A description of the site and its underlying geology
- Period-based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area
- An assessment of the importance of any standing buildings, individually, and as a group of buildings
- Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites
- Where possible an assessment of the impact on the visual setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance
- Appendices listing:
  - 1 All archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study
  - 2 All aerial photographs within the detailed study area and immediate environs, quoting the reference number and date (cross-referenced to the gazetteer where appropriate)
  - 3 A copy of the specification and its checklist

**3.1 Illustrations**

- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000 will be included
- A location plan of the extent of the proposed development area at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid
- Copies of all maps described in the text with the extent of the proposed development area marked on each map. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of a map in the report, a hand-drawn copy will be provided. Where possible historic maps will be transcribed either by hand or digitally, as an overlay on to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey to allow details to be assessed in relation to recent features.
- A plan with the extent of the proposed development area and showing the location of all archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area will be included
- Photographs appropriate to the assessment of the site including copies of all relevant Aerial photographs on which features have been identified or failing this a transcription of the identified feature in an appropriate modern basemap.

**3.2 Site archive**

- 3.2.1 An archive containing a copy of the report and original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report together with digital copies of the report and illustrations will be deposited at the Northumberland Record Office and its reference number included in the report.
- 3.2.2 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.
- 3.2.3 The site archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.
- 3.2.4 A summary of the assessment report will be submitted to the County Council Conservation Team for inclusion in 'Archaeology in Northumberland' by December 2014.

#### **4.0 PERSONNEL**

- 4.0.1 The designated project manager Graeme Young, is one of the four directors of the Bamburgh Research Project. A graduate of Newcastle University, with 25 years of experience in field archaeology including directing a number of excavations of urban medieval sites in Newcastle and Durham. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.0.3 Additional staff, with appropriate archaeological experience, will be engaged as required.

#### **5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 5.0.1 The Bamburgh Research Project complies with the 1974 Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments in all its operations. The SCAUM manual and the Bamburgh Research Project Health and Safety Policy Document is followed for all site works. A designated and appropriately trained first aider is present at all times during working hours. A First Aid kit, Accident Book and telephone are provided for each project. Safety footwear is mandatory on all excavation sites. Where required safety helmets and reflective jackets are provided.
- 5.0.2 All staff undergo a safety induction prior to commencing work on site. A written risk assessment is undertaken specific for each site. The safety assessment is reviewed on a daily basis and changes to the working conditions monitored continually during adverse weather conditions.



Figure 1 Location plan

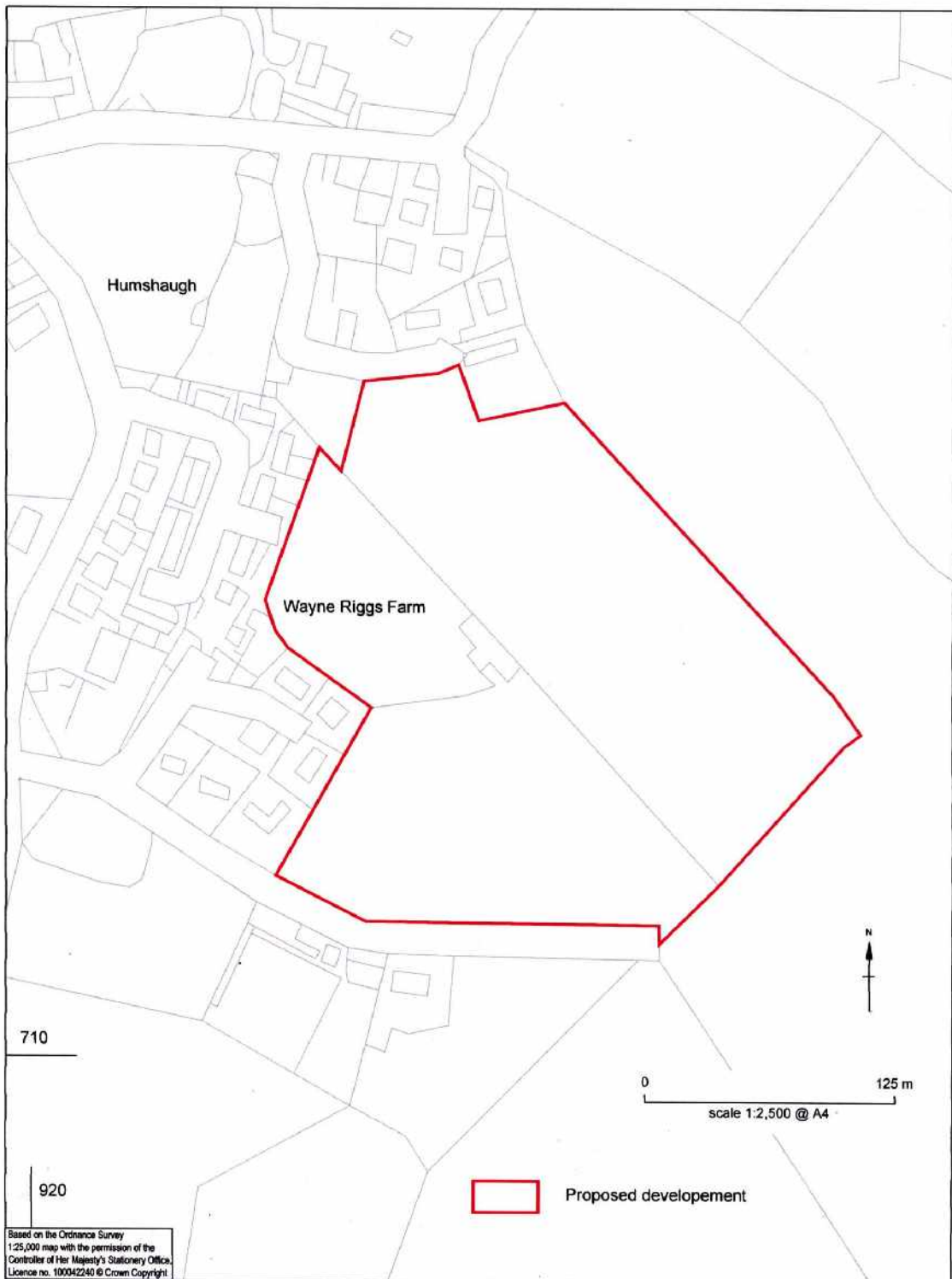


Figure 2 Detailed location

©BRP 2014

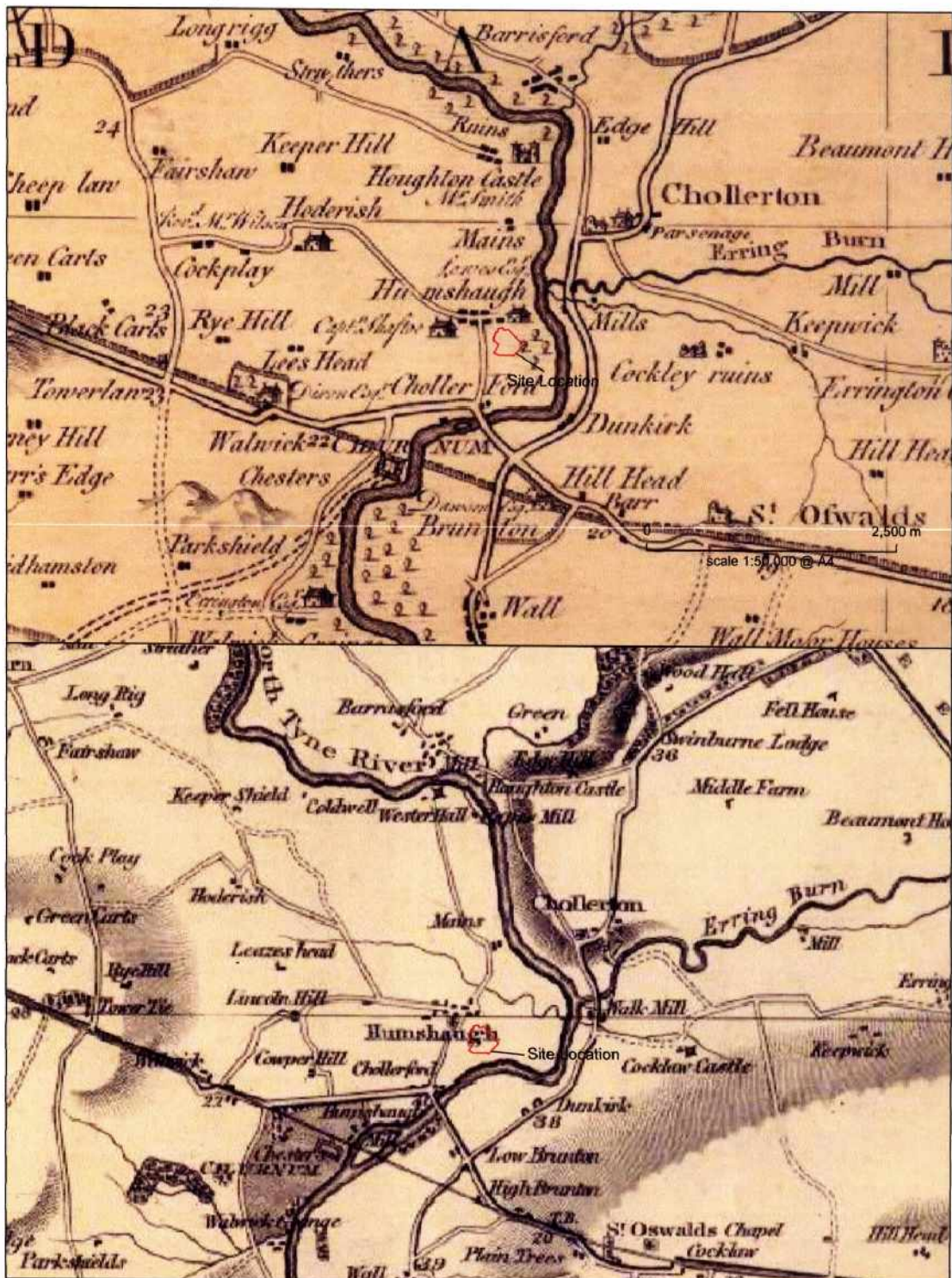


Figure 3 Armstrong's (top) and Fryer's (bottom) maps

©BRP 2014

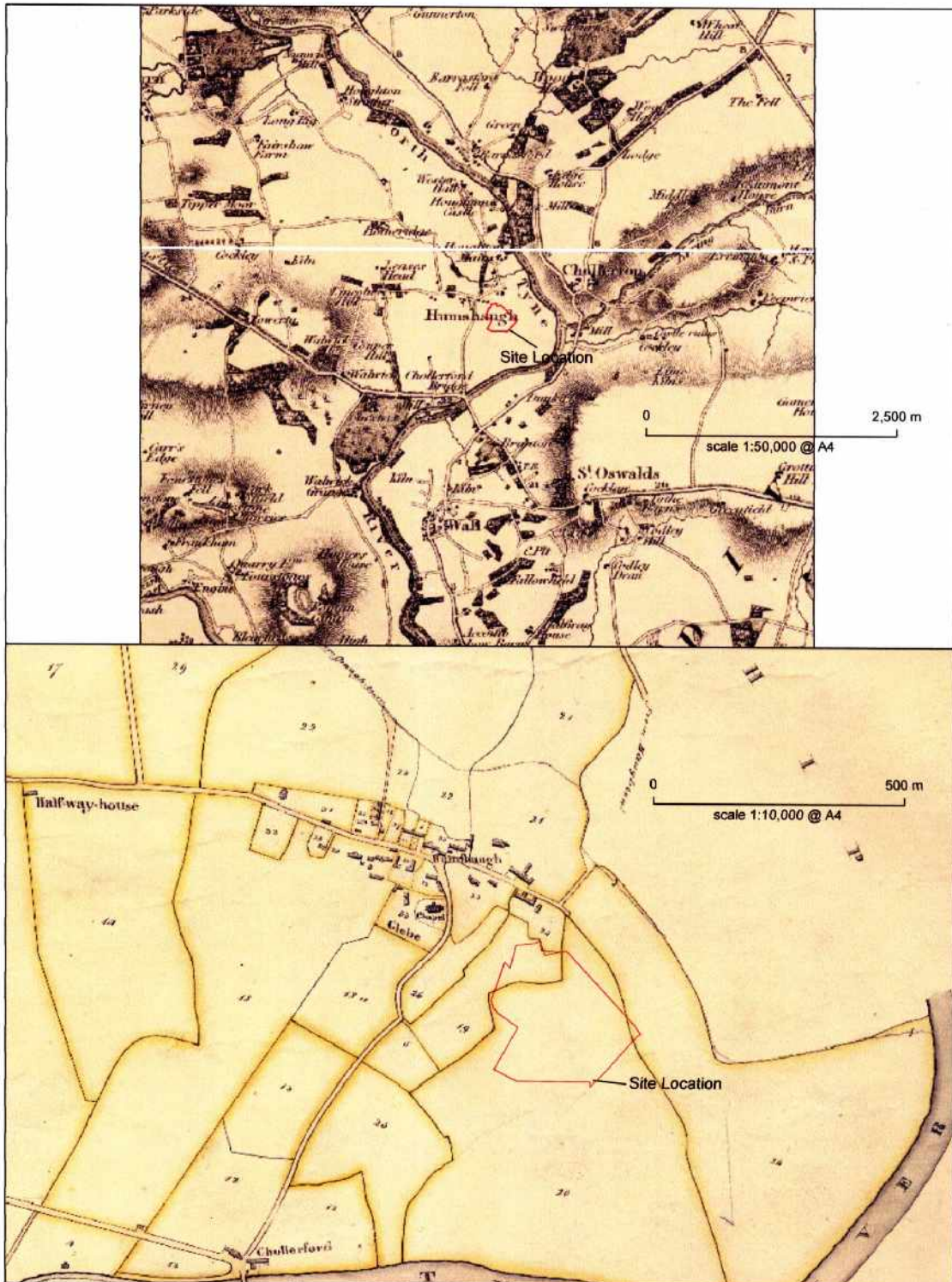


Figure 3 Armstrong's (top) and Tithe (bottom) maps

©BRP 2014

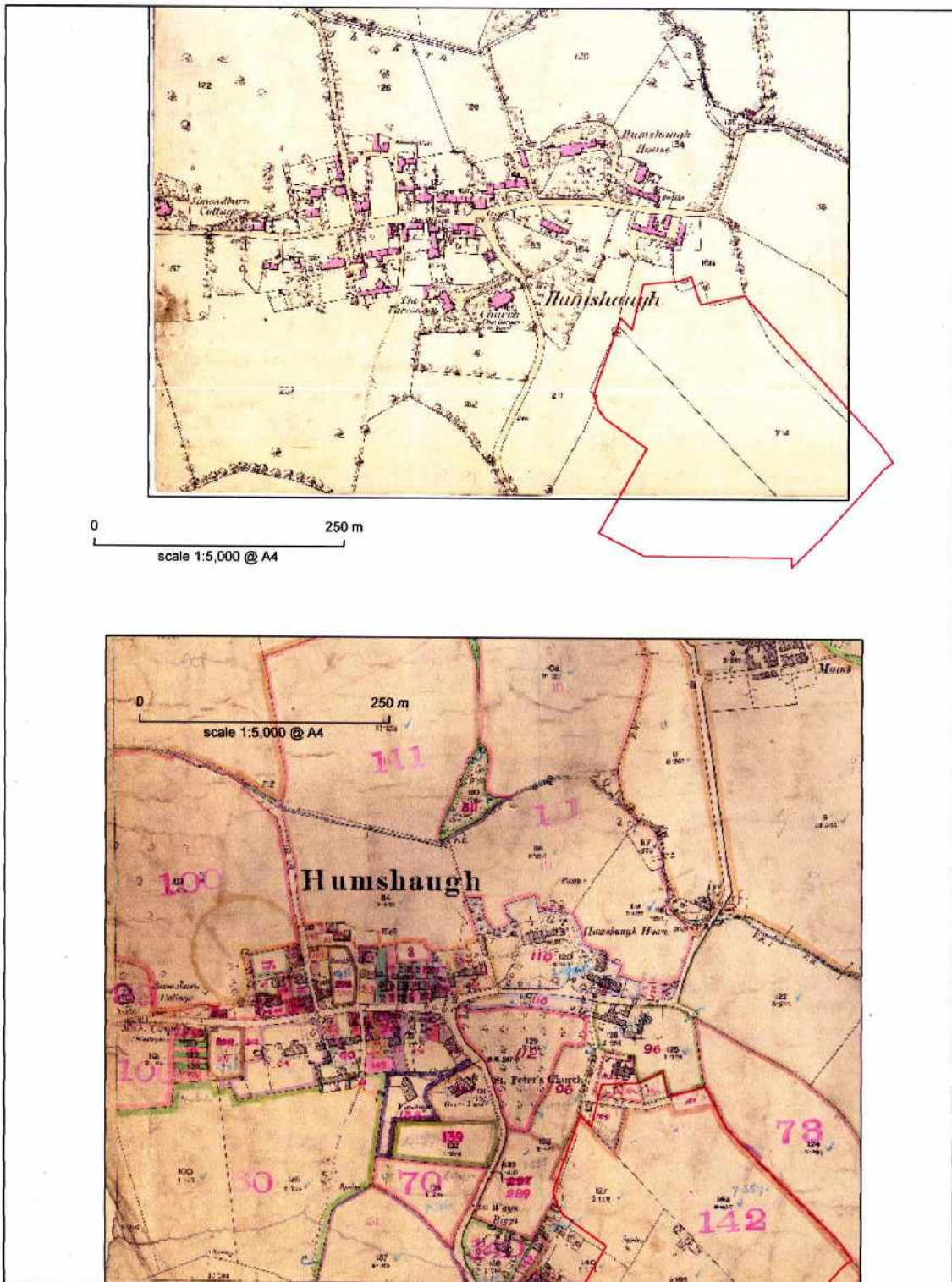


Figure 5 First Edition Ordnance Survey (top) and 1919 Land Evaluation (bottom) maps

©BRP 2014



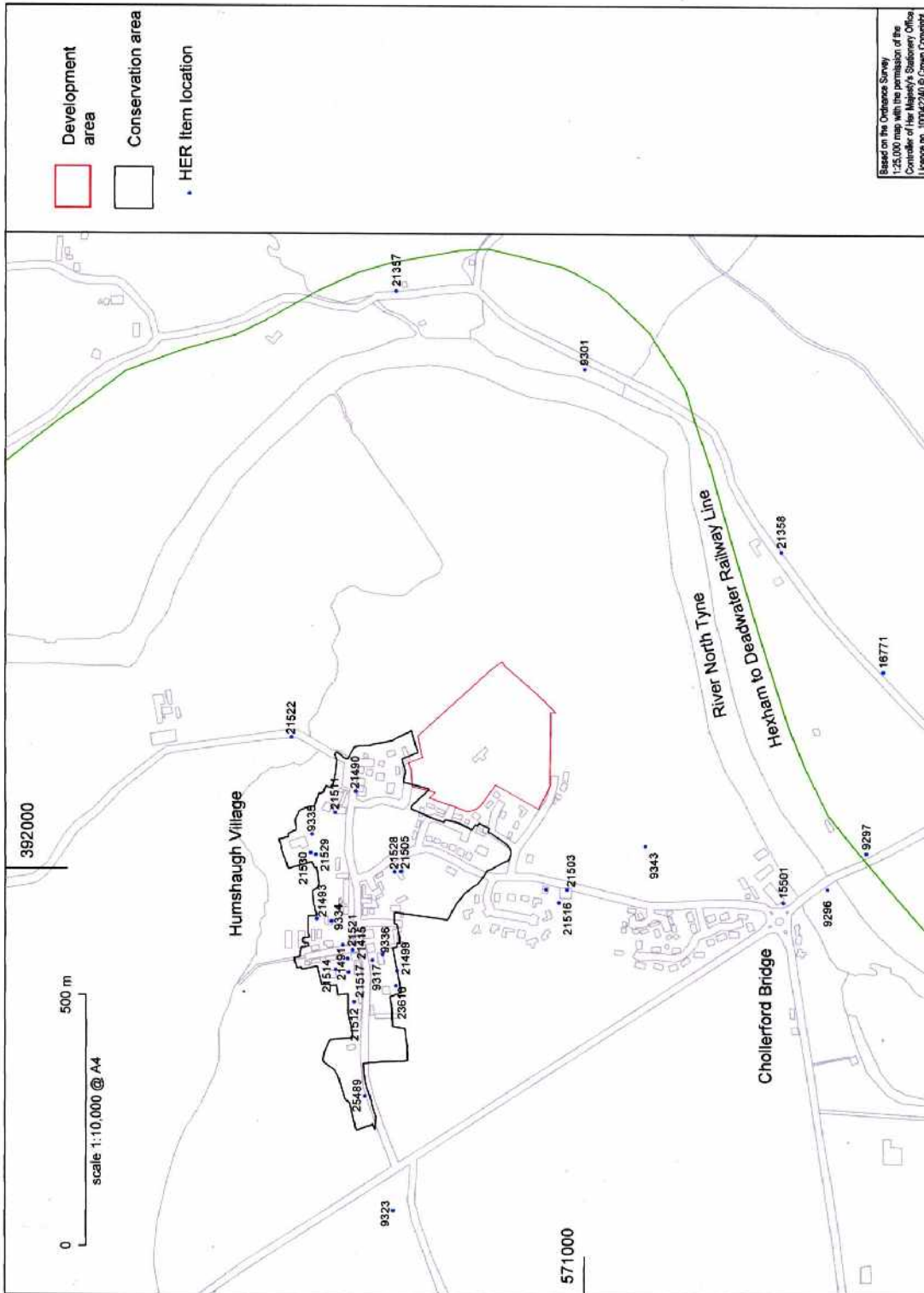


Figure 6 Location of HER entries



*Plate 1: View of the smallest field, facing west*



*Plate 2: View of the top of the largest field, facing north east, waterlogged area*



*Plate 3: View of the south east field, facing south*



*Plate 4: View of the wooded barn are, facing south east*



*Plate 5: View of the dry stone spring trough in the upper western field facing east*



*Plate 6: View of the dry stone spring trough in the upper half of the lower western field facing north*



*Plate 7. View of the lower western field showing waterlogged area facing north west*